

Metadata

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Reference metadata/ Structural metadata

- *Reference metadata = explanatory metadata*: describe the contents and the quality of the statistical data from a semantic point of view. This information is associated to the data series published.
- *Structural metadata*: are used to identify, formally describe or retrieve statistical data, such as dimension names, variable names, keywords for finding data etc. For example, structural metadata refer to the titles of the variables and dimensions of statistical datasets, code lists, time dimensions, classifications used, etc.



The Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS)

Concept Name	Concept Name	Concept Name
1 Contact	7 Confidentiality	15 Timeliness and punctuality
1.1 Contact organisation	7.1 Confidentiality - policy	15.1 Timeliness
1.2 Contact organisation unit	7.2 Confidentiality - data treatment	15.2 Punctuality
1.3 Contact name	8 Release policy	16 Comparability
1.4 Contact person function	8.1 Release calendar	16.1 Comparability - geographical
1.5 Contact mail address	8.2 Release calendar access	16.2 Comparability - over time
1.6 Contact email address	8.3 User access	17 Coherence
1.7 Contact phone number	9 Frequency of dissemination	17.1 Coherence - cross domain
1.8 Contact fax number	10 Dissemination format	17.2 Coherence - internal
2 Metadata update	10.1 Free release	18 Cost and burden
2.1 Metadata test certified	10.2 Publications	19 Data revision
2.2 Metadata test posted	10.3 On-line database	19.1 Data revision - policy
2.3 Metadata test update	10.4 Inter-data access	19.2 Data revision - practice
3 Statistical presentation	10.5 Other	20 Statistical processing
3.1 Data description	11 Accessibility of documentation	20.1 Source data
3.2 Classification system	11.1 Documentation in methodology	20.2 Frequency of data collection
3.3 Sector coverage	12 Quality management	20.3 Data collection
3.4 Statistical concepts and definitions	12.1 Quality assurance	20.4 Data validation
3.5 Statistical unit	12.2 Quality assessment	20.5 Data compilation
3.6 Statistical population	13 Relevance	20.6 Adjustment
3.7 Reference area	13.1 Relevance	21 Comment
3.8 Time average	13.2 Consistency	
3.9 Base period	13.3 User satisfaction	
4 Unit of measure	14 Accuracy and reliability	
5 Reference period	14.1 Overall accuracy	
6 Institutional mandate	14.2 Sampling error	
6.1 Legal acts and other agreements	14.3 Non-sampling error	
6.2 Data sharing		



The ESS Standard for Quality Reports Structure (ESQRS)

Concepts	Concepts	Concepts
I Contact	V.1.4 Processing error	VIII Comparability
I.1 Contact organisation	V.3.4.1 Imputation - rate	VIII.1 Comparability - geographical
I.2 Contact organisation unit	V.3.4.2 Creation units - proportion	VIII.1.1 Asymmetry for minor flows statistics - coefficient
I.3 Contact name	V.3.5 Model assumption error	VIII.2 Comparability - over time
I.4 Contact person function	V.3.6 Data revision	VIII.2.1 Length of comparable time series
I.5 Contact mail address	V.3.6.1 Data revision - policy	VIII.3 Comparability - domain
I.6 Contact email address	V.3.6.2 Data revision - practice	IX Coherence
I.7 Contact phone number	V.3.7 Data revision - average rate	IX.1 Coherence - cross domain
I.8 Contact fax number	V.3.7 Seasonal adjustment	IX.1.1 Coherence - job manual and annual statistics
II Introduction	VI Timeliness and punctuality	IX.2 Coherence - National Accounts
III Quality assessment	VI.1 Timeliness	IX.2 Coherence - internal
III.1 User needs	VI.1.1 Time lag - first result	X Cost and Burden
III.2 User satisfaction	VI.1.2 Time lag - final result	XI Confidentiality
III.3 Completeness	VI.2 Practicality	XI.1 Confidentiality - policy
IV.1 Data completeness - rate	VI.2.1 Practicality - delivery and publications	XI.2 Confidentiality - data treatment
V Accuracy and reliability	VII Accessibility and clarity	XII Statistical processing
V.1 Overall accuracy	VII.1 Error release	XII.1 Source data
V.2 Sampling error - indicators	VII.2 Public use	XII.2 Frequency of data collection
V.2.1 Non-sampling error	VII.3 On-line database	XII.3 Data collection
V.2.1.1 Coverage error	VII.3.1 Data tables - contributions	XII.4 Data validation
V.2.1.2 Non-coverage error	VII.4 Micro-data access	XII.5 Data compilation
V.2.1.3 Coverage error - rate	VII.5 Metadata - contributions	XII.6 Adjustment
V.2.2 Measurement error	VII.5.1 Metadata - contributions	XIII Comment
V.2.3 Non-response error	VII.6 Documentation in methodology	
V.2.3.1 Unit non-response - rate	VII.6.1 Metadata completeness - rate	
V.2.3.2 Item non-response - rate	VII.7 Quality documentation	

