

Industrial production, industrial production index

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1 Contact		
1.1	Contact organisation	Statistics Lithuania (SL)
1.2	Contact organisation unit	Industry Statistics Division
1.3	Contact person	Nina Grebinskaja
1.4	Contact person, position, area of responsibility	Deputy Head
1.5	Contact person's postal address	29 Gedimino Ave., LT-01500 Vilnius, Lithuania
1.6	Contact person's email address	nina.grebinskaja@stat.gov.lt
1.7	Contact person's phone No	+370 5 236 4758
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2 Metadata update		
2.1	Metadata last certified	2015-01-26
2.2	Metadata last posted	2015-04-30
2.3	Metadata last update (revision,	2015-04-30

	check)	
3	Statistical presentation	
3.1	Description of statistical information (main characteristics, purpose)	The objective is to provide for users statistical information about short-term (monthly) changes in industrial output.
3.2	Classification(s), classification system	National version (EVRK Rev. 2) of the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE Rev. 2)
3.3	Institutional sector coverage	Non-financial industrial enterprises (sections B to E36 of NACE Rev. 2)
3.4	Definition(s)	<p>Industrial production is an indicator showing the output produced by industrial enterprises in value terms. It refers to the sales of enterprise's products or the value of the work performed by an enterprise (VAT and excise excluded).</p> <p>Industrial production index (IPI) is an indicator showing changes in industrial output over a certain period of time. The IPI at constant prices is based on the producer price index. Monthly results are compared with the previous period, corresponding period of the previous year and the monthly average of the base year. The indicator is seasonally and working day adjusted.</p> <p>The IPI and industrial production indicators are calculated using an industrial sales and service variable – the sales of the products manufactured and the value of industrial work carried out by the enterprise during the reference period at current prices. If an enterprise uses raw materials and materials obtained from the customer, for which it does not pay, the value received by the enterprise for its work is indicated. Meanwhile, an enterprise which possesses raw materials, materials and semi-manufactured goods but does not produce itself, and, instead, transfers available raw materials, materials and semi-finished goods to other enterprises located within the territory of Lithuania for production purposes and later sells the products manufactured by other enterprises on its own behalf, includes the total production value in the volume of the production sold.</p> <p>Industrial production at constant prices is calculated using the producer price index.</p>
3.5	Statistical unit	Kind of activity unit
3.6	Statistical population	All industrial enterprises (sections B to E36 of NACE Rev. 2)
3.7	Geographical coverage	The whole country
3.8	Time coverage	Since 1998
3.9	Base period	2010
4	Measurement unit(s)	IPI – index; industrial production – EUR thousand.
5	Reference (reporting) period	Month
6	Institutional mandate	
6.1	Legal acts and other agreements	Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 of May 1998 concerning short-term statistics, as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 461/2012 of 31 May 2012
6.2	Statistical data exchange	–
7	Confidentiality (legal acts providing for statistical data confidentiality)	
7.1	Confidentiality policy	Law on Statistics of the Republic of Lithuania; Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 on Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom

		establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities (OJ 2009 L87, p. 164).
7.2	Data confidentiality regulations	Description of Statistical Disclosure Control Methods, approved by Order No DI-124 of 27 May 2008 of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania; Paragraph 6 of the Rules for the Secure Management of Electronic Information in the Statistical Information System, approved by Order No DI-76 of 12 March 2008 of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania.
8	Release policy	
8.1	Release calendar	Statistical information is published in accordance with an approved release calendar.
8.2	Link to the release calendar	http://osp.stat.gov.lt/en/calendars
8.3	Release procedure	Statistical information is published on the Official Statistics Portal , according to an approved statistical information release calendar pursuant to the Rules for the Preparation and Dissemination of Statistical Information, approved by Order No DI-212 of 26 September 2014 of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania.
9	Frequency of dissemination	
10	Dissemination format	
10.1	News release	A news release is published on the 22 nd day after the end of the reference month.
10.2	Publications	<i>Statistical Yearbook of Lithuania, Lithuania in Figures, Economic and Social Development in Lithuania</i>
10.3	Databases	Database of Indicators (Business statistics -> Industry -> Industrial production)
10.4	Access to micro data	–
10.5	Other	Eurostat's database
11	Methodological documentation	
		http://osp.stat.gov.lt/en/metodai50
12	Quality management	
12.1	Quality assurance	The quality of statistical information and its production process is ensured by the provisions of the European Statistics Code of Practice. In 2007, a quality management system, conforming with the requirements of the international quality management system standard ISO 9001, was introduced at Statistics Lithuania.
12.2	Quality assessment	The coefficient of variation (relative standard error), used as the main measure of the accuracy of estimate, does not exceed 3 per cent. Before the results are presented to users, additional statistical data quality control at the macro data level is performed. Statistical indicator estimates are compared with those from the previous periods and other statistical surveys.
13	Relevance	
13.1	User needs	The main users of statistical information are State and municipal authorities and agencies, Eurostat, international organisations, the media, research and business community, students, whose needs are satisfied without a breach of the confidentiality principle.
13.2	User satisfaction	From 2005, user opinion surveys have been conducted on a regular basis. Official Statistics Portal traffic is monitored, website visitor opinion polls, general opinion poll on the products and services of Statistics Lithuania, target user group opinion polls and other surveys are conducted. In 2007, the compilation of a user satisfaction index was launched. The said surveys are aimed at the assessment of the overall demand for and necessity of statistical information in general and specific statistical indicators in particular.
13.3	Completeness of statistical information	Statistical information on industrial production at current and constant prices is published by NACE Rev. 2 sections B to E36; the IPI is also published by Main Industrial Groupings (MIG).
13.3.1	Degree of completeness of required information	100 per cent of information produced in accordance with the Official Statistics Work Programme is published.

