



GENERAL METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

Data Publication Section

REVISION OF STATISTICAL DATA



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1 PURPOSE OF STATISTICAL DATA REVISION

The purpose of data revision is to provide users with high-quality statistical data.

2 DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Statistical data are numerical values presenting the size of the observed phenomenon. Due to simplification, further on the term “data” is used.

Statistical information is statistical signs, comments, tables, charts, figures, definitions, methodological explanations and other text explaining the content of statistical data.

Published data are the data that have been disseminated to the public via the Internet.

The status of data determines whether the published data are final or provisional and thus subject to revision.

Provisional data are the data that will be subject to planned revision due to the inclusion of a more complete/additional data source or due to seasonal adjustment and/or elimination of calendar effects.

Final data are the data that will not be subject to any planned revision.

Data revision is a statistical process that changes the value of published data.

These methodological explanations do not describe unplanned data revisions due to errors (irregularities in published statistical data and information). Errors are described in the methodological explanations [“Correction of errors in published statistical data and information”](#).

The Statistical Office classifies data revision in relation to planning, time of implementation and purpose.

3 TYPES OF DATA REVISION IN RELATION TO PLANNING

3.1 PLANNED DATA REVISION

A planned data revision is subject to the following reasons:

a) Due to user needs for timely information, the published data meet the criteria for the quality of official statistical data, but they do not meet the quality that can be achieved by using additional statistical procedures.

Final data are based on more complete answers about the phenomenon and/or analyses, and are published subsequently.

b) Seasonal adjustment and/or elimination of calendar effects.

c) Change in methodology and classifications.

3.2 UNPLANNED DATA REVISION

An unplanned data revision is not part of the regular statistical process. It occurs due to unpredictable changes in the methodology, unpredictable emergence of new data and data of higher quality, due to unforeseen changes regarding reporting units that transmit their data to the Statistical Office, unforeseen obstacles in data processing and publishing, and errors in data processing and publishing (e.g. a key unit corrects its data for the past few months; an unforeseen change in the administrative data source).

4 TYPES OF DATA REVISION IN RELATION TO TIME OF IMPLEMENTATION

The reasons for data revision in relation to time of implementation fall into two categories:

- a) Regular revisions arise due to the inclusion of a more complete/additional data source or a change in the data source, seasonal adjustment and/or elimination of calendar effects.
- b) Occasional revisions are a consequence of the inclusion of a new/more complete/additional data source that becomes the standard in subsequent data releases or is a consequence of an unforeseen obstacle in data processing and publishing, and change in methodology.

5 TYPES OF DATA REVISION IN RELATION TO ITS PURPOSE

The reasons for data revision in relation to its purpose are:

- a) Inclusion of a more complete/additional data source or a change in the data source.
- b) Seasonal adjustment and/or elimination of calendar effects.
- c) Transition to a new base period.
- d) Improvement of methodology due to a change in the statistical method or a change in classifications, concepts and definitions.
- e) Elimination or errors (not errors in the sense of irregularities in publishing statistical data and information, the correction of which is regulated by the Guideline for correction of errors in published statistical data and information at the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia).

6 THE FREQUENCY OF PLANNED DATA REVISIONS

The frequency of planned data revisions is balanced with the need to provide quality data and their simple use. Data are revised when newer data / data of higher quality can significantly contribute to the quality of data-based decision-making and when due to publication deadlines determined by the European or national legislation or due to unforeseen obstacles in data processing and publication, less accurate data are published on the basis of incomplete coverage.

7 MONITORING THE LONG-TERM EFFECT OF DATA REVISION

To improve the quality, we monitor the long-term effect of data revision and regularly report about it in Chapter "Coherence" of the Quality Reports.

8 INFORMING DATA USERS ABOUT THE FORTHCOMING, PLANNED DATA REVISIONS

Due to the change in methodology or classifications, the planned data revisions are announced to data users in advance, namely in the methodological note that is part of the first release; in the case of planned major revisions, data users are informed in a different way.

9 DATA RELEASES

Every publication of statistical data contains information about the status of published data – i.e. whether the data are provisional or final. Due to the specific character of national and regional accounts, the statuses of published data are not marked (stating “no status”).

The release of provisional data is always followed by the release of final data.

In the SiStat Database, the table title indicates the status of published data. If the status “provisional data” is not given, the data are final. There is also a note under the table containing information about the status of the data (how long the data are considered to be provisional; after this period, the data become final). In the SiStat Database, newer versions of data always replace older ones.

