

Metadata

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 STATISTICS
DENMARK

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.

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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	News release	18	Cost and burden
2.1	Metadata last certified	10.2	Publications	19	Data revision
2.2	Metadata last posted	10.3	On-line database	19.1	Data revision - policy
2.3	Metadata last update	10.4	Micro-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 on methodology	20.2	Frequency of data collection
3.3	Sector coverage	11.2	Quality documentation	20.3	Data collection
3.4	Statistical concepts and definitions	12	Quality management	20.4	Data validation
3.5	Statistical unit	12.1	Quality assurance	20.5	Data compilation
3.6	Statistical population	12.2	Quality assessment	20.6	Adjustment
3.7	Reference area	13	Relevance	21	Comment
3.8	Time coverage	13.1	User needs		
3.9	Base period	13.2	User satisfaction		
4	Unit of measure	13.3	Completeness		
5	Reference period	14	Accuracy and reliability		
6	Institutional mandate	14.1	Overall accuracy		
6.1	Legal acts and other agreements	14.2	Sampling error		
6.2	Data sharing	14.3	Non-sampling error		

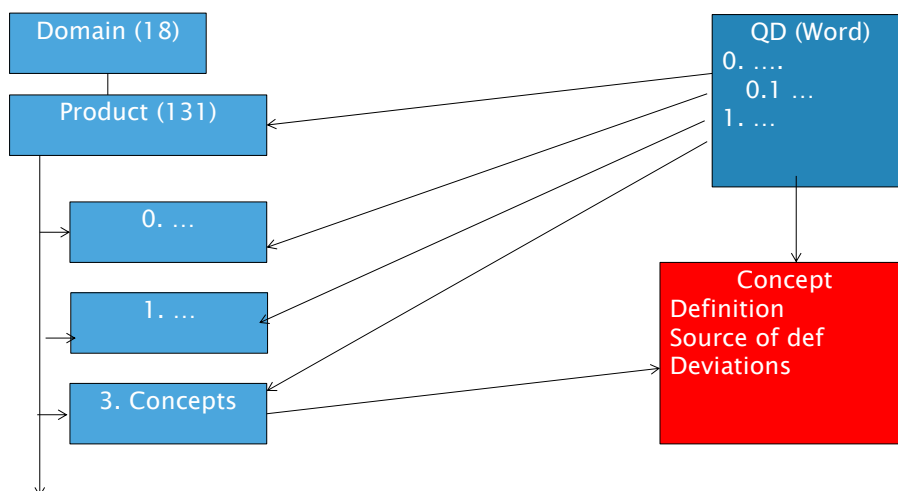
The ESS Standard for Quality Reports Structure (ESQRS)

Concepts		Concepts		Concepts	
I	Contact	V.3.4	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	Common units - proportion	VIII.1.1	Asymmetry for mirror 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.3.6.3	Data revision - average size	IX.1	Coherence - cross domain
I.8	Contact fax number	V.3.7	Seasonal adjustment	IX.1.1	Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics
II	Introduction	VI	Timeliness and punctuality	IX.1.2	Coherence - National Accounts
III	Quality assessment	VI.1	Timeliness	IX.2	Coherence - internal
IV	Relevance	VI.1.1	Time lag - first result	X	Cost and Burden
IV.1	User needs	VI.1.2	Time lag - final result	XI	Confidentiality
IV.2	User satisfaction	VI.2	Punctuality	XI.1	Confidentiality - policy
IV.3	Completeness	VI.2.1	Punctuality - delivery and publication	XI.2	Confidentiality - data treatment
IV.3.1	Data completeness - rate	VII	Accessibility and clarity	XII	Statistical processing
V	Accuracy and reliability	VII.1	News release	XII.1	Source data
V.1	Overall accuracy	VII.2	Publication	XII.2	Frequency of data collection
V.2	Sampling error	VII.3	On-line database	XII.3	Data collection
V.2.1	Sampling error - indicators	VII.3.1	Data tables - consultations	XII.4	Data validation
V.3	Non-sampling error	VII.4	Micro-data access	XII.5	Data compilation
V.3.1	Coverage error	VII.5	Other	XII.6	Adjustment
V.3.1.1	Over-coverage - rate	VII.5.1	Metadata - consultations	XIII	Comment
V.3.2	Measurement error	VII.6	Documentation on methodology		
V.3.3	Non response error	VII.6.1	Metadata completeness - rate		
V.3.3.1	Unit non-response - rate	VII.7	Quality documentation		
V.3.3.2	Item non-response - rate				

