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**SDMX CONTENT-ORIENTED GUIDELINES:
STATISTICAL SUBJECT-MATTER DOMAINS**

(DRAFT MARCH 2006)



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49 **1 INTRODUCTION**

50 A statistical domain refers to a statistical activity that describes a certain sphere of
51 societal phenomena and has common characteristics with respect to concepts and
52 methodologies for data collection, manipulation and transformation. Examples of
53 statistical domains are price statistics, national accounts, environment statistics and
54 education statistics. The statistical subject-matter domain list outlined below is
55 intended to cover the universe of statistical information handled by a large number of
56 international organizations and national agencies, often referred to as official
57 statistics¹.

58 In the SDMX content-oriented guidelines, the list of Statistical Subject-Matter Domains
59 has three functions: (1) it acts as a standard scheme against which similar domain lists
60 of various organizations can be mapped to facilitate the exchange of data and
61 metadata – refer to Section 3 below; (2) it acts as the first level identifier for searching
62 statistical data on SDMX registries, and (3) it facilitates the identification and
63 organization of corresponding “domain groups” that play an active role in the use of
64 SDMX technical standards and content-oriented guidelines for the exchange of
65 statistics and their related metadata (see Section 4 below).

66 The statistical domain list plays an important role in the implementation of the SDMX
67 “registry”, the architecture of which has been developed in SDMX Technical Standards
68 Version 2.0. Based on Version 2.0, data and metadata providers are able to “register”
69 the information they make available in SDMX formats using an SDMX registry. The
70 scope of information that could be registered includes the categorization of the data
71 flows or metadata flows against one or many categorization schemes to facilitate
72 search and discovery of statistical information.

73
74 The SDMX initiative took advantage of an existing categorization scheme, the United
75 Nations Commission for Europe (UNECE) Classification of International Statistical
76 Activities, for the development of the statistical domain list needed for the registry
77 against which data and metadata flows would be “registered” in the SDMX registry. It is
78 expected that the initial list provided below will be subject to future adjustments,
79 especially in the early phases of implementation of the standards. The various domain
80 classification schemes - or domain lists - developed by national statistical offices that
81 were reviewed display similarities; their organization follows key themes or subjects
82 usually reflecting the organization of data production. Classification schemes adopted
83 by international organizations respond to similar administrative requirements.
84

85 **2 UNECE CLASSIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL** 86 **STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES**

87 The new UNECE Classification of International Statistical Activities (Version of
88 September 2005²) has three levels of classification. The first level comprises five
89 “Statistical Domains” that relate to the broad type or statistical activities, with domains

¹ Re. UN's Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics,
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/goodprac/bpabout.asp>

² Document ECE/CES/BUR/2005/5 (<http://www.unece.org/stats/>)

90 1-3 constituting a subject area classification: 1. Demographic and social statistics; 2.
 91 Economic statistics; 3. Environment and multi-domain statistics; 4. Methodology of
 92 data collection, processing, dissemination and analysis; 5. Strategic and managerial
 93 issues of official statistics. The second level specifies the Statistical Areas within the
 94 Domains and the third level indicates a more detailed subject area. The third level is
 95 used only where necessary. Its elements are not meant as an exhaustive breakdown
 96 of the second level component - additional elements can be added if need arises.

97

98 A simple view of Domains 1-3 of the classification is provided below.

99

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

100

101 The SDMX initiative is working closely with staff responsible for reviewing the UNECE
102 Classification of International Statistical Activities, with a view to using this
103 classification for the purpose of the SDMX registry. This classification scheme will be
104 the SDMX statistical subject-matter domains list.
105

106 **3 SDMX STATISTICAL SUBJECT-MATTER DOMAINS** 107 **LIST**

108 The current release of the SDMX *Statistical Subject-Matter Domains* list uses Domains
109 1–3 of the UNECE Classification of International Statistical Activities as the main
110 categorization scheme for SDMX registries. The scope of the three levels of
111 classification is defined by the UNECE as set out below.
112

113 Domain 1: Demographic and social statistics 114

115 1.1 Population and migration – covers work in population and demographic
116 statistics, topics like demography, vital statistics, population structures and growth,
117 demographic projections, families and households (marriages, divorces, household
118 size), migration, refugees and asylum seekers.

