PREFACE

The International Labour Office (ILO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the World Bank, together with experts from a number of national statistical offices and universities, have collaborated since 1998 on developing this manual. The sponsoring organizations endorse the principles and recommendations contained in it as good practice for statistical agencies in compiling their consumer price indices (CPIs). Because of practical and resource constraints, however, some of the current recommendations may not be immediately attainable by all statistical offices, and they should therefore serve as guidelines or targets for agencies as they revise their CPIs and improve their CPI programmes. There are not always clear-cut solutions to specific conceptual and practical problems such as sample design, choice of index formula, adjustment of prices for quality changes, and the treatment of new products. Statistical offices must therefore rely on the underlying economic and statistical principles laid out in this manual to arrive at practical solutions.

The consumer price index

The CPI is an index that measures the rate at which the prices of consumption goods and services are changing from month to month (or from quarter to quarter). The prices are collected from shops or other retail outlets. The usual method of calculation is to take an average of the period-to-period price changes for the different products, using as weights the average amounts that households spend on them. CPIs are official statistics that are usually produced by national statistical offices, ministries of labour or central banks. They are published as quickly as possible, typically about ten days after the end of the most recent month or quarter.

The manual is intended for the benefit of users of CPIs, as well as for the statistical agencies that compile the indices. It is designed to do two things. First, it explains in some detail the methods that are actually used to calculate a CPI. Second, it explains the underlying economic and statistical theory on which the methods are based.

A CPI measures the rate of price inflation as experienced and perceived by households in their role as consumers. It is also widely used as a proxy for a general index of inflation for the economy as a whole, partly because of the frequency and timeliness with which it is produced. It has become a key statistic for purposes of economic policy-making, especially monetary policy. It is often specified in legislation and in a wide variety of private contracts as the appropriate measure of inflation for the purposes of adjusting payments (such as wages, rents, interest and social security benefits) for the effects of inflation. It can therefore have substantial and wide-ranging financial implications for governments and businesses, as well as for households.

This manual provides guidelines for statistical offices or other agencies responsible for constructing a CPI, bearing in mind that the resources available for this purpose are

limited. *Calculating a CPI cannot be reduced to a simple set of rules or standard set of procedures that can be mechanically followed in all circumstances.* While there are certain general principles that may be universally applicable, the procedures followed in practice, whether they concern the collection or processing of the prices or the methods of aggregation, have to take account of particular circumstances. These include the main use of the index, the nature of the markets and pricing practices within the country, and the resources available to the statistical office. Statistical offices have to make choices. The manual explains the underlying economic and statistical concepts and principles needed to enable statistical offices to make their choices in efficient and cost-effective ways and to be aware of the full implications of their choices.

The manual draws upon the experience of many statistical offices throughout the world. The procedures they use are not static, but continue to evolve and improve in response to several factors. First, research continually refines and strengthens the economic and statistical theory underpinning CPIs. For example, clearer insights have recently been obtained on the relative strengths and weaknesses of the various formulae and methods used to process the basic price data collected for CPI purposes. Second, recent advances in information and communications technology have affected CPI methods. Both of these theoretical and data developments can impinge on all the stages in compiling a CPI. New technology can affect the methods used to collect prices and transmit them to the central statistical office. It can also improve the processing and checking, including the methods used to adjust prices for changes in the quality of the goods and services covered. Finally, improved formulae help in calculating more accurate and reliable higher-level indices, including the overall CPI itself.

International standards for CPIs

Some international standards for economic statistics have evolved primarily in order to enable internationally comparable statistics to be compiled. However, individual countries also stand to benefit from international standards. The CPI standards described in this manual draw upon the collective experience and expertise accumulated in many countries. All countries can benefit by having easy access to this experience and expertise.

In many countries, CPIs were first compiled mainly in order to be able to adjust wages to compensate for the loss of purchasing power caused by inflation. Consequently, the responsibility for compiling CPIs was often entrusted to ministries, or departments, of labour. The International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), convened by the Governing Body of the ILO, therefore provided the natural forum in which to discuss CPI methodology and develop guidelines.