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

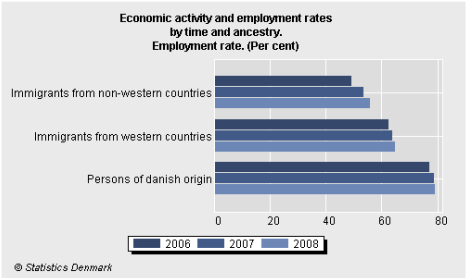
Elements of the quality declaration

- 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

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



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• [Select from table \(RAS1F1\)](#)

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	64.9	68.6	61.1
Immigrants from non-western countries	56.0	62.6	49.5
Descendants from western countries	73.0	73.1	72.8
Descendants from non-western countries	66.4	67.4	65.3

From 2003 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 Statistisk Efterretning, Arbejdsmarkedet 2004:23.

• [Select from table \(RAS1F1\)](#)

• [Related tables in the StatBank](#)

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 fit the possibilities available when using material based on registers.

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

http://www.dst.dk/homeUK/Statistics/focus_on/focus_on_show.aspx?sci=404

Filer Rediger Vis Favoritter Funktioner Hjælp

Favoritter Internet Explorer kan ikke vi... PXWEB 2008 Begravelse via askespredni... YouTube - Ben Webster - C... Foreslåede websteder Tips links

Focus on - Household budget survey - Statistics Denm...

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 1994 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 untaxed 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, among this information is:

Eurostat tools

The ESS Metadata Handler Portal groups several IT applications dealing with different types of metadata and provides ESS and Eurostat metadata producers with a single entry portal for handling different types of statistical metadata.

- Public access:

[RAMON dissemination: Reference And Management Of Nomenclatures \(dissemination\)](#)

The objective of the RAMON server is to make available various types of information which help understand correctly statistical data. These various categories of information are called metadata and cover classifications, correspondence tables between classifications, concepts and definitions, legal acts, methodological manuals, standard code lists, etc. When available, the information is presented in all languages in which it exists. This is especially true for some classifications which sometimes exist in more than 20 languages. All information presented in RAMON can be consulted and downloaded free of charge (for non commercial purposes)

[SDMX registry](#)

The SDMX Registry stores metadata for querying, and can be accessed by other applications from the ESS-MH environment, provided they have the appropriate access privileges. It can be seen as the index of a distributed database or metadata repository which is made up of all the data provider's data sets and reference metadata sets within a statistical community.

The registry is NOT concerned with the storage of data or reference metadata sets. The registry is only concerned with providing information needed to access the data and reference metadata sets. The registry is not directly accessible by Eurostat and/or national users as such. It can only be accessed by the SDMX Registry administrators and/or by those web applications which are authorised to make use of the repository.

[NRME: National Reference Metadata Editor](#) ([user guide](#))

The NRME is a web application intended for the production and transmission of National Reference Metadata.

It allows National Statistical Authorities within the ESS to produce national reference metadata, based on the Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS) or other reference metadata structures, and transmit them to Eurostat via Edamis.

This web application will shortly be available to national users, as well as Eurostat users, provided they have appropriate access privileges.

[SAM: SODI Administration Monitoring](#) ([user guide](#))

SAM is the user management module, attached to NRME application.

Its purpose is to give the NRME National Administrators the possibility to manage the access rights for the National Users belonging to their national institutions (NSIs, Ministries, etc.).