119 Excludes

- 120 – causes of death (1.4)
 - 121 – methodology and organisation of population censuses (4.3.1)
- 122

123 1.2 Labour – covers statistics on labour force, labour market, employment and
124 unemployment; the more detailed topics include economically active population, labour
125 conditions, health and safety at work (accidents at work, occupational injuries and
126 diseases, work-related health problems), working time and other working conditions,
127 strikes and lockouts, job vacancies, job creation.

128 Excludes

- 129 – migrant workers (1.2)
 - 130 – unemployment insurance and unemployment benefits (1.6)
 - 131 – trade union membership (1.10)
 - 132 – unpaid work (1.11)
 - 133 – statistics on earnings, wages and salaries (2.8)
 - 134 – labour cost (2.8)
- 135

136 1.3 Education – includes educational participation, illiteracy, educational institutions
137 and systems, human and financial resources invested in education, lifelong learning,
138 vocational training and adult learning, impact of education, assessments of student
139 performance, etc.
140

141 1.4 Health – covers the health and mortality related statistical activities, including
142 topics like life expectancy, health status, health and safety, health determinants
143 (including lifestyle, nutrition, smoking, alcohol abuse), health resources and
144 expenditure, health care systems, morbidity and mortality (including infant and child
145 mortality), hospital admission, causes of illness and death, specific diseases (e.g.
146 AIDS), disabilities, pharmaceutical consumption and sales, health personnel,
147 remuneration of health professions, environmental health status, health inequality,
148 health accounts.

149 Excludes

- 150 – work related health and safety (1.2)

- 151 – victimisation from criminal behaviour (1.8)
152 – traffic accidents and injuries (2.4.4)
153
154 1.5 Income and consumption – covers statistics on household income and
155 expenditures from household viewpoint (all types of income and expenditure),
156 including topics like distribution of incomes, in-kind income, income transfers received
157 and paid, income- or expenditure-based measures of poverty, consumer protection,
158 consumption patterns, consumer goods and durables, household wealth and debts.
159 Excludes
160 – social protection schemes against various risks (1.6)
161 – tax schemes (2.5)
162 – poverty in a multidimensional sense (3.3.1)
163 – living conditions (3.3.1)
164 – social inclusion/exclusion (3.3.1)
165
166 1.6 Social protection – deals with statistics on measures to protect people against
167 the risks of inadequate incomes associated with unemployment, ill health, invalidity,
168 old age, parental responsibilities, or inadequate income following the loss of a spouse
169 or parent, etc., includes statistics on pension beneficiaries, social security schemes,
170 social protection expenditure, etc.
171 Excludes
172 – insurance companies as economic actors (2.4.6)
173 – pension funds as actors in financial markets(2.4.6)
174
175 1.7 Human settlements and housing – covers statistical activities on housing,
176 dwellings and human settlements
177 Excludes
178 – rents (2.7)
179 – methodology and organisation of housing censuses (4.3.1)
180
181 1.8 Justice and crime – activities including crime, convictions, operation of criminal
182 justice systems, justice, safety, victims, clear-up rates, prison population, illicit drug
183 production, trafficking and use, etc.
184
185 1.9 Culture – statistics dealing with cultural activities in society, like theatre,
186 cinemas, museums, libraries, mass media, book production, sports, etc., including
187 expenditure and financing of culture.
188
189 1.10 Political and other community activities – statistics on voting turnout,
190 participation in political and other community activities, trade union membership, social
191 dialogue, civil society, social capital, etc.
192
193 1.11 Time-use – statistics on the use of time by individuals, often related to work-life
194 balance (reconciling family responsibilities and paid work); unpaid work
195 Excludes
196 – working time (1.2)
197
198 Domain 2: Economic statistics
199
200 2.1 Macroeconomic statistics – all activities that are dealing with economy wide
201 statistics at macro level, whether annual, quarterly or monthly. Examples are
202 macroeconomic databases that combine national accounts and other macroeconomic

203 indicators like Main Economic Indicators (OECD), Principal European Economic
 204 Indicators (Eurostat), etc. ; business tendency and consumer opinion surveys,
 205 economic growth, stability and structural adjustment, cyclical indicators, statistics for
 206 business cycle analysis.

