INDEX NUMBERS

PRESENTED BY

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INTRODUCTION

- An index number measures the relative change in price,quantity,value,or some other item of interest from one time period to another.

- A simple index number measures the relative change in one or more than one variable.

WHAT IS AN INDEX NUMBERS

- An index number measures how much a variable changes over time.

- We calculate the index number by finding the ratio of the current value to a base value.

DEFINITION

"Index numbers are quantitative measures of growth of prices, production, inventory and other quantities of economic interest."

- Ronold

USES OF INDEX NUMBERS

- To framing suitable policies.
- They reveal trends and tendencies.
- Index numbers are very useful in deflating.

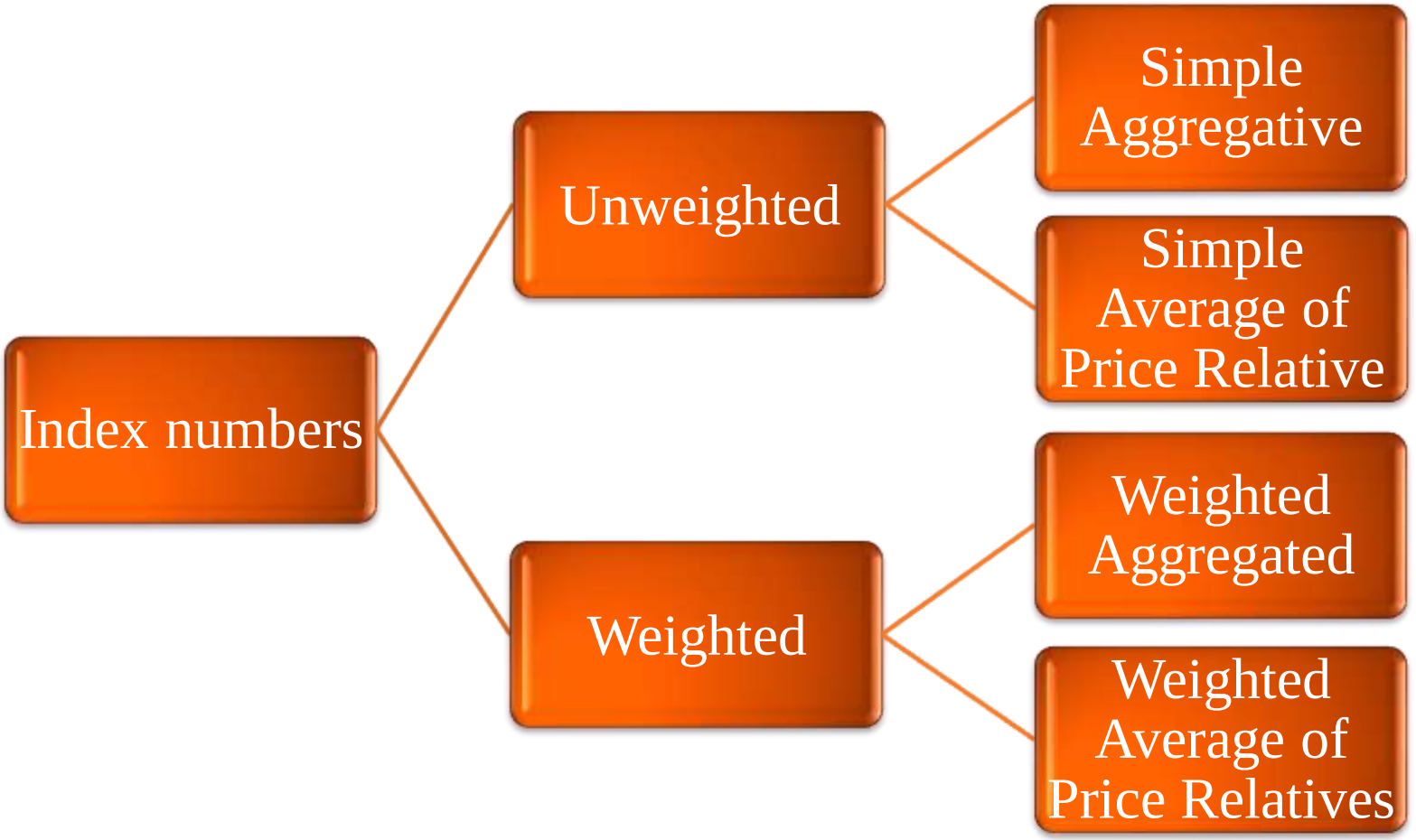
PROBLEMS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF INDEX NUMBERS

