

General Revisions Policy of the Statistical offices of the Federation and the Länder



Principles governing revisions of published statistical
results in all domains

2017

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1 Introduction

1.1 Revisions and the background to them

As users generally ask for the latest data on the one hand but also require precise and robust statistics on the other, official statistics authorities often have to reconcile timeliness with accuracy. The staff at the statistical offices of the Federation and the Länder devote considerable time and effort to meeting these two quality requirements. In order to provide timely data as early as possible, provisional data subject to some degree of uncertainty are calculated and published for various statistical domains, drawing upon a data basis which is still incomplete at the time. When the data have been completed in the course of time, provisional results are replaced by higher quality results (which have been corrected and based on more recent data bases) in the context of revisions.

Statistical data may also be revised when there are methodological or conceptual changes. Revisions due to changes in methodology or concept serve to assure data quality and provide relevant statistics which are in line with international conventions, modified framework conditions, and user needs. However, such revisions may limit the comparability of time series. To avoid statistics-related breaks in time series which may be the consequence of improved methods or new concepts and distort data analysis, such modifications are mostly introduced all at once ('big bang', for instance as part of a major revision in national accounting) and, generally, comprehensive back-calculations are also carried out on the time series data.

Revisions may involve much effort on the part of those who use a set of statistics. These users need to modify the analyses they have carried out on the basis of the provisional results, making adjustments for the new revised results. Therefore, revisions may be regarded as a 'price' to be paid for statistical results that are as timely, accurate and comparable as possible. Revisions have conflicting targets here. On the one hand, all new pieces of information and concepts should be reflected in the results as early as possible, thus enabling an up-to-date assessment of the respective situation. On the other, extensive and/or too frequent revisions may have a negative effect on users' confidence in official statistics and damage its credibility, all the more so if revisions are not adequately communicated to users.

1.2 'Good governance' in official statistics

A published general revisions policy for all statistical domains describes the revision procedures in a transparent and comprehensible manner to those outside the system so as to increase the trust in official statistics and further enhance the usability of statistics. This makes the revisions policy an important element of the communication with users of official statistics.

In addition to that, the general revisions policy is to serve as a frame of reference for elaborating revision policies applying to specific sets (and domains) of statistics at the statistical offices of the Federation and the Länder. Such individual revision policies may contain more specific provisions or go further into detail to account, in an appropriate manner, for specific framework conditions and different user needs related to individual sets or domains of statistics.

1.3 Scope of application

In the context of the revision principles presented in this brochure, general standard rules for revision are described which apply in the statistical offices of the Federation and the Länder. They refer to all sets of statistics including accounting systems which are subject to revision. Nevertheless they are flexible enough to allow for individual features of statistics which result from specific enquiry, survey and/or calculation procedures or legal provisions.

1.4 Bases

The time-tested revision practices of the various statistical domains, which are described in this document for all sets of statistics in generalised form, have been the central basis for elaborating the general revisions policy concept.

The general revisions policy is furthermore derived from the '[ESS guidelines on revision policy for PEEs](#)' of the European Statistical System (ESS), which can be generalised for all sets of statistics that are subject to revision and which have been approved by the European Statistical System Committee (ESSC) in February 2012.

The general revisions policy is also in line with the [European Statistics Code of Practice](#). There are indicators directly relating to revisions in principle 6 'impartiality and objectivity', principle 8 'appropriate statistical procedures', and principle 12 'accuracy and reliability':

- 'Advance notice is given on major revisions or changes in methodologies.' (indicator 6.6)
- 'Revisions follow standard, well-established and transparent procedures.' (indicator 8.6)
- 'Revisions are regularly analysed in order to improve statistical processes.' (indicator 12.3)

1.5 Definition of revision, as opposed to error correction

A revision in official statistics is a modification of already published results as new data from outside the statistical offices of the Federation and the Länder become available and are incorporated into the calculation or when methodological and conceptual changes are made (also retrospectively). The data already published are replaced by the revised figures and are no longer valid.

