



Statistics Austria Revisions Policy

**Data revisions of
published statistical results**

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1. Introduction

Results published by the Federal Institute Statistics Austria (hereinafter referred to as "Statistics Austria" or "Federal Institute") are often used as a basis for further analyses or serve as a basis for decision-making. Therefore, trust in published figures on the part of users is an important concern of Statistics Austria.

Official statistics work under a trade-off between the timeliness of the results provided on the one hand and the delivery of high-quality data on the other. In this context, it is common practice to replace results that have already been published for a specific reporting period (or key date) with a later recalculation. To render against conceptual changes (e.g. the introduction of changed classifications or index revisions) in statistical products, the practice summarized in the given context under the term data revision can be defined as follows:

A data revision is a change to statistical results that have already been published.

This document only deals with data revisions (hereinafter referred to as "revisions") that correspond to this definition. In principle, it can be assumed that revised results are of a higher quality than those they replace. In most cases, this is due to the fact that the revised figures are based on an improved and/or more extensive database.

The aim of this document is to show how Statistics Austria deals with this practice, which is common in all statistical fields. This includes not only ongoing and scheduled revisions, but also the case of occasional revisions ("Error Treatment Policy").

In order for users to be able to deal with this situation, it is important to inform them **in good time** and **in detail** about the type of revisions that occur.

According to Art. 29 (2) of the **Federal Statistics Act 2000** as amended, Statistics Austria is obliged to work towards an adequate use and interpretation of published statistics.

Furthermore, by adhering to the [European Code of Practice](#), Statistics Austria has committed itself to a comprehensive approach to the production of high-quality statistics within the framework of the European Statistical System (ESS). This 16-principle governance vehicle was published in the Commission Recommendation of 25 May 2005. The principles serve to ensure the independence, integrity and professionalism of the national and community bodies within the ESS. Changes to results that have already been published are addressed in principle 6 "Impartiality and objectivity" with indicator 6.3:

„Errors discovered in published statistics are corrected at the earliest possible date and publicised.“

The obligation for national statistical institutes to analyse ongoing revision processes is taken into account in principle 12 "Accuracy and reliability" by indicator 12.3:

„Revisions are regularly analysed in order to improve source data, statistical processes and outputs.“

In the context of the production of statistical results, revisions should also be considered with respect to the trade-off between the quality dimensions of the quality concept valid in the European Statistical System (ESS), which is contained in Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No. 223/2009 of the European Parliament and Council of March 11, 2009 on European statistics – known as the Statistics Regulation for short. On the one hand, the publication of preliminary results that are available as quickly as possible ensures that they are up to date. On the other hand, revisions serve the purpose of replacing results that have already been published with those that are supported by an improved, mostly more extensive database. Informing users about revisions in general as well as about specific details when necessary is a contribution to the accessibility and clarity of statistical products.

2. Types of revisions

2.1 Current revisions

Current revisions are those that are carried out as standard according to an ex-ante fixed publication procedure. The results published to date will be replaced by new ones on fixed dates (see appendix), whereby the new results are not necessarily to be described as final. Only those results that are published after the last current revision and are declared final have final status. Current revisions are typically based on the fact that the new figures to be published are based on an improved and/or mostly more extensive database. They are integrated into the production process and usually involve the reporting period(s) (or due days) that are very close to the current reporting period (or due day).

The scenarios for current revisions can vary depending on the product, scheduling rules, number of revision steps and content-related circumstances. The following situations can occur:

- The simplest case is when preliminary results are replaced by final ones in a **one-time publication step**.
- For some statistical products, the way to the final results leads through **several published versions ("vintages")** of preliminary results.
- The range of publications for a product can contain several temporal levels. **Final interim results (usually monthly or quarterly)** are often only available after final annual results are available. Accordingly, there can be different revision plans according to production periodicities, which are firmly anchored in the production processes. In this context, we speak of monthly, quarterly or annual revisions. Especially for monthly results there are strict deadlines with regard to their publication or delivery obligations, also with regard to subsequent revisions. If t denotes the end of a reporting period for a statistical product, a notation is often chosen for publication dates that refers to a period of time after this point in time t . For example, "t+45 (days) preliminary monthly results are available" means that preliminary results are available 45 days after the end of the reference month. In practice, the procedure is very often that results during the year are revised after the final annual results are available.