- Choice of the base period.
- Choice of an average.
- Choice of index.
- Selection of commodities.
- Data collection.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDEX NUMBERS

- Price
- Quantity
- Value
- Special purpose

METHODS OF CONSTRUCTING INDEX NUMBERS



SIMPLE AGGREGATIVE METHOD

It consists in expressing the aggregate price of all commodities in the current year as a percentage of the aggregate price in the base year.

$$P_{01} = \frac{\sum p_1}{\sum p_0} \times 100$$

P_{01}= Index number of the current year.

p_1 = Total of the current year's price of all commodities.

p_0 = Total of the base year's price of all commodities.

EXAMPLE:-

FROM THE DATA GIVEN BELOW CONSTRUCT THE INDEX NUMBER FOR THE YEAR 2007 ON THE BASE YEAR 2008 IN RAJASTHAN STATE.

COMMODITIES	UNITS	PRICE (Rs) 2007	PRICE (Rs) 2008
Sugar	Quintal	2200	3200
Milk	Quintal	18	20
Oil	Litre	68	71
Wheat	Quintal	900	1000
Clothing	Meter	50	60

SOLUTION:-

COMMODITIES	UNITS	PRICE (Rs) 2007	PRICE (Rs) 2008
Sugar	Quintal	2200	3200
Milk	Quintal	18	20
Oil	Litre	68	71
Wheat	Quintal	900	1000
Clothing	Meter	50	60
		$\sum p_0 = 3236$	$\sum p_1 = 4351$

Index Number for 2008-

$$P_{01} = \frac{\sum p_1}{\sum p_0} \times 100 = \frac{4351}{3236} \times 100 = 134.45$$

It means the prize in 2008 were 34.45% higher than the previous year.

SIMPLE AVERAGE OF RELATIVES METHOD.

- The current year price is expressed as a price relative of the base year price. These price relatives are then averaged to get the index number. The average used could be arithmetic mean, geometric mean or even median.

$$P_{01} = \frac{\sum\left(\frac{p_1}{p_0} \times 100\right)}{N}$$

Where N is Numbers Of items.

When geometric mean is used-

$$\log P_{01} = \frac{\sum \log\left(\frac{p_1}{p_0} \times 100\right)}{N}$$

EXAMPLE-

From the data given below construct the index number for the year 2008 taking 2007 as by using arithmetic mean.

Commodities	Price (2007)	Price (2008)
P	6	10
Q	2	2
R	4	6
S	10	12
T	8	12

SOLUTION-

Index number using arithmetic mean-

Commodities	Price (2007) p_0	Price (2008) p_1	Price Relative $\frac{p_1}{p_0}\times 100$
P	6	10	166.7
Q	12	2	16.67
R	4	6	150.0
S	10	12	120.0
T	8	12	150.0

$$\sum\left(\frac{p_1}{p_0}\times 100\right)=603.37$$

$$P_{01}=\frac{\sum\left(\frac{p_1}{p_0}\times 100\right)}{N}=\frac{603.37}{5}=120.63$$

WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS

- These are those index numbers in which rational weights are assigned to various chains in an explicit fashion.

Weighted aggregative index numbers:

These index numbers are the simple aggregative types.

- Laspeyres method
- Paasche method
- Dorbish and Bowley's method
- Fisher's ideal method
- Marshall- Edgeworth method
- Kelly's method

EXAMPLE-

Given below are the price quantity data,with price quoted in Rs. per kg and production in qtls.

