

# Summary Quality Report for Producer Price Indices

## 1 Introduction

This report is part of a rolling programme of quality reports being introduced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The full programme of work being carried out on [Statistical Quality](#)<sup>1</sup> is available on the National Statistics website. Summary Quality Reports are overview notes that pull together key qualitative information on the various dimensions of quality, as well as providing a summary of methods used to compile the output.

The [Producer Price Index \(PPI\)](#)<sup>2</sup> is constructed from a statutory monthly survey that measures the price changes of goods bought and sold by UK manufacturers. The [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> is one of the oldest and most significant economic indicators in the UK, and has been tracking the progress of the UK Economy for over 100 years.

For more detailed information see:

- [History of the PPI](#)<sup>3</sup>
- [Report on the Review of Producer and Trade Price Indices](#)<sup>4</sup>
- [NSMS20: Producer Price Indices: Principles and procedures, GSS Methodology Series](#)<sup>5</sup>
- [Introducing a new method to calculate index weights for the Producer Price Indices](#)<sup>6</sup>

## 2 Summary of Quality

### 2.1 Relevance

*The degree to which the statistical product meets user needs for both coverage and content.*

The [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> is based on a number of surveys:

- Domestic PPI
- Export Price Indices (EPIs)
- Import Price Indices (IPIs)
- Imported Capital Goods (ICGs)

The majority of price collection is carried out by ONS, whilst data on some agricultural prices are collected by the [Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs \(Defra\)](#)<sup>7</sup> and the [Department of Business Innovation and Skills \(BIS\)](#)<sup>8</sup> collects energy prices. Service sector prices are not included in the [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> as these are out of scope.

	<b>Producer Price Indices</b>
<b>What they measure</b>	Changes in manufacturing costs (Input) and factory gate prices (Output) for UK based producers
<b>Frequency</b>	Monthly
<b>Target Sample Size</b>	4,000 manufacturers/respondents providing 6,750 price quotes (PPI home sales) 1,700 manufacturing exporters providing 2,500 price quotes (Export indices) 2,500 importers providing 3,000 price quotations (Import indices)
<b>Periods available</b>	From 1991
<b>Sampling frame</b>	The main sampling frame is the <a href="#">PRODuCts of the European COMMunity (PRODCOM)</a> <sup>9</sup> sample, which samples from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The IDBR is the comprehensive list of UK businesses that is used by government for statistical purposes. It provides the main sampling frame for surveys of businesses carried out by ONS and by other government departments. It is also a key data source for analyses of business activity.
<b>Sample design</b>	Stratified random sample by sales and product class for each index
<b>Weighting and Estimation</b>	The weights for PPI are based on sales and sample design. The <a href="#">PPI</a> <sup>2</sup> is rebased every five years to update weights used in the aggregation of the <a href="#">PPI</a> <sup>2</sup> . The last rebasing exercise was completed in 2008 and updated the weighting structure from the base year 2000=100 to 2005=100
<b>Imputation</b>	Weighted averages of movements in received returns

<b>Outliers</b>	There is no specific outlier detection/treatment routine, such as <a href="#">Winsorisation</a> <sup>10</sup> , applied to the survey. However, as part of general validation of survey response, atypical and extreme returns are likely to be identified and businesses contacted to verify their accuracy
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The [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> works on the “basket of goods” concept. A wide collection of representative products are selected and the prices of this fixed set of goods are collected each month. The movements in these prices are weighted to reflect the relative importance of the products in a chosen year (known as the base year – currently 2005).