The need for quickly available data has increased in recent years. In some areas it is therefore necessary, even if the input data are still incomplete, to publish the first results (estimates) at a point in time that is very close to the reference period or the due day. Such estimates, known as **flash estimates** (also "fast estimates"), are model-based and represent the most extreme form of preliminary results in terms of time. The results provided by flash estimates must be revised.

Time series can be created for statistics produced with regular periodicity. In some areas it is necessary to subject time series to seasonal adjustment. By adjusting for those influences that recur every year with the same intensity, a series is obtained that only contains non-seasonal information. After the adjustment process is carried out again when the latest results are available, previously seasonally adjusted data change. A characteristic of these revisions is that the entire time series is not only affected by periods or points in time that are close to the present, whereas the unadjusted original data are not affected by these revisions.

The release calendar at Statistics Austria distinguishes between two types of publications. Those with **preliminary results** and those with **final results**. With the publication of preliminary results, the users should be given the opportunity to work with results, although these can still change (and mostly will). On the other hand, **the warning sign "preliminary"** signals that decisions based on these results can be risky.

2.2 Occasional revisions

Occasional revisions are those that were **not planned in advance** and that come about because results that have already been marked as final have to be changed due to new findings. The characteristic of such revisions lies in the fact that they occur unforeseen and are therefore problematic for any users who have used the already published figures for further analysis. There can be many reasons for such an approach. Due to the already mentioned problem of possible data utilization by users, it must be considered individually for each product whether results should be revised or not. However, there are scenarios that require this to a greater or lesser extent, e.g.

- **Changes in the data sources:** After the publication of the results, one or more new data sources are available, or a data source used has changed fundamentally.
- **New methodological findings:** Statistics Austria always endeavours to use the most recent methods ("current best practices") when compiling statistical results. If, after results are published, it turns out that a newer procedure/method is preferable to the previously used one, a revision should be considered.
- **Correction of errors:** If in the course of the production process, despite the applied quality assurance processes, an error occurs that is assessed as serious after a thorough analysis with regard to the associated deviations in results, the results affected by it must be revised.

Digression: Comprehensive revisions – revision cycles

In addition to the usual ongoing revisions, which mostly relate to minor corrections in individual years/quarters, more comprehensive, so-called "major" revisions are also carried out, especially for accounting like products, but also for individual statistical products (e.g. population statistics). The latter mean the fundamental revision of the entire calculation or very long time series. Reasons for such comprehensive revisions can be:

- Installation of new, previously unused statistical calculation bases
- Application of new calculation methods
- Knowledge gained through any full surveys (e.g. censuses)
- Modernization of the presentation and introduction of new terms
- Increase in international comparability
- Avoidance of breaks in time series

It can also happen that newly published results of certain statistics have a direct impact on other products and therefore require a revision there. In overall systems such as the national accounts (VGR), the revision processes of the individual products are coordinated. This is also referred to as a revision cycle, which in turn can involve several reporting periods.

Revision cycles for national accounts products are essentially synchronous. The invoices are generally created once or twice a year, with each annual invoice a new year being introduced into the invoice; the previous three years are subject to revision. In terms of content, the revisions are based on changed initial data from the various input sources.

The availability of better data sources often results in a revision of other subsystems of the national accounts as a first step. The auditing practice of the national accounts is described in detail in Chapter 1.2 of the inventory of methods for national accounts in Austria.

3. Communication on revisions

3.1 Preliminary remark

Two aspects are important for the comprehensive information of data users about revisions. On the one hand, information should be provided about the scheduling situation, i.e. **when revisions will take place**. The second aspect concerns the **content of the changes**. If a revision takes place, it should be communicated which changes were made based on which boundary conditions.

While scheduling issues can probably only be communicated through the release calendar in the case of ongoing changes, the content side also affects event-related revisions.

In principle, information about revisions is provided via the Statistics Austria website. There are different publication tracks, in particular:

- Homepage of Statistics Austria
- Press releases
- Release Calendar (dates)
- Standard Documentations (content and dates)
- Print publications

In the following, a distinction is made between the communication of current and occasional revisions.

3.2 Communication on current revisions

The [release calendar](#) at Statistics Austria is available on the website and is continuously updated.

