

SDMX GUIDELINES

SDMX GLOSSARY

VERSION 2.0

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SDMX GLOSSARY¹

VERSION 2.0 - OCTOBER 2018

1 DOCUMENT HISTORY

Version 1.0	Finalised in February 2016
Version 2.0	Finalised in October 2018

2 INTRODUCTION

The SDMX Glossary is an SDMX guideline containing concepts and related definitions that are useful for building and understanding data and metadata exchange arrangements based on SDMX. The Glossary provides definition of terms found in the SDMX Information Model, Data Structure Definitions² (DSDs), and Metadata Structure Definitions (MSDs) at the time of the present release. It is recommended as a single entry point to a common SDMX terminology to be used in order to facilitate communication and understanding of the standard.

In short, the overall message of the glossary is the following: if a term is used, then its precise meaning should correspond to the SDMX Glossary definition, and any reference to a particular phenomenon described in the SDMX Glossary should use the appropriate term.

The glossary is not intended to cover the whole range of statistical terminology, as this area is already covered by other general or domain-specific glossaries. The focus of the glossary is largely those terms that are normally used for building and understanding metadata systems and SDMX data exchange arrangements.

¹ The SDMX Glossary is also available as a SDMX artefact (Concept Scheme SDMX:CROSS_DOMAIN_CONCEPTS (3.0)) from the [SDMX Registry](#) as well as an [html version](#) (thus allowing users to make making direct links to specific terms in the Glossary).

² Capitalized concepts are concepts which are part of the SDMX Information Model.



BUSINESS CASE FOR THE ADOPTION OF CROSS-DOMAIN CONCEPTS (CDCs)

In the SDMX framework, "Cross-domain concepts" are Concepts relevant to several, if not all, statistical domains. SDMX recommends the use of these concepts, whenever feasible, in SDMX data and metadata structures and messages in order to promote re-usability and exchange of statistical information and their related metadata between organisations. Whenever used, these Concepts should conform to the specified names, ID, Representations and Codelists defined in the SDMX Content-Oriented Guidelines.

Cross-Domain Concepts (CDCs) are useful for exchanging data and metadata between multiple agencies and statistical subject-matter domains.

The CDCs, if adhered to by international organisations and national institutions, promote the:

- efficient exchange of data and related structural and reference metadata by interlinking statistical information systems of organisations, in spite of technological or linguistic differences that might exist between them from their internal perspectives;
- exchange of consistent metadata that can be used by different international organisations and national and regional data-producing agencies to compare concepts and practices;
- re-usability of exchange messages from an institution to other institutions, thereby reducing the overall data and metadata reporting burden.

CONTACT ADDRESS

For any question, comment or correction, feel free to contact the SDMX Statistical Working Group (SWG) at the following address: swg@sdmx.org.



36 ATTRIBUTES USED FOR DESCRIBING CONCEPTS LISTED IN THE GLOSSARY

37 * Denotes mandatory fields

38	Term*	Name of the concept. The term should preferably be entered in the singular
39		form and upper cases should be avoided to the largest extent possible.
40	Definition*	Short statement explaining the meaning of the concept. This textual description
41		of the concept should answer the question "What is it?" rather than "How is it
42		done?" or "Why do we have it?, etc. It is recommended to keep definitions
43		short and add any explanatory text under field "Context".
44	Context	Complementary information on the background, history, use, status, etc. of the
45		concept. This field is used to add information on how and where the term may
46		be used. It describes SDMX use cases for the term and may contain examples
47		of its use. This field is optional, though strongly recommended.
48	Type	Used to explicitly denote concepts which are cross-domain.
49	Concept ID*	Unique identifier for the concept that allows it to be unambiguously used for
50		machine-to-machine exchange.
51	Recommended representation	Recommended type of value for the concept term. Examples
52		are "primitive" types such as string (i.e. free text), or complex types such as
53		Codelist, that is used for those terms that have an associated Codelist in
54		Codelist ID. There may be more than one recommended type; in this case, the
55		first type is recommended over the others. For time types, it could be possible
56		to use a more precise representation of time than the recommended type (e.g.
57		Reporting Time Period instead of Observational Time Period).
58	Codelist ID	Unique identifier for the Codelist associated with the Concept. Most often it is
59		the term's Concept ID prefixed by "CL_". For example, the "Observation
60		Status" term has the Concept ID of OBS_STATUS, and the Codelist ID of
61		CL_OBS_STATUS. This attribute is used only if the concept's "Recommended
62		representation" includes "Codelist".
63	Related terms	Entries in the SDMX Glossary that are closely associated with the concept
64		term. It is possible here to create relationships between concepts, e.g. between
65		"Reference metadata" and "Structural metadata". No hierarchy is created
66		between the concepts linked, i.e. if a link is established between "Reference
67		metadata" and "Metadata", a similar link will be established between
68		"Metadata" and "Reference metadata".
69	Source	Source information from which the definition was extracted. The reference
70		must be as complete as possible. When available, the source is followed by a
71		hyperlink, i.e. a link to the source material for the term.
72	Other link(s)	Link(s) to material that is related, closely or loosely, to, but not directly
73		associated with the concept source of the term, e.g. link to a general
74		methodological document.

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324	Accounting conventions	
325	Definition	Practical procedures, standards and other aspects used when compiling data
326		from diverse sources under a common methodological framework.
327	Context	This metadata element refers to descriptions of the types of prices used to value
328		flows and stocks, or other units of measurements used for recording the
329		phenomena being observed; the time of recording of the flows and stocks or the
330		time of recording of other phenomena that are measured, including the
331		reference period employed; and the grossing/netting procedures that are used.
332		Accounting conventions may refer to whether the data are recorded on a
333		cash/accrual or mixed accounting basis, the time of their recording and the
334		reference period (fiscal or calendar year) employed. The description could also
335		include how consistent the practices used are with internationally accepted
336		standards - such as the Balance of Payments Manual or SNA (System of
337		National Accounts) - or good practices.
338	Type	Cross-domain concept
339	Concept ID	ACC_CONV
340	Recommended representation	String
341	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
342		content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
343	Accuracy	
344	Definition	Closeness of computations or estimates to the unknown exact or true values
345		that the statistics were intended to measure.
346	Context	The accuracy of statistical information is the degree to which the information
347		correctly describes the phenomena it was designed to measure. It is usually
348		characterised in terms of error in statistical estimates and is often decomposed
349		into bias (systematic error) and variance (random error) components. Accuracy
350		can be expressed as either measures of accuracy (numerical results of the
351		methods for assessing the accuracy of data) or qualitative assessment
352		indicators. It may also be described in terms of the major sources of error that
353		potentially cause inaccuracy (e.g., coverage, sampling, non-response, response
354		error). Accuracy is associated with the "reliability" of the data, which is
355		defined as the closeness of the initial estimated value to the subsequent
356		estimated value.
357	Type	Cross-domain concept
358	Concept ID	ACCURACY
359	Recommended representation	String
360	Related terms	Accuracy - overall
361		Non-sampling error
362		Sampling error
363	Source	The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms, Yadolah Dodge (ed.), Oxford
364		University Press, Oxford, 2003
365	Other link(s)	Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines, "Defining Quality"
366		(http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/12-539-x/4147797-eng.htm)



367	Accuracy - overall	
368	Definition	Assessment of accuracy, linked to a certain Data Set or domain, which is
369		summarising the various components into one single measure.
370	Context	This metadata element is used to describe the main sources of random and
371		systematic error in the statistical outputs and provide a summary assessment of
372		all errors with special focus on the impact on key estimates. The bias
373		assessment can be in quantitative or qualitative terms, or both. It should reflect
374		the producer's best current understanding (sign and order of magnitude)
375		including actions taken to reduce bias. Revision aspects should also be
376		included here if considered relevant.
377	Type	Cross-domain concept
378	Concept ID	ACCURACY_OVERALL
379	Recommended representation	String
380	Related terms	Accuracy
381		Non-sampling error
382		Sampling error
383	Source	Eurostat, "Technical Manual of the Single Integrated Metadata Structure
384		(SIMS)", Luxembourg, 2014
385		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/SIMS_Manual_2014.pdf)
386	Action type	
387	Definition	Behaviour to be undertaken by a system processing the information contained
388		in a SDMX message.
389	Context	The "Action type" specifies, for a data or a structure message, the action to be
390		performed, e.g. append new data, replace or delete the data, as specified in the
391		technical specifications.
392	Concept ID	ACTION_TYPE
393	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
394		
395	Adjustment	
396	Definition	Set of procedures employed to modify statistical data to enable it to conform to
397		national or international standards or to address data quality differences when
398		compiling specific Data Sets.
399	Context	Adjustments may be associated with changes in definitions, exchange rates,
400		prices, seasons and other factors. Adjustments are in particular applied to
401		compile consistent time series, but the concept is also used for describing
402		adjustments related to other types of data.
403		Adjustment can be distinguished from editing and imputation, in that before
404		adjustment, the data are already of sufficient quality to be considered usable.
405	Type	Cross-domain concept
406	Concept ID	ADJUSTMENT
407	Recommended representation	String



408	Related terms	Price adjustment
409		Seasonal adjustment
410	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
411		
412	Other link(s)	European Union, Commission Recommendation of 23 June 2009 on reference metadata for the European Statistical System (2009/498/EC), Official Journal of the European Union No L 168, 30.6.2009, p. 50 - 55 (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:168:0050:0055:EN:PDF)
413		
414		
415		
416		
417	Age	
418	Definition	Length of time that an entity has lived or existed.
419	Context	Age can be expressed as a number, e.g. 25 years old, or as a range, e.g. "between 25 and 29 years" or "6 to 11 months".
420		
421	Type	Cross-domain concept
422	Concept ID	AGE
423	Recommended representation	Codelist
424	Codelist ID	CL_AGE
425	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
426		
427	Other link(s)	Codelist CL_AGE (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=3215)
428	Agency Scheme	
429	Definition	Maintained collection of maintenance agencies.
430	Context	In SDMX the Agency Scheme contains a non-hierarchic list of maintenance agencies. Each maintenance agency can have a single Agency Scheme, and may have none. The agencies in the Agency Scheme are deemed to be sub agencies of the maintenance agency of the scheme in which they reside. The top-level Agency Scheme is the scheme for which SDMX is the maintenance agency (SDMX Agency Scheme), and every Agency in every Agency Scheme must be related directly or indirectly via intervening Agency Schemes, to an Agency registered in the SDMX Agency Scheme. In this way each Agency can be identified uniquely by the combination of Agencies in the path from the SDMX Agency Scheme to the Agency Scheme in which it resides, plus its own identity in that scheme.
431		
432		
433		
434		
435		
436		
437		
438		
439		
440		
441	Concept ID	AGENCY_SCH
442	Related terms	Data Consumer Scheme
443		Data Provider Scheme
444		Item Scheme
445		Maintenance agency
446	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
447		



448	Aggregation operation	
449	Definition	Representation of the calculation type when a single value is calculated from a collection of values.
450		
451	Context	This element is part of the unit definition of a variable. An example use is when calculating the average daily temperature from all daily temperatures for one month, the aggregation operation is "Mean". Other typical values are "Median", "Count", "Weight", "Quintile n".
452		
453		
454		
455	Type	Cross-domain concept
456	Concept ID	AGGREGATION_OPERATION
457	Recommended representation	Codelist
458	Related terms	Indicator reference periodicity
459		Measure
460		Unit multiplier
461		Unit of measure
462	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018
463	Annotable Artefact	
464	Definition	Construct capable of defining Annotations.
465	Context	The Annotation in SDMX is way of extending the functionality of SDMX structural metadata.
466		
467	Concept ID	ANNOTABLE_ART
468	Related terms	Annotation
469		Artefact
470		Identifiable Artefact
471		Maintainable Artefact
472		Nameable Artefact
473		Versionable Artefact
474	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
475		
476	Annotation	
477	Definition	Construct that contains user or organisation-specific metadata.
478	Context	The Annotation construct in SDMX is available to most of the SDMX structural metadata artefacts. This facility is essentially a flexible extension mechanism allowing metadata to be added to SDMX structural metadata or to a Data Set. Note that whilst the SDMX Annotation has a specific structure (Title, Type, URL, Text) individual organisations are free to use these in any way and any combination they wish. An Annotation can only be processed in a meaningful way (i.e. other than viewing it) by systems that understand the semantic of the Annotation.
479		
480		
481		
482		
483		
484		
485		
486	Concept ID	ANNOTATION
487	Related terms	Annotable Artefact
488	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
489		



490	Artefact	
491	Definition	Abstract concept denoting an element in the SDMX model having specific
492		characteristics which are inherited by other elements.
493	Context	Artefacts provide features which are reusable by derived elements to support
494		general functionality such as identity, versioning etc.
495		Examples of SDMX artefacts are "Identifiable Artefacts" and "Maintainable
496		Artefacts".
497	Concept ID	ARTEFACT
498	Related terms	Annotable Artefact
499		Identifiable Artefact
500		Maintainable Artefact
501		Nameable Artefact
502		Versionable Artefact
503	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
504		content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
505	Attachment level	
506	Definition	Property of an attribute defining the object to which data or metadata are
507		linked.
508	Context	For each attribute specified in a data structure, there is a definition of whether
509		this attribute takes:
510		- a value for each observation in the Data Set
511		- a value for each time series in the Data Set
512		- a value for each group in the Data Set
513		- a single value for the entire Data Set.
514		Some metadata concepts (e.g. frequency) may not be meaningful at the
515		observation level, but only when applied to a higher level (e.g. to a time series
516		of observations). Time, on the other hand, is meaningful at observation level,
517		because every observation is associated with a specific point or period in time.
518		Data Structure Definitions and Metadata Structure Definitions provide
519		information about the level at which a particular concept descriptor is relevant:
520		at observation level, time series level, group level, dataset level or even Agency
521		level. This is known as the "attachment level" of the concept.
522		This is a version 2.0 construct. In version 2.1 this is known as the "Attribute
523		Relationship".
524	Concept ID	ATTACHMENT_LEV
525	Related terms	Attribute
526		Attribute Relationship
527	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
528		content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
529	Attribute	
530	Definition	Statistical concept providing qualitative information about a specific statistical
531		object.



532	Context	The specific statistical object in a Data Set can be a Data Set, Observation,
533		Series Key or partial key, and in a Metadata Set can be any object in the
534		SDMX Information Model. Concepts such as units, magnitude, currency of
535		denomination, titles (these are all commonly specified as attributes in a data
536		structure) and methodological comments, quality statements (commonly
537		specified as attributes in a metadata structure) can be used as attributes in the
538		context of an agreed data exchange.
539		The Attribute Value is the reported value in a Data Set or a Metadata Set such
540		as a specific currency or a specific dissemination policy applicable to the object
541		to which the Attribute Value is attached.
542	Concept ID	ATTRIBUTE
543	Related terms	Attachment level
544		Constraint
545		Dataflow
546		Data Structure Definition, DSD
547		Metadata Structure Definition, MSD
548	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
549		content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
550	Attribute Relationship	
551	Definition	Specification of the type of artefact to which a data attribute can be attached in
552		a Data Set.
553	Context	A part of the specification of Attribute in a Data Structure Definition denotes to
554		which part of the data the Attribute can relate in a Data Set. This can be the
555		entire Data Set, specific grouping of the Dimensions, or an Observation.
556		This is a version 2.1 construct. In version 2.0 this was known as the
557		"attachment level".
558	Concept ID	ATTRIBUTE_REL
559	Related terms	Attachment level
560	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
561		content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
562	Base period	
563	Definition	Period of time used as the base of an index number, or to which a constant
564		series refers.
565	Context	The base period refers to the period when the published index is 100, or to
566		which weights or base data refer to. It can be one single year (e.g. 1995=100)
567		but it may be as short as one day or as long as a specified number of years.
568		"Base period" may include an indication of the value of the series in the base
569		period (usually 1 or 100).
570	Type	Cross-domain concept
571	Concept ID	BASE_PER
572	Recommended representation	Observational Time Period; Codelist; String
573	Codelist ID	CL_BASE_PER



574	Related terms	Base weight
575		Reference period
576	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
577		
578	Base weight	
579	Definition	Weights of a weighting system for an index number computed according to the
580		information relating to the base period instead, for example, of the current
581		period.
582	Type	Cross-domain concept
583	Concept ID	BASE_WEIGHT
584	Recommended representation	Codelist; Decimal; String
585	Codelist ID	CL_BASE_WEIGHT
586	Related terms	Base period
587	Source	The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms, Yadolah Dodge (ed.), Oxford
588		University Press, Oxford, 2003
589	Bilateral exchange	
590	Definition	Exchange of data and/or metadata between a sending organisation and a
591		receiving organisation where all aspects of the exchange process are agreed
592		between counterparties, including the mechanism for exchange of data and
593		metadata, the formats, the frequency or schedule, and the mode used for
594		communications regarding the exchange.
595	Context	Apart from bilateral exchange, the SDMX initiative identifies two other basic
596		forms of exchange of statistics and metadata between organisations, i.e.
597		multilateral exchange and data-sharing.
598	Concept ID	BILAT_EXCHGE
599	Recommended representation	String
600	Related terms	Data exchange
601		Data sharing
602		Multilateral exchange
603	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
604		
605	Break reason	
606	Definition	Attribute that describes the reason for a break in a time series.
607	Context	Time series breaks can be explained by changes to classifications,
608		methodology, survey scope, data sources, etc.
609	Concept ID	BREAK_REASON
610	Recommended representation	Codelist; String
611	Related terms	Series
612	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (https://sdmx.org/)



613	Category	
614	Definition	Structural metadata concept that classifies structural metadata objects.
615	Context	The Category can link to any identifiable object and can help discovery of structural metadata. In a data dissemination or data collection system the
616		Category will probably link to a Dataflow or Metadataflow to support data or
617		metadata discovery or data or metadata collection management.
618		
619		The Category can link to multiple identifiable objects and any identifiable
620		object can link to multiple categories, possibly in different Category Schemes.
621		The link between a single category and a single identifiable object is contained
622		in a Categorisation.
623	Concept ID	CATEGORY
624	Related terms	Category Scheme
625		Dataflow
626		Metadataflow
627	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
628		
629	Category Scheme	
630	Definition	Descriptive information for a subdivision of categories into groups based on
631		characteristics, which the objects have in common.
632	Context	The Category Scheme comprises a hierarchy of categories which may include
633		any type of useful classification for the organisation of data and metadata.
634	Concept ID	CATEGORY_SCH
635	Related terms	Category
636		Item Scheme
637	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
638		
639	Civil status	
640	Definition	Legal, conjugal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or
641		customs of the country.
642	Context	The civil status is often referred to as marital status and represented through
643		codes of the respective Codelist.
644	Type	Cross-domain concept
645	Concept ID	CIVIL_STATUS
646	Recommended representation	Codelist
647	Codelist ID	CL_CIVIL_STATUS
648	Source	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN-ECE), Eurostat,
649		"Recommendations for the 2000 censuses of population and housing in the
650		ECE region", New York and Geneva, 1998
651		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/2000_censuses_ECE_regi
652		on_EN.pdf)
653	Other link(s)	Codelist CIVIL_STATUS (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=3215)



654 **Classification:** See "Statistical classification"

655 **Classification system**

656 **Definition** Metadata element used to a) list the classification(s) being used for a given
657 Data Set or set of Data Sets, and b) describe how these conform to
658 internationally agreed standards, guidelines, or good practices.

659 **Context** When relevant, deviations from statistical standards, guidelines, or good
660 practices, should be documented.

661 **Type** Cross-domain concept

662 **Concept ID** CLASS_SYSTEM

663 **Recommended representation** String

664 **Related terms** Statistical classification

665 **Source** Eurostat, "Technical Manual of the Single Integrated Metadata Structure
666 (SIMS)", Luxembourg, 2014
667 (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/SIMS_Manual_2014.pdf)

668 **Code**

669 **Definition** Language-independent set of letters, numbers or symbols that represent a
670 concept whose meaning is described in a natural language.

671 **Context** The Code in SDMX contains the Id (the code), and a name and description
672 either or both of which can be multi-lingual.

673 **Concept ID** CODE

674 **Related terms** Coding Format
675 Constraint

676 **Source** SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 ([https://sdmx.org/wp-](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
677 [content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx))

678 **Codelist**

679 **Definition** Predefined set of terms from which some statistical coded concepts take their
680 values.

681 **Context** The SDMX technical standards are sufficiently generic to allow institutions to
682 adopt and implement any specific representation. However, the use of common
683 Codelists will facilitate users to work even more efficiently as it eases the
684 maintenance of, and reduces the need for, mapping systems and interfaces
685 delivering data and metadata to users. Therefore, a choice over Codelists has a
686 great impact on the efficiency of data sharing.

687 From version 2.1 of the standard it is possible to exchange and disseminate a
688 partial Codelist which is extracted from the full Codelist and which supports
689 the dimension values valid for a particular Data Structure Definition (DSD).
690 The content of the partial Codelist is specified on a Constraint and can be
691 specified for any object to which a Constraint may be attached. This makes it
692 possible to use common (and often quite large) Codelists in multiple DSDs and
693 then to limit their content for use in a specific DSD.

