

# **SDMX CONTENT-ORIENTED GUIDELINES**

## **LIST OF SUBJECT-MATTER DOMAINS**

**2009**



## SDMX list of statistical subject-matter domains<sup>1</sup>:

### Overview

<b>Domain 1: Demographic and social statistics</b>	<b>Domain 2: Economic statistics</b>	<b>Domain 3: Environment and multi-domain statistics</b>
1.1 Population and migration	2.1 Macroeconomic statistics	3.1 Environment
1.2 Labour	2.2 Economic accounts	3.2 Regional and small area statistics
1.3 Education	2.3 Business statistics	3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators
1.4 Health	2.4 Sectoral statistics	3.3.1 Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues
1.5 Income and consumption	2.4.1 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	3.3.2 Gender and special population groups
1.6 Social protection	2.4.2 Energy	3.3.3 Information society
1.7 Human settlements and housing	2.4.3 Mining, manufacturing, construction	3.3.4 Globalisation
1.8 Justice and crime	2.4.4 Transport	3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals
1.9 Culture	2.4.5 Tourism	3.3.6 Sustainable development
1.10 Political and other community activities	2.4.6 Banking, insurance, financial statistics	3.3.7 Entrepreneurship
1.11 Time use	2.5 Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics	3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia
	2.6 International trade and balance of payments	
	2.7 Prices	
	2.8 Labour cost	
	2.9 Science, technology and innovation	

<sup>1</sup> Reference source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. This classification of statistical subject-matter domains is based on that used in the Database of International Statistical Activities (DISA - [http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/display/disa2014/Database+of+International+Statistical+Activities+\(DISA\)+2014](http://www1.unece.org/stat/platform/display/disa2014/Database+of+International+Statistical+Activities+(DISA)+2014)). The DISA classification includes two additional domains covering statistical methodology and strategic managerial issues, which do not relate directly to data or metadata, so are not considered relevant for SDMX purposes.

# SDMX list of statistical subject-matter domains:

## Details

### 1. Demographic and social statistics

#### 1.1 Population and migration

Population and migration – covers work in population and demographic statistics, topics like demography, vital statistics, population structures and growth, demographic projections, families and households (marriages, divorces, household size), migration, refugees and asylum seekers.

*Excludes*

– *causes of death (1.4)*

#### 1.2 Labour

Labour – covers statistics on labour force, labour market, employment and unemployment; the more detailed topics include economically active population, labour conditions, health and safety at work (accidents at work, occupational injuries and diseases, work-related health problems), working time and other working conditions, strikes and lockouts, job vacancies, job creation.

*Excludes*

– *migrant workers (1.1)*

– *unemployment insurance and unemployment benefits (1.6)*

– *trade union membership (1.10)*

– *unpaid work (1.11)*

– *statistics on earnings, wages and salaries (2.8)*

– *labour cost (2.8)*

#### 1.3 Education

Education – includes educational participation, illiteracy, educational institutions and systems, human and financial resources invested in education, lifelong learning, vocational training and adult learning, impact of education, assessments of student performance, etc.

#### 1.4 Health

Health – covers the health and mortality related statistical activities, including topics like life expectancy, health status, health and safety, health determinants (including lifestyle, nutrition, smoking, alcohol abuse), health resources and expenditure, health care systems, morbidity and mortality (including infant and child mortality), hospital admission, causes of illness and death, specific diseases (e.g. AIDS), disabilities, pharmaceutical consumption and sales, health personnel, remuneration of health professions, environmental health status, health inequality, health accounts.

*Excludes*

– *work related health and safety (1.2)*

– *victimisation from criminal behaviour (1.8)*

– *traffic accidents and injuries (2.4.4)*

## **1.5 Income and consumption**

Income and consumption – covers statistics on household income and expenditures from household viewpoint (all types of income and expenditure), including topics like distribution of incomes, in-kind income, income transfers received and paid, income- or expenditure-based measures of poverty, consumer protection, consumption patterns, consumer goods and durables, household wealth and debts.

*Excludes*

- *social protection schemes against various risks (1.6)*
- *tax schemes (2.5)*
- *poverty in a multidimensional sense (3.3.1)*
- *living conditions (3.3.1)*
- *social inclusion/exclusion (3.3.1)*

## **1.6 Social protection**

Social protection – deals with statistics on measures to protect people against the risks of inadequate incomes associated with unemployment, ill health, invalidity, old age, parental responsibilities, or inadequate income following the loss of a spouse or parent, etc., includes statistics on pension beneficiaries, social security schemes, social protection expenditure, etc.

*Excludes*

- *insurance companies as economic actors (2.4.6)*
- *pension funds as actors in financial markets(2.4.6)*

## **1.7 Human settlements and housing**

Human settlements and housing – covers statistical activities on housing, dwellings and human settlements

*Excludes*

- *rents (2.7)*

## **1.8 Justice and crime**

Justice and crime – activities including crime, convictions, operation of criminal justice systems, justice, safety, victims, clear-up rates, prison population, illicit drug production, trafficking and use, etc.

