

A horizontal green bar with a circular pattern on the right side, spanning the width of the slide.

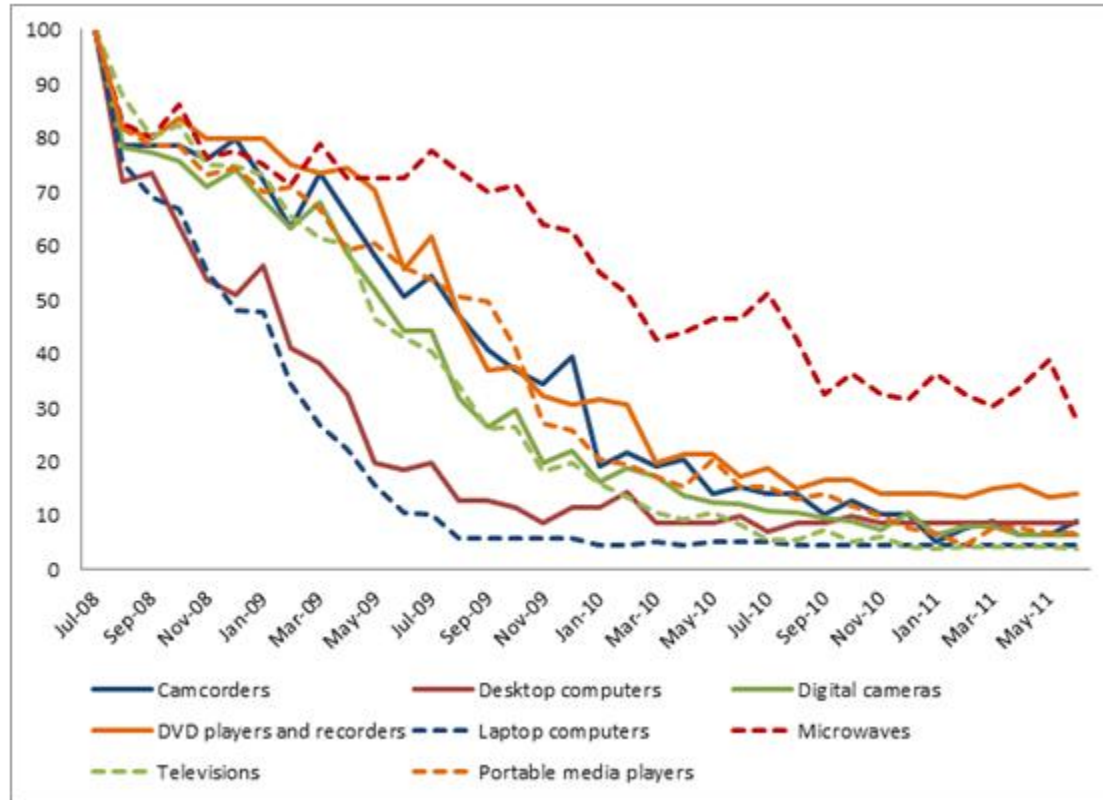
The treatment of unmatched items in rolling year GEKS price indexes: Evidence from New Zealand scanner data