694 **Concept ID** CODELIST



695	Related terms	Coding Format
696		Constraint
697		Item Scheme
698	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
699		
700	Other link(s)	SDMX, "Guidelines for the Creation and Management of SDMX Codelists"
701		(https://sdmx.org/?page_id=4345)
702		List of available SDMX cross-domain codelists
703		(https://sdmx.org/?page_id=3215)
704	Coding Format	
705	Definition	Specification of the Representation for the Codes in a Codelist.
706	Context	The specification of the format information for the Codes, such as whether the Codes are alphabetic, numeric or alphanumeric, and the code length.
707		
708	Concept ID	CODING_FORMAT
709	Related terms	Code
710		Codelist
711		Level
712	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
713		
714	Coherence	
715	Definition	Adequacy of statistics to be reliably combined in different ways and for various uses.
716		
717	Context	When originating from different sources, and in particular from statistical surveys using different methodology, statistics are often not completely identical, but show differences in results due to different collection methodology concepts, classifications and methodological standards. There are several areas where the assessment of coherence is regularly conducted: between provisional and final statistics, between annual and short-term statistics, between statistics from the same socio-economic domain, and between survey statistics and national accounts.
718		
719		
720		
721		
722		
723		
724		
725		The concept of coherence is closely related to the concept of comparability between statistical domains. Both coherence and comparability refer to a Data Set with respect to another. The difference between the two is that comparability refers to comparisons between statistics based on usually unrelated statistical populations and coherence refers to comparisons between statistics for the same or largely similar populations.
726		
727		
728		
729		
730		
731		In the Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) of the International Monetary Fund, the term "consistency" is used for indicating "logical and numerical coherence". In that framework, "internal consistency" and "intersectoral and cross-domain consistency" can be mapped to "internal coherence" and "cross-domain coherence" respectively.
732		
733		
734		
735		
736	Type	Cross-domain concept
737	Concept ID	COHERENCE



738	Recommended representation	String
739	Related terms	Coherence - cross-domain
740		Coherence - internal
741		Coherence - National Accounts
742		Coherence - sub-annual and annual statistics
743		Comparability
744	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
745		
746	Coherence - cross domain	
747	Definition	Extent to which statistics are reconcilable with those obtained through other
748		Data Sources or statistical domains.
749	Context	This metadata element is used to describe the differences in the statistical
750		results calculated on the basis of different statistical domains, or surveys based
751		on different methodologies (e.g. between annual and short-term statistics or
752		between social statistics and national accounts).
753	Type	Cross-domain concept
754	Concept ID	COHER_X_DOM
755	Recommended representation	String
756	Related terms	Coherence
757		Coherence - internal
758		Coherence - National Accounts
759		Coherence - sub-annual and annual statistics
760	Source	Eurostat, "Technical Manual of the Single Integrated Metadata Structure
761		(SIMS)", Luxembourg, 2014
762		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/SIMS_Manual_2014.pdf)
763	Coherence - internal	
764	Definition	Extent to which statistics are consistent within a given Data Set.
765	Context	This metadata element is used to describe the differences in the statistical
766		results calculated for the same statistical domain, based on stable or changing
767		methodology (e.g. between provisional and final statistics or between different
768		reference years showing break in series). Frequently, a group of statistics of a
769		different type (in monetary value, in volume or constant price, price indicators,
770		etc.) measure the same phenomenon using different methodologies. For
771		instance, statistics on employment, depending on whether they result from
772		employers' declarations or household surveys do not lead exactly to the same
773		results. However, there are often differences in the concepts used (de-jure or
774		de-facto population, for instance), in the registration date, in the cif/fob
775		registration for external trade, etc. It is very important to check that these
776		representations do not diverge too much in order to anticipate users' questions
777		and for preparing corrective actions.
778	Type	Cross-domain concept
779	Concept ID	COHER_INTERNAL
780	Recommended representation	String



781	Related terms	Coherence
782		Coherence - cross-domain
783		Coherence - National Accounts
784		Coherence - sub-annual and annual statistics
785	Source	Eurostat, "Technical Manual of the Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS)", Luxembourg, 2014
786		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/SIMS_Manual_2014.pdf)
787		
788	Comment	
789	Definition	Descriptive text which can be attached to data or metadata.
790	Context	In data messages, a comment may be defined as an Attribute and can contain a
791		descriptive text which can be attached to any construct specified in the
792		Attribute Relationship.
793		In Metadata Sets a comment can be attached to any object in the SDMX
794		Information Model that can be identified (known as an "Identifiable Artefact"
795		in the model). For example Agency, Provision Agreement, Dataflow, Code,
796		Concept.
797		In both of these types of messages the relevant Concept (e.g. COMMENT)
798		must be declared in the structure definition (Data Structure Definition or
799		Metadata Structure Definition) together with the object to which it is allowed
800		to be attached in the Data Set or Metadata Set. Note that in a data structure
801		(version 2.1 onwards) it is possible to define the "Attribute Relationship" of
802		any Concept used as an Attribute to more than one of Data Set, group, series,
803		observation. This is not possible using version 2.0. In version 2.0 it is
804		necessary to declare multiple Concepts (e.g. COMMENT_TS,
805		COMMENT_OBS) to achieve this.
806	Type	Cross-domain concept
807	Concept ID	COMMENT
808	Recommended representation	String
809	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
810		
811	Comparability	
812	Definition	Extent to which differences between statistics can be attributed to differences
813		between the true values of the statistical characteristics.
814	Context	Comparability aims at measuring the impact of differences in applied statistical
815		concepts and definitions on the comparison of statistics between geographical
816		areas, non-geographical dimensions, or over time. Comparability of statistics,
817		i.e. their usefulness in drawing comparisons and contrast among different
818		populations, is a complex concept, difficult to assess in precise or absolute
819		terms. In general terms, it means that statistics for different populations can be
820		legitimately aggregated, compared and interpreted in relation to each other or
821		against some common standard. Metadata must convey such information that
822		will help any interested party in evaluating comparability of the data, which is
823		the result of a multitude of factors.



824		In some quality assurance frameworks, e.g. the European Statistics Code of
825		Practice, comparability is strictly associated with the coherence of statistics.
826	Type	Cross-domain concept
827	Concept ID	COMPARABILITY
828	Recommended representation	String
829	Related terms	Coherence
830		Comparability - geographical
831		Comparability - over time
832	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
833		

834 **Comparability - geographical**

835	Definition	Extent to which statistics are comparable between geographical areas.
836	Context	Geographical comparability refers to the degree of comparability between
837		similar survey results measuring the same phenomenon across geographical
838		areas or regions. The surveys are in general conducted by different statistical
839		agencies, referring to populations in different geographical areas, sometimes
840		based on a harmonised methodology.
841	Type	Cross-domain concept
842	Concept ID	COMPAR_GEO
843	Recommended representation	String
844	Related terms	Comparability
845		Comparability - over time
846	Source	Eurostat, "Technical Manual of the Single Integrated Metadata Structure
847		(SIMS)", Luxembourg, 2014
848		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/SIMS_Manual_2014.pdf)

849 **Comparability - over time**

850	Definition	Extent to which statistics are comparable or reconcilable over time.
851	Context	Comparability over time refers to the degree of comparability between the
852		results of two or several surveys related to the same domain, carried out by the
853		same statistical agency.
854	Type	Cross-domain concept
855	Concept ID	COMPAR_TIME
856	Recommended representation	String
857	Related terms	Comparability
858		Comparability - geographical
859	Source	Eurostat, "Technical Manual of the Single Integrated Metadata Structure
860		(SIMS)", Luxembourg, 2014
861		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/SIMS_Manual_2014.pdf)

862 **Compiling agency**

863	Definition	Organisation collecting and/or elaborating the data being reported.
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864	Context	The concept is needed as two agencies might be compiling the exact same data
865		but using different sources or concepts (the latter would be partially captured
866		by the Dimensions). The provider ID may not be sufficient, as one provider
867		could disseminate the data compiled by different compiling agencies.
868	Type	Cross-domain concept
869	Concept ID	COMPILING_ORG
870	Recommended representation	Codelist
871	Codelist ID	CL_ORGANISATION (used in order to use an agency-based Codelist that is
872		also shared by other concepts; however, a different ID and separate Codelist
873		may be suitable if the use case of this concept is different to that of an agency-
874		based Codelist).
875	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
876		content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
877	Component	
878	Definition	Structural artefact used to define the structure of a Data or Metadata Set.
879	Context	In the SDMX Information Model it is an abstract super class whose sub classes
880		are the content of a Data Structure Definition or Metadata Structure Definition
881		such as a Dimension or Attribute.
882		A "Component List" is an abstract super class whose sub classes are the lists of
883		Dimensions, Attributes, and Measures defined in a content of a Data Structure
884		Definition key family or Metadata Structure Definition.
885		The Component specification includes its Representation which can be
886		enumerated or non-enumerated. An enumerated Representation of a
887		Component links to a Codelist and a non-enumerated Representation is
888		specified in terms of Facets which define characteristics such as "string",
889		"integer", "Observational Time Period" etc.
890	Concept ID	COMPONENT
891	Related terms	Facet
892		Metadata Structure Definition, MSD
893		SDMX Information Model, SDMX-IM
894	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
895		content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
896	Concept	
897	Definition	Unit of thought created by a unique combination of characteristics.
898	Context	At an abstract level, a Concept is defined in the Generic Statistical Information
899		Model (GSIM) as a "unit of thought differentiated by characteristics". Concepts
900		are used in different ways throughout the statistical lifecycle, and each role of a
901		Concept is described using different information objects (which are subtypes of
902		Concept). A Concept can be used in these situations:



903		(a) As a characteristic. The Concept is used by a Variable to describe the
904		particular characteristic that is to be measured about a Population. For
905		example, to measure the Concept of gender in a population of adults in the
906		Netherlands, the Variable combines this Concept with the Unit Type
907		"person".
908		(b) As a Unit Type or a Population. To describe the set of objects that
909		information is to be obtained about in a statistical survey. For example, the
910		Population of adults in Netherlands based on the Unit Type of persons.
911		(c) As a Category to further define details about a Concept. For example,
912		Male and Female for the Concept of Gender. Codes can be linked to a
913		Category via a Node (i.e., a Code Item or Classification Item), for use
914		within a Codelist or Statistical Classification.
915		In SDMX the concept can be given a Core Representation such as a reference
916		to a Codelist for an enumerated Representation or other values such as
917		"integer" or "string" for a non-enumerated Representation. This Representation
918		can be overridden in the data structure when the concept is used as a
919		Dimension or Attribute. A Concept with a core representation could be
920		regarded as a represented variable.
921	Concept ID	CONCEPT
922	Related terms	Concept Scheme
923		Dimension
924		Metadata Structure Definition, MSD
925	Source	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), Generic
926		Statistical Information Model (GSIM) Specification (Version 1.1, December
927		2013)
928		(http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/display/gsim/Generic+Statistical+Inform
929		ation+Model)

930	Concept Scheme	
931	Definition	Set of Concepts that are used in a Data Structure Definition or Metadata
932		Structure Definition.
933	Context	Structural definitions of both data and reference metadata associate specific
934		statistical concepts with their representations, whether textual, coded, etc. In
935		SDMX these Concepts are taken from a "Concept Scheme" which is
936		maintained by a specific Agency. Concept Schemes group a set of Concepts,
937		provide their definitions and names. It is possible for a single Concept Scheme
938		to be used both for data structures and metadata structures. A core
939		representation of each Concept can be specified (e.g. a Codelist, or other
940		Representations such as "date").
941	Concept ID	CONCEPT_SCH
942	Related terms	Concept
943		Item Scheme
944		Reference metadata
945	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
946		content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)



947	Confidentiality	
948	Definition	Property of data indicating whether they are subject to dissemination
949		restrictions.
950	Context	Data are protected by confidentiality in cases where unauthorised disclosure
951		could be prejudicial or harmful to the interest of the source or other relevant
952		parties. For instance, data allowing the identification of a physical or legal
953		person, either directly or indirectly, may be characterised as confidential
954		according to the relevant national or international legislation. Unauthorised
955		disclosure of data that are restricted or confidential is not permitted and even
956		legislative measures or other formal provisions may be used to prevent
957		disclosure. Often, there are procedures in place to prevent disclosure of
958		restricted or confidential data, including rules applying to staff, aggregation
959		rules when disseminating data, provision of unit records, etc.
960	Type	Cross-domain concept
961	Concept ID	CONF
962	Recommended representation	String
963	Related terms	Confidentiality - data treatment
964		Confidentiality - policy
965		Confidentiality - redistribution authorisation policy
966		Confidentiality - status
967	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
968		
969	Other link(s)	SDMX, "Guidelines for Confidentiality and Embargo in SDMX"
970		(https://sdmx.org/?page_id=4345)
971	Confidentiality - data treatment	
972	Definition	Rules applied for treating the Data Set to ensure that private information from
973		individual units cannot be accessed and to prevent unauthorised disclosure.
974	Context	This metadata element is used to describe the rules applied when treating the
975		data with regard to statistical confidentiality (e.g. controlled rounding, cell
976		suppression, aggregation of disclosive information, aggregation rules on
977		aggregated confidential data, primary confidentiality with regard to single data
978		values, etc.).
979	Type	Cross-domain concept
980	Concept ID	CONF_DATA_TR
981	Recommended representation	String
982	Related terms	Confidentiality
983		Confidentiality - policy
984		Confidentiality - redistribution authorisation policy
985		Confidentiality - status
986	Source	Eurostat, "Technical Manual of the Single Integrated Metadata Structure
987		(SIMS)", Luxembourg, 2014
988		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/SIMS_Manual_2014.pdf)



989	Confidentiality - policy	
990	Definition	Legislative measures or other formal procedures which prevent unauthorised
991		disclosure of data that identify a person or economic entity either directly or
992		indirectly.
993	Context	This metadata element is used to provide textual descriptions and references to
994		legislation or other rules related to statistical confidentiality. It should provide
995		the assurance that all necessary methods assuring confidentiality have been
996		applied to the data.
997	Type	Cross-domain concept
998	Concept ID	CONF_POLICY
999	Recommended representation	String
1000	Related terms	Confidentiality
1001		Confidentiality - data treatment
1002		Confidentiality - redistribution authorisation policy
1003		Confidentiality - status
1004	Source	Eurostat, "Technical Manual of the Single Integrated Metadata Structure
1005		(SIMS)", Luxembourg, 2014
1006		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/SIMS_Manual_2014.pdf)
1007	Confidentiality - redistribution authorisation policy	
1008	Definition	Secondary recipient(s) to whom the sender allows the primary recipient to
1009		forward restricted data.
1010	Context	This concept is used in the exchange of restricted data in cases where the
1011		sender explicitly allows subsequent forwarding of these data to other
1012		organisations.
1013	Type	Cross-domain concept
1014	Concept ID	CONF_REDIST
1015	Recommended representation	String
1016	Related terms	Confidentiality
1017		Confidentiality - data treatment
1018		Confidentiality - policy
1019		Confidentiality - status
1020	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
1021		content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
1022	Confidentiality - status	
1023	Definition	Information about the confidentiality status of the object to which this attribute
1024		is attached.
1025	Context	This concept is related to data and determines the exact status of the value. i.e.
1026		if a specific value is confidential or not. This concept is always coded, i.e. it
1027		takes its value from the respective Codelist.
1028	Type	Cross-domain concept
1029	Concept ID	CONF_STATUS
1030	Recommended representation	Codelist



1031	Codelist ID	CL_CONF_STATUS
1032	Related terms	Confidentiality
1033		Confidentiality - data treatment
1034		Confidentiality - policy
1035		Confidentiality - redistribution authorisation policy
1036	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
1037		
1038	Other link(s)	Codelist CL_CONF_STATUS (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=3215)
1039	Constraint	
1040	Definition	Specification of a subset of the possible content of data or metadata that can be derived from the Codelists used in a data or metadata structure.
1041		
1042	Context	There are two types of Constraints: Content Constraints and Attachment Constraints.
1043		
1044		A Content Constraint specifies either the "allowable content" (used to restrict the values allowed when data or metadata are reported or exchanged), or the
1045		"actual" content (Series Keys and/or Dimension and Attribute Values present in a Data Source). In each of these cases the Constraint specifies a sub set of
1046		the full cube of data that could theoretically be present according to the
1047		specification of the Data Structure Definition or Metadata Structure Definition.
1048		
1049		An Attachment Constraint describes subsets of the content of a Data or
1050		Metadata Set in terms of the content regions or in terms of the set of key
1051		combinations to which attributes or reference metadata (as defined by structure
1052		definitions) may be attached.
1053		
1054	Concept ID	CONSTRAINT
1055	Related terms	Attribute
1056		Code
1057		Codelist
1058		Member Selection
1059		Member Value
1060		Metadata Key Set
1061		Metadata key value
1062	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
1063		
1064	Contact	
1065	Definition	Individual or organisational contact points for the data or metadata.
1066	Context	"Contact" describes contact points for the data or metadata, including how to reach the contact points.
1067		
1068	Type	Cross-domain concept
1069	Concept ID	CONTACT
1070	Recommended representation	String



1071	Related terms	Contact email address
1072		Contact fax number
1073		Contact mail
1074		Contact name
1075		Contact organisation
1076		Contact organisation unit
1077		Contact person function
1078		Contact phone number
1079	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
1080		

1081 **Contact email address**

1082	Definition	E-mail address of the contact points for the data or metadata.
1083	Type	Cross-domain concept
1084	Concept ID	CONTACT_EMAIL
1085	Recommended representation	String
1086	Related terms	Contact
1087		Contact fax number
1088		Contact mail
1089		Contact name
1090		Contact organisation
1091		Contact organisation unit
1092		Contact person function
1093		Contact phone number
1094	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
1095		

1096 **Contact fax number**

1097	Definition	Fax number of the contact points for the data or metadata.
1098	Type	Cross-domain concept
1099	Concept ID	CONTACT_FAX
1100	Recommended representation	String
1101	Related terms	Contact
1102		Contact email address
1103		Contact mail address
1104		Contact name
1105		Contact organisation
1106		Contact organisation unit
1107		Contact person function
1108		Contact phone number
1109	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
1110		

1111 **Contact mail address**

1112	Definition	Postal address of the contact points for the data or metadata.
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1113	Type	Cross-domain concept
1114	Concept ID	CONTACT_MAIL
1115	Recommended representation	String
1116	Related terms	Contact
1117		Contact email address
1118		Contact fax number
1119		Contact name
1120		Contact organisation
1121		Contact organisation unit
1122		Contact person function
1123		Contact phone number
1124	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
1125		
1126	Contact name	
1127	Definition	Name of the contact points for the data or metadata.
1128	Type	Cross-domain concept
1129	Concept ID	CONTACT_NAME
1130	Recommended representation	String
1131	Related terms	Contact
1132		Contact email address
1133		Contact fax number
1134		Contact mail address
1135		Contact organisation
1136		Contact organisation unit
1137		Contact person function
1138		Contact phone number
1139	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
1140		
1141	Contact organisation	
1142	Definition	Organisation of the contact point(s) for the data or metadata.
1143	Type	Cross-domain concept
1144	Concept ID	CONTACT_ORGANISATION
1145	Recommended representation	String; Codelist
1146	Codelist ID	CL_ORGANISATION
1147	Related terms	Contact
1148		Contact email address
1149		Contact fax number
1150		Contact mail address
1151		Contact name
1152		Contact organisation unit
1153		Contact person function
1154		Contact phone number



1155 **Source** SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 ([https://sdmx.org/wp-](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
1156 [content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf))

1157 **Contact organisation unit**

1158 **Definition** Addressable subdivision of an organisation.
1159 **Context** This contact refers to the contact point for data and metadata.
1160 **Type** Cross-domain concept
1161 **Concept ID** ORGANISATION_UNIT
1162 **Recommended representation** String
1163 **Related terms** Contact
1164 Contact email address
1165 Contact fax number
1166 Contact mail address
1167 Contact name
1168 Contact organisation
1169 Contact person function
1170 Contact phone number

1171 **Source** SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 ([https://sdmx.org/wp-](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
1172 [content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf))

1173 **Contact person function**

1174 **Definition** Area of technical responsibility of the contact, such as "methodology",
1175 "database management" or "dissemination".
1176 **Type** Cross-domain concept
1177 **Concept ID** CONTACT_FUNCT
1178 **Recommended representation** String
1179 **Related terms** Contact
1180 Contact email address
1181 Contact fax number
1182 Contact mail address
1183 Contact name
1184 Contact organisation
1185 Contact organisation unit
1186 Contact phone number
1187 **Source** SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 ([https://sdmx.org/wp-](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
1188 [content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf))

1189 **Contact phone number**

1190 **Definition** Telephone number of the contact points for the data or metadata.
1191 **Type** Cross-domain concept
1192 **Concept ID** CONTACT_PHONE
1193 **Recommended representation** String



1194	Related terms	Contact
1195		Contact email address
1196		Contact fax number
1197		Contact mail address
1198		Contact name
1199		Contact organisation
1200		Contact organisation unit
1201		Contact person function
1202	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
1203		
1204	Content-Oriented Guidelines, COG	
1205	Definition	Practices for creating interoperable elements in the SDMX model using the SDMX Technical Specifications.
1206		
1207	Context	The SDMX Content-Oriented Guidelines comprise the Cross-Domain Concepts, the Cross-Domain Codelists, the Statistical Subject-Matter Domains, the SDMX Glossary, and various other guidelines providing guidance to implementers on specific issues relating to SDMX implementation (e.g. "Guidelines for the Creation and Management of SDMX Code Lists", "Guidelines for Confidentiality and Embargo in SDMX"). The Guidelines focus on the harmonisation of specific concepts and terminology that are common to a large number of statistical domains. Such harmonisation is useful for the efficient exchange of comparable data and metadata.
1208		
1209		
1210		
1211		
1212		
1213		
1214		
1215		
1216	Concept ID	COG
1217	Related terms	Cross-Domain Codelist, CDCL
1218		Cross-Domain Concept, CDC
1219		Statistical subject-matter domain
1220	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
1221		
1222	Other link(s)	SDMX, "Content-Oriented Guidelines" (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=4345)
1223	Cost and burden	
1224	Definition	Cost associated with the collection and production of a statistical product, as well as the burden imposed on respondents.
1225		
1226	Context	The cost is associated with a statistical product and can be financial, human or time-related. It may consist of staff costs, data collection costs and other costs related to reporting obligations.
1227		
1228		
1229		The burden is often measured by costs for the respondents (businesses, institutions, households, individuals) imposed by a statistical obligation. The overall burden of delivering the information depends on: a) the number of respondents; b) the average time required to provide the information, including time spent after receipt of the questionnaire ("recontact time"); and c) the hourly cost of a respondent's time.
1230		
1231		
1232		
1233		
1234		
1235	Type	Cross-domain concept
1236	Concept ID	COST_BURDEN



1237	Recommended representation	String
1238	Related terms	Cost and burden - efficiency management
1239		Cost and burden - resources
1240	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
1241		
1242	Cost and burden - efficiency management	
1243	Definition	Cost-benefit analysis, effectiveness of execution of medium term statistical programmes, and ensuring efficient use of resources.
1244		
1245	Type	Cross-domain concept
1246	Concept ID	COST_BURDEN_EFF
1247	Recommended representation	String
1248	Related terms	Cost and burden
1249		Cost and burden - resources
1250	Source	IMF, Data Quality Assessment Framework (May 2012)
1251		(https://dsbb.imf.org/dqrs/DQAF)
1252	Cost and burden - resources	
1253	Definition	Metadata element providing assurances that staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing to undertake statistical production are commensurate with statistical programs.
1254		
1255		
1256	Context	It may include the contribution of respondent time in supplying information (burden) as a distinct subject under this heading.
1257		
1258	Type	Cross-domain concept
1259	Concept ID	COST_BURDEN_RES
1260	Recommended representation	String
1261	Related terms	Cost and burden
1262		Cost and burden - efficiency management
1263	Source	IMF, Data Quality Assessment Framework (May 2012),
1264		(https://dsbb.imf.org/dqrs/DQAF).
1265	Counterpart reference area	
1266	Definition	Secondary area, as opposed to reference area, to which the measured data are in relation.
1267		
1268	Context	The "counterpart area" (also known as "vis-a-vis area") is related to statistics on foreign trade, migration or other domains. It determines, from the point of view of the reporting country, the corresponding area to which the economic or other flows are related to (for instance, in statistics on imports, the counterpart reference area is the area of origin of the goods).
1269		
1270		
1271		
1272		
1273		A categorisation of IDs per attachment level (COUNTERPART_AREA_DSET for dataset, COUNTERPART_AREA_GRP for group) is recommended.
1274		
1275	Type	Cross-domain concept
1276	Concept ID	COUNTERPART_AREA
1277	Recommended representation	Codelist