207 Excludes:

- 208 - methodology and frameworks of national accounts (2.1.)
- 209 - collection and dissemination of national accounts and productivity data not
 210 linked to other macroeconomic statistics (2.1)

211

212 2.2 Economic accounts – covers work on National Accounts in both current and
 213 constant prices, dealing with topics like implementation of the 1993 System National
 214 Accounts (1993 SNA), update of the 1993 SNA, European System of Accounts
 215 (ESA95), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Income (GNI), non-observed
 216 and informal economy, measurement of capital, input-output tables, balance sheets,
 217 etc.

218 Excludes

- 219 – agricultural economic accounts (in 2.4.1)
- 220 – tourism satellite accounts (in 2.4.5)
- 221 – detailed general government accounts (2.5)
- 222 – financial accounts(2.5)
- 223 – price statistics(2.7)
- 224 – environmental accounts (3.1)

225

226 2.3 Business statistics – economy wide statistics on the activities of enterprises,
 227 covers work on economic statistics across different sectors (as opposed to 2.4 that
 228 deals with specific individual sectors), deals with topics like statistics on economic
 229 activities of enterprises, business demography, business investment, business
 230 services, demand for services, industrial performance, enterprises by size class,
 231 industrial production, commodities, structure of sales and services, outputs of the
 232 service industries, non-profit institutions.

233 Excludes:

- 234 - business tendency surveys (2.1)
- 235 - international trade (2.6)
- 236 - prices (2.7)
- 237 - labour cost (2.8)
- 238 - science and technology (2.9)
- 239 - ICT (3.3.3)
- 240 - activities of foreign affiliates and multinational companies (3.3.4)
- 241 - business registers (4.3.2)
- 242 - methodology and organisation of economic censuses (4.3.2)
- 243 - methodology and organisation of business surveys (4.3.4)

244

245 2.4 Sectoral statistics – statistical activities dealing with one of the specific
 246 branches of industry or services mentioned at the three digit level of the classification

247 Excludes:

- 248 - education (1.3)
- 249 - health (1.4)
- 250 - social security (1.6)
- 251 - culture (1.9)
- 252 - statistics covering the whole industrial sector (2.3)
- 253 - statistics covering the whole service or market service sector (2.3)
- 254 - distributive trade (2.3)

- 255 - government and public sector statistics (2.5)
256 - research and development (2.9)
257 - telecommunication statistics (3.3.3)
258
259 2.4.1 Agriculture, forestry, fisheries – includes all agriculture, forestry and fishery
260 related statistics, e.g. agricultural monetary statistics (agricultural economic accounts),
261 agricultural structures (farm structure), trade in agricultural products, agricultural labour
262 input, crop and animal production, agricultural commodities, agro-industry statistics
263 (including food production and safety), organic farming and organic food, government
264 expenditure for agriculture, fishing and forestry, products source and use tables, forest
265 and forest product statistics, forest resource assessment and forest fire, trade in forest
266 products, fisheries.
267 Excludes
268 – agricultural and similar prices (2.7)
269 – rural development (3.2)
270 – methodology and organisation of agricultural censuses (4.3.2)
271 – methodology and organisation of agricultural surveys (4.3.4)
272
273 2.4.2 Energy - energy supply, energy use, energy balances, security of supply,
274 energy markets, trade in energy, energy efficiency, renewable energy sources,
275 government expenditure on energy
276 Excludes
277 - energy prices (2.7)
278 - environmental impact of energy use (3.1)
279
280 2.4.3 Mining, manufacturing, construction – statistics on specific industrial activities,
281 e.g. steel, shipbuilding, and on construction, trade in specific products related to
282 mining, manufacturing and construction
283 Excludes
284 - prices of manufactured products (2.7)
285 - construction prices (2.7)
286
287 2.4.4 Transport – covers statistics on all modes of transport (air, rail, road, inland
288 waterways, sea), includes topics like transport infrastructure, equipment, traffic flows,
289 personal mobility, safety, energy consumption and environmental impact, transport
290 enterprises, passengers and freight transport, transport sector trends, road traffic
291 accidents.
292 Excludes
293 - transport prices (2.8)
294
295 2.4.5 Tourism – tourism products and destinations, tourism receipts and
296 expenditures, tourist accommodation, economic aspects related to tourism behaviour,
297 tourism satellite accounts, employment in tourism industry, environmental impacts of
298 tourism, domestic tourism, meetings industry, international arrivals/departures.
299 Excludes
300 - prices for tourist services (2.8)
301
302 2.4.6 Banking, insurance, financial statistics – money, banking and financial market
303 statistics, including financial accounts, money supply, interest rates, exchange rates,
304 stock market indicators, securities, bank profitability, private sector insurance and
305 pension fund statistics, Financial Soundness Indicators.
306 Excludes