Jan de Haan, Statistics Netherlands

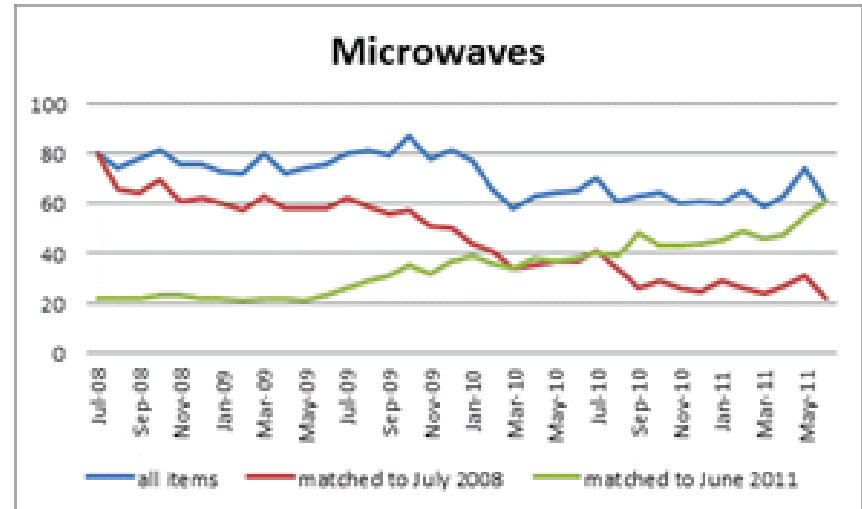
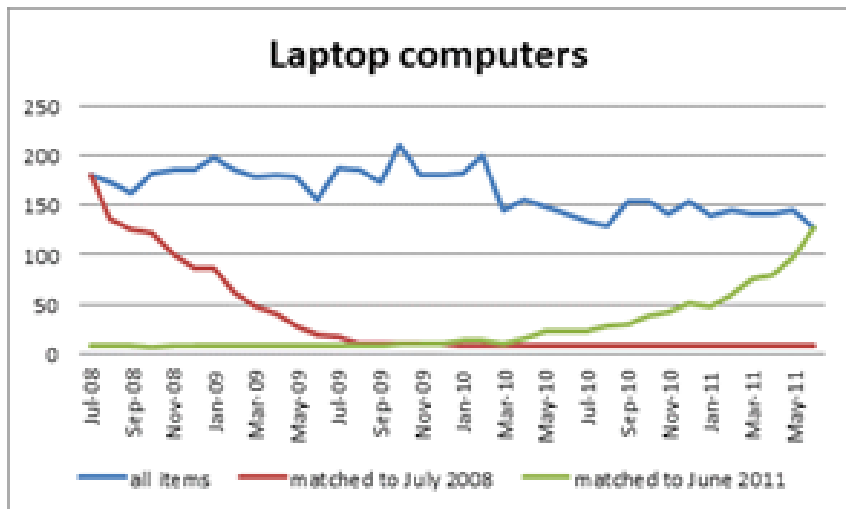
Frances Krsinich, Statistics New Zealand