The first international standards for CPIs were promulgated in 1925 by the Second ICLS. The first set of standards referred to “cost of living” indices rather than CPIs. A distinction is now drawn between two different types of index. A consumer price index can be defined simply as measuring the change in the cost of purchasing a given “basket” of consumption goods and services, whereas a cost of living index is defined as

measuring the change in the cost of maintaining a given standard of living, or level of utility. For this reason, the Tenth ICLS in 1962 decided to adopt the more general term "consumer price index", which should be understood to embrace both concepts. There need not be a conflict between the two. As explained in the manual, the best-practice methods are likely to be very similar, whichever approach is adopted.

The international standards have been revised three times, in 1947, 1962 and 1987, in the form of resolutions adopted by the ICLS. The 1987 standards on CPI were followed by a manual on methods (Turvey, 1989), which provided guidance to countries on the practical application of the standards.

The background to the present revision

A few years after the publication of the 1989 ILO manual, it became clear that a number of outstanding and controversial methodological problems needed further investigation and analysis. An expert group was formed, consisting of specialists in price indices from national statistical offices, international organizations and universities from around the world. It met for the first time in Ottawa in 1994, and became known as the "Ottawa Group", one of the city groups established by the United Nations Statistical Commission to address selected problems in statistical methods. During the course of seven meetings of the Ottawa Group between 1994 and 2003, over 100 research papers on the theory and practice of price indices were presented and discussed. One outcome was that it became apparent that existing CPI methods could be improved and strengthened in a number of ways.

At the same time, the control of inflation had become a high-priority policy objective in most countries. Not only is the CPI widely used to measure and monitor inflation, but inflation targets in many countries are set specifically in terms of a precise rate of change in the CPI. The slowing down of inflation in many parts of the world in the 1990s, as compared with the 1970s and 1980s, far from reducing interest in CPI methodology, actually stimulated a demand for more accurate, precise and reliable measures of inflation. When the rate of inflation slows to only 2 or 3 per cent per year, even a small error or bias in the CPI becomes relatively significant.

In order to be sure about the accuracy of CPIs, governments or research institutes in a few countries commissioned special groups of experts to investigate and evaluate the methods used. The methodology used to calculate CPIs was subjected to public interest and scrutiny unknown in the past. One conclusion reached was that existing methods might lead to some upward bias. Many academic and government economists and other users of CPIs became convinced of this, believing that insufficient allowance was being made for improvements in the quality of many goods and services. In fact, the extent and sometimes even the direction of such bias are uncertain. It will also, of course, vary between different types of consumption goods and services, and its total effect on the overall CPI will vary between countries. However, the bias is potentially large. For this reason, this manual addresses in some detail the issue of adjusting prices for changes in quality, drawing upon the most recent research in this area. There are other sources of

possible bias, such as that resulting from working with an out-of-date and unrepresentative basket of goods and services. Bias may also result from the sampling and price collection methods used. Several chapters deal with these issues, with an overall summary of possible errors and biases given in Chapter 11.

CPIs are widely used for the index linking of social benefits such as pensions, unemployment benefits and other government payments, and also as escalators for adjusting prices in long-term contracts. The cumulative effects of even a small bias could be substantial over the long term and could have considerable financial consequences for government budgets. Government agencies, especially ministries of finance, have therefore taken a renewed interest in CPIs, examining their accuracy and reliability more closely and carefully than in the past.

