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Item 13 of the provisional agenda

**Work of the High-level Group for the Modernisation of Official Statistics**

**Generic Statistical Information Model (Version 1.2)**

**Prepared by the HLG-MOS Modernisation Group on Supporting Standards**

*This document presents a new version of the Generic Statistical Information Model (GSIM, version 1.2) in a print-friendly format as a set of diagrams representing individual information objects.*

*GSIM consists of about 130 information objects and relationships among them. Each object has a definition, an explanatory text and a list of attributes. The model is available in two electronic formats: an on-line [GSIM Clickable](#) and an [Enterprise Architect file](#) on the UNECE Statistics Wiki.*

*The previous version of the model (GSIM 1.1) was endorsed by CES in 2017 along with three other models developed by the High-Level Group for the Modernisation of Official Statistics (HLG-MOS): the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM), the Generic Activity Model for Statistical Organizations (GAMSO) and the Common Statistical Production Architecture (CSPA).*

# Generic Statistical Information Model (GSIM): UML Diagrams

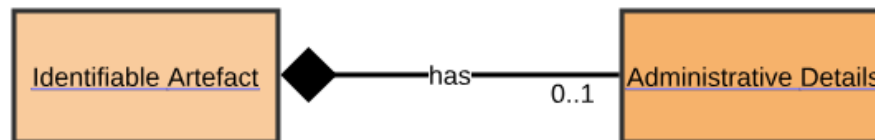
(Version 1.2, April 2019)

## Table of Contents

Base Group.....	3
Business Group .....	19
Concept Group .....	77
Exchange Group.....	141
Structure Group.....	173

## Base Group

### Administrative Details



### Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Administrative Details	Base	Extensions to the model based on an organization's administrative needs.	The <i>Administrative Details</i> object is designed to act as a 'placeholder' to allow for future extensions to the existing model. It allows for further information to be added about the <i>Administrative Details</i> required to maintain the other objects outlined by GSIM.	

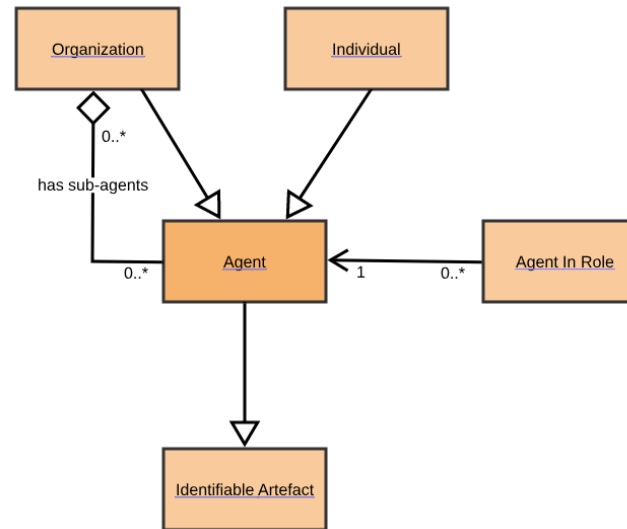
### Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Administrative Status	Indicator for access to an item: under review, open for use, or removed.	0..1	ControlledVocabulary
Alias	The alias or alia associated with the information object.	0..*	String
Annotation	A comment or instruction which provides additional explanations about the information object and how to use it.	0..*	String

Created Date	The date on which the information object was created.	0..1	Date
Documentation	An official document or paper that has been published by an organization.	0..*	String
Last Updated Date	The date on which the information object was last changed.	0..1	Date
Life Cycle Status	Indicator for the quality of an item: incomplete, valid, superseded, or retired.	0..1	ControlledVocabulary
Release Date		0..1	Date
Termination Date		0..1	Date
Url	Allows location of the object. Distinct from the identification of the object as handled by the identifier attribute in <i>Identifiable Artefact</i> .	0..*	String
Valid From	The start date included in the period during which the information object is effective or valid. It is effective or valid from that date.	0..1	Date
Valid To	The end date included in the period during which the information object is effective or valid. It is no longer effective or valid after that date.	0..1	Date

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Agent



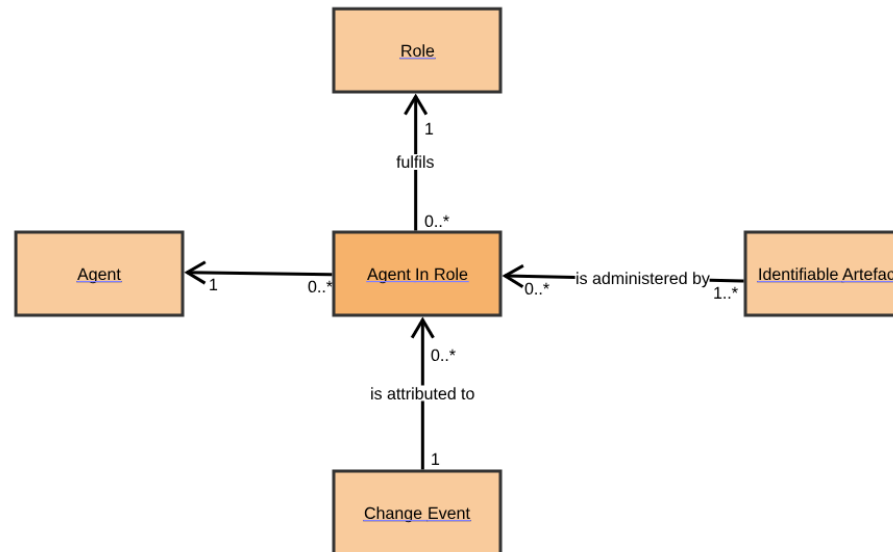
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Agent	Base	An <i>Agent</i> is someone or something that bears some form of responsibility for a <i>Business Process</i> taking place, for the existence of an entity, or for another agent's <i>Business Process</i> .	An <i>Agent</i> may be either an <i>Organization</i> or an <i>Individual</i> . An <i>Organization</i> may be an entire organization or entities within a larger organization, such as departments or divisions. An <i>Organization</i> may have sub <i>Agents</i> , which may be either other <i>Organizations</i> within the parent <i>Organization</i> or <i>Individuals</i> that belong to that <i>Organization</i> .	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Agent In Role



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Agent In Role	Base	An <i>Agent</i> acting in a specific <i>Role</i> .	In the Organization Ontology from W3C <i>Agent In Role</i> is called a "Post".	

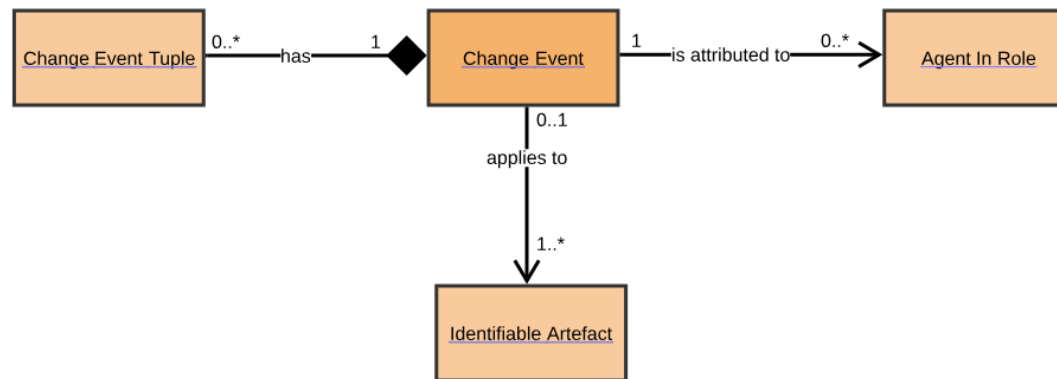
## Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Description	The description of the information object.	0..1	MultilingualText

Name	A term which designates a concept, in this case an information object. The identifying name will be the preferred designation. There will be many terms to designate the same information object, such as synonyms and terms in other languages.	1..1	MultilingualText
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\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Change Event



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Change Event	Base	A <i>Change Event</i> captures that a change has occurred to an <i>Identifiable Artefact</i> . It relates to the information object(s) that has(have) been affected.	A <i>Change Event</i> can be applied to only one <i>Identifiable Artefact</i> and result in one or more <i>Identifiable Artefact(s)</i> . On the other hand, a <i>Change Event</i> can be applied to more than one <i>Identifiable Artefact</i> and result in only one <i>Identifiable Artefact</i> . <i>Change Event Tuple</i> is used to list the <i>Identifiable Artefacts</i> that are the source of the change and the <i>Identifiable Artefacts</i> that result from that change.	

## Attributes\*

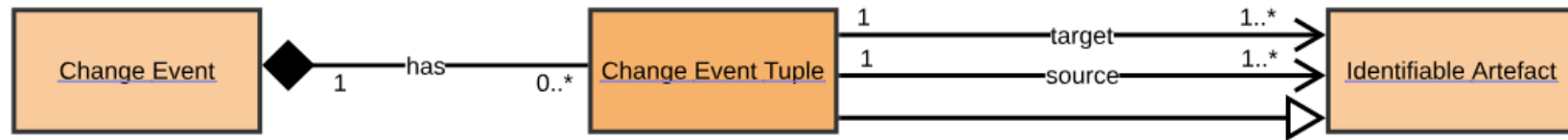
Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Change Date	The date on which the <i>Change Event</i> occurred.	1..1	Date



Change Type	The type of change that occurred.	1..1	String
Identifier	The unique identifier of the <i>Change Event</i> that is applied to an information object; assigned by the owner agency.	1..1	String

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Change Event Tuple



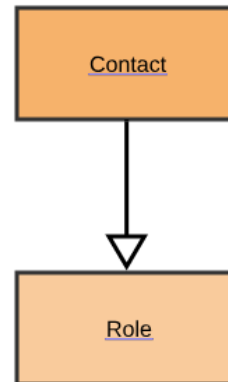
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Change Event Tuple	Base	A <i>Change Event Tuple</i> records which <i>Identifiable Artefacts</i> were changed by a <i>Change Event</i> . It keeps track of the source <i>Identifiable Artefact(s)</i> to which the <i>Change Event</i> was applied and the resulting target <i>Identifiable Artefact(s)</i> .	The <i>Change Event Tuple</i> was introduced to support the traceability of information objects such as <i>Variables</i> in information flows (from creation to dissemination) through the GSBPM.	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Contact



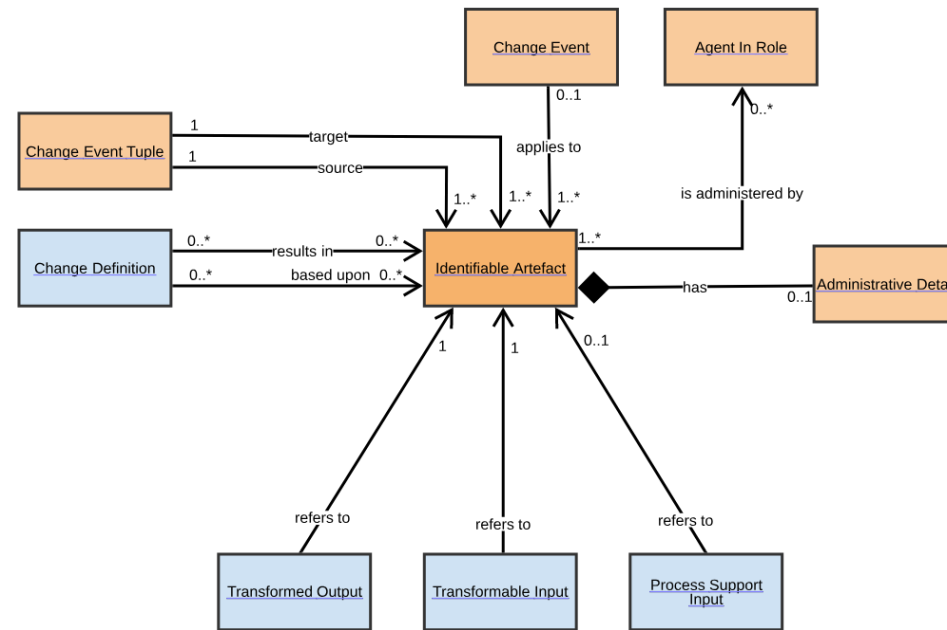
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Contact	Base	Person(s) responsible for providing additional information about an information object and/or its metadata, either directly or indirectly by linking to its source.		

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Identifiable Artefact



Note: All GSIM information objects except *Administrative Details*, *Agent In Role*, *Change Event*, *Datum*, *Process Input* (and its sub-types) and *Process Output* (and its sub-types) are a sub-type of *Identifiable Artefact*; these relationships are not shown in the above diagram.

## Definition

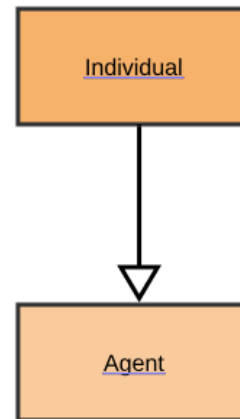
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Identifiable Artefact	Base	An abstract class that comprises the basic attributes and associations needed for identification, naming and other documentation.	All GSIM information objects except <i>Administrative Details</i> , <i>Agent In Role</i> , <i>Change Event</i> , <i>Datum</i> , <i>Process Input</i> (and its sub-types) and <i>Process Output</i> (and its sub-types) are a sub-type of <i>Identifiable Artefact</i> .	

**Attribute\***

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cardinality</b>	<b>Value Type</b>
Description	The description of the information object.	0..1	MultilingualText
Id	The unique identifier of the information object; assigned by the owner agency.	1..1	String
Local ID	This is an identifier in a given local context that uniquely references an information object. For example, Local ID could be a variable name in a dataset	0..1	String
Name	A term which designates a concept, in this case an information object. The identifying name will be the preferred designation. There will be many terms to designate the same information object, such as synonyms and terms in other languages.	1..1	MultilingualText
Version	The version designator of the information object assigned by the owner agency.	0..1	String
Version Date	The date on which the version was created.	0..1	Date
Version Rationale	The reason for making this version of the information object.	0..1	String

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Individual



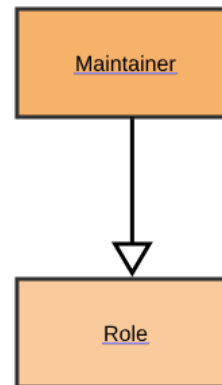
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Individual	Base	A person who acts, or is designated to act towards a specific purpose.		

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Maintainer



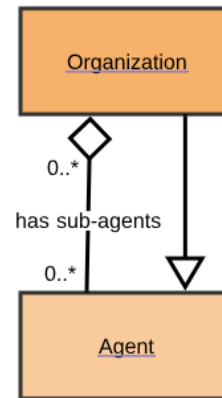
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Maintainer	Base	A unit or a group of persons within the <i>Organization</i> responsible for managing an information object and its metadata e.g. adding, modifying or deleting metadata about an information object.	A <i>Maintainer</i> is responsible for all administrative and operational issues relating to one or a set of an information objects. It is answerable to all stakeholders for all issues related to the information object(s) under its responsibility. A <i>Maintainer</i> is not a decision-making body. Decisions are made collaboratively among the owners of the artefact.	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Organization



## Definition

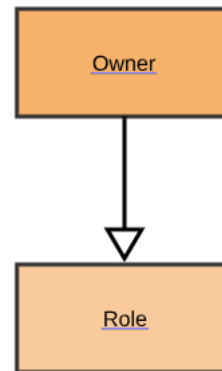
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Organization	Base	A unique framework of authority within which a person or persons act, or are designated to act, towards some purpose.		

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here



## Owner



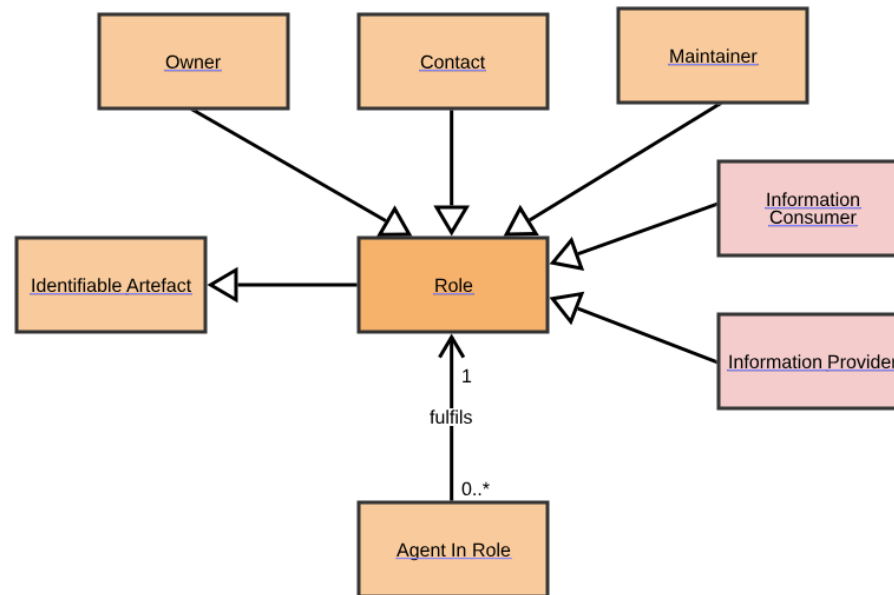
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Owner	Base	A statistical office or other authority responsible for defining, specifying, creating and making decisions about the maintenance of an information object and/or its metadata. Some information objects may have several <i>Owners</i> .		

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Role



## Definition

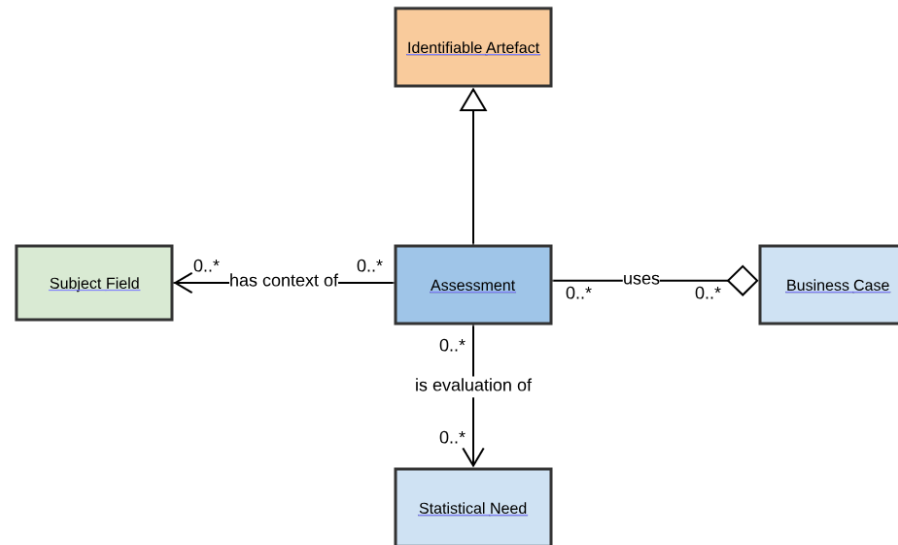
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Role	Base	The responsible function involved in the statistical <i>Business Process</i> .	Examples: <i>Owner, Maintainer, Contact</i> .	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Business Group

### Assessment



### Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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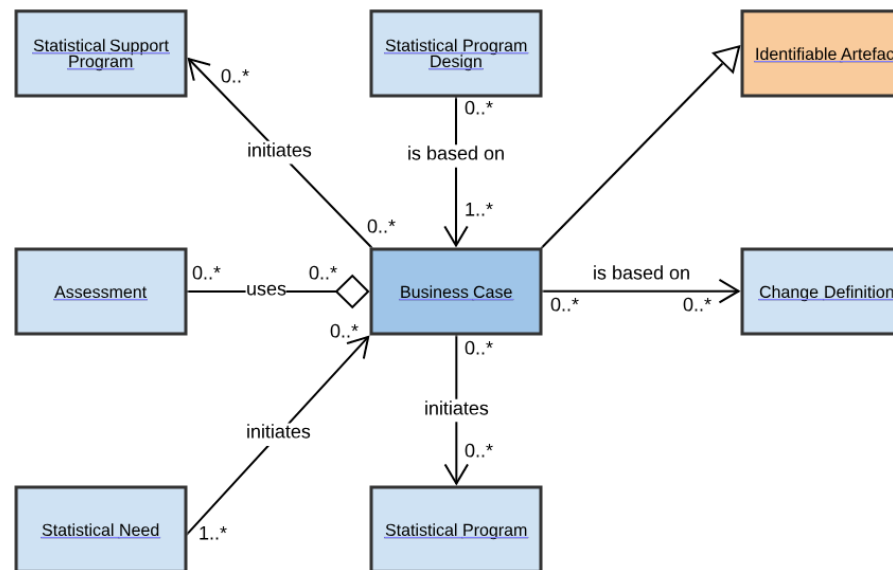
Assessment	Business	<p>The result of the analysis of the quality and effectiveness of any activity undertaken by a statistical organization and recommendations on how these can be improved.</p> <p>An <i>Assessment</i> can be of a variety of types. One example may include a gap analysis, where a current state is determined along with what is needed to reach its target state. Alternately, an <i>Assessment</i> may compare current processes against a set of requirements, for example a new <i>Statistical Need</i> or change in the operating environment.</p> <p>An <i>Assessment</i> can use various information objects as inputs, whether they are the main objects that the <i>Assessment</i> is about or auxiliary information objects that help accomplish the <i>Assessment</i>.</p>	
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#### Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Date Assessed		1..*	Date
Issues		0..*	String
Recommendations		0..*	String
Results		0..*	String

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Business Case



## Definition

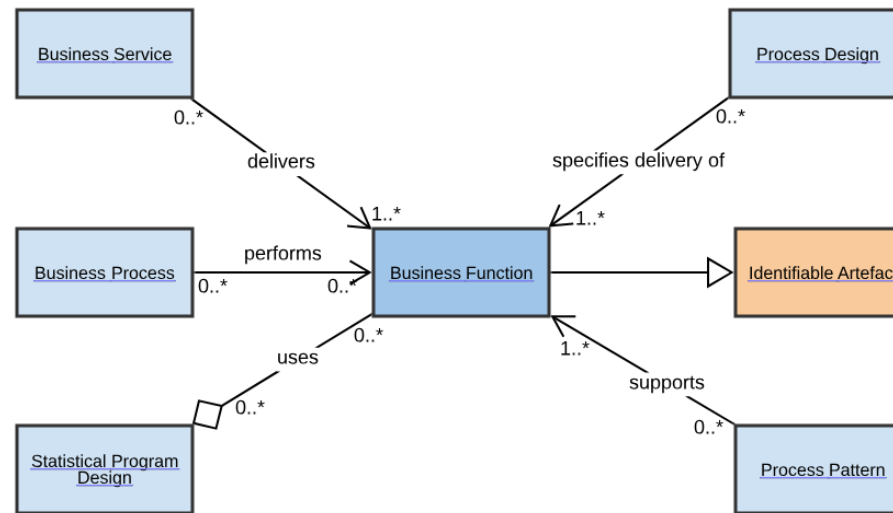
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Business Case	Business	A proposal for a body of work that will deliver outputs designed to achieve outcomes. A <i>Business Case</i> will provide the reasoning for undertaking a <i>Statistical Support Program</i> to initiate a new <i>Statistical Program Design</i> for an existing <i>Statistical Program</i> , or an entirely new <i>Statistical Program</i> , as well as the details of the change proposed.	A <i>Business Case</i> is produced as a result of a detailed consideration of a <i>Change Definition</i> . It sets out a plan for how the change described by the <i>Change Definition</i> can be achieved. A <i>Business Case</i> usually comprises various evaluations. The <i>Business Case</i> will specify the stakeholders that are impacted by the <i>Statistical Need</i> or by the different solutions that are required to implement it.	

**Attributes\***

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cardinality</b>	<b>Value Type</b>
Date Approved		0..1	Date
Date Initiated		0..1	Date
Outcomes (objectives)		1..*	String
Outputs (deliverables)		1..*	String
Type	E.g. new program, permanent (indefinite) change to existing program, temporary change to existing program, cease program.	1..*	ControlledVocabulary

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Business Function



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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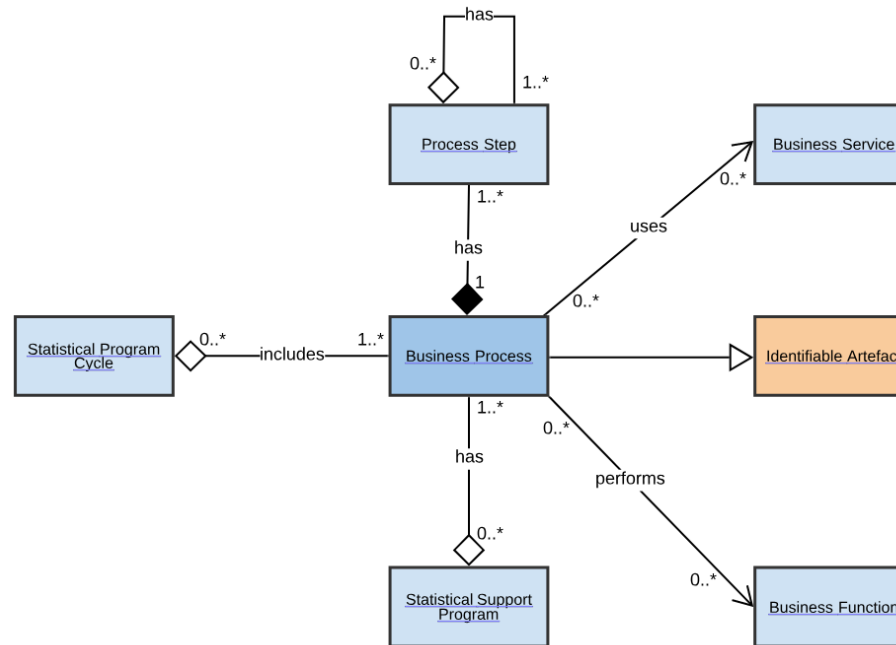
Business Function	Business	Something an enterprise does, or needs to do, in order to achieve its objectives.	<p>A <i>Business Function</i> delivers added value from a business point of view. It is delivered by bringing together people, processes and technology (resources), for a specific business purpose.</p> <p><i>Business Functions</i> answer in a generic sense "What business purpose does this <i>Business Service</i> or <i>Process Step</i> serve?" Through identifying the <i>Business Function</i> associated with each <i>Business Service</i> or <i>Process Step</i> it increases the documentation of the use of the associated <i>Business Services</i> and <i>Process Steps</i>, to enable future reuse.</p> <p>A <i>Business Function</i> may be defined directly with descriptive text and/or through reference to an existing catalogue of <i>Business Functions</i>. The phases and sub processes defined within GSBPM can be used as an internationally agreed basis for cataloguing high level <i>Business Functions</i>. A catalogue might also include <i>Business Functions</i> defined at a lower level than "sub process". For example, "Identify and address outliers" might be catalogued as a lower level <i>Business Function</i> with the "Review, validate and edit" function (5.3) defined within GSBPM.</p>	
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#### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here



## Business Process



## Definition

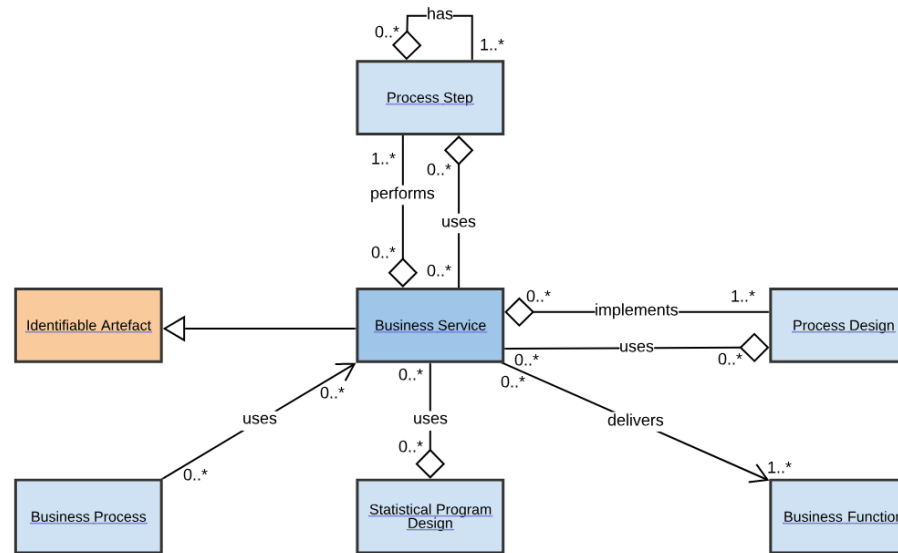
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Business Process	Business	The set of <i>Process Steps</i> to perform one of more <i>Business Functions</i> to deliver a <i>Statistical Program Cycle</i> or <i>Statistical Support Program</i> .	For example, a particular <i>Statistical Program Cycle</i> might include several data collection activities, the corresponding editing activities for each collection and the production and dissemination of final outputs. Each of these may be considered separate <i>Business Processes</i> for the <i>Statistical Program Cycle</i> .	

## Attributes\*

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cardinality</b>	<b>Value Type</b>
Date Initiated	First date of validity.	0..1	Date
Date Ended	Last date of validity.	0..1	Date

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Business Service



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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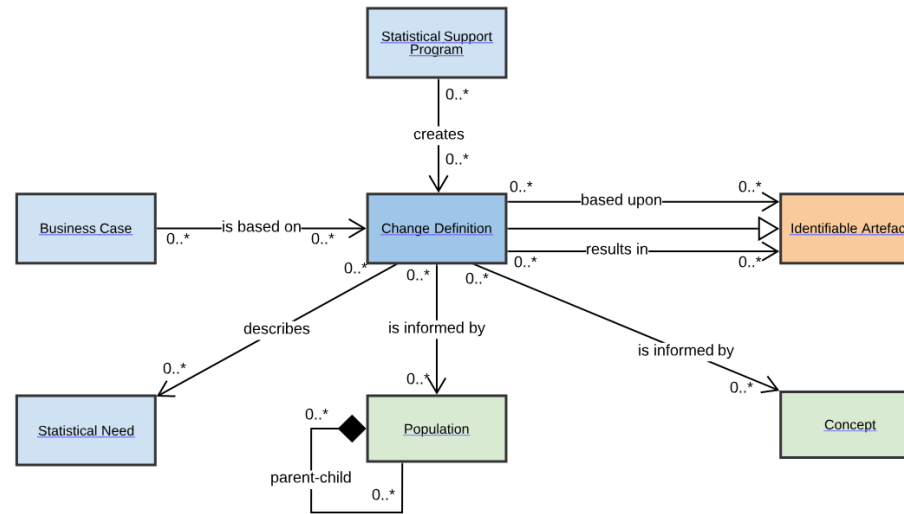
Business Service	Business	A means of performing a <i>Business Function</i> .	<p>A <i>Business Service</i> may provide one means of accessing a particular <i>Business Function</i>. The operation of a <i>Business Service</i> will perform one or more <i>Business Processes</i>.</p> <p>The explicitly defined interface of a <i>Business Service</i> can be seen as representing a "service contract". If particular inputs are provided then the service will deliver particular outputs in compliance within specific parameters (for example, within a particular period of time).</p> <p>Note: The interface of a <i>Business Service</i> is not necessarily IT based. For example, a typical postal service will have a number of service interfaces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public letter box for posting letters</li> <li>- Counter at post office for interacting with postal workers</li> </ul>	
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#### Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Service Interface	Specifies how to communicate with the service.	0..*	String

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Change Definition



## Definition

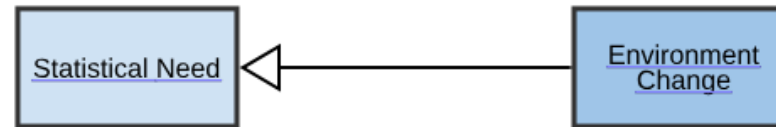
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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Change Definition	Business	<p>A structured, well-defined specification for a proposed change.</p> <p>A related object - the <i>Statistical Need</i> - is a change expression as it has been received by an organization. A <i>Statistical Need</i> is a raw expression of a proposed change, and is not necessarily well-defined. A <i>Change Definition</i> is created when a <i>Statistical Need</i> is analyzed by an organization, and expresses the raw need in well-defined, structured terms.</p> <p>A <i>Change Definition</i> does not assess the feasibility of the change or propose solutions to deliver the change - this role is satisfied by the <i>Business Case</i> object. The precise structure or organization of a <i>Change Definition</i> can be further specified by rules or standards local to a given organization. It also includes the specific <i>Concepts</i> to be measured and the <i>Population</i> that is under consideration.</p> <p>Once a <i>Statistical Need</i> has been received, the first step is to do the conceptual work to establish what it is we are trying to measure. The final output of this conceptual work is the <i>Change Definition</i>.</p> <p>The next step is to assess how we are going to make the measurements - to design a solution and put forward a proposal for a body of work that will deliver on the requirements of the original <i>Statistical Need</i>.</p>	
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#### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Environment Change



### Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Environment Change	Business	A requirement for change that originates from a change in the operating environment of the statistical organization.	An <i>Environment Change</i> reflects change in the context in which a statistical organization operates. <i>Environment Changes</i> can be of different origins and also take different forms. They can result from a precise event (budget cut, new legislation enforced) or from a progressive process (technical or methodological progress, application or tool obsolescence). Other examples of <i>Environment Changes</i> include the availability of a new <i>Information Resource</i> , the opportunity for new collaboration between organizations, etc.	