The third column shows whether the results are provisional or final for the current half-year (see Figure 1).

Date ▲	PDF download	result ▼	SDDS+ ⓘ ▼	PR/PC ⓘ ▼
2023-01-13	Construction cost index (residential buildings, road and bridge construction) December 2022 (t+15, preliminary); November 2022 (t+45, preliminary, revised) Industry, construction, trade and services / Short-term business statistics / Construction cost index	provisional		PR
2023-01-13	Construction cost index (residential buildings, road and bridge construction) October 2022 (t+75) Industry, construction, trade and services / Short-term business statistics / Construction cost index	final		
2023-01-13	Household projection till 2080 Population and society / Population / Families, households, living arrangements / Household projections	final		
2023-01-13	Index of Agreed Minimum Wages December 2022 + year 2022 Labour market / Labour costs and index of agreed minimum wages / Index of agreed minimum wages	provisional	✓	

Figure1: Excerpt from the release calendar of Statistics Austria.

The release calendar can be sorted according to several criteria. If sorted by topic, you get an overview of the revisions to be carried out continuously in the individual subject areas and recognize the planned time interval between preliminary and final results, whereas a variant of the publication calendar sorted by date provides purely date-related information on the current publication status delivers.

The appendix to this document contains a list of all products, sorted by subject area, for which ongoing revisions are being carried out.

3.3 Communication on occasional revisions

Information regarding occasional revisions is offered to users in the same publication format in which the original results were published:

- In the case of a press release, information about the relevant changes will be sent out again.
- Revised results published in tables or databases on Statistics Austria's website are marked as such.
- Users are informed of revisions in print publications by means of corresponding corrigenda.

The choice of communication tools should be related to the extent of the changes made.

3.4 Revisions – Quality reporting

Statistics Austria's system of standard documentation aims to provide users with comprehensive information on the production process and product quality in a standardized form. An overview of the publication planning can be found under the item "Availability of the results" in the table "Key points" in the executive summary. Chapter 2.3 "Publication (accessibility)" deals with revisions in detail. This also applies to the more precise description of any comprehensive revisions or revision cycles. In order for users to be able to get an idea of the extent of revisions to be expected, revised and preliminary results are presented in a comparative manner over time.

Statistics Austria endeavours to create standard documentation for every statistical product whenever possible. This means that users can find information on the content of almost every product that relates to revisions.

Annex- Overview on current revisions at Statistics Austria

Preliminary remark

As of December 28, 2022, the following tables indicate which statistical products are subject to ongoing revisions, with the order of the individual tables being based on the structure specified on the Statistics Austria website (www.statistics.at).

The specified product periodicity and content-related aspects of any revisions are specified for each product.

The capital letters given in the "Periodicity" column have the following meaning:

Y: Annually

Hj: Semi-annually

Q: Quarterly

M: Monthly

Labour market

Product	Periodicity	Revisions
Annual Labour Cost Statistics	Y	<p><u>Preliminary results:</u> t+3 months <u>1st revision:</u> t+11 months <u>2nd revision:</u> t+23 months <u>3. Revision:</u> Every 4 years, after a new labour cost survey is available for year t, the results are incorporated into the time series and the three reporting years (t-1, t-2 and t-3) between the last and the current labour cost survey as well possibly already carried out updates (t+1) revised accordingly.</p>
Index of Agreed Minimum Wages	M	<p><u>Preliminary results:</u> t+15 days <u>Final results:</u> t+105 days <u>Exception:</u> If relevant KV statements or legal wage and salary regulations are not yet available for a reporting month, the provisional period is extended beyond the 3 months and the entries are subsequently made in a revision of the current index.</p>
Labour Cost Index	Q	<p><u>Preliminary results:</u> t+ approximately 77 days. t = end of quarter <u>1st revision:</u> the previous quarter is revised with each publication. <u>2nd revision:</u> with the publication of the third quarter, the previous 6 quarters are revised. <u>Final results:</u> Every four years, with the publication of the third quarter, individual features of the labour cost survey are incorporated. This may require a revision back to the survey year of the labour cost survey.</p>
Unemployment, international definition	Q	<p><u>Final results:</u> t+70 days t =End of quarter</p>
Unemployment, international definition	M	<p><u>Preliminary results:</u> t+ appr. 30 days t = End of month <u>Final results:</u> t+70 days after finalization of figures for the quarter (non-adjusted values). t =End of quarter <u>Revision of final results:</u> t+ appr. 30 days t = End of month The seasonally adjusted values are recalculated with each new month for the entire time series and revised continuously.</p>