Overall there are four types of [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> series produced, which are:

- Gross Sector Output (GSO)
- Net Sector Output (NSO)
- Gross Sector Input (GSI)
- Net Sector Input (NSI)

Output and input prices are defined as:

- Output prices – measure the change in the price of goods sold by UK manufacturers net of VAT, after any discounts
- Input prices – measure the change in price of goods bought by manufacturers for use in the manufacturing process

Net and gross sector are defined as:

- Net sector – measures the change in price of products manufactured in the UK but sold outside the manufacturing sector
- Gross sector – measures the price of products sold by UK manufacturers irrespective of the classification of the customer who buys the product

The structure of the [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> is defined by the [European Classification of Products by Activity \(CPA\)](#)<sup>11</sup> which in turn is based on the [Standard Industrial Classification 1992 \(SIC 92\)](#)<sup>12</sup>. Indices produced for 1,277 detailed product subcategories are grouped together to produce 229 product class level series. The product class level series are then grouped to give 23 division level (two digit) indices, which in turn are grouped into the ‘all-manufacturing’ index. The headline series produced in the [PPI Statistical Bulletin](#)<sup>13</sup> is the Net Sector Output all-manufacturing series including duty. From the summer of 2010, PPIs will be based on the [Standard Industrial Classification 2007 \(SIC 07\)](#)<sup>14</sup>.

The [Statistical Office of the European Community \(Eurostat\)](#)<sup>15</sup> requires [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> data from member states for use in economic, competition and enterprise policy. The UK is legally obliged to provide output prices for the domestic and non domestic markets on a monthly basis under the Short Term Statistics Regulation.

The [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> has three main categories of customers:

- 1) other parts of the Office for National Statistics, which use the data for deflating the [UK National Accounts](#)<sup>16</sup>, including the [Balance of Payments](#)<sup>17</sup> and [Index of Production](#)<sup>18</sup>
- 2) economists at HM Treasury, the Bank of England and City institutions who regard the [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> as a measure of current inflationary processes in the economy. [BIS](#)<sup>8</sup>, [Defra](#)<sup>7</sup> and industrial economists also use PPIs for monitoring price pressures on sub-sectors of UK industry, and
- 3) commercial customers including the Ministry of Defence and its suppliers who use the [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> for formulating cost adjustment contracts, evaluating movements in input costs and comparing their own business’s price movements with national averages

The National Statistics website contains more detailed information on [PPI users](#)<sup>19</sup>.

As part of a recent review of the [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup>, users of [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> data were sent a letter asking their opinions of the outputs. All of the responders indicated that the data are ‘quite satisfactory’ or ‘very satisfactory’ for their needs.

## 2.2 Accuracy

*The closeness between an estimated result and the (unknown) true value.*

Estimates from the [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> are subject to various sources of error. The total error consists of two elements, the sampling error and the non-sampling error.

### Sampling error

This occurs because estimates are based on a sample rather than a census; the precision is usually estimated through the calculation of standard errors.

A new method for estimating standard errors of growth for the [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> has been developed. Standard errors are now available for June 2007 and are updated annually. The calculated standard errors are used to review the sample allocation to optimise coverage and quality within the available resource. Headline standard errors are published in the background notes of the [PPI Statistical Bulletin](#)<sup>13</sup> with more detailed standard errors at division, class and subcategory level published separately. Further information on the methodology is available in the [Economic and Labour Market Review \(ELMR\) article](#)<sup>20</sup> on calculating standard errors for the [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup>.

### Non-sampling error

Non-sampling errors are not easy to quantify and include errors of coverage, measurement processing and non-response.

Various procedures are in place to ensure that errors are minimised. Validation checks on data, based on percentage movements from month to month, are conducted to highlight unusual price changes for items. Disparities in data are investigated by contacting the contributor and referral to field officers for further investigation, if necessary. Quality issues such as specification changes are also routinely investigated together with any indices which move more than 5 per cent. Letters are sent to respondents where no price change has been evident for eighteen months and field officers liaise with respondents to ensure that the prices they provide meet the specified criteria.

Another aspect of quality is reliability. Assessing the difference between the first published estimate and the final revised figure provides an indication of reliability. The National Statistics website contains information on the [PPI revisions policy](#)<sup>21</sup> and [revision triangles for materials and fuel purchased \(RNNK\) and manufactured products \(PLLU\)](#)<sup>22</sup>.

The PPI policy is to show significant revisions, but to suppress minor changes to avoid unnecessary inconvenience to users. Indices for the most recent two months are shown as provisional and can be changed as later data become available.