### Attributes\*

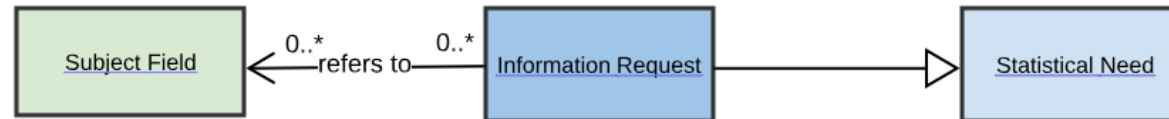
Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Change Origin		1..1	String
Legal Changes		0..*	String
Method Changes		0..*	String

Other Changes		0..*	String
Software Changes		0..*	String

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here



## Information Request



## Definition

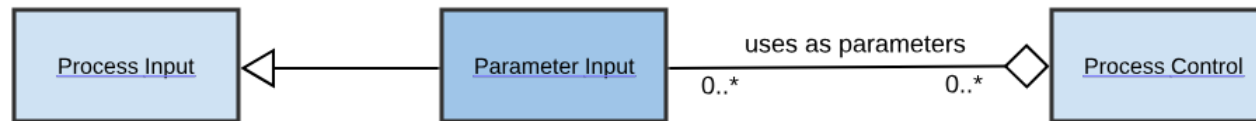
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Information Request	Business	An outline of a need for new information required for a particular purpose.	An <i>Information Request</i> is a special case of <i>Statistical Need</i> that may come in an organized form, for example by specifying on which <i>Subject Field</i> the information is required. It may also be a more general request and require refinement by the statistical agency and formalised in a <i>Change Definition</i> .	

## Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Coverage of Information Required		1..1	String
Date Information Required		0..1	Date

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Parameter Input



## Definition

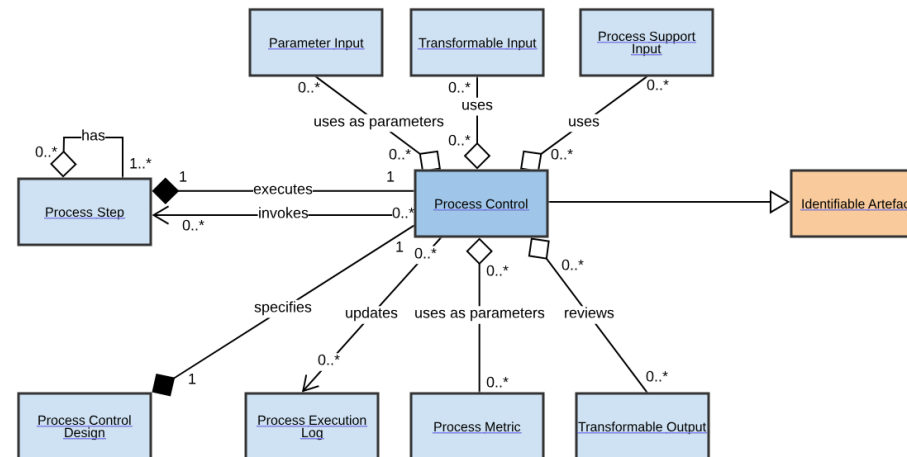
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Parameter Input	Business	Inputs used to specify which configuration should be used for a specific <i>Process Step</i> which has been designed to be configurable.	<i>Parameter Inputs</i> may be provided where <i>Rules</i> and/or <i>Business Service</i> interfaces associated with a particular <i>Process Step</i> have been designed to be configurable based on inputs passed in to the <i>Process Step</i> .	

## Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Data Type	The data type of the <i>Parameter Input</i> .	1..1	ControlledVocabulary
Parameter Role	Used to convey the role of this parameter. For example - weight, upper threshold, agreement level. This will likely become a controlled vocabulary (maybe external to allow more timely maintenance).	0..*	String
Parameter Value	The content of the parameter.	1..1	String

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Process Control



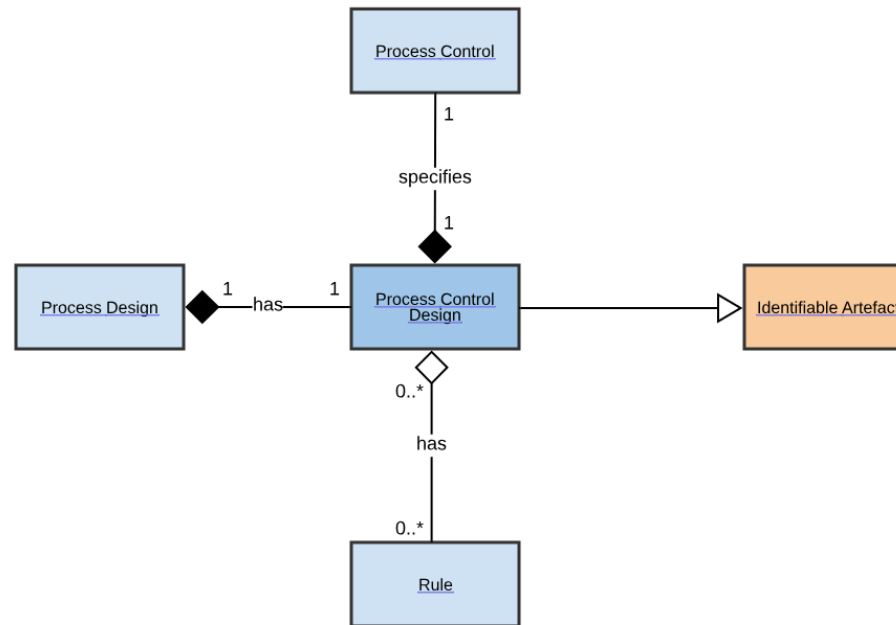
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Process Control	Business	A set of decision points which determine the flow between the <i>Process Steps</i> used to perform a <i>Business Process</i> .	The typical use of <i>Process Control</i> is to determine what happens next after a <i>Process Step</i> is executed. The possible paths, and the decision criteria, associated with a <i>Process Control</i> are specified as part of designing a production process, captured in a <i>Process Control Design</i> . There is typically a very close relationship between the design of a process and the design of a <i>Process Control</i> .	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Process Control Design



## Definition

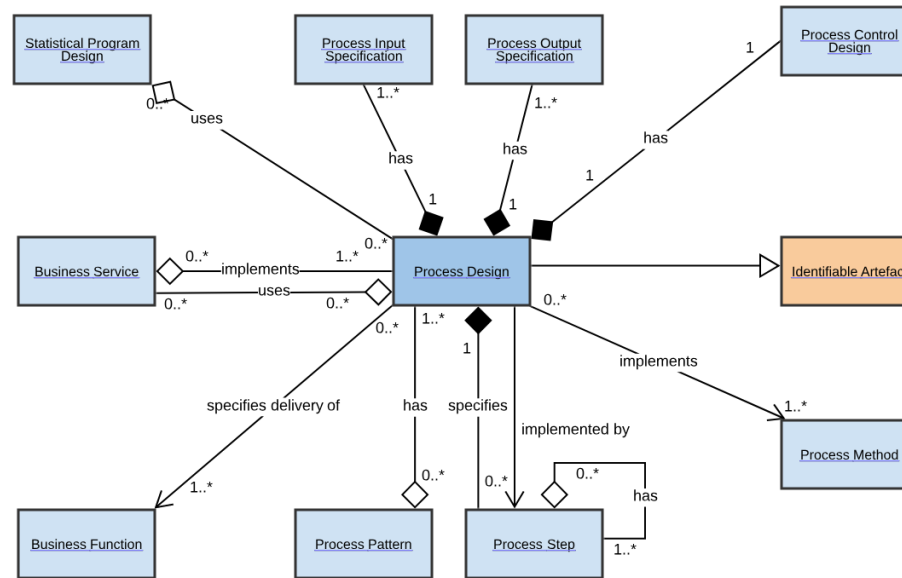
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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Process Control Design	Business	<p>The specification of the decision points required during the execution of a <i>Business Process</i>.</p>	<p>The design of a <i>Process Control</i> typically takes place as part of the design of the process itself. This involves determining the conditional routing between the various sub-processes and services used by the executing process associated with the <i>Process Control</i> and specified by the <i>Process Control Design</i>.</p> <p>It is possible to define a <i>Process Control</i> where the next step in the <i>Process Step</i> that will be executed is a fixed value rather than a "choice" between two or more possibilities. Where such a design would be appropriate, this feature allows, for example, initiation of a step in the <i>Process Step</i> representing the GSBPM Process Phase (5) to always lead to initiation of GSBPM sub-process Integrate Data (5.1) as the next step.</p> <p>This allows a process designer to divide a <i>Business Process</i> into logical steps (for example, where each step performs a specific <i>Business Function</i> through re-use of a <i>Business Service</i>) even if these process steps will always follow each other in the same order. In all cases, the <i>Process Control Design</i> defines and the <i>Process Control</i> manages the flow between <i>Process Steps</i>, even where the flow is "trivial". <i>Process Design</i> is left to focus entirely on the design of the process itself, not sequencing between steps.</p>	
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#### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Process Design



## Definition

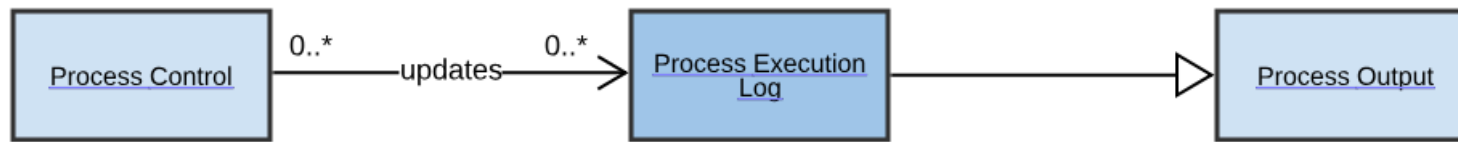
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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Process Design	Business	A <i>Process Design</i> specifies delivery of <i>Business Functions</i> .	A <i>Process Design</i> is the design time specification of a <i>Process Step</i> that is performed as part of a run-time <i>Business Service</i> . A <i>Process Step</i> can be as big or small as the designer of a particular <i>Business Service</i> chooses. From a design perspective, one <i>Process Step</i> can contain "sub-steps", each of which is conceptualized as a (smaller) <i>Process Step</i> in its own right. Each of those "sub-steps" may contain "sub-steps" within them and so on indefinitely. It is a decision for the process designer to what extent to subdivide steps. At some level it will be appropriate to consider a <i>Process Step</i> to be a discrete task (unit of work) without warranting further subdivision. At that level the <i>Process Step</i> is designed to process particular <i>Process Inputs</i> , according to a particular <i>Process Method</i> , to produce particular <i>Process Outputs</i> . The flow between a <i>Process Step</i> and any sub steps is managed via <i>Process Control</i> .	
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#### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Process Execution Log



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Process Execution Log	Business	The <i>Process Execution Log</i> captures the output of a <i>Process Step</i> which is not directly related to the <i>Transformed Output</i> it produced. It may include data that was recorded during the real time execution of the <i>Process Step</i> .		

## Attributes\*

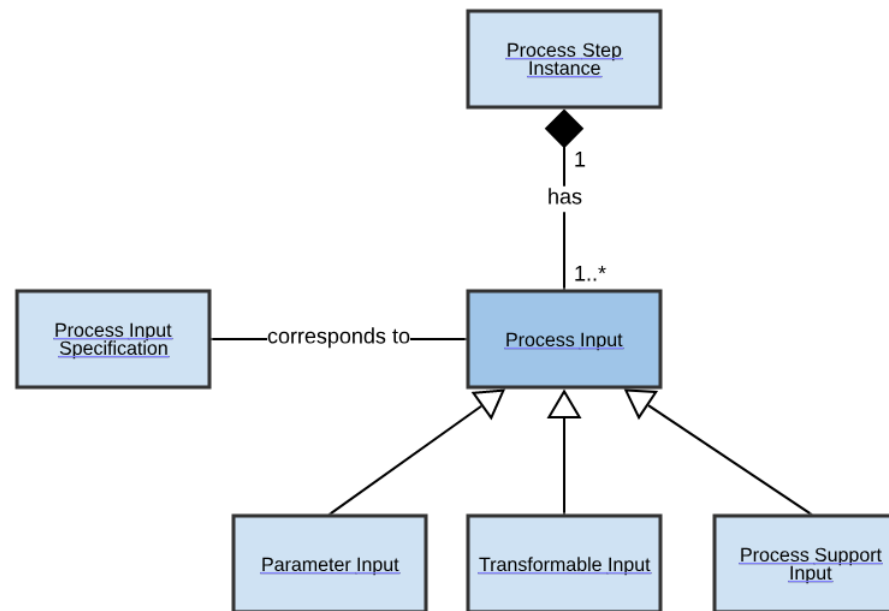
Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
End Time	The time the <i>Process Step</i> ended.	0..1	Date
Log Code	The code for the event that occurred during the process execution.	0..1	String
Log Message	The human readable message for the event that occurred during the process execution.	0..1	String
Log Severity	The severity for the event that occurred during the process execution.	0..1	String
Log Type	The type of event that occurred during process execution (for example, an error).	0..1	ControlledVocabulary



Start Time	The time the <i>Process Step</i> started.	0..1	Date
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\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Process Input



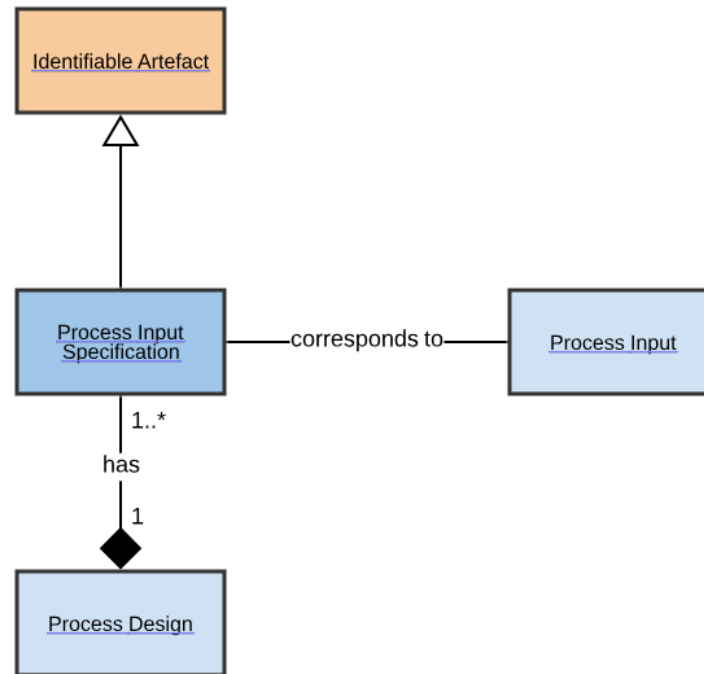
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Process Input	Business	Any instance of an information object which is supplied to a <i>Process Step Instance</i> at the time its execution is initiated.	<i>Process Input</i> might include information that is used as an input that will be transformed (e.g. a <i>Data Set</i> ), information that is used to control specific parameters of the process (e.g. a <i>Rule</i> ), and information that is used as reference to guide the process (e.g. a <i>Code List</i> ).	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Process Input Specification



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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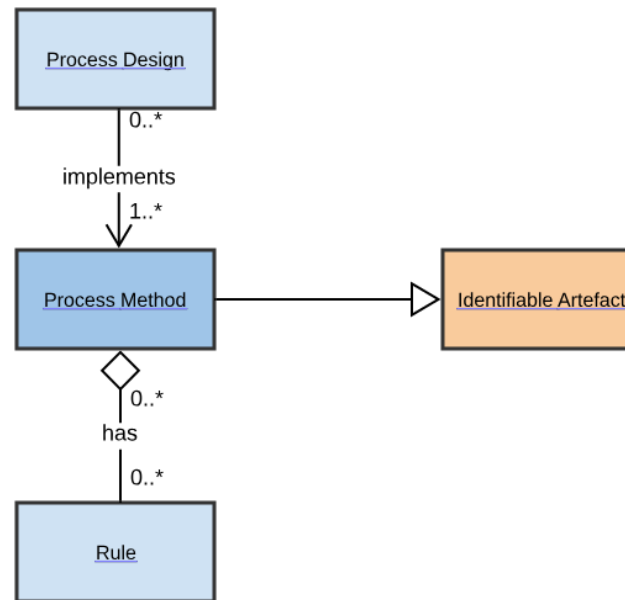
Process Input Specification	Business	A record of the types of inputs required for a <i>Process Design</i> .	<p>The <i>Process Input Specification</i> enumerates the <i>Process Inputs</i> required at the time a <i>Process Design</i> is executed. For example, if five different <i>Process Inputs</i> are required, the <i>Process Input Specification</i> will describe each of the five inputs. For each required <i>Process Input</i> the <i>Process Input Specification</i> will record the type of information object (based on GSIM) which will be used as the <i>Process Input</i> (example types might be a <i>Dimensional Data Set</i> or a <i>Statistical Classification</i>).</p> <p>The <i>Process Input</i> to be provided at the time of <i>Process Step</i> execution will then be a specific instance of the type of information object specified by the <i>Process Input Specification</i>. For example, if a <i>Process Input Specification</i> requires a <i>Dimensional Data Set</i> then the corresponding <i>Process Input</i> provided at the time of <i>Process Step</i> execution will be a particular <i>Dimensional Data Set</i>.</p>	
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#### Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Process Input Type	E.g. <i>Parameter Input</i> , <i>Process Support Input</i> , <i>Transformable Input</i> .	1..*	ControlledVocabulary

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Process Method



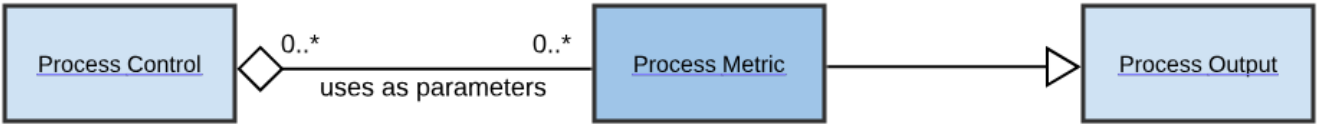
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Process Method	Business	A specification of the technique which will be used to perform the work.	<p>The technique specified by a <i>Process Method</i> is independent from any choice of technologies and/or other tools which will be used to apply that technique in a particular instance. The definition of the technique may, however, intrinsically require the application of specific <i>Rules</i> (for example, mathematical or logical formulas).</p> <p><i>A Process Method describes a particular method for performing a Process Step.</i></p>	

**Attributes\***

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

**Process Metric**



**Definition**

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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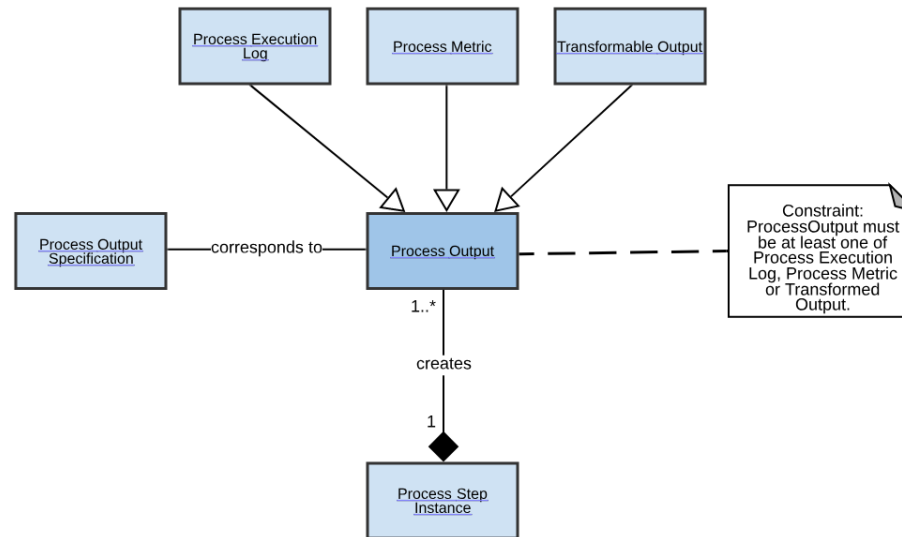
Process Metric	Business	<p>A <i>Process Output</i> whose purpose is to measure and report some aspect of how the <i>Process Step</i> performed during execution.</p>	<p>A <i>Process Metric</i> is a sub-type of <i>Process Output</i> which records information about the execution of a <i>Process Step</i>. For example, how long it took to complete execution of the <i>Process Step</i> and what percentage of records in the <i>Transformable Input</i> was updated by the <i>Process Step</i> to produce the <i>Transformed Output</i>.</p> <p>One purpose for a <i>Process Metric</i> may be to provide a quality measure related to the <i>Transformed Output</i>. For example, a <i>Process Step</i> with the <i>Business Function</i> of imputing missing values is likely to result, as its <i>Transformed Output</i>, in a <i>Data Set</i> where values that were missing previously have been imputed. Statistical quality measures, captured as <i>Process Metrics</i> for that <i>Process Step</i> may include a measure of how many records were imputed, and a measure of how much difference, statistically, the imputed values make to the dataset overall. Another purpose for a <i>Process Metric</i> may be to measure an aspect of the <i>Process Step</i> which is not directly related to the <i>Transformed Output</i> it produced. For example, a <i>Process Metric</i> may record the time taken to complete the <i>Process Step</i> or other forms of resource utilization (for example, human and/or IT).</p> <p>Often these two kinds of <i>Process Metrics</i> will be used in combination when seeking to, for example, monitor and tune a statistical <i>Business Process</i> so its statistical outputs achieve the highest level of quality possible based on the time, staff and/or IT resources that are available.</p>	
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#### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are now included here



## Process Output



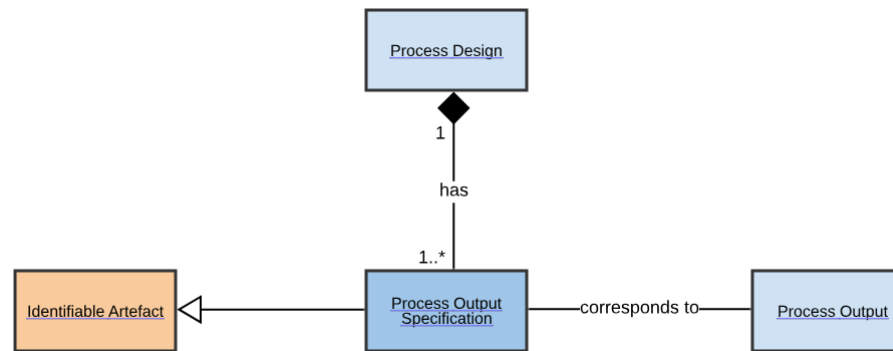
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Process Output	Business	Any instance of an information object which is produced by a <i>Process Step</i> as a result of its execution.		

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are now included here

## Process Output Specification



## Definition

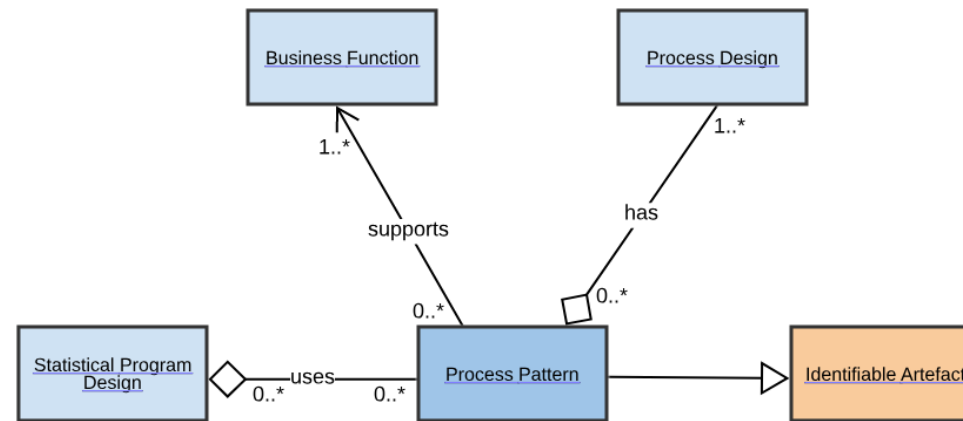
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Process Output Specification	Business	A record of the types of outputs required for a <i>Process Design</i> .	<p>The <i>Process Output Specification</i> enumerates the <i>Process Outputs</i> that are expected to be produced at the time a <i>Process Design</i> is executed. For example, if five different <i>Process Outputs</i> are expected, the <i>Process Output Specification</i> will describe each of the five outputs. For each expected <i>Process Output</i> the <i>Process Output Specification</i> will record the type of information object (based on GSIM) which will be used as the <i>Process Output</i> (Example types might be a <i>Dimensional Data Set</i> or a <i>Statistical Classification</i>).</p> <p>The <i>Process Output</i> to be provided at the time of <i>Process Step</i> execution will then be a specific instance of the type of information object specified by the <i>Process Output Specification</i>. For example, if a <i>Process Output Specification</i> expects a <i>Dimensional Data Set</i> then the corresponding <i>Process Output</i> provided at the time of <i>Process Step</i> execution will be a particular <i>Dimensional Data Set</i>.</p>	

## Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Process Output Type	E.g. Transformed Output, Process Metric, Process Execution Log	1..*	ControlledVocabulary

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Process Pattern



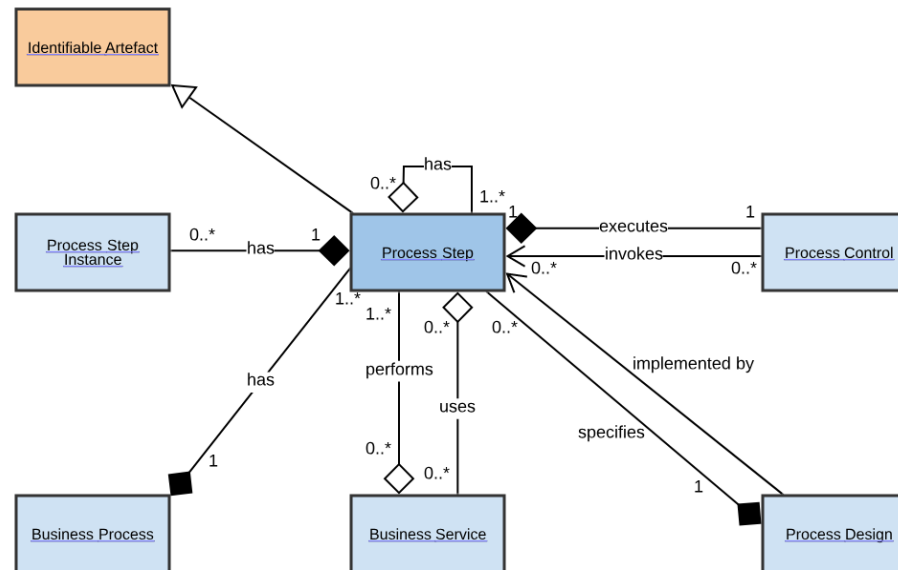
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Process Pattern	Business	A nominated set of <i>Process Designs</i> , and associated <i>Process Control Designs</i> (flow), which have been highlighted for possible reuse.	<p>In a particular <i>Business Process</i>, some <i>Process Steps</i> may be unique to that <i>Business Process</i> while others may be applicable to other <i>Business Processes</i>. A <i>Process Pattern</i> can be seen as a reusable template. It is a means to accelerate design processes and to achieve sharing and reuse of design patterns which have proved effective. Reuse of <i>Process Patterns</i> can indicate the possibility to reuse related <i>Business Services</i>.</p> <p>By deciding to reuse a <i>Process Pattern</i>, a designer is actually reusing the pattern of <i>Process Designs</i> and <i>Process Control Designs</i> associated with that <i>Process Pattern</i>. They will receive a new instance of the <i>Process Designs</i> and <i>Process Control Designs</i>. If they then tailor their "instance" of the <i>Process Designs</i> and <i>Process Control Designs</i> to better meet their needs they will not change the definition of the reusable <i>Process Pattern</i>.</p>	

**Attributes\***

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Process Step



## Definition

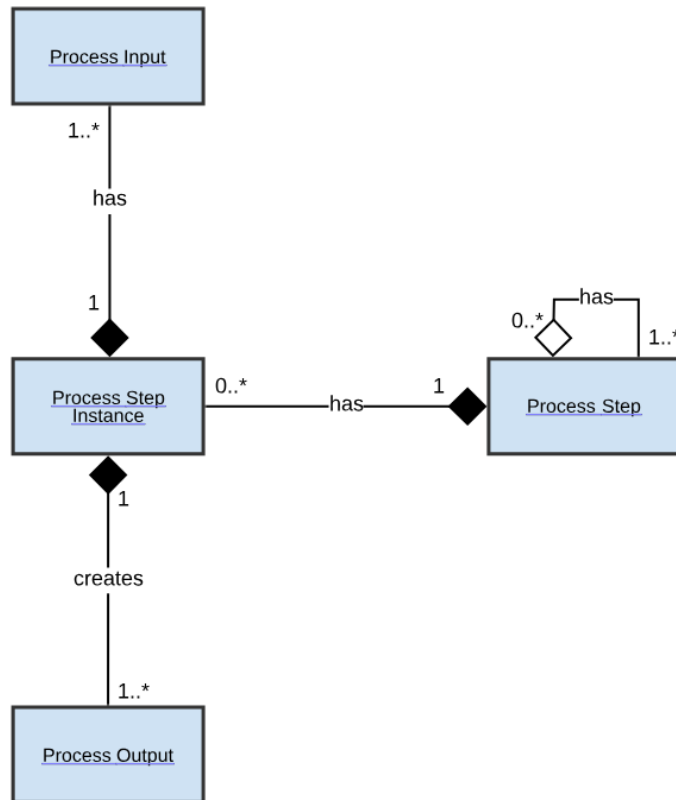
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Process Step	Business	A <i>Process Step</i> is a work package that performs a <i>Business Process</i> .	A <i>Process Step</i> implements the <i>Process Design</i> specified in order to produce the outputs for which the <i>Process Step</i> was designed. Each <i>Process Step</i> is the use of a <i>Process Design</i> in a particular context (e.g. within a specific <i>Business Process</i> ). At the time of execution a <i>Process Step Instance</i> specifies the actual instances of input objects (for example, specific <i>Data Sets</i> , specific <i>Variables</i> ) to be supplied.	