## **1.9 Culture**

Culture – statistics dealing with cultural activities in society, like theatre, cinemas, museums, libraries, mass media, book production, sports, etc., including expenditure and financing of culture.

## **1.10 Political and other community activities**

Political and other community activities – statistics on voting turnout, participation in political and other community activities, trade union membership, social dialogue, civil society, social capital, etc.

## **1.11 Time use**

Time-use – statistics on the use of time by individuals, often related to work-life balance (reconciling family responsibilities and paid work); unpaid work.

*Excludes*

- *working time (1.2)*

## **2. Economic statistics**

### **2.1 Macroeconomic statistics**

Macroeconomic statistics – all activities that are dealing with economy wide statistics at macro level that go beyond, or are different from National Accounts, whether annual, quarterly or monthly. Examples are macroeconomic databases that combine national accounts and other macroeconomic indicators like Main Economic Indicators (OECD), Principal European Economic Indicators (Eurostat), etc. ; business tendency and consumer opinion surveys, economic growth, stability and structural adjustment, cyclical indicators, statistics for business cycle analysis.

*Excludes:*

- *methodology and frameworks of national accounts (2.2.)*
- *collection and dissemination of national accounts and productivity data not linked to other macroeconomic statistics (2.2)*

### **2.2 Economic accounts**

Economic accounts – covers work on National Accounts in both current and constant prices, dealing with topics like implementation of the 1993 System National Accounts (1993 SNA), update of the 1993 SNA, European System of Accounts (ESA95), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Income (GNI), non-observed and informal economy, measurement of capital, input-output tables, balance sheets, etc.

*Excludes*

- *agricultural economic accounts (in 2.4.1)*
- *tourism satellite accounts (in 2.4.5)*
- *detailed general government accounts (2.5)*
- *financial accounts(2.5)*
- *price statistics(2.7)*
- *environmental accounts (3.1)*

### **2.3 Business statistics**

Business statistics – economy wide statistics on the activities of enterprises, covers work on economic statistics across different sectors (as opposed to 2.4 that deals with specific individual sectors), deals with topics like statistics on economic activities of enterprises, business demography, business investment, business services, demand for services, industrial performance, enterprises by size class, industrial production, commodities, structure of sales and services, outputs of the service industries, non-profit institutions.

*Excludes:*

- *business tendency surveys (2.1)*
- *international trade (2.6)*
- *prices (2.7)*
- *labour cost (2.8)*
- *science and technology (2.9)*
- *ICT (3.3.3)*
- *activities of foreign affiliates and multinational companies (3.3.4)*

## **2.4 Sectoral statistics**

Sectoral statistics – statistical activities dealing with one of the specific branches of industry or services mentioned at the three digit level of the classification.

*Excludes:*

- *education (1.3)*
- *health (1.4)*
- *social security (1.6)*
- *culture (1.9)*
- *statistics covering the whole industrial sector (2.3)*
- *statistics covering the whole service or market service sector (2.3)*
- *distributive trade (2.3)*
- *government and public sector statistics (2.5)*
- *research and development (2.9)*
- *telecommunication statistics (3.3.3)*

### **2.4.1 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries**

Agriculture, forestry, fisheries – includes all agriculture, forestry and fishery related statistics, e.g. agricultural monetary statistics (agricultural economic accounts), agricultural structures (farm structure), trade in agricultural products, agricultural labour input, crop and animal production, agricultural commodities, agro-industry statistics (including food production and safety), organic farming and organic food, government expenditure for agriculture, fishing and forestry, products source and use tables, forest and forest product statistics, forest resource assessment and forest fire, trade in forest products, fisheries.

*Excludes*

- *agricultural and similar prices (2.7)*
- *rural development (3.2)*

### **2.4.2 Energy**

Energy - energy supply, energy use, energy balances, security of supply, energy markets, trade in energy, energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, government expenditure on energy.

*Excludes*

- *energy prices (2.7)*

### **2.4.3 Mining, manufacturing, construction**

Mining, manufacturing, construction – statistics on specific industrial activities, e.g. steel, shipbuilding, and on construction, trade in specific products related to mining, manufacturing and construction.

*Excludes*

- *prices of manufactured products (2.7)*
- *construction prices (2.7)*

### **2.4.4 Transport**

Transport – covers statistics on all modes of transport (air, rail, road, inland waterways, sea), includes topics like transport infrastructure, equipment, traffic flows, personal mobility, safety, energy consumption, transport enterprises, passengers and freight transport, transport sector trends, road traffic accidents.

*Excludes*

- *transport prices (2.7)*

#### **2.4.5 Tourism**

Tourism – covers statistics regarding visitor activity (such as arrivals/departures, overnight stays, expenditures, purpose of the visit, etc.) associated to different forms of tourism (inbound, domestic and outbound), tourism industries activity and infrastructure, employment and tourism satellite accounts.