- 307 – beneficiaries of private pension funds (1.6)
- 308 – financing of state pension and of other state social security schemes (2.5)
- 309
- 310 2.5 Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics – all statistics related to
- 311 the government sector, including debt and deficit, revenue and expenditure, accounts
- 312 of the government sector, central government, tax rates and revenues, tax and benefit
- 313 systems, financing of state pension and other state social security schemes, public
- 314 sector employment.
- 315 Excludes
- 316 – government expenditure in specific areas, like health (1.4), education (1.3),
- 317 research and development (2.9), etc.)
- 318
- 319 2.6 International trade and balance of payments – deals with statistics on all cross-
- 320 border transactions recorded in the balance of payments, includes topics like trade in
- 321 goods and services, external positions and debt, foreign direct investment, foreign
- 322 affiliated trade, tariffs, foreign aid, development assistance, resource flows to
- 323 developing countries
- 324 Excludes:
- 325 – trade in specific commodities/services mentioned in 2.4.1 to 2.4.5
- 326 – multinational companies and activities of foreign affiliates (3.3.4)
- 327
- 328 2.7 Prices – covers any statistical activity dealing with prices, including Purchasing
- 329 Power Parities (PPPs) and international comparisons of GDP, covers topics like
- 330 Consumer Price Indices (CPI), inflation, Producer Price Indices (PPI), price indexes for
- 331 specific products and services (e.g. Information and Communication Technology
- 332 products).
- 333 Excludes
- 334 – interest rates (2.4.6)
- 335 – wages (2.8)
- 336
- 337 2.8 Labour cost – statistics activities on labour cost, earning and wages, both for
- 338 structural and short-term statistics
- 339 Excludes
- 340 - wages as part of total income of private households (1.5)
- 341
- 342 2.9 Science and technology – activities on Science, Technology and Innovation,
- 343 includes Research and Development (R&D), innovation, patents, human resources in
- 344 science and technology, high tech industries and knowledge based services,
- 345 biotechnology, financing of R&D
- 346 Excludes:
- 347 – information and communication technologies (ICTs) (3.3.3)
- 348 – research in statistics (various elements of sub-heading 4)
- 349
- 350 Domain 3: Environment and multi-domain statistics
- 351
- 352 This area includes statistical activities that cut across several different subject areas of
- 353 Domains 1 and 2 (and 3.1), but remain focused on statistical results about such cross-
- 354 cutting issues. Examples are gender or regional statistics. Some of them deal with sets
- 355 of indicators to monitor policy-defined goals originating from major international
- 356 summits, like Millennium Development Goals, sustainable development, gender, etc. In
- 357 order to keep the classification more compact, environment statistics is also included
- 358 under this Domain.

359

360 3.1.1 Environment – includes topics like climate, climate change, biodiversity,
361 environment and health, natural resources, soil, water, air, landscape, waste,
362 environmental expenditure, expenditure for the protection of the environment,
363 environmental accounts, agri-environmental indicators, environmental pressure,
364 environmental monitoring, material flow analysis, environmental decoupling indicators,
365 pollution, ecosystems, land use and cover, environmental protection, nationally
366 protected areas

367 Excludes

368 - environment as part of sustainable development (3.3.6)

369

370 3.2 Regional and small area statistics – activities dealing with regional statistics
371 and statistics referring to sub-national areas or areas based on administrative units,
372 urban and rural statistics, rural development, regional accounts, regional typologies,
373 regional disparities.

374 Excludes

375 - international work on classifications of regional and local units outside regional
376 databases or analytical work (4.2)

377 - geo-referenced data (4.4)

378 - thematic maps as form of dissemination (4.5)

379

380 3.3 Multi-domain statistics and indicators – deals with conceptual or data work
381 based on a specific thematic approach to outputs that cut across several economic,
382 social or environmental subject areas; the two-digit-level of the classification covers
383 activities dealing with such type of issues that are not explicitly mentioned at the three-
384 digit level

385 Excludes:

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

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

389

390 3.3.1 Living conditions, poverty and cross-cutting social issues – includes work on
391 multidimensional methods to measure poverty, living conditions in the broad sense,
392 social inclusion/exclusion, social indicators, social situation

393 Excludes:

394 - purely monetary approach to poverty (1.5)

395

396 3.3.2 Gender and special population groups – their living conditions and role in the
397 society: comparisons men/women and situation of special population groups like
398 children, youth, women, elderly, disabled, minority groups, etc.