1278	Codelist ID	CL_AREA
1279	Related terms	Reference area
1280	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
1281		
1282	Other link(s)	Codelist CL_AREA (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=3215)
1283	Coverage	
1284	Definition	Definition of the scope of the data compiled.
1285	Context	This metadata element is used to describe the key dimensions delimiting the statistics produced, e.g. geographical, products, economic and other sectors, industry, occupation, transactions, etc., as well as relevant exceptions and exclusions. It can also specify the period of time for which data are provided.
1286		
1287		
1288		
1289		The term "Coverage" describes the scope of the data compiled, rather than the characteristics of the survey.
1290		
1291	Type	Cross-domain concept
1292	Concept ID	COVERAGE
1293	Recommended representation	String; Codelist
1294	Codelist ID	CL_COVERAGE
1295	Related terms	Coverage error
1296		Geographical coverage
1297		Population coverage
1298		Sector coverage
1299		Time coverage
1300	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (https://sdmx.org/)
1301	Coverage error	
1302	Definition	Error caused by a failure to cover adequately all components of the population being studied, which results in differences between the target population and the sampling frame.
1303		
1304		
1305	Context	Coverage errors include over-coverage, under-coverage and misclassification. Incomplete sampling frames often result in coverage errors.
1306		
1307	Type	Cross-domain concept
1308	Concept ID	COVERAGE_ERR
1309	Recommended representation	String
1310	Related terms	Measurement error
1311		Model assumption error
1312		Non-response error
1313		Non-sampling error
1314		Over-coverage rate
1315		Processing error



1316	Source	Statistical Office of the United Nations, "Handbook of Household Surveys, Revised Edition", (para. 8.4), Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 31, United Nations, New York, 1984
1317		
1318		
1319		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/household_surveys_1984
1320		_EN.pdf)
1321	Cross-domain Codelist, CDCL	
1322	Definition	SDMX Codelist meeting at least one of the criteria below:
1323		1) Potential application across all statistical domains.
1324		2) Codelist maintained by the SDMX Statistical Working Group (SWG) on
1325		its initiative
1326		3) Codelist recommended as CDCL by the SDMX SWG although they are in
1327		principle maintained by third organisations.
1328	Context	1) Potential application across all statistical domains.
1329		Examples: CL_OBS_STATUS, CL_CONF_STATUS, CL_DECIMALS,
1330		CL_UNIT_MULT, CL_AREA.
1331		Explanatory note: Key term for this criterion is "potential". These Codelists
1332		must not necessarily be implemented in all Data Structure Definitions (DSDs)
1333		but they potentially could. For example, Codelist "Unit multiplier" could
1334		possibly be used in all implementations dealing with statistical figures but
1335		some implementations might not see the need for such a Dimension because
1336		the statistical values do not require it, e.g. average number of children per
1337		household. Inversely, in this example a Codelist for decimals will be absolutely
1338		necessary.
1339		2) Codelists maintained by the SWG on its initiative because 1) they are
1340		intended for broad use within the SDMX community and 2) there is a strong
1341		need for harmonisation across domains which are not necessarily closely
1342		connected with each other.
1343		Examples for case 1: CL_AGE, CL_CIVIL_STATUS, CL_FREQ,
1344		CL_TIME_FORMAT, CL_SEX, CL_ADJUSTMENT.
1345		Explanatory note: By proposing such Codelists it is hoped to promote
1346		harmonisation across domains and provide ready-to-use artefacts to
1347		implementers.
1348		Example for case 2: CL_ACTIVITY.
1349		Explanatory note: International activity classifications are typically used in
1350		different statistical domains (e.g. economic versus social statistics). Without an
1351		established CDCL made available in centralised registries, the risk is that one
1352		domain develops a Codelist without taking into account the fact that other
1353		domains might use the same classification system.
1354		3) Codelists recommended as CDCL by the SDMX Statistical Working Group
1355		(SWG) although they are in principle maintained by third organisations.
1356		Examples: CL_AREA (based on the ISO 3166 alpha-2 codes for countries);
1357		CL_CURRENCY (based on the ISO 4217 3-character codes for currencies).



1358 Explanatory note: In these cases, the value added by the SWG is to propose
 1359 guidelines on specific methodological issues, e.g. how to code a country that
 1360 has been split into several new entities.

1361 **Type** Cross-domain concept

1362 **Concept ID** CDCL

1363 **Related terms** Content-Oriented Guidelines, COG

1364 **Source** SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
 1365

1366 **Cross-domain Concept, CDC**

1367 **Definition** Standard Concept, covering structural and reference metadata, which should be
 1368 used in several statistical domains wherever possible to enhance possibilities of
 1369 the exchange of data and metadata between organisations.

1370 **Context** Cross-domain Concepts are envisaged to cover various elements describing
 1371 statistical data and their quality. When exchanging statistics, institutions can
 1372 select from a standard set of content-oriented concepts. The list of concepts and
 1373 their definitions reflects recommended practices and can be the basis for
 1374 mapping between internal systems when data and metadata are exchanged or
 1375 shared between and among institutions.

1376 **Type** Cross-domain concept

1377 **Concept ID** CDC

1378 **Related terms** Content-Oriented Guidelines, COG

1379 Reference metadata

1380 Structural metadata

1381 **Source** SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
 1382

1383 **Currency**

1384 **Definition** Monetary denomination of the object being measured.

1385 **Type** Cross-domain concept

1386 **Concept ID** CURRENCY

1387 **Recommended representation** Codelist

1388 **Codelist ID** CL_CURRENCY

1389 **Source** SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
 1390

1391 **Other link(s)** Codelist CL_CURRENCY (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=3215)

1392 **Data collection method**

1393 **Definition** Method applied for gathering data for official statistics.



1394	Context	There are a number of data collection methods used for official statistics, including computer-aided personal or telephone interview (CAPI/CATI),
1395		mailed questionnaires, electronic or internet questionnaires, direct observation,
1396		administrative data sources, web-scraping and crowdsourcing sources. The data
1397		collection may be exclusively for statistical purposes, or primarily for non-
1398		statistical purposes.
1399		
1400	Type	Cross-domain concept
1401	Concept ID	COLL_METHOD
1402	Recommended representation	String
1403	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
1404		
1405	Data compilation	
1406	Definition	Operations performed on data to derive new information according to a given
1407		set of rules.
1408	Context	In quality assurance frameworks, "Data compilation" refers to the description
1409		of statistical procedures used for producing intermediate data and final
1410		statistical outputs. Data compilation covers, among other things, the use of
1411		weighting schemes, methods for imputing missing values or source data,
1412		statistical adjustment, balancing/cross-checking techniques and relevant
1413		characteristics of the specific methods applied.
1414	Type	Cross-domain concept
1415	Concept ID	DATA_COMP
1416	Recommended representation	String
1417	Related terms	Data validation
1418	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
1419		
1420	Data Consumer	
1421	Definition	Entity that uses data.
1422	Context	An organisation can play a number of organisation roles. In the SDMX
1423		Information Model, three roles are identified at present: Data Provider; Data
1424		Consumer; Maintenance Agency. The Data Consumer is relevant for data and
1425		reference metadata dissemination. Such systems may require access control.
1426		The Data Consumer can be linked to the Dataflows and Metadataflows via a
1427		Provision Agreement thus enabling a dissemination system to validate which
1428		consumers have access to which data and reference metadata.
1429	Concept ID	DATA_CONSUM
1430	Related terms	Item Scheme
1431	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
1432		
1433	Data Consumer Scheme	
1434	Definition	Maintained collection of Data Consumers.



1435	Context	In SDMX a Data Consumer Scheme comprises a non-hierarchic list of Data Consumers. Each maintenance agency can have a single Data Consumer Scheme, and may have none. The identity of the Data Consumer is a combination of the identity of the Data Consumer Scheme (which includes the maintenance agency) in which it resides and the identity of the Data Consumer in that scheme.
1441	Concept ID	DATA_CONSUM_SCH
1442	Related terms	Agency Scheme
1443		Data Provider Scheme
1444		Item Scheme
1445		Maintenance agency
1446	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
1447		
1448	Data exchange	
1449	Definition	Process of sending and receiving data.
1450	Context	Data exchange should take place in such a manner that the information content or meaning assigned to the data is not altered during the transmission.
1451		
1452	Concept ID	DATA_EXCHGE
1453	Recommended representation	String
1454	Related terms	Bilateral exchange
1455		Data sharing
1456		Multilateral exchange
1457	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
1458		
1459	Data extraction date	
1460	Definition	Date and time that the data are gathered from a Data Source.
1461	Context	This information is in the Header of a Data Set, typically for processing by the receiving system in its administration of the Data Set.
1462		
1463	Concept ID	DATA_EXTRACT_DATE
1464	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
1465		
1466	Data description	
1467	Definition	Metadata element describing the main characteristics of the Data Set in an easily understandable manner, referring to the main data and indicators disseminated.
1468		
1469		
1470	Context	This summary description should provide an immediate understanding of the data to users (also to those who do not have a broader technical knowledge of the Data Set in question).
1471		
1472		



1473 Data can be displayed to users as tables, graphs or maps. According to the
1474 United Nations' Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, the choice of
1475 appropriate presentation methods should be made in accordance with
1476 professional considerations. Data presentation includes the description of the
1477 Data Set disseminated with the main variables covered, the classifications and
1478 breakdowns used, the reference area, a summary information on the time
1479 period covered and, if applicable, the base period used.

1480 **Type** Cross-domain concept

1481 **Concept ID** DATA_DESCR

1482 **Recommended representation** String

1483 **Source** SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (<https://sdmx.org/>)

1484 **Dataflow**

1485 **Definition** Structure which describes, categorises and constrains the allowable content of a
1486 Data Set that providers will supply for different reference periods.

1487 **Context** In SDMX, Data Sets are reported or disseminated according to a Dataflow
1488 Definition. The Dataflow Definition identifies the Data Structure Definition
1489 and may be associated with one or more subject-matter domains. This
1490 facilitates the search for data according to organised Category Schemes.

1491 A "Dataflow", in this context, is an abstract Concept of the Data Sets, i.e. a
1492 structure without any data. While a Data Structure Definition defines
1493 Dimensions, Attributes, Measures and associated representation that comprise
1494 the valid structure of data and related metadata contained in a Data Set, the
1495 Dataflow Definition associates a Data Structure Definition with one or more
1496 Category. This gives a system the ability to state which Data Sets are to be
1497 reported for a given Category and which Data Sets can be reported using the
1498 Data Structure Definition. The Dataflow Definition may also have additional
1499 metadata attached, defining qualitative information and Constraints on the use
1500 of the Data Structure Definition, in terms of reporting periodicity or specifying
1501 the subset of Codes to be used in a Dimension.

1502 **Concept ID** DATAFLOW

1503 **Related terms** Attribute

1504 Category

1505 Data Set

1506 Metadataflow

1507 **Source** SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
1508

1509 **Data Provider**

1510 **Definition** Organisation or individual that reports or disseminates data or reference
1511 metadata.

1512 **Context** Data Providers are maintained in a Data Provider Scheme.

1513 The Data Provider can be linked to the type of data (Dataflow) or reference
1514 metadata (Metadata Flow) that it reports or disseminates. This link provides the
1515 data collection system or data dissemination system.



1516	Concept ID	DATA_PROVIDER
1517	Type	Cross-domain concept
1518	Recommended representation	String; Codelist
1519	Codelist ID	CL_ORGANISATION (used in order to use an agency-based Codelist that is
1520		also shared by other concepts; however, a different ID and separate Codelist
1521		may be suitable if the use-case of this concept is different to that of an agency-
1522		based Codelist).
1523	Related terms	Data Provider Scheme
1524		Item Scheme
1525	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
1526		content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)

1527 Data Provider Scheme

1528	Definition	Maintained collection of Data Providers.
1529	Context	In SDMX a Data Provider Scheme contains a non-hierarchic list of Data
1530		Providers. Each maintenance agency can have a single Data Provider Scheme,
1531		and may have none. The identity of the Data Provider is a combination of the
1532		identity of the Data Provider Scheme (which includes the maintenance agency)
1533		in which it resides and the identity of the Data Provider in that scheme.
1534		The Data Provider is the owning organisation of data and reference metadata.
1535		These data and reference metadata are reported, exchanged, or disseminated as
1536		SDMX Data Sets and SDMX Metadata Sets. The type of data and metadata
1537		that are available are specified in a Dataflow and Metadataflow. The union of
1538		one Data Provider and one Dataflow or Metadataflow is known as a Provision
1539		Agreement.
1540		In a data collection scenario the Data Provider is the organisation reporting the
1541		data or reference metadata and information can be linked with the Provision
1542		Agreement. Information linked to the Provision Agreement can specify where
1543		the data or reference metadata are located (data registration) and the data
1544		collector (as the Agency of the Provision Agreement) can specify validation
1545		Constraints such as allowable dimension values or Series Keys for which data
1546		can be reported.
1547		In a data dissemination scenario information linked to the Provision Agreement
1548		can specify the location of the Data Source and the content of the Data Source
1549		in terms of Series Keys available (Constraint).
1550	Concept ID	DATA_PROV_SCH
1551	Related terms	Agency scheme
1552		Data Consumer Scheme
1553		Data Provider
1554		Item Scheme
1555	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
1556		content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)

1557 Data reference period: See "Time period - collection"



1558	Data revision	
1559	Definition	Change in a value of a statistic released to the public.
1560	Context	Preliminary data are revised when more and better source data become
1561		available, or due to a change in methodology. "Data revision" describes the
1562		policy and practice for identifying the revision status of the data, as well as the
1563		availability of revision studies and analyses.
1564	Type	Cross-domain concept
1565	Concept ID	DATA_REV
1566	Recommended representation	String
1567	Related terms	Data revision - policy
1568		Data revision - practice
1569		Data revision - studies
1570	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
1571		content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
1572	Data revision - policy	
1573	Definition	Policy aimed at ensuring the transparency of disseminated data, whereby
1574		preliminary data are compiled that are later revised.
1575	Context	This metadata element is used to describe the general guidelines for handling
1576		data revisions applied by a data providing agency.
1577	Type	Cross-domain concept
1578	Concept ID	REV_POLICY
1579	Recommended representation	String
1580	Related terms	Data revision
1581		Data revision - practice
1582		Data revision - studies
1583	Source	Eurostat, "Technical Manual of the Single Integrated Metadata Structure
1584		(SIMS)", Luxembourg, 2014
1585		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/SIMS_Manual_2014.pdf)
1586	Data revision - practice	
1587	Definition	Information on the data revision practice.
1588	Context	This metadata element is used to provide documentation regarding the source
1589		data used and the way they are adjusted, in order to give compilers the
1590		possibility of incorporating new and more accurate information into estimates,
1591		thus improving their accuracy without introducing breaks in the time series. It
1592		also describes the revision status of available data.
1593		Data may also be subject to regular or ad hoc revisions as a result of the
1594		introduction of new classifications, compilation frameworks and
1595		methodologies which result in the compilation of historical data that replace
1596		previously released data. Whether or not such changes constitute an actual
1597		"revision" or the compilation of a "new" series is a matter of judgment to be
1598		done by the statistical agency.
1599	Type	Cross-domain concept



1600	Concept ID	REV_PRACTICE
1601	Recommended representation	String
1602	Related terms	Data revision
1603		Data revision - policy
1604		Data revision - studies
1605	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
1606		
1607	Data revision - studies	
1608	Definition	Information about data revision studies and analyses.
1609	Context	Description of periodic studies related to data revisions. These studies can contain quantitative measures of the effects of revisions, such as mean revision and revision variance in estimates.
1610		
1611		
1612	Type	Cross-domain concept
1613	Concept ID	REV_STUDY
1614	Recommended representation	String
1615	Related terms	Data revision
1616		Data revision - policy
1617		Data revision - practice
1618	Source	IMF, Data Quality Assessment Framework (May 2012), (https://dsbb.imf.org/dqrs/DQAF)
1619		
1620	Data Set	
1621	Definition	Organised collection of data defined by a Data Structure Definition (DSD).
1622	Context	Within SDMX, a Data Set can be understood as a collection of similar data, sharing a structure, which extends over a period of time.
1623		
1624		The Data Set can be represented physically in three fundamental forms:
1625		- Generic Data Set: this format allows the representation of data structured according to any Data Structure Definition
1626		
1627		- Structure Specific Data Set: this format allows the representation of data structured according to a specific Data Structure Definition
1628		
1629		- SDMX-EDI Data Set: a specific case of generic using the UN/EDIFACT syntax and which has limitations on what can be represented. It supports time series only.
1630		
1631		
1632		The Structure Specific format is new to SDMX version 2.1 and combines the functionalities of the version 2.0 Compact and Cross Sectional formats.
1633		
1634	Concept ID	DATA_SET
1635	Related terms	Dataflow
1636		Data Structure Definition, DSD
1637	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
1638		



1639	Data sharing	
1640	Definition	Exchange of data and/or metadata in a situation involving the use of open, freely available data formats and where process patterns are known and standard.
1641		
1642		
1643	Context	In data sharing exchange, any organization or individual can use any counterparty's data and metadata (assuming they are permitted access to it). This model requires no bilateral agreement, but only requires that data and metadata providers and consumers adhere to the standards.
1644		
1645		
1646		
1647		Apart from data-sharing, SDMX identifies two other basic forms of exchange of statistics and metadata between organisations, i.e. bilateral exchange and multilateral exchange.
1648		
1649		
1650	Concept ID	DATA_SHARING
1651	Related terms	Bilateral exchange
1652		Data exchange
1653		Multilateral exchange
1654	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (https://sdmx.org/)
1655	Data Source	
1656	Definition	Location or service from where data or metadata can be obtained.
1657	Context	The location is a resolvable URL. There are three types of Data Source:
1658		• simple: where the URL will return a file;
1659		• REST: where a REST query will return a file;
1660		• queryable: where the URL refers to a service which can be queried.
1661	Concept ID	DATA_SOURCE
1662	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
1663		
1664	Data Structure Definition, DSD	
1665	Definition	Set of structural metadata associated to a Data Set, which includes information about how concepts are associated with the Measures, Dimensions, and Attributes of a data cube, along with information about the Representation of data and related descriptive metadata.
1666		
1667		
1668		
1669	Context	A DSD defines the structure of an organised collection of data (Data Set) by means of concepts with specific roles, and their representation.
1670		
1671		In order to exchange or disseminate statistical information, an institution needs to specify which statistical concepts are necessary for identifying the series (and for use as Dimensions) and which statistical concepts are to be used as attributes and measures. These definitions form the Data Structure Definition.
1672		
1673		
1674		
1675		In a data collection scenario the specification of the Data Structure Definition is often a collaborative venture between the collecting institution and its partners.
1676		
1677		



There are three types of construct in the DSD: Dimension, Attribute, and Measure. Each of these combines a Concept with its representation (this can be either a reference to a Codelist or a non-coded data type such as "integer", "string", or one of the "date/time" types.

The roles of the three types of construct (Dimension, Attribute, and Measure) are as follows:

A Dimension is an identifying Component, sometimes referred to as a "classificatory variable". When a value is given to each of the Dimensions in a Data Set (this is often called a "Key" or a "series") the resulting Key, when combined with a time value, uniquely identifies an observation. For instance, country, indicator, measurement unit, frequency, and Time Dimensions together identify the cells in a cross-country time series with multiple indicators (for example, gross domestic product, gross domestic debt) measured in different units (for example, various currencies, percent changes) and at different frequencies (for example, annual, quarterly). The cells in such a multi-dimensional table contain the Observation Values.

The DSD construct that specifies the Concept and expected representation of an observation is called a Measure. The semantics of the measure are derived from the Dimensions or a sub set of them and, if not specified in a Dimension, an Attribute indicating the measurement unit e.g. indicator and measure unit (gross domestic product percentage change).

Additional metadata that are useful for understanding or processing the observed value or the context of Data Set or series are called an Attribute in the DSD. Examples of an attribute are a note on the observation, a confidentiality status, or the unit of measure used, or the Title of a series.

Concept ID DSD

Related terms Attribute

Data Set

Dimension

Measure

Source SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)

Other link(s) SDMX, "Guidelines for SDMX Data Structure Definitions" (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=4345)

Data update - last update

Definition Date of the most recent change of the data.

Context This concept will typically be used as an Attribute in SDMX data exchanges.