Indices where respondent coverage is below 30 per cent are classified as B, indicating a lower level of reliability. The criteria for IPIs are that indices with product coverage below 70 per cent are classified as B. Indices with relatively few quotes (less than 5) are classified as F, indicating that they should not be relied upon for long term contracts. Indices with respondent coverage of 30 per cent or more are classified as A.

## 2.3 Timeliness and Punctuality

*Timeliness refers to the lapse of time between publication and the period to which the data refer. Punctuality refers to the time lag between the actual and planned dates of publication.*

The [National Statistics Release Calendar](#)<sup>23</sup> is available on the National Statistics website and provides twelve months advance notice of releases. [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup>, has consistently met the publication deadlines. In the unlikely event of a change to the pre-announced release schedule, public attention should be drawn to the change and the reasons for the change should be explained fully at the same time, as set out in the [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#)<sup>24</sup>.

The following table shows the approximate time-lag between publication and the reference month to which the [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> data refer:

Publication	Time-lag
<a href="#">PPI Statistical Bulletin</a> <sup>13</sup>	Two weeks after the reference month
<a href="#">MM22-Detailed PPI data</a> <sup>25</sup>	Three weeks after the reference month
<a href="#">MM19- Aerospace and electronic cost indices</a> <sup>26</sup>	Three and a half weeks after the reference period
<a href="#">MM17- Price index numbers for current cost accounting</a> <sup>27</sup>	One month after reference month

## 2.4 Accessibility and Clarity

*Accessibility is the ease with which users are able to access the data, also reflecting the format(s) in which the data are available and the availability of supporting information. Clarity refers to the quality and sufficiency of the metadata, illustrations and accompanying advice.*

Producer Price Indices are published on the second Friday of every month for the relevant reference period. Each release includes tables, text and charts relating to each key measure (Input and Output indices). There are also three business monitors which feed into the Statistical Bulletin and have staggered release dates. These include monitors:

- [MM22-Detailed PPI data](#)<sup>25</sup>
- [MM19- Aerospace and electronic cost indices](#)<sup>26</sup>
- [MM17- Price index numbers for current cost accounting](#)<sup>27</sup>

The [PPI Statistical Bulletin](#)<sup>13</sup> is available in paper format directly from the press office and time series data contained within the releases are available to download free of charge, from the National Statistics website. A [process map](#)<sup>28</sup> outlining how to access [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> data online is available.

ONS offers the facility to produce ad hoc indices to customers' specification. For a fee, the ONS will calculate an index of components with monthly updates. Details are available from Kevin Buckthought PPI Operations section, tel: +44 (0)1633 456628 or email [kevin.buckthought@ons.gov.uk](mailto:kevin.buckthought@ons.gov.uk)

## 2.5 Comparability

*The degree to which data can be compared over time and domain.*

To ensure effective comparability it is essential that [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> reflects the price movements of products of fixed quality. When the specification of an item changes only the 'pure' price change is recorded for [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> purposes and this generally relies on advice from manufacturers.

The [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> uses a [hedonic model](#)<sup>29</sup> to make quality adjustments for computers as it is notoriously difficult to monitor quality changes in this product group effectively.

All major western countries produce a [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup>. Please see the link to Eurostat [concepts and definitions database](#)<sup>30</sup>

To compare the indices between base years it is necessary to make adjustments for the differing weights applied. Further information and [Weighting instructions](#)<sup>31</sup> are available on the ONS website.

## 2.6 Coherence

*The degree to which data that are derived from different sources or methods, but which refer to the same phenomenon, are similar.*

The major difference between the [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> and the [Retail Price Index \(RPI\)](#)<sup>32</sup> is that RPI measures consumer prices in contrast to the [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> which measures 'factory gate' prices.

The [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> is a [Laspeyres](#)<sup>33</sup> type indices with fixed weights updated every five years.

