

# SDMX 3.0 for Microdata: A Novel Preliminary Attempt for Retail Trade Index

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#### 1. Introduction

## Providing some context...

- In 2022, Statistics Spain expressed a desire to analyze metadata standards in order to parallelize standardization and harmonization.
- The exploration of metadata standards at the microdata level began.
- A proof of concept was carried out in DDI Lifecycle 3.0 with microdata files from the Retail Trade Index survey.
- Once this was completed, it was decided to explore SDMX 3.0 for microdata, also working with microdata files from the Retail Trade Index survey.
- This proof of concept is what we are going to show in this presentation.



## 2. First steps: Learning the model

The first challenge that we had to face was the lack of publicly available examples of SDMX 3.0 metadata for microdata. To address this, we examined other SDMX metadata files for guidance, each of which served a specific purpose:

Example name	Is it for microdata?	Is it SDMX 3.0?	Is it Retail Trade Index?
DSDs of PPP SDMX 2.1 microdata	Yes 🗸	No, it is SDMX 2.1.	No 😵
DSD design for RTI with SDMX 2.1	No 😵	No, it is SDMX 2.1.	Yes 🗸



## 2.1. Analysis of the DSDs of PPP SDMX 2.1 microdata

We found the DSDs for PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) in SDMX 2.1 for microdata. Since both PPP and the Retail Trade Index are official statistical instruments (not private surveys) and their goal is to measure and compare relevant economic aspects, we decided to analyze the first one in depth.

#### Conclusions drawn from analyzing the PPP DSDs for microdata in SDMX 2.1:

- Learned the model: how concepts are defined (dimensions, attributes, measures, etc.).
- Understood how many DSDs need to be created per statistical process and why.
- Observed that in this PPP example, there are **only two microdata variables** (price and quantity), highlighting the potential complexity when dealing with larger datasets, as planned for the Proof of Concept with RTI.
- Saw how multiple measures can be included in a single DSD using SDMX 2.1.



## 2.2. Analysis of RTI for aggregates used by Statistics Spain in SDMX 2.1

We analyzed the DSDs of BCS (Business and Consumer Services survey) obtained from the Euro SDMX Registry to see which Codelists (used to metadata the RTI aggregates in SDMX 2.1) we would need to use when preparing the DSDs in SDMX 3.0 for microdata, so that they would remain consistent throughout the statistical production process.

Finally, we saw that we would need to reuse:

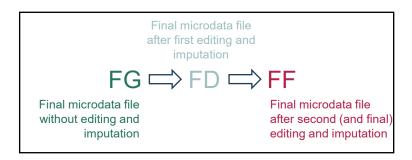
- 1. CL\_ACTIVITY\_BCS (Required for SDMX 3.0 microdata)
  - Contains the economic activity codes (NACE) used in the flow.
  - Example: \_T = Total activities, A01 = Agriculture, etc.
  - Defines the activity dimension in the data.
- **2. CL\_PRODUCT\_BCS** (Required for SDMX 3.0 microdata)
  - Classification of products or specific subsectors according to the BCS flow.
  - Allows data to be broken down by product type within each activity.



# 3. Implementing the PoC: DSD design for RTI with SDMX 3.0

#### 3.1. Description of our current data and metadata RTI structure

- A custom XML schema defines the metadata that governs its ETL process. This schema unifies all structural metadata for microdata files across production phases.
- For each time period, it has microdata in key-value and tabular format for the various production phases (FG, FD, FF), along with a unique XML variablelevel metadata file designed based on auxiliary metadata variables called qualifiers.