Type Cross-domain concept

Concept ID DATA_LAST_UPDATE

Recommended representation Basic Time Period

Related terms Metadata update - last update

Source SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (<https://sdmx.org/>)



1720	Data validation	
1721	Definition	Process of monitoring the results of data compilation and ensuring the quality of the statistical results.
1722		
1723	Context	Data validation describes methods and processes for assessing statistical data, and how the results of the assessments are monitored and made available to improve statistical processes.
1724		
1725		
1726		All the controls made in terms of quality of the data to be published or already published are included in the validation process. Validation also takes into account the results of studies and analysis of revisions and how they are used to improve statistical processes. In this process, two dimensions can be distinguished: (i) validation before publication of the figures and (ii) validation after publication.
1727		
1728		
1729		
1730		
1731		
1732	Type	Cross-domain concept
1733	Concept ID	DATA_VALIDATION
1734	Recommended representation	String
1735	Related terms	Data compilation
1736	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
1737		
1738	Decimals	
1739	Definition	Number of digits of an observation to the right of a decimal point.
1740	Context	A decimal is a fraction that has a denominator of a power of ten, the power depending on or deciding the decimal place. It is indicated by a decimal point to the left of the numerator, the denominator being omitted. Zeros are inserted between the point and the numerator, if necessary, to obtain the correct decimal place. Examples of decimals are $0.04 = 4/100$ or $0.126 = 126/1000$.
1741		
1742		
1743		
1744		
1745	Type	Cross-domain concept
1746	Concept ID	DECIMALS
1747	Recommended representation	Integer; Codelist
1748	Codelist ID	CL_DECIMALS
1749	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
1750		
1751	Other link(s)	Codelist CL_DECIMALS (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=3215)
1752	Dimension	
1753	Definition	Statistical concept used in combination with other statistical concepts to identify a statistical series or individual observations.
1754		
1755	Context	In SDMX, "Dimension" is a statistical concept used (most probably together with other statistical concepts) to identify a series, e.g. a statistical concept indicating a particular economic activity or a geographical reference area.
1756		
1757		
1758	Concept ID	DIMENSION



1759	Related terms	Concept
1760		Data Structure Definition, DSD
1761		Series Key
1762	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
1763		

1764 **Dissemination agency**

1765	Definition	Organisation disseminating the data being reported.
1766	Context	This metadata element is needed in order to differentiate the compiling organisation from the organisation disseminating the data. The dissemination agency could be different from the reporting agency and the compilation agency.
1767		
1768		
1769		
1770	Type	Cross-domain concept
1771	Concept ID	DISS_ORG
1772	Recommended representation	Codelist; String
1773	Codelist ID	CL_ORGANISATION (used in order to use an agency-based Codelist that is also shared by other concepts; however, a different ID and separate Codelist may be suitable if the use case of this concept is different to that of an agency-based Codelist).
1774		
1775		
1776		
1777	Related terms	Compiling Agency
1778		Reporting agency
1779	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
1780		

1781 **Dissemination format**

1782	Definition	Media by which statistical data and metadata are disseminated.
1783	Context	This metadata element refers to the various means of dissemination used for making the data available to the public. It includes a description of the various formats available, including where and how to get the information (for instance paper, electronic publications, on-line databases).
1784		
1785		
1786		
1787	Type	Cross-domain concept
1788	Concept ID	DISS_FORMAT
1789	Recommended representation	String
1790	Related terms	Dissemination format - microdata access
1791		Dissemination format - news release
1792		Dissemination format - online database
1793		Dissemination format - publications
1794		Dissemination format - other formats
1795	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
1796		

1797 **Dissemination format - microdata access**

1798	Definition	Information on whether microdata are also disseminated.
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1799	Context	This metadata element indicates if and how the Data Set is accessible as micro-data (e.g. for researchers). Also the micro-data anonymisation rules should be described in short.
1802	Type	Cross-domain concept
1803	Concept ID	MICRO_DAT_ACC
1804	Recommended representation	String
1805	Related terms	Dissemination format
1806		Dissemination format - news release
1807		Dissemination format - online database
1808		Dissemination format - publications
1809		Dissemination format - other formats
1810	Source	Eurostat, "Technical Manual of the Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS)", Luxembourg, 2014
1811		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/SIMS_Manual_2014.pdf)
1812		
1813	Dissemination format - news release	
1814	Definition	Regular or ad-hoc press releases linked to the data.
1815	Context	This metadata element covers press releases or other kind of similar releases linked to data or metadata.
1816		
1817	Type	Cross-domain concept
1818	Concept ID	NEWS_REL
1819	Recommended representation	String
1820	Related terms	Dissemination format
1821		Dissemination format - microdata access
1822		Dissemination format - online database
1823		Dissemination format - publications
1824		Dissemination format - other formats
1825	Source	Eurostat, "Technical Manual of the Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS)", Luxembourg, 2014
1826		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/SIMS_Manual_2014.pdf)
1827		
1828	Dissemination format - online database	
1829	Definition	Information about on-line databases in which the disseminated data can be accessed.
1830		
1831	Context	This metadata element provides a description of and link to the on-line database where the data are available, with a summary identification of domain names as released on the website, as well as the related access conditions.
1832		
1833		
1834	Type	Cross-domain concept
1835	Concept ID	ONLINE_DB
1836	Recommended representation	String



1837	Related terms	Dissemination format
1838		Dissemination format - microdata access
1839		Dissemination format - news release
1840		Dissemination format - publications
1841		Dissemination format - other formats
1842	Source	Eurostat, "Technical Manual of the Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS)", Luxembourg, 2014
1843		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/SIMS_Manual_2014.pdf)
1844		
1845	Dissemination format - publications	
1846	Definition	Regular or ad-hoc publications in which the data are made available to the public.
1847		
1848	Context	This metadata element provides references to the most important data dissemination done through paper or on-line publications, including a summary identification and information on availability of the publication means.
1849		
1850		
1851	Type	Cross-domain concept
1852	Concept ID	PUBLICATIONS
1853	Recommended representation	String
1854	Related terms	Dissemination format
1855		Dissemination format - microdata access
1856		Dissemination format - news release
1857		Dissemination format - online database
1858		Dissemination format - other formats
1859	Source	Eurostat, "Technical Manual of the Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS)", Luxembourg, 2014
1860		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/SIMS_Manual_2014.pdf)
1861		
1862	Dissemination format - other formats	
1863	Definition	References to the most important other data dissemination done.
1864	Context	Examples of other dissemination formats are analytical publications edited by policy users.
1865		
1866		This concept includes, as a sub-element, "Supplementary data", i.e. any customised tabulation that can be provided to meet specific requests (including information on procedures for obtaining access to these data).
1867		
1868		
1869	Type	Cross-domain concept
1870	Concept ID	DISS_OTHER
1871	Recommended representation	String
1872	Related terms	Dissemination format
1873		Dissemination format - microdata access
1874		Dissemination format - news release
1875		Dissemination format - online database
1876		Dissemination format - publications
1877	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
1878		



1879	Documentation on methodology	
1880	Definition	Descriptive text and references to methodological documents available.
1881	Context	This metadata element refers to the availability of documentation related to various aspects of the data, such as methodological documents, summary notes or papers covering concepts, scope, classifications and statistical techniques.
1882		
1883		
1884	Type	Cross-domain concept
1885	Concept ID	DOC_METHOD
1886	Recommended representation	String
1887	Related terms	Documentation on methodology - advance notice
1888	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
1889		
1890	Documentation on methodology - advance notice	
1891	Definition	Policy on notifying the public of changes in methodology, indicating whether the public is notified before a methodological change affects disseminated data and, if so, how long before.
1892		
1893		
1894	Context	This metadata element informs users in advance about major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques.
1895		
1896	Type	Cross-domain concept
1897	Concept ID	ADV_NOTICE
1898	Recommended representation	String
1899	Related terms	Documentation on methodology
1900	Source	IMF, Data Quality Assessment Framework (May 2012), (https://dsbb.imf.org/dqrs/DQAF)
1901		
1902	DSD for global use	
1903	Definition	DSD agreed by a number of international organisations for use within their respective constituencies.
1904		
1905	Context	A DSD for global use is meeting one of the two criteria below:
1906		1) It is designed as a standard data structure for global use (i.e. having a very wide geographical coverage or cross-domain nature), with more than one
1907		SDMX sponsor organisation represented in the ownership group and one of the
1908		members of the ownership group acting as maintenance agency on behalf of
1909		the ownership group;
1910		
1911		2) DSDs labelled as "global" by the SDMX sponsors considering the
1912		recognised expertise in the domain concerned of one of the organisations
1913		represented in the ownership group and the potential usefulness of the artefact
1914		for the whole SDMX community; in this case the DSD will have to meet strict
1915		criteria of versioning, governance, maintenance, adoption and endorsement.
1916	Concept ID	DSD_GLOBAL
1917	Related terms	Local DSD
1918	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
1919		



1920	Economic activity	
1921	Definition	Combination of actions that result in the production, distribution and
1922		consumption of goods or services.
1923	Context	An activity can be said to take place when resources such as equipment, labour,
1924		manufacturing techniques or products are combined, leading to specific goods
1925		or services. Thus, an activity is characterised by an input of resources, a
1926		production process and an output of products.
1927	Type	Cross-domain concept
1928	Concept ID	ACTIVITY
1929	Recommended representation	Codelist
1930	Codelist ID	CL_ACTIVITY
1931	Related terms	Economic sector
1932	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
1933		content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
1934	Other link(s)	Codelist CL_ACTIVITY (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=3215)
1935	Economic sector	
1936	Definition	High-level grouping of economic activities based on the types of goods and
1937		services produced.
1938	Context	There is a general agreement on having a high-level breakdown of the economic
1939		activity in three main sectors:
1940		• Primary (Extraction, fishing, farming, etc.)
1941		• Secondary (Manufacturing)
1942		• Tertiary (Sales and services)
1943		Some authors add two new categories:
1944		• Quaternary (Information and knowledge-based services)
1945		• Quinary (Human services)
1946	Type	Cross-domain concept
1947	Concept ID	ECO_SECTOR
1948	Recommended representation	Codelist (Partial)
1949	Codelist ID	CL_ACTIVITY
1950	Related terms	Economic activity
1951		Ownership sector
1952		Sector
1953	Source	World Bank, "Sector Taxonomy and definitions, Revised July 1, 2016",
1954		(http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/538321490128452070/Sector-Taxonomy-
1955		and-definitions.pdf)
1956		Site "BusinessDictionary"
1957		(http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/economic-sector.html) (last
1958		consulted on 26 June 2018)



1959	Education level	
1960	Definition	An ordered set which groups and classifies education programmes according to
1961		the knowledge, skills, competencies and qualifications which they are designed
1962		to impart.
1963	Context	The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) is used to
1964		classify programmes and their resulting qualifications into levels and fields of
1965		education. It is a widely-used global reference classification for education
1966		systems which provides a comprehensive framework for organising education
1967		programmes and qualifications by applying uniform and internationally agreed
1968		definitions to facilitate comparisons of education systems across countries.
1969		ISCED is the international framework for assembling, compiling and analysing
1970		cross-nationally comparable data related to students, teachers, educational
1971		attainment and education expenditure. ISCED 2011 is the second major
1972		revision of this classification (initially developed in the 1970s and revised
1973		in 1997). It was adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in November
1974		2011 and is maintained by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).
1975	Type	Cross-domain concept
1976	Concept ID	EDUCATION_LEV
1977	Recommended representation	Codelist
1978	Codelist ID	CL_EDUCATION_LEV
1979	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
1980		
1981	Other link(s)	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, "International Standard Classification of
1982		Education (ISCED)" (http://uis.unesco.org/en/topic/international-standard-classification-education-isced)
1983		
1984	Embargo time	
1985	Definition	Exact time at which the data can be made available to the public.
1986	Context	Usually, there is a time delay between the finalisation of the production process
1987		of statistical data and the moment when the data produced are released and
1988		made available to the users. This point in time where data are made publicly
1989		available is called "embargo time".
1990	Type	Cross-domain concept
1991	Concept ID	EMBARGO_TIME
1992	Recommended representation	Basic Time Period
1993	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
1994		
1995	Other link(s)	SDMX, "Guidelines for Confidentiality and Embargo in SDMX"
1996		(https://sdmx.org/?page_id=4345)
1997	Expenditure according to purpose	
1998	Definition	Breakdown of spending by institutional sectors between major expenditure
1999		functions.



2000	Context	This concept is typically used in the SNA (System of National Accounts) where transactions are first analysed according to their nature, then, for certain sectors or kind of transactions, from the expenditure side, by purpose, answering the question "for what purpose?" The classifications supporting this concept are the following:
2001		
2002		
2003		
2004		
2005		• Classification of the functions of government (COFOG),
2006		• Classification of individual consumption by purpose (COICOP),
2007		• Classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions serving households (COPNI), and
2008		• Classification of outlays of producers by purpose (COPP).
2009		
2010		The main purpose of these classifications is to provide statistics which experience has shown to be of general interest for a wide variety of analytical uses. For example, COICOP shows items such as household expenditure on food, health and education services all of which are important indicators of national welfare; COFOG shows government expenditure on health, education, defence and so on and is also used to distinguish between collective services and individual consumption goods and services provided by government.
2011		
2012		
2013		
2014		
2015		
2016		
2017	Type	Cross-domain concept
2018	Concept ID	EXPENDITURE
2019	Recommended representation	Codelist
2020	Codelist ID	CL_COFOG; CL_COICOP; CL_COPNI; CL_COPP
2021	Source	United Nations, Statistics Division, "Classifications of expenditure according to purpose", New York, 2000
2022		
2023		(http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM_84E.pdf)
2024	Other links	SDMX, Codelists CL_COFOG, CL_COICOP, CL_COPNI, CL_COPP
2025		(https://sdmx.org/?page_id=3215)
2026	Facet	
2027	Definition	Format specification of a Component's content when reported in a Data or Metadata Set.
2028		
2029	Context	This specifies the valid format for a non-enumerated domain for a Component.
2030	Concept ID	FACET
2031	Related terms	Component
2032	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2033		
2034	Fast-track change	
2035	Definition	Procedure followed to update at short notice an SDMX artefact, e.g. a Codelist.
2036	Context	A fast-track change request can be triggered by any of the organisations in the ownership group. Only changes not breaking backwards compatibility can be issued as fast-track. Fast-track changes follow the same change management process as normal changes but are applied with immediate effect if approved and do not need to wait until the next annual maintenance cycle.
2037		
2038		
2039		
2040		
2041	Concept ID	FAST_TRACK



2042	Related terms	Ownership group
2043	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2044		
2045	Frequency of data collection	
2046	Definition	Time interval at which the source data are collected.
2047	Context	The frequencies with which the source data are collected and produced could
2048		be different: a time series could be collected from the respondents at quarterly
2049		frequency but the data production may have a monthly frequency. The
2050		frequency of data collection should therefore be described.
2051	Type	Cross-domain concept
2052	Concept ID	FREQ_COLL
2053	Recommended representation	Codelist
2054	Codelist ID	CL_FREQ
2055	Related terms	Frequency of dissemination
2056		Frequency of observation
2057	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
2058		
2059	Other link(s)	SDMX, Codelist CL_FREQ (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=3215)
2060	Frequency of dissemination	
2061	Definition	Time interval at which the statistics are disseminated over a given time period.
2062	Context	The frequencies with which data are released, which could be different from
2063		the frequency of data collection.
2064	Type	Cross-domain concept
2065	Concept ID	FREQ DISS
2066	Recommended representation	Codelist
2067	Codelist ID	CL_FREQ
2068	Related terms	Frequency of data collection
2069		Frequency of observation
2070	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
2071		
2072	Other link(s)	SDMX, Codelist CL_FREQ (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=3215)
2073	Frequency of observation	
2074	Definition	Time interval at which observations occur over a given time period.
2075	Context	If a data series has a constant time interval between its observations, this
2076		interval determines the frequency of the series (e.g. monthly, quarterly, yearly).
2077		"Frequency" - also called "periodicity" - may refer to several stages in the
2078		production process, e.g. in data collection or in data dissemination (e.g., a time
2079		series could be available at annual frequency but the underlying data are
2080		compiled monthly). Therefore, "Frequency" can be broken down into
2081		"Frequency - data collection" and "Frequency - data dissemination".



2082	Type	Cross-domain concept
2083	Concept ID	FREQ
2084	Recommended representation	Codelist
2085	Codelist ID	CL_FREQ
2086	Related terms	Frequency of data collection
2087		Frequency of dissemination
2088	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
2089		
2090	Other link(s)	SDMX, Codelist CL_FREQ (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=3215)

2091 Geographical coverage

2092	Definition	Characterisation of the statistical units according to geographical criteria.
2093	Context	The geographical coverage specifies the relation of the statistical observation to
2094		a kind of area like macro regions, countries, sub-regions, localities, and/or
2095		types of cities covered.
2096		This concept is usually reference metadata, therefore modelled as an attribute
2097		in a DSD, or an MSD concept.
2098		Here is an example showing Geographical coverage and Reference area usage
2099		from Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC):
2100		Geographical coverage (MSD concept): May exclude small parts of the
2101		national territory amounting to no more than 2% of the national population
2102		and the national territories.
2103		Reference area (DSD Dimension): FR – France.
2104		Another example from the 2014 household survey of Argentina:
2105		Geographical coverage (DSD attribute): Main cities or metropolitan
2106		areas.
2107		Reference area (DSD Dimension): AR – Argentina.

2108	Type	Cross-domain concept
2109	Concept ID	COVERAGE_GEO
2110	Recommended representation	String; Codelist
2111	Related terms	Coverage
2112		Reference area
2113		Population coverage
2114		Sector coverage
2115		Time coverage
2116	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (https://sdmx.org/)

2117 Global registry

2118	Definition	Central and discoverable repository for SDMX structural metadata.
2119	Context	The SDMX global registry is the central reference point and authoritative
2120		source for SDMX global Data Structure Definitions and related objects.



2121		The contents of the Global Registry are subject to the SDMX Global Registry
2122		contents policy which defines the criteria that the SDMX artefacts must meet
2123		before the artefacts can be included in the Global Registry.
2124	Concept ID	GLOBAL_REGISTRY
2125	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2126		
2127	Other link(s)	SDMX, SDMX Global Registry (https://registry.sdmx.org/)
2128		SDMX, "SDMX Global Registry Content Policy"
2129		(https://sdmx.org/?page_id=4345)
2130	Group Key	
2131	Definition	Set of key values that comprise a partial key.
2132	Context	A Group Key is derived from the dimensionality of the Series Key for the
2133		purpose of attaching data attributes.
2134	Concept ID	GROUP_KEY
2135	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2136		
2137	Group key structure	
2138	Definition	Set of metadata concepts that define a partial key derived from the Dimension
2139		Descriptor in a Data Structure Definition.
2140	Context	The Group Key's structure that comprises the subset of Dimensions that
2141		specifies the structure of the partial key.
2142	Concept ID	GROUP_KEY_STRUCT
2143	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2144		
2145	Hierarchical Code	
2146	Definition	Code reference that is part of a hierarchy.
2147	Context	The Hierarchical Code references a Code in a Codelist and can have child
2148		Hierarchical Codes. It can also reference a Level in a Hierarchical Codelist.
2149	Concept ID	HCL
2150	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2151		
2152	Hierarchical Codelist (HCL)	
2153	Definition	Organised collection of Codes that may be part of many parent/child
2154		relationships with other Codes in the scheme, as defined by one or more
2155		hierarchies of the scheme.



2156	Context	The Codelist in SDMX can be hierarchical but it is capable of being processed
2157		as flat list as each Code can have only one parent code. A Hierarchical Codelist
2158		(HCL) is able to have multiple hierarchies and can have formal Levels. The
2159		Codes used in an HCL are derived from one or more Codelists therefore an
2160		HCL can combine Codes from multiple Codelists and define hierarchies from
2161		these Codes. For example, adding geographic codes such as continents or
2162		regions.
2163	Concept ID	HCL
2164	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2165		
2166	Hierarchy	
2167	Definition	Classification structure arranged in levels of detail from the broadest to the
2168		most detailed level.
2169	Context	Each level of the classification is defined in terms of the categories at the next
2170		lower level of the classification.
2171		In SDMX this is known as a level based hierarchy. SDMX also has the concept
2172		of the value based hierarchy where the hierarchy of categories are not
2173		organised into formal levels.
2174	Concept ID	HIERARCHY
2175	Related terms	Level
2176	Source	United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms; prepared by the Expert
2177		Group on International Economic and Social Classifications, unpublished on
2178		paper
2179	Hub (dissemination architecture)	
2180	Definition	Method of registering, querying, and disseminating data or reference metadata
2181		by means of a central, service-based platform (the hub).
2182	Context	The hub architecture supports the "pull" method only i.e., a group of partners
2183		agree on providing access to their data directly from their database according to
2184		standard processes, formats and technologies (e.g. web service).
2185		From the data management point of view, the hub is also based on pre-
2186		specified datasets, which are not kept locally at the central hub system. The
2187		query process operates as follows:
2188		1. a user identifies a dataset through the graphical user interface (GUI) of
2189		the hub using the structural metadata, and requests it;
2190		2. the hub translates the user request in one or more queries and sends
2191		them to the related Data Providers' systems;
2192		3. Data Providers' systems process the query and send the result to the hub
2193		in standard format (e.g. SDMX-ML 2.1);
2194		4. the hub puts together all the results originated in all implicated Data
2195		Providers' systems and presents them in the requested format. This
2196		could be a human-readable, non-SDMX format such as a table.
2197	Concept ID	HUB
2198	Related terms	Pull (reporting method)



2199	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2200		
2201	Identifiable Artefact	
2202	Definition	Construct that contains structures capable of providing identity to an object.
2203	Context	In SDMX the identity comprises a mandatory Id and some optional attributes.
2204		Identifiable Artefacts inherit the capability of having Annotations.
2205	Concept ID	IDENTIFIABLE_ART
2206	Related terms	Annotable Artefact
2207		Artefact
2208		Maintainable Artefact
2209		Nameable Artefact
2210		Versionable Artefact
2211	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2212		
2213	Imputation	
2214	Definition	Procedure for entering a value for a specific data item where the response is missing or unusable.
2215		
2216	Context	Imputation is the process used to determine and assign replacement values for missing, invalid or inconsistent data. This can be done by changing some of the responses or assigning values when they are missing on the record being edited to ensure that estimates are of high quality and that a plausible, internally consistent record is created.
2217		
2218		
2219		
2220		
2221	Type	Cross-domain concept
2222	Concept ID	IMPUTATION
2223	Recommended representation	String
2224	Related terms	Imputation rate
2225	Source	Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Glossary of Terms on Statistical Data Editing", Conference of European Statisticians
2226		Methodological material, Geneva, 2000
2227		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/UN_editing_glossary_2000.pdf)
2228		
2229		
2230	Other link(s)	Statistics Canada, "Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines", various online editions (http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=12-539-X&CHROPG=1&lang=eng)
2231		
2232		
2233	Imputation rate	
2234	Definition	Ratio of the number of replaced values to the total number of values for a given variable.
2235		
2236	Context	The un-weighted rate shows, for a particular variable, the proportion of units for which a value has been imputed due to the original value being a missing, implausible, or inconsistent value in comparison with the number of units with a value for this variable.
2237		
2238		
2239		



2240		The weighted rate shows, for a particular variable, the relative contribution of
2241		imputed values to the estimate of this item/variable.
2242	Type	Cross-domain concept
2243	Concept ID	IMPUTATION_RATE
2244	Recommended representation	String
2245	Related terms	Imputation
2246	Source	Eurostat "ESS Guidelines for the Implementation of the ESS Quality and
2247		Performance Indicators (QPI)", Luxembourg, 2014
2248		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64157/4373903/02-ESS-Quality-and-
2249		performance-Indicators-2014.pdf/5c996003-b770-4a7c-9c2f-bf733e6b1f31)

2250 **Incremental update**

2251	Definition	Data or metadata message that is used for changing a part of the content of a
2252		Data or Metadata Set.
2253	Context	Such Data Sets contain only the data that need to be updated. For any one
2254		series the data may contain only attributes (i.e. no observations); or just data
2255		(i.e. no attributes); or a mixture of observations and attributes. Note that in an
2256		incremental update a set of data or metadata may omit mandatory attributes.
2257	Concept ID	INCREMENT_UPD
2258	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
2259		content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)

2260 **Indicator: See "Statistical indicator"**

2261 **Indicator reference periodicity**

2262	Definition	Reference frequency of the underlying statistical indicator.
2263	Context	This element is part of the unit definition of a variable; it is used to represent
2264		the periodicity of the statistical indicator. An example is for "Average weekly
2265		wage rate", the indicator reference periodicity is "Weekly".
2266	Type	Cross-domain concept
2267	Concept ID	INDICATOR_REF_PER
2268	Recommended representation	Codelist
2269	Related terms	Aggregation operation
2270		Measure
2271		Unit multiplier
2272		Unit of measure
2273	Codelist ID	CL_FREQ
2274	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (https://sdmx.org/)

2275 **Institutional mandate**

2276	Definition	Set of rules or other formal set of instructions assigning responsibility as well
2277		as the authority to an organisation for the collection, processing, and
2278		dissemination of statistics.