A revision is not an error correction as defined in our '[Guideline on how to deal with publication errors](#)'¹. Publication errors are incorrect data resulting from mistakes which occurred accidentally in the process of statistics production (such as data processing errors) or publication (such as typing errors or transposed digits) at the statistical offices of the Federation and the Länder. Revisions, in contrast, are due to external causes. There may be new information which had not been available when the data were first released and could not be considered for that reason (example: respondents complete or correct reports they have already submitted to the Federal Statistical Office and the statistical offices of the Länder). Other reasons for revisions may be improved methods or new concepts developed in accordance with international requirements which then have to be implemented.

Different terms are used in the specialised units to describe this process. There are 'corrections of results' in business statistics, 'retrospective corrections' of short-term indicators, 'major revisions' in national accounting and 'regular adaptations' in price statistics. All of these are revisions as defined above. Some specialised units (for example education statistics) use the term 'first release' instead of 'provisional results'.

For the sake of standardisation, only the following terms are used: 'revision' or 'provisional', 'revised provisional' and 'final results'.

1.6 Revision calendar

The general revisions policy is supplemented by the [revision calendar of the Federal Statistical Office](#). The revision dates given in the calendar refer to releases of the Federal Statistical Office. The revision dates of releases by the statistical offices of the Länder may differ from these dates.

The revision calendar provides an overview of which sets of statistics are subject to revision and describes the respective revisions cycle by means of a standardised structure without giving exact dates.

The outline of the revisions cycle is to answer the following questions:

- When are provisional, revised provisional and final results published?
- What is the cycle for methodological revisions?
- Why are revisions made and for what period are data recalculated?

¹ For more detailed information on the correction of publication errors please refer to the '[Guideline on how to deal with publication errors](#)' on the website of the Federal Statistical Office and the respective websites of the statistical offices of the Länder.

2 Types of revisions

Taking into account the various causes of revisions and the different frequencies, the statistical offices of the Federation and the Länder distinguish the following types of revisions:

2.1 Routine revisions

Routine revisions occur regularly at predetermined points in time and are pre-announced. They usually involve only data at the current end and are firmly embedded in the processes of statistics production. Reasons for routine revisions may be the successive completion or correction of reports by respondents that had already been received.

Example of routine revisions:

Being the result of provisional calculations, the monthly production index for manufacturing is published approximately 38 days after the end of the reference month. This means that the production index is available very early, which enables a timely and up-to-date assessment of the business development. Four weeks later revised production indices are calculated on the basis of late incoming production reports etc.; these indices are released together with the provisional indices of the following month.

Not every revision necessarily produces final results. With some sets of statistics (for instance foreign trade), a number of routine revisions are needed to obtain final results. However, depending on the situation, it may well be that provisional results are replaced by final data in one single revision.

Revisions of seasonally adjusted data are also regarded as routine revisions if they have been caused by revisions of (unadjusted) time series data or the inclusion of an additional (unadjusted) time series value into the analysis. Generally (and thus routinely), every change to an (unadjusted) time series value will result in a modification of the seasonally adjusted value.²

Example of routine revisions of seasonally adjusted values:

The Federal Statistical Office calculates the production index for manufacturing on a monthly basis, compiles a time series from the resulting values and makes a seasonal adjustment. After a month's time, at least the last time series value is revised and the time series is extended by the index value for the new month. As a consequence of both, each seasonal adjustment of the series generally also entails a revision of seasonally adjusted values of earlier months for procedural reasons. This is due to the fact that the new time series values may influence, among other things, the assessment of seasonal factors in the respective months a year earlier.