## Attributes\*

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cardinality</b>	<b>Value Type</b>
Is Comprehensive	Used to indicate whether this Process Step has sub-Process Steps.	0..1	Boolean

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Process Step Instance



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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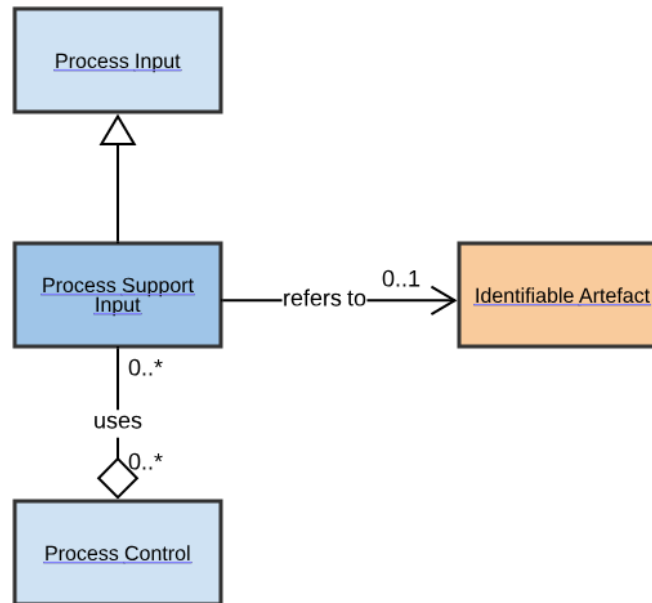


Process Step Instance	Business	<p>An executed step in a <i>Business Process</i>. A <i>Process Step Instance</i> specifies the actual inputs to and outputs from an occurrence of a <i>Process Step</i>.</p>	<p>Each <i>Process Step</i> is the use of a <i>Process Design</i> in a particular context (e.g. within a specific Business Process). At the time of execution a <i>Process Step Instance</i> specifies the actual instances of input objects (for example, specific Data Sets, specific Variables) to be supplied.</p> <p>Each <i>Process Step Instance</i> may produce unique results even though the <i>Process Step</i> remains constant.</p> <p>Even when the inputs remain the same, metrics such as the elapsed time to complete execution of process step may vary from execution to execution. For this reason, each <i>Process Step Instance</i> details of inputs and outputs for that instance of implementing the <i>Process Step</i>.</p> <p>In this way it is possible to trace the flow of execution of a <i>Business Process</i> through all the <i>Process Steps</i> which were involved.</p>	
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#### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Process Support Input



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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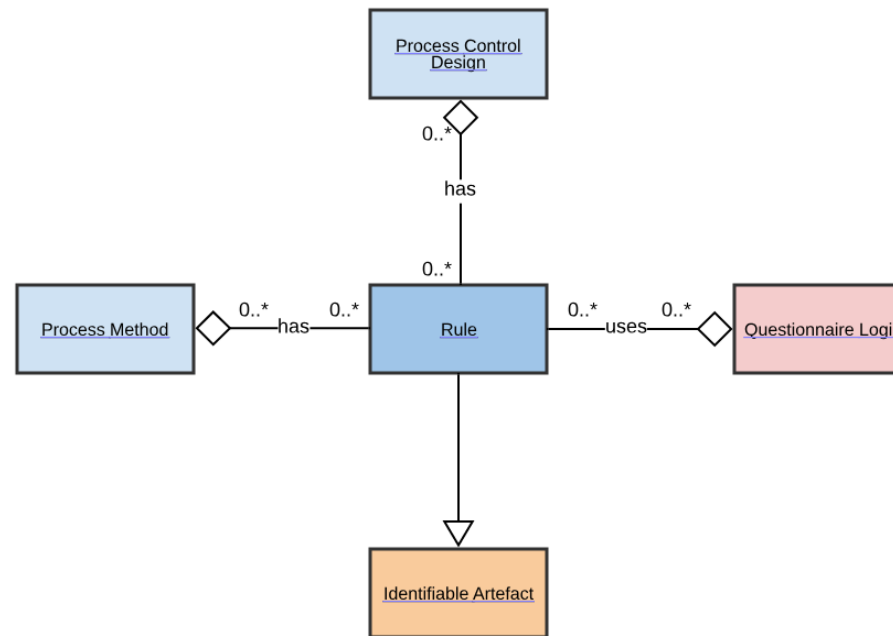
Process Support Input	Business	<p>A form of <i>Process Input</i> that influences the work performed by the <i>Process Step</i>, and therefore influences its outcome, but is not in itself changed by the <i>Process Step</i>.</p>	<p><i>Process Support Input</i> is a sub-type of <i>Process Input</i>. Typical <i>Process Support Inputs</i> include metadata resources such as <i>Statistical Classifications</i> or structural information used in the processing of data.</p> <p>Examples of <i>Process Support Inputs</i> could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A <i>Code List</i> which will be used to check whether the <i>Codes</i> recorded in one dimension of a dataset are valid</li> <li>- An auxiliary <i>Data Set</i> which will influence imputation for, or editing of, a primary <i>Data Set</i> which has been submitted to the <i>Process Step</i> as the Transformable Input</li> <li>- A <i>Provision Agreement</i> which can be used as a supporting document</li> <li>- An <i>Assessment</i> from a previous <i>Statistical Program Cycle</i> which can be used as an input for the current <i>Statistical Program Cycle</i></li> </ul>	
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#### Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Data Type	The data type of the <i>Process Support Input</i> .	0..1	ControlledVocabulary
Value	The content of the Process Support Input.	0..1	String

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Rule



## Definition

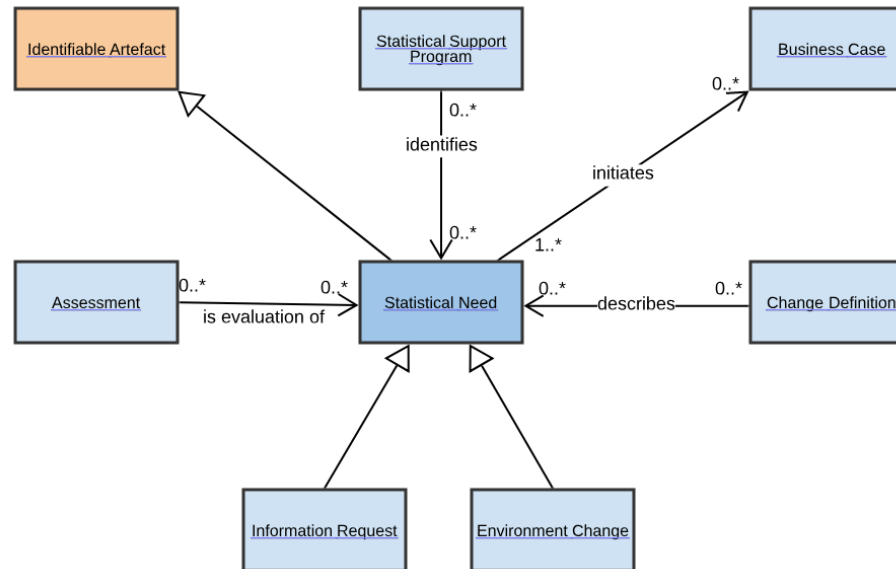
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Rule	Business	A specific mathematical or logical expression which can be evaluated to determine specific behavior.	<i>Rules</i> are of several types: they may be derived from methods to determine the control flow of a process when it is being designed and executed; they may be used as the input parameters of processes (e.g. imputation rules, edit rules); and they may be used to drive the logical flow of a questionnaire. There are many forms of <i>Rules</i> and their purpose, character and expression can vary greatly.	

## Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Algorithm	The rule expressed as an algorithm.	0..1	String
Command Code	Structured information used by a system to process the instruction.	0..*	String
Expression	The expression of the rule that is executed.	0..1	String
Is System Executable	Whether the rule is formatted to be executed by a system, or is only documentary.	0..1	Boolean
Rule Type	A type taken from a controlled vocabulary. For example: Input, Comparison, Imputation, Edit, Derivation, Recode	0..1	ControlledVocabulary

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Statistical Need



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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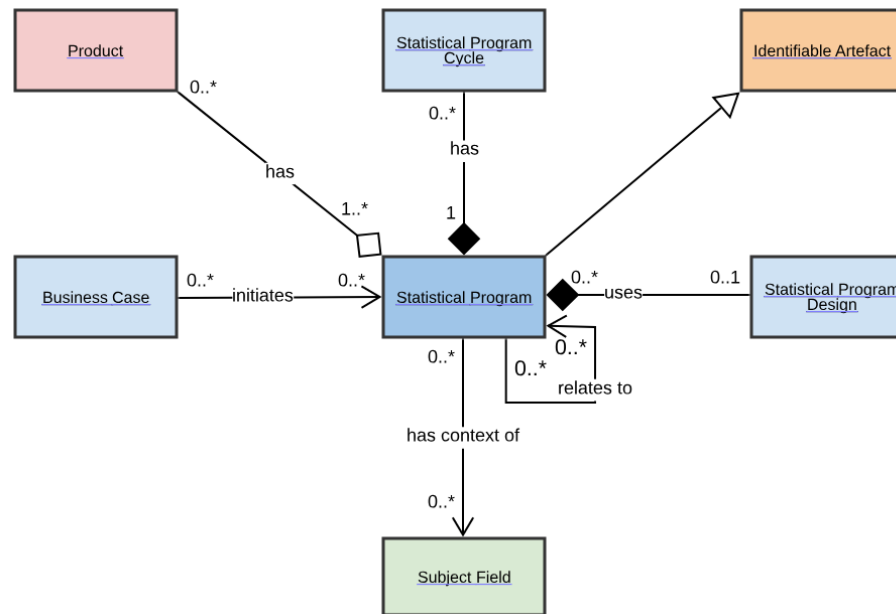
Statistical Need	Business	<p>A requirement, request or other notification that will be considered by an organization. A <i>Statistical Need</i> does not necessarily have structure or format - it is a 'raw' need as received by the organization. A <i>Statistical Need</i> may be of a variety of types including <i>Environmental Change</i> or <i>Information Request</i>.</p>	<p>The <i>Statistical Need</i> is a proposed or imposed requirement, request or other notification as it has been received by an organization. A <i>Statistical Need</i> is a raw expression of a requirement, and is not necessarily well-defined. A related object - <i>Change Definition</i> - is created when a <i>Statistical Need</i> is analyzed by an organization. <i>Change Definition</i> expresses the raw need in well-defined, structured terms.</p> <p>Once a <i>Statistical Need</i> has been received, the first step is to do the conceptual work to establish what it is we are trying to measure. The final output of this conceptual work is the <i>Change Definition</i>.</p> <p>In some cases, the <i>Statistical Need</i> can result from the <i>Assessment</i> of the quality, efficiency, etc. of an existing process.</p>	
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**Attributes\***

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Is Met	Indicator for whether the request was met or unmet	0..1	Boolean
Type	E.g. Information request; External environment change; Internal environment change; Other	0..1	ControlledVocabulary

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Statistical Program



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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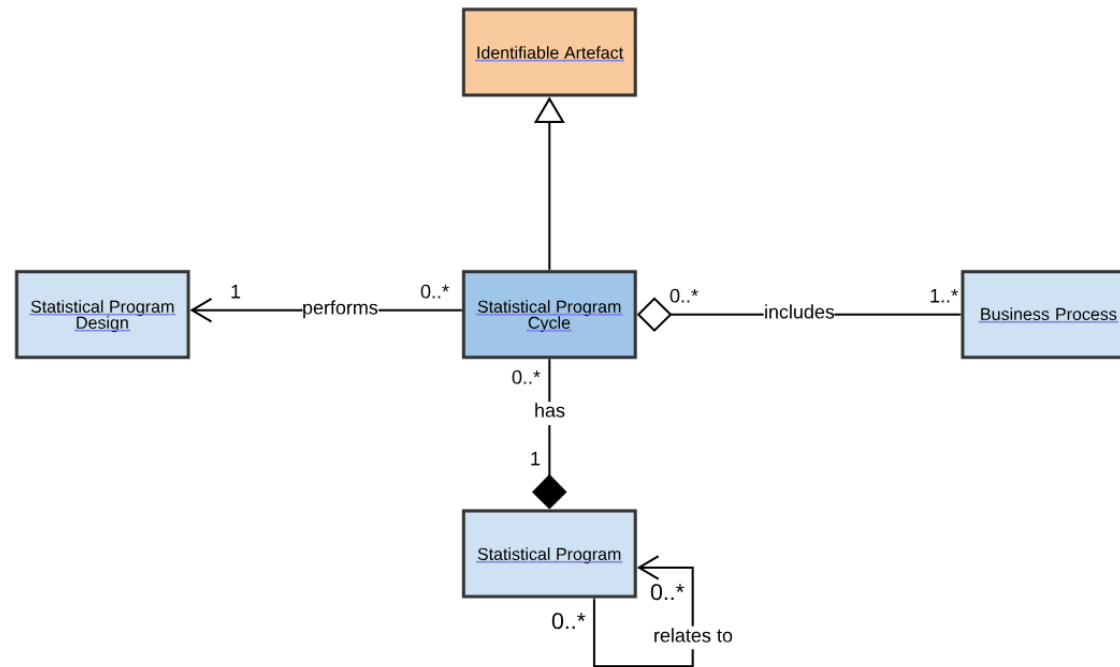
Statistical Program	Business	<p>A set of activities, which may be repeated, that describes the purpose and context of a set of <i>Business Process</i> within the context of the relevant <i>Statistical Program Cycles</i>.</p>	<p>The <i>Statistical Program</i> is one of a family of objects that provide the environmental context in which activities to produce statistics within a statistical organization are conducted. <i>Statistical Program</i> is the top level object that describes the purpose and objectives of a set of activities. <i>Statistical Program</i> will usually correspond to an ongoing activity such as a survey or output series. Some examples of <i>Statistical Program</i> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labour Force Survey - Multipurpose Household Survey - National Accounts - Demography - Overseas Arrivals and Departures</li> </ul> <p>Related to the <i>Statistical Program</i> object there are <i>Statistical Program Design</i> and <i>Statistical Program Cycle</i> objects that hold the detailed information about the design and conduct of the <i>Business Process</i>.</p> <p>In the case of the traditional approach, an organization has received a <i>Statistical Need</i> and produced a <i>Change Definition</i> and an approved <i>Business Case</i>. The <i>Business Case</i> will specify either a change to the design or methodology of an existing <i>Statistical Program</i>, which will result in a new <i>Statistical Program Design</i>; or a change to one or more existing <i>Statistical Programs</i> (for example, to add an additional objective to the <i>Statistical Program</i>); or result in a new <i>Statistical Program</i> being created.</p> <p>This does not include statistical support functions such as metadata management, data management (and other overarching GSBPM processes) and design functions. These activities are conducted as part of <i>Statistical Support Programs</i>.</p>	
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Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Budget		0..1	Number
Date Ended		0..1	Date
Date Initiated		0..1	Date
Legal Framework		0..*	String
Legislative Reference	Any legislative materials, e.g. parliamentary tabling documents	0..*	String
Source of Funding		0..1	String
Program Status	The current condition of the program. For example: New Proposal, New-Under Development, Current, Completed, Cancelled, Transferred to Another Organization	1..1	ControlledVocabulary

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Statistical Program Cycle



## Definition

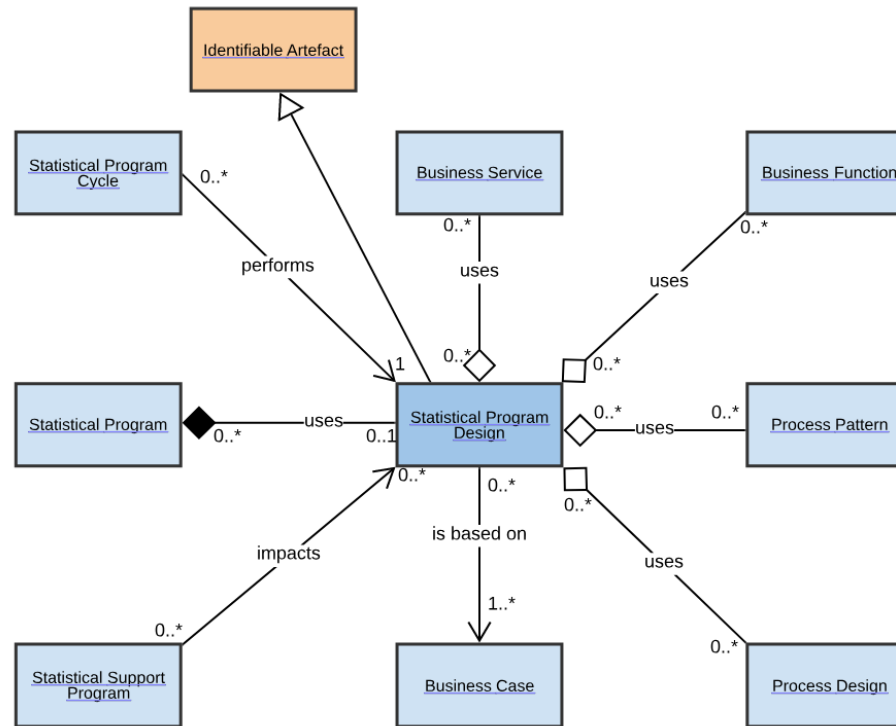
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Statistical Program Cycle	Business	A set of activities to investigate characteristics of a given <i>Population</i> for a particular reference period.	A <i>Statistical Program Cycle</i> documents the execution of an iteration of a <i>Statistical Program</i> according to the associated <i>Statistical Program Design</i> for a certain reference period. It identifies the activities that are undertaken as a part of the cycle and the specific resources required and processes used and description of relevant methodological information used in this cycle defined by the <i>Statistical Program Design</i> .	

**Attributes\***

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cardinality</b>	<b>Value Type</b>
Reference Period End		1..1	Date
Reference Period Start		1..1	Date

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Statistical Program Design



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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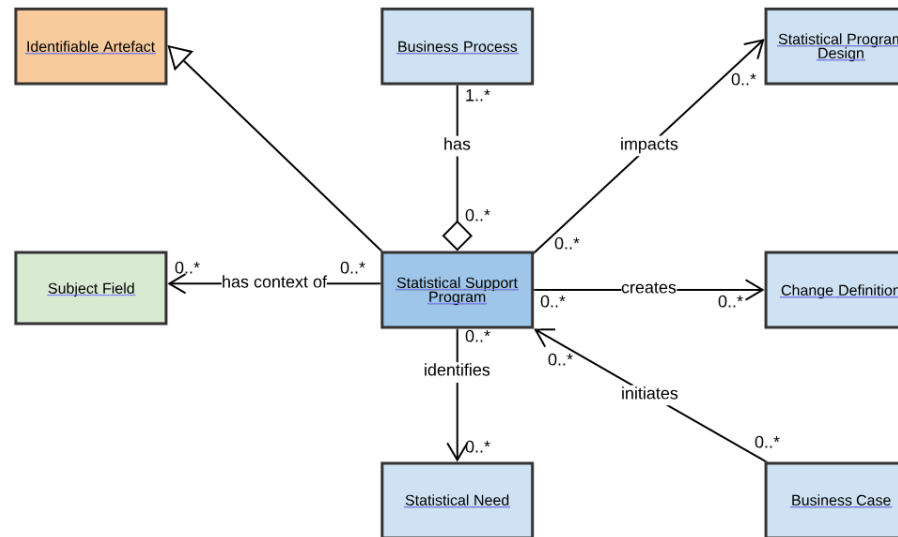
Statistical Program Design	Business	The specification of the resources required, processes used and description of relevant methodological information about the set of activities undertaken to investigate characteristics of a given <i>Population</i> .	<p>The <i>Statistical Program Design</i> is a series of objects that provide the operational context in which a set of <i>Business Processes</i> is conducted.</p> <p>A simple example is where a <i>Statistical Program</i> relates to a single survey, for example, the Labour Force Survey. The <i>Statistical Program</i> will have a series of <i>Statistical Program Design</i> objects that describe the methodology and design used throughout the life of the survey. When a methodological change is made to the survey, a new <i>Statistical Program Design</i> is created to record the details of the new design.</p>	
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#### Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Conceptual Framework	Describe the conceptual framework for the Statistical Program (e.g. SNA).	0..*	String
Date ended	Last date of validity.	0..1	Date
Date initiated	First date of validity.	0..1	Date
Status	Extensible redefined list (e.g. New Proposal, New-Under Development, Current, Completed, Cancelled, Transferred to Another Organisation).	1..1	ControlledVocabulary

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Statistical Support Program



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Statistical Support Program	Business	A program which is not related to the post-design production of statistical products, but is necessary to support production.	This type of program will include such functions as metadata management, data management, methodological research, and design functions. These programs correspond to the overarching processes in the GSBPM, as well as programs to create new or change existing <i>Statistical Programs</i> .	

## Attributes\*

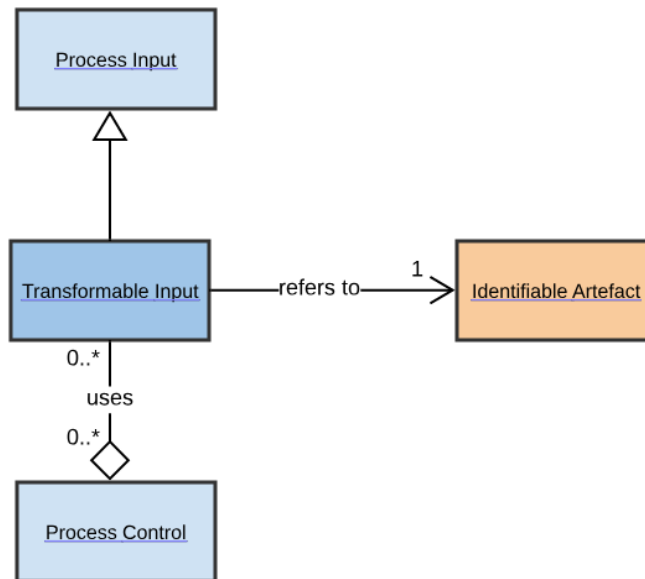
Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
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Date Ended		0..1	Date
Date Initiated		0..1	Date
Significant Events	A description of the real-world events which lead to the creation of the program	0..1	String
Status	The current condition of the program. For example: New Proposal, New-Under Development, Current, Completed, Cancelled, Transferred to Another Organization	1..1	ControlledVocabulary

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here



## Transformable Input



## Definition

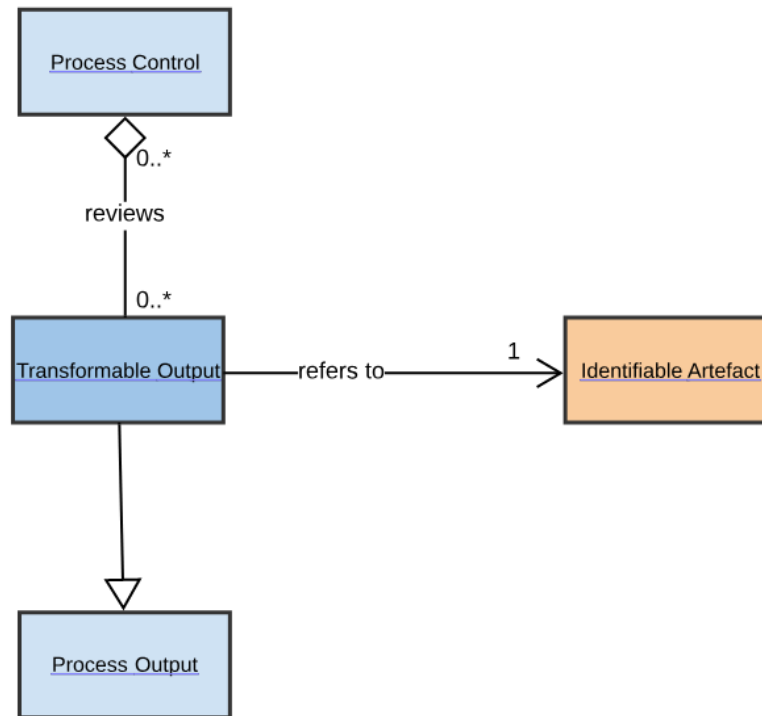
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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Transformable Input	Business	<p>A type of <i>Process Input</i> whose content goes into a <i>Process Step</i> and is changed in some way by the execution of that <i>Process Step</i>. Some or all of the content will be represented in the <i>Transformed Output</i>.</p>	<p><i>Transformable Input</i> is a sub-type of <i>Process Input</i>. Producers of official statistics often conceptualize data (and sometimes metadata) flowing through the statistical <i>Business Process</i>, having statistical value added by each <i>Process Step</i> and being transformed along the way.</p> <p>The concept of <i>Transformable Input</i> allows this notional flow of information through the production process to be traced, without confusing these inputs with other inputs - such as <i>Parameter Inputs</i> and <i>Process Support Inputs</i> that are controlling or influencing a particular <i>Process Step</i> but do not "flow through the <i>Business Process</i>" in the same sense. Typical <i>Transformable Inputs</i> are <i>Data Sets</i> and structural metadata (if changed by a process and needed to describe another output or as an object in their own right).</p>	
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#### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Transformed Output



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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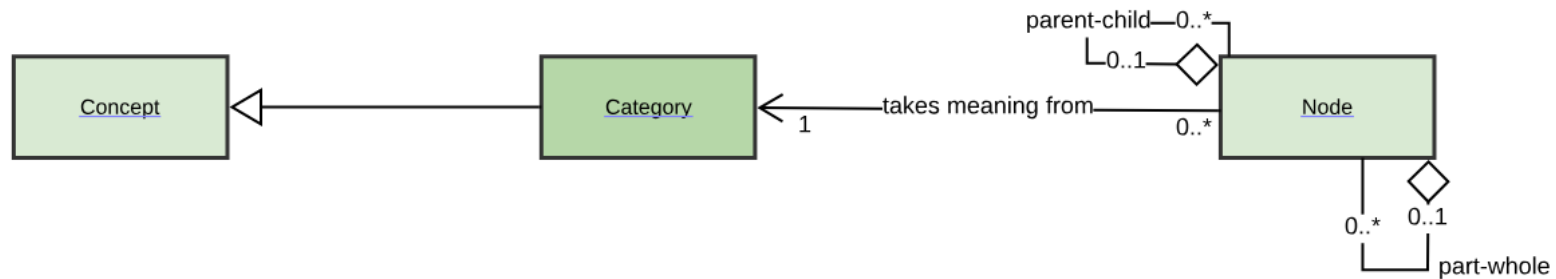
Transformed Output	Business	<p>A <i>Process Output</i> (a result) which provides the "reason for existence" for the <i>Process Step</i>.</p> <p>A <i>Transformed Output</i> is a sub-type of <i>Process Output</i>. Typically a <i>Transformed Output</i> is either a <i>Process Input</i> to a subsequent <i>Process Step</i> or it represents the final product from a statistical <i>Business Process</i>.</p> <p>In many cases a <i>Transformed Output</i> may be readily identified as an updated ("value added") version of one or more <i>Transformable Inputs</i> supplied to the <i>Process Step</i> execution.</p>	
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**Attributes\***

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Concept Group

### Category



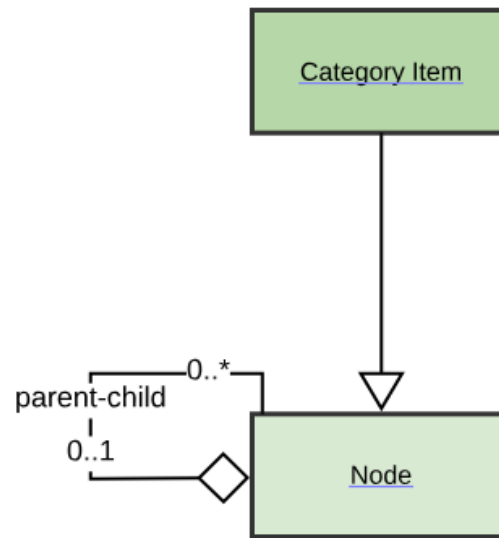
### Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Category	Concepts	A <i>Concept</i> whose role is to extensionally define and measure a characteristic.	<p><i>Categories</i> for the <i>Concept</i> of sex include: Male, Female</p> <p>Note: An extensional definition is a description of a <i>Concept</i> by enumerating all of its sub ordinate <i>Concepts</i> under one criterion or sub division.</p> <p>For example - the Noble Gases (in the periodic table) is extensionally defined by the set of elements including Helium, Neon, Argon, Krypton, Xenon, Radon. (ISO 1087-1)</p>	class

### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Category Item



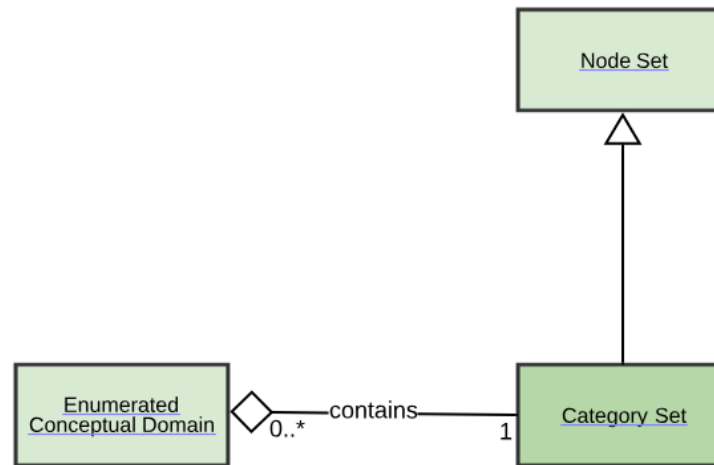
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Category Item	Concepts	An element of a <i>Category Set</i> .	A type of <i>Node</i> particular to a <i>Category Set</i> type of <i>Node Set</i> . A <i>Category Item</i> contains the meaning of a <i>Category</i> without any associated representation.	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Category Set



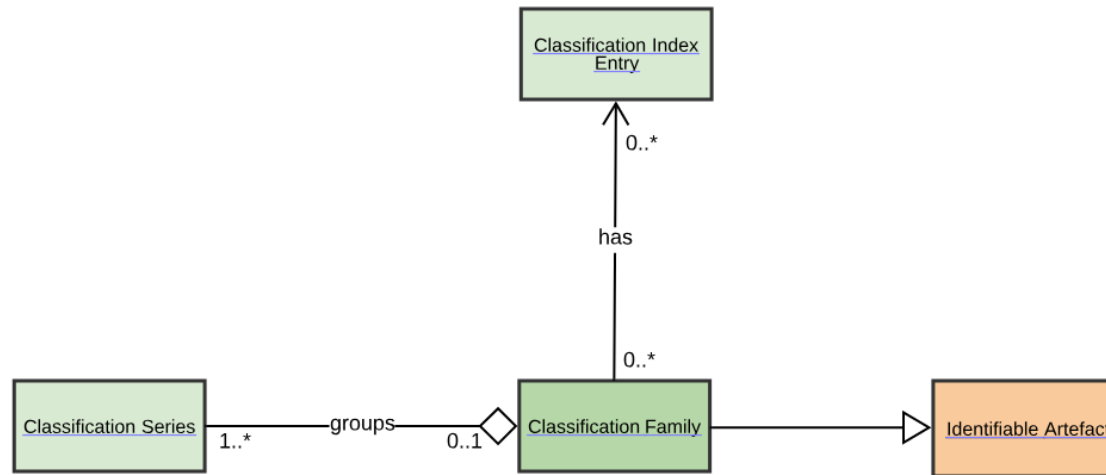
### Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Category Set	Concepts	A list of <i>Categories</i>	<p>A <i>Category Set</i> is a type of <i>Node Set</i> which groups <i>Categories</i> through the use of <i>Category Items</i>. The <i>Categories</i> in a <i>Category Set</i> typically have no assigned <i>Designations (Codes)</i>.</p> <p>For example: Male, Female</p>	

### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Classification Family



## Definition

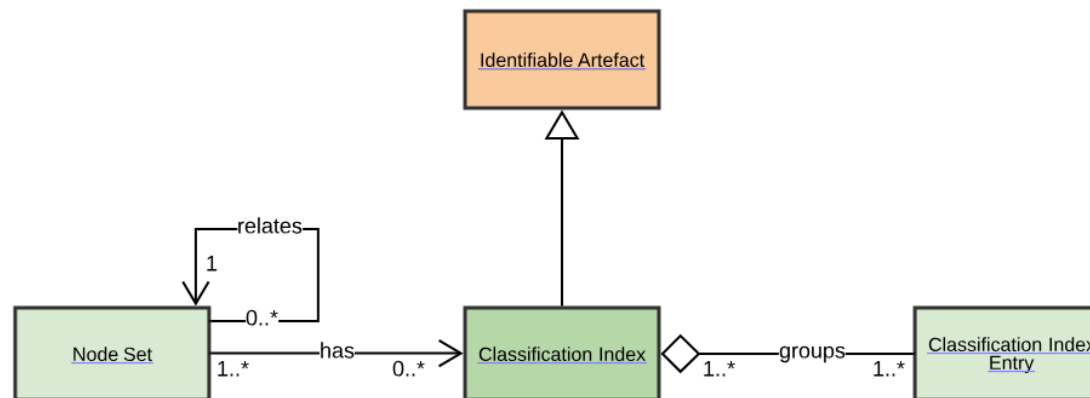
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Classification Family	Concepts	A <i>Classification Family</i> is a group of <i>Classification Series</i> related from a particular point of view. The <i>Classification Family</i> is related by being based on a common <i>Concept</i> (e.g. economic activity).	Different classification databases may use different types of <i>Classification Families</i> and have different names for the families, as no standard has been agreed upon.	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here



## Classification Index



### Definition

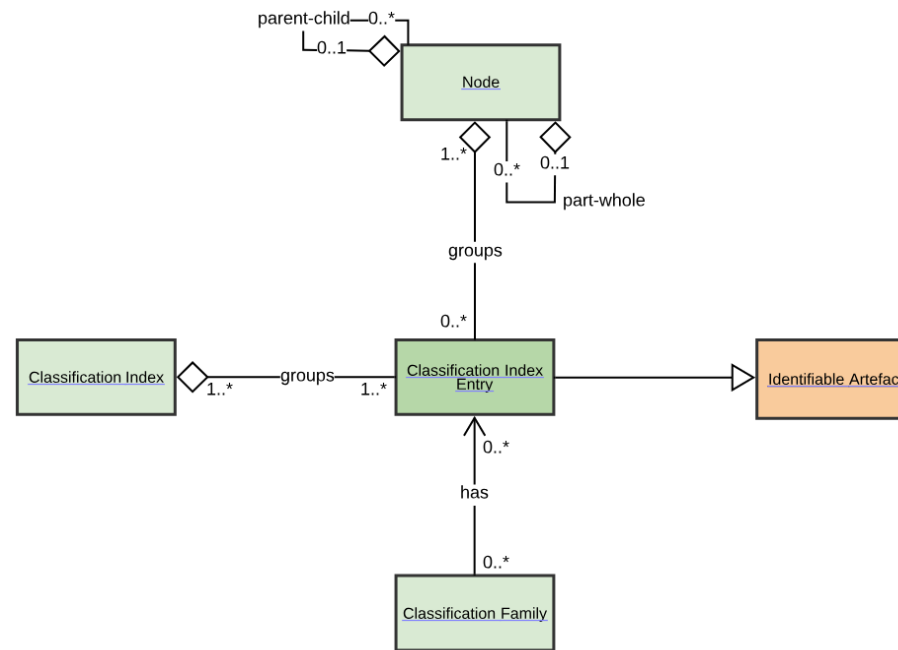
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Classification Index	Concepts	<p>A <i>Classification Index</i> is an ordered list (alphabetical, in code order etc) of <i>Classification Index Entries</i>. A <i>Classification Index</i> can relate to one particular or to several <i>Statistical Classifications</i>.</p>	<p>A <i>Classification Index</i> shows the relationship between text found in statistical data sources (responses to survey questionnaires, administrative records) and one or more <i>Statistical Classifications</i>. A <i>Classification Index</i> may be used to assign the codes for Classification Items to observations in statistical collections.</p> <p>A <i>Statistical Classification</i> is a subtype of <i>Node Set</i>. The relationship between <i>Statistical Classification</i> and <i>Classification Index</i> can also be extended to include the other <i>Node Set</i> types - <i>Code List</i> and <i>Category Set</i>.</p>	

### Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Coding Instructions	Additional information which drives the coding process for all entries in a <i>Classification Index</i> .	0..*	String
Corrections	Summary description of corrections, which have occurred within the <i>Classification Index</i> . Corrections include changing the item code associated with an <i>Classification Index Entry</i> .	0..1	String
Languages Available	A <i>Classification Index</i> can exist in several languages. Indicates the languages available. If a <i>Classification Index</i> exists in several languages, the number of entries in each language may be different, as the number of terms describing the same phenomenon can change from one language to another. However, the same phenomena should be described in each language.	0..*	String

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Classification Index Entry



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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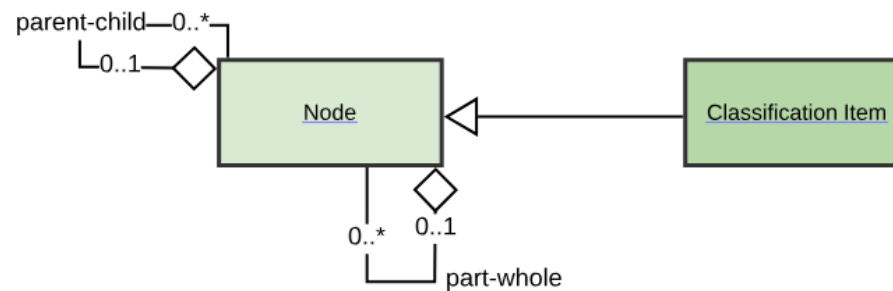
Classification Index Entry	Concepts	<p>A <i>Classification Index Entry</i> is a word or a short text (e.g. the name of a locality, an economic activity or an occupational title) describing a type of object/unit or object property to which a <i>Classification Item</i> applies, together with the code of the corresponding <i>Classification Item</i>. Each <i>Classification Index Entry</i> typically refers to one item of the <i>Statistical Classification</i>. Although a <i>Classification Index Entry</i> may be associated with a <i>Classification Item</i> at any <i>Level</i> of a <i>Statistical Classification</i>, <i>Classification Index Entries</i> are normally associated with items at the lowest <i>Level</i>.</p>	<p>A <i>Classification Item</i> is a subtype of <i>Node</i>. The relationship between <i>Classification Item</i> and <i>Classification Index Entry</i> can also be extended to include the other <i>Node</i> types - <i>Code Item</i> and <i>Category Item</i>.</p>	
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#### Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Coding Instructions	Additional information which drives the coding process. Required when coding is dependent upon one or many other factors.	0..*	String
Text	Text describing the type of object/unit or object property.	1..*	String

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Classification Item



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Classification Item	Concepts	A <i>Classification Item</i> represents a <i>Category</i> at a certain <i>Level</i> within a <i>Statistical Classification</i> . It defines the content and the borders of the <i>Category</i> . A <i>Unit</i> can be classified to one and only one item at each <i>Level</i> of a <i>Statistical Classification</i> .		

