Record Nr. UNINA9910462240503321 Autore Di Fonzo Tommaso Titolo On the extrapolation with the Denton proportional benchmarking method [[electronic resource] /] / prepared by Tommaso Di Fonzo and Marco Marini Washington, DC,: International Monetary Fund, 2012 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-4755-5891-0 1-4755-3464-7 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (22 p.) IMF working paper; ; 12/169 Collana Altri autori (Persone) MariniMarco Benchmarking (Management) Soggetti Managerial accounting Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references. Nota di contenuto Cover; Abstract; Contents; I. Introduction; II. The Denton PFD Benchmarking Method; III. The Enhanced Denton PFD Method for Extrapolation; A. An Approximation of the Enhanced PFD Method; IV. An Example with Artificial Data; Tables; 1. Extrapolation Using Forecast BI Ratios (Example 6.2, QNA Manual, 2001); 2. Enhanced Denton PFD: Comparison Between the Shortcut and the Analytical Solution; 3. Enhanced Denton PFD: Comparison with the Indicator Series; 4. Basic Denton PFD vs. Enhanced Denton PFD: MSD of Quarterly Growth Rates 5. Enhanced Denton PFD: Comparison Between the Analytical Solution and the Shortcut Version with Different BI RatiosV. An Application to Real-Life Data; 6. Forecasting Manufacturing Value Added in 2009 Using IPI: a Comparison Between PFD and EPFD; VI. Conclusions; References Sommario/riassunto Statistical offices have often recourse to benchmarking methods for compiling quarterly national accounts (QNA). Benchmarking methods employ quarterly indicator series (i) to distribute annual, more reliable series of national accounts and (ii) to extrapolate the most recent

quarters not yet covered by annual benchmarks. The Proportional First Differences (PFD) benchmarking method proposed by Denton (1971) is

a widely used solution for distribution, but in extrapolation it may suffer when the movements in the indicator series do not match consistently the movements in the target annual benchma