### PPI

The [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> uses sales data taken from the [PRODCOM](#)<sup>9</sup> survey to update weights. Respondents to the domestic [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> are asked to provide quotes according to the following principles:

- the product is manufactured in the UK and sold to the home market
- price quoted excluding VAT and after discounts
- product is representative of business's current output
- quote reflects orders delivered in current month
- terms of sale described to ensure consistency between months

## EPI

The EPI broadly uses the same data collection methodology as the domestic [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup>; however the EPI weights are updated using sales data supplied by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC). Also the EPI survey is based on price quotations for a range of items manufactured in UK but destined for the export market. Some 1,900 manufacturers classified to the [Combined Nomenclature \(CN\)](#)<sup>34</sup> tariff code system provide around 3,800 quotes monthly. Quotes are provided in the currency quoted to customers and converted to sterling as part of the monthly calculation process. A geographical split is requested from suppliers ie one price for EU countries and one for non-EU countries. Separate indices are produced and published for each category.

## IPI

In the IPI, weights are updated from sales data supplied by HMRC and individual suppliers. Data are used to construct import indices that, in turn, are used as components of the domestic [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> – for price movement of materials and fuels bought by UK manufacturers. Prices of imported commodities and capital goods are collected from a sample of import agents and manufacturers who return around 2,500 quotes each month. In addition some prices are collected from published sources. The sample is updated annually to replace losses. They are broken down by EU countries and non-EU countries. Respondents quote prices in a wide range of currencies that are converted to sterling as part of the monthly process. Prices for imported metals are obtained from the [London Metal Exchange](#)<sup>35</sup> and meat prices are provided by [Defra](#)<sup>7</sup>

## 3 Summary of Methods Used to Compile the Output

### The Sample Design

As at September 2009, the approximate number of respondents and items for the main [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> surveys are:

	Number of Respondents	Total Number of Product Quotes
PPI (home sales)	4,100	6,200
Import Prices	2,000 (including ICG)	2,500 (including ICG)
Export Prices	1,600	2,200

Raw price data are converted into a basic set of some 1,000 price indices. From these, broader data sets are built up that reflect price trends of manufacturing input and output across whole sectors of industry. These are currently defined using the [SIC 92](#)<sup>12</sup>, manufacturing divisions (15 to 37).

The latest [PRODCOM](#)<sup>9</sup> sample, which samples from the IDBR, is used as the main sampling frame for the [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> from which a stratified random sample is drawn. The strata are defined by the value of sales, excluding those businesses that have employment of less than ten, with three size strata defined within a product group. The [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> sample is re-selected annually from the latest [PRODCOM](#)<sup>9</sup> sample in three phases. This sample rotation enables new businesses and products to be picked up for [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> as well as spreading the compliance burden more fairly across businesses. A recent review of the sample allocation was conducted in an attempt to re-optimize the allocation.

The export and import samples are cut off samples which use HMRC trade data as their sampling frame.

Respondents to the price data surveys are recruited by means of a recruitment questionnaire to obtain a representative price and a complete product description. The current month's price

(with date of any price change) is requested with an option to provide up to three months prices in advance. Respondents then return their prices using either postal questionnaires or 'Telephone Data Entry' (TDE) - a method of data collection where the responses are made via a telephone using the telephone's keypad functions. Around 60 per cent of prices are collected using this method.

After collecting prices, a price relative needs to be derived, which is the pure (quality adjusted) price of an item divided by its price in a given base year. The price relative in general follows the same movements as the price of the item but allowances are made for changes in specifications.

There are three types of specification changes in the PPI system:

1. The change in price is due entirely to the change in specification. If this occurs the price relative is given the same value as the corresponding price relative for the previous month
2. The notional price change is due partly to a change in specification and partly to a genuine price change. If this occurs the price relative is adjusted to remove the effect of a change in specification
3. There is no fundamental change in the product being sold; implying that the whole of the notional price change is a 'genuine' price increase. If this occurs the quoted price is used to calculate the price relative without adjustment

When an item is deleted or added to an index the index is 'reconstituted'. In a 'recon' the weights of items are changed but continue to add up to 100.