In response to the various developments outlined above, the need to revise, update and expand the 1989 ILO manual was gradually recognized and accepted during the late 1990s. A formal recommendation to revise the manual was made at the joint UNECE/ILO Meeting on Consumer Price Indices, held in Geneva at the end of 1997. Responsibility for the revision was entrusted to the main international organizations interested in the measurement of inflation. This strategy was endorsed in 1998 by the United Nations Statistical Commission, which also agreed to the conversion of the Ottawa Group into a formal International Working Group on Price Indices. The Sixteenth ICLS, meeting in 1998, also recommended that the Fourteenth ICLS resolution concerning consumer price indices, adopted in 1987, should be revised. The preparation of the draft revised resolution discussed at the Seventeenth ICLS (24 November–3 December 2003) was carried out by the ILO Bureau of Statistics in parallel with the preparation of this revised manual. Every effort has been made to ensure that the two documents are consistent and mutually supportive. [1]

Some concerns about current index methods

This new manual takes advantage of the wealth of new research on index number theory and methods in the last decade to address the kinds of concerns referred to above. It recommends some new practices and its purpose is not simply to codify existing statistical agency practices. It is useful to highlight a few of the main concerns that have led to many topics being dealt with in some depth in the manual.

The traditional standard methodology underlying a typical CPI is based on the concept of a Laspeyres price index. A Laspeyres index measures the change between two periods of time in the total cost of purchasing a basket of goods and services that is representative of the first, or base, period. The base period basket of consumer purchases is priced first at base period prices and then repeatedly priced at the prices of successive time periods. This methodology has at least three practical advantages. It is easily explained to the public; it can make repeated use of the same data on consumer purchases that date from

[1] The 2003 resolution concerning consumer price indices is reproduced in Annex 3. It can also be found on the ILO Bureau of Statistics web site: http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat

some past household survey or administrative source (rather than requiring new data each month); and it need not be revised, assuming users are satisfied with the Laspeyres concept. Another notable advantage is that the Laspeyres is consistent in aggregation down to the lowest level of aggregation. The index can be broken down into sub-aggregates that are interrelated in a simple way.

Statistical agencies actually calculate their CPIs by implementing the Laspeyres index in its alternative form as a weighted average of the observed price changes, or price relatives, using the base period expenditure shares as weights. Unfortunately, although the Laspeyres is a simple concept, it is difficult to calculate a proper Laspeyres index in practice. Consequently, statistical agencies have to resort to approximations:

It is generally impossible to obtain accurate expenditure shares for the base period at the level of individual commodities, so statistical agencies settle for getting base period expenditure weights at the level of 100–1,000 product groups.

For each of the chosen product groups, agencies collect a sample of representative prices from outlets rather than attempting to collect every single transaction price. They use equally weighted (rather than expenditure-weighted) index formulae to aggregate these elementary product prices into an elementary aggregate index, which will in turn be used as the price relative for each of the 100–1,000 product groups when calculating the higher-level Laspeyres index. It is recognized that this two-stage procedure is not entirely consistent with the Laspeyres methodology (which requires weighting at each stage of aggregation). However, for a number of theoretical and practical reasons, statistical agencies judge the resulting elementary index price relatives to be sufficiently accurate to insert into the Laspeyres formula at the higher stage of aggregation.

This methodology dates back to the work of Mitchell (1927) and Knibbs (1924), and other pioneers who introduced it 80 or 90 years ago, and it is still used today.

Although most statistical agencies have traditionally used the Laspeyres index as their *target index*, both economic and index number theory suggest that some other types of indices may be more appropriate target indices to aim at: namely, the Fisher, Walsh or Törnqvist–Theil indices. As is well known, the Laspeyres index has an upward bias compared with these target indices. Of course, these target indices may not be achievable by a statistical agency, but it is necessary to have some sort of theoretical target to aim at. Having a target concept is also necessary so that the index that is actually produced by a statistical agency can be evaluated to see how close it comes to the theoretical ideal. In the theoretical chapters of the manual, four main approaches to index number theory are described:

(1) fixed basket approaches and symmetric averages of fixed baskets;
(2) the stochastic (statistical estimator) approach to index number theory;
(3) test (axiomatic) approaches; and
(4) the economic approach.

Approaches (3) and (4) will be familiar to many price statisticians and expert users, but perhaps a few words about approaches (1) and (2) are in order.

