Training Course on “Basic Data Analysis for Price and Foreign Trade Data”

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Price Statistics and Price Indices
Price Statistics and Indices

- Short-term economic indicator
- General economic and social analysis and policy determination;
- Base for the negotiation or indexation of wages, salaries, insurance premia and service charges) and in judicial decisions (e.g. alimony payments)
- Deflation of current value aggregates in the national accounts and of retail sales
Producer Price Index – PPI provide a measure of average movements of prices received by producers of commodities. In principle, transport costs and consumption taxes are excluded. Producer price indices are not a measure of average price levels nor a measure of costs of production.

Sectors covered; Agriculture, Manufacturing Industry, Mining and Quarrying, Energy and Service (But service sector is difficult to cover)
Consumer Price Index – CPI - are index numbers that measure changes in the prices of goods and services purchased or otherwise acquired by households, which households use directly, or indirectly, to satisfy their own needs and wants.

**Inflation;** is a rise in the general level of prices of goods and services that households acquire for the purpose of consumption in an economy over a period of time.
CPI covers all goods and services which are included in Household Consumption Expenditure (HCE)

CPI includes all items in COICOP 01-12, (Individual consumption expenditure of households)

Expenditures excluded:
✓ made by residents whilst in a foreign country
✓ incurred for business purposes
The prices used in the CIP are the prices paid by households to purchase individual goods and services in monetary transactions.

The weights of the commodities included in CPI are based upon set of aggregate expenditures of goods and services purchased by households.

The relative distribution of consumers' expenditure on individual products varies over time and "basket of goods", which is the basis for calculations, should be revised in certain time periods.
Foreign Trade Statistics and Trade Indices
Foreign Trade Statistics

- short-term economic indicator;
- an important input to the development of trade policy, including fiscal, monetary, structural and sectoral issues;
- input to the compilation of balance of payments statistics and national accounts;
- as an input to the compilation of import or export components of various price indices;
Foreign Trade Statistics

Data source: Custom declarations

Administrative data

NSOs responsibility:
Evaluate and disseminate data

International requirements:
There are (6) international conventions and agreements to compile trade statistics
Foreign Trade Statistics

- Import
- Export
  (quantity & value)

Trade balances
(export-import)

Trade index
base year=100
References

1. International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Compilers Manual, UN, 2004


3. Consumer Price Index Manual (CPI); Theory and Practice, 2004