Population and society

Product	Periodicity	Revisions
Births	Q	<u>Preliminary Results:</u> Approximately 55 days after end of quarter. <u>Final results:</u> end May of the following year for all quarters of the previous year.
Building Permits	Q	<u>Preliminary results:</u> EU notification: t+90; STAT website: t+110 days <u>Final results:</u> t+3 years <u>Annual revisions:</u> The revisions relate to estimates to compensate for reporting delays. In addition, there is hardly any reporting activity in Vienna in the case of extensions or conversions to existing properties.
Cancer incidence	Y	Annually for all reporting years. Reporting years that are further back are usually only slightly affected.
Completions	Y	<u>Preliminary results:</u> t+10 months <u>Annual revisions:</u> In addition to the need to estimate reporting delays complete failures also prevent the provision of final data. In addition, there is hardly any reporting activity in Vienna in the case of extensions or conversions to existing properties.
Deaths	Q	<u>Preliminary Results:</u> Approximately 55 days after end of quarter. <u>Final results:</u> end May of the following year for all quarters of the previous year.
Demographic indicators	Y	Revisions on the availability of the final results of a register based census with a preceding residence analysis (the last revision took place in 2013 after the publication of the register census results on October 31, 2011).
Divorces, Dissolvments of registered partnerships	Q	<u>Preliminary Results:</u> Approximately 55 days after end of quarter. <u>Final results:</u> end May of the following year for all quarters of the previous year.
ESSPROS (European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics)	Y	<u>Preliminary results:</u> expenditure: t+7 months <u>Final results:</u> t+12 months Ongoing occasional revisions, especially t-1 and t-2 years. Up to t-3 years the social quotas can be changed by revisions of the GDP.

Marriages, Constitutions of registered partnerships	Q	<u>Preliminary Results:</u> Approximately 55 days after end of quarter. <u>Final results:</u> end May of the following year for all quarters of the previous year.
Migration statistics	Q	<u>Preliminary Results:</u> Approximately 135 days after end of quarter. <u>Final results:</u> end May of the following year for all quarters of the previous year <u>Revisions to the final results:</u> <u>Revisions of the final results:</u> After the final results of a register based census with a preceding residence analysis are available (the last revision took place in 2013 after the publication of the register based census results on October 31, 2011).
Naturalisations	Q	<u>Preliminary Results:</u> Approximately 55 days after end of quarter. <u>Final results:</u> mid February of the following year for all quarters of the previous year.
Population stock at start of a quarter	Q	<u>Preliminary results:</u> Approximately 45 days after the start of the quarter cut-off date. <u>Final results:</u> end May of the following year for the due days April 1st, July 1st. and 1.10. of the previous year and the key date 1.1. of the current year. <u>Revisions of the final results:</u> After the final results of a register based census with a preceding residence analysis are available (the last revision took place in 2013 after the publication of the register based census results on October 31, 2011).
Population stock – yearly average	Y	<u>Final results:</u> end May of the following year. <u>Revisions of the final results:</u> After the final results of a register based census with a preceding residence analysis are available (the last revision took place in 2013 after the publication of the register based census results on October 31, 2011).
Population stock – yearly average	Y	<u>Final results:</u> end May of the following year. <u>Revisions of the final results:</u> After the final results of a register based census with a preceding residence analysis are available (the last revision took place in 2013 after the publication of the register based census results on October 31, 2011).