2279	Context	It also includes arrangements or procedures to facilitate data sharing and
2280		coordination between data producing agencies.
2281	Type	Cross-domain concept
2282	Concept ID	INST_MANDATE
2283	Recommended representation	String
2284	Related terms	Institutional mandate - data sharing
2285		Institutional mandate - legal acts and other agreements
2286	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
2287		
2288	Institutional mandate - data sharing	
2289	Definition	Arrangements or procedures for data sharing and coordination between data
2290		producing agencies.
2291	Type	Cross-domain concept
2292	Concept ID	INST_MAN_SHAR
2293	Recommended representation	String
2294	Related terms	Institutional mandate
2295		Institutional mandate - legal acts and other agreements
2296	Source	Eurostat, "Technical Manual of the Single Integrated Metadata Structure
2297		(SIMS)", Luxembourg, 2014
2298		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/SIMS_Manual_2014.pdf)
2299	Institutional mandate - legal acts and other agreements	
2300	Definition	Legal acts or other formal or informal agreements that assign responsibility as
2301		well as the authority to an Agency for the collection, processing, and
2302		dissemination of statistics.
2303	Context	The concept covers provision in law assigning responsibility to specific
2304		organisations for collection, processing, and dissemination of statistics in one
2305		or several statistical domains. In addition, non-legal measures such as formal or
2306		informal administrative arrangements employed to specific organisations for
2307		collection, processing, and dissemination of statistics in one or several
2308		statistical domains should also be described.
2309	Type	Cross-domain concept
2310	Concept ID	INST_MAN_LA_OA
2311	Recommended representation	String
2312	Related terms	Institutional mandate
2313		Institutional mandate - data sharing
2314	Source	Eurostat, "Technical Manual of the Single Integrated Metadata Structure
2315		(SIMS)", Luxembourg, 2014
2316		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/SIMS_Manual_2014.pdf)



2317	Institutional sector	
2318	Definition	Aggregation of institutional units on the basis of the type of producer and
2319		depending on their principal activity and function, which are considered to be
2320		indicative of their economic behaviour.
2321	Context	A sector is divided into sub-sectors according to the criteria relevant to that
2322		sector; this permits a more precise description of the economic behaviour of the
2323		units.
2324		The institutional sectors combine institutional units with broadly similar
2325		characteristics and behaviour: households and non-profit institutions serving
2326		households (NPISHs), non-financial corporations, financial corporations, and
2327		the government. Transactions with non-residents and the financial claims of
2328		residents on non-residents, or vice versa, are recorded in the "rest of the world"
2329		account.
2330	Type	Cross-domain concept
2331	Concept ID	INST_SECTOR
2332	Recommended representation	Codelist
2333	Related terms	Sector
2334	Codelist ID	CL_INST_SECTOR
2335	Source	Eurostat, "European System of Accounts - ESA 1995", Office for Official
2336		Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg, 1996, 2.17-2.18
2337		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=CA-15-96-001&mode=view)
2338	International String	
2339	Definition	Construct defining multi-lingual text for the same underlying concept.
2340	Context	This is associated with the Name and Description of a structural metadata
2341		artefact. The text has an associated language therefore it is possible to define
2342		multi-lingual names and descriptions for any one structural metadata object
2343		such as a Code or Concept.
2344	Concept ID	INTERNAT_STRING
2345	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2346		
2347	isExternalReference	
2348	Definition	Construct that indicates whether an object is available in the metadata source
2349		that contains its identifier or whether the object itself is available elsewhere.
2350	Context	This is used in structural metadata where the object is not contained in the
2351		structural metadata made available (e.g. in a structure message or in an SDMX
2352		Registry), but has a URI reference from where it can be obtained. Note that this
2353		is only available for maintainable objects such as a Codelist, and not for
2354		individual Codes.
2355	Concept ID	IS_EXT_REF
2356	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2357		



2358	isIncluded	
2359	Definition	Construct that indicates whether the contained values of a container object is to
2360		be included or excluded from the valid list of values.
2361	Context	This is used in validity Constraints to specify if the Constraint lists the items
2362		that are included in the list of valid contents, or are to be excluded from the list
2363		of valid contents.
2364	Concept ID	IS_INCLUDED
2365	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
2366		content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2367	Item Scheme	
2368	Definition	Descriptive information for an arrangement or division of objects into groups
2369		based on characteristics which the objects have in common.
2370	Context	There are four types of Item Schemes in SDMX: Codelist, Concept Scheme,
2371		Category Scheme, Organisation Scheme (and four sub schemes: Agency, Data
2372		Provider, Data Consumer, Organisation Unit).
2373	Concept ID	ITEM_SCH
2374	Related terms	Agency Scheme
2375		Category Scheme
2376		Codelist
2377		Concept Scheme
2378		Data Consumer Scheme
2379		Data Provider Scheme
2380	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
2381		content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2382	Job	
2383	Definition	Set of tasks and duties performed, or meant to be performed, by one person,
2384		including for an employer or in self-employment
2385	Context	A set of jobs whose main tasks and duties are characterised by a high degree of
2386		similarity constitutes an occupation.
2387	Type	Cross-domain concept
2388	Concept ID	JOB
2389	Related terms	Occupation
2390	Source	International Labour Organization, "International Standard Classification of
2391		Occupations (ISCO-08), Part I: Introductory and Methodological Notes"
2392		(http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco08/)
2393	Labour force status	
2394	Definition	Classification of the working age population based on the person's relation to
2395		the labour market in a short reference period.



2396	Context	Persons of working age may be classified in a short reference period according
2397		to their labour force status as being employed, unemployed, or outside the
2398		labour force. The three main categories of labour force status are mutually
2399		exclusive and exhaustive. The labour force status of a person is established
2400		based on the activity principle, one hour-criterion and short reference period.
2401		While even during a short period, persons may be engaged in multiple
2402		activities, in the labour force status classification priority is given to 1-hour of
2403		employment over other activities; and to unemployment over outside the labour
2404		force. The latest international standards on this topic are contained in the
2405		Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour
2406		underutilization adopted by the 19 th International Conference of Labour
2407		Statisticians (ICLS) in 2013. The agency responsible for this topic is the
2408		International Labour Organization.
2409	Type	Cross-domain concept
2410	Concept ID	LABOUR_FORCE_STATUS
2411	Recommended representation	Codelist
2412	Codelist ID	CL_LABOUR_FORCE_STATUS
2413	Source	International Labour Organization, "Resolution concerning statistics of work,
2414		employment and labour underutilization" (19 th International Conference of
2415		Labour Statisticians - ICLS), October 2013 (http://www.ilo.ch/global/statistics-
2416		and-databases/meetings-and-events/international-conference-of-labour-
2417		statisticians/19/WCMS_230304/lang--en/index.htm)
2418	Language	
2419	Definition	The system of communication used by a particular community or Country. In
2420		some cases, although they are called in the same way, languages have some
2421		variations between different communities or countries which are locales in the
2422		SDMX information model. The most common used standards to classify
2423		languages are ISO 639-1, ISO 639-2/T, ISO 639-2/B, ISO-639-3; ISO 639-1
2424		use two letters codes and the others use three letters.
2425	Context	Language could be used with two purposes:
2426		1. To describe which is the communication system adopted by a particular
2427		community or Country.
2428		2. To select the correct set of descriptions in a Codelist. The Codes used by
2429		statistical classifications are language independent but they are described by
2430		labels which can be written in multiple languages. In order to select the correct
2431		description for a specific context, it is needed to specify which language will be
2432		used to present those descriptions to a group of communities or countries.
2433	Concept ID	LANGUAGE
2434	Source	ISO/IEC11179-3, Information technology — Metadata registries (MDR) —
2435		Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes, Third edition, 15 February
2436		2013 (http://metadata-standards.org/11179/#A3)
2437	Level	
2438	Definition	Identifiable position to which codes in a scheme of codes are related.



2439	Context	In a "level based" hierarchy the Level describes a group of Codes which are
2440		characterised by homogeneous coding, and where the parent of each Code in
2441		the group is at the same higher level of the Hierarchy.
2442		In a "value based" hierarchy the Level describes information about the
2443		Hierarchical Codes at the specified nesting Level.
2444		A Statistical Classification has a structure which is composed of one or several
2445		Levels. A Level often is associated with a Concept, which defines it. A linear
2446		classification has only one Level.
2447	Concept ID	LEVEL
2448	Related terms	Coding Format
2449		Hierarchy
2450	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (https://sdmx.org/)
2451	Other link(s)	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), "Generic
2452		Statistical Information Model (GSIM), Glossary", last consulted 15 February
2453		2015 (http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/display/gsim/Glossary)
2454	Local DSD	
2455	Definition	Data Structure Definition (DSD) developed for the specific needs of one
2456		organisation only.
2457	Context	An example is a structure for use in internal production processes.
2458	Concept ID	DSD_LOCAL
2459	Related terms	DSD for global use
2460	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2461		
2462	Maintainable Artefact	
2463	Definition	Construct that contains structures capable of providing a maintenance agency
2464		to an object.
2465	Context	Maintainable Artefacts inherit the capability of having versioning name,
2466		identity and Annotations. In addition a Maintainable Artefact can have an
2467		indication that the artefact and its contained items (e.g. the contained items of a
2468		Codelist are the Codes) are "final" and there are restrictions on what type of
2469		change is allowed without changing the version.
2470	Concept ID	MAINTAINABLE_ART
2471	Related terms	Annotable Artefact
2472		Artefact
2473		Identifiable Artefact
2474		Nameable Artefact
2475		Versionable Artefact
2476	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2477		



2478	Maintenance agency	
2479	Definition	Organisation or other expert body responsible for the operational maintenance
2480		of commonly used metadata artefacts.
2481	Context	The maintenance agency is responsible for all administrative and operational
2482		issues relating to an artefact or set of artefacts. It is the point of contact for all
2483		stakeholders for all issues related to the artefact(s) under its responsibility. The
2484		maintenance agency is not a decision-making body. Decisions are made
2485		collaboratively among the owners of the artefact.
2486		Each identifiable SDMX artefact must have a single maintenance agency
2487		(though the maintenance agency could actually consist of several organisations
2488		or bodies), either directly (such as Codelist or a Data Structure Definition) or
2489		via the container in which it is maintained such as a code (maintained artefact
2490		is a Codelist) or a Dimension (maintained artefact is a Data Structure
2491		Definition).
2492	Type	Cross-domain concept
2493	Concept ID	AGENCY
2494	Recommended representation	Codelist
2495	Codelist ID	CL_AGENCY
2496	Related terms	Agency Scheme
2497		Data Consumer Scheme
2498		Ownership group
2499	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
2500		content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2501	Map	
2502	Definition	Correspondence between two or more objects.
2503	Context	In SDMX there are several different types of correspondence that are contained
2504		in StructureSet artefacts and have different types.:
2505		- StructureMap: Used for mapping Codes in a Codelist
2506		- ItemSchemeMap: Used for mapping different schemes such as
2507		ConceptSchemeMap, CategorySchemeMap, CodelistMap
2508		- HybridCodelistMap: Associates a Codelist and a Hierarchical Codelist
2509		Each map is a correspondence between the items in one scheme or list and the
2510		items in second scheme or list, where the schemes or lists must be of the same
2511		type (e.g. Codelists to Codelists).
2512		The map can be specified at the level of the Dataflow or Data Structure, or the
2513		Metadataflow or Metadata Structure. The Map takes into account the
2514		Constraints that are attached to the structural artefact that is mapped.
2515	Concept ID	MAP
2516	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
2517		content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2518	Other link(s)	Clickable SDMX: Structure Set and Mappings:
2519		https://statswiki.unece.org/display/ClickSDMX/Structure+Set+and+Mappings



2520	Measure	
2521	Definition	Data element that represents a simple aggregation and which takes one or more
2522		vectors as arguments and returns a scalar.
2523	Context	For this statistical indicator: "Number of accidents per thousand of population",
2524		the measure is "Number of accidents".
2525		In an SDMX data modelling exercise, the modeller may typically decompose
2526		existing statistical indicators (say, from an existing exchange framework) into
2527		standard, normalised concepts such as Unit of Measure and other
2528		characteristics. An example is to take an indicator of Average weekly wage
2529		rate, and decompose it into the following concepts including Measure and its
2530		ancillary concepts:
2531		• Measure: Wage rate;
2532		• Unit of Measure: Currency per person;
2533		• Aggregation operation: Mean;
2534		• Indicator reference periodicity: Weekly.
2535		The terms "Measure" and "Statistical indicator" have often been used
2536		interchangeably, therefore the existing uses of the terms may differ from the
2537		definitions described here.
2538	Concept ID	MEASURE
2539	Related terms	Concept
2540		Data Structure Definition, DSD
2541		Statistical indicator
2542		Unit of Measure
2543	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
2544		content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2545	Measurement error	
2546	Definition	Error in reading, calculating or recording a numerical value.
2547	Context	Measurement errors occur when the response provided differs from the real
2548		value. Such errors may be attributable to the respondent, the interviewer, the
2549		questionnaire, the collection method or the respondent's record-keeping system.
2550		Errors may be random or they may result in a systematic bias if they are not
2551		random.
2552		Measurement error in a survey response may result from respondents'
2553		confusion, ignorance, carelessness or dishonesty; error attributable to the
2554		interviewer, may be a consequence of poor or inadequate training, prior
2555		expectations regarding respondents' responses, or deliberate errors; and error
2556		attributable to the wording of the questions in the questionnaire, the order or
2557		context in which the questions are presented, and the method used to obtain the
2558		responses.
2559	Type	Cross-domain concept
2560	Concept ID	MEASUREMENT_ERR
2561	Recommended representation	String



2562	Related terms	Coverage error
2563		Model assumption error
2564		Non-response error
2565		Non-sampling error
2566		Over-coverage rate
2567		Processing error
2568	Source	The Cambridge Dictionary of Statistics, B.S. Everitt, Cambridge University Press, 1998
2569		
2570	Other link(s)	Statistics Canada, "Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines", 4th edition, October 2003 (http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/12-539-x/12-539-x2003001-eng.pdf)
2571		

2572 **Member Selection**

2573	Definition	Set of permissible values for one Component of a data or metadata structure.
2574	Context	This is a part of a Constraint.
2575	Concept ID	MEMBER_SEL
2576	Related terms	Constraint
2577		Member Value
2578	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2579		

2580 **Member Value**

2581	Definition	Single value of the set of values for a Member Selection.
2582	Context	This is a part of a Constraint.
2583	Concept ID	MEMBER_VAL
2584	Related terms	Constraint
2585		Member Selection
2586	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2587		

2588 **Metadataflow**

2589	Definition	Collection of metadata concepts, structure and usage when used to collect or disseminate reference metadata.
2590		
2591	Context	A reference metadata set also has a set of structural metadata which describes how it is organised. This metadata identifies what reference metadata concepts are being reported, how these concepts relate to each other (typically as hierarchies), what their presentational structure is, how they may be represented (as free text, as coded values, etc.), and with which formal object types they are associated.
2592		
2593		
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2596		
2597	Concept ID	METADATAFLOW
2598	Related terms	Category
2599		Dataflow
2600	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
2601		



2602	Metadata Key	
2603	Definition	Construct comprised of one or more Object Type/Object Id(s) in order to uniquely identify an item in a collection of reference metadata.
2604		
2605	Context	For instance, for a Code or a Concept the Metadata Key would be their Id, such as the URN. For a specific key or partial key there would be two objects, the DSD and the Series Key. This is a conceptual structure as it is probable that the Metadata Key would combine the value of all of the individual Object Ids, as this would be necessary in order to find metadata quickly.
2606		
2607		
2608		
2609		
2610		Metadata keys can be grouped into Metadata Key Sets.
2611	Concept ID	META_KEY
2612	Related terms	Metadata Key Set
2613	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (https://sdmx.org/)
2614	Metadata Key Set	
2615	Definition	The group of keys that identify items in a collection of reference metadata.
2616	Context	A typical usage is to constrain a Metadataflow or Provision Agreement in order to validate the metadata exchange.
2617		
2618	Concept ID	META_KEY_SET
2619	Related terms	Constraint
2620	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2621		
2622	Metadata key value	
2623	Definition	Value in a Metadata Set of an identifier Component defined in a Metadata Structure Definition.
2624		
2625	Context	This is a part of a Constraint.
2626	Concept ID	META_KEY_VAL
2627	Related terms	Constraint
2628	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2629		
2630	Metadata repository	
2631	Definition	Place where logically organised statistical metadata are stored that allows for querying, editing and managing of metadata.
2632		
2633	Context	In SDMX reference metadata often relate to objects of the SDMX Information Model. These can be structural objects such as Dataflow, Code, Concept or Data Set objects such as partial keys (e.g. the value of a specific Dimension such as a country in the context of the Data Set) or even Observations. These metadata need to be managed and made accessible not only to systems disseminating the metadata but often also to systems concerned with data discovery, query, and data visualisation. Many dissemination systems unite the reference metadata with the data to which they pertain, even though these metadata are collected by different mechanisms, by different systems, and stored in different databases from the data.
2634		
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2642		



2643	Concept ID	META_REPO
2644	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2645		
2646	Metadata Set	
2647	Definition	Organised collection of reference metadata.
2648	Context	In SDMX the Metadata Set must conform to the specification in a Metadata Structure Definition. The Metadata Set contains one or more reports, each report comprising the metadata content (a set of attributes and corresponding content), and the identification of the precise object to which the metadata are to be attached. The metadata can be attached to any SDMX artefact that can be identified (e.g. structural artefact such as a Code, Concept, Dimension or a part of a Data Set such as a partial Series Key or Observation).
2649		
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2654		
2655		In SDMX the type of report defined in a Metadata Structure Definition is known as "reference metadata" which are typified by quality metadata but can contain any type of metadata. These metadata are generally not reported with the data (as data attributes in a Data Set) and are often collected to a different schedule to the data, are derived from separate (from the data) repositories and collected from/reported by systems different from the statistical data warehouse.
2656		
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2658		
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2661		
2662	Concept ID	META_SET
2663	Related terms	Metadata Structure Definition, MSD
2664		Reference metadata
2665	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2666		
2667	Metadata Structure Definition, MSD	
2668	Definition	Specification of the allowed content of a Metadata Set in terms of attributes for which content is to be provided and to which type of object the metadata pertain.
2669		
2670		
2671	Context	An MSD defines the reference metadata to be collected or reported by specifying the concepts required, how these relate to each other, their presentational structure and to which objects they are to be attached.
2672		
2673		
2674	Concept ID	MSD
2675	Related terms	Attribute
2676		Component
2677		Concept
2678		Metadata Set
2679		Reference metadata
2680	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2681		
2682	Metadata update	
2683	Definition	Date on which the metadata element was created or modified.



2684	Context	The date of the metadata update may refer to the update of a whole Metadata Set or to the update of any single metadata item. The update can refer to the file update (with or without change in the content) or to the date on which the metadata have been posted on the web.
2685		
2686		
2687		
2688	Type	Cross-domain concept
2689	Concept ID	META_UPDATE
2690	Recommended representation	Basic Time Period
2691	Related terms	Metadata update - last certified
2692		Metadata update - last posted
2693		Metadata update - last update
2694	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
2695		
2696	Metadata update - last certified	
2697	Definition	Date of the latest certification provided by the domain manager to confirm that the metadata posted are still up-to-date, even if the content has not been amended.
2698		
2699		
2700	Context	In statistical agencies, the domain manager is often asked to certify that the metadata are checked and updated at regular time intervals. The date of the latest certification is to be retained. Such a certification can also be done if the contents of the metadata file have not been amended. The concept is relevant for metadata reporting from countries to international organisations within metadata standards initiatives.
2701		
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2706	Type	Cross-domain concept
2707	Concept ID	META_CERTIFIED
2708	Recommended representation	Basic Time Period
2709	Related terms	Metadata update
2710		Metadata update - last posted
2711		Metadata update - last update
2712	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
2713		
2714	Metadata update - last posted	
2715	Definition	Date of the latest dissemination of the metadata.
2716	Context	The date of the last posting (dissemination) of the metadata on the web site should be retained. This date will normally be inserted automatically by the metadata production system.
2717		
2718		
2719	Type	Cross-domain concept
2720	Concept ID	META_POSTED
2721	Recommended representation	Basic Time Period
2722	Related terms	Metadata update
2723		Metadata update - last certified
2724		Metadata update - last update



2725 **Source** Eurostat, "Technical Manual of the Single Integrated Metadata Structure
2726 (SIMS)", Luxembourg, 2014
2727 (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/SIMS_Manual_2014.pdf)

2728 **Metadata update - last update**

2729 **Definition** Date of last update of the content of the metadata.
2730 **Context** The last update of the content of metadata should be retained. The update can
2731 concern one single concept, but also the metadata file as a whole. This date will
2732 normally be inserted automatically by the metadata production system. The
2733 concept is also relevant for metadata reporting from countries to international
2734 organisations within metadata standards initiatives.
2735 **Type** Cross-domain concept
2736 **Concept ID** META_LAST_UPDATE
2737 **Recommended representation** Basic Time Period
2738 **Related terms** Data update - last update
2739 Metadata update
2740 Metadata update - last certified
2741 Metadata update - last posted
2742 **Source** SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 ([https://sdmx.org/wp-](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
2743 [content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf))

2744 **Model assumption error**

2745 **Definition** Error that occurs due the use of methods, such as calibration, generalised
2746 regression estimator, calculation based on full scope or constant scope,
2747 benchmarking, seasonal adjustment and other models not included in other
2748 accuracy components, in order to calculate statistics or indexes.
2749 **Context** Error due to domain specific models needed to define the target of estimation.
2750 **Type** Cross-domain concept
2751 **Concept ID** MODEL_ASSUMP_ERR
2752 **Recommended representation** String
2753 **Related terms** Coverage error
2754 Measurement error
2755 Non-response error
2756 Non-sampling error
2757 Over-coverage rate
2758 Processing error
2759 **Source** Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group,
2760 Luxembourg, October 2003
2761 (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/coded_files/QGLOSSARY_2003.pdf)

2762 **Multilateral exchange**

2763 **Definition** Exchange of statistics and / or metadata between a sending and several
2764 receiving organisations for a specific Dataflow where all parties agree on all
2765 aspects of the exchange (including the mechanism for exchange, the formats,
2766 the frequency or schedule).