399

400 3.3.3 Information society – statistics allowing to assess the use and impact of
401 information and communication technologies on society, includes access and use of
402 ICTs (including Internet), ICT expenditure and investment, ICT infrastructure,
403 telecommunication networks, electronic communications, e-government, electronic
404 commerce, e-learning, broadband penetration, ICT services, communication tariffs,
405 network infrastructure, revenues, expenses and investment of operators, Internet
406 indicators, trade in telecommunications equipment

407

408 3.3.4 Globalisation – deals with measuring the economic activities of multinational
409 companies, as well as with attempts to measure globalisation through a variety of
410 components from other subject areas

411

412 3.3.5 Indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals – work on sets of
413 indicators to monitor the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals agreed
414 upon at the UN Millennium Summit

415

416 3.3.6 Sustainable development – work on indicators and frameworks to monitor the
417 economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

418

419 3.4 Yearbooks and similar compendia – multi-domain statistical publications,
420 databases and other data products without specific thematic or issue-oriented focus.

421

Excludes:

422

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

424

425

3.1 Using the SDMX Statistical Subject-Matter Domains

426

427 The above classification provides a useful high-level scheme for organising statistical
428 data and metadata in many types of applications. It is anticipated that this
429 classification will be used for one of the basic functions of SDMX at a technical level:
430 the organisation of SDMX registries (see the SDMX Technical Specifications, version
431 2.0). For this purpose, it is probable that in future some registries will require a finer-
432 grained classification in their areas of focus.

432

433 The SDMX Technical Standards version 2.0 provide a mechanism for increasing the
434 granularity (level of detail) of a classification scheme while still making clear where the
435 SDMX Statistical Subject-Matter Domains stops, and its own sub-classification begins.

436

437 This mechanism involves creating sub-categories expressed as a valid SDMX-ML
438 Category Scheme, and then using the Structure Set mechanism within SDMX to map
439 the lower-level nodes of the SDMX Statistical Subject-Matter Domains to the highest-
440 level categories in the more granular sub-schemes.

441

442 This provides for a high-level interoperability between different SDMX registries, while
443 allowing specific SDMX registries to have the granularity they need. The mappings can
444 be exchanged in the form of SDMX-ML Structure Messages.

445

446 For more specifics about this, consult the SDMX Technical Standards version 2.0.

447

448

4 DOMAIN LIST AND DOMAIN GROUPS

449

450 In addition to its key role in supporting categorization of data and metadata flows, the
451 development of a list of statistical domains within the SDMX initiative allows the
452 identification of “domain groups”. These groups comprise organizations, working
453 parties, expert groups, task forces, intersecretariat working groups, UN city groups,
454 etc., that are responsible for the development of statistical guidelines and
455 recommendations and identification of best practice for statistics falling within the
456 scope of a particular statistical domain.

456

457 **4.1 Identification of Domain Groups**

458 As a starting point, the UNECE Classification of International Statistical Activities and
459 the Database of International Statistical Activities in the UNECE Region (Integrated
460 Presentation) (DISA/IP³) are particularly well suited for identifying current or potential
461 participants in various subject-matter domain groups. One of the DISA/IP objectives is
462 the promotion of close co-ordination of statistical activities in Europe and among
463 international organizations. It achieves this close coordination by providing an
464 extensive list of the domain groups, identifying their areas of interest as well as their
465 activities during the year. A preliminary review of the various activities listed under the
466 2005 Integrated Presentation of the Conference of European Statisticians⁴ identified
467 over 150 domain groups.
468

469 **4.2 Role of Domain Groups**

470 Domain groups within the Statistical Subject-Matter Domains play an active role in
471 facilitating the use of SDMX standards. This role includes:

- 472
- 473 1. Identifying and defining concepts used in the domain and distinguishing between:
474
 - 475 • Concepts that are cross-domain and which should be found in or added to the list
476 of agreed SDMX “cross-domain concepts”.
 - 477
 - 478 • Concepts that are domain-specific and can be articulated by the domain group.
 - 479
 - 480 2. Providing indicative domain-specific data structure definitions for use as data series
481 identifiers and metadata structure definitions for providing information on data flows or
482 other artifacts related to the domain.
483
 - 484 3. Indicating the various code lists used for the various concepts of the domain,
485 distinguishing those most commonly used.
486
 - 487 4. Preparing and maintaining a code list showing the statistical agencies that agree to
488 use SDMX standards for the statistics of the domain, in particular, distinguishing those
489 that agree to use the data and/or metadata structure definitions provided by the
490 domain.
491
 - 492 5. Indicating where all the above information is maintained and made available to
493 users by the domain.
494

495 **5 REFERENCES**

496 *SDMX Content-Oriented Guidelines: Framework*, SDMX, March 2006.