Energy and environment

Product	Periodicity	Revisions
Energy Accounts	Y	<u>Final results:</u> t+16 months In this context, it must be taken into account that currently available data is continuously being incorporated and that the energy accounts are subject to constant further developments and improvements. Accordingly, the final results of reporting years that have already been completed can be subject to revisions.
Energy Balances	Y	<u>Preliminary results:</u> t+5 months <u>Final results:</u> t+11 months In this context, it must be taken into account that continuously available data (e.g. micro-census) are incorporated into the calculation system and that the calculation of the energy balances is subject to constant further developments and improvements. Accordingly, the final results of reporting years that have already been completed can also undergo revisions.
Physical Energy Flow Accounts (PEFA)	Y	<u>Final results:</u> t+21 months In this context, it must be taken into account that currently available data is continuously being incorporated and that the Physical Energy Flow Accounts are subject to constant further developments and improvements. Accordingly, the final results for a reporting year are only available after t+45 months.
The Environmental Goods and Services Sector (EGSS)	Y	<u>Preliminary results:</u> t+12 months <u>Final results:</u> t+22 months In this context, it must be taken into account that currently available data is continuously being incorporated and that the EGSS is subject to constant further developments and improvements. Accordingly, the final results of reporting years that have already been completed.

Research, innovation, digitalisation

Product	Periodicity	Revisions
Global estimate/R&D intensity (annual)	Y	<p><u>Final results of R&D surveys (odd reporting years):</u> t+18 months t=year-end reporting year Estimates of gross domestic expenditure on R&D for interim years and calculation of research quotas: dependent on GDP revisions, final federal and state financial statement data, final annual figures for research premiums and availability of current R&D survey results.</p>

Industry, construction, trade and services

Product	Periodicity	Revisions
Business demography	Y	<p><u>Preliminary results:</u> General business demography: June of year t+2 (or t+18 months) Employer business demography: August of year t+2 (or t+20 months) High growth enterprises: December of year t+1 (or t+12 months)</p> <p><u>Revised results:</u> General business demography: June of year t+2 (or t+18 months) for previous years Employer business demography: August of year t+2 (or t+20 months) for previous years High growth enterprises: December of year t+1 (or t+12 months) for previous years Due to the temporal availability of the underlying administrative sources, the birth rates, number of active enterprises and survival rates for the most recent reporting year or the enterprise death rates and the figures for high growth enterprises from the last two reporting years are shown as provisional. In the subsequent reporting period, the values marked as provisional in the previous year are shown as final.</p>
Business demography – Quarterly data on registrations and bankruptcies	Q	<p><u>Preliminary results:</u> Registrations and bankruptcies (quarterly): t+40 days</p> <p><u>Revised results:</u> Quarterly results during the year are considered provisional until the comparison period of the following year is published, i.e. data for Q1 in year t are final when the data for Q1 of year t+1 are published.</p>

Construction cost index	M	<u>Preliminary results: t+15 days</u> <u>1. revised results: t+45 days</u> <u>Final results: t+75 days</u>
Material input statistics	Y	Preliminary data: none Final dates: no later than 9 months after the specified submission deadline (end of May) Revision of the results for reporting year t-1 with the publication of the results for reporting year t.
Short term indicators in industry – Production Index	M	<u>Preliminary results for Austria: t+40 days</u> <u>1. Revised results for Austria and provisional results at federal state level: t+ 70 days</u> <u>Final results for Austria and federal states: August of the following year</u>
Short term indicators in industry – New Orders Index, Index of gross wages and salaries	M	<u>Preliminary results: t+40 days</u> <u>1. Revised results: t+ 70 days</u> <u>Final results for Austria and federal states: August of the following year</u>
Short term indicators in industry – Turnover Index, Index of Persons Employed, Index of Hours Worked	M	<u>Flash estimates (ÖNACE B-F, B-E, F): t+30 days</u> <u>Preliminary results: t+40 days</u> <u>1. revised results: t+70 days</u> <u>Final results: August of the following year</u>
Short term indicators in industry – Index on Productivity	M	<u>Preliminary results: t+70 days</u> <u>Final results: August of the following year</u>
Short Term Statistics (incl. Prodcom), Industry and construction	M	Monthly results: First results absolute data and production of goods (Prodcom): t+90 days <u>Final revised monthly results: June of the following year for Prodcom and November of the following year for absolute data</u> Annual results: Preliminary results of absolute data and goods production (Prodcom): t+4 months Revised final annual results: June of the following year for Prodcom a and November of the following year for absolute data.

