

Content Oriented Guidelines for Units of Measure In SDMX

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SDMX SWG – Units of Measure task group:
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Context

- The work initiated in the SDMX Statistical Working Group (SWG)
- It was preceded by several discussions in SDMX experts' meetings and global DSD exercises (Labour statistics, SDGs, etc.) over the last decade

Rationale

- Alignment with established scientific best practice
reliance on dimensional analysis
 - What is special about socio-economic statistics?
 - What is special about a data-warehousing context?
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- Economic value as a new dimension (straightforward)
 - although with complexities (time variance) -> or variations that are worth modelling on multiple dimensions
 - Measuring numerosity of sets

e.g. population, unemployed with UoM *persons*

 - SI proposes two ways: ‘amount of substance’ with *mole* as a base unit, or a special ‘number of entities’ concept, outside the dimensional system with *1* as the base unit
 - ‘number of entities’ is special in many ways (discreteness of scales, contextuality, difficult to pin down dimensions, hierarchic organisation and non-determinacy), however, at closer inspection, many of those disappear
 - A utilitarian approach – switching on dimensional analysis
use UoMs to propose ‘computation and comparability scope’
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- SDMX and data-warehousing adds value by **revealing the structure and inter-connectedness** of data (as opposed to just a bunch of data)
- Two implications:
 - Ratios of commensurable quantities have two equivalent representations favour/consider the '**change of unit of measure**' representation of the data
e.g. Debt to GDP ratio = 0.84 [? USD⁰] vs. Debt = 84 [% of GDP]
 - Units of measures might have a structure themselves, represented as a combination of multiple dimensions and attributes
e.g. Currency: EUR, Price base: constant, Base year: 2010, Unit multiplier: Thousands