497
498 *SDMX Content-Oriented Guidelines: Statistical Subject-Matter Domains*, SDMX, March
499 2006.

³ See <http://unece.unog.ch/IntPres/>

⁴ Document CES/2005/3



500
501 *SDMX Content-Oriented Guidelines: Metadata Common Vocabulary*, SDMX, March
502 2006.
503
504 *ISO/TS 17369:2005 Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX), version 1.0*,
505 ISO, April, 2005.
506
507 *SDMX Technical Standards, version 2.0*, SDMX, November, 2005.
508

509 **6 APPENDIX I – SDMX-ML CATEGORY SCHEME**

510
511 To support the users of SDMX-ML, a canonical Category Scheme represented as a
512 valid Structure Message (per SDMX Technical Standards version 2.0) is included here.

```
513  
514 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
515 <!-- Copyright SDMX 2005 - www.sdmx.org -->  
516  
517 <Structure  
518 xmlns="http://www.SDMX.org/resources/SDMXML/schemas/v2_0/message  
519 "  
520 xmlns:common="http://www.SDMX.org/resources/SDMXML/schemas/v2_0/  
521 common"  
522 xmlns:compact="http://www.SDMX.org/resources/SDMXML/schemas/v2_0/  
523 /compact"  
524 xmlns:cross="http://www.SDMX.org/resources/SDMXML/schemas/v2_0/c  
525 ross"  
526 xmlns:generic="http://www.SDMX.org/resources/SDMXML/schemas/v2_0  
527 /generic"  
528 xmlns:query="http://www.SDMX.org/resources/SDMXML/schemas/v2_0/q  
529 uery"  
530 xmlns:structure="http://www.SDMX.org/resources/SDMXML/schemas/v2  
531 _0/structure"  
532 xmlns:utility="http://www.SDMX.org/resources/SDMXML/schemas/v2_0  
533 /utility" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"  
534 xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.SDMX.org/resources/SDMXML/schemas  
535 /v2_0/message SDMXMessage.xsd">  
536     <Header>  
537         <ID>BIS_01</ID>  
538         <Test>>false</Test>  
539         <Truncated>>false</Truncated>  
540         <Name xml:lang="en">Trans46301</Name>  
541         <Prepared>2002-03-11T09:30:47-05:00</Prepared>  
542         <Sender id="SDMX">  
543             <Name xml:lang="en">SDMX initiative</Name>  
544         </Sender>  
545         <Receiver id="SDMX">  
546             <Name xml:lang="en">SDMX Content  
547 Standards</Name>  
548  
549         </Receiver>  
550         <Extracted>2002-03-11T09:30:47-05:00</Extracted>
```



```
551         </Header>
552         <CategorySchemes>
553             <structure:CategoryScheme
554 id="SDMXStatSubMatDomainsWD1">
555                 <structure:Name>SDMX Statistical Subject-Matter
556 Domains</structure:Name>
557                 <structure:Description>This is the canonical
558 representation of the SDMX Content Guidelines for Statistical
559 Subject-Matter Domains, Working Draft 1. It is a representation
560 of the UN/ECE's Joint Presentation of Statistical Activities, as
561 adopted for use within the SDMX
562 Framework.</structure:Description>
563                 <structure:Category id="Domain_1">
564                     <structure:Name>Demographic and social
565 statistics</structure:Name>
566                     <structure:Category id="C1">
567                         <structure:Name>Population and
568 migration</structure:Name>
569                     </structure:Category>
570                     <structure:Category id="C2">
571                         <structure:Name>Labour</structure:Name>
572                     </structure:Category>
573                     <structure:Category id="C3">
574                         <structure:Name>Education</structure:Name>
575                     </structure:Category>
576                     <structure:Category id="C4">
577                         <structure:Name>Health</structure:Name>
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