Short Term Statistics, Trade Handel	M	<u>Preliminary results:</u> t+30 days (for retail main aggregates only) <u>Final results:</u> t+60 days The provisional results for the main aggregates of the Austrian retail trade are replaced by final values in accordance with the legal requirements after t+60 days and when a more extensive database is available in the course of processing the entire trade.
Structural Business Statistics	Y	<u>Preliminary results:</u> t+10 month <u>Final results:</u> t+18 month <u>t= end of year.</u>

International Trade

Product	Periodicity	Revisions
Foreign Trade Statistics (ITGS – International Trade in Goods Statistics)	M	By publishing a current reporting month, all months of the current year that have already been published are revised. Six months after the end of the reporting year, all months are finally revised again.

Agriculture and forestry

Product	Periodicity	Revisions
Agricultural Price Index	Q	<u>Preliminary quarterly results:</u> t+55 days <u>Preliminary annual results:</u> t+70 days <u>Final quarterly and annual results:</u> mid-August of the following year.
Economic Accounts for Agriculture	Y	EAA forecasts will be published in December of the current year t (1st preliminary estimate) and in February of the following year t+1 (2nd preliminary estimate). The publication of semi-definitive data takes place in July of year t+1 and of final results in July of year t+2. In this context, it must be taken into account that currently available data are continuously incorporated into the calculation system and that the EAA is subject to constant further developments and improvements. Accordingly, the final results of reporting years that have already been completed can also undergo revisions.

Economic Accounts for Forestry	Y	The publication of semi-definitive data takes place in July of year t+1 and of final results in July of year t+2. In this context, it must be taken into account that currently available data are continuously incorporated into the calculation system and that the EAF is subject to constant further developments and improvements. Accordingly, the final results of reporting years that have already been completed can also undergo revisions.
Regional Accounts (Agriculture and forestry)	Y	The publication of semi-definitive data takes place in October of year t+1 and of final results in October of year t+2. In this context, it should be noted that currently available data are continuously incorporated into the calculation system and that the R-EAA and the R-FAA are constantly subject to further developments and improvements. Accordingly, the final results of reporting years that have already been completed can also undergo revisions.

Tourism and transport

Product	Periodicity	Revisions
Inland waterway transport	Y Q M	Interim results (t+90days) are to be considered provisional until the results for a complete reporting year are available. Then the provisional values are replaced by final ones (t+90 days).
Motor vehicles new registrations	M	<u>Provisional data (motor vehicles by make):</u> on the 1st working day of the month following the reporting month. <u>Final results:</u> on the 7th working day of the month following the reporting month.
Rail Statistics	Y Q	The results during the year will be revised after the final annual data are available (t+120 days) for freight traffic. Final data for passenger traffic are available t+240 days.
Road traffic accidents	Y Q	<u>Final results:</u> annually; the values published as final annual results are no longer revised and replace preliminary results published during the year.
Statistics on Civil Aviation	Y Q M	<u>First results:</u> (t+1 month) The results during the year will be revised after the final annual data are available (t+60 days).

Statistics on Road freight transport of Austrian enterprises	Y Q	<u>Quarterly Results Flash Estimates: (t+1 month)</u> The preliminary quarterly results follow (t+150 days) and will be replaced by the final figures for a complete reporting year (t+150 days) when they are available.
Tourism satellite accounts (TSA)	Y	Preliminary TSA results are released at t+18. month. The publication of final genes takes place at t+30 month. In this context, it must be taken into account that currently available data is continuously incorporated into the calculation system and that the TSA is constantly subject to further developments and improvements. Accordingly, the final results of reporting years that have already been completed can also undergo revisions.
Tourism Statistics – monthly Accommodation Statistics	M	<u>Preliminary extrapolated results: t+28 days</u> <u>Final results: t+35 days</u>
Travel Balance of Payments	Y	<u>Preliminary annual results: t+90 days</u> In this context, it must be taken into account that currently available data are continuously incorporated into the calculation system and that the travel balance sheet is subject to constant further development and improvement. Accordingly, final annual results for a reporting year are only available after t+3 years.