Geneva, May 2012

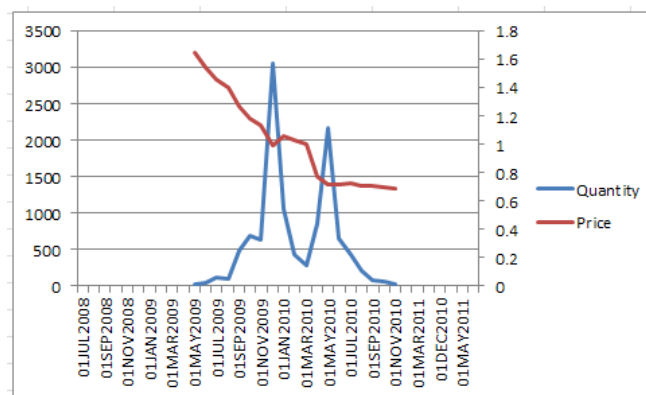
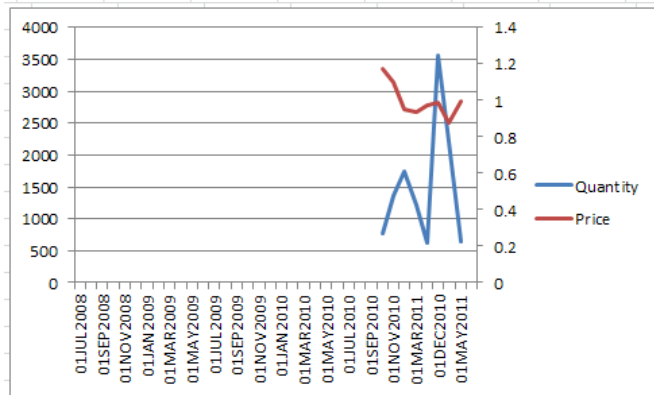
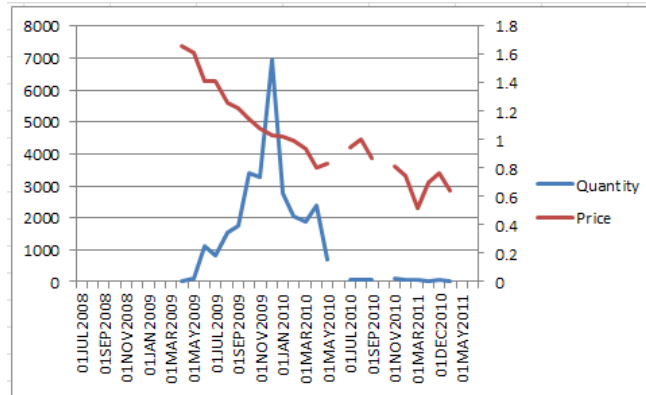
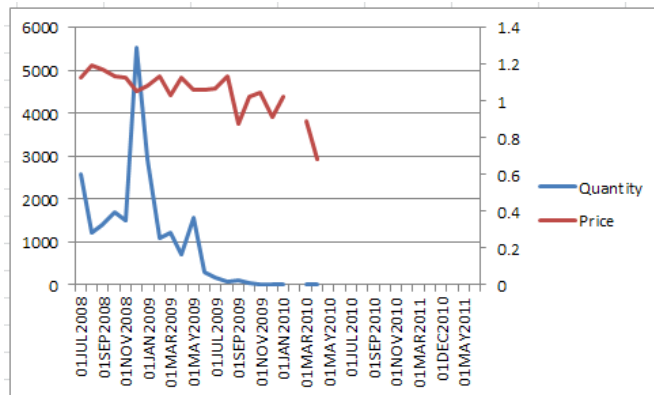
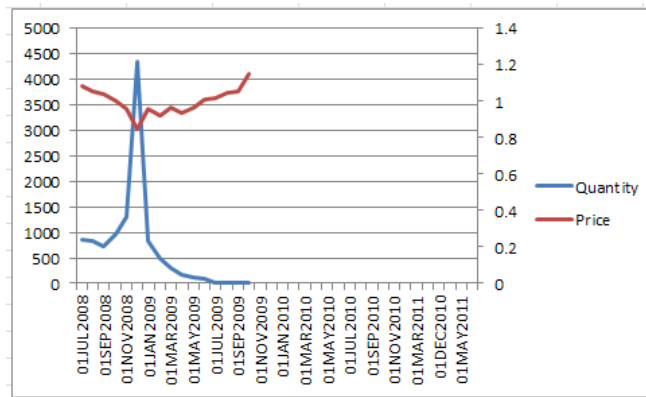
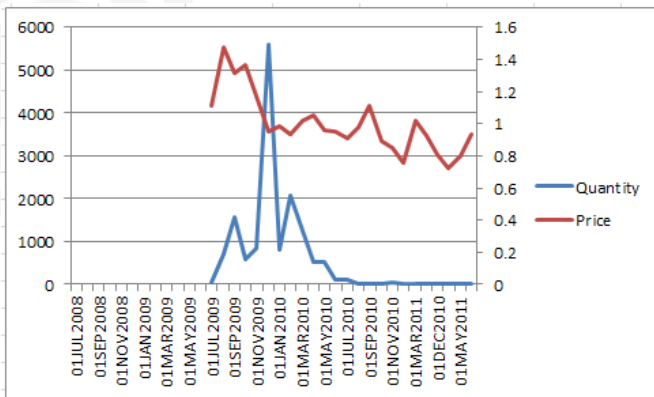
% June 2008 models still available



Churn



Digital cameras



Geneva 2012

GEKS method

Specification 1	●		
Specification 2	●	●	●
Specification 3	●	●	
Specification 4		●	●
	January (1)	February (2)	March (3)

Superlative bilateral index (fisher, tornqvist etc) jan-mar 'SI(1.3)' based on ● only.