2767	Context	This exchange process has the effect of reducing the burden of a sending organisation of managing multiple unique bilateral exchanges of statistics and /
2768		or metadata with several receiving organisations. This is also a very common
2769		exchange process in the statistical area, where communities of national and
2770		international institutes agree on ways to gain efficiencies within the scope of
2771		their collective responsibilities.
2772		
2773		Apart from multilateral exchange, the SDMX initiative identifies two other
2774		basic forms of exchange of statistics and metadata between organisations, i.e.
2775		bilateral exchange and data-sharing exchange.
2776	Concept ID	MULTI_EXCHGE
2777	Recommended representation	String
2778	Related terms	Bilateral exchange
2779		Data exchange
2780		Data sharing
2781	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
2782		
2783	Nameable Artefact	
2784	Definition	Construct that contains structures capable of providing a name and a
2785		description to an object.
2786	Context	The name is mandatory and the description is optional. Each can have
2787		multilingual variants. Nameable Artefacts inherit the capability of having
2788		identity and Annotations.
2789	Concept ID	NAMEABLE_ART
2790	Related terms	Annotable Artefact
2791		Artefact
2792		Identifiable Artefact
2793		Maintainable Artefact
2794		Versionable Artefact
2795	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2796		
2797	Non-response error	
2798	Definition	Error that occurs when the survey fails to get a response to one, or possibly all,
2799		of the questions.
2800	Context	Non-response errors result from a failure to collect complete information on all
2801		units in the selected sample. These are known as "unit non-response" and "item
2802		non-response".
2803		Non-response errors affect survey results in two ways. First, the decrease in
2804		sample size or in the amount of information collected in response to a
2805		particular question results in larger standard errors. Second, and perhaps more
2806		important, a bias is introduced to the extent that non-respondents differ from
2807		respondents within a selected sample.



2808		Non-response errors are determined by collecting any or all of the following:
2809		unit response rate, weighted unit response rate, item response rate, item
2810		coverage rate, refusal rate, distribution of reason for non-response, comparison
2811		of data across contacts, link to administrative data for non- respondents,
2812		estimate of non-response bias.
2813	Type	Cross-domain concept
2814	Concept ID	NONRESPONSE_ERR
2815	Recommended representation	String
2816	Related terms	Coverage error
2817		Measurement error
2818		Model assumption error
2819		Non-sampling error
2820		Over-coverage rate
2821		Processing error
2822	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (https://sdmx.org/)
2823	Other link(s)	Statistical Policy Working Paper 15: "Quality in Establishment Surveys",
2824		Office of Management and Budget, Washington D.C., July 1988, page 68
2825		(https://nces.ed.gov/FCSM/pdf/spwp15.pdf)

2826 Non-sampling error

2827	Definition	Error in sample estimates which cannot be attributed to sampling fluctuations.
2828	Context	Non-sampling errors may arise from many different sources such as defects in
2829		the sampling frame, faulty demarcation of sample units, defects in the selection
2830		of sample units, mistakes in the collection of data due to personal variations,
2831		misunderstanding, bias, negligence or dishonesty on the part of the investigator
2832		or of the interviewer, mistakes at the stage of the processing of the data, etc.
2833		Non-sampling errors may be categorised as:
2834		- Coverage errors (or frame errors) due to divergences between the target
2835		population and the frame population;
2836		- Measurement errors occurring during data collection.
2837		- Nonresponse errors caused by no data collected for a population unit or for
2838		some survey variables.
2839		- Processing errors due to errors introduced during data entry, data editing,
2840		sometimes coding and imputation.
2841		- Model assumption errors.
2842	Type	Cross-domain concept
2843	Concept ID	NONSAMPLING_ERR
2844	Recommended representation	String
2845	Related terms	Accuracy
2846		Accuracy - overall
2847		Coverage error
2848		Measurement error
2849		Over-coverage rate
2850		Sampling error



2851	Source	The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms, Yadolah Dodge (ed.), Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2003
2852		
2853	Notification	
2854	Definition	Information sent to a person or application as a result of an event in an SDMX registry.
2855		
2856	Context	The SDMX Global Registry has the ability to send a Notification message either by means of an e-mail or by an SDMX message to a URL of a service that will process the Notification. The sending of a Notification is triggered by an event in the registry that affects a structural metadata object in the registry, such as a change to a Codelist, a deletion of a Codelist, or the addition of a new Codelist.
2857		
2858		
2859		
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2861		
2862		The Notification is only created if there is one or more Subscriptions held for the object in question and it is sent only to the email addresses and URLs specified in the Subscriptions.
2863		
2864		
2865	Concept ID	NOTIFICATION
2866	Related terms	SDMX registry
2867		Subscription
2868	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2869		
2870	Observation pre-break value	
2871	Definition	Observation, at a time series break period, that was calculated using the old methodology.
2872		
2873	Context	At a time series break period, two observations may be recorded: the pre-break value produced on the basis of the old methodology and the post-break value, as measured by the new methodology. SDMX allows for a pre-break value in the case of a series break, where one would use the Observation Value to show the post-break value.
2874		
2875		
2876		
2877		
2878	Type	Cross-domain concept
2879	Concept ID	PRE_BREAK_VALUE
2880	Recommended representation	AlphaNumeric
2881	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
2882		
2883	Observation status	
2884	Definition	Information on the quality of a value or an unusual or missing value.
2885	Context	This item is normally coded and uses codes providing information about the status of a value, with respect to events such as "break", "estimated value", "forecast", "missing value", or "provisional value". In some cases, there is more than one event that may have influenced the value (e.g. a break in methodology may be accompanied with the fact that an observation is an estimate).
2886		
2887		
2888		
2889		
2890		
2891	Type	Cross-domain concept



2892	Concept ID	OBS_STATUS
2893	Recommended representation	Codelist; String
2894	Codelist ID	CL_OBS_STATUS
2895	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
2896		
2897	Other link(s)	Codelist CL_OBS_STATUS (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=3215)
2898		Possible Ways of Implementing CL_OBS_STATUS Codelist
2899		(https://sdmx.org/?page_id=4345)
2900	Observation Value	
2901	Definition	Value of a particular variable.
2902	Context	"Observation Value" is the field which holds the data.
2903	Type	Cross-domain concept
2904	Concept ID	OBS_VALUE
2905	Recommended representation	AlphaNumeric
2906	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
2907		
2908	Occupation	
2909	Definition	Kind of work done in a job as defined by the main tasks and duties performed.
2910	Context	The concept of "occupation" is defined as a set of jobs whose main tasks and
2911		duties are characterized by a high degree of similarity. Persons may be
2912		classified by occupation through their relationship to a present, past or future
2913		job. A "job" is defined as "the set of tasks and duties performed or meant to be
2914		performed by one person for a single economic unit" (19 th ICLS). The latest
2915		international standard for classification of occupations is the 2008 International
2916		Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08). The agency responsible for
2917		this topic is the International Labour Organization.
2918	Type	Cross-domain concept
2919	Concept ID	OCCUPATION
2920	Recommended representation	Codelist
2921	Codelist ID	CL_OCCUPATION
2922	Source	International Labour Organization, "International Standard Classification of
2923		Occupations (ISCO-08), Part I: Introductory and Methodological Notes"
2924		(http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco08/)
2925	Other link(s)	Codelist CL_OCCUPATION (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=3215)
2926	Organisation Unit Scheme	
2927	Definition	Maintained collection of Organisation Units.



2928	Context	In SDMX an Organisation Unit Scheme comprises a flat or hierarchical list of Organisation Units. Each maintenance agency can have multiple Organisation Unit Schemes, and may have none. The identity of the Organisation Unit is a combination of the identity of the Organisation Unit Scheme (which includes the maintenance agency) in which it resides and the identity of the Organisation Unit in that scheme.
2929		
2930		
2931		
2932		
2933		
2934		The Organisation Unit plays no direct role in support of the functionality of SDMX systems as documented in the technical standards (whereas Agency, Data Provider, and Data Consumer do play a distinct role). Therefore, this type of organisation can play any role and have any behaviour that is internal to the systems that use it.
2935		
2936		
2937		
2938		
2939	Concept ID	ORG_UNIT_SCH
2940	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2941		
2942	Ownership group	
2943	Definition	Set of organisations which collegially endorse the responsibility for the governance of an SDMX Data Structure Definition and its related artefacts.
2944		
2945	Context	The daily maintenance of the artefacts is delegated to one of the members of the ownership group, called the "maintenance agency". Proposals for changes are proposed by the maintenance agency but the decision-making body is the ownership group. There can be several distinct maintenance agencies within a given global SDMX implementation.
2946		
2947		
2948		
2949		
2950	Concept ID	OWNER_GRP
2951	Related terms	Fast-track change
2952		Maintenance agency
2953	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
2954		
2955	Ownership sector	
2956	Definition	Disaggregation of economy by public or private ownership of the economic unit
2957		
2958	Context	Refers to the legal organisation and the principal functions, behaviour and objectives of the economic unit with which a job is associated.
2959		
2960	Concept ID	ECON_OWNER
2961	Recommended representation	Codelist
2962	Codelist ID	CL_ECON_OWNER
2963	Related terms	Economic Sector
2964		Sector
2965	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (https://sdmx.org/)
2966	Periodicity: See "Frequency of observation"	



2967	Population coverage	
2968	Definition	Definition of the main types of population covered by the statistics.
2969	Context	The population coverage describes the types of population as regards their
2970		earnings, the types of education, etc, covered by the statistics whenever
2971		applicable.
2972		
2972	Type	Cross-domain concept
2973	Concept ID	COVERAGE_POP
2974	Recommended representation	Codelist; String
2975	Related terms	Coverage
2976		Geographical coverage
2977		Sector coverage
2978		Time coverage
2979	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (https://sdmx.org/)
2980	Preferred scale	
2981	Definition	Exponent in base 10 recommended for displaying the data when the data is in
2982		unit scale.
2983	Context	For example, PREFERRED_SCALE=6 indicates that observations should be
2984		displayed in millions rather than the unit scale.
2985		The main use case for this concept is to render the data in a client that
2986		consumes SDMX data (for example, as a graph generator) where it is very
2987		useful to have a default scale preference already stated by the provider. It is
2988		intended that the value may be overridden by the consumer.
2989	Type	Cross-domain concept
2990	Concept ID	PREFERRED_SCALE
2991	Recommended representation	Integer
2992	Related terms	Unit multiplier
2993	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (https://sdmx.org/)
2994	Price adjustment	
2995	Definition	Statistical technique used to remove the effects of price influences operating on
2996		a data series.
2997	Context	Various economic aggregates (e.g. GDP, investment, household consumption)
2998		are calculated so that changes in value terms can be divided up into a factor
2999		that reflects the underlying price changes and a factor which reflects the
3000		volume changes. As a result of this sub-division, one can get an idea of how
3001		these aggregates develop after adjustment for price changes. For example, in
3002		order to measure the volume growth of GDP and its components, it is therefore
3003		necessary to remove the effect of price changes from the changes in value, by
3004		keeping prices "constant" as it were.
3005	Type	Cross-domain concept
3006	Concept ID	PRICE_ADJUST
3007	Recommended representation	Codelist



3008	Codelist ID	CL_PRICE_ADJUST
3009	Related terms	Adjustment
3010		Seasonal adjustment
3011	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3012		
3013	Processing error	
3014	Definition	Error in final survey results arising from the faulty implementation of correctly planned implementation methods.
3015		
3016	Context	Sources of processing errors include all post-collection operations, as well as the printing of questionnaires. Most processing errors occur in data for individual units, although errors can also be introduced in the implementation of systems and estimates.
3017		
3018		
3019		
3020		In survey data, for example, processing errors may include transcription errors, coding errors, data entry errors and errors of arithmetic in tabulation.
3021		
3022	Type	Cross-domain concept
3023	Concept ID	PROCESSING_ERR
3024	Recommended representation	String
3025	Related terms	Coverage error
3026		Measurement error
3027		Model assumption error
3028		Non-response error
3029		Non-sampling error
3030		Over-coverage rate
3031	Source	United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, "Statistical Policy Working Paper 15: Quality in Establishment Surveys", Washington D.C., July 1988, page 79 (https://nces.ed.gov/FCSM/pdf/spwp15.pdf)
3032		
3033		
3034	Professionalism	
3035	Definition	Standard, skill and ability suitable for producing statistics of good quality.
3036	Context	To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data (United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, principle 2).
3037		
3038		
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3040		
3041		This metadata element describes the elements providing assurances that:
3042		statistics are produced on an impartial basis; elements providing assurances
3043		that the choices of sources and statistical techniques as well as decisions about
3044		dissemination are informed solely by statistical considerations; elements
3045		providing assurances that the recruitment and promotion of staff are based on
3046		relevant aptitude; elements providing assurances that the statistical entity is
3047		entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics,
3048		guidelines for staff behaviour and procedures used to make these guidelines
3049		known to staff; other practices that provide assurances of the independence,
3050		integrity, and accountability of the statistical agency.



3051	Type	Cross-domain concept
3052	Concept ID	PROF
3053	Recommended representation	String
3054	Related terms	Professionalism - code of conduct
3055		Professionalism - impartiality
3056		Professionalism - methodology
3057		Professionalism - statistical commentary
3058	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (https://sdmx.org/)
3059	Other link(s)	United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
3060		(http://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/FP-Rev2013-E.pdf)

3061 Professionalism - code of conduct

3062	Definition	Provisions for assuring the qualifications of staff and allowing staff to perform their functions without intervention motivated by non-statistical objectives.
3063		
3064	Context	This metadata element is used to describe the policies promoting the recruitment and promotion of staff based on relevant aptitude; providing guidelines for staff behaviour and procedures to make these guidelines known to staff; and prescribing other practices that provide assurances of the independence, integrity, and accountability of the statistical agency.
3065		
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3067		
3068		
3069	Type	Cross-domain concept
3070	Concept ID	PROF_COND
3071	Recommended representation	String
3072	Related terms	Professionalism
3073		Professionalism - impartiality
3074		Professionalism - methodology
3075		Professionalism - statistical commentary
3076	Source	IMF, Data Quality Assessment Framework (May 2012),
3077		(https://dsbb.imf.org/dqrs/DQAF)

3078 Professionalism - impartiality

3079	Definition	Elements providing assurances that statistics are developed, produced and disseminated in a neutral (impartial) manner, and that all users are given equal treatment.
3080		
3081		
3082	Type	Cross-domain concept
3083	Concept ID	PROF_IMP
3084	Recommended representation	String
3085	Related terms	Professionalism
3086		Professionalism - code of conduct
3087		Professionalism - methodology
3088		Professionalism - statistical commentary
3089	Source	IMF, Data Quality Assessment Framework (May 2012),
3090		(https://dsbb.imf.org/dqrs/DQAF)



3091	Professionalism - methodology	
3092	Definition	Elements providing assurances that the choices of sources and statistical
3093		techniques as well as decisions about dissemination are informed solely by
3094		statistical considerations.
3095	Type	Cross-domain concept
3096	Concept ID	PROF_METH
3097	Recommended representation	String
3098	Related terms	Professionalism
3099		Professionalism - code of conduct
3100		Professionalism - impartiality
3101		Professionalism - statistical commentary
3102	Source	IMF, Data Quality Assessment Framework (May 2012),
3103		(https://dsbb.imf.org/dqrs/DQAF)
3104	Professionalism - statistical commentary	
3105	Definition	Elements providing assurances that the statistical entity is entitled to comment
3106		on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.
3107	Type	Cross-domain concept
3108	Concept ID	PROF_STAT_COM
3109	Recommended representation	String
3110	Related terms	Professionalism
3111		Professionalism - code of conduct
3112		Professionalism - impartiality
3113		Professionalism - methodology
3114	Source	IMF, Data Quality Assessment Framework (May 2012),
3115		(https://dsbb.imf.org/dqrs/DQAF)
3116	Provision Agreement	
3117	Definition	Arrangement within which the information provider supplies data or metadata.
3118	Context	The Provision Agreement links the Data Provider to the relevant Structure
3119		Usage (e.g. Dataflow Definition or Metadataflow Definition) for which the
3120		provider supplies data or metadata. The agreement may constrain the scope of
3121		the data or metadata that can be provided.
3122	Concept ID	PROVISION_AGR
3123	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
3124		content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3125	Pull (reporting method)	
3126	Definition	Data or reference metadata reporting method that requires the provider to make
3127		the information available at an accessible web location.
3128	Context	In a SDMX registry environment the Data Provider will fulfil its data reporting
3129		requirements when the registry has accepted the registration. The URL should
3130		be checked by the registry as being valid and the registry may check that the
3131		data service or Data Set are valid.



3132	Concept ID	PULL_METHOD
3133	Related Term	Hub (dissemination architecture)
3134		Push (reporting method)
3135	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3136		
3137	Punctuality	
3138	Definition	Time lag between the actual delivery of the data and the target date when it should have been delivered.
3139		
3140	Context	Punctuality may be calculated, for instance, with reference to target dates announced in an official release calendar, laid down by regulations or previously agreed among partners.
3141		
3142		
3143	Type	Cross-domain concept
3144	Concept ID	PUNCTUALITY
3145	Recommended representation	String
3146	Source	Eurostat, "Technical Manual of the Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS)", Luxembourg, 2014
3147		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/SIMS_Manual_2014.pdf)
3148		
3149	Push (reporting method)	
3150	Definition	Data or reference metadata reporting method that requires the provider to make the information available by means of transfer such as email or other electronic method.
3151		
3152		
3153	Context	Different data collecting organisations have varying methods of implementing a push reporting method. Most of these use web technology or email.
3154		
3155	Concept ID	PUSH_METHOD
3156	Related terms	Pull (reporting method)
3157	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3158		
3159	Quality management	
3160	Definition	Systems and frameworks in place within an organisation to manage the quality of statistical products and processes.
3161		
3162	Context	This metadata element refers to the application of a formalised system that documents the structure, responsibilities and procedures put in place for satisfying users, while continuing to improve the data production and dissemination process. It also includes how well the resources meet the requirement.
3163		
3164		
3165		
3166		
3167	Type	Cross-domain concept
3168	Concept ID	QUALITY_MGMNT
3169	Recommended representation	String
3170	Related terms	Quality management - quality assessment
3171		Quality management - quality assurance
3172		Quality management - quality documentation



3173 **Source** SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 ([https://sdmx.org/wp-](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
3174 [content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf))

3175 **Quality management - quality assessment**

3176 **Definition** Overall evaluation of data quality, based on standard quality criteria.
3177 **Context** The overall assessment of data quality may include the result of a scoring or
3178 grading process for quality. Scoring may be quantitative or qualitative.
3179 **Type** Cross-domain concept
3180 **Concept ID** QUALITY_ASSMNT
3181 **Recommended representation** String
3182 **Related terms** Quality management
3183 Quality management - quality assurance
3184 Quality management - quality documentation
3185 **Source** SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 ([https://sdmx.org/wp-](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
3186 [content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf))

3187 **Quality management - quality assurance**

3188 **Definition** Guidelines focusing on quality in general and dealing with quality of statistical
3189 programmes, including measures for ensuring the efficient use of resources.
3190 **Context** This metadata element refers to all the planned and systematic activities
3191 implemented that can be demonstrated to provide confidence that the data
3192 production processes will fulfil the requirements for the statistical output. This
3193 includes the design of programmes for quality management, the description of
3194 planning process, scheduling of work, frequency of plan updates, and other
3195 organisational arrangements to support and maintain planning function.
3196 **Type** Cross-domain concept
3197 **Concept ID** QUALITY_ASSURE
3198 **Recommended representation** String
3199 **Related terms** Quality management
3200 Quality management - quality assessment
3201 Quality management - quality documentation
3202 **Source** SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 ([https://sdmx.org/wp-](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3203 [content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx))

3204 **Quality management - quality documentation**

3205 **Definition** Documentation on procedures applied for quality management and quality
3206 assessment.
3207 **Context** This metadata element is used to document the methods and standards for
3208 assessing data quality, based on standard quality criteria such as relevance,
3209 accuracy and reliability, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity,
3210 comparability, and coherence.
3211 **Type** Cross-domain concept
3212 **Concept ID** QUALITY_DOC
3213 **Recommended representation** String



3214	Related terms	Quality management
3215		Quality management - quality assessment
3216		Quality management - quality assurance
3217	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3218		
3219	Reference area	
3220	Definition	Country or geographic area to which the measured statistical phenomenon relates.
3221		
3222	Context	The concept refers to the country, geographical or political group of countries or regions within a country.
3223		
3224		The concept is subject to a variety of hierarchies, as countries comprise territorial entities that are states (as understood by international law and practice), regions and other territorial entities that are not states but for which statistical data are produced internationally on a separate and independent basis.
3225		
3226		
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3229	Type	Cross-domain concept
3230	Concept ID	REF_AREA
3231	Recommended representation	Codelist
3232	Codelist ID	CL_AREA
3233	Related terms	Counterpart reference area
3234		Geographical coverage
3235	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
3236		
3237	Other link(s)	Codelist CL_AREA (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=3215 , See under "Geographical area")
3238		
3239	Reference metadata	
3240	Definition	Metadata describing the contents and the quality of the statistical data.
3241	Context	Preferably, reference metadata should include all of the following:
3242		a) "conceptual" metadata, describing the concepts used and their practical implementation, allowing users to understand what the statistics are measuring and, thus, their fitness for use; b) "methodological" metadata, describing methods used for the generation of the data (e.g. sampling, collection methods, editing processes); c) "quality" metadata, describing the different quality dimensions of the resulting statistics (e.g. timeliness, accuracy).
3243		
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3247		
3248		Note that (a) does not define the actual structure of a Data Set in terms of concepts used, their representation, and role (Dimensions, Attributes, Measures) in a data structure. These metadata are referred to as Structural Metadata.
3249		
3250		
3251		
3252	Type	Cross-domain concept
3253	Concept ID	REF_METADATA



3254	Related terms	Concept Scheme
3255		Cross-domain concept, CDC
3256		Metadata Set
3257		Metadata Structure Definition, MSD
3258		Structural metadata
3259		Structural validation
3260	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3261		
3262	Reference period	
3263	Definition	Timespan or point in time to which the measured observation is intended to refer.
3264		
3265	Context	In many cases, the reference period and time period will be identical, but there are also cases where they are different. This can happen if data are not available for the target reference period, but are available for a time period which is judged to be sufficiently close. For example, the reference period may be a calendar year, whereas data may only be available for a fiscal year. In such cases, "reference period" should refer to the target reference period rather than the actual time period of the data. The difference between target and actual reference period can be highlighted in a free text note.
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3273	Type	Cross-domain concept
3274	Concept ID	REF_PERIOD
3275	Recommended representation	Observational Time Period
3276	Related terms	Base period
3277		Time period
3278	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009
3279		(https://sdmx.org/wpcontent/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
3280	Other link(s)	SDMX, "Guidelines on Non-Calendar Year Reporting of Data"
3281		(https://sdmx.org/?page_id=4345)
3282	Release policy	
3283	Definition	Rules for disseminating statistical data to interested parties.
3284	Context	This metadata element is used to describe the policy for release of the data to the public, how the public is informed that the data are being released, and whether the data are disseminated to all interested parties at the same time.
3285		
3286		
3287	Type	Cross-domain concept
3288	Concept ID	REL_POLICY
3289	Recommended representation	String
3290	Related terms	Release policy - release calendar
3291		Release policy - release calendar access
3292		Release policy - transparency
3293		Release policy - user access