The Laspeyres index is an example of a basket index. The concern from a theoretical point of view is that there is an equally valid alternative for the two periods being compared: the Paasche index, which uses the basket of quantities from the current period. If there are two equally valid estimators for the same concept, then statistical theory suggests taking an average of the two. However, there is more than one kind of average and the question of which average to take is not trivial. The manual proposes that the "best" average is the geometric average of the Laspeyres and Paasche indices (the Fisher ideal). Alternatively, the "best" basket is one whose quantities are geometric averages of the quantities in both periods (the Walsh index). From the statistical estimation perspective, the "best" index number is a geometric average of the price relatives that uses the (arithmetic) average expenditure share in two periods as weights (the Törnqvist–Theil index).

One additional result from index number theory should be mentioned here: the problem of defining the price and quantity of a product that should be used for each period in the index number formula. The problem is that the same product may be sold at a number of different prices. So the question arises, what price would be most representative of the sales of this product for the period? The answer is the *unit value*, since this price multiplied by the total quantity sold during the period equals the value of sales. Of course, the manual does *not* endorse taking unit values over *heterogeneous* products; unit values should only be calculated for *identical* products.

Six *main areas of concern* with the standard methodology are listed below. They are not ranked in order of importance, and all are considered to be important:

1. At the final stage of aggregation, a conventional CPI is *not* a true Laspeyres index since the expenditure weights pertain to a reference base *year* that is different from the base *month* (or quarter) for prices. Thus, the expenditure weights are annual whereas the prices are collected monthly. To be a true Laspeyres index, the period that provides the expenditure weights must *coincide* with the reference period for the prices. In fact, the index actually calculated by many statistical agencies at the last stage of aggregation has a weight reference period that precedes the base price period. Indices of this type are likely to have some upward bias compared to a true Laspeyres index, especially if the expenditure weights are price-updated from the weight reference period to the Laspeyres base period. It follows that they must have definite upward biases compared to theoretical target indices such as the Fisher, Walsh or Törnqvist–Theil indices.

2. At the early stages of aggregation, unweighted averages of prices or price relatives are used. Until recently, when scanner data from electronic points of sale became more readily available, it was thought that the biases that might result from the use of unweighted indices were not particularly significant. However, recent evidence suggests that there is potential for significant upward bias at lower levels of aggregation compared to results that are generated by the preferred target indices mentioned above.

3. The third major concern with standard CPI methodology is that, although statistical agencies generally recognize that there is a problem with the treatment of quality change and new goods, it is difficult to work out a coherent methodology for these problems in the context of a Laspeyres index that uses a fixed set of quantities. The most widely received good practice in quality adjusting price indices is "hedonic regression", which characterizes the price of a product at any given time as a function of its physical and economic characteristics as compared with substitutes. In fact, there is a considerable amount of controversy on how to integrate hedonic regression methodology into the CPI's theoretical framework. Both the theoretical and the more practically oriented chapters in the manual devote a lot of attention to these methodological issues. The problems created by the disappearance of old, and the appearance of new, products are now much more severe than they were when the traditional CPI methodology was developed some 80 years ago (when the problem was mostly ignored). For many categories of products, such as models of consumer durables, those priced at the beginning of the year are simply no longer available by the end of the year. *Sample attrition* creates tremendous methodological problems. At lower levels of aggregation, it becomes necessary (at least in many product groups) to use chained indices rather than fixed base indices. Certain unweighted indices are liable to have substantial bias when chained.

A fourth major area of concern is related to the first: that is, the *treatment of seasonal commodities*. The use of annual quantities or annual expenditure shares is justified to a certain extent if one is interested in the longer-run trend of price changes. However, some users, such as central banks, focus on short-term, month-to-month changes, in which case the use of annual weights can lead to misleading signals. Monthly price changes for products that are out of season (i.e., the seasonal weights for the product class are small for those months) can be greatly magnified by the use of annual weights. The problem is worse when the products are not available at all at certain months of the year. There are solutions to these seasonality problems, but they may not appeal to many CPI compilers and users since they involve the construction of *two* indices: one for the short-term measurement of price changes and another (more accurate) longer-term index that is adjusted for seasonal influences.