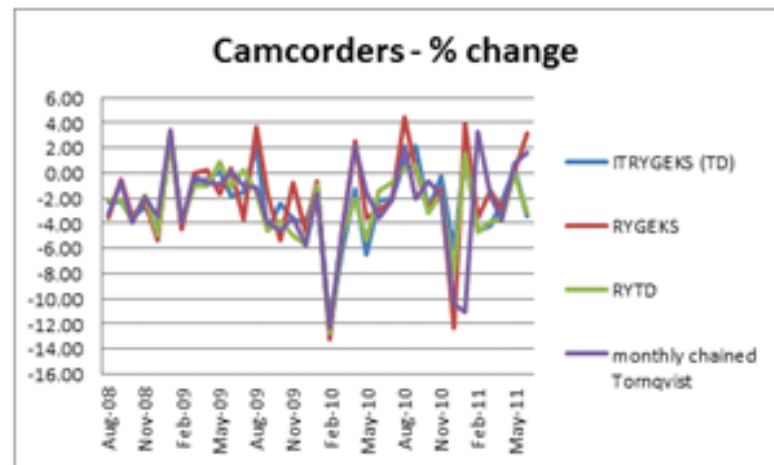
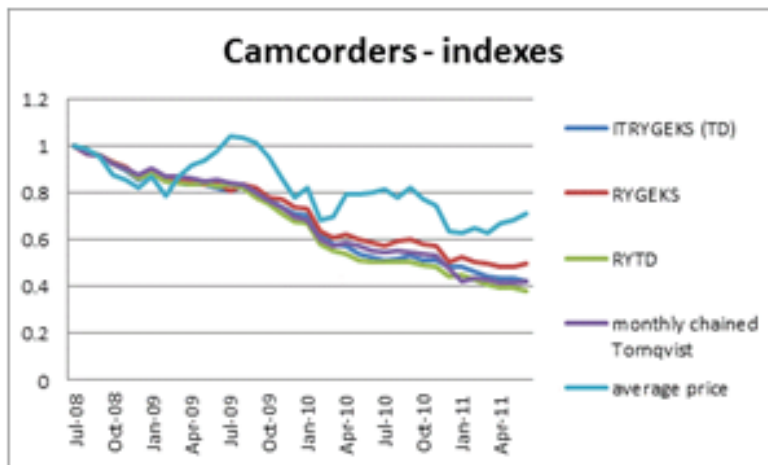
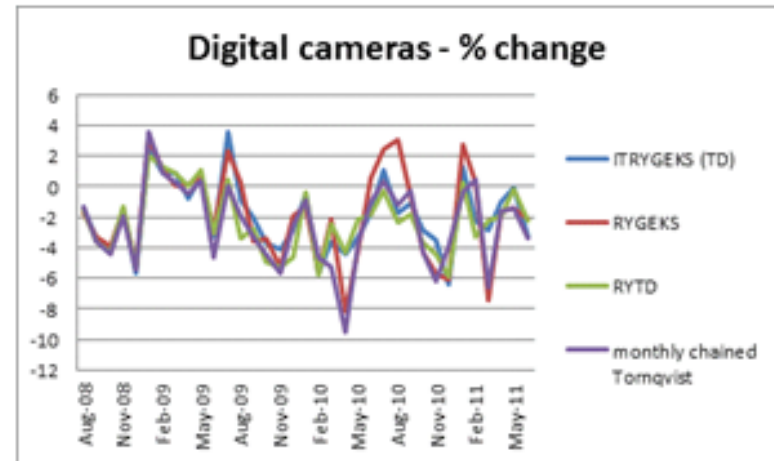
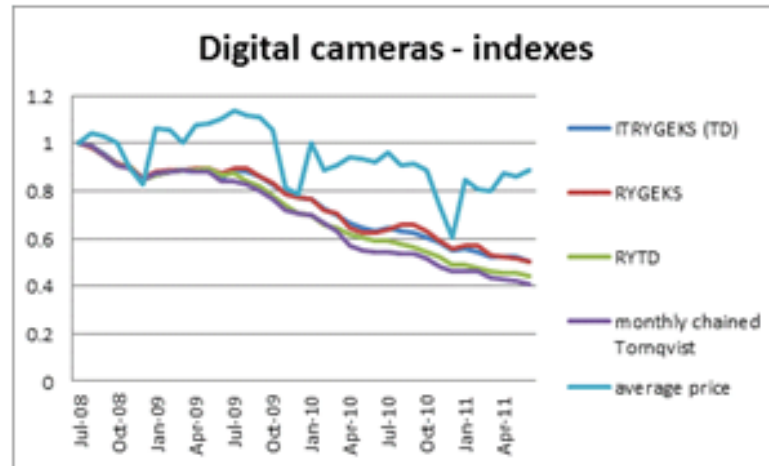
$$\text{GEKS}(1.3) = [\text{SI}(1.1)/\text{SI}(3.1) \times \text{SI}(1.2)/\text{SI}(3.2) \times \text{SI}(1.3)/\text{SI}(3.3)]^{(1/3)}$$