3294	Source	Eurostat, "Technical Manual of the Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS)", Luxembourg, 2014
3295		
3296		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/SIMS_Manual_2014.pdf)
3297	Release policy - release calendar	
3298	Definition	Schedule of statistical release dates.
3299	Context	An advance release calendar is the schedule for release of data, which are publicly disseminated so as to provide prior notice of the precise release dates on which a national statistical agency, other national agency, or international organisation undertakes to release specified statistical information to the public. Such information may be provided for statistical releases in the coming week, month, quarter or year.
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3304		
3305	Type	Cross-domain concept
3306	Concept ID	REL_CAL_POLICY
3307	Recommended representation	String
3308	Related terms	Release policy
3309		Release policy - release calendar access
3310		Release policy - transparency
3311		Release policy - user access
3312	Source	Eurostat, "Technical Manual of the Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS)", Luxembourg, 2014
3313		
3314		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/SIMS_Manual_2014.pdf)
3315	Release policy - release calendar access	
3316	Definition	Description of how the release calendar can be accessed.
3317	Context	Access to the release calendar information. A hyperlink should be provided if available.
3318		
3319	Type	Cross-domain concept
3320	Concept ID	REL_CAL_ACCESS
3321	Recommended representation	String
3322	Related terms	Release policy
3323		Release policy - release calendar
3324		Release policy - transparency
3325		Release policy - user access
3326	Source	Eurostat, "Technical Manual of the Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS)", Luxembourg, 2014
3327		
3328		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/SIMS_Manual_2014.pdf)
3329	Release policy - transparency	
3330	Definition	Statement describing whether and how the release policy is disseminated to the public.
3331		
3332	Context	This statement does not describe the release policy itself.
3333	Type	Cross-domain concept
3334	Concept ID	REL_POL_TRA



3335	Recommended representation	String
3336	Related terms	Release policy
3337		Release policy - release calendar
3338		Release policy - release calendar access
3339		Release policy - user access
3340	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3341		
3342	Release policy - user access	
3343	Definition	Policy for release of the data to users, scope of dissemination (e.g. to the public, to selected users), how users are informed that the data are being released, and whether the policy determines the dissemination of statistical data to all users.
3344		
3345		
3346		
3347	Type	Cross-domain concept
3348	Concept ID	REL_POL_US_AC
3349	Recommended representation	String
3350	Related terms	Release policy
3351		Release policy - release calendar
3352		Release policy - release calendar access
3353		Release policy - transparency
3354	Source	Eurostat, "Technical Manual of the Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS)", Luxembourg, 2014
3355		
3356		(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/statmanuals/files/SIMS_Manual_2014.pdf)
3357	Relevance	
3358	Definition	Degree to which statistical information meets the real or perceived needs of clients.
3359		
3360	Context	Relevance is concerned with whether the available information sheds light on the issues that are important to users. Assessing relevance is subjective and depends upon the varying needs of users. The Agency's challenge is to weight and balance the conflicting needs of current and potential users to produce statistics that satisfy the most important needs within given resource constraints. In assessing relevance, one approach is to gauge relevance directly, by polling users about the data. Indirect evidence of relevance may be found by ascertaining where there are processes in place to determine the uses of data and the views of their users or to use the data in-house for research and other analysis. Relevance refers to the processes for monitoring the relevance and practical usefulness of existing statistics in meeting users' needs and how these processes impact the development of statistical programmes.
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3372	Type	Cross-domain concept
3373	Concept ID	RELEVANCE
3374	Recommended representation	String
3375	Related terms	Relevance - completeness
3376		Relevance - user needs
3377		Relevance - user satisfaction



3378	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
3379		
3380	Relevance - completeness	
3381	Definition	Extent to which all statistics that are needed are available.
3382	Context	The measurement of the availability of statistics normally refers to Data Sets and compares the required Data Set to the available one.
3383		
3384	Type	Cross-domain concept
3385	Concept ID	COMPLETENESS
3386	Recommended representation	String
3387	Related terms	Relevance
3388		Relevance - user needs
3389		Relevance - user satisfaction
3390	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
3391		
3392	Relevance - user needs	
3393	Definition	Description of requirements with respect to the statistical output.
3394	Context	With respect to the statistical data to be provided, the main users (e.g. official authorities, the public or others) and user needs should be stated, e.g. official authorities with the needs for policy indicators, national users, etc.
3395		
3396		
3397	Type	Cross-domain concept
3398	Concept ID	USER_NEEDS
3399	Recommended representation	String
3400	Related terms	Relevance
3401		Relevance - completeness
3402		Relevance - user satisfaction
3403	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
3404		
3405	Relevance - user satisfaction	
3406	Definition	Description of how well the disseminated statistics meet the expressed user needs.
3407		
3408	Context	In quality assurance frameworks this element indicates how the views and opinions of the users are collected. If user satisfaction surveys are conducted, the way users' views and opinions are collected should be described and the main results shown (in the form of a user satisfaction index if available); the date of the most recent user satisfaction survey should also be mentioned. Otherwise, any other indication or measure to determine user satisfaction might be used.
3409		
3410		
3411		
3412		
3413		
3414		
3415	Type	Cross-domain concept
3416	Concept ID	USER_SAT
3417	Recommended representation	String



3418	Related terms	Relevance
3419		Relevance - completeness
3420		Relevance - user needs
3421	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3422		
3423	Reporting agency	
3424	Definition	Organisation that supplies the data for a given instance of the statistics.
3425	Type	Cross-domain concept
3426	Concept ID	REP_AGENCY
3427	Recommended representation	Codelist
3428	Codelist ID	CL_ORGANISATION (used in order to use an agency-based Codelist that is also shared by other concepts; however, a different ID and separate Codelist may be suitable if the use-case of this concept is different to that of an agency-based Codelist).
3429		
3430		
3431		
3432	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
3433		
3434	Reporting Category	
3435	Definition	Component of a Reporting Taxonomy that gives structure to a report and links to data and metadata.
3436		
3437	Context	This is used to group Dataflows and Metadataflows to support data publication.
3438	Concept ID	REP_CATEGORY
3439	Related terms	Reporting Taxonomy
3440		Representation
3441	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3442		
3443	Reporting Taxonomy	
3444	Definition	Scheme which defines the composition structure of a data report where each Component can be described by an independent Dataflow Definition or Metadataflow Definition.
3445		
3446		
3447	Context	This is used to group the Reporting Categories that link to Dataflows and Metadataflows to support data publication.
3448		
3449	Concept ID	REP_TAXO
3450	Related terms	Reporting Category
3451	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3452		
3453	Representation	
3454	Definition	Allowable value or format for Component or Concept when reported.



3455	Context	The Representation can be enumerated or non-enumerated. An enumerated
3456		Representation can be a Codelist, Concept Scheme, Category Scheme,
3457		Organisation Unit Scheme, Data Provider Scheme, Data Consumer Scheme,
3458		Agency Scheme. A non-enumerated Representation is a specification of the
3459		valid content in terms of data types such as boolean, string, integer, and the
3460		time formats within the Observational Time Period hierarchy such as Standard
3461		Time Period and Time Range.
3462	Concept ID	REPRESENT
3463	Related terms	Reporting Category
3464	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (https://sdmx.org/)
3465	Other link(s)	SDMX, "SDMX Technical Notes for SDMX Version 2.1 (Revision 1.0)"
3466		(https://sdmx.org/?page_id=5008)

3467 Sampling error

3468	Definition	Part of the difference between a population value and an estimate thereof,
3469		derived from a random sample, which is due to the fact that only a subset of the
3470		population is enumerated.
3471	Context	Sampling errors are distinct from errors due to imperfect selection, bias in
3472		response or estimation, errors of observation and recording, etc.
3473		For probability sampling, the random variation due to sampling can be
3474		calculated. For non-probability sampling, random errors cannot be calculated
3475		without reference to some kind of model. The totality of sampling errors in all
3476		possible samples of the same size generates the sampling distribution of the
3477		statistic which is being used to estimate the parent value.
3478	Type	Cross-domain concept
3479	Concept ID	SAMPLING_ERR
3480	Recommended representation	String
3481	Related terms	Accuracy
3482		Accuracy - overall
3483		Non-sampling error
3484	Source	The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms, Yadolah Dodge (ed.), Oxford
3485		University Press, Oxford, 2003

3486 SDMX-CSV

3487	Definition	Comma-Separated Values (CSV) based data exchange message format
3488		designed for and therefore responding to the main use case of public data
3489		dissemination. It fully respects the RFC 4180 specification (Common Format
3490		and MIME Type for CSV Files).
3491	Context	CSV is a widely used standardised and simple format to exchange data
3492		supported by many analytical and statistical software solutions. It is thus the
3493		most appropriate for general public data dissemination purposes. But it also
3494		offers clear advantages in special use cases linked to data collection and to
3495		system integration especially when third party database solutions are involved,
3496		such as relational databases.



3497		The SDMX-CSV Data Message format supports the SDMX 2.1 Information
3498		Model and works together with the SDMX 2.1 RESTful Web Services API for
3499		data queries. The SDMX-CSV format is streamable from a supporting web
3500		service in order to limit the amount of server resources.
3501	Concept ID	SDMXCSV
3502	Related terms	SDMX-EDI
3503		SDMX-JSON
3504		SDMX-ML
3505		SDMX technical specification
3506	Source	SDMX-CSV data message specifications on GitHub (https://github.com/sdmx-
3507		twg/sdmx-csv)
3508	Other links	SDMX-CSV format specifications (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=5008)
3509		RFC 4180 specification (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4180)

3510 **SDMX-EDI**

3511	Definition	UN/EDIFACT format for exchange of SDMX-structured data and metadata for
3512		time series.
3513	Context	SDMX-EDI is a message designed for the exchange of statistical information
3514		between organisations in a platform independent manner. The SDMX-EDI
3515		format is drawn from the GESMES/TS version 3.0 implementation guide,
3516		published as a standard of the SDMX initiative.
3517		GESMES (Generic Statistical Message) is a United Nations standard
3518		(EDIFACT message) allowing partner institutions to exchange statistical multi-
3519		dimensional arrays in a generic but standardised way. GESMES/TS (TS stands
3520		for "time series" and the specification is limited to supporting time series data)
3521		is an Implementation Guide specifying the use of GESMES for time series data
3522		and related metadata, and structural metadata; it can be regarded as a profile of
3523		GESMES.
3524		In the SDMX standard the GESMES/TS profile is known as SDMX-EDI. It
3525		defines the structures of GESMES that are available for use in SDMX-EDI
3526		thus allowing partner institutions to design and to build the applications needed
3527		to "read" and "write" SDMX-EDI messages.
3528	Concept ID	SDMX_EDI
3529	Related terms	SDMX information model, SDMX-IM
3530	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
3531		content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)

3532 **SDMX Information Model, SDMX-IM**

3533	Definition	Conceptual model for defining and describing the classes, attributes, and
3534		relationships of the SDMX standard.



3535	Context	This model is represented in UML (Unified Modelling Language). Section
3536		Two of the SDMX technical standard (SDMX Information Model) describes
3537		the parts of the model that pertain to structural metadata. Additional structures
3538		that relate to Subscription (request to be notified of changes) and Notification
3539		(of the changes) are described in Section Five of the SDMX technical standard
3540		(Registry Specification).
3541		All implementation artefacts such as SDMX-ML and SDMX-EDI
3542		specifications for data and structures are derived from the SDMX Information
3543		Model and there is a close correlation between the model and these
3544		implementation artefacts. This close correlation results in the ability to build
3545		syntax and version independent software that can work at the level of the
3546		model but which support the various syntaxes and versions of the SDMX
3547		implementation artefacts.
3548	Concept ID	SDMX_IM
3549	Related terms	Component
3550		SDMX-EDI
3551		SDMX-JSON
3552		SDMX-ML
3553		SDMX technical specification
3554	Source	SDMX Technical Specifications (including the Information Model)
3555		(https://sdmx.org/?page_id=5008)
3556	Other link(s)	Clickable SDMX interface (interactive way to navigate the SDMX Information
3557		Model)
3558		(http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/display/ClickSDMX/Clickable+SDMX+
3559		Home)
3560	SDMX-JSON	
3561	Definition	JSON format for the dissemination of SDMX-structured data and metadata on
3562		the web.
3563	Context	SDMX-JSON is a data exchange format for data discovery and data
3564		visualization on the web. It conforms to JSON (JavaScript Object Notation)
3565		standard specification, and it supports the SDMX 2.1 Information Model.
3566		SDMX-JSON is compatible with the SDMX RESTful Web Services API, and
3567		it supports all features of the SDMX RESTful API for data queries. The
3568		SDMX-JSON data exchange format is documented in the SDMX-JSON Data
3569		Message specification.
3570	Concept ID	SDMX_JSON
3571	Related terms	SDMX Information model, SDMX-IM
3572	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-
3573		content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3574	Other link(s)	SDMX-JSON standard (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=5008)
3575	SDMX-ML	
3576	Definition	XML format for the exchange of SDMX-structured data and metadata.



3577	Context	SDMX-ML (SDMX markup language) is an XML implementation of the
3578		SDMX Information Model. In addition to supporting the collection and
3579		dissemination of statistical multi-dimensional arrays in a generic but
3580		standardised way, the SDMX-ML supports constructs that aid data validation,
3581		data discovery, mapping (of Data Sets) reference metadata, and process.
3582		The markup language uses the XML syntax and the allowable markup is
3583		specified and documented in Section 3 of the SDMX technical standards
3584		(Schema and Documentation).
3585	Concept ID	SDMX_ML
3586	Related terms	SDMX information model, SDMX-IM
3587		SDMX registry interface
3588	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3589		

SDMX Registry

3591	Definition	Repository for structural metadata and registered Data Sources whose
3592		interfaces and behaviour comply with the SDMX technical standards.
3593	Context	The functionality and behaviour of a repository for structural metadata is
3594		specified as part of the SDMX standard. In order for this repository to be
3595		compliant with the SDMX specification it must support the ability to accept for
3596		submission SDMX structural and Data Source metadata and the ability to
3597		accept an SDMX-compliant query for the metadata. An SDMX Registry is
3598		provided as a web service and the technical mechanisms used for the
3599		submission and query are specified in the SDMX Registry Specification and
3600		the SDMX Web Services Guidelines. It is not obligatory for an SDMX-
3601		compliant registry to support all of the SDMX structural metadata nor all of the
3602		varieties of methods of query and response specified in the SDMX Registry
3603		Specification and SDMX Web Services Guidelines. However, in order to be
3604		SDMX-compliant an SDMX Registry must comply with the SDMX Registry
3605		Specification and the SDMX Web Services Guidelines.
3606	Concept ID	SDMX_REG
3607	Related terms	Notification
3608		SDMX registry interface
3609	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3610		

SDMX Registry Interface (in the context of registry)

3612	Definition	SDMX-ML specification of the allowable constructs that an SDMX registry
3613		must consume or output in its response.
3614	Context	The SDMX Registry must comply with the Registry Interface API and web
3615		services specification for query. An SDMX Registry is not obliged to
3616		implement all of the APIs.
3617	Concept ID	SDMX_REG_INTERFACE
3618	Related terms	SDMX-ML
3619		SDMX Registry



3620	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3621		
3622	SDMX Technical Specification	
3623	Definition	Set of standards enabling interoperable implementations within and between
3624		systems concerned with the exchange, reporting and dissemination of statistical
3625		data and related metadata.
3626	Context	The Information Model at the core of this International Standard has been
3627		developed to support statistics as collected and used by governmental and
3628		supra-national statistical organisations, and this model is also applicable to
3629		other organisational contexts involving statistical data and related metadata.
3630		This set of standards comprises a number of specifications covering the
3631		Information Model, various syntax implementations of the model, metadata
3632		registry for storage, query, and retrieval, and web services for both data and
3633		structural metadata.
3634	Concept ID	SDMX_TECH_SPEC
3635	Related terms	SDMX information model, SDMX-IM
3636	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3637		
3638	Seasonal adjustment	
3639	Definition	Statistical technique used to remove the effects of seasonal and calendar
3640		influences operating on a data series.
3641	Context	Seasonal adjustment removes the effects of events that follow a more or less
3642		regular pattern each year. These adjustments make it easier to observe the
3643		cyclical and other non-seasonal movements in a data series.
3644	Type	Cross-domain concept
3645	Concept ID	SEASONAL_ADJUST
3646	Recommended representation	Codelist
3647	Codelist ID	CL_SEASONAL_ADJUST
3648	Related terms	Adjustment
3649		Price adjustment
3650	Source	Australian Bureau of Statistics, "An Analytical Framework for Price Indexes in
3651		Australia: Glossary and References", Canberra, 1997
3652		(http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/bb8db737e2af84b8ca2571780015701e/ff4de83064a2e425ca25697e0018fd44!OpenDocument)
3653		
3654	Other link(s)	Codelist CL_SEASONAL_ADJUST (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=3215)
3655		U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Online glossary, last consulted February 2014
3656		(http://www.bls.gov/bls/glossary.htm)
3657	Sector	
3658	Definition	General term used to describe a group of establishments engaged in similar
3659		kinds of economic activity.



3660	Context	A sector can be a subgroup of an economic activity - as in "coal mining sector" - or a group of economic activities - as in "service sector" - or a cross-section of a group of economic activities - as in "informal sector".
3661		
3662		
3663		"Sector" is also a specific term used in the 1993 United Nations System of
3664		National Accounts to denote one of the five mutually exclusive institutional
3665		sectors that group together institutional units on the basis of their principal
3666		functions, behaviour and objectives, namely: nonfinancial corporations,
3667		financial corporations, general government, non-profit institutions serving
3668		households (NPISHs) and households.
3669	Concept ID	SECTOR
3670	Related terms	Economic activity
3671		Economic sector
3672		Institutional sector
3673	Recommended representation	Codelist; String
3674	Source	International Monetary Fund (IMF), "Revised Manual for the PPI - Glossary",
3675		Washington DC (http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/tegppi/index.htm) (last
3676		consulted on 26 June 2018)
3677	Sector coverage	
3678	Definition	Economic or other sectors covered by the statistics.
3679	Context	This metadata element lists groups and subgroups of related activities or
3680		populations covered by the data set produced. These sectors can be institutional
3681		sectors, economic or other sectors (e.g. local government, agriculture, forestry,
3682		or business services).
3683	Type	Cross-domain concept
3684	Concept ID	COVERAGE_SECTOR
3685	Recommended representation	String; Codelist
3686	Codelist ID	CL_COVERAGE_SECTOR
3687	Related terms	Coverage
3688		Geographical coverage
3689		Population coverage
3690		Sector
3691		Time coverage
3692	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (https://sdmx.org/)
3693	Series	
3694	Definition	A set of data observations disambiguated by the values of a single dimension,
3695		usually time.
3696	Context	Series are an ordered sequence of qualitative or quantitative data samples or
3697		observations used to predict or demonstrate trends through time and space. The
3698		series can be classified by the criteria used to arranged them: time (historical or
3699		chronological), geolocation (spatial or geographical), occurrence (condition or
3700		frequency).



3701		Time series is a basic building-block of many datasets. It groups data that share
3702		the same dimension values except for the time dimension, allowing users to see
3703		changes in data over time, holding all other dimensions constant. Series is the
3704		generic concept, of which time series is the most common example. A series
3705		can be disambiguated by any single dimension, as long as the values for other
3706		dimensions do not change.
3707	Concept ID	SERIES
3708	Related terms	Break reason
3709		Series key
3710	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (https://sdmx.org/)
3711	Series Key	
3712	Definition	Cross product of values of Dimensions, where either the cross product or the
3713		cross product combined with a time value, identifies uniquely an observation.
3714	Context	Most Series Keys are combined with a time value in a Data Set in order to
3715		identify uniquely an observation. There may be particular Series Keys that do
3716		not require a time value in order to achieve this, so the "Time Dimension" is
3717		not obligatory in an SDMX Data Structure Definition. In an SDMX Data Set
3718		there must be a value for all of the Dimensions specified in the Data Structure
3719		Definition when reporting data for a Series Key.
3720		The combination of the semantic of the names of the concepts used by the
3721		Dimension (excluding time) describes a Series Key. Unless the Data Structure
3722		Definition contains multiple measures this semantic is often the semantic of the
3723		observation.
3724	Concept ID	SERIES_KEY
3725	Related terms	Dimension
3726		Sibling group
3727	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3728		
3729	Sex	
3730	Definition	State of being male or female.
3731	Context	This concept is applied if data need to be categorised by sex. The concept is in
3732		general coded, i.e. represented through a Codelist. It applies not only to human
3733		beings but also to animals and other living organisms.
3734	Type	Cross-domain concept
3735	Concept ID	SEX
3736	Recommended representation	Codelist
3737	Codelist ID	CL_SEX
3738	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3739		
3740	Other link(s)	Codelist CL_SEX (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=3215)



3741	Sibling group	
3742	Definition	Set of time series whose Keys differ only in the value taken by the frequency
3743		Dimension.
3744	Context	Originally from SDMX-EDI, a sibling group is uniquely identified by a Data
3745		Set identifier combined with the sibling group key.
3746	Concept ID	SIBLING_GR
3747	Related terms	Series Key
3748	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (https://sdmx.org/)
3749	Source data type	
3750	Definition	Characteristics and components of the raw statistical data used for compiling
3751		statistical aggregates.
3752	Context	This metadata element is used to indicate whether the Data Set is based on a
3753		survey, on administrative Data Sources, on a mix of multiple Data Sources or
3754		on data from other statistical activities. If sample surveys are used, some
3755		sample characteristics should also be given (e.g. population size, gross and net
3756		sample size, type of sampling design, reporting domain etc.). If administrative
3757		registers are used, the description of registers should be given (source, primary
3758		purpose, etc.).
3759	Type	Cross-domain concept
3760	Concept ID	SOURCE_TYPE
3761	Recommended representation	String
3762	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3763		
3764	Statistical Classification	
3765	Definition	Set of categories (in the Generic Statistical Information Model sense) which
3766		may be assigned to one or more variables registered in statistical surveys or
3767		administrative files, and used in the production and dissemination of statistics.
3768	Context	The categories at each level of the classification structure must be mutually
3769		exclusive and jointly exhaustive of all objects/units in the population of
3770		interest. They are defined with reference to one or more characteristics of a
3771		particular population of units of observation. A statistical classification may
3772		have a flat, linear structure or may be hierarchically structured, such that all
3773		categories at lower levels are sub-categories of categories at the next level up.
3774	Type	Cross-domain concept
3775	Concept ID	STAT_CLASSIFICATION
3776	Recommended representation	Codelist; String
3777	Related terms	Classification system