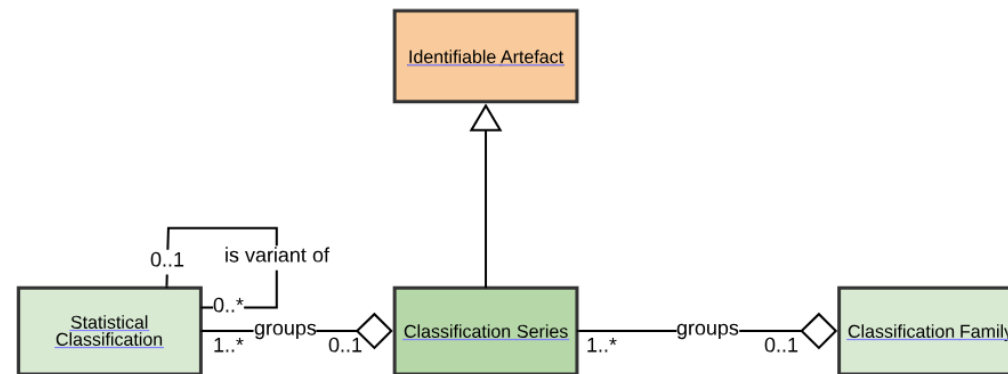
## Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Case Laws	Refers to identifiers of one or more case law rulings related to the <i>Classification Item</i> .	0..*	MultilingualText
Case Law Descriptions	Refers to descriptions of the case laws.	0..*	MultilingualText
Case Law Dates	Refers to date of case laws.	0..*	Date

Generated	Indicates whether or not the item has been generated to make the level to which it belongs complete.	0..1	Boolean
Linked Items	Items of other classification versions or variants with which the item is linked, either as source or target, through <i>Correspondence Tables</i> .	0..*	String

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Classification Series



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Classification Series	Concepts	A <i>Classification Series</i> is an ensemble of one or more <i>Statistical Classifications</i> , based on the same concept, and related to each other as versions or updates. Typically, these <i>Statistical Classifications</i> have the same name (for example, ISIC or ISCO).		

## Attributes\*

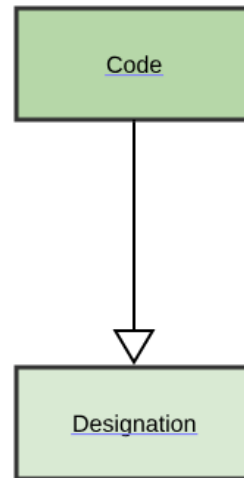
Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Context	<i>Classification Series</i> can be designed in a specific context.	0..1	String
Keywords	A <i>Classification Series</i> can be associated with one or a number of keywords.	0..*	String

Objects/Units Classified	A <i>Classification Series</i> is designed to classify a specific type of object/unit according to a specific attribute.	1..1	String
Subject Areas	Areas of statistics in which the <i>Classification Series</i> is implemented.	1..1	String

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here



## Code



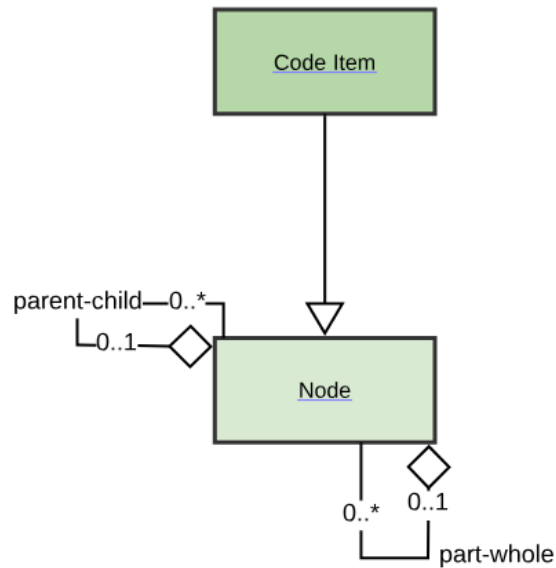
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Code	Concepts	<i>A Designation for a Category.</i>	<i>Codes are unique within their Code List. Example: M (Male) F (Female).</i>	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Code Item



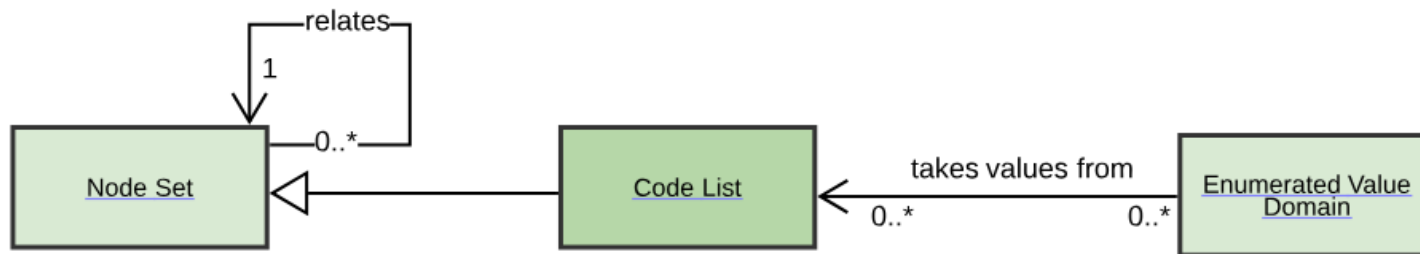
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Code Item	Concepts	An element of a <i>Code List</i> .	A type of <i>Node</i> particular to a <i>Code List</i> type of <i>Node Set</i> . A <i>Code Item</i> combines the meaning of the included <i>Category</i> with a <i>Code</i> representation.	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Code List



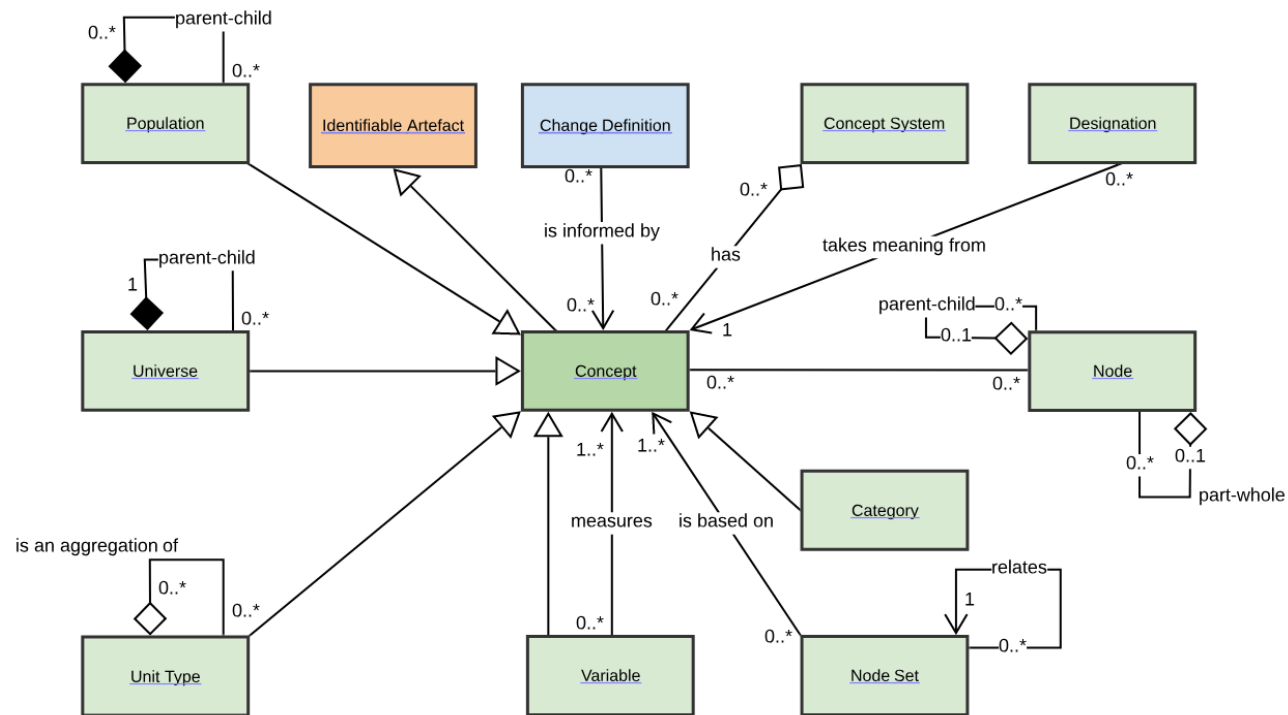
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Code List	Concepts	A list of <i>Categories</i> where each <i>Category</i> has a predefined <i>Code</i> assigned to it.	<p>A kind of <i>Node Set</i> for which the <i>Category</i> contained in each <i>Node</i> has a <i>Code</i> assigned as a <i>Designation</i>.</p> <p>For example:  1 - Male  2 - Female</p> <p>Similar <i>Code Lists</i> can be grouped together (via the "relates to" relationship inherited from <i>Node Set</i>).</p>	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Concept



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Concept	Concepts	Unit of thought differentiated by characteristics.		

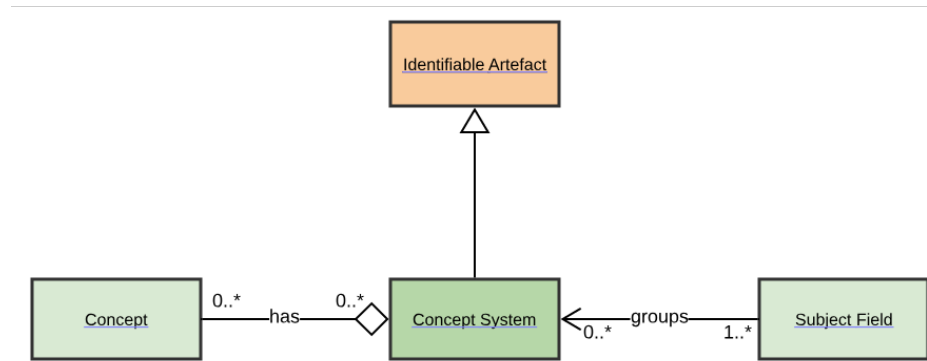
## Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type

Definition	Representation of a <i>Concept</i> by a descriptive statement which serves to differentiate it from related <i>Concepts</i> .	1..*	MultilingualText
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\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Concept System



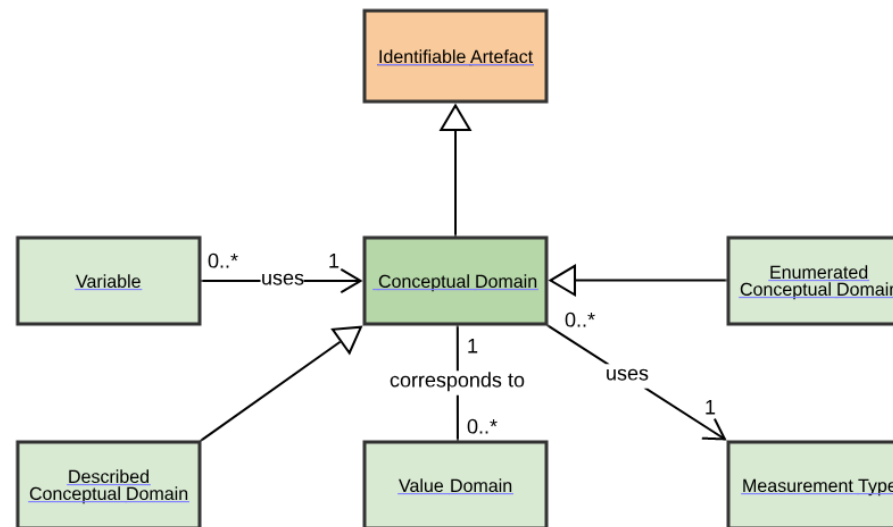
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Concept System	Concepts	Set of <i>Concepts</i> structured by the relations among them.	Here are 2 examples 1) Concept of Sex: Male, Female, Other 2) ISIC (the list is too long to write down)	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Conceptual Domain



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Conceptual Domain	Concepts	Set of valid <i>Concepts</i> .	The <i>Concepts</i> can be described by either enumeration or by an expression.	

## Attributes\*

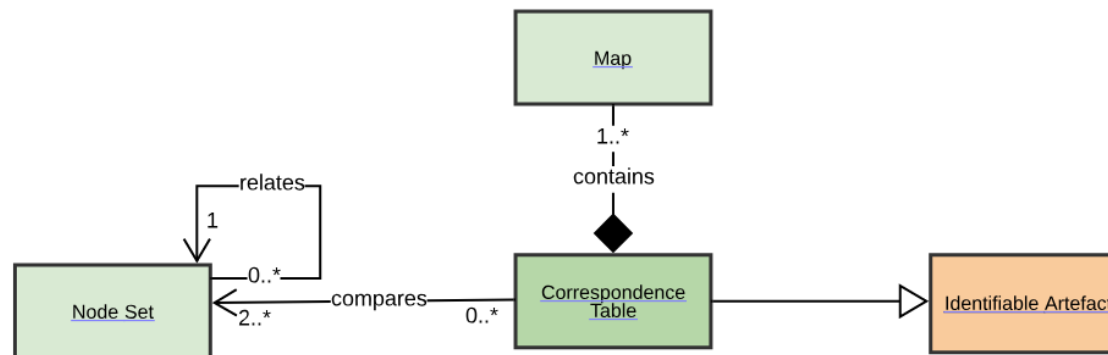
Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type

Sentinel	If true, the domain is sentinel (i.e. values used to represent a state in the processing life-cycle e.g. missing data), otherwise the domain is substantive (i.e. values used to represent an observation of some <i>Unit</i> of interest).	1..1	Boolean
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\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here



## Correspondence Table



### Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Correspondence Table	Concepts	A <i>Correspondence Table</i> expresses the relationship between two <i>Statistical Classifications</i> . These are typically: two versions from the same <i>Classification Series</i> ; <i>Statistical Classifications</i> from different <i>Classification Series</i> ; a variant and the version on which it is based; or, different versions of a variant. In the first and last examples, the <i>Correspondence Table</i> facilitates comparability over time. Correspondence relationships are shown in both directions.	A <i>Statistical Classification</i> is a subtype of <i>Node Set</i> . The relationship between <i>Statistical Classification</i> and <i>Correspondence Table</i> can also be extended to include the other <i>Node Sets</i> - <i>Code List</i> and <i>Category Set</i> .	

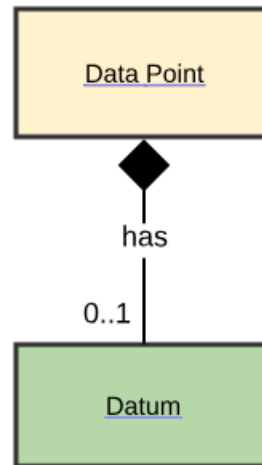
### Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type

Floating	If the source and/or target <i>Statistical Classifications</i> of a correspondence table are floating classifications, the date of the correspondence table must be noted. The correspondence table expresses the relationships between the two <i>Statistical Classifications</i> as they existed on the date specified in the table.	0..1	String
Relationship Type	A correspondence can define a 1:1, 1:N, N:1 or M:N relationship between source and target items.	0..1	String
Source Level	The correspondence is normally restricted to a certain Level in the source <i>Statistical Classification</i> . In this case, target items are assigned only to source items on the given level. If no level is indicated, target items can be assigned to any level of the source <i>Statistical Classification</i> .	0..1	String
Target Level	The correspondence is normally restricted to a certain Level in the target <i>Statistical Classification</i> . In this case, source items are assigned only to target items on the given level. If no level is indicated, source items can be assigned to any level of the target <i>Statistical Classification</i> .	0..*	String

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Datum



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Datum	Concepts	A value.	A <i>Datum</i> is the actual instance of data that was collected or derived. It is the value which populates a <i>Data Point</i> . A <i>Datum</i> is the value found in a cell of a table.	value

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Described Conceptual Domain



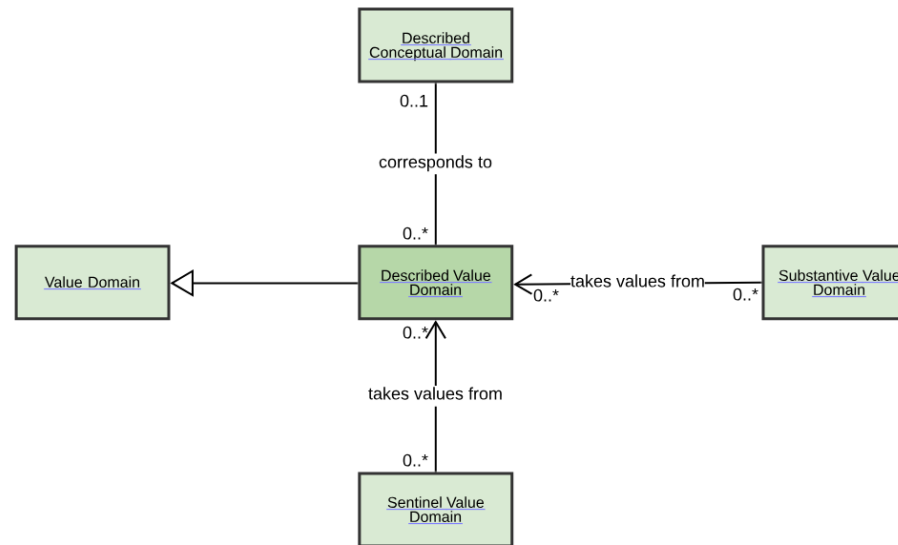
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Described Conceptual Domain	Concepts	A <i>Conceptual Domain</i> defined by an expression.	For example: All real numbers between 0 and 1.	Non-enumerated conceptual domain

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Described Value Domain



## Definition

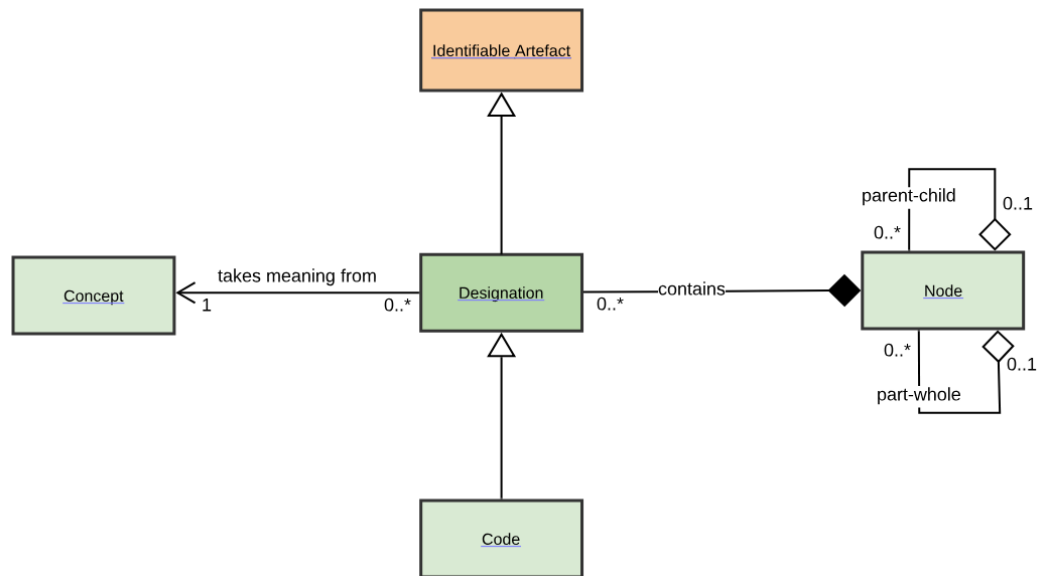
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Described Value Domain	Concepts	A <i>Value Domain</i> defined by an expression.	For example: All real decimal numbers between 0 and 1.	Non-enumerated value domain

## Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Data Type		1..1	String

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Designation



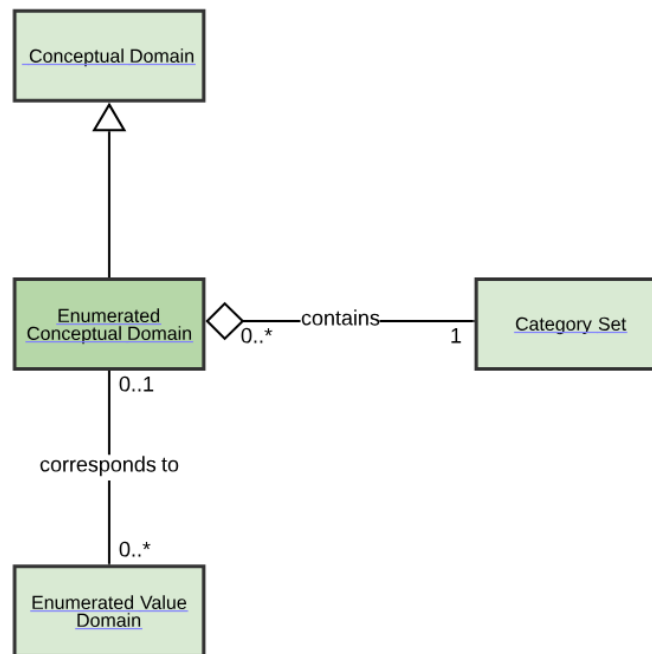
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Designation	Concepts	The name given to an object for identification.	The association of a <i>Concept</i> with a <u>sign</u> that denotes it.	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Enumerated Conceptual Domain



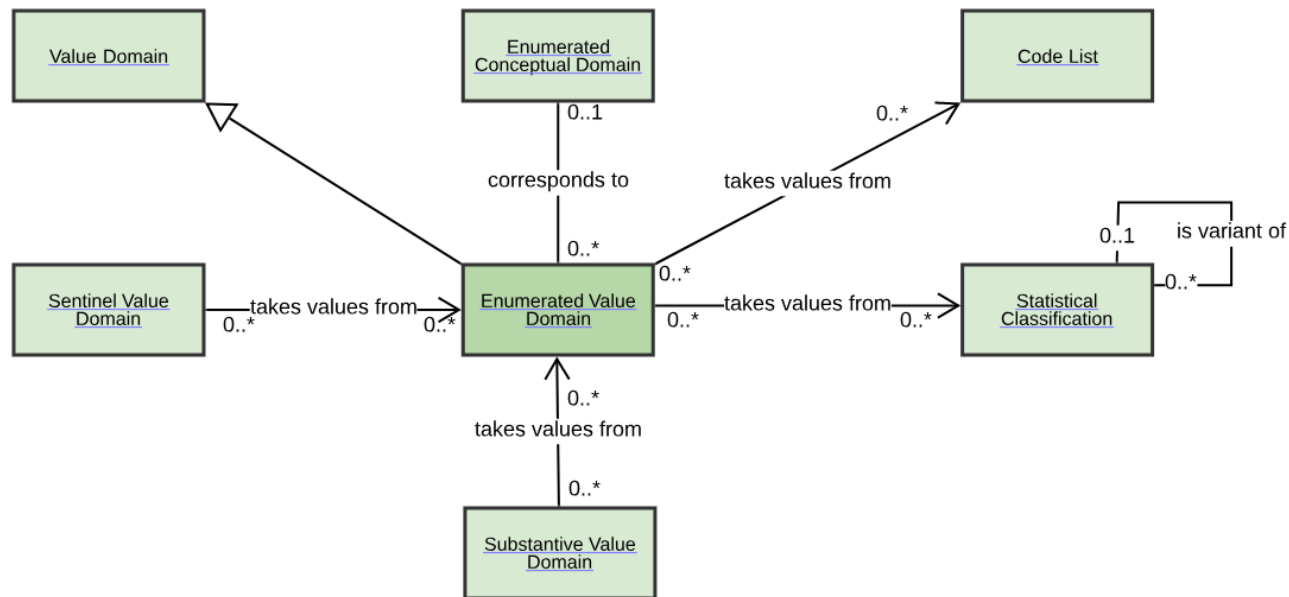
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Enumerated Conceptual Domain	Concepts	A <i>Conceptual Domain</i> expressed as a list of <i>Categories</i> .	For example, the Sex <i>Categories</i> : 'Male' and 'Female'	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Enumerated Value Domain



## Definition

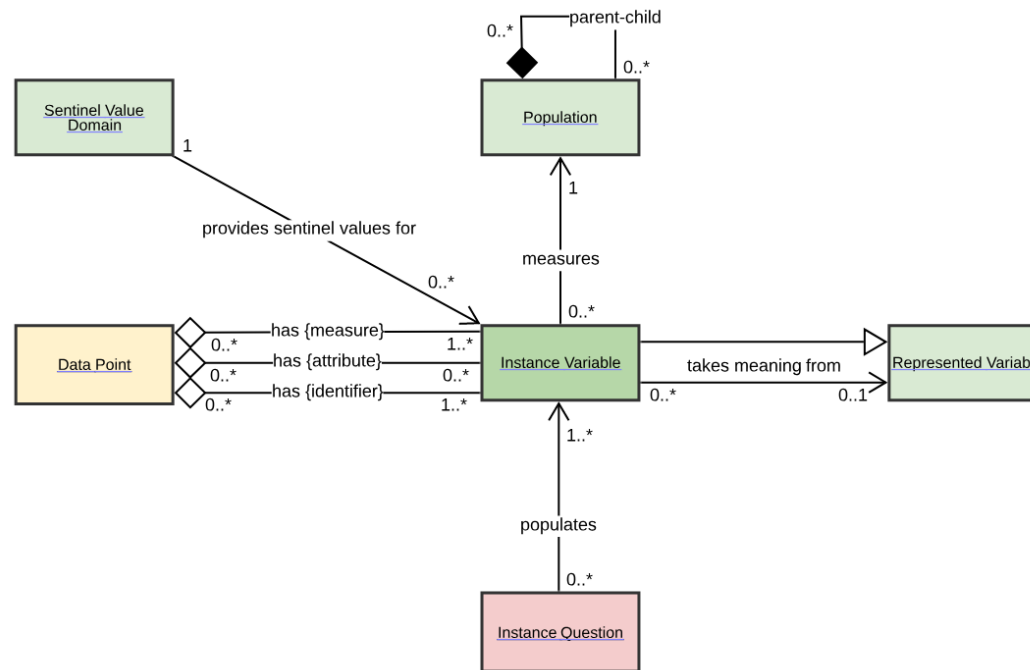
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Enumerated Value Domain	Concepts	A <i>Value Domain</i> expressed as a list of <i>Categories</i> and associated <i>Codes</i> .	Example - Sex Codes <m, male>; <f, female>; <o, other>.	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here



## Instance Variable



## Definition

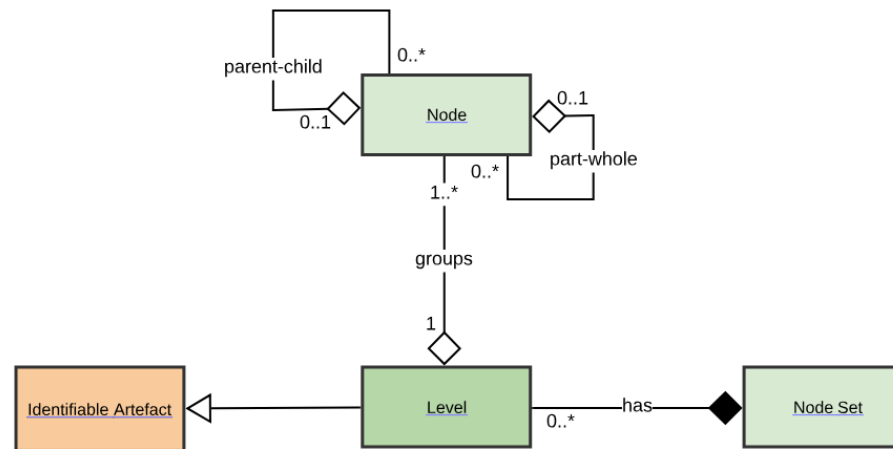
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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Instance Variable	Concepts	<p>The use of a <i>Represented Variable</i> within a <i>Data Set</i>. It may include information about the source of the data.</p>	<p>The <i>Instance Variable</i> is used to describe actual instances of data that have been collected. Here are 3 examples:</p> <p>1) Gender: Dan Gillman has gender &lt;m, male&gt;, Arofan Gregory has gender&lt;m, male&gt;, etc.</p> <p>2) Number of employees: Microsoft has 90,000 employees; IBM has 433,000 employees, etc.</p> <p>3) Endowment: Johns Hopkins has endowment of &lt;3, \$1,000,000 and above&gt;, Yale has endowment of &lt;3, \$1,000,000 and above&gt;, etc.</p>	
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#### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Level



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Level	Concepts	A <i>Statistical Classification</i> has a structure which is composed of one or several <i>Levels</i> . A <i>Level</i> often is associated with a <i>Concept</i> , which defines it. In a hierarchical classification the <i>Classification Items</i> of each <i>Level</i> but the highest are aggregated to the nearest higher <i>Level</i> . A linear classification has only one <i>Level</i> .	A <i>Statistical Classification</i> is a subtype of <i>Node Set</i> . The relationship between <i>Statistical Classification</i> and <i>Level</i> can also be extended to include the other <i>Node Set</i> types - <i>Code List</i> and <i>Category Set</i> .	