### **Weighting and Estimation**

The [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> is rebased every five years to update weights used in the aggregation of the [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup>. Over time, relative volumes and prices of products sold will change and it is important to ensure that the weighting structure of the index is updated at regular intervals to reflect the current information on the relative importance of products. The next rebasing exercise for 2010 = 100 will be published in late 2013.

The weights used in the [PPI](#)<sup>2</sup> system are product based and have two main sources:

- [PRODCOM](#)<sup>9</sup> - the ONS product sales survey
- purchasing data from the [Annual Business Inquiry \(ABI\)](#)<sup>36</sup>

GSO weights are based on estimates of relative values of sales to the home market derived from the [PRODCOM](#)<sup>9</sup> survey. Inevitably there is some inconsistency in the estimates used and a method of adjustment is needed for the weight calculation process. This methodology was improved at the 2003 rebasing exercise by introducing the use of Monthly Production Inquiry (MPI) data in addition to [PRODCOM](#)<sup>9</sup> and HMRC data to provide a more detailed and robust methodology.

Weights for the Input indices are derived from input-output data in place of [PRODCOM](#)<sup>9</sup>

Net sector weights are based on the results of the Purchases and [PRODCOM](#)<sup>9</sup> survey together with input/output tables, enabling transactions within the manufacturing sector to be excluded.

### **Seasonal adjustment**

To assist economic analysis two high level PPIs are additionally published in seasonally adjusted form to take account of large seasonal movements, especially in input prices.

### **Imputation**

The imputation rules are:

- If response in the lowest level index is more than 50 per cent, imputation is based on a weighted average of observed movements in received returns within the relevant sub-category
- If response is below 50 per cent, imputation is based on the weighted average of movements at division level

Imputation for EPI and IPI are similar, though if response at the first stage is below 50 per cent imputation is based on movements for EU exports, non-EU exports or total imports as appropriate.

### Statistical Disclosure

Statistical disclosure control methodology is also applied to data. This ensures that information attributable to an individual organisation is not disclosed in any publication. The [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#)<sup>24</sup>, and specifically Principle 5: Confidentiality, set out practices for how we protect data from being disclosed. The Principle includes a guarantee to survey respondents to "ensure that official statistics do not reveal the identity of an individual or organisation, or any private information relating to them". More information can be found on the [Statistical Disclosure Control Methodology](#)<sup>37</sup> page of the ONS website.

## 4 References

	<b>Title of Reference</b>	<b>Website Location</b>
1	Statistical Quality	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/methodology-and-quality/quality/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/methodology-and-quality/quality/index.html</a>
2	Producer Price Index	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=23&amp;Pos=2&amp;ColRank=2&amp;Rank=528">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=23&amp;Pos=2&amp;ColRank=2&amp;Rank=528</a>
3	History of the PPI	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=422&amp;Pos=2&amp;ColRank=2&amp;Rank=384">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=422&amp;Pos=2&amp;ColRank=2&amp;Rank=384</a>
4	Report on the Review of Producer and Trade Price Indices	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=10184">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=10184</a>
5	Producer Price Indices: Principles and Procedures	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=9219">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=9219</a>
6	Introducing the current method to calculate index weights for the Producer Price Indices	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/article.asp?id=414">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/article.asp?id=414</a>
7	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/">http://www.defra.gov.uk/</a>
8	Department of Business Innovation and Skills	<a href="http://www.bis.gov.uk/">http://www.bis.gov.uk/</a>
9	PRODUCTS of the European COMMunity (PRODCOM)	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Source.asp?vlnk=510&amp;Pos=&amp;ColRank=1&amp;Rank=384">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Source.asp?vlnk=510&amp;Pos=&amp;ColRank=1&amp;Rank=384</a>
10	Winsorisation	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/downloads/NSMAC13_Winsorisation.pdf">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/downloads/NSMAC13_Winsorisation.pdf</a>
11	European Classification of Products by Activity (CPA)	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_PUB_WELC">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_PUB_WELC</a>
12	Standard Industrial Classification 1992 (SIC 92)	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/sic/contents.asp">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/sic/contents.asp</a>
13	PPI Statistical Bulletin	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=790">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=790</a>
14	Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC 07)	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/classifications/future-developments/operation-2007/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/classifications/future-developments/operation-2007/index.html</a>