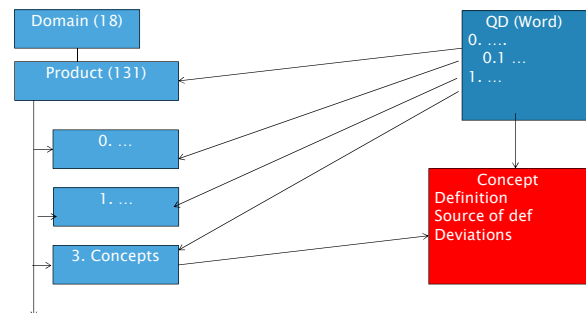


Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS)

- Besides these standard structure, at European level, further efforts are being spent on standardisation by means of the definition of a Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS)2: an inventory of all the concepts and subconcepts of ESMS and ESQRS without redundancy and with harmonised guidelines for compilation.
- Task force on Quality Reporting (2013-2014)



Quality Declarations Database



Re-use of metadata

Elements of the quality declaration

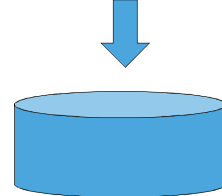
- Purpose and History
- Sources
- Description of Contents
- Statistical concepts

Re-use with different products

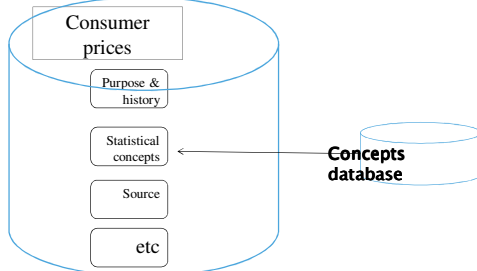
- Introductory tables
- Publications
- Theme pages on the web
- Database, Documentation page, searching

From "paper" to database

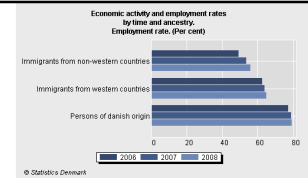
- Information in the word document



Quality declarations



Info from Quality Declaration to be used on "News release" on the web



Economic activity and employment rates by calculation, sex, ancestry and time (Employment rate, 2008)
Unit: Per cent

	Total	Men	Women
Total	77.4	80.2	74.5
Persons of danish origin	79.3	81.9	76.7
Immigrants from western countries	54.9	55.5	49.1
Immigrants from non-western countries	58.0	62.5	49.5
Descendants from western countries	73.0	73.1	72.8
Descendants from non-western countries	65.4	67.4	65.3

Purpose and history
The purpose of the RAS statistics is to provide a description of the Danish population's attachment to the labour market at a given moment in time (at the end of November). RAS statistics follows the international guidelines set by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The guidelines are directed at Surveys (Labour Force Surveys) where information about attachment to the labour market is given by respondents. In RAS the guidelines from ILO have been adjusted to the RAS possibilities available when using register-based on registers.

Focus on - Household budget survey - Statistics Denmark - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.dst.dk/home/da/statistics/focus_on/focus_on_show.asp?focus=404

Purpose and history
The purpose of the survey is to give information on the economic conditions of the private households - incomes, savings as well as consumption. Consequently, the survey can be characterized as a survey of living standards and of general economic conditions.
The survey has been conducted at varying intervals since the late 19th century. From 1984 the survey was subjected to substantial methodological changes, and the survey is now conducted on an annual basis in a way that makes comparisons possible.
Similar surveys are conducted in most other countries.

Other statistical products give information on topics in the household budget survey, e.g.:

- The national accounts give information on private consumption - but the figures from the household budget survey are more detailed, and they can be grouped by household types.
- The income statistics give information on household income - but the income concept in the household budget survey is broader and covers also unearned incomes.
- The general statistics on households, housing, etc. give information on households and on housing - but the household concept in the household budget survey differs slightly, as it is based on the own definition of the household.

In general, it is recommended that the household budget survey is only used (based on a sample) in cases, where the information needed cannot be found in other (register-based) statistical products.

Description of Contents
The survey gives detailed information on the economic conditions of the households. The following main topics are covered in an exhaustive and comprehensive way:

- Consumption
- Incomes
- Stock of durables
- The use of health, education- and child care services
- Pension schemes
- Direct taxes
- Taxes on imports and production
- Indirect transfers from the public - i.e. the transfers, which the household receives without paying the total costs for the services.

This information can then in a great variety of ways be combined with background information on the households.

Re-use of metadata

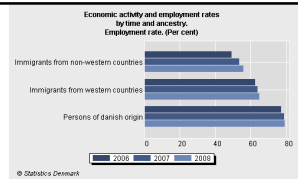
Elements of the quality declaration

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Re-use with different products

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From 2007 there has been a revision and improvement. These changes cause a break in the figures. We consider that this new method will give a more correct description of the Labour force. The changes of methods are clarified in Declarations of contents and also in Statistical Methodology, September 2004.23

• Select from table (RAS1F1)

• Deleted tables in the Shellbank

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Focus on - Household budget survey - Statistics Denmark - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.dat.dk/homeUK/statistics/focus_on/focus_on_show.asp?sect=H04

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Focus on - Household budget survey - Statistics Denmark

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The information can then in a great variety of ways be combined with background information on the households, e.g. the size of the household, the age of the head of the household, etc.