2.2 Methodological revisions

Methodological revisions are planned and pre-announced. They require a modification of existing results (often also retrospectively) on account of altered statistical methods, concepts and/or classifications. They are less frequent than routine revisions and occur, for instance, only every five to ten years. If such revisions would not be carried out, a statistical break in the time series would occur. Methodological revisions are made for the following reasons: a new base year or a modified calculation procedure is introduced, a new data source becomes available or an existing data source can no longer be used (administrative data or data which are collected only every five to ten years, such as data of the census or the labour cost survey) or there are new or modified classifications or definitions (for example as a consequence of international or European requirements). Methodological revisions ensure the quality and relevance of the statistical data. The authorities of official statistics try to concentrate such revision points ('big bang') to keep the burden on users as small as possible.

² Revisions of seasonally adjusted figures may also be the consequence of methodological changes. This is the case, for instance, with seasonal adjustments of the X-11 type procedure (such as X-12-ARIMA). It may be that revised or additional values of a series may cause modifications of internal procedural methods and models here. Such changes of method are either scheduled and occur regularly (for instance, once a year) or unscheduled under certain circumstances. For information on how to deal with such revisions please refer to the publication '[ESS Guidelines on Seasonal Adjustment](#)' on the Eurostat website. They will not be dealt with in the following.

Example of methodological revisions:

The revision carried out in national accounting (NA) in 2014 first and foremost served to introduce the new concepts of the European System of National Accounts (ESA) 2010. The ESA is a legally binding and internationally compatible set of EU accounting rules for describing a national economy in a systematic and detailed manner. The revision of 2014 was also used to integrate new data sources

2.3 Unscheduled revisions

Unscheduled revisions are exceptional in that they take place in addition to the revisions that had been planned and not at regular intervals or according to schedule, which is why they cannot always be pre-announced well in advance. They occur, for instance, when a modification cannot wait until the next scheduled methodological revision. Unscheduled revisions are the result, for example, of unforeseeable changes in the content of administrative data sources, revisions to the data of other data producers (incorporated into official statistical calculations) or the correction of reports by respondents which had already been received.

Example of unscheduled revisions:

Respondents realise that the data they have reported are faulty and correct them. If the correction was received by a Land statistical office, the Land result has to be submitted to the Federal Statistical Office again in modified form. If the results have meanwhile been released, there generally is a need for revision as the new information was provided by the respondent.

- If revisions are common for the set of statistics concerned, this 'subsequent data delivery' should be considered in the calculations at the time the next revision is carried out. There should be an unscheduled revision if it is not possible to postpone the adjustment until the next scheduled revision (in accordance with revision principle 1 *requiring a reasonable balance between information gained and the burden placed on users*).
- If revisions are not part of the normal routine, the specialised unit has to consider carrying out an unscheduled revision. Where the 'subsequent data delivery' does not justify an unscheduled revision (in line with revision principle 1 *requiring a reasonable balance between information gained and the burden placed on users*), the case should be handled in accordance with the '[Guideline on how to deal with publication errors](#)'.

3 Principles governing revisions across all sets of statistics

The general revisions policy of the statistical offices of the Federation and the Länder is based on four principles, which will be described in the following.

1. *There is a reasonable balance between the information gained and the burden placed on users.*
2. *Revisions cycles are harmonised within statistical domains and internationally.*
3. *Revisions are communicated to users in advance and in a transparent manner.*
4. *Revisions analyses are made to ensure and enhance data quality, revision procedures and methods.*

3.1 Reasonable balance between information gained and the burden placed on users

Revisions can involve much effort for users who, for instance, may have to adjust their own data stock and calculations to the revised results. The additional information users gain from a revision should exceed the effort it may cause them. Too large or too frequent revisions (for example of time series) which provide only

little additional information may have a negative impact on users' trust in statistics and should be avoided. It is therefore important to keep an eye on the burden on users that is caused by revisions³. The revision strategies for the different revision types are described in the following.

