

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910464230403321
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Titolo	An index number formula problem [[electronic resource]] : the aggregation of broadly comparable items // prepared by Mick Silver [Washington D.C.], : International Monetary Fund, 2009
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[Washington D.C.], : International Monetary Fund, 2009
ISBN	1-4623-7697-5 1-4527-1779-6 1-282-84241-2 9786612842412 1-4518-7166-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (22 p.)
Collana	IMF working paper ; ; WP/09/19
Soggetti	Index numbers (Economics) Economic indicators Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Contents; I. Introduction; II. Superlative and Unit Value Indexes; A. Superlative Index Numbers; B. Unit Value Indexes; III. The Difference Between a Unit Value and a Fisher Index; Figures; 1. Depiction of Levels Effect; IV. What to do for Broadly Comparable Items; V. An Empirical Example Using Scanner Data; Tables; 1. Understanding the Differences Between Laspeyres, Paasche, and Fisher; 2. Unit Value and Price Indices for 14-inch TVs; 2. Understanding the Differences Between Unit Value Indexes and Laspeyres, Paasche, and Fisher Price Indexes; VI. Conclusions 3. Quality Adjusted Unit Value and Fisher Price IndicesReferences
Sommario/riassunto	Index number theory informs us that if data on matched prices and quantities are available, a superlative index number formula is best to aggregate heterogeneous items, and a unit value index to aggregate homogeneous ones. The formulas can give very different results. Neglected is the practical case of broadly comparable items. This paper provides a formal analysis as to why such formulas differ and proposes a solution to this index number problem.