15	<u>Eurostat</u>	<a href="http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home/">http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home/</a>
16	<u>National Accounts</u>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=55&amp;Pos=3&amp;ColRank=2&amp;Rank=224">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=55&amp;Pos=3&amp;ColRank=2&amp;Rank=224</a>
17	<u>Balance of Payments</u>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=257">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=257</a>
18	<u>Index of Production</u>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=169&amp;Pos=1&amp;ColRank=1&amp;Rank=374">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=169&amp;Pos=1&amp;ColRank=1&amp;Rank=374</a>
19	<u>PPI Users</u>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_economy/UsersofPPIdata.pdf">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_economy/UsersofPPIdata.pdf</a>
20	<u>Economic and Labour Market Review (ELMR) article on calculating standard errors for PPI</u>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/article.asp?id=1878">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/article.asp?id=1878</a>
21	<u>Revisions Policy</u>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/revisions_policies/default.asp">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/revisions_policies/default.asp</a>
22	<u>Revision triangles for materials and fuel purchased (RNNK) and manufactured products (PLLU)</u>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=790">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=790</a>
23	<u>National Statistics Release Calendar</u>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ReleaseCalendar/currentreleases.asp">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ReleaseCalendar/currentreleases.asp</a>
24	<u>Code of Practice for Official Statistics</u>	<a href="http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html">http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html</a>
25	<u>MM22 – Detailed PPI data</u>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=2208&amp;Pos=&amp;ColRank=1&amp;Rank=224">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=2208&amp;Pos=&amp;ColRank=1&amp;Rank=224</a>
26	<u>MM19 – Aerospace and electronic cost indices</u>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=2207&amp;Pos=&amp;ColRank=1&amp;Rank=224">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=2207&amp;Pos=&amp;ColRank=1&amp;Rank=224</a>
27	<u>MM17 - Price index numbers for current cost accounting</u>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=2206&amp;Pos=&amp;ColRank=1&amp;Rank=224">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=2206&amp;Pos=&amp;ColRank=1&amp;Rank=224</a>
28	<u>Process Map for Accessing PPI Data</u>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_economy/AccessingPPIdata.pdf">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_economy/AccessingPPIdata.pdf</a>
29	<u>Hedonic Model</u>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/article.asp?ID=290&amp;Pos=1&amp;ColRank=2&amp;Rank=480">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/article.asp?ID=290&amp;Pos=1&amp;ColRank=2&amp;Rank=480</a>
30	<u>Eurostat concepts and definitions</u>	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_PUB_WELC">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_PUB_WELC</a>
31	<u>Weighting instructions</u>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_economy/MM22September2009.pdf">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_economy/MM22September2009.pdf</a>
32	<u>Retail price index</u>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=21&amp;Pos=6&amp;ColRank=1&amp;Rank=160">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/CCI/nugget.asp?ID=21&amp;Pos=6&amp;ColRank=1&amp;Rank=160</a>
33	<u>Laspeyres</u>	<a href="http://economics.about.com/od/termsbeginningwith/g/laspeyres_index.htm">http://economics.about.com/od/termsbeginningwith/g/laspeyres_index.htm</a>
34	<u>Combined Nomenclature</u>	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_NOM&amp;Europa - RAMON - Classification ListStrGroupCode=CLASSIFIC&amp;StrLanguageCode=EN">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_NOM&amp;Europa - RAMON - Classification ListStrGroupCode=CLASSIFIC&amp;StrLanguageCode=EN</a>
35	<u>London Metal Exchange</u>	<a href="http://www.lme.co.uk/">http://www.lme.co.uk/</a>
36	<u>Annual Business Inquiry</u>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/abi/">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/abi/</a>
37	<u>Statistical Disclosure methodology</u>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/general_methodology/sdc.asp">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/general_methodology/sdc.asp</a>

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