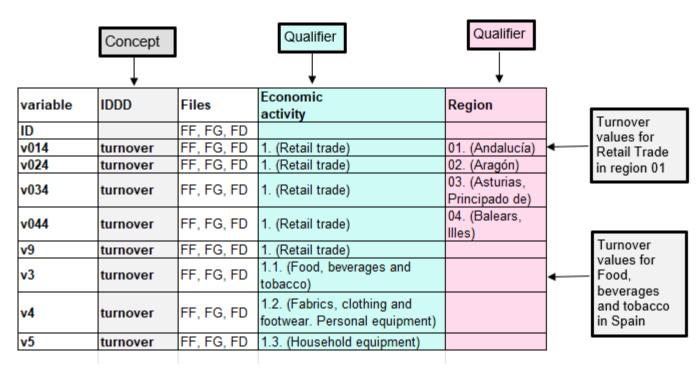


Image: Extract from the current RTI modeling based on qualifiers



## (cont) 3.1. Description of our current data and metadata RTI structure

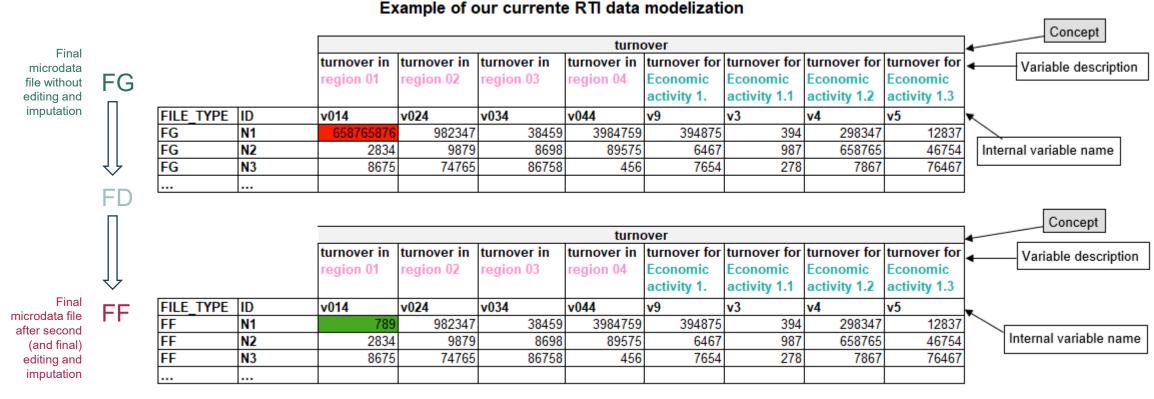


Image: extract from the FG and FF microdata files for the RTI, using the current modeling based on qualifiers.



## 3.2. Modeling the information: Selection of measures, attributes, and dimensions

At the beginning of the proof of concept, we performed the modeling by defining as many measures as there were variables in our information system.

This resulted in an excessive number of measures, many of which captured data for the same concept (for example, 25 different measures for 'turnover').

Therefore, we redesigned the model by restructuring the n-cube, adding new dimensions and reducing the number of measures:

#### Example of SDMX 3.0 modelization

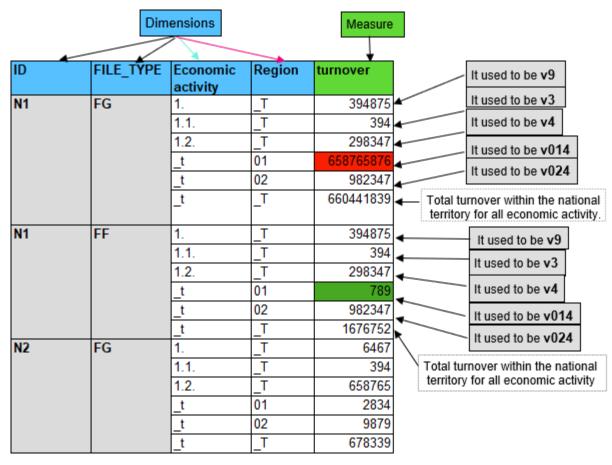


Image. Extract from the new modeling: Economic activity and Region as dimensions, and a single measure: 'turnover'



## 3.3. SDMX 3.0 Modeling Summary

#### Dimensions:

Dimension List	CodeList			
ID				
REGION	CL_REGIONAL_DEM_ NUTS2024			
ECONOMIC_ ACTIVITY	CL_ACTIVITY_BCS			
TIME_PERIOD				
FILE_TYPE				

#### Attributes:

Attribute	CodeList		Dimension/ Measure	Associated entity	OB/OP	Array
LARGE_SURFACES	{0,1}		DIMENSION	ID	OP	
TYPE_OF_CHAIN	{pcade,gcade,unil}		DIMENSION	ID	ОР	
<b>STOCK</b>	{0,1}		DIMENSION	ID	OP	
STOCK_DUMMY	{0,1}		DIMENSION	ID	OP	
IT_IS_GAS	{0,1}		DIMENSION	ID	OP	
IMPUTATION_STATUS			DIMENSION	ID		minOccurs=0 maxOccurs=5
WEEKLY	{0,1}		DIMENSION	ID	OP	
YEAR_ENTRY_IN_SAMPLE		AAAA	DIMENSION	ID	OP	
INCIDENCE	CL_INCIDENCE		DIMENSION	ID	ОР	

#### Measures:

Measure List		
ID_COLLECTION		
SALES_PREMISES		
TOTAL_SALES_PREMISES		
LARGE_RETAIL_OUTLETS		
TRADING_DAYS		
HOLIDAYS_TRADING_DAYS		
HAVE_STOCK		
ECOMMERCE_TURNOVER		
LRO_TURNOVER		
TURNOVER		
STOCK		
EMPLOYEES		
PAID_EMPLOYEES		
NOTPAID_EMPLOYEES		
LRO_PAID_EMPLOYEES		
LRO_NOTPAID_EMPLOYEES		
FLOOR_AREA_PREMISES		



#### 4. Conclusions

- Great difficulty in **finding examples** of metadata in SDMX 3.0 for microdata.
- The information modeling we developed was **based** directly on the design of the stakeholder's **questionnaire**, which led to numerous semantic challenges when creating the new model:

Example 1: In the RTI questionnaires, companies are asked to provide their own ID, which coexists with the ID from the statistical frame. *How should this be modeled?*Example 2: The questionnaire asks for the national total turnover, while at the same time the national total is calculated as the sum of all regions. *How can this be modeled to avoid having two combinations with the same dimensions producing a single measure (which would cause an error)?* 

Deciding what should be modeled as a measure, what as an attribute, and what as a dimension
was a long and complex task — and one still open to improvement.



# Thank you!

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