3.1.1 Revision strategy for routine revisions

Revisions cycles and publication dates of routine revisions are determined as follows: on the one hand, the data quality of the initial release should already be good enough to provide users with useful information, while, on the other, noticeable differences between the preliminary and final results or the first and later estimates would still be expected. From the viewpoint of users, the additional information gained has to exceed the effort involved. The revisions cycle is checked regularly by the specialised unit and modified, if necessary, with a view to user needs and legal provisions applying. However, a certain degree of cycle stability is ensured over time to guarantee the transparency of and trust in the revision procedure.

Modifications of the revisions cycle may for instance entail the publication of provisional or estimated figures at an earlier point in time or fewer revisions in cases where preliminary results are revised several times.

3.1.2 Revision strategy for methodological revisions

As revisions due to new methodology or concepts mostly cause a break in the time series, such changes are introduced all at once so that users can at any time be provided with a time series that has no statistical breaks. The time may also be used to develop and test the implementation of the new methods and/or concepts. On the one hand, significant changes of methods and concepts are incorporated as rapidly as possible to prevent misinterpretation of current developments. On the other, revisions due to new methods or concepts are harmonised and synchronised at international or European level, mainly to ensure the comparability of the statistical data.

3.1.3 Revision strategy for unscheduled revisions

On account of their ad-hoc nature, unscheduled revisions in particular may confuse users and thus damage user confidence in official statistics. Therefore, unscheduled revisions always are an exception and avoided where possible. Careful consideration is always required when there seems to be a need for unscheduled revisions (it may be possible to integrate such modification into a forthcoming routine or methodological revision) and the additional information gained by users has to be weighed against the efforts the revision causes them.

3.2 Revisions cycles are harmonised within statistical domains and internationally

Revisions cycles are harmonised within statistical domains but also at international level. The various types of revisions require different harmonisation strategies.

3.2.1 Harmonisation strategy for routine revisions

Dates and frequencies of routine revisions to sets of statistics on related subjects are synchronised, if appropriate. Such coordination of revisions cycles for related sets of statistics improves their comparability, facilitates the interpretation of statistical data on the part of the users and enhances the trust in official statistics.

3.2.2 Harmonisation strategy for methodological revisions

Revision date and extent in terms of periods back in time are both synchronised internationally and coordinated within a statistical domain for revisions that occur on account of new or altered statistical methods, concepts and/or definitions adopted at European or international level. A common minimum extent of time series back-casting and common publication dates for revisions ensure that data are comparable, European aggregates can be calculated and consistent long time series are available for related statistics.

³ A threshold or revision measure indicating that the information content or the scope of a revision is too small and causing the respective measures to be taken has to be defined for each set of statistics and revision type. In foreign trade statistics, for example, Eurostat determines quantitative criteria for methodological and routine revisions in the Member States, criteria which classify revisions by scope and thus also by their information content. When a predetermined (high) value is reached, users are informed about the causes of such revisions and adequate measures may be taken in specific cases to avoid future revisions of such magnitude.

3.3 Revisions are communicated to users in advance and in a transparent manner

The results published by the statistical offices of the Federation and the Länder are used as a basis of further analyses or for decision-making. Therefore, user confidence in the data released is a major concern of the statistical offices of the Federation and the Länder. To ensure user confidence in the long term it is essential to make the revision procedure transparent and inform the users of official statistics in time and detail about the date and type of forthcoming revisions. The various types of revisions require different communication strategies.

3.3.1 Communication strategy for routine revisions

Routine revisions occur regularly and at fixed dates, often together with new initial calculations. The public is notified of revision dates in due time and adequate form⁴. Revisions cycle, reasons for revisions and revisions analyses studying the effects of revisions on results are documented (for instance by a quality report) and published (for instance on the website of the Federal Statistical Office and/or the statistical offices of the Länder). Changes to the revisions cycle should be pre-announced, documented, and reasons stated.

In accordance with the publication standards of the statistical offices of the Federation and the Länder⁵, provisional, revised and estimated figures are identified as such in tables by the following letters where this is not made clear in the table by headlines, table heading and stub, designations and other notes, footnotes and explanations:

- p = provisional,
- r = revised,
- s = estimated.