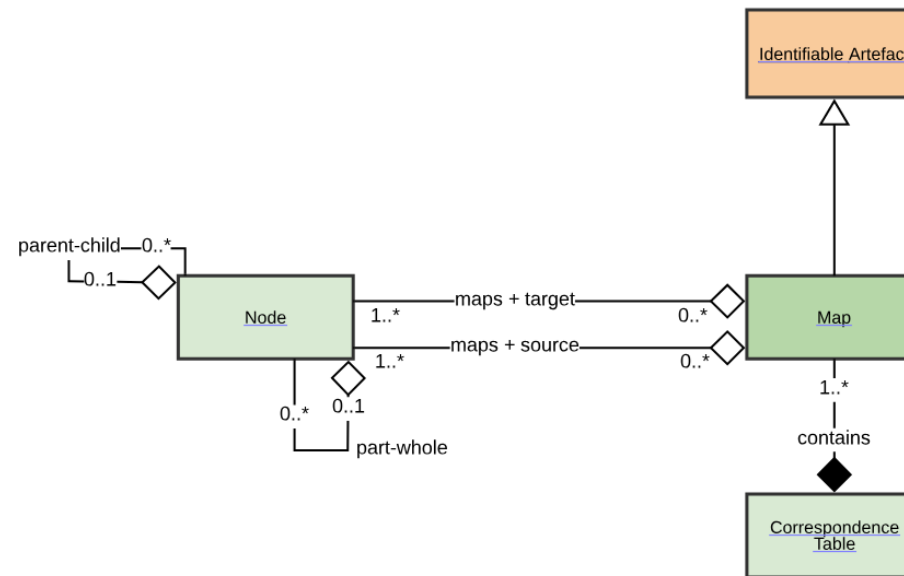
## Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Domain
Code Structure	Indicates how the code is constructed of numbers, letters and separators.	0..1	String

Code Type	Indicates whether the item code at the Level is alphabetical, numerical or alphanumerical.	0..1	ControlledVocabulary
Dummy Code	Rule for the construction of dummy codes from the codes of the next higher level (used when one or several categories are the same in two consecutive levels).	0..1	String
Items	An ordered list of the <i>Categories (Classification Items)</i> that constitute the <i>Level</i> .	1..*	MultilingualText
Level Number	The number associated with the <i>Level</i> . <i>Levels</i> are numbered consecutively starting with level 1 at the highest (most aggregated) <i>Level</i> .	0..1	Number

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Map



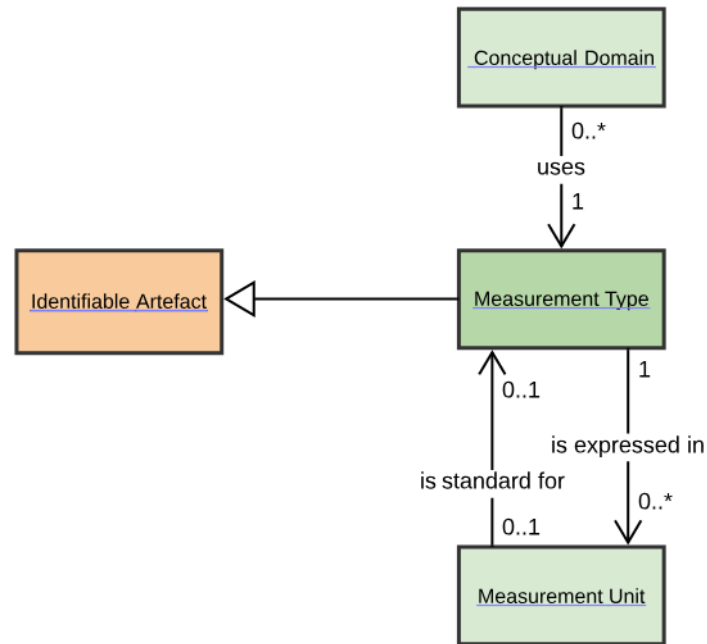
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Map	Concepts	A <i>Map</i> is an expression of the relation between a <i>Classification Item</i> in a source <i>Statistical Classification</i> and a corresponding <i>Classification Item</i> in the target <i>Statistical Classification</i> . The <i>Map</i> should specify whether the relationship between the two <i>Classification Items</i> is partial or complete. Depending on the relationship type of the <i>Correspondence Table</i> , there may be several <i>Maps</i> for a single source or target item.	The use of <i>Correspondence Tables</i> and <i>Maps</i> can be extended to include all types of <i>Node</i> and <i>Node Set</i> . This means that a <i>Correspondence Table</i> could map between the items of <i>Statistical Classifications</i> , <i>Code Lists</i> or <i>Category Sets</i> .	

**Attributes\***

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Measurement Type



## Definition

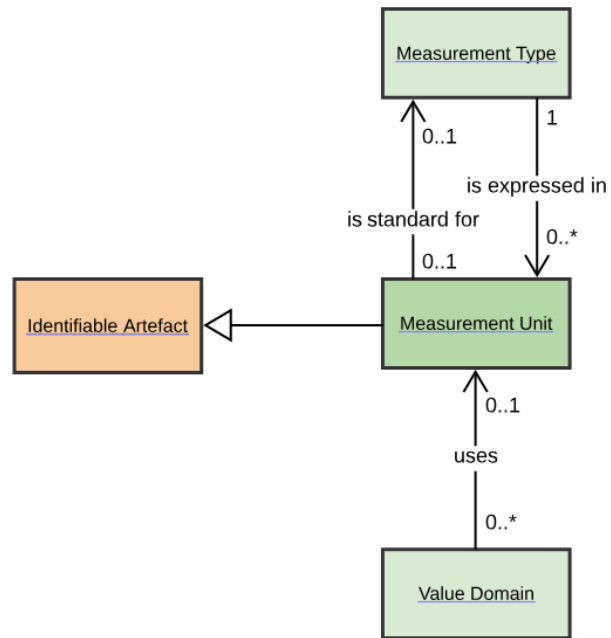
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Measurement Type	Concepts	The <i>Measurement Type</i> defines the type of a measure e.g. mass or currency. The <i>Measurement Type</i> groups all <i>Measurement Units</i> , which can be converted into each other. A <i>Measurement Type</i> can have a standard <i>Measurement Unit</i> , which can be used for conversion between different <i>Measurement Units</i> .	There need not be any standard <i>Measurement Unit</i> for a given <i>Measurement Type</i> e.g. currency. Each <i>Measurement Type</i> has as a standard at most one <i>Measurement Unit</i> .	dimensionality (See ISO/IEC 11179-1 Ed 3, section 3.3.15, for a good explanation of dimensionality.)

**Attributes\***

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here



## Measurement Unit



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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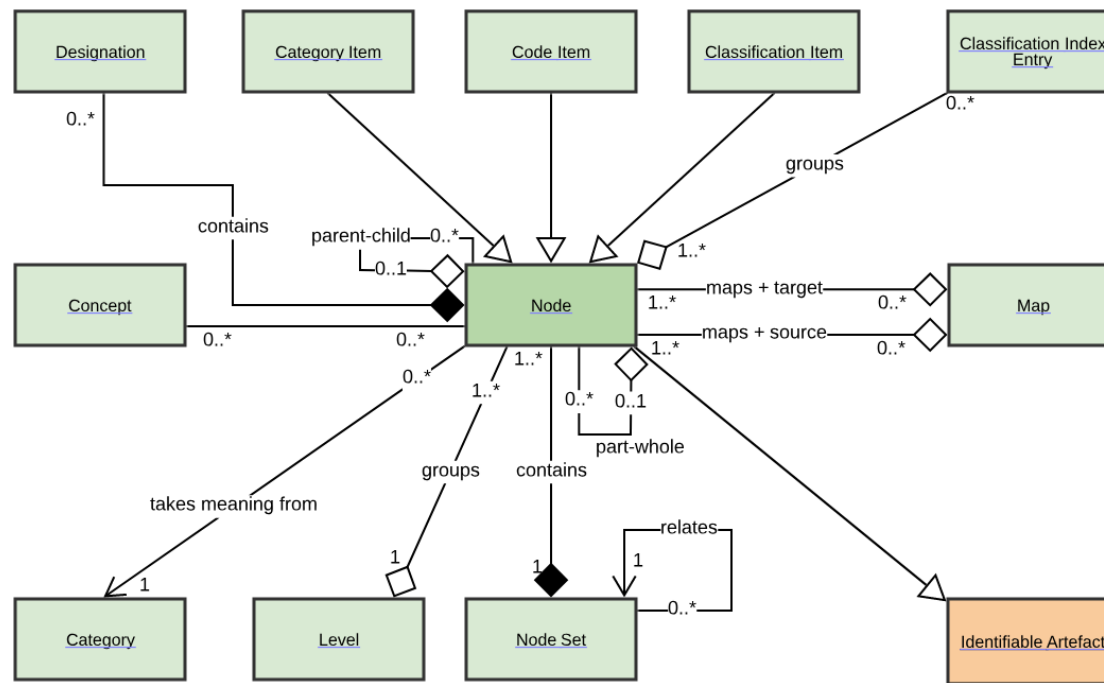
Measurement Unit	Concepts	A <i>Measurement Unit</i> is the metric for a measurement in terms of an official unit of measurement.	<i>Measurement Units</i> can be based on different <i>Measurement Types</i> such as weight, height, currency, duration etc. <i>Measurement Units</i> can be transformed into one another (e.g. kilometres into metres) if they refer to the same <i>Measurement Type</i> (e.g. length). The conversion rule attribute can be used to include a multiplicative factor e.g. the non-standard <i>Measurement Unit</i> ‘1000 kg’ = 1000 x the standard <i>Measurement Unit</i> ‘kg’.	
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**Attributes\***

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Domain
Abbreviation	Abbreviation for the <i>Measurement Unit</i> e.g. kg for kilograms	0...*	String
Conversion Rule	Rule for conversion to the standard <i>Measurement Unit</i> , if this exists.	0...1	String

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Node



## Definition

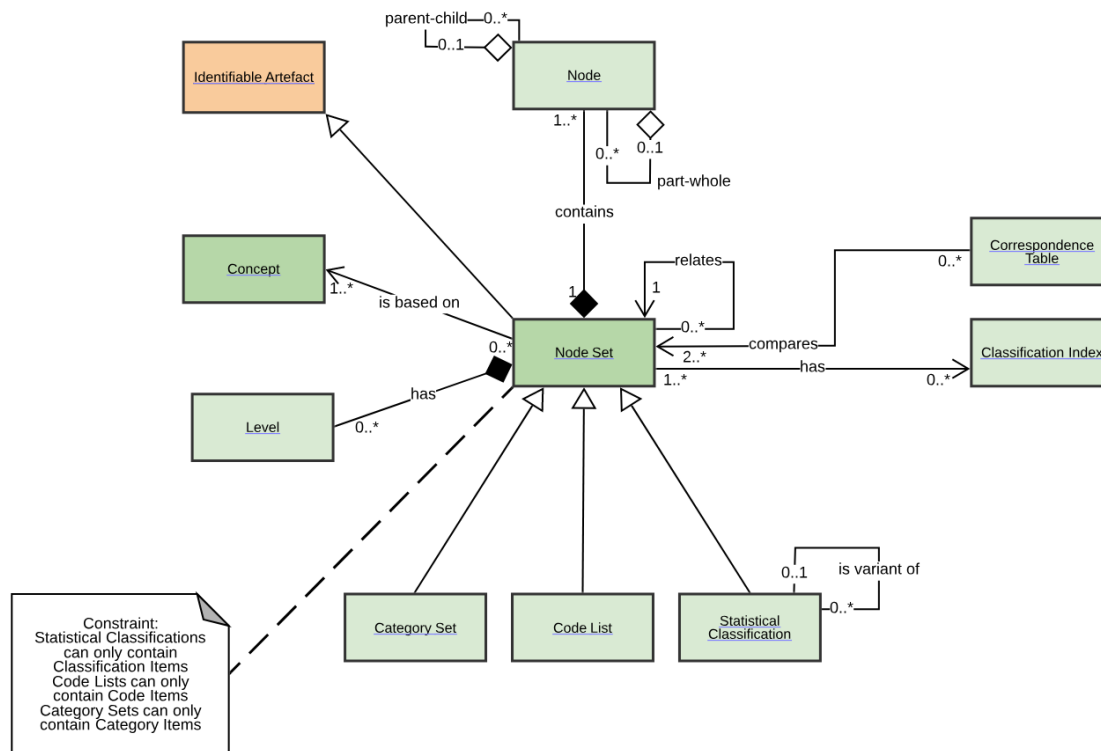
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Node	Concepts	A combination of a <i>Category</i> and related attributes.	A <i>Node</i> is created as a <i>Category</i> , <i>Code</i> or <i>Classification Item</i> for the purpose of defining the situation in which the <i>Category</i> is being used.	

## Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Aggregation Type	To define the parent/child relationship between Nodes, it tells us whether we are applying the part whole relationship, or the super/sub type relationships.	0..1	String

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Node Set



## Definition

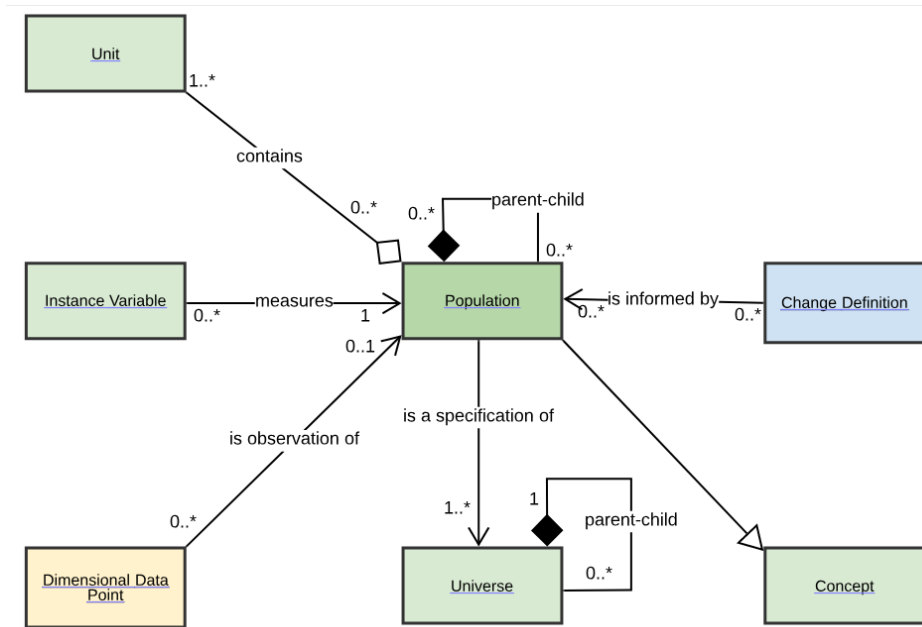
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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Node Set	Concepts	A set of <i>Nodes</i> .	<p><i>Node Set</i> is a kind of <i>Concept System</i>. Here are 2 examples:</p> <p>1) <i>Sex Categories</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male</li> <li>• Female</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul> <p>2) <i>Sex Codes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt;m, male&gt;</li> <li>• &lt;f, female&gt;</li> <li>• &lt;o, other&gt;</li> </ul>	
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#### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Population



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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Population	Concepts	The total membership of a defined class of people, objects or events.	<p>A <i>Population</i> is used to describe the total membership of a group of people, objects or events based on characteristics, e.g. time and geographic boundaries.</p> <p>Here are 3 examples –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adult persons in the US on 13 November 1956</li> <li>2. Computer companies in the US at the end of 2012</li> <li>3. Universities in the US 1 January 2011</li> </ol>	
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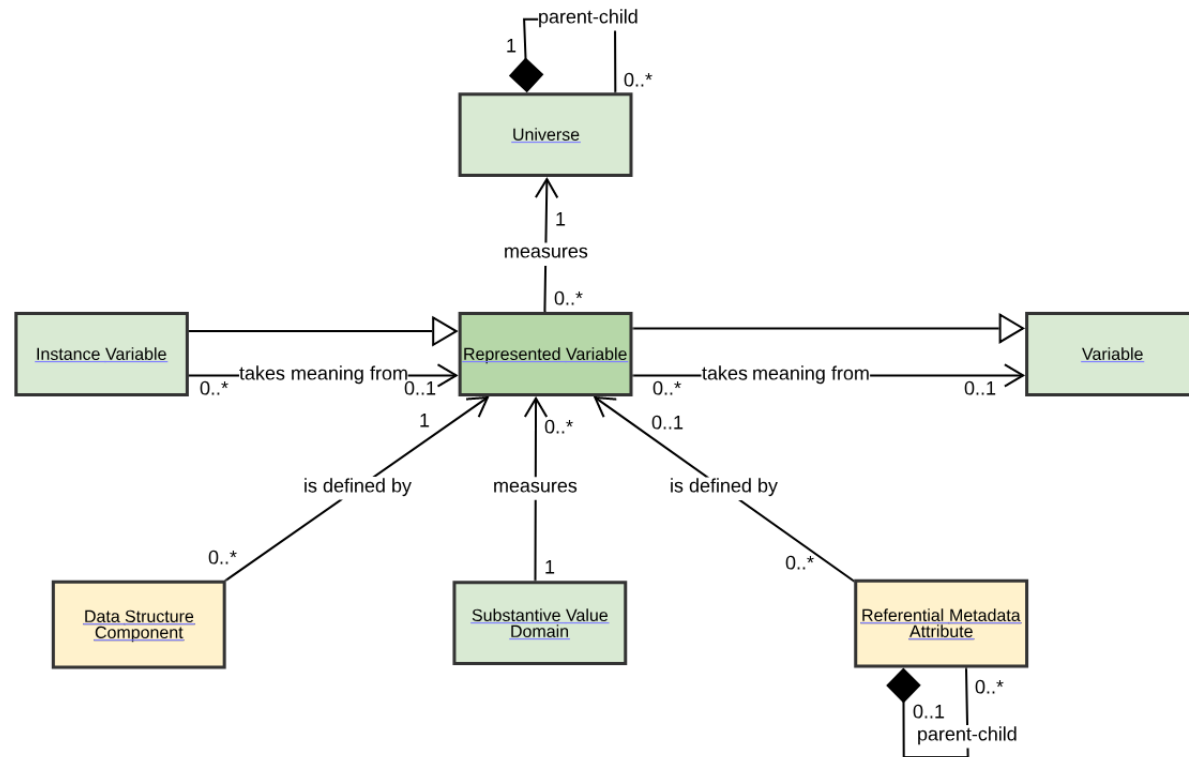
#### Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Geography	The geographical area to which the population is associated.	0..1	String
Reference Period	The time period to which the population is associated.	0..1	Date

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here



## Represented Variable



## Definition

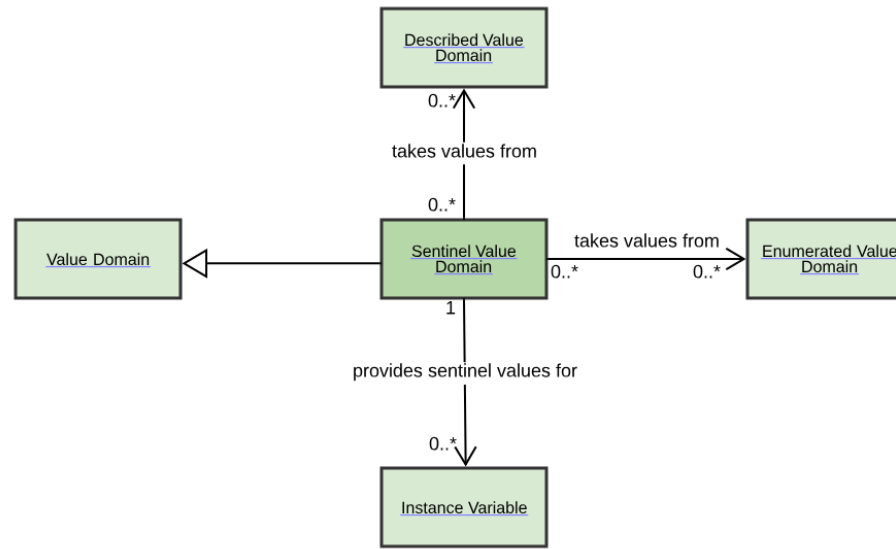
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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Represented Variable	Concepts	A combination of a characteristic of a population to be measured and how that measure will be represented.	<p>Examples:</p> <p>The pair (Number of Employees, Integer), where "Number of Employees" is the characteristic of the population (<i>Variable</i>) and "Integer" is how that measure will be represented (<i>Substantive Value Domain</i>). If the <i>Variable</i> is "Industry" and the <i>Substantive Value Domain</i> is "Level 1 of NACE 2007", the pair is (Industry, NACE 2007 - Level 1).</p> <p>The <i>Represented Variable</i> "Sex of Person [1,2,3]", has the <i>Variable</i> (Sex of Person) and the representation (1=Male, 2=Female, 3=Other).</p>	
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#### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Sentinel Value Domain



## Definition

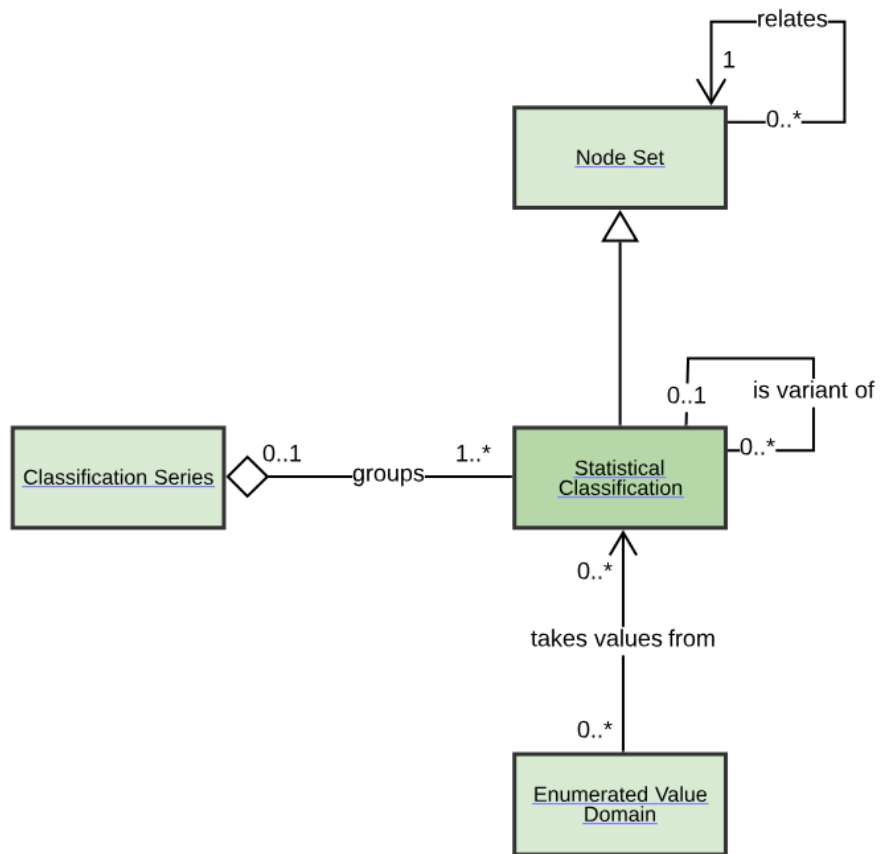
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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Sentinel Value Domain	Concepts	<p><i>Sentinel Value Domains</i> can be enumerated (listed) or described. A <i>Value Domain</i> expressed as a list of <i>Categories</i> for sentinel values or a description thereof. The scope and the meaning of the possible values are defined within the frame of the <i>Conceptual Domain</i> that the <i>Sentinel Value Domain</i> is associated with.</p>	<p>Separating the sentinel values from the substantive ones allows a large reduction in the number of <i>Value Domains</i>, and thus <i>Represented Variables</i> and <i>Instance Variables</i>, that need to be maintained.</p> <p>Use of generic codes is recommended for <i>Concepts</i> which appear in many, if not, all <i>Code Lists</i>, e.g. &lt;S_X, Unspecified&gt;, &lt;S_Z, Not applicable&gt;, &lt; S_R, Refusal&gt;, &lt;S_U, Unknown&gt;</p>	
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#### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Statistical Classification



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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Statistical Classification	Concepts	A <i>Statistical Classification</i> is a set of <i>Categories</i> which may be assigned to one or more variables registered in statistical surveys or administrative files, and used in the production and dissemination of statistics. In a standard <i>Statistical Classification</i> , the <i>Categories</i> at each <i>Level</i> of the classification structure must be mutually exclusive and jointly exhaustive of all objects/units in the population of interest.	The <i>Categories</i> are defined with reference to one or more characteristics of a particular population of units of observation. A <i>Statistical Classification</i> may have a flat, linear structure or may be hierarchically structured, such that all <i>Categories</i> at lower <i>Levels</i> are sub- <i>Categories</i> of <i>Categories</i> at the next <i>Level</i> up. <i>Categories</i> in <i>Statistical Classifications</i> are represented in the information model as <i>Classification Items</i> .	
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#### Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Changes from Base Statistical Classification	Describes the relationship between the variant and its base <i>Statistical Classification</i> , including regroupings, aggregations added and extensions.	0..1	MultilingualText
Changes from Previous Version or Update	A summary description of the nature and content of changes from the preceding version or update. Specific changes are recorded in the <i>Classification Item</i> object under the “Changes from previous version and updates” attribute.	0..1	MultilingualText
Copyright	<i>Statistical Classifications</i> may have restricted copyrights. Such <i>Statistical Classifications</i> might be excluded from downloading. Notes the copyright statement that should be displayed in official publications to indicate the copyright owner.	0..*	String
Current	Indicates whether or not the <i>Statistical Classification</i> is currently valid.	0..1	Boolean

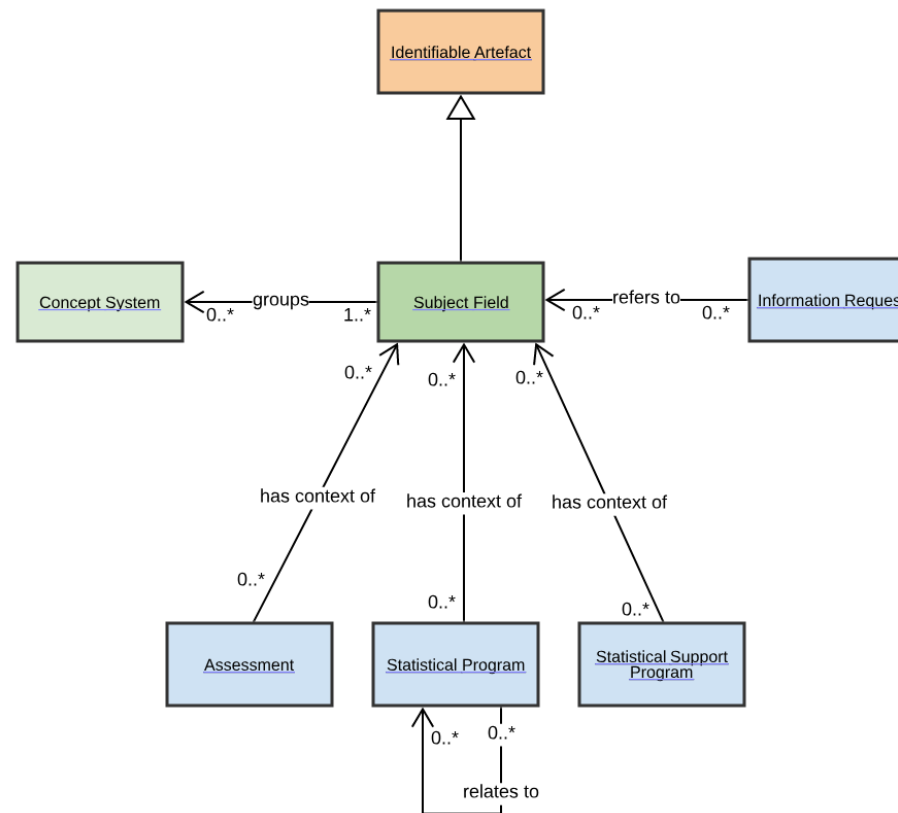
Derived From	A <i>Statistical Classification</i> can be derived from one of the classification versions of another <i>Classification Series</i> . The derived <i>Statistical Classification</i> can either inherit the structure of the classification version from which it is derived, usually adding more detail, or use a large part of its <i>Classification Items</i> , rearranging them in a different structure. Indicates the classification version from which the actual <i>Statistical Classification</i> is derived.	0..1	String
Floating	Indicates if the <i>Statistical Classification</i> is a floating classification. In a floating statistical classification, a validity period should be defined for all <i>Classification Items</i> which will allow the display of the item structure and content at different points of time.	0..1	Boolean
Introduction	The introduction provides a detailed description of the <i>Statistical Classification</i> , the background for its creation or variant, the classification variable and objects/units classified, classification rules etc.	0..1	MultilingualText
Languages Available	A <i>Statistical Classification</i> can exist in one or several languages. Indicates the languages available, whether the version is completely or partially translated, and which part is available in which language.	0..*	String
Legal Base	Indicates that the <i>Statistical Classification</i> is covered by a legal act or by some other formal agreement.	0..*	MultilingualText
Name Types	A list of the defined types of alternative item names available for the <i>Statistical Classification</i> . Each name type refers to a list of alternative item names.	0..*	ControlledVocabulary
Predecessor	For those <i>Statistical Classifications</i> that are versions or updates, notes the preceding <i>Statistical Classification</i> of which the actual <i>Statistical Classification</i> is the successor.	0..1	String

Successor	Notes the <i>Statistical Classification</i> that superceded the actual <i>Statistical Classification</i> .	0..1	String
Update	Indicates if the <i>Statistical Classification</i> is an update.	0..1	Boolean
Updates Possible	Indicates whether or not updates are allowed within the classification version i.e. without leading to a new version. Indicate here what structural changes, if any, are permissable within a version. Note whether <i>Classification Items</i> can be added to the structure and whether they can be revalidated or invalidated. Such changes are more likely to be permissable in floating classifications. Also indicate whether changes to such things as <i>Classification Item</i> names and explanatory notes that do not involve structural changes are permissible within a version.	0..1	Boolean

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here



## Subject Field



## Definition

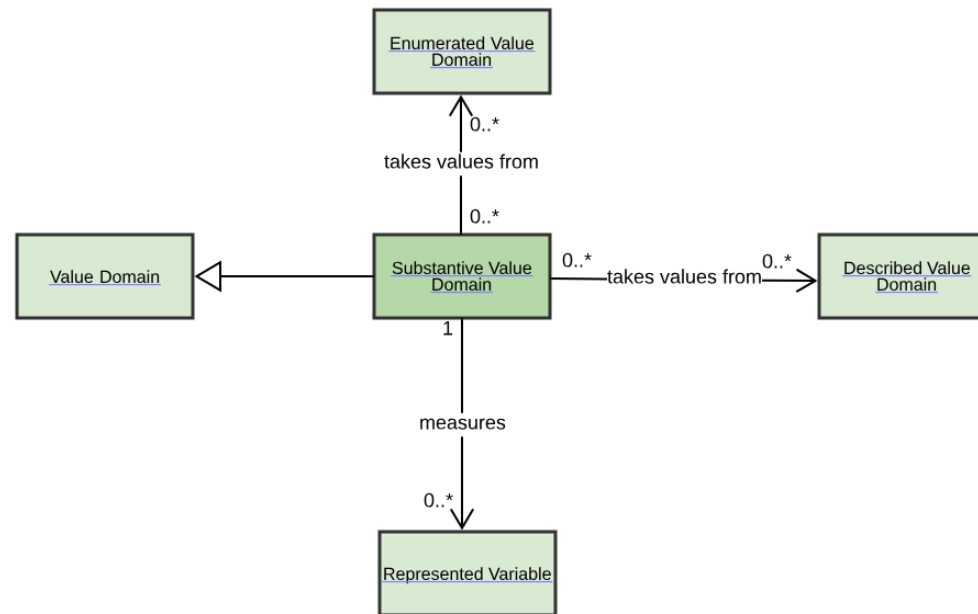
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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Subject Field	Concepts	One or more <i>Concept Systems</i> used for the grouping of <i>Concepts</i> and <i>Categories</i> for the production of statistics.	A <i>Subject Field</i> is a field of special knowledge under which a set of <i>Concepts</i> and their <i>Designations</i> is used. For example, labour market, environmental expenditure, tourism, etc.	subject area, theme
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# **Attributes\***

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Substantive Value Domain



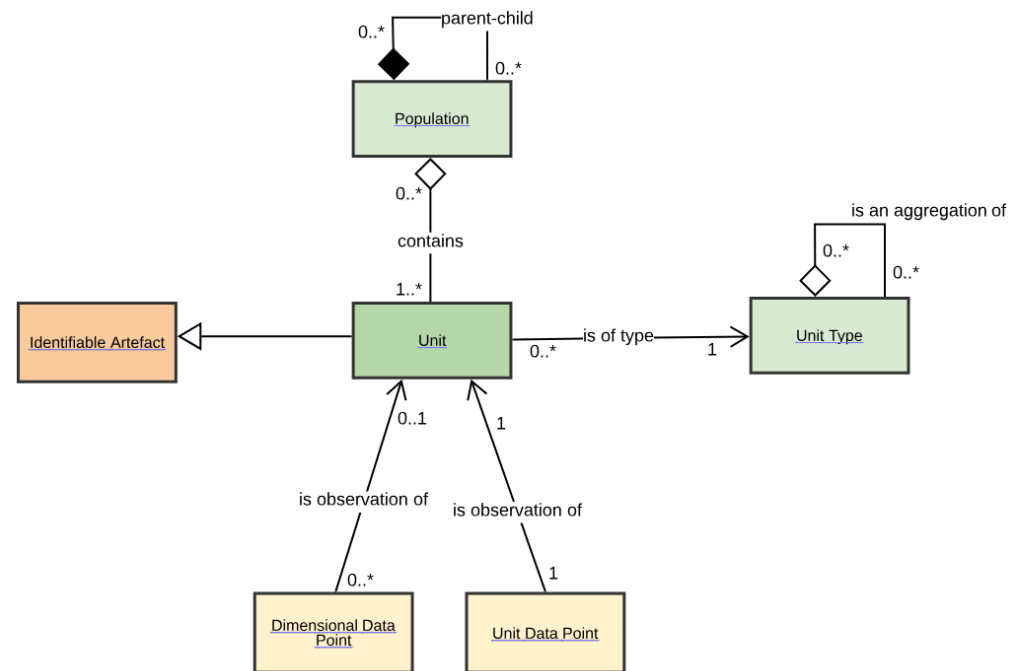
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Substantive Value Domain	Concepts	<i>Substantive Value Domains</i> can be enumerated (listed) or described. They define the specific valid values ( <i>Value Domain</i> ) for <i>Instance Variables</i> . The scope and the meaning of the possible values are defined within the frame of the <i>Conceptual Domain</i> that the <i>Substantive Value Domain</i> is associated with.	Example: <0, Pre-primary>, <1, Primary>, <2, Lower secondary>, < 3, Upper secondary>, <4, Post-secondary non-tertiary>, <5, First stage of tertiary education>, <6, Second stage of tertiary education> where the scope and meaning of the values are defined within <i>Categories</i> for levels of education.	