*Excludes*

- *prices for tourist services (2.7)*
- *environmental impacts (3.1)*

#### **2.4.6 Banking, insurance, financial statistics**

Banking, insurance, financial statistics – money, banking and financial market statistics, including financial accounts, money supply, interest rates, exchange rates, stock market indicators, securities, bank profitability, private sector insurance and pension fund statistics, Financial Soundness Indicators.

*Excludes*

- *beneficiaries of private pension funds (1.6)*
- *financing of state pension and of other state social security schemes (2.5)*

#### **2.5 Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics**

Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics – all statistics related to the government sector, including debt and deficit, revenue and expenditure, accounts of the government sector, central government, tax rates and revenues, tax and benefit systems, financing of state pension and other state social security schemes, public sector employment.

*Excludes*

- *government expenditure in specific areas, like health (1.4), education (1.3), research and development (2.9), etc.*

#### **2.6 International trade and balance of payments**

International trade and balance of payments – deals with statistics on all cross-border transactions recorded in the balance of payments, includes topics like trade in goods and services, external positions and debt, foreign direct investment, foreign affiliated trade, tariffs, market access, foreign aid, development assistance, resource flows to developing countries.

*Excludes:*

- *trade in specific commodities/services mentioned in 2.4.1 to 2.4.5*
- *multinational companies and activities of foreign affiliates (3.3.4)*

#### **2.7 Prices**

Prices – covers any statistical activity dealing with prices, including Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) and international comparisons of GDP, covers topics like Consumer Price Indices (CPI), inflation, Producer Price Indices (PPI), price indexes for specific products and services (e.g. Information and Communication Technology products).

*Excludes*

- *interest rates (2.4.6)*
- *wages (2.8)*

## **2.8 Labour cost**

Labour cost – statistics activities on labour cost, earning and wages, both for structural and short-term statistics.

*Excludes*

- *wages as part of total income of private households (1.5)*

## **2.9 Science, technology and innovation**

Science, technology and innovation – includes Research and Development (R&D), innovation, patents, human resources (in science, technology and innovation), high tech industries and knowledge based services, biotechnology, financing of R&D and innovation.

*Excludes:*

- *information and communication technologies (ICTs) (3.3.3)*

# **3. Environment and multi-domain statistics**

## **3.1 Environment**

Environment – includes topics like climate, climate change, biodiversity, environment and health, natural resources, soil, water, air, landscape, waste, environmental expenditure, expenditure for the protection of the environment, environmental accounts, agri-environmental indicators, environmental pressure, environmental impact of industry, transport, energy etc., environmental monitoring, material flow analysis, environmental decoupling indicators, pollution, ecosystems, land use and cover, environmental protection, nationally protected areas.

*Excludes*

- *environment as part of sustainable development (3.3.6)*

## **3.2 Regional and small area statistics**

Regional and small area statistics – activities dealing with regional statistics and statistics referring to sub-national areas or areas based on administrative units, urban and rural statistics, rural development, regional accounts, regional typologies, and regional disparities.

## **3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators**

Multi-domain statistics and indicators – deals with conceptual or data work based on a specific thematic approach to outputs that cut across several economic, social or environmental subject areas; the two-digit-level of the classification covers activities dealing with such type of issues that are not explicitly mentioned at the three-digit level.

*Excludes:*

- *multi-domain statistics based on a regional approach (3.2)*

- *yearbook type of compendia or similar products by international organisations not following a specific thematic approach (3.4)*

### **3.3.1 Living conditions, poverty**

Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues – includes work on multidimensional methods to measure poverty, living conditions in the broad sense, social inclusion/exclusion, social indicators, and social situation.

*Excludes:*

- *purely monetary approach to poverty (1.5)*

### **3.3.2 Gender and special population groups**

Gender and special population groups – their living conditions and role in the society: comparisons men/women and situation of special population groups like children, youth, women, elderly, disabled, minority groups, etc.

### **3.3.3 Information society**

Information society – statistics allowing to assess the use and impact of information and communication technologies on society, includes access and use of ICTs (including Internet), ICT expenditure and investment, ICT infrastructure, telecommunication networks, electronic communications, e-government, electronic commerce, e-learning, broadband penetration, ICT services, communication tariffs, network infrastructure, revenues, expenses and investment of operators, Internet indicators, trade in telecommunications equipment.

### **3.3.4 Globalisation**

Globalisation – deals with measuring the economic activities of multinational companies, as well as with attempts to measure globalisation through a variety of components from other subject areas.

### **3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals**

Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals – work on sets of indicators to monitor the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals agreed upon at the UN Millennium Summit.

### **3.3.6 Sustainable development**

Sustainable development – work on indicators and frameworks to monitor the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

### **3.3.7 Entrepreneurship**

Entrepreneurship – the measurement of the determinants, performance and impact of entrepreneurial activities of people and organisations.

### **3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia**

Yearbooks and similar compendia – multi-domain statistical publications, databases and other data products without specific thematic or issue-oriented focus.

*Excludes:*

- *Multi-domain statistical products based on specific thematic approaches, like sustainable development, MDGs etc. (under 3.3.1 to 3.3.5)*