3778 **Source** United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), "Generic
3779 Statistical Information Model (GSIM)", Statistical Classification Model v1.1
3780 (2013)
3781 ([https://statswiki.unece.org/display/gsim/Generic+Statistical+Information+Mo](https://statswiki.unece.org/display/gsim/Generic+Statistical+Information+Model)
3782 [del](https://statswiki.unece.org/display/gsim/Generic+Statistical+Information+Model))

3783 **Statistical concepts and definitions**

3784 **Definition** Definitions and descriptions of the main variables provided.
3785 **Context** This metadata element is used to define and describe the types of variables
3786 provided (raw figures, annual growth rates, index, flow or stock data, etc.)
3787 referring to internationally accepted statistical standards, guidelines, or good
3788 practices on which the concepts and definitions that are used for compiling the
3789 statistics are based. Discrepancies should be documented.
3790 **Type** Cross-domain concept
3791 **Concept ID** STAT_CONC_DEF
3792 **Recommended representation** String
3793 **Source** SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 ([https://sdmx.org/wp-](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3794 [content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx))

3795 **Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange, SDMX**

3796 **Definition** Technical standard and content-oriented guidelines for the exchange and
3797 sharing of statistical information between organisations.
3798 **Context** SDMX is an ISO standard designed to describe statistical data and metadata,
3799 normalise their exchange, and improve their efficient sharing across
3800 organisations. The SDMX initiative is sponsored by seven international
3801 organisations (Bank of International Settlements, European Central Bank,
3802 Eurostat, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-
3803 operation and Development, United Nations Statistical Division and World
3804 Bank) to facilitate the exchange of statistical data and metadata using
3805 information technologies. This standard provides an integrated approach to
3806 facilitating statistical data and metadata exchange, enabling interoperable
3807 implementations within and between systems concerned with the exchange,
3808 reporting and dissemination of statistical data and their related meta-
3809 information. It is not just a format for data exchange: it includes a set of
3810 technical standards and content-oriented guidelines, and is supported by an IT
3811 architecture and tools to be used for the efficient exchange and sharing of
3812 statistical data and metadata. Taken together, those elements may be used to
3813 support improved business processes for any statistical organisation.
3814 **Concept ID** SDMX
3815 **Source** SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 ([https://sdmx.org/wp-](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3816 [content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx))

3817 **Statistical domain:** See "Statistical subject-matter domain"



3818	Statistical indicator	
3819	Definition	Data element that represents statistical data for a set of characteristics, one of
3820		which allows for meaningful comparisons of the data.
3821	Context	An aggregation such as the number of accidents, total income or female
3822		members of parliament, are not in themselves indicators for comparison across
3823		countries, as they are not comparable between populations. However, if a
3824		transformation is applied to make the data comparable, e.g. number of
3825		accidents per thousand of population, average income, or female members of
3826		parliament as a percentage of the total, the result meets the criteria for an
3827		indicator.
3828		Indicators can be used to reveal relative positions and/or show positive or
3829		negative change.
3830		In an SDMX data modelling exercise, the modeller may typically decompose
3831		existing statistical indicators (say, from an existing exchange framework) into
3832		standard, normalised concepts such as Unit of Measure and other
3833		characteristics. An example is to take an indicator of <i>Average weekly wage</i>
3834		<i>rate</i> , and decompose it into the following concepts including Measure and its
3835		ancillary concepts:
3836		• Measure: Wage rate;
3837		• Unit of Measure: Currency per person;
3838		• Aggregation operation: Mean;
3839		• Indicator reference periodicity: Weekly.
3840		The terms "Measure" and "Statistical indicator" have often been used
3841		interchangeably, therefore the existing uses of the terms may differ from the
3842		definitions described here.
3843	Concept ID	INDICATOR
3844	Related Terms	Measure
3845	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (https://sdmx.org/)
3846	Statistical population	
3847	Definition	Total membership or population or "universe" of a defined class of people,
3848		objects or events.
3849	Context	There are two types of population: target population and survey population. A
3850		"target population" is the population outlined in the survey objects about which
3851		information is to be sought and a "survey population" is the population from
3852		which information is obtained in a survey. The target population is also known
3853		as the scope of the survey and the survey population as the coverage of the
3854		survey. For administrative Data Sources, the corresponding populations are the
3855		"target population", as defined by the relevant legislation and regulations, and
3856		the actual "client population".
3857	Type	Cross-domain concept
3858	Concept ID	STAT_POP
3859	Recommended representation	String



3860 **Source** United Nations Glossary of Classification Terms; prepared by the Expert
3861 Group on International Economic and Social Classifications, unpublished on
3862 paper

3863 **Statistical subject-matter domain**

3864 **Definition** Statistical activity that has common characteristics with respect to concepts and
3865 methodologies for data collection, manipulation and transformation.

3866 **Context** Within SDMX, the list of statistical subject-matter domains (aligned to the
3867 Classification of International Statistical Activities maintained by the
3868 Conference of European Statisticians of the United Nations Economic
3869 Commission for Europe, UNECE) is a standard reference list against which the
3870 categorisation schemes of various participants in exchange arrangements can
3871 be mapped to facilitate data and metadata exchange. This allows the
3872 identification of subject-matter domain groups involved in the development of
3873 guidelines and recommendations relevant to one or more statistical domains.
3874 Each of these groups could define domain-specific Data Structure Definitions,
3875 Concepts, etc.

3876 **Concept ID** STAT_SUBJECT_MATTER

3877 **Related terms** Content-Oriented Guidelines, COG

3878 **Source** SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 ([https://sdmx.org/wp-](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
3879 [content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf))

3880 **Other link(s)** List of subject-matter domains
3881 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/03_sdmx_cog_annex_3_smd_2009.pdf)

3882 **Statistical unit**

3883 **Definition** Entity for which information is sought and for which statistics are ultimately
3884 compiled.

3885 **Context** The statistical unit is the object of a statistical survey and the bearer of
3886 statistical characteristics.

3887 Statistical units can also be categorised into basic statistical units, i.e. those for
3888 which data are collected (also known as observation units), and derived
3889 statistical units, i.e. those which are constructed during the statistical
3890 production process (also known as analytical units). A basic statistical unit is
3891 the most detailed level to which the obtained characteristics can be attached.

3892 Statistical units for economic statistics comprise the enterprise, enterprise
3893 group, kind-of-activity unit (KAU), local unit, establishment, homogeneous
3894 unit of production, etc. In other statistical domains, statistical units can include
3895 persons, households, geographical areas, events etc.

3896 **Type** Cross-domain concept

3897 **Concept ID** STAT_UNIT

3898 **Recommended representation** String

3899 **Source** SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 ([https://sdmx.org/wp-](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3900 [content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx](https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx))

3901	Statistical variable	
3902	Definition	Concept used as a characteristic of a unit being observed that may assume more
3903		than one of a set of values to which a numerical measure or a category from a
3904		classification can be assigned.
3905	Context	The term "variable" is meant here in the mathematical sense, i.e. a quantity
3906		which may take any one of specified set of values. It is convenient to apply the
3907		same word to denote non-measurable characteristics, e.g., "sex" is a variable in
3908		this sense since any human individual may take one of two "values", male or
3909		female.
3910	Concept ID	VARIABLE
3911	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (https://sdmx.org/)
3912	Status in employment	
3913	Definition	Type of explicit or implicit contract of employment which an employed person
3914		has in their job.
3915	Context	Status in employment is a key characteristic of the job held by an employed
3916		person. It is established based on the type of authority that the employed person
3917		is able to exercise in relation to the work performed and the type of economic
3918		risk to which the employed person is exposed.
3919	Type	Cross-domain concept
3920	Concept ID	EMPLOYMENT_STATUS
3921	Recommended representation	Codelist
3922	Codelist ID	CL_EMPLOYMENT_STATUS
3923	Related terms	Job
3924	Source	International Labour Organization (ILO), "Resolution concerning the
3925		International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93)", adopted by
3926		the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in January
3927		1993 (http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-
3928		guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-
3929		statisticians/WCMS_087562/lang--en/index.htm)
3930	Status of worker	
3931	Definition	Nature of the relationship between a worker and the economic unit in which or
3932		for which the work is performed.
3933	Context	Status of worker is a key characteristic of the job or work activity performed by
3934		a person in an economic unit. It is established based on the type of authority
3935		that the worker is able to exercise in relation to the work performed and the
3936		type of economic risk to which the worker is exposed. The classification of
3937		status of worker applies to all forms of work including own-use production
3938		work, employment, volunteer work, unpaid trainee work and other forms of
3939		work.
3940	Type	Cross-domain concept
3941	Concept ID	WORKER_STATUS
3942	Recommended representation	Codelist



3943	Codelist ID	CL_WORKER_STATUS
3944	Related terms	Job
3945		Status in employment
3946	Source	International Labour Organization (ILO), "Revised draft resolution concerning statistics on work relationships" (http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/meetings-and-events/international-conference-of-labour-statisticians/20/preparatory-meetings/WCMS_619086/lang--en/index.htm)
3947		
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3950	Structural metadata	
3951	Definition	Metadata that identify and describe data and reference metadata.
3952	Context	Structural metadata are needed to identify, use, and process data matrixes and data cubes, e.g. names of columns or Dimensions of statistical cubes. Structural metadata must be associated with the statistical data and reference metadata, otherwise it becomes impossible to identify, retrieve and navigate the data or reference metadata.
3953		
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3957		In SDMX structural metadata are not limited to describing the structure of data and reference metadata. The structural metadata in SDMX include many of the other constructs to be found in the SDMX Information Model including data discovery, data and metadata Constraints (used for both data validation and data discovery), data and structure mapping, data and metadata reporting, statistical processes.
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3963	Type	Cross-domain concept
3964	Concept ID	STRUCT_META
3965	Related terms	Cross-domain concept, CDC
3966		Reference metadata
3967		Structural validation
3968	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3969		
3970	Structural validation	
3971	Definition	Process to determine the validity of data and reference metadata using structural metadata.
3972		
3973	Context	In part the validation can be performed by processes that check the syntax of the data for conformance with the standard, for example a process for validating an XML instance (e.g. an SDMX Data Set) against the XML schema that defines the allowable structure and content of the instance.
3974		
3975		
3976		
3977		In SDMX the structural metadata contain additional metadata that can be used for validation but which cannot be expressed in an XML schema. Examples of these additional metadata include Constraints and Data Providers. The Constraint is used to specify the codes that are contained in a Codelist and which are valid for the type (sub set) of data that are to be expressed in Data Set in given context. The Data Provider specifies which type of data is expected or allowed to be reported or disseminated by a specific individual or organisation.
3978		
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3984		
3985	Concept ID	STRUCT_VALIDATION



3986	Related terms	Reference metadata
3987		Structural metadata
3988	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
3989		
3990	Structure Set	
3991	Definition	Maintainable collection of Structure Maps that link Components together in a
3992		source/target relationship where there is a semantic equivalence between the
3993		source and the target Components.
3994	Context	The Structure Set can contain maps between two Item Schemes of the same
3995		type: Codelist, Concept Scheme, Organisation Unit Scheme, Data Provider
3996		Scheme, Data Consumer Scheme. The Structure Set can also contain a map
3997		between two Data Structures i.e. map of the Dimensions and Attributes and
3998		corresponding code values where these are also mapped.
3999		A typical use of Structure Sets is to provide mappings between an SDMX data
4000		structure used in an internal system with an SDMX structure of an external
4001		dataset when imported to or exported from the internal system.
4002	Concept ID	STRUCT_SET
4003	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
4004		
4005	Subscription	
4006	Definition	Indication that a person or application is to be notified when a predefined event
4007		occurs in an SDMX registry.
4008	Context	The SDMX Global Registry has a facility that enables a user to subscribe to
4009		events in the registry such as a change to a Codelist, a deletion of a Codelist, or
4010		the addition of a new Codelist.
4011		When such an event takes place the registry will send an SDMX Notification
4012		message to the email or URL address in the Subscription.
4013	Concept ID	SUBSCRIPT
4014	Related terms	Notification
4015	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
4016		
4017	Time coverage	
4018	Definition	Period of time for which data are provided.
4019	Context	This metadata element describes the time period(s) covered by the data set. The
4020		time period covered can be indicated as a time interval, e.g. "1985 to 2006" for
4021		annual time series data, or as several intervals or values of time.
4022	Type	Cross-domain concept
4023	Concept ID	COVERAGE_TIME
4024	Recommended representation	Codelist; String
4025	Codelist ID	CL_COVERAGE_TIME



4026	Related terms	Coverage
4027		Geographical coverage
4028		Population coverage
4029		Sector coverage
4030		Time coverage
4031	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
4032		
4033	Time format	
4034	Definition	Technical format for the representation of time.
4035	Context	The technical time format and its related Codelist are part of the technical standards for SDMX-EDI and SDMX-XML.
4036		
4037		In version 2.0 of SDMX there is a recommendation to use the time format attribute to give additional information on the way time is represented in the message. Following an appraisal of its usefulness this is no longer required.
4038		
4039		However, it is still possible, if required, to include the time format attribute in SDMX-ML.
4040		
4041		
4042	Type	Cross-domain concept
4043	Concept ID	TIME_FORMAT
4044	Recommended representation	Codelist
4045	Codelist ID	CL_TIME_FORMAT
4046	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
4047		
4048	Other link(s)	Codelist CL_TIME_FORMAT (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=3215)
4049	Timeliness	
4050	Definition	Length of time between data availability and the event or phenomenon they describe.
4051		
4052	Context	Timeliness refers to the speed of data availability, whether for dissemination or for further processing, and it is measured with respect to the time lag between the end of the reference period and the release of data. Timeliness is a crucial element of data quality: adequate timeliness corresponds to a situation where policy-makers can take informed decisions in time for achieving the targeted results. In quality assessment, timeliness is often associated with punctuality, which refers to the time lag between the release date of data and the target date announced in some official release calendar.
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4060	Type	Cross-domain concept
4061	Concept ID	TIMELINESS
4062	Recommended representation	String
4063	Related terms	Time lag
4064		Timeliness - source data
4065	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
4066		



4067	Timeliness - source data	
4068	Definition	Time between the end of a reference period and the actual receipt of the data by the compiling agency.
4069		
4070	Context	Compared to the parent concept - timeliness - this concept only covers the time period between the end of the reference period and the receipt of the data by the data compiling agency. This time period is determined by factors such as delays reflecting the institutional arrangements for data transmission.
4071		
4072		
4073		
4074	Type	Cross-domain concept
4075	Concept ID	TIME_SOURCE
4076	Recommended representation	String
4077	Related terms	Timeliness
4078	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
4079		
4080	Time period	
4081	Definition	Timespan or point in time to which the observation actually refers.
4082	Context	The observation corresponds to a specific point in time (e.g. a single day) or a period (e.g. a month, a fiscal year, or a calendar year). This is used as a time stamp and is of particular importance for time series data. In cases where the actual time period of the data differs from the target reference period, "time period" refers to the actual period.
4083		
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4086		
4087	Type	Cross-domain concept
4088	Concept ID	TIME_PERIOD
4089	Recommended representation	Observational Time Period
4090	Related terms	Reference period
4091		Time period - collection
4092	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
4093		
4094	Other link(s)	SDMX, "Guidelines on Non-Calendar Year Reporting of Data" (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=4345)
4095		
4096	Time period - collection	
4097	Definition	Segment(s) of the time period for which the observations have been collected (such as middle, average or end of period) for the target reference period.
4098		
4099	Context	This is not a stand-alone concept; it is related to the concept TIME_PERIOD which it further specifies (e.g. TIME_PERIOD "Monthly" and TIME_PER_COLLECT "End of period").
4100		
4101		
4102		This concept is crucial in case of time period transformations.
4103	Type	Cross-domain concept
4104	Concept ID	TIME_PER_COLLECT
4105	Recommended representation	Codelist
4106	Codelist ID	CL_TIME_PER_COLLECT
4107	Related terms	Time period



4108	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (https://sdmx.org/)
4109	Other link(s)	Codelist CL_TIME_PER_COLLECT (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=3215)
4110	Time series: See "Series"	
4111	Time transformation	
4112	Definition	Time-related operation performed on a time series, solely involving observations of that time series.
4113		
4114	Context	Examples of such time transformations are growth rates, cumulative sums over N periods and moving averages.
4115		
4116		Operations on time series not entailing a "time" component (e.g. ratios) are not to be considered as time transformations.
4117		
4118		Two methods are proposed for coding a time transformation: a) a normalised approach based on two cross-domain concepts: Time transformation type (ID TIMETRANS_TYPE) and time transformation period (ID TIMETRANS_PER); b) a denormalised, compound concept approach in case of e.g. mixed frequencies or complex transformations. These approaches are explained in detail in the "Guidelines on coding time transformations in SDMX".
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4125	Type	Cross-domain concept
4126	Concept ID	TRANSFORMATION, TIMETRANS_TYPE, TIMETRANS_PER
4127	Recommended representation	CL_TRANSFORMATION and CL_TIMETRANS_TYPE:
4128		Codelist, CL_TIMETRANS_PER: Integer
4129	Codelist ID	CL_TRANSFORMATION, CL_TIMETRANS_TYPE,
4130		CL_TIMETRANS_PER
4131	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (https://sdmx.org/)
4132	Other link(s)	SDMX, "Guidelines on coding time transformations in SDMX" (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=4345)
4133		
4134	Title	
4135	Definition	Textual label used to refer to a statistical object.
4136	Context	"Title" may be used as a semantic name describing a statistical object.
4137		In SDMX, a title can be referred, for example, to a time series as a "time series title", or to an Observation as an "observation title". This Concept may be used several times in a Data Structure Definition (DSD) by suffixing the ID corresponding to the attachment level, e.g. TITLE_TS (series level), or TITLE_OBS (observation level).
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4142	Type	Cross-domain concept
4143	Concept ID	TITLE
4144	Recommended representation	String
4145	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
4146		



4147	Title complement	
4148	Definition	Detailed textual label used to refer to a statistical object.
4149	Context	"Title complement" is an additional name to "Title" describing a statistical object.
4150		
4151		In SDMX, a title complement can be referred, for example, to a time series as a
4152		"time series title complement", or to an Observation as an "observation title
4153		complement". This concept may be used several times in a DSD by suffixing
4154		the ID corresponding to the attachment level, e.g. TITLE_COMPL_TS (series
4155		level), or TITLE_COMPL_OBS (observation level).
4156	Type	Cross-domain concept
4157	Concept ID	TITLE_COMPL
4158	Recommended representation	String
4159	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 2.0", October 2018 (https://sdmx.org/)
4160	Unit: See "Statistical unit"	
4161	Unit multiplier	
4162	Definition	Exponent in base 10 used for calculating the actual value in the unit of
4163		measure.
4164	Context	For example, UNIT_MULT=6 indicates that observations are in millions.
4165		In some databases, it is referred to as scale, magnitude or power.
4166	Type	Cross-domain concept
4167	Concept ID	UNIT_MULT
4168	Recommended representation	Integer; Codelist
4169	Codelist ID	CL_UNIT_MULT
4170	Related terms	Preferred scale
4171	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
4172		
4173	Other link(s)	Codelist CL_UNIT_MULT (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=3215)
4174	Unit of measure	
4175	Definition	Unit in which the data values are expressed.
4176	Context	The unit of measure is a quantity or increment by which something is counted
4177		or described, such as kg, mm, °C, °F, monetary units such as Euro or US
4178		dollar, simple number counts or index numbers. The unit of measure in
4179		connection with the unit multiplier, provides the level of detail for the value of
4180		the variable.
4181		For data messages, the concept is usually represented by codes. For metadata
4182		messages the concept is usually represented by free text.
4183	Type	Cross-domain concept
4184	Concept ID	UNIT_MEASURE
4185	Recommended representation	Codelist



4186	Codelist ID	CL_UNIT_MEASURE
4187	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
4188		
4189	Usage status	
4190	Definition	Indication of the dependency of the presence of a data or metadata attribute when reported in a Data or Metadata Set.
4191		
4192	Context	Allowed values are mandatory or conditional. Note that in an incremental update a set of data or metadata may omit mandatory attributes.
4193		
4194	Concept ID	USAGE_STATUS
4195	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
4196		
4197	Validation and Transformation Language, VTL	
4198	Definition	Statistics-oriented language and information model used to express logical validation rules and transformations on data, whether described as a dimensional table or as unit-record data.
4199		
4200		
4201	Context	This logical formalisation of validation and transformation rules can be implemented in several programming languages for execution (SAS, R, Java, SQL, etc.), but will provide a "neutral" expression of the processing taking place.
4202		
4203		
4204		
4205	Concept ID	VTL
4206	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
4207		
4208	Other link(s)	Validation and Transformation Language (VTL), version 2.0 (July 2018) (https://sdmx.org/?page_id=5096)
4209		
4210	Valuation	
4211	Definition	Definition of the price per unit, for goods and services flows and asset stocks.
4212	Context	Standard national accounts valuations include the basic price (what the seller receives) and the purchaser's price (what the purchaser pays). The purchaser's price is the basic price, plus taxes less subsidies on products, plus invoiced transportation and insurance services, plus distribution margin. Other valuation bases may be used in other contexts. International trade in goods considers the free on board (fob) price and cost-insurance-freight price, among others.
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4218		The Concept refers to valuation rules used for recording flows and stocks, including how consistent the practices used are with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.
4219		
4220		
4221	Type	Cross-domain concept
4222	Concept ID	VALUATION
4223	Recommended representation	Codelist; String
4224	Codelist ID	CL_VALUATION
4225	Source	SDMX, "Metadata Common Vocabulary", 2009 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf)
4226		



4227	Variable: See "Statistical variable"	
4228	Version	
4229	Definition	Construct that enables a system to distinguish between one state of an object
4230		and another where the contents of the object have changed.
4231	Context	In SDMX this construct is a part of the unique identification of the object if it
4232		is of the type "VersionableArtefact".
4233	Concept ID	VERSION
4234	Related terms	Versionable Artefact
4235	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
4236		
4237	Other link(s)	SDMX, "Guidelines on the Versioning of SDMX Artefacts"
4238		(https://sdmx.org/?page_id=4345)
4239	Versionable Artefact	
4240	Definition	Construct that contains structures capable of providing a version to an object.
4241	Context	The version is mandatory and other attributes (such as "to" and "from" validity
4242		dates) are optional. Versionable Artefacts inherit the capability of having
4243		names, identity and Annotations.
4244	Concept ID	VERSIONABLE_ART
4245	Related terms	Annotable Artefact
4246		Artefact
4247		Identifiable Artefact
4248		Maintainable Artefact
4249		Nameable Artefact
4250		Version
4251	Source	SDMX, "SDMX Glossary Version 1.0", February 2016 (https://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/SDMX_Glossary_Version_1_0_February_2016.docx)
4252		
4253	Vis-a-vis area: See "Counterpart reference area"	

ANNEX: List of Cross-Domain Concepts and their Associated Codelists (if any)

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