National economy and public finance

Product	Periodicity	Revisions
Consumer Price Index and Harmonised Consumer Price Index	M	CP and CPI as well as indices based on the concept of the CPI, i.e. also the car index and special aggregates of the CPI are initially published provisionally (t+15 days) and one month later (t+45 days) finally published. CPI and HICP are also published as a flash estimate at the end of each reporting month (t+0 days). All changes, i.e. error corrections, inclusion of current information about price reports of the last month are taken into account in the final result. In the case of HICP and HICP-KS, there is an obligation that goes beyond this in accordance with the EU regulations: If circumstances are subsequently discovered that would affect the inflation rate by more than 0.1 percentage points, then Eurostat must be informed of these circumstances and a The

		already published index series will be revised.
Expenditure and Revenue of Government	Q	<p><u>Preliminary quarterly results:</u> t+3 months</p> <p><u>1st revision:</u> Due to improved data availability from the 2nd quarter (e.g. semi-annual financial statistics of the Main Association of Austrian Social Insurance Institutions), the 1st quarter will be revised in some transactions together with the completion of the 2nd quarter.</p> <p><u>2nd revision:</u> The first three quarters are adjusted to the final annual results of the federal government in March of the following year (together with the completion of the 4th quarter).</p> <p><u>3rd revision:</u> The 4 quarters are adjusted to the final annual results of the federal states and municipalities in September of the following year.</p> <p><u>4. Revision:</u> An adjustment of the 4 quarters to the annual results of the social security institutions and the other state units takes place in September of the following year and in March of the second following year.</p> <p><u>Final quarterly results:</u> t+15 months.</p>
Financial Accounts of the Government Sector	Q	<p>The revision times of the quarterly government debt and the quarterly financial accounts are based on the one hand on the reporting dates for the corresponding annual values and on the other hand follow their own revision cycles, especially in the current year.</p> <p>Preliminary quarterly results are available t+3 months.</p> <p>With the announcement of the 2nd quarter of the current year, the 1st quarter is also revised. At the same time, the 4 quarters of the previous year are revised due to the publication of the annual data (t+9 months).</p> <p>With the reporting of the first three quarters, Q1 and Q2 of the current year are also revised, if necessary.</p> <p>The preliminary annual results are published for the first time in March of the following year, or the first three quarters of the previous year are revised.</p> <p><u>Final results:</u> t+15 month.</p>
House Price Index and Index for Owner Occupied Housing	Q	<p><u>Preliminary results:</u> t+85 days</p> <p><u>Final results:</u> t+175 days</p>

Import Price Index	Q	<u>Preliminary results:</u> t+45 days <u>Final results:</u> t+135 days
Industrial Output Price Index	M	<u>Preliminary results:</u> t+30 days <u>Final results:</u> t+60 days
Output Price Index for Business Services	Q	<u>Preliminary results:</u> t+90 days <u>Final results:</u> t+180 days
Price Index on Producer Durables	Q	<u>Final results:</u> t+55 days
Public Finances	Y	<u>Preliminary annual results:</u> t+3 month <u>Revision:</u> t+9 month <u>Final annual results:</u> t+15 month.
Statistics on turnover tax announcements	Q M	Preliminary monthly and quarterly results are published on t + 65, these are revised on t + 95, because the “delayed” (due date for the advance returns is the 15th of the second calendar month) submitted in the third month following the VAT advance returns are only considered for the final result will.
Wholesale Price Index	M	<u>Preliminary results:</u> t+7 days <u>Final results:</u> t+37 days

National Accounts

The revision policy of the national accounts at national (NA) and regional (NAA) level is closely linked to the delivery dates according to the ESA 2010 delivery programme. The revisions of the annual national accounts and regional accounts are based on the use of information from various data sources with different periods. Examples of this are the annual performance and structure surveys, which are available with a delay of 18 months [t+18] after the end of the observation period, and the sales tax statistics with a delay of three years [t+36]. With each new reporting year, statistical revisions are also carried out over the three years before the current end ([T-1], [T-2], [T-3]). The year ([T-3]) is finally set. Revisions of the entire time series at national and regional level, "major revisions" for short, are carried out periodically, for example if new statistical regulations have to be implemented or more comprehensive new data sources are available. Due to methodological improvements through the development of new data sources and survey changes of important basic statistics, back calculations of the entire time series sometimes have to be carried out. For details on the plans for the revision of the national accounts, please refer to Chapter 1.2 in the inventory of methods for national accounts in Austria, Chapter 2.1 in the inventory of methods for quarterly national accounts and Chapter 2.3.3 in the standard documentation Non-financial sector accounts - annual accounts.