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| | | Index Numbers and Aggregation |
| | | Inflation |
| | | Information and Product Quality |
| | | Leading indicators |
| | | Macroeconomics |
| | | Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data |
| | | Price indexes |
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| 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<br>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. |