**Attributes\***

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Unit



## Definition

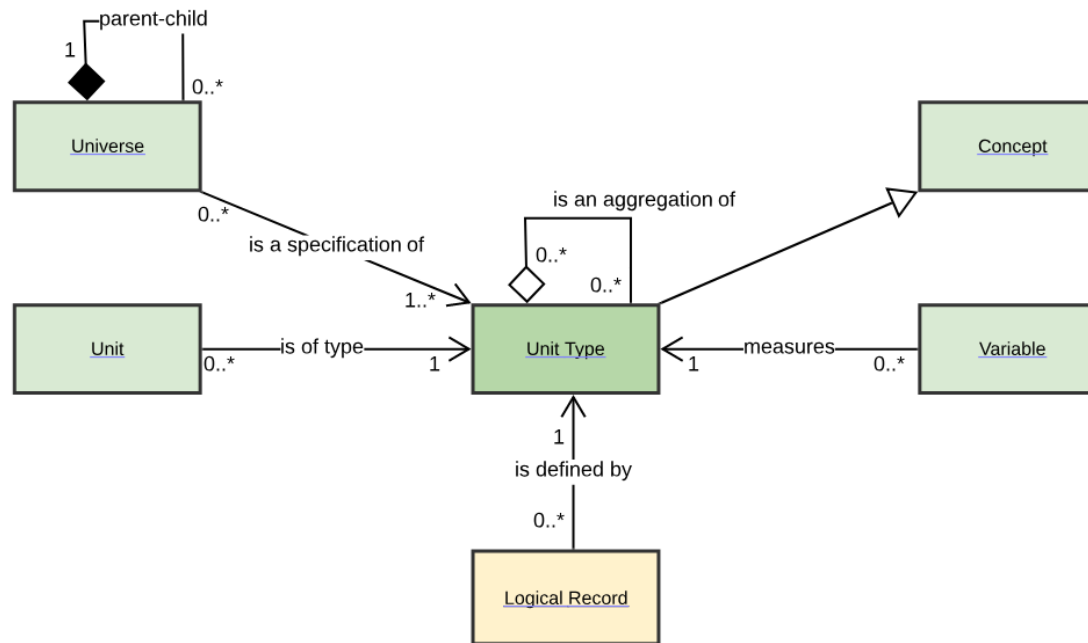
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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Unit	Concepts	The object of interest in a <i>Business Process</i> .	<p>Here are 3 examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual US person (i.e., Arofan Gregory, Dan Gillman, Barack Obama, etc.)</li> <li>• Individual US computer companies (i.e., Microsoft, Apple, IBM, etc.)</li> <li>• Individual US universities (i.e., Johns Hopkins, University of Maryland, Yale, etc.)</li> </ul>	
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#### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Unit Type



## Definition

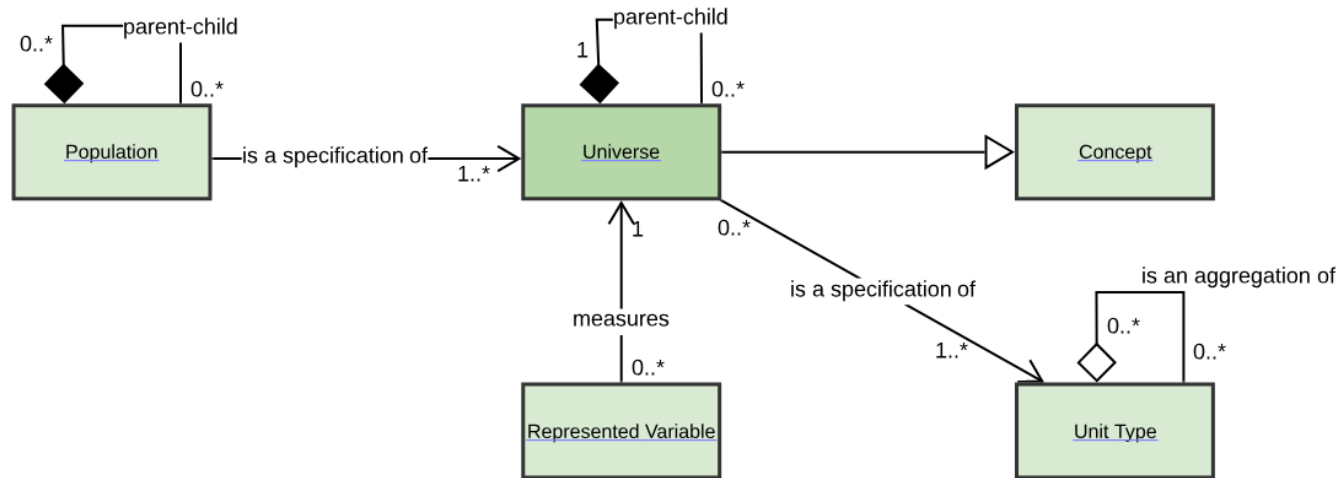
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Unit Type	Concepts	A <i>Unit Type</i> is a class of objects of interest.	<p>A <i>Unit Type</i> is used to describe a class or group of <i>Units</i> based on a single characteristic, but with no specification of time and geography. For example, the <i>Unit Type</i> of “Person” groups together a set of <i>Units</i> based on the characteristic that they are ‘Persons’.</p> <p>It concerns not only <i>Unit Types</i> used in dissemination, but anywhere in the statistical process. E.g. using administrative data might involve the use of a fiscal unit.</p>	Object class (ISO 11179)

**Attributes\***

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here



## Universe



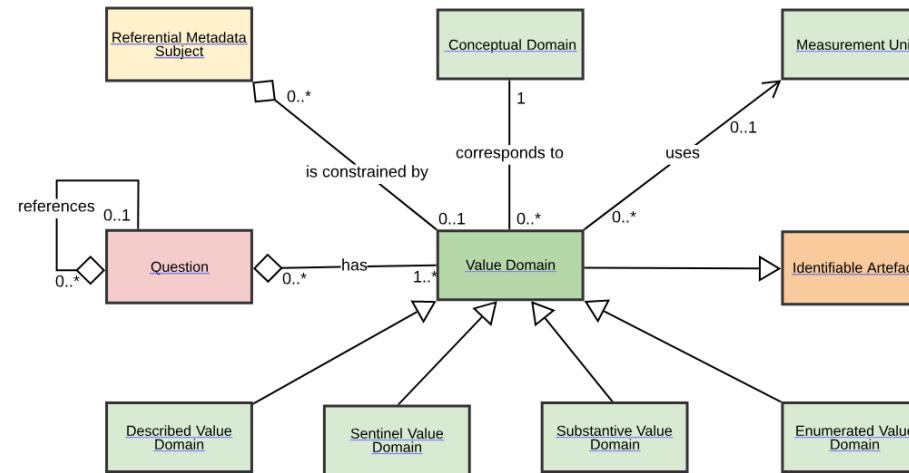
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Universe	Concepts	A defined class of people, entities, events, or objects, with no specification of time and geography, contextualizing a <i>Unit Type</i> .	The description statement of a <i>Universe</i> is generally stated in inclusive terms such as “All persons with a university degree”. Occasionally a <i>Universe</i> is defined by what it excludes, i.e., “All persons except those with a university degree”.	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Value Domain



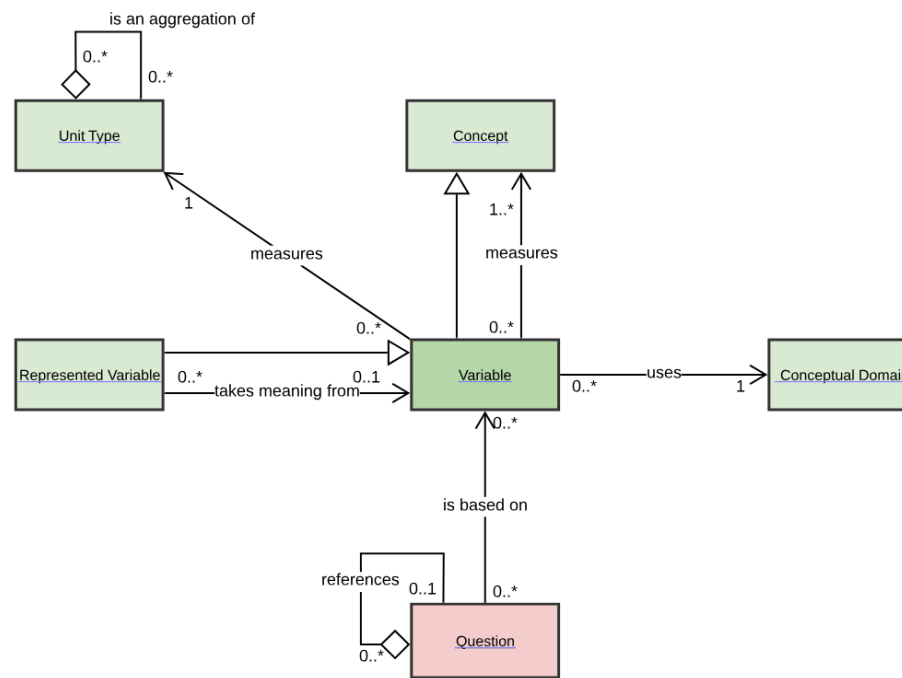
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Value Domain	Concepts	The set of permissible values for a <i>Variable</i> .	The values can be described by enumeration or by an expression.	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Variable



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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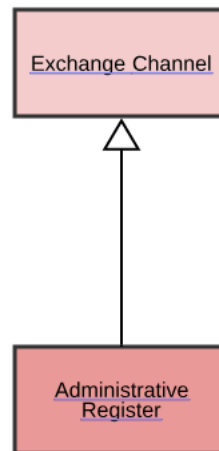
Variable	Concepts	The use of a <i>Concept</i> as a characteristic of a <i>Population</i> intended to be measured.	<p>The <i>Variable</i> combines the meaning of a <i>Concept</i> with a <i>Unit Type</i>, to define the characteristic that is to be measured.</p> <p>Here are 3 examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sex of person</li> <li>• Number of employees</li> <li>• Value of production</li> </ul>	
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#### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Exchange Group

### Administrative Register



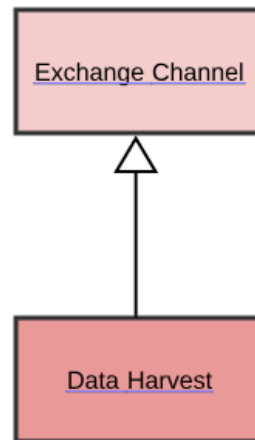
### Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Administrative Register	Exchange	A source of administrative information which is obtained from an external organisation (or sometimes from another department of the same organisation).	The <i>Administrative Register</i> is a source of administrative information obtained usually from external organisations. The <i>Administrative Register</i> would be provided under a <i>Provision Agreement</i> with the <i>Information Provider</i> . This administrative information is usually collected for an organisation's operational purposes, rather than for statistical purposes.	

### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Data Harvest



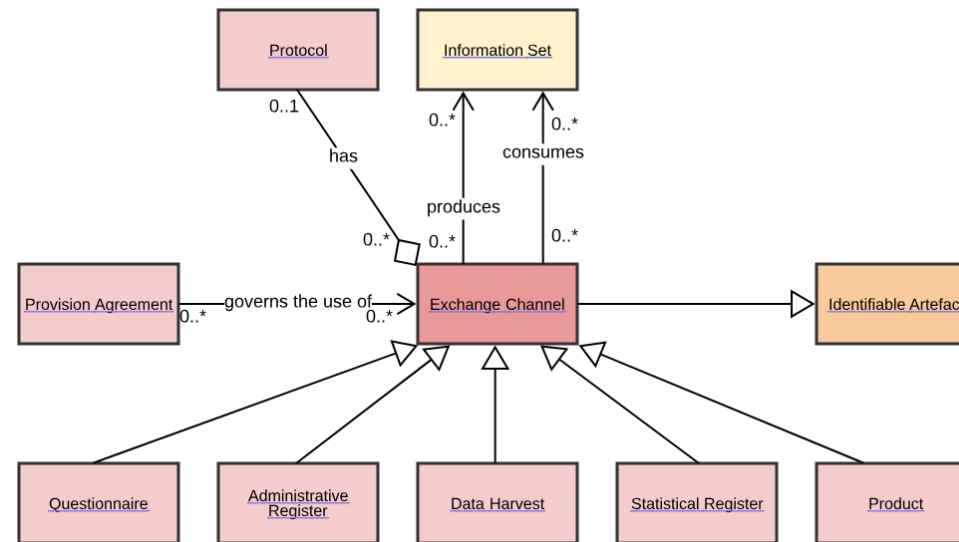
### Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Data Harvest	Exchange	A concrete and usable tool to pass information between two sources, usually by a machine to machine mechanism.	Examples of <i>Data Harvest</i> channels include web scraper, API, scanner, sensor, satellite, etc.	

### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Exchange Channel



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Exchange Channel	Exchange	A means of exchanging information.	<p>An abstract object that describes the means to receive or send information. The <i>Exchange Channel</i> is used for external and internal purposes.</p> <p>Different <i>Exchange Channels</i> are used for collection and dissemination. Examples of <i>Exchange Channel</i> for receiving information include <i>Questionnaire</i> and <i>Administrative Register</i>. An example of <i>Exchange Channel</i> for sending information is <i>Product</i>. Additional <i>Exchange Channels</i> can be added to the model as needed by individual organizations.</p>	

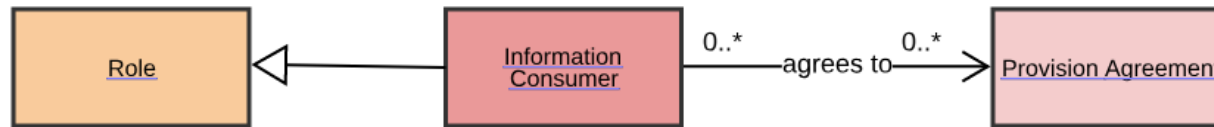
**Attributes\***

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cardinality</b>	<b>Value Type</b>
Direction	Direction of the exchange channel: collect or disseminate.	1..1	String

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here



## Information Consumer



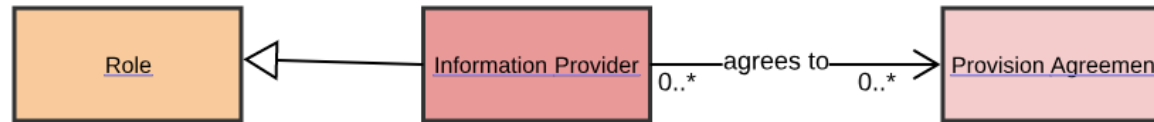
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Information Consumer	Exchange	An <i>Individual</i> or <i>Organization</i> that consumes disseminated data.	The <i>Information Consumer</i> accesses a set of information via a <i>Product</i> (or potentially via another <i>Exchange Channel</i> ), which contains one or more <i>Presentations</i> . The <i>Information Consumer's</i> access to the information is subject to a <i>Provision Agreement</i> , which sets out conditions of access.	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Information Provider



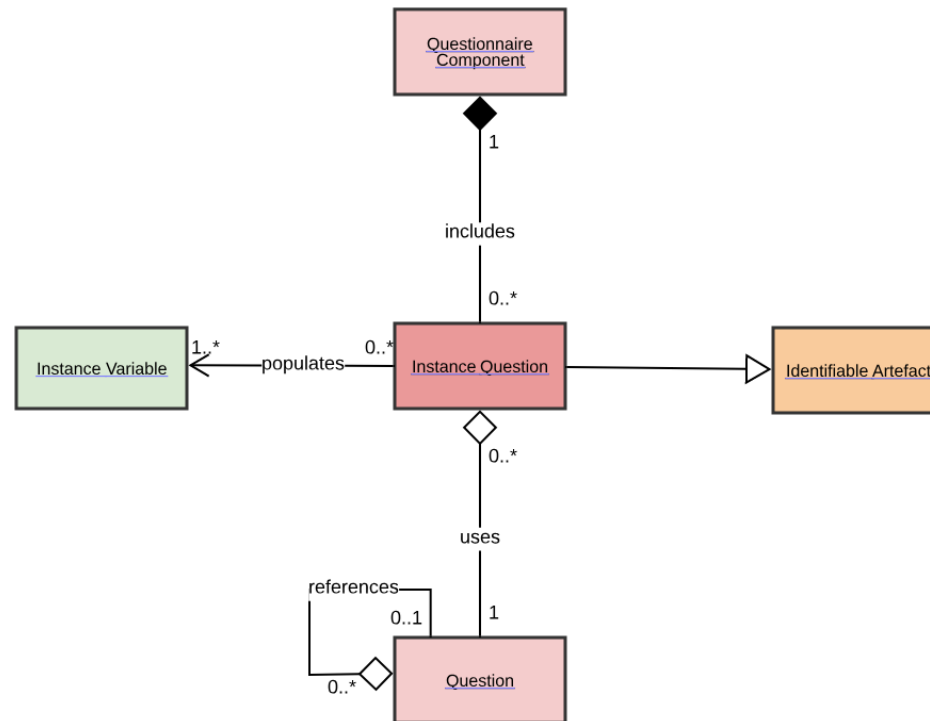
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Information Provider	Exchange	An <i>Individual</i> or <i>Organization</i> that provides collected information.	An <i>Information Provider</i> possesses sets of information (that it has generated, collected, produced, bought or otherwise acquired) and is willing to supply that information (data or referential metadata) to the statistical organization. The two parties use a <i>Provision Agreement</i> to agree the <i>Data Structure</i> and <i>Referential Metadata Structure</i> of the data to be exchanged via an <i>Exchange Channel</i> .	information supplier, data supplier

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Instance Question



## Definition

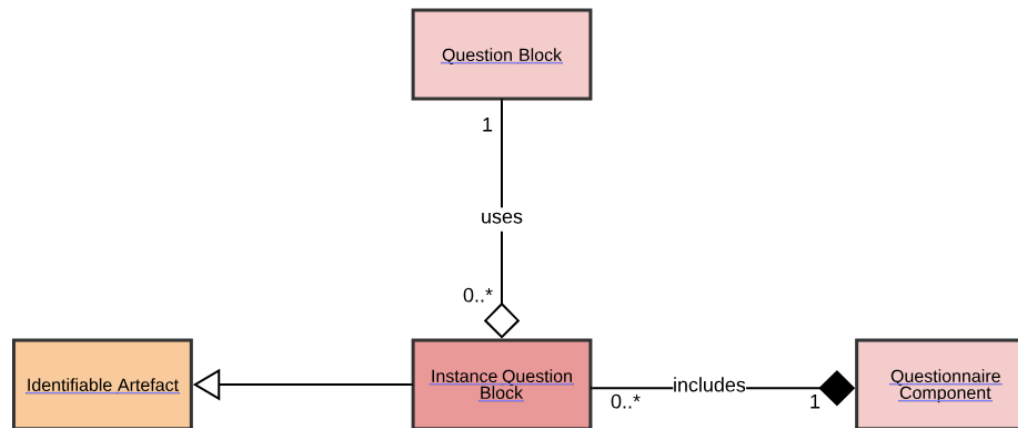
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Instance Question	Exchange	The use of a <i>Question</i> in a particular <i>Questionnaire</i> .	The <i>Instance Question</i> is the use of a <i>Question</i> in a particular <i>Questionnaire Component</i> . This also includes the use of the <i>Question</i> in a <i>Question Block</i> , which is a particular type of <i>Questionnaire Component</i> .	

**Attributes\***

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cardinality</b>	<b>Value Type</b>
Question Purpose	A description of the purpose of the question, whether the question has a specific expected function.	0..1	MultilingualText
Question Text	The text which describes the information which is to be obtained.	1..1	MultilingualText

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Instance Question Block



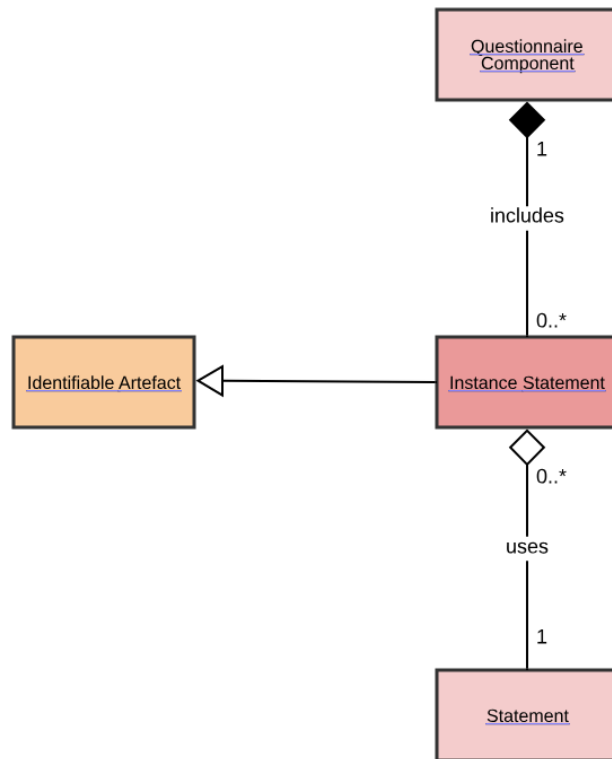
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Instance Question Block	Exchange	The use of a <i>Question Block</i> in a particular <i>Questionnaire</i> .	The <i>Instance Question Block</i> is the use of a <i>Question Block</i> in a particular <i>Questionnaire Component</i> . This also includes the use of a <i>Question Block</i> in another <i>Question Block</i> , as it is a particular type of <i>Questionnaire Component</i> .	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Instance Statement



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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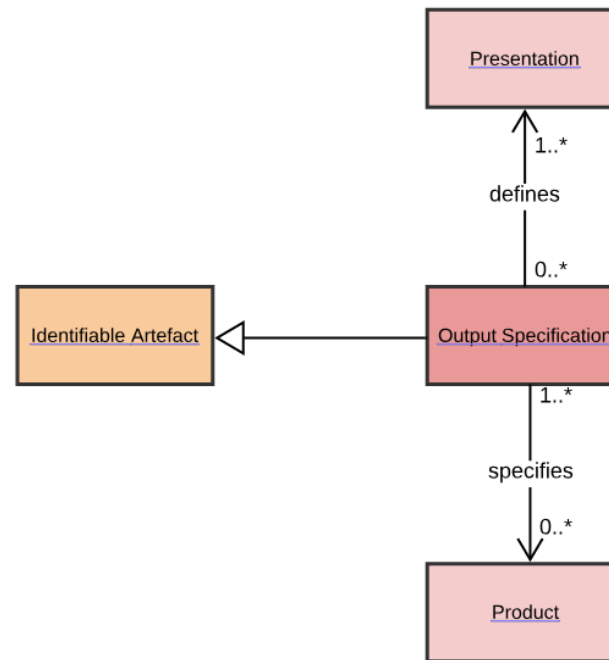
Instance Statement	Exchange	The use of a <i>Statement</i> in a particular <i>Questionnaire</i> .	The <i>Instance Statement</i> is the use of a <i>Statement</i> in a particular <i>Questionnaire Component</i> . This also includes the use of the <i>Statement</i> in a <i>Question Block</i> , which is a particular type of <i>Questionnaire Component</i> .	
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**Attributes\***

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Statement Text	The information, note, fact or instruction text making up the statement.	0..1	MultilingualText

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Output Specification



## Definition

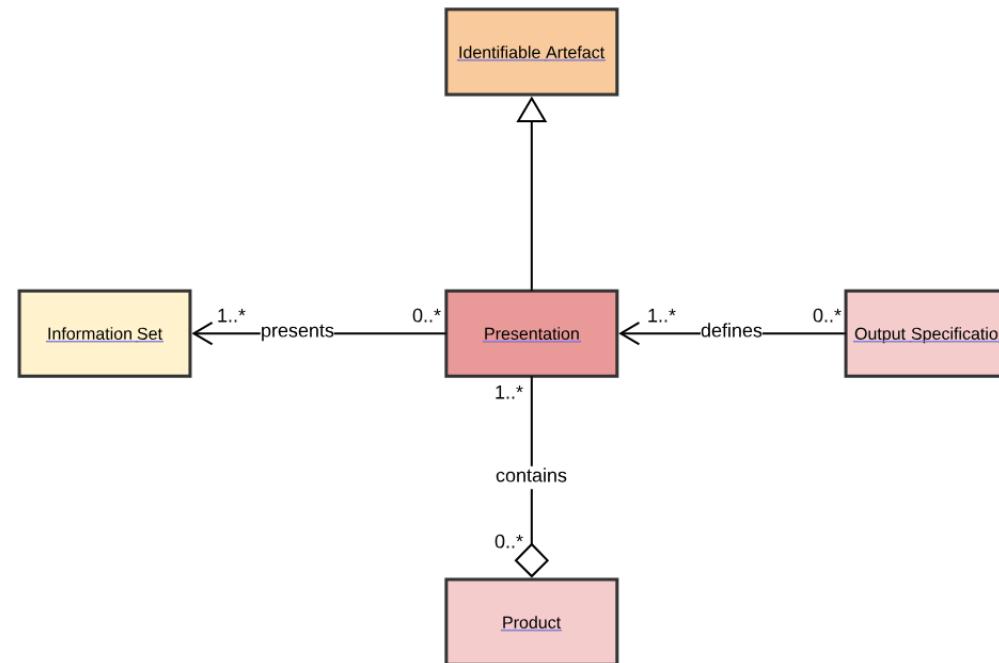
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Output Specification	Exchange	Defines how <i>Information Sets</i> consumed by a <i>Product</i> are presented to <i>Information Consumers</i> .	The <i>Output Specification</i> specifies <i>Products</i> and defines the <i>Presentations</i> they contain. The <i>Output Specification</i> may be fully defined during the design process (such as in a paper publication or a predefined web report), or may be a combination of designed specification supplemented by user selections (such as in an online data query tool).	



