### Electronic Data Collection Methods The Use of Transaction Data for PPI

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### Overview

- Economic outline
- Historical background of the Icelandic PPI

- Electronic data collection
- Superlative index compilation



## The Icelandic Economy

- Small and open
- Independent currency
  - Icelandic Krona (ISK)
- Floating exchange rates

Oligopolistic production and retail markets



## The Icelandic PPI

- Rapid development
- First published in 2004 (quarterly index)
- A monthly index since January 2007

PPIs measure the rate of change in prices of goods and services bought and sold by producers



# **Electronic Data Collection**

(Methods)

### Electronic methods – Common features

- Prices
- Quantities
- Products
- Total Values

#### Accounting records – Additional features

- Customer identifiers
- Business terms
- Discounts



# Electronic Data Collection

- Effective for both parties
- Greatly expands the available and useable data
- Increases quality in compilation



# **Electronic Data Collection**

(Hindrances)

- Participation reluctance due to data confidentiality
- Unfamiliarity of the statistical importance of the PPI
- Incapability to deliver data due to poor stock inventory



## A Superlative Index

(Elementary Level – The Fisher formula)

- The Fisher ideal index formula is applied at the elementary level
- Quantity information is available for every transaction

A superlative index is an index that is weighted with quantity vectors from two non-overlapping time periods



## A Superlative Index

(Elementary Level – The customer factor)

Price changes are linked to customers

 Risk of measuring price changes, where there are none is reduced.

Fewer transactions in the compilation



## A Superlative Index

(Aggregate Level)

- Base weights originate from PRODCOM surveys
- Weights are extrapolated to the evaluation month with the firms' monthly production values



## Conclusion

The optimal solution to use superlative approaches on all compilation levels is reached through adopting electronic data collection directly from the firms' accounting records.

