



Rolling price surveys: overview, past experiences and potential challenges

TF Country Operational Guidelines and Procedures

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Rolling survey approach

- price collection is cyclical and spread over a number of consecutive years and PPPs for any given year are calculated with the prices that have been collected during the year and the prices that have been rolled over from consecutive years
- approach was launched in 1990
- allows PPPs to be calculated annually
- the approach is used for consumer goods and services and for investment goods, while other surveys are surveyed annually



Consumer Goods and Services Survey

- prices for consumer goods and services are collected over a period of three years
- the basket of products is divided into six surveys with prices for two surveys being surveyed each year
 1. Food, Beverages and Tobacco (E15-1, ...)
 2. Personal Appearance (E15-2,...)
 3. House and Garden (E16-1,...)
 4. Transport, Restaurant and Hotels (E16-2,...)
 5. Services (E17-1,...)
 6. Furniture and Health (E17-2,...)
- each survey takes about 24 months to complete





Consumer Goods and Services Survey

- five stages
 1. Pre-view, planning and pre-survey
 2. Creation of European Item List
 3. Price collection and intra-country validation
 4. Validation
 5. Evaluation
- within any calendar year, work is underway on six surveys:
 1. the two surveys of the previous year are being finalised;
 2. the two surveys of the current year are being carried out;
 3. the two surveys of the next year being prepared



Investment goods

➤ **Equipment goods survey**

- *survey conducted every second year (diff. stages: preview, pre-survey, survey/list, validation, evaluation)*

➤ **Construction survey**

- approach adopted- pricing standardised construction projects covering different types of buildings and civil engineering works;
- *consist of major components and their elementary components itemised and defined in a product specification called a bill of quantities (BQs);*
- survey is conducted every year (spread over two years); half of the project priced in full, the other half only Key Items (KIs) are priced



Other annual surveys

- Compensation of government employees
- Hospitals
- Energy
- Dwelling services
- Education
- GDP expenditure weights (VAT, TIPS)
- detailed HICP/CPI
- other data (annual average exchange rates, population, deflators)

**Data are requested for 3 years (or for the last year and for previous 2 years if revised; e.g. CPIs)*



Timelines / data publication

PPPs for a given year (t) are published in four steps:

- **After t+6 months:** First preliminary results, based on all new data for year t that are available at that time, complemented by extrapolations from year t-1
- **After t+12 months:** Preliminary results, incorporating all new price and expenditure data of year t;
- **After t+24 months:** Revised, preliminary results, incorporating the most recent expenditure estimates
- **After t+36 months:** Final results for year t

| Annual calculations of 2014, 2015 1nd 2016 results | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Data required | Survey | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Consumer goods and services surveys | 01. Food, drinks and tobacco | 2015-1 ◀ | ☀ | ▶ 2015-1 |
| | 02. Personal appearance | 2015-2 ◀ | ☀ | ▶ 2015-2 |
| | 03. House and garden | ▶ 2013-1 | 2016-1 ◀ | ☀ |
| | 04. Transport, restaurants and hotels | ▶ 2013-2 | 2016-2 ◀ | ☀ |
| | 05. Services | ☀ | ▶ 2014-1 | 2017-1 ◀ |
| | 06. Furniture and health | ☀ | ▶ 2014-2 | ▶ 2014-2 |
| Investment goods | 07. Equipment goods | 2013 ▶ ◀ 2015 | ☀ | 2015 ▶ |
| | 08. Construction projects | ☀ | ☀ | ☀ |
| Other annual surveys | 09. Compensation of government employees | ☀ | ☀ | ☀ |
| | 10. Hospitals | ☀ | ☀ | ☀ |
| | 11. Energy | ☀ | ☀ | ☀ |
| | 12. Dwelling services | ☀ | ☀ | ☀ |
| | 13. Education | ☀ | ☀ | ☀ |
| | 14. GDP expenditure weights (VAT, TIPs) | ☀ | ☀ | ☀ |
| Auxiliary data | 15. Annual average exchange rates | ☀ | ☀ | ☀ |
| | 16. Annual average resident population | ☀ | ☀ | ☀ |



Past experiences and challenges

- distribution of the workload
 - well defined steps and timetable
 - meetings/communication with countries
 - well developed different computer tools to facilitated the whole process
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- ❖ stability of the team
 - ❖ involvement of all participating countries
 - ❖ availability of data used for extrapolation /retrapolation (e.g. HICP/data; deflators)





Thank you !

Any questions?