14	Accuracy and reliability													
14.1	Overall accuracy	The survey is conducted using a sampling method. The sampling design is based on information from the Statistical Business Register about the number of persons employed and income of enterprises. Enterprises are assigned to strata according to the kind of activity and the number of employees. The sample size is divided into strata by reducing the variance of estimates of the number of employees at a fixed sample size. The sample represents about 80 per cent of the total number of persons employed and about 95 per cent of income. Statistical data are analysed by estimating outliers; data are edited. The overall accuracy is high, the errors are significantly lower than those recommended for business statistics.												
2015, months		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
14.2	Sampling error													
	Coefficient of variation, %	Industrial production	0.27	0.23	0,23									
14.3	Non-sampling error													
14.3.1	Non-response error													
14.3.1.1	Unit non-response rate													
			6.4	9.8	10,3									
14.3.1.2	Item non-response rate, %	Industrial production	6.4	9.8	10,3									
15	Timeliness and punctuality													
15.1	Timeliness													
	Statistical information is published on the 22 nd day after the end of the reference month.													
15.2	Punctuality													
	Statistical information is published in accordance with an approved release calendar .													
15.2.1	Percentage of statistical information released on time													
	100 per cent													
16	Comparability													
16.1	Geographical comparability													
	Statistical information is comparable across the EU.													
16.2	Comparability over time													
	Full comparability is ensured.													
16.2.1	Length of comparable time series													
	Since January 1998.													
17	Coherence													
17.1	Cross-domain coherence													
	The indicators “Industrial production” and “Industrial production index” are comparable with statistical structural business survey (SBS) and industrial production survey indicators.													
17.2	Internal coherence													
	Internal coherence is fully ensured.													
18	Administrative burden for respondents (time used by one respondent to fill in a statistical questionnaire)													
	Average time spent by one respondent on the filling-in of a statistical survey questionnaire in 2014 – 38 minutes.													
19	Revision of statistical information													
19.1	Revision policy													
	Revisions of statistical indicators are performed in accordance with the General Principles behind the Performance, Analysis and Announcement of Revisions of Statistical Indicators , approved by Order No DĮ-262 of 30 December 2013 of the Director General of Statistics Lithuania. Users are informed about scheduled revisions in advance through a Calendar of Scheduled Revisions of Statistical Indicators.													
19.2	Revision practice													
	There are two revisions which are made to the industrial production and IPI indicators: 1) the value and index for the pre-reference month are revised on a monthly basis;													

		2) the values and indices for all months are revised at the end of the year.
19.2.1	Average of the change obtained during the revision	–
20	Statistical data processing	
20.1	Statistical data source	<p>Statistical data source – a statistical sample survey (monthly industrial enterprise activity statistical questionnaire P-11, monthly natural gas supply statistical questionnaire PD-11, monthly electricity generation statistical questionnaire PEG-11, monthly electricity transmission statistical questionnaire PEP-11, monthly electricity distribution and supply statistical questionnaire PET-11, monthly heat generation and distribution statistical questionnaire PŠ-11, monthly water abstraction, treatment and distribution statistical questionnaire PV-11).</p> <p>Data on small enterprises (1–4 persons employed) are estimated using administrative data sources – monthly VAT returns (State Tax Inspectorate) data. The said source is also used for the estimation of data on non-responding enterprises, alongside with available data for previous periods, recalculated taking into account the number of days worked in the reference month.</p>
20.2	Periodicity of statistical data collection	Monthly
20.3	Statistical data collection	The data are collected via the electronic statistical data preparation and transfer system <i>e-Statistics</i> , by mail, fax and email. Questionnaires (only in Lithuanian)
20.4	Statistical data validation	<p>Statistical data control requirements are set in the survey programming technical task.</p> <p>An error protocol is formed from the errors detected, containing the error code, error text, error attribute, indicating whether the error must be corrected or may be ignored. Errors can be logical and arithmetical; they may have been made by the respondent, occurred at the data entry or processing stage.</p> <p>In order to ensure statistical data quality, additional primary data check is performed (reediting, statistical data validation). The error protocol is checked, links between the indicators are analysed, etc.</p> <p>The results are compared against previous periods and other survey data.</p>
20.5	Production of statistical information	<p>The deficiency of statistical data due to missing values and/or non-response is compensated. Statistical data on the enterprises which have not responded are estimated using administrative (State Tax Inspectorate) data. In case of enterprises whose missing data could not be estimated based on administrative sources, sample design weights are adjusted. To impute missing values, previous periods' data are used. The estimates are computed using stratified random sampling formulae.</p> <p>IPIs are calculated in comparison with the previous month, with the corresponding month of the previous year, and with the monthly average of the base year. The IPI at constant prices is based on the producer price index (2010 = 100).</p> <p>The process of the preparation of statistical information is described in the industrial enterprise activity statistical survey methodology (only in Lithuanian).</p>
20.6	Adjustment	The IPI indicator is subject to a seasonal effect. In order to eliminate the impact of seasonality and the number of working days, the time series are working day and seasonally adjusted using the TRAMO/SEATS tools.
21	Comments, links to related metadata	–