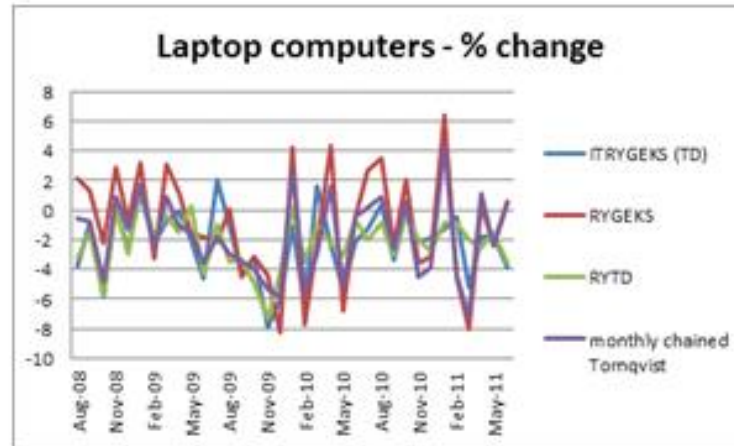
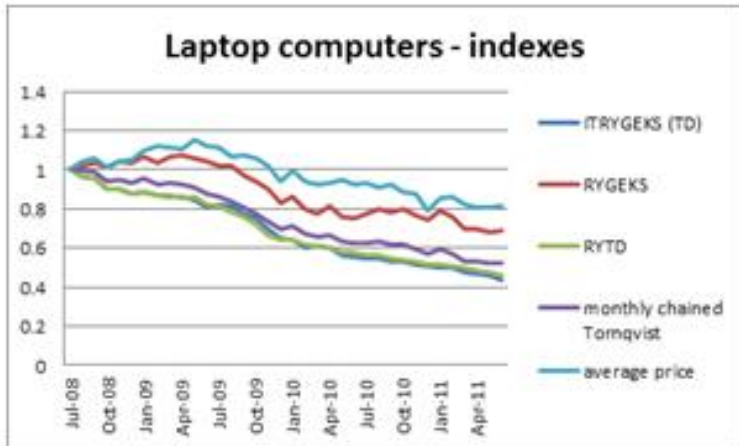
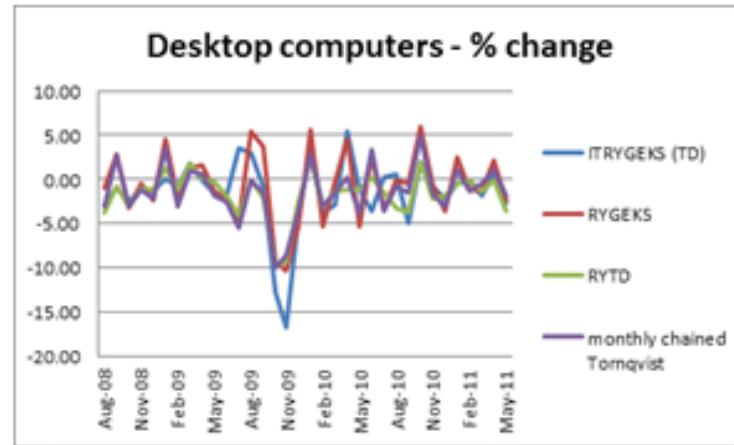
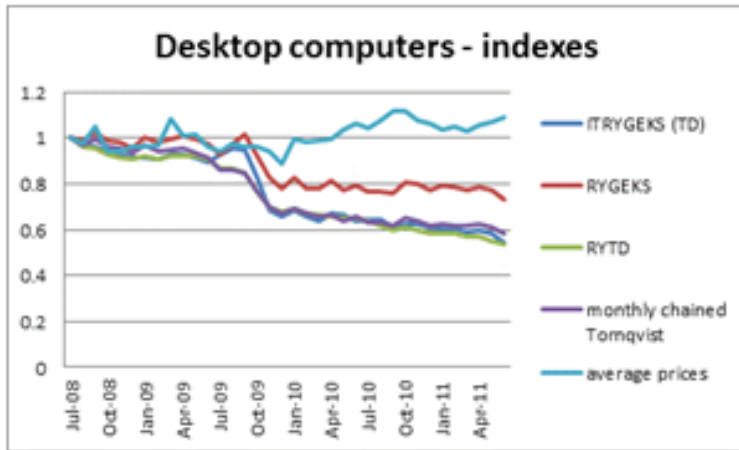
.. So all possible matches in the entire time series are used.