**Attributes\***

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are now included here

## Presentation



## Definition

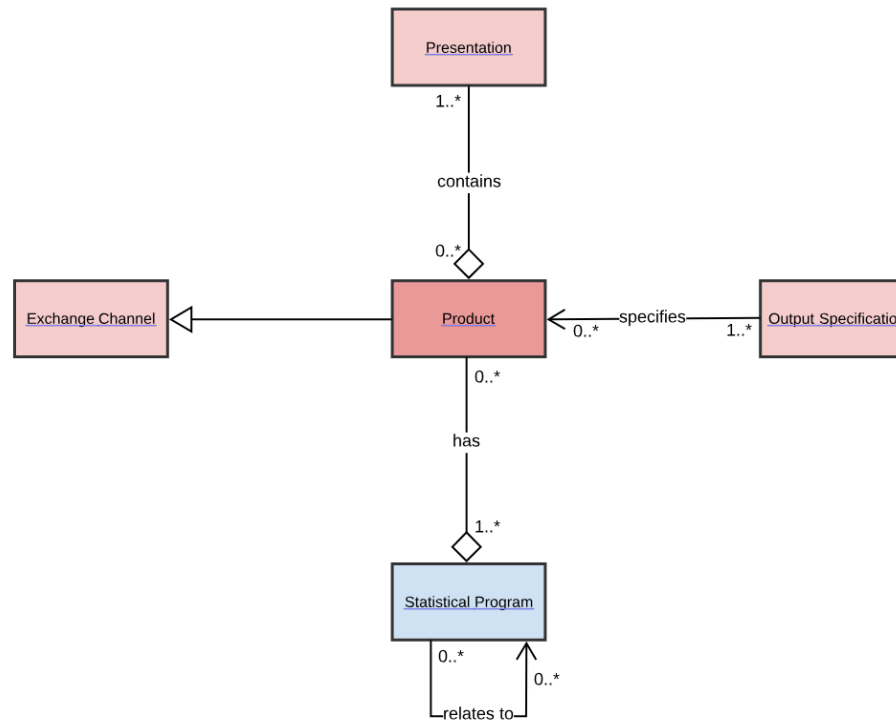
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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Presentation	Exchange	The way data and referential metadata are presented in a <i>Product</i> .	<p>A <i>Product</i> has one or more <i>Presentations</i>, which present data and referential metadata from <i>Information Sets</i>. A <i>Presentation</i> is defined by an <i>Output Specification</i>.</p> <p><i>Presentation</i> can be in different forms; e.g. tables, graphs, structured data files. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A table of data. Based on a <i>Data Set</i>, the related <i>Data Structure</i> is used to label the column and row headings for the table. The <i>Data Set</i> is used to populate the cells in the table. Reference metadata is used to populate footnotes and cell notes on the table. Confidentiality rules are applied to the <i>Data Set</i> to suppress any disclosive cells.</li> <li>• A data file based on a standard (e.g. SDMX).</li> <li>• A PDF document describing a <i>Statistical Classification</i>.</li> <li>• Any structural metadata object expressed in a standard format (e.g. DDI 3.1 XML).</li> <li>• A list of <i>Products</i> or services (e.g. a product catalogue or a web services description language (WSDL) file).</li> <li>• A web page containing <i>Statistical Classifications</i>, descriptions of <i>Variables</i>, etc.</li> </ul>	
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#### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Product



## Definition

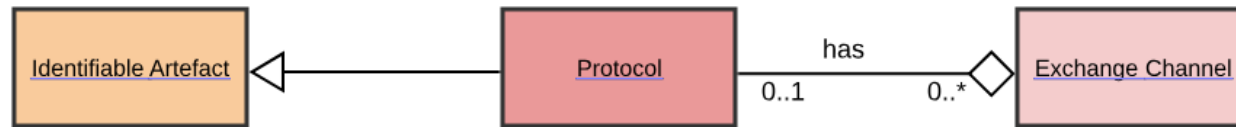
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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Product	Exchange	<p>A package of content that can be disseminated as a whole.</p>	<p>A <i>Product</i> is a type of <i>Exchange Channel</i> for outgoing information. A <i>Product</i> packages <i>Presentations</i> of <i>Information Sets</i> for an <i>Information Consumer</i>. The <i>Product</i> and its <i>Presentations</i> are generated according to <i>Output Specifications</i>, which define how the information from the <i>Information Sets</i> it consumes are presented to the <i>Information Consumer</i>. The <i>Protocol</i> for a <i>Product</i> determines the mechanism by which the <i>Product</i> is disseminated (e.g website, SDMX web service, paper publication).</p> <p>A <i>Provision Agreement</i> between the statistical organization and the <i>Information Consumer</i> governs the use of a <i>Product</i> by the <i>Information Consumer</i>. The <i>Provision Agreement</i>, which may be explicitly or implicitly agreed, provides the legal or other basis by which the two parties agree to exchange data. In many cases, dissemination <i>Provision Agreements</i> are implicit in the terms of use published by the statistical organization.</p> <p>For static <i>Products</i> (e.g. paper publications), specifications are predetermined. For dynamic <i>Products</i>, aspects of specification could be determined by the <i>Information Consumer</i> at run time. Both cases result in <i>Output Specifications</i> specifying <i>Information Set</i> data or referential metadata that will be included in each <i>Presentation</i> within the <i>Product</i>.</p>	
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#### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Protocol



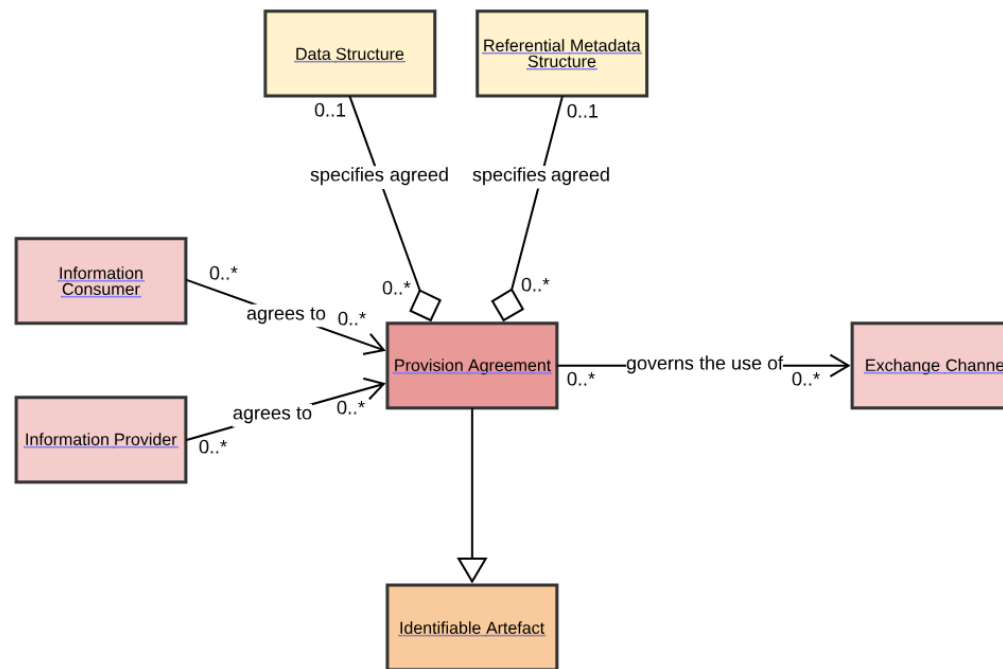
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Protocol	Exchange	The mechanism for exchanging information through an <i>Exchange Channel</i> .	A <i>Protocol</i> specifies the mechanism (e.g. SDMX web service, data file exchange, web robot, face to face interview, mailed paper form) of exchanging information through an <i>Exchange Channel</i> .	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Provision Agreement



## Definition

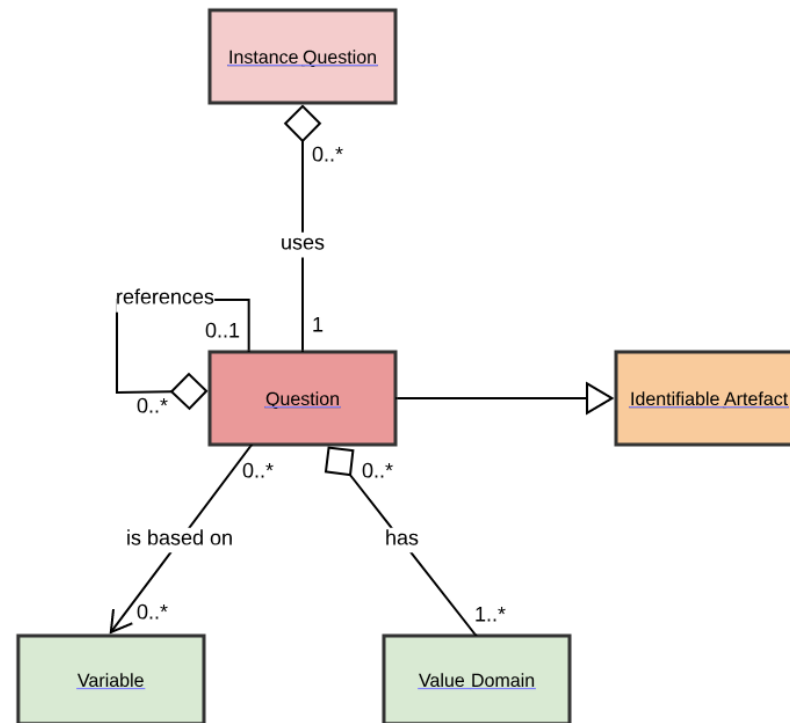
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Provision Agreement	Exchange	The legal or other basis by which two parties agree to exchange data.	A <i>Provision Agreement</i> between the statistical organization and the <i>Information Provider</i> (collection) or the <i>Information Consumer</i> (dissemination) governs the use of <i>Exchange Channels</i> . The <i>Provision Agreement</i> , which may be explicitly or implicitly agreed, provides the legal or other basis by which the two parties agree to exchange data. The parties also use the <i>Provision Agreement</i> to agree the <i>Data Structure</i> and <i>Referential Metadata Structure</i> of the information to be exchanged.	

**Attributes\***

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here



## Question



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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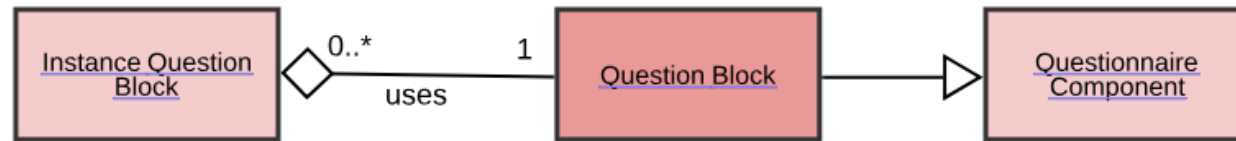
Question	Exchange	Describes the text used to elicit a response for the <i>Concept</i> to be measured.	<p>A <i>Question</i> may be a single question used to obtain a response, or may be a multiple question, a construct which links multiple sub-questions, each with their own response.</p> <p>A <i>Question</i> also includes a relationship to the <i>Value Domain</i> to document the associated response criteria for the question. A single response question will have one <i>Value Domain</i> associated with it, while a 'multiple question' may have more than one <i>Value Domain</i>.</p> <p>A <i>Question</i> should be designed with re-use in mind, as it can be used in multiple <i>Questionnaires</i>.</p> <p>In a national implementation, <i>Question</i> could be further subtyped into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• QuestionGrid, useful to model questions as grids/tables. It is actually a cube-like structure providing dimension information, labelling options, and response domains attached to one or more cells within the grid. For instance, a two-way table requesting to provide turnovers broken down by affiliates.</li> <li>• QuestionItem, a simple question that is necessarily one dimensional. For example: "How old are you?"</li> </ul>	Multiple Question
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#### Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Question Purpose	A description of the purpose of the question, whether the question has a specific expected function.	0..1	MultilingualText
Question Text	The text which describes the information which is to be obtained.	1..1	MultilingualText

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Question Block



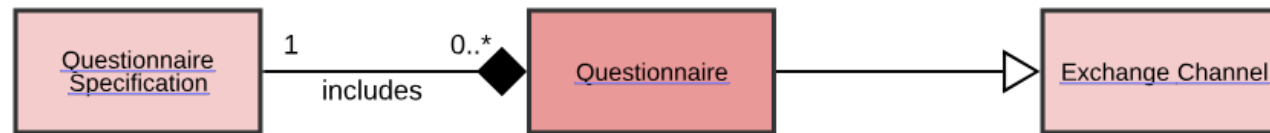
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Question Block	Exchange	A set of <i>Questions</i> , <i>Statements</i> or instructions which are used together.	<p>A <i>Question Block</i> should be designed for reuse, as it can be used in multiple <i>Questionnaires</i>. The <i>Question Block</i> is a type of <i>Questionnaire Component</i>. A statistical organization will often have a number of <i>Question Blocks</i> which they reuse in a number of <i>Questionnaires</i>. Examples of <i>Question Blocks</i> include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household <i>Question Block</i></li> <li>• Income <i>Question Block</i></li> <li>• Employment <i>Question Block</i></li> </ul>	Question Module

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Questionnaire



## Definition

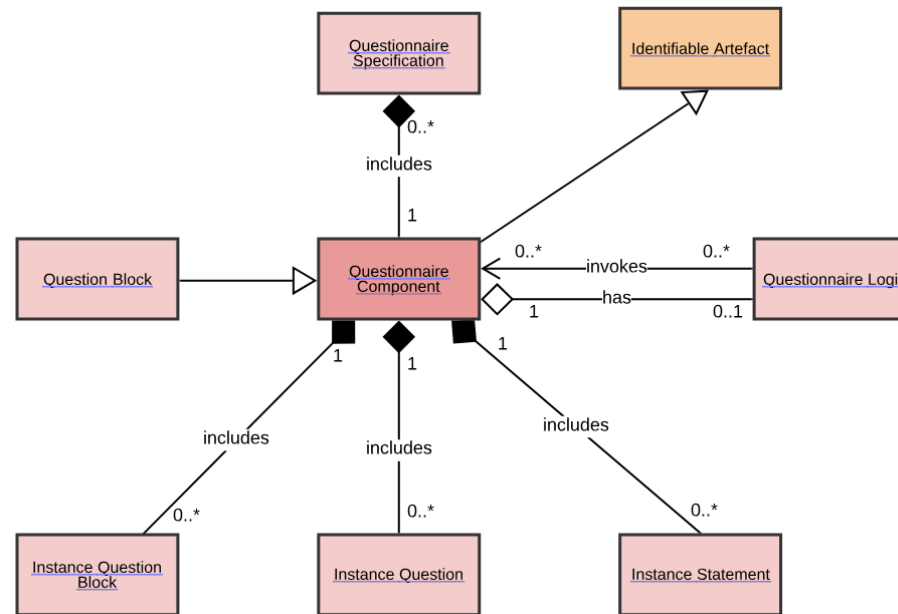
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Questionnaire	Exchange	A concrete and usable tool to elicit information from observation <i>Units</i> .	This is an example of a way statistical organizations collect information (an <i>Exchange Channel</i> ). Each collection mode (e.g. in-person, CAPI, online Questionnaire) should be interpreted as a new <i>Questionnaire</i> derived from the <i>Questionnaire Specification</i> . The <i>Questionnaire</i> is a tool in which data is obtained.	

## Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Media	Description of the kind of media conceived for the use of the <i>Questionnaire</i> (printed, electronic, etc.).	1..1	String
Support Artifacts	A list of devices, software programs, storage media, gadgets or other tools needed to support the use of the <i>Questionnaire</i> .	0..*	String
Survey	Information on the survey which the <i>Questionnaire</i> will be used by.	0..*	String

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Questionnaire Component



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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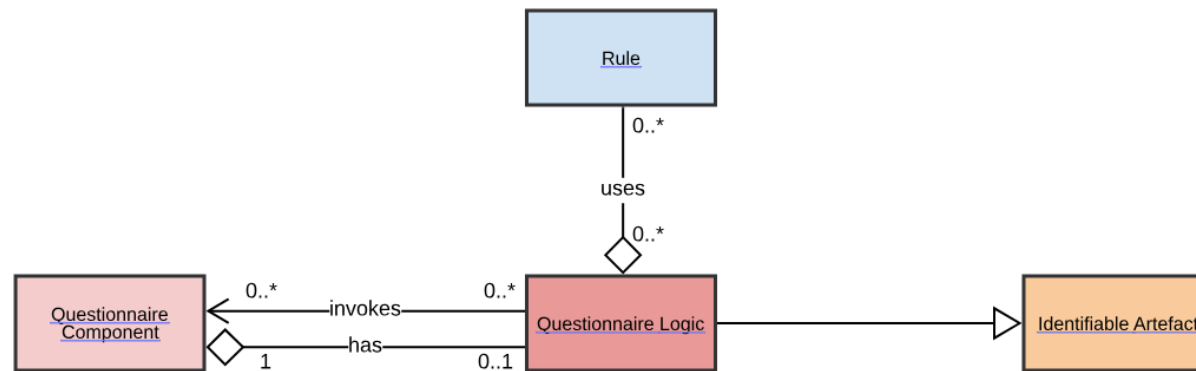
Questionnaire Component	Exchange	A record of the flow of a <i>Questionnaire Specification</i> and its use of <i>Questions</i> , <i>Question Blocks</i> and <i>Statements</i> .	Defines the structure of the <i>Questionnaire Specification</i> , as a combination of <i>Questions</i> , <i>Question Blocks</i> and <i>Statements</i> . It is the object which groups together all the components of a <i>Questionnaire</i> .  <i>A Questionnaire Component</i> is recursive, in that it can refer to other <i>Questionnaire Components</i> and accompanying <i>Questionnaire Logic</i> objects at a lower level. It is only at the top level where the <i>Questionnaire Component</i> links to the <i>Questionnaire Specification</i> .	<i>Question Block</i>
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**Attributes\***

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Component Sequence	The order in which instance question, and instance statement appear in the <i>Questionnaire Component</i> .	0..*	Number

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Questionnaire Logic



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Questionnaire Logic	Exchange	Governs the sequence of <i>Questions</i> , <i>Question Blocks</i> and <i>Statements</i> based on factors such as the current location, the response to the previous questions etc., invoking navigation and validation rules to apply.		Routing

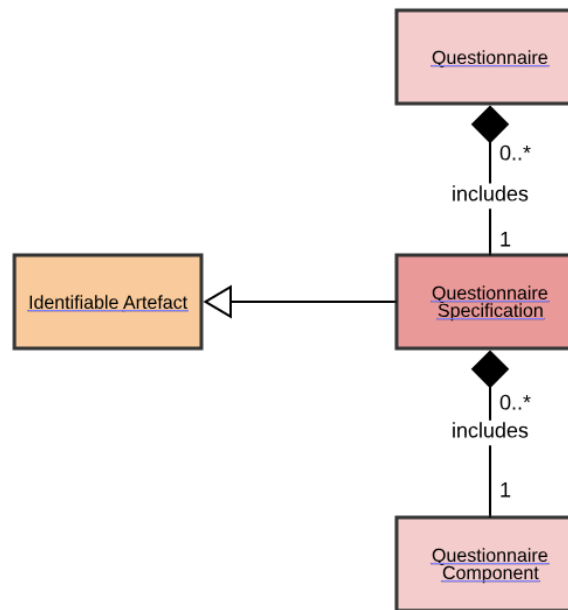
## Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Routing Information	Routing information, which will also use responses from <i>Rule</i> .	1..*	String

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here



## Questionnaire Specification



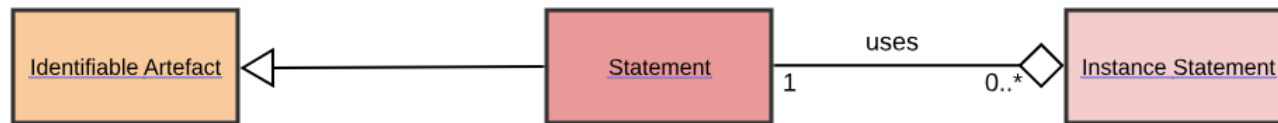
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Questionnaire Specification	Exchange	The tool designed to elicit information from observation <i>Units</i> .	<p>This represents the complete questionnaire design, with a relationship to the top level <i>Questionnaire Component</i>.</p> <p>There may be many different <i>Questionnaire Specifications</i>, for the same surveys, or tailored to individual observation <i>Units</i> (respondents) so that there would be a different <i>Questionnaire Specification</i> for each respondent. The design would also differ depending upon the specific mode of collection the <i>Questionnaire</i> is designed for.</p>	

**Attributes\***

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Statement



## Definition

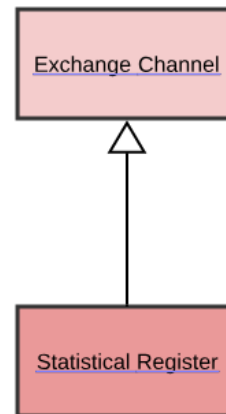
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Statement	Exchange	A report of facts in a <i>Questionnaire</i>	<p><i>Statements</i> are often included to provide further explanation to respondents.</p> <p>Example: "The following questions are about your health".</p> <p>The object is also used to represent completion instructions for the interviewer or respondent. <i>Statement</i> should be designed with re-use in mind as it can be used in numerous <i>Questionnaires</i>.</p>	<p>Interviewer Instruction</p> <p>Instruction</p>

## Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Statement Text	The information, note, fact or instruction text making up the <i>Statement</i> .	0..1	MultilingualText

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Statistical Register



### Definition

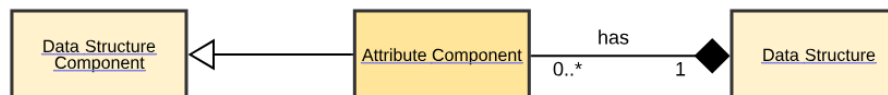
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Statistical Register	Exchange	A <i>Statistical Register</i> is a register that is a regularly updated list of <i>Units</i> and their properties that is designed for statistical purposes.	<p>A <i>Statistical Register</i> provides an (ideally) complete inventory of the <i>Units</i> within a specific <i>Population</i>, and describes these <i>Units</i> using different characteristics. One example is the statistical business register held within a statistical organization.</p> <p>All the <i>Units</i> in a <i>Statistical Register</i> have an identifier that makes it possible to update the <i>Statistical Register</i> with new information on the <i>Units</i>.</p>	

### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Structure Group

### Attribute Component



### Definition

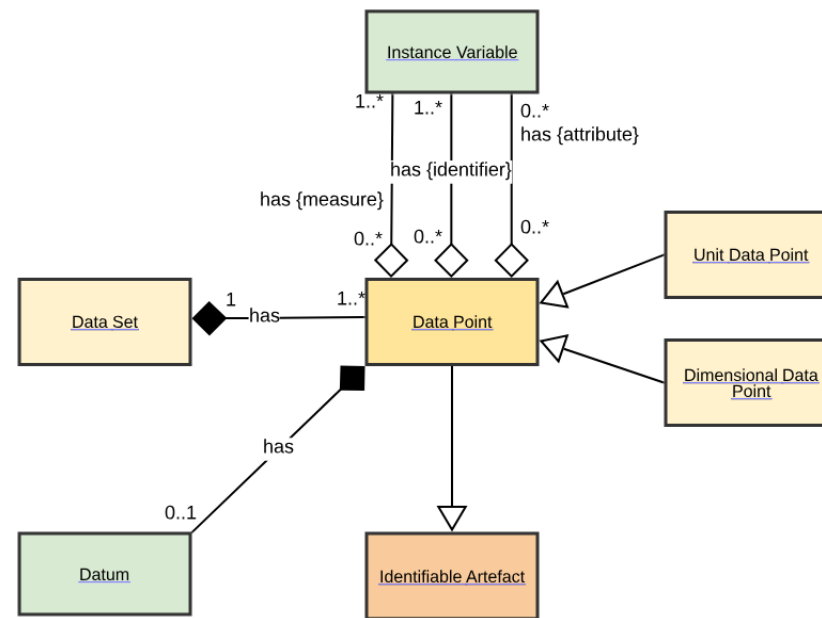
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Attribute Component	Structures	The role given to a <i>Represented Variable</i> in the context of a <i>Data Structure</i> , which supplies information other than identification or measures.	For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the embargo time (at which point the observation will be made publicly available)</li> <li>the base period of the data in the series</li> </ul>	

### Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Is Mandatory	When there is an attribute in a <i>Dimensional Data Structure</i> , this sets a status to indicate whether it is mandatory or optional to include it in that particular <i>Dimensional Data Set</i> .	0..1	Boolean
Attachment Level	The description of what <i>Level</i> a certain attachment is at. For example in SDMX this could be Data Set, Observation, Series, Group.	0..1	ControlledVocabulary

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Data Point



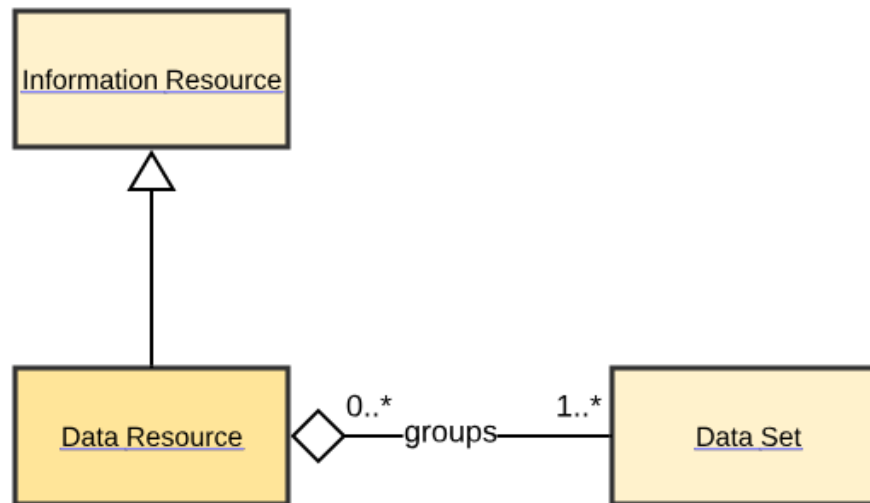
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Data Point	Structures	A placeholder (or cell) for the value of an <i>Instance Variable</i> .	Field in a <i>Data Structure</i> which corresponds to a cell in a table. The <i>Data Point</i> is structural and distinct from the value (the <i>Datum</i> ) that it holds.	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Data Resource



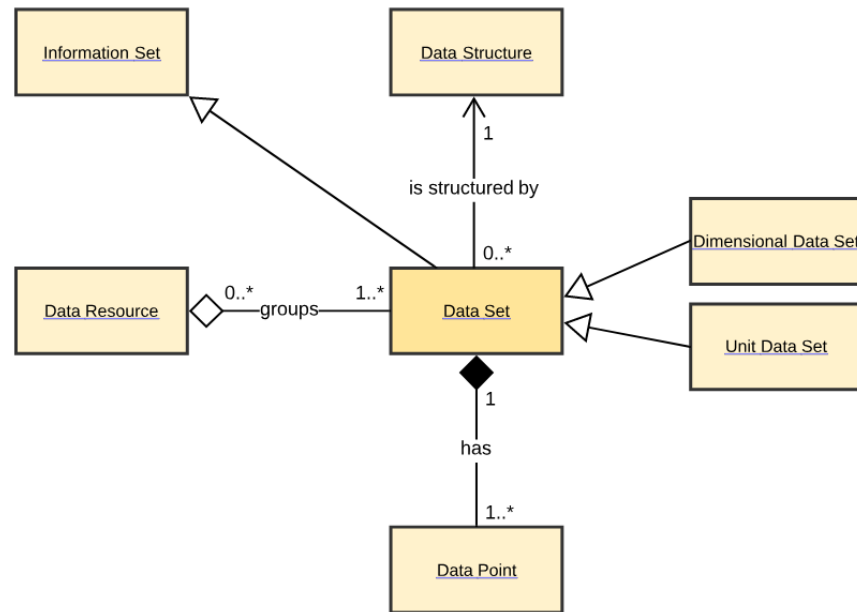
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Data Resource	Structures	An organized collection of stored information made of one or more <i>Data Sets</i> .	<i>Data Resources</i> are collections of data that are used by a statistical activity to produce information. <i>Data Resource</i> is a specialization of an <i>Information Resource</i> .	Data source

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Data Set



## Definition

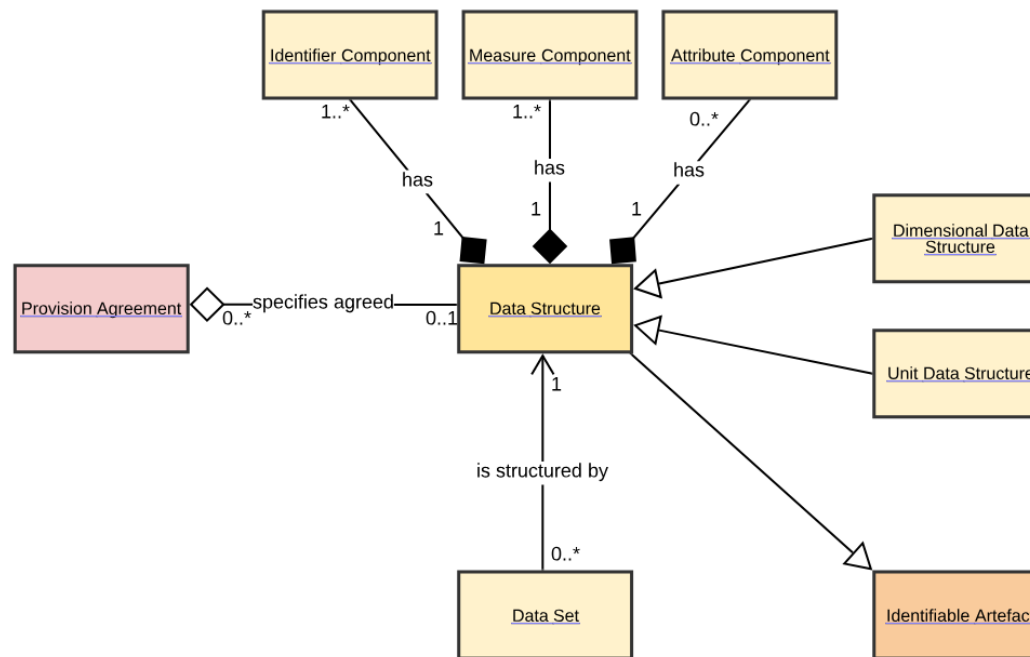
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Data Set	Structures	An organized collection of data.	Examples of <i>Data Sets</i> could be observation registers, time series, longitudinal data, survey data, rectangular data sets, event-history data, tables, data tables, cubes, registers, hypercubes, and matrixes. A broader term for <i>Data Set</i> could be data. A narrower term for <i>Data Set</i> could be data element, data record, cell, field.	Database, data file, file, table

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here



## Data Structure



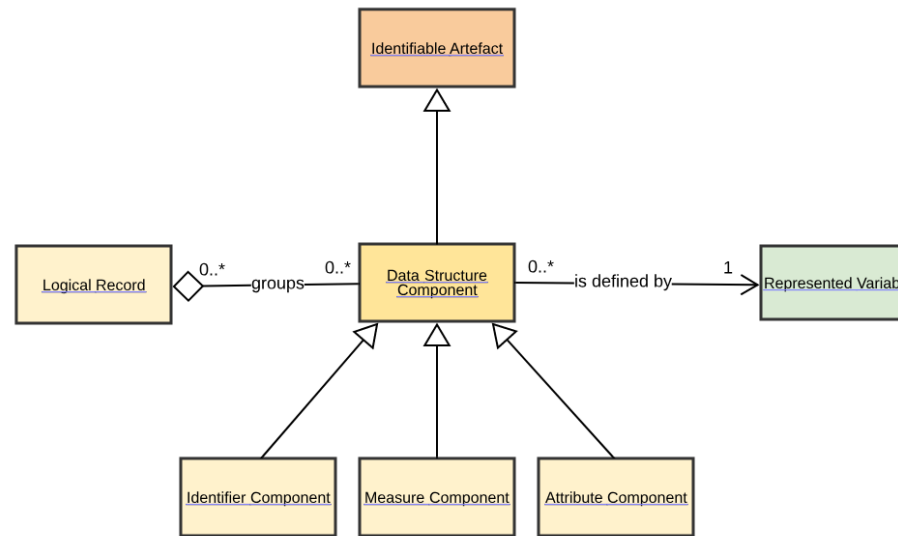
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Data Structure	Structures	Defines the structure of an organized collection of data ( <i>Data Set</i> ).	The structure is described using <i>Data Structure Components</i> that can be either <i>Attribute Components</i> , <i>Identifier Components</i> or <i>Measure Components</i> . Examples for unit data include social security number, country of residence, age, citizenship, country of birth, where the social security number and the country of residence are both identifying components and the others are measured variables obtained directly or indirectly from the person ( <i>Unit</i> ).	

**Attributes\***

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Data Structure Component



## Definition

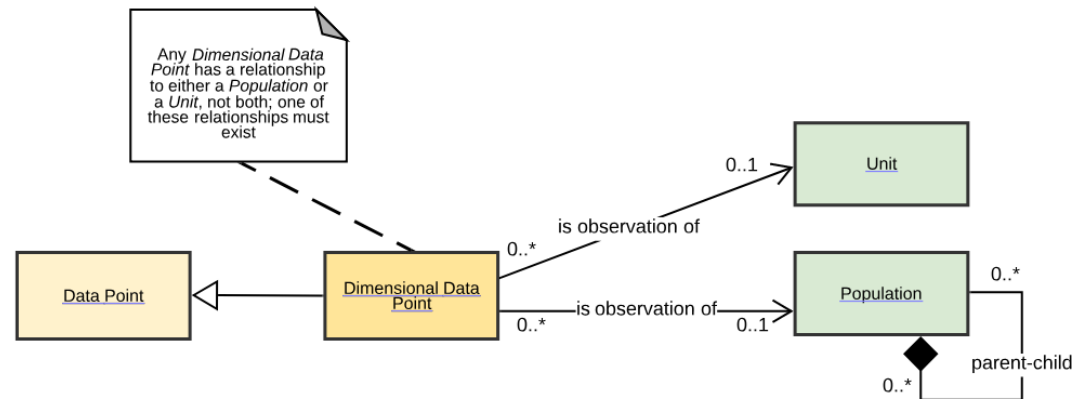
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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Data Structure Component	Structures	The role of the <i>Represented Variable</i> in the context of a <i>Data Structure</i> .	<p>A <i>Data Structure Component</i> can be an <i>Attribute Component</i>, <i>Measure Component</i> or an <i>Identifier Component</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Example of <i>Attribute Component</i>: The publication status of an observation such as provisional, revised.</li> <li>• Example of <i>Measure Component</i>: age and height of a person in a <i>Unit Data Set</i> or number of citizens and number of households in a country in a <i>Data Set</i> for multiple countries (<i>Dimensional Data Set</i>).</li> <li>• Example of <i>Identifier Component</i>: The personal identification number of a Swedish citizen for unit data or the name of a country in the European Union for dimensional data.</li> </ul>	
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#### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Dimensional Data Point



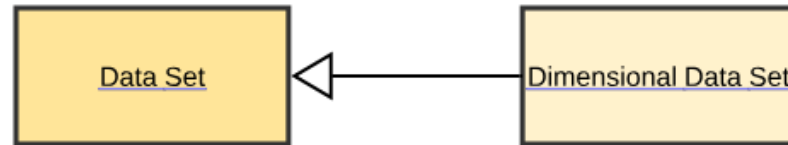
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Dimensional Data Point	Structures	A placeholder (or cell) for the value of an <i>Instance Variable</i> with respect to either a <i>Unit</i> or <i>Population</i> .	A <i>Dimensional Data Point</i> is uniquely identified by the combination of exactly one value for each of the dimensions ( <i>Identifier Component</i> ) and one measure ( <i>Measure Component</i> ). There may be multiple values for the same <i>Dimensional Data Point</i> that is for the same combination of dimension values and the same measure. The different values represent different versions of the data in the <i>Data Point</i> . Values are only distinguished on the basis of quality, date/time of measurement or calculation, status, etc. This is handled through the mechanisms provided by the <i>Datum</i> information object.	Cell

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Dimensional Data Set



### Definition

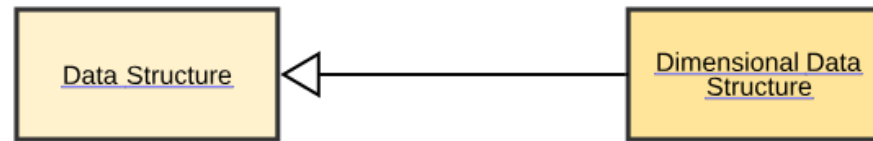
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Dimensional Data Set	Structures	A collection of dimensional data that conforms to a known structure.		

### Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Reporting Begin	A specific time period in a known system of time periods that identifies the start period of a report.	0..1	DateTime
Reporting End	A specific time period in a known system of time periods that identifies the end period of a report.	0..1	DateTime

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Dimensional Data Structure



### Definition

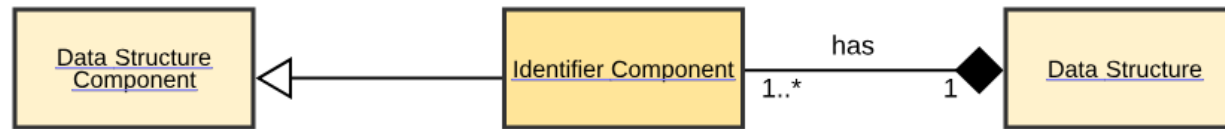
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Dimensional Data Structure	Structures	Describes the structure of a <i>Dimensional Data Set</i> .	For example, (country, gender, number of citizens) where the country is the <i>Identifier Component</i> and the number of citizens is a <i>Measure Component</i> .	

### Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Group	A composite association to one or more component lists.	0..*	String

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Identifier Component



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Identifier Component	Structures	The role given to a <i>Represented Variable</i> in the context of a <i>Data Structure</i> to identify the unit in an organized collection of data.	An <i>Identifier Component</i> is a sub-type of <i>Data Structure Component</i> . The personal identification number of a Swedish citizen for unit data or the name of a country in the European Union for dimensional data.	

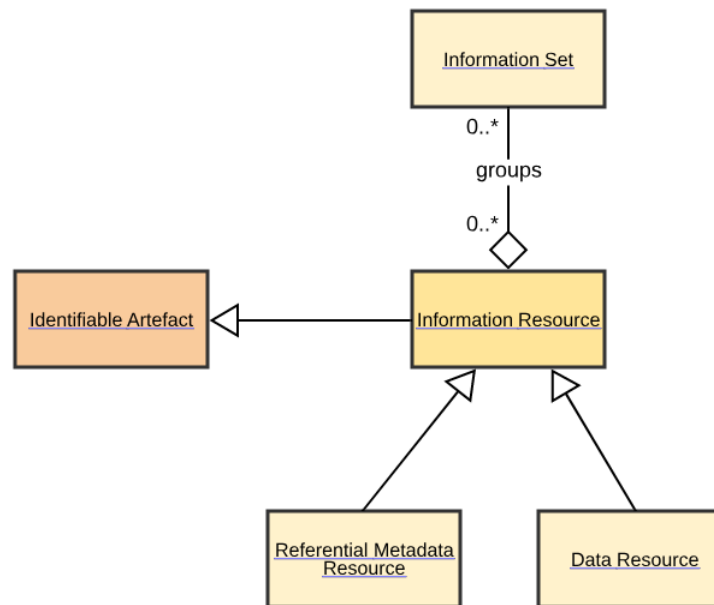
## Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Is Composite	Indicates if the key is composite.	0..1	Boolean
Is Unique	Indicates if the key is unique.	0..1	Boolean
Role	Specifies the type of id represented (entity, indicator, count, time, geography).	0..1	ControlledVocabulary

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here



## Information Resource



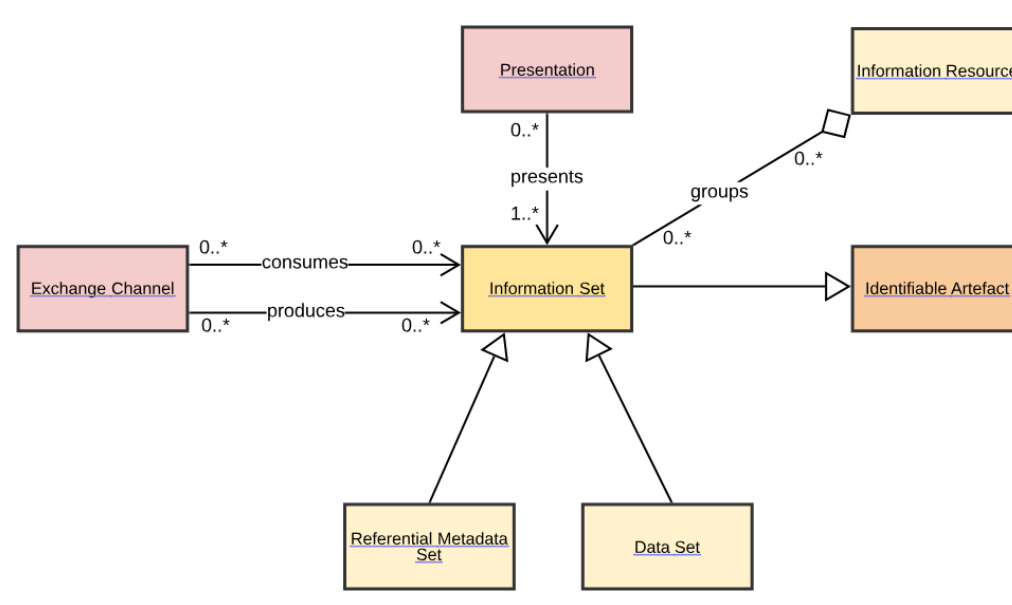
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Information Resource	Structures	An abstract notion that is any organized collection of information.	There currently are only two concrete sub classes: <i>Data Resource</i> and <i>Referential Metadata Resource</i> . The <i>Information Resource</i> allows the model to be extended to other types of resource.	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Information Set



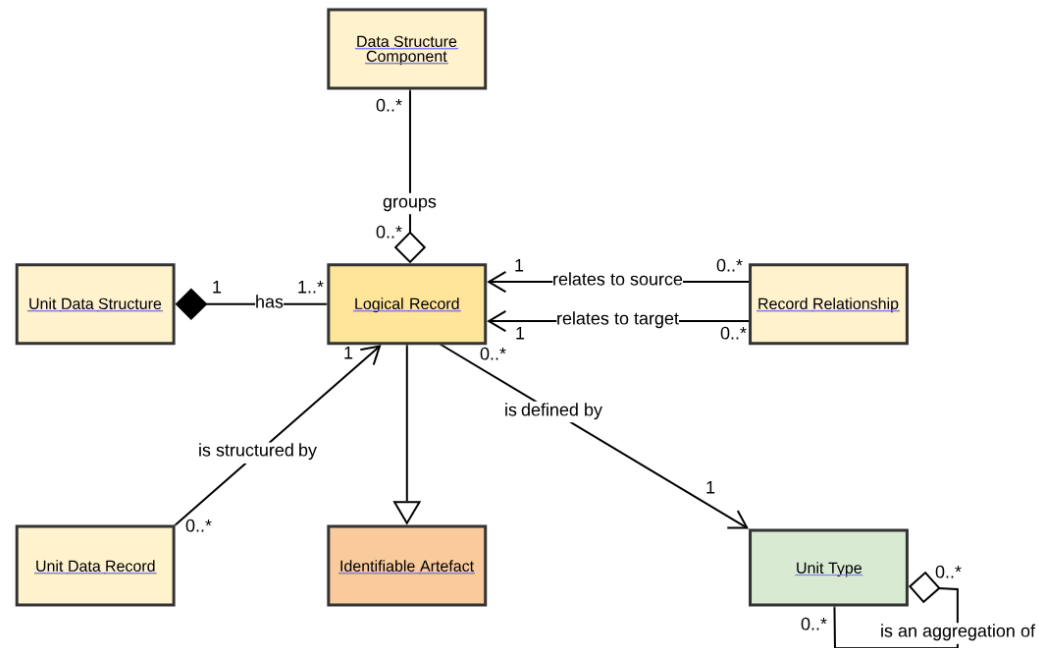
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Information Set	Structures	Organized collections of statistical content.	Statistical organizations collect, process, analyze and disseminate <i>Information Sets</i> , which contain data ( <i>Data Sets</i> ), referential metadata ( <i>Referential Metadata Sets</i> ), or potentially other types of statistical content, which could be included in additional types of <i>Information Set</i> .	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Logical Record



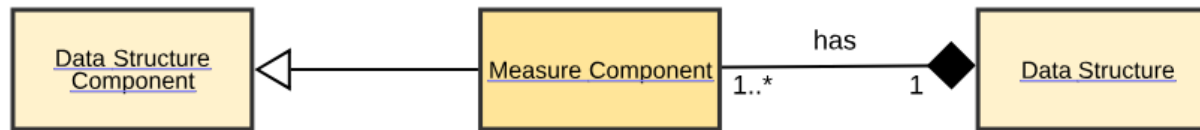
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Logical Record	Structures	Describes a type of <i>Unit Data Record</i> for one <i>Unit Type</i> within a <i>Unit Data Set</i> .	Examples: household, person or dwelling record.	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Measure Component



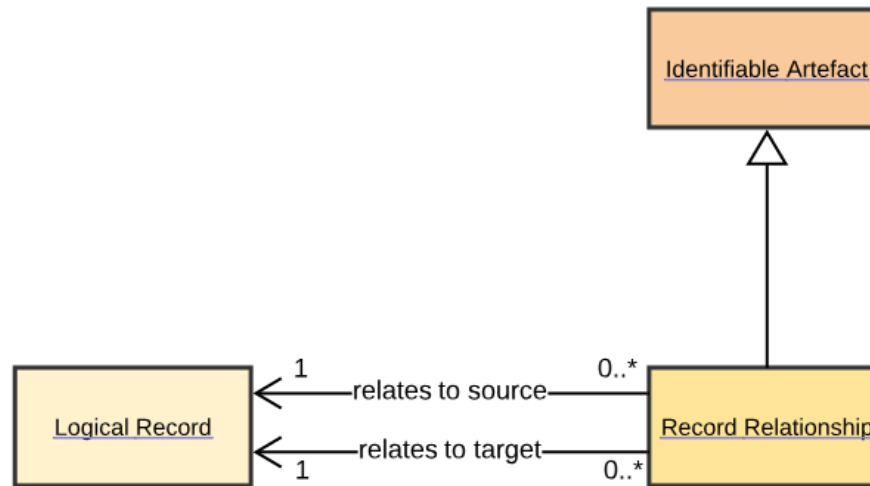
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Measure Component	Structures	The role given to a <i>Represented Variable</i> in the context of a <i>Data Structure</i> to hold the observed/derived values for a particular <i>Unit</i> in an organized collection of data.	A <i>Measure Component</i> is a sub-type of <i>Data Structure Component</i> . For example age and height of a person in a <i>Unit Data Set</i> or number of citizens and number of households in a country in a <i>Data Set</i> for multiple countries ( <i>Dimensional Data Set</i> ).	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Record Relationship



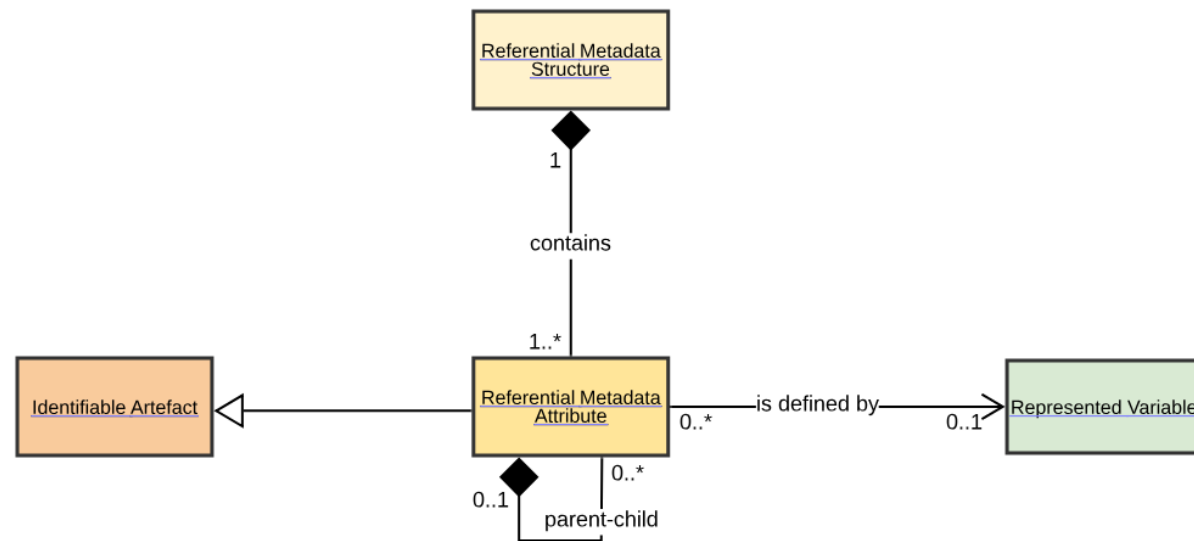
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Record Relationship	Structures	Describes relationships between <i>Logical Records</i> within a <i>Unit Data Structure</i> . It must have both a source <i>Logical Record</i> and a target <i>Logical Record</i> in order to define the relationship.	Example: Relationship between person and household <i>Logical Records</i> within a <i>Unit Data Set</i> .	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Referential Metadata Attribute



## Definition

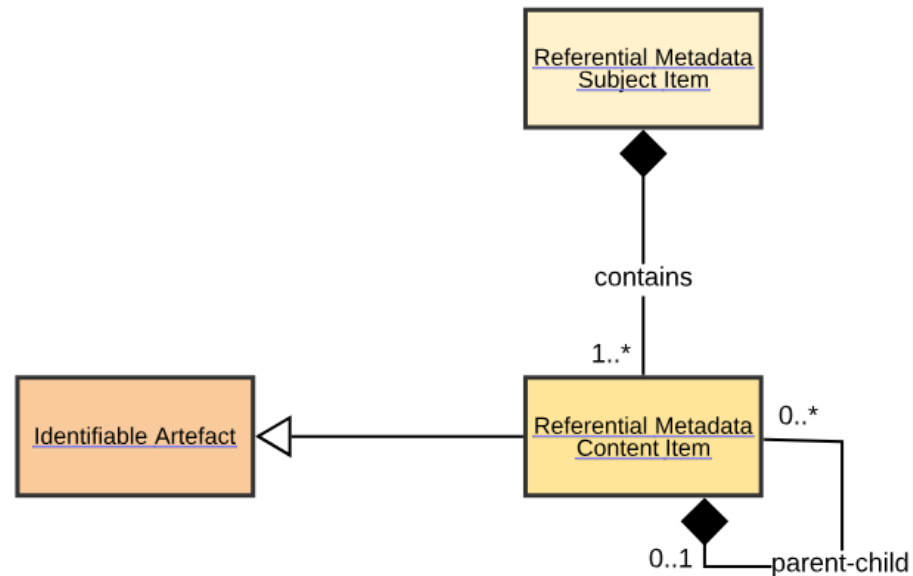
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Referential Metadata Attribute	Structures	The role given to a <i>Represented Variable</i> to supply information in the context of a <i>Referential Metadata Structure</i> .	<i>A Referential Metadata Structure defines a structured list of Referential Metadata Attributes for a given Referential Metadata Subject. Examples of Referential Metadata Attributes are those that describe quality information and methodologies.</i>	

## Attributes\*

Name	Description	Cardinality	Value Type
Is Container	Boolean indicating whether or not this attribute actually will contain a value when reported in a metadata set.	0..1	Boolean

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Referential Metadata Content Item



## Definition

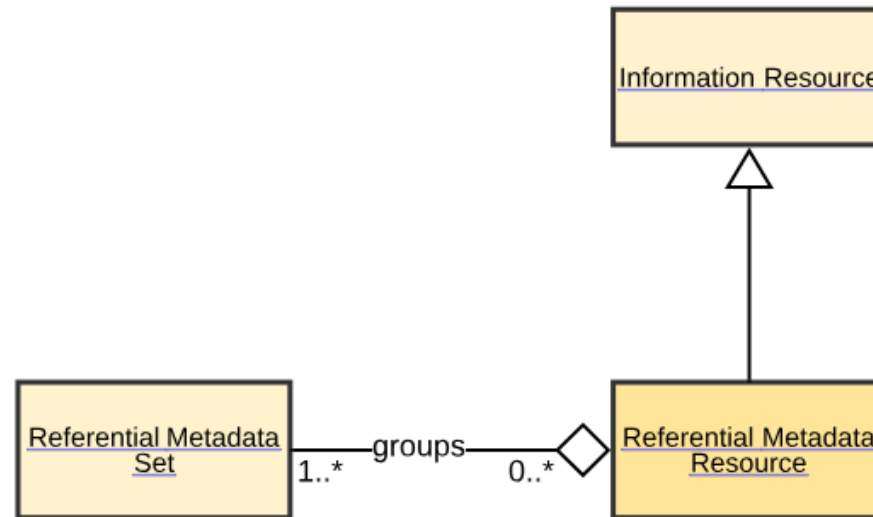
Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Referential Metadata Content Item	Structures	The content describing a particular characteristic of a <i>Referential Metadata Subject</i> .	A <i>Referential Metadata Content Item</i> contains the actual content describing a particular characteristic of a <i>Referential Metadata Subject</i> .	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here



## Referential Metadata Resource



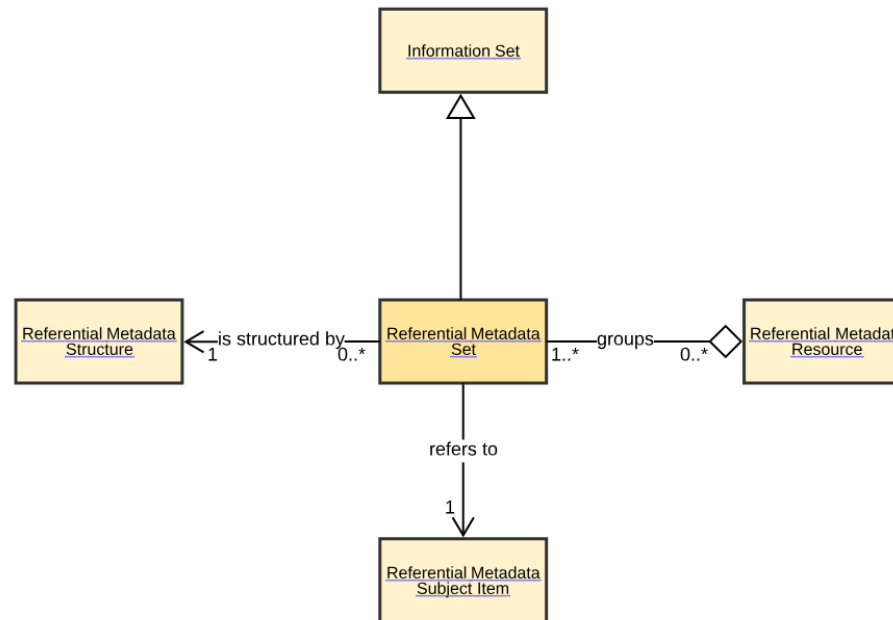
### Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Referential Metadata Resource	Structures	An organized collection of stored information consisting of one or more <i>Referential Metadata Sets</i> .	<i>Referential Metadata Resources</i> are collections of structured information that may be used by a statistical activity to produce information. This information object is a specialization of an <i>Information Resource</i> .	

### Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Referential Metadata Set



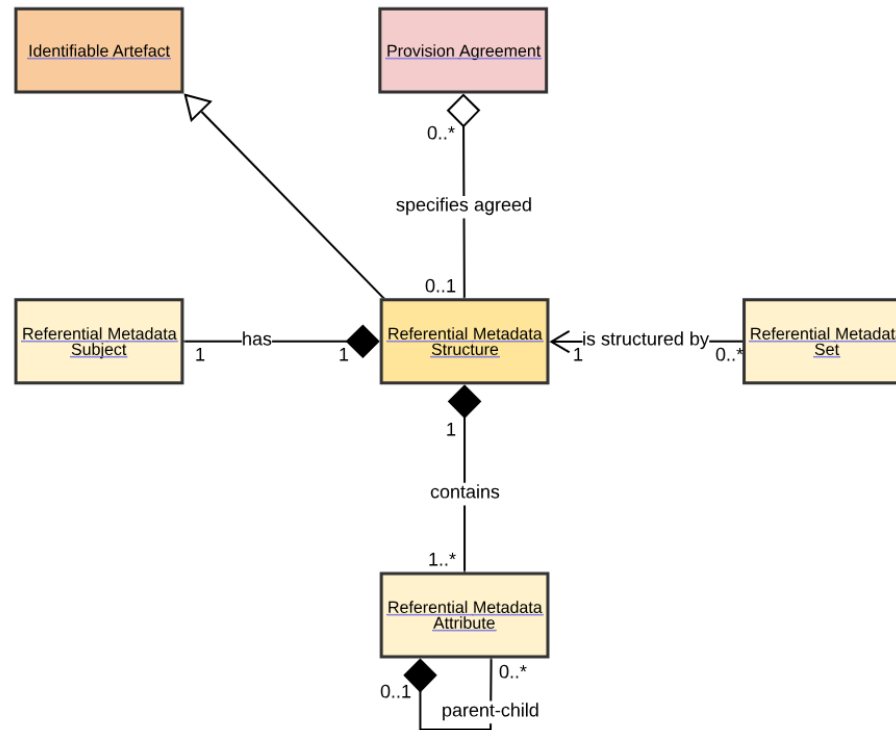
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Referential Metadata Set	Structures	An organized collection of referential metadata for a given <i>Referential Metadata Subject</i> .	<i>Referential Metadata Sets</i> organize referential metadata. Each <i>Referential Metadata Set</i> uses a <i>Referential Metadata Structure</i> to define a structured list of <i>Referential Metadata Attributes</i> for a given <i>Referential Metadata Subject</i> .	

## Attributes\*

\* Attributes inherited from super-type(s) are not included here

## Referential Metadata Structure



## Definition

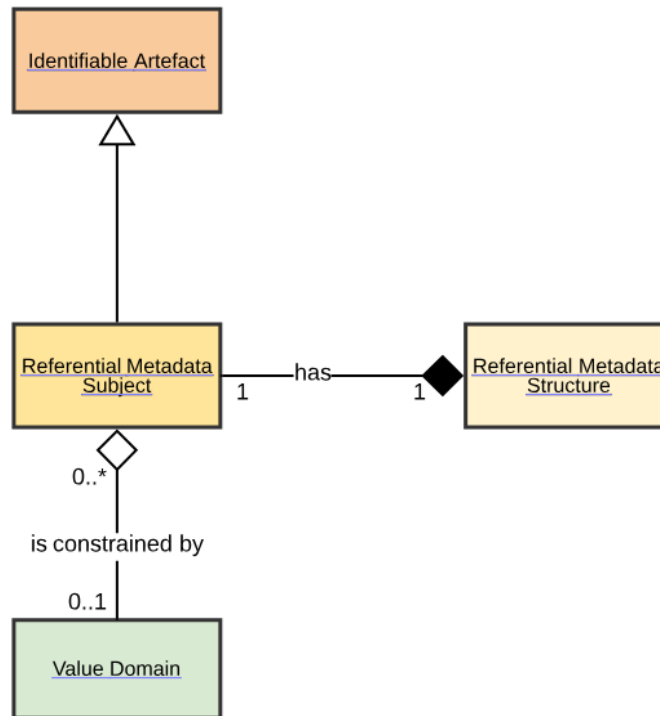
Name	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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Referential Metadata Structure	Structures	Defines the structure of an organized collection of referential metadata ( <i>Referential Metadata Set</i> ).	<p><i>A Referential Metadata Structure defines a structured list of Referential Metadata Attributes for a given Referential Metadata Subject.</i></p> <p>Examples of <i>Referential Metadata Attributes</i> are those that describe quality information and methodologies. Examples of subject are: objects like a <i>Questionnaire</i> or a <i>Statistical Classification</i>, or collections of data like a <i>Data Set</i>, or any <i>Data Point</i> or set of <i>Data Points</i> created from a specific <i>Data Structure</i>.</p>	Metadata Structure Definition
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#### Attributes\*

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## Referential Metadata Subject



## Definition

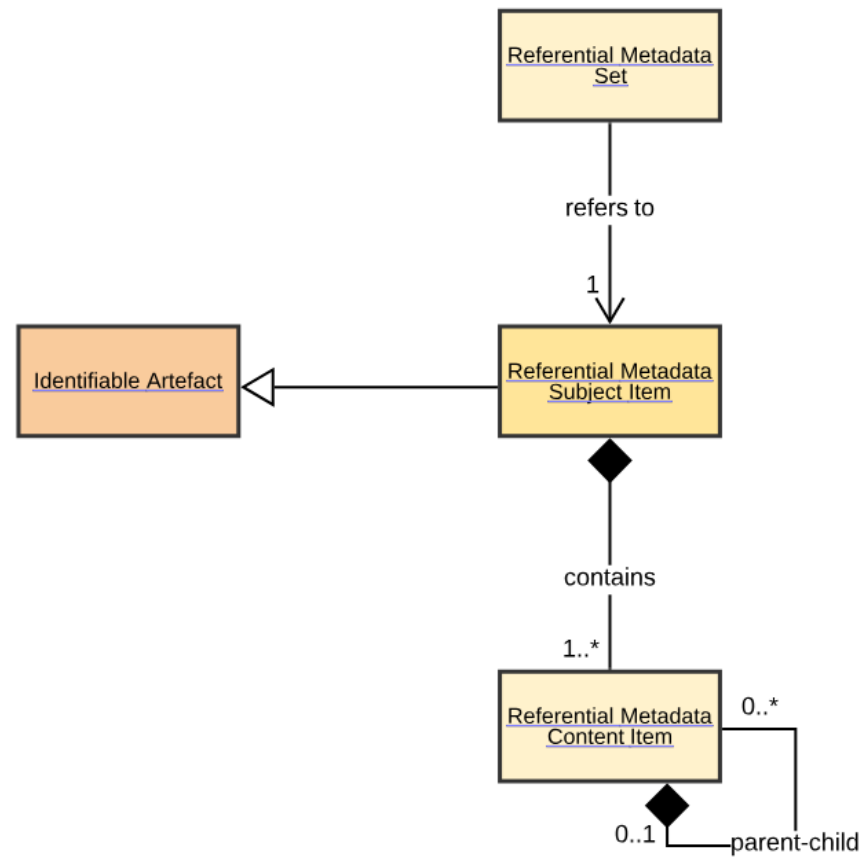
Name	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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Referential Metadata Subject	Structures	Identifies the subject of an organized collection of referential metadata.	<p>The <i>Referential Metadata Subject</i> identifies the subject of the metadata that can be reported using this Referential Metadata Structure. These subjects may be any GSIM object type, or any <i>Data Point</i> or set of <i>Data Points</i> created from a specific <i>Data Structure</i>.</p> <p>Examples: The GSIM object type may be Product for which there is a list specified in a <i>Value Domain</i>. The <i>Value Domain</i> specifies the list of actual Products for which reference metadata can be reported or authored using this <i>Referential Metadata Structure</i>.</p>	
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#### Attributes\*

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## Referential Metadata Subject Item



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
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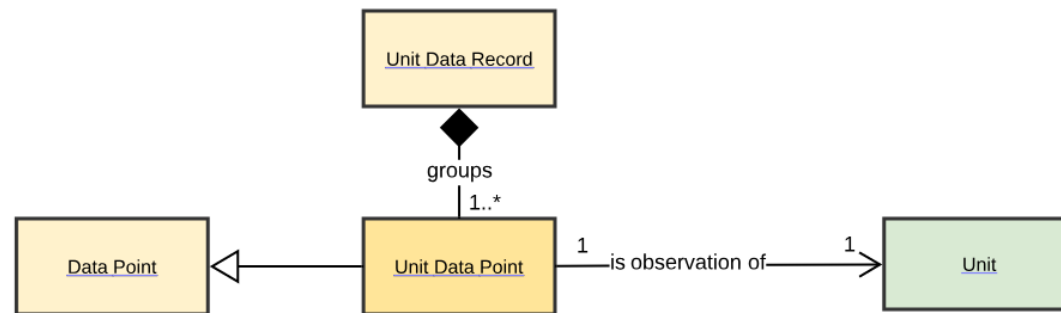
Referential Metadata Subject Item	Structures	Identifies the actual subject for which referential metadata is reported.	Examples are an actual <i>Product</i> such as Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, Australia, June 2013, or a collection of <i>Data Points</i> such as the <i>Data Points</i> for a single region within a <i>Data Set</i> covering all regions for a country.	
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#### Attributes\*

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## Unit Data Point



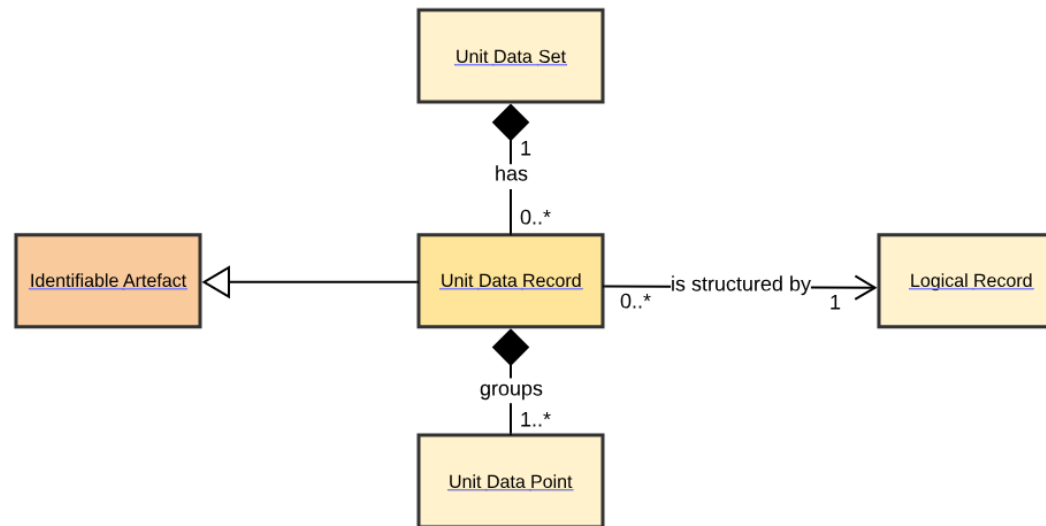
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Unit Data Point	Structures	A placeholder (or cell) for the value of an <i>Instance Variable</i> with respect to a <i>Unit</i> .	This placeholder may point to multiple values representing different versions of the data. Values are only distinguished on the basis of quality, date/time of measurement or calculation, status, etc. This is handled through the mechanisms provided by the <i>Datum</i> information object.	Cell

## Attributes\*

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## Unit Data Record



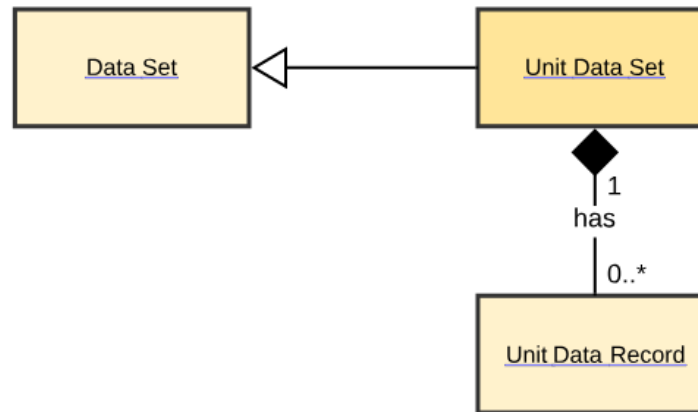
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Unit Data Record	Structures	Contains the specific values (as a collection of <i>Unit Data Points</i> ) related to a given <i>Unit</i> as defined in a <i>Logical Record</i> .	For example (1212123, 48, American, United Kingdom) specifies the age (48) in years on the 1st of January 2012 in years, the current citizenship (American), and the country of birth (United Kingdom) for a person with social security number 1212123.	

## Attributes\*

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## Unit Data Set



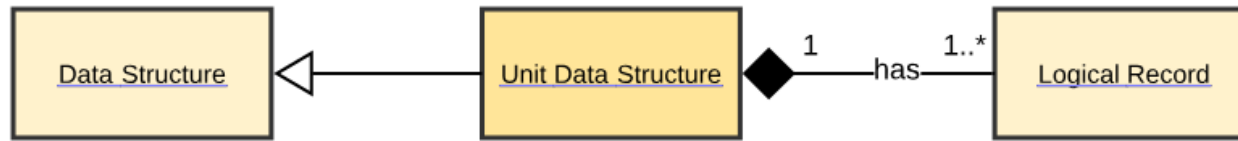
## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Unit Data Set	Structures	A collection of data that conforms to a known structure and describes aspects of one or more <i>Units</i> .	Example: A synthetic unit record file is a collection of artificially constructed <i>Unit Data Records</i> , combined in a file to create a <i>Unit Data Set</i> .	Micro data, unit data, synthetic unit record file

## Attributes\*

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## Unit Data Structure



## Definition

Object	Group	Definition	Explanatory Text	Synonyms
Unit Data Structure	Structures	Describes the structure of a <i>Unit Data Set</i> .	For example (social security number, country of residence, age, citizenship, country of birth) where the social security number and the country of residence are the identifying components ( <i>Identifier Component</i> ) and the others are measured variables obtained directly or indirectly from the person ( <i>Unit</i> ) and are <i>Measure Components</i> of the <i>Logical Record</i> .	File description, dataset description

## Attributes\*

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