

Definitions

Revisions are defined broadly as any change in a value of a statistic released by the NSO to the public.

Revisions occur either when new observations become available and/or some past values are modified for any of the reasons outline below.

Statistics can be subject to three main types of revisions:

- **Routine Revisions** aim at including better source data and do not entail critical changes in the methodologies and definitions used. They mainly entail the incorporation of source data which is considered more updated, complete and/or of better quality; and updating of base periods and/or seasonal factors. This type of revision may be expected to occur regularly in almost all domains based on ongoing data collection processes and/or multiple data sources and administrative information.
- **Ad-hoc Revisions** result mostly from the incorporation of new data sources to replace past estimates with more robust figures; and/or possibly methodological changes which may cause more significant changes than those outlined in routine revisions. Ad-hoc revisions are subject to advance communication by the Office to its users.
- **Benchmark Revisions** aim to reflect improved methodologies caused by changes in statistical methods, concepts, sources of data, definitions and classifications to collect and/or compile the data being affected by the revision. Benchmark revisions often affect longer time series data, the reason being avoidance, to the extent possible, of breaks in the time series. Benchmark revisions often affect more than one statistical domain and are conducted in a coordinated way to ensure coherence between the domains affected by these revisions. Benchmark revisions are subject to advance communication by the Office to its users.