In the first release of provisional data, we also add in the methodological note information on when the provisional data or final data will next be published.

In promotional publications and occasional releases, we indicate the status of the data only if the data are provisional.

Methodological explanations for individual statistical surveys contain – in the chapter on publishing and data revision – notes about the policy on publishing provisional data with the following elements: type of data revision in relation to planning, purpose and time of implementation.

In addition to information from the previous paragraph, in its Chapter “Coherence” the Quality Reports set out for individual statistical surveys information on coherence between provisional and final data, and the reasons for possible major differences between provisional and final data.

10 STATISTICAL SURVEYS IN WHICH DATA ARE REVISED

List of statistical surveys subject to revision of statistical data (from 1 January 2021)

Label	Survey
1 DEM-ROJ	Births
2 DEM-UMR	Deaths
3 DEM-PRIZ	Acknowledgment and ascertainment of paternity and adoption of children
4 DEM-POR	Marriages
5 DEM-RAZ	Divorces
6 SEL	Migration
7 ZAP/M	Monthly report on earnings paid by legal persons
8 ZAP-ISD, ZAP-SD	Labour Cost Index, Labour Cost - Annual Estimates
9 ZAP-SP/L	Structure of earnings statistics
10 ZAP-DELURE	Survey on hours worked
11 EU-SILC	Living conditions
12 ESSPROS	European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics
13 SSP/L	Statistics on the performance of enterprises
14 SPR-DEM/L	Business demography
15 POSL-P/ČL	Quarterly survey on the performance of business entities
16 INTRASTAT, EKSTRASTAT	Trading of goods between Member States
17 R-RD-IZV	Research and development by R&D providers
18 INOV	Innovation activity in industry and selected services
19 IND/L	Industrial production
20 IND-PN/M	Turnover and stocks in industry
21 E1-EE/L	Electricity and heat production with technical data on energy facilities
22 E2-SP/L	Electricity and heat production by auto-producers with technical data on energy facilities
23 E4-EEP/L	Feeding in the electricity into the transmission grid and taking it out
24 E8-NPT/L	Petroleum products trade
25 E9-PL/L	Gas trade
26 E11-TG/L	Coal extraction and sale
27 E1-EE/M	Electricity and heat production
28 E2-SP/M	Electricity and heat production by auto-producers
29 E4-EEP/M	Electric power transmission
30 E5-EED/M	Electric power distribution
31 E6-NAF/M	Production and supply of crude oil, natural gas, petrochemical material, additives and other hydrocarbons
32 E7-NP/M	Production of petroleum products
33 E8-NPT/M	Petroleum products trade
34 E9-PL/M	Gas supply
35 E10-TGT/M	Solid fuel trade
36 E11-TG/M	Coal extraction

37	E-CEE	Electricity prices
38	E-CPL	Natural gas prices
39	GRAD/L	Vrednost opravljenih gradbenih del
40	GRAD/M	Construction and new orders
41	GRAD-GD/M	Building permits
42	TRG-D/M	Wholesale
43	TRG/M	Retail trade and repair of motor vehicles
44	STOR/M	Business and other service activities
45	STOR-IO/M	Index of service and trade production
46	TU/M	Tourist arrivals and overnight stays
47	TU-TURISTI	Foreign tourists
48	TU-POTNIKI	Foreign travellers
49	KO-TEL/ČL	Electronic communication services
50	KO-TEL/L	Performance of enterprises in the telecommunications sector
51	TR-CES-P/M	Passengers in road public scheduled transport
52	TR-PRI/M	Port traffic
53	TR-VKM	Road traffic – vehicle kilometres
54	KME-KOK	Agri-environmental indicators
55	ERK	Economic accounts for agriculture
56	KME-BIL-RAST/L	Crop supply balance sheet
57	KME-BIL-ŽIV/L	Animal supply balance sheet
58	KME - JUN	Area sown
59	KME-ZGK-P/L KME-ZGK-K/L	Production of early crops and early fruits and yield forecast of some important late crops
60	KME-POZP-P/L, KME-POZP-K/L	Yield forecast of late crops, late fruit and grapes
61	KME-DEC	Livestock and area sown in autumn sowing
62	KME-ŽIV/L	Animal production
63	KME- ZAKOL/M	Livestock slaughter in slaughterhouses
64	KME-MLEKO	Milk and milk products
65	KME-INPUT/M	Agricultural input prices
66	KME-ODK/M, KME-PRO/M	Purchase of agricultural products
67	KME-LES/M	Purchase of wood