

Selective editing in Finnish SBS



Basic principles

- Selective editing is used to separate influential observations from non-influential observations
 - Influential -> Interactive treatment
 - Non-influential -> automatic treatment / no treatment
- Influential means units that have high contribution to the estimates at the level of usage
- Local scores are at first calculated on individual variables of the observation
- Global score (unit level score) is calculated from local scores
- Observations with global score over the set limit are considered influential

Score functions

- A score function usually evaluates either *influence* or *risk*
- The *influence* factor quantifies the relative influence of a record on a publication estimate
- The risk factor quantifies either
 - The extent to which a record violates edits
 - The extent to which it deviates from anticipated values
- Local Score = influence * risk
- Global score is a function of local scores

There is not a right or wrong way to generate score functions.
There is numerous ways. Just be creative, but keep it simple!

Finnish case (1/3)

- Global score for an observation is given on basis of three categories of scores
 - Absolute limits
 - Influence of the observation
 - Influence of errors (failed edits)
 - Changes from previous year
- Global scores are used to distinguish what observation are
 - Manually edited (over 100 points)
 - Automatically edited (under 100 points)

Finnish case (2/3)

■ Local Scores

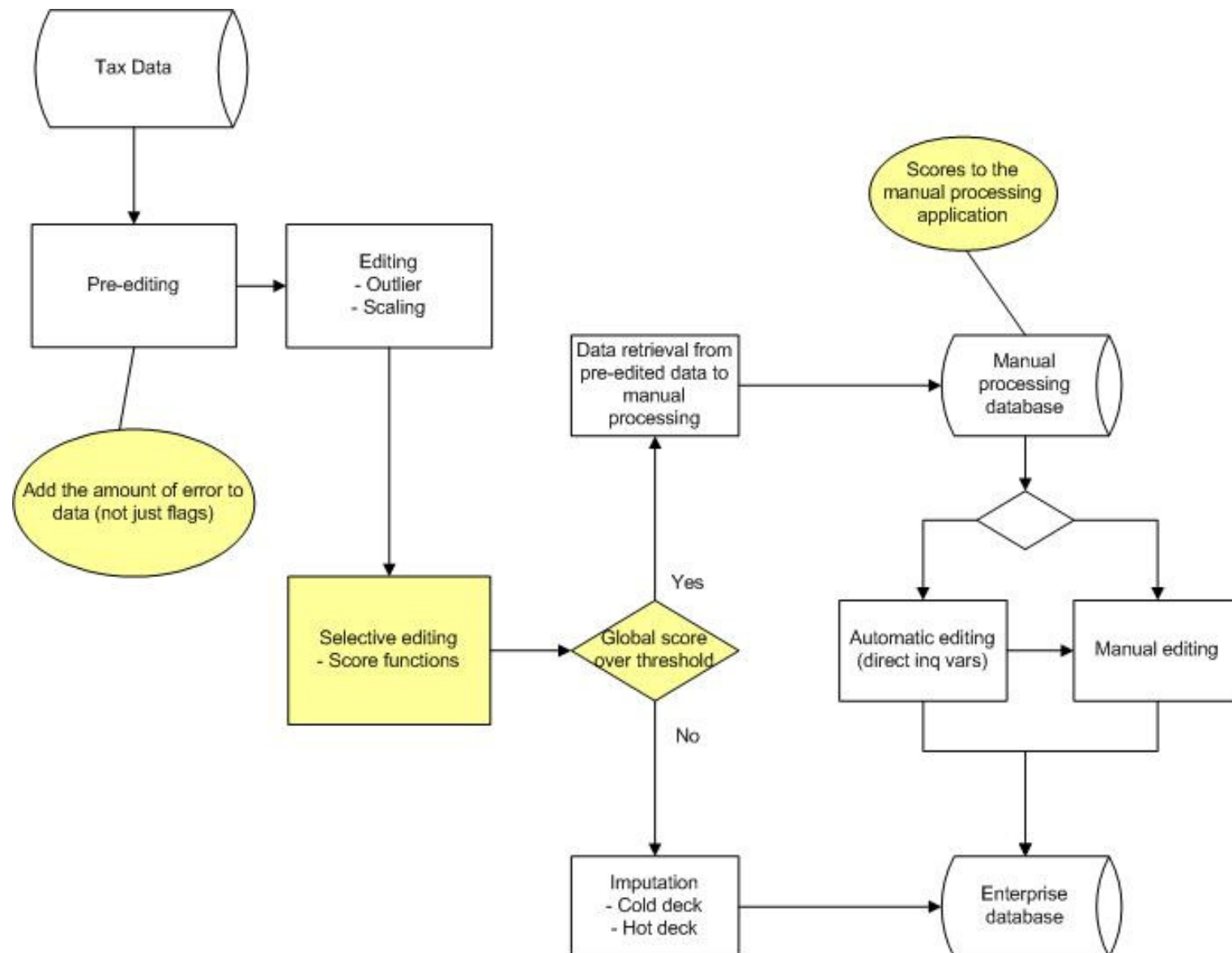
- Absolute limits
 - Personnel over 100
 - Turnover over 50 mil €
 - Deviance from edit rule (error) over 1 mil €
- Influence of the observation
 - Turnover, Local Score = $\text{Weight} * \text{Turnover} / \text{sum}(\text{Turnover})$
 - Personnel, Local Score = $\text{Weight} * \text{Personnel} / \text{sum}(\text{Personnel})$
- Influence of errors (failed edits)
 - Error in profit and loss account
 - Local Score = $\text{Weight} * \text{Error in euros} / \text{sum}(\text{Turnover})$
 - Error in balance sheet
 - Local Score = $\text{Weight} * \text{Error in euros} / \text{sum}(\text{Balance total})$

Finnish case (3/3)

- Local Scores (continued)
 - Changes from previous year
 - Turnover, $\text{Weight} * \text{Change in euros} / \text{sum}(\text{Turnover})$
 - Balance total, $\text{Weight} * \text{Change in euros} / \text{sum}(\text{Balance total})$
- Global score
 - Sum of local scores
 - Max function is used to get a single score from a group of local scores
 - For example, from three different local scores on Error in profit and loss account, largest one is only used, not the sum of the three local scores

Simplified example

- Company's turnover is 15 million euros, last year 10 million, in a NACE class, which has turnover of 325 million euros
- Local score 1 = $3000 * (15-10) / 325 = 46$ points
- Same company had an error of 200 000 euros in profit and loss account
- Local score 2,4 = $150000 * 0,2 / 325 = 92$ points
- Local score 2,5 = $150\ 000 * 0,1 / 325 = 46$ points
- Company has 150 employee's. Local score 3 = 100
- Global score = $46+92+100 = 238$ points



Making a simple selective editing procedure

- Define what are the classifications and their level of aggregation used in the publication/other important use
- Define what are the important variables or groups of variables in the observation
- Define the local score functions for these variables
- Define the calculation of global score function
- Define the cut-off threshold
- Define if there are some other practical considerations for giving scores, define what observations you would like to manually treat in any case
 - Give them local scores that exceeds the cut-off threshold (or more)
- Define the weights for individual local scores
- Test and balance!