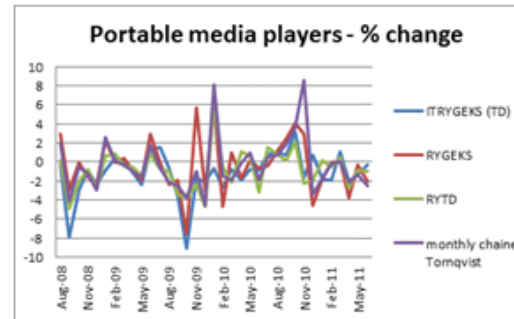
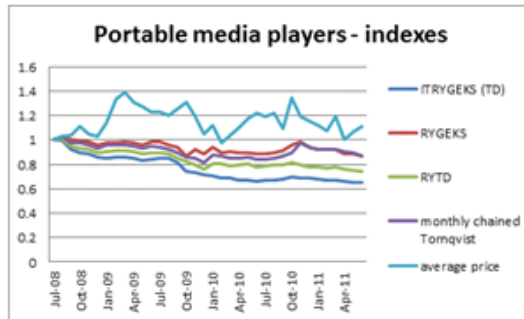
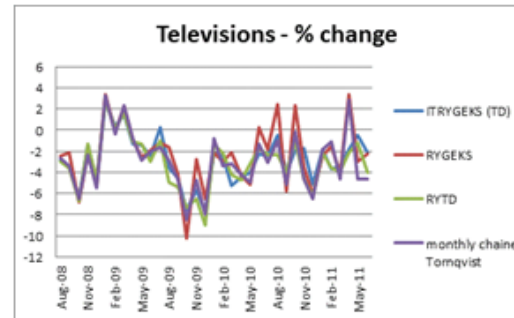
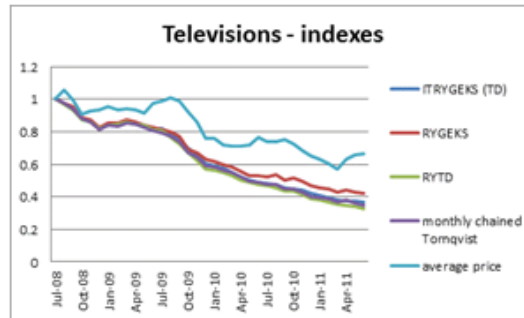
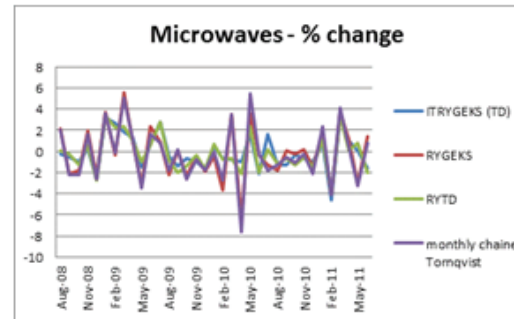
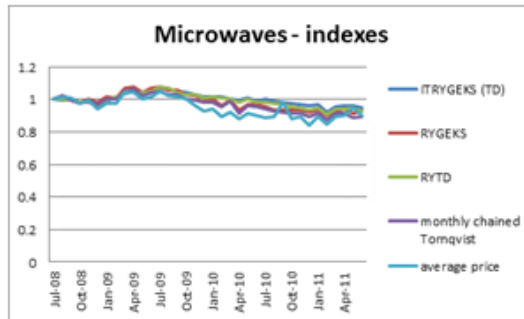
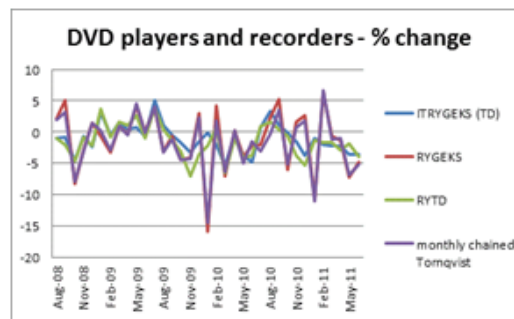
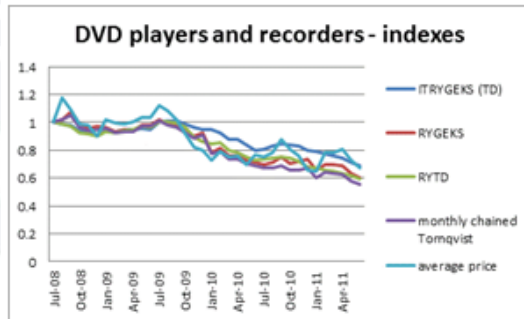
Imputation Tornqvist RYGEKS