In addition, explanatory texts (for instance press releases) point to the provisional nature of the data.

3.3.2 Communication strategy for methodological revisions

Methodological revisions are generally planned well in advance and pre-announced to the public at an adequate point in time (for example by a press release or information published on the website of the Federal Statistical Office and/or the statistical offices of the Länder). The following deadlines are adhered to: methodological revisions of annual and monthly statistics are announced at least three months beforehand, and methodological revisions of monthly statistics at least one month in advance. The announcement presents, in concise form, the major reasons for the revision, the prospective publication date of the revised results, the set(s) of statistics concerned by the revision, and the periods back in time that are revised.

Together with or following the release of data that are subject to a methodological revision, a background note is published which helps users to understand and assess the revised results. This background note details the reasons for the revision, analyses its impact on the results, and presents and explains breaks in the time series, if any, and inconsistencies with comparable sets of statistics. If the methodological revision concerns several statistical domains and takes some time (as is the case, for example, with the 2011 Census), a schedule is also provided for the outstanding revision work.

The background note on the effected revision is disseminated via the website of the Federal Statistical Office and/or the statistical offices of the Länder. Print and online publications such as articles in the journal 'Wirtschaft und Statistik', subject-matter series, quality reports, etc. also serve as dissemination and communication channels.

3.3.3 Communication strategy for unscheduled revisions

Once it is clear that an unscheduled revision will be required, the release date is duly announced for instance by a note on the website of the Federal Statistical Office and/or the statistical offices of the Länder.

⁴ The revision dates for releases of the Federal Statistical Office are published in advance in the [revision calendar of the Federal Statistical Office](#).

⁵ For further information see '[Leitfaden für die Gestaltung statistischer Tabellen in Gemeinschaftsveröffentlichungen](#)' (How to design statistical tables for joint publications) of the statistical offices of the Federation and the Länder (internal document).

A background note is published together with data that have been subject to an unscheduled revision. First and foremost, the background note explains the reasons for the revision and the measures taken in its course. The impact of the revision on the results is also analysed.

3.4 Revisions analyses are made to ensure and enhance data quality, revision procedures and methods

The following principle of revisions analysis applies to all the different types of revisions.

Revisions analyses made by the respective specialised unit are to check revision procedures and results in a statistical domain and optimise the revisions cycle and/or publication date of the statistical results. On the one hand, revisions should not be too large, and on the other, they ought to have some significance to justify their implementation. Revisions with too small an information gain are avoided. Revisions analyses may also contribute to ensuring and enhancing data quality as they provide information on the reliability of the original statistical data, may indicate possible systematic errors in provisional results or possible improvements, and weak points in statistical data collection and processing.

Revisions analyses study the impact of revisions on results by comparing provisional and final results (or preliminary and later estimates). The difference between provisional and final result (or preliminary and later estimate) indicates the scope of the revision, which means the extent of modification, and/or degree of revision. Revisions analyses may also supply information on possible systematic trends, that is, whether the values published earlier were usually revised upwards or downwards. For significant systematic trends it is checked if the data can (in future) be adjusted by the average bias established and unbiased data be released. The results of revisions analyses are not only described in the background note on the revision but also included in the quality reports.

Where possible, revisions analyses are made regularly and consider several revisions cycles. To this end it is necessary to archive the various data as at the respective points in time⁶. Different measures⁷ may be calculated as part of revisions analysis to determine the degree of the revision (such as mean absolute revision, relative mean absolute revision, and mean revision).

⁶ Revisions analyses can for instance be made using the [time series database for real time data of the Deutsche Bundesbank](#), which stores real-time datasets for roughly 280 economic indicators from national accounts, monthly reports on the economic situation and the labour market, and price statistics in a chronological order.

⁷ For further information on the revision measures please refer to [Steckbriefe für Qualitätsindikatoren](#) (profiles of quality indicators).

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