Find- (1) Laspeyers Index (2) Paasche's Index (3)Fisher Ideal Index.

	2002		2007	
ITEMS	PRICE	PRODUCTION	PRICE	PRODUCTION
BEEF	15	500	20	600
MUTTON	18	590	23	640
CHICKEN	22	450	24	500

SOLUTION-

ITEMS	PRICE (p_0)	PRODUCTION (q_0)	PRICE (p_1)	PRODUCTION (q_1)	(p_1q_0)	(p_0q_0)	(p_1q_1)	(p_0q_1)
BEEF	15	500	20	600	10000	7500	12000	9000
MUTTON	18	590	23	640	13570	10620	14720	11520
CHICKEN	22	450	24	500	10800	9900	12000	11000
TOTAL					34370	28020	38720	31520

SOLUTION-

1.Laspeyres index:

$$p_{01} = \frac{\sum p_1 q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0} \times 100 = \frac{34370}{28020} \times 100 = 122.66$$

2. Paasche's Index :

$$p_{01} = \frac{\sum p_1 q_1}{\sum p_0 q_1} \times 100 = \frac{38720}{31520} \times 100 = 122.84$$

3. Fisher Ideal Index

$$P_{01} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum p_1 q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0} \times \frac{\sum p_1 q_1}{\sum p_0 q_1}} \times 100 = \sqrt{\frac{34370}{28020} \times \frac{38720}{31520}} \times 100 = 122.69$$

WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF PRICE RELATIVE

- In weighted Average of relative, the price relative for the current year calculated on the basis of the base year price. These price relatives are multiplied by the respective weight of items.

$$P_{01}=\frac{\sum PV}{\sum V}$$

Where,

$$P=\frac{P_1}{P_0}\times 100$$

P= Price Relative

V= Value weights


THANK
YOU

WELCOME

We're glad you joined us!

STATISTICAL METHOD FOR ECONOMISTS

Topics: PROBLEMS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF INDEX PROBLEMS

Presented by.

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

- An index number measures the relative change in price, quantity, value, or some other item of interest from one time period to another.
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What is an Index Numbers

- • An index number measures how much a variable changes over time.
- • We calculate the index number by finding the ratio of the current value to a base value.

DEFINITION

- “Index numbers are quantitative measures of growth of prices, production, inventory and other quantities of economic interest.”

. - Ronald

Characteristics of Index Numbers

- Index numbers are specialised averages.
- Index numbers measure the change in the level of a phenomenon.
- Index numbers measure the effect of changes over a period of time.

Uses of Index Numbers

- To framing suitable policies.
- They reveal trends and tendencies.
- Index numbers are very useful in deflating.

Problems Related to Index Numbers

- Choice of the base period.
- Choice of an average.
- Choice of index.
- Selection of commodities.
- Data collection.

Classification of Index Numbers

- Price Index
- Quantity Index
- Value Index
- Composite Index

Value Index Numbers

- Value is the product of price and quantity. A simple ratio is equal to the value of the current year divided by the value of base year. If the ratio is multiplied by 100 we get the value index number.

$$V = \frac{\sum p_1 q_1}{\sum p_0 q_0} \times 100$$

Chain Index Numbers

When this method is used the comparisons are not made with a fixed base, rather the base changes from year to year. For example, for 2007,2006 will be the base; for 2006, 2005 will be the same and so on.

Chain index for current year-

$$= \frac{\text{Average link relative of current year} \times \text{Chain index of previous year}}{100}$$

Example -

- From the data given below construct an index number by chain base method. Price of a commodity from 2006 to 2008.

YEAR	PRICE
2006	50
2007	60
2008	65

SOLUTION -

YEAR	PRICE	LINK RELATIVE	CHAIN INDEX (BASE 2006)
2006	50	100	100
2007	60	$\frac{60}{50}\times 100 = 120$	$\frac{120\times 100}{100} = 120$
2008	65	$\frac{65}{60}\times 100 = 108$	$\frac{108\times 120}{100} = 129.60$

Thank you