(the weighted time dummy method)

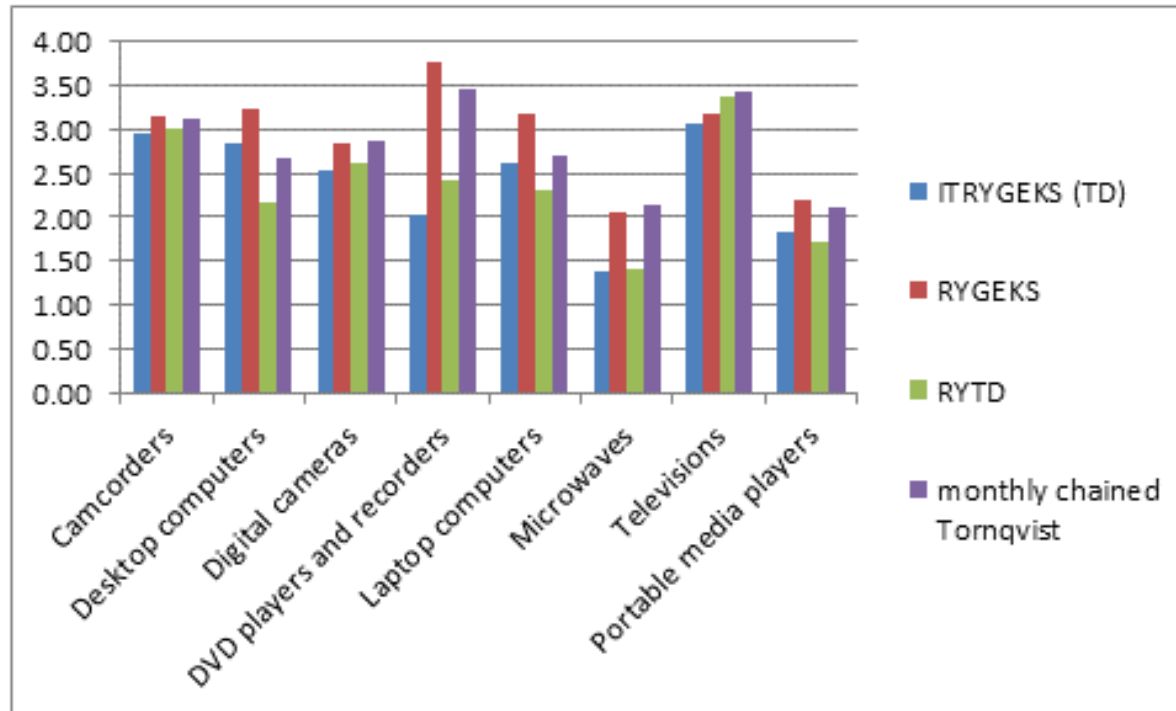
$$P_{TD}^{0t} = \exp \hat{\delta}^t = \prod_{i \in U^{0t}} \left(\frac{p_i^t}{p_i^0} \right)^{\frac{s_i^0 + s_i^t}{2}} \prod_{i \in U_{D(t)}^0} \left(\frac{\hat{p}_i^t}{p_i^0} \right)^{\frac{s_i^0}{2}} \prod_{i \in U_{N(t)}^t} \left(\frac{p_i^t}{\hat{p}_i^0} \right)^{\frac{s_i^t}{2}} .$$







Volatility



Aggregated to 'consumer electronics'