5. A fifth concern with standard CPI methodology is that, in common with most economic statistics, services have been comparatively neglected in CPIs, notwithstanding the fact that they have become extremely important. A typical CPI will collect many more goods prices than services prices and will have many more product groups for goods rather than services. Traditionally, there has not been much focus on the problems involved in measuring price and quantity changes for services, even though they raise serious conceptual and practical problems. Some examples of difficult-to-measure services are: insurance, gambling, financial services, advertising, telecommunications, entertainment and housing services. In many cases, statistical agencies simply do not have the resources or methodologies at their disposal to deal adequately with these difficult measurement problems.

6. A final concern with existing CPI methodology is that it tends not to recognize that more than one CPI may be required to meet the needs of different users. For example, some users may require information on the month-to-month movement of prices in a timely fashion. This requires a basket index with predetermined (even though possibly inappropriate and out-of-date) weights that are instantly available. However, other users may be more interested in a more accurate or representative measure of price change and may be willing to sacrifice timeliness for increased accuracy. For this reason, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics provides, on a retrospective basis, a superlative index that uses both current and base period weight information in a symmetrical way. This is an entirely reasonable development, recognizing that different users have different needs. A second example where more than one index might be compiled relates to owner-occupied housing. Good cases have been made for three different treatments: the acquisitions approach, the rental equivalence approach and the user cost approach. However, these three approaches may give quite different numerical results in the short run. A statistical agency has to opt for one approach, but since all three command support, indices using the other two approaches could be made available as analytical series for interested users. A third example of where more than one index would be useful occurs when, because of seasonal commodities, the month-to-month index may not be based on the same set of products as one that compares the month with the same month a year earlier.

The above kinds of concern are addressed in this manual. Frank discussions of these matters should stimulate the interest of professional economists and statisticians in universities, government departments, central banks, and so on, to address these measurement problems and to provide new solutions that can be used by statistical agencies. Public awareness of these areas should also heighten awareness of the need for additional resources to be allocated to statistical agencies so that economic measurement will be improved.

The Harmonized Indices of Consumer Prices

Within the European Union (EU), the convergence of inflation in Member States was an important prerequisite for the formation of a monetary union in 1999. This required a precisely defined measure of inflation and an agreed methodology to ensure that the different countries' price indices are comparable. A detailed and systematic review of all aspects of the compilation of CPIs was therefore undertaken during the 1990s by all the national statistical offices of the EU Member States in collaboration with Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the EU. This work culminated in the elaboration of a new EU standard for the 29 Member and candidate States, and led to the development of the EU's Harmonized Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs). A summary of HICP methodology is given in Annex 1 to this manual.

Work on the HICPs proceeded in parallel with that of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Price Statistics (IWGPS), many of whose experts also participated both in work on the HICPs and in the present revision of this manual. Although the methodology elaborated here has much in common with that adopted for the HICPs, there are also differences.

The HICPs were developed for a very specific purpose, whereas the methodology developed in this manual is intended to be flexible, multi-purpose and applicable to all countries, whatever their economic circumstances and level of development. The manual also provides considerably more detail, information, explanation and rationalization of CPI methodology and the associated economic and statistical theory than is to be found in the HICP standards.

The organization of the revision

The six international organizations listed at the beginning of this preface, concerned with both the measurement of inflation and policies designed to control it, have collaborated on the revision of this manual. They have provided, and continue to provide, technical assistance on CPIs to countries at all levels of development, including those in transition from planned to market economies. They joined forces for the revision of this manual, establishing the IWGPS for the purpose. The role of the IWGPS was to organize and manage the process rather than act as an expert group.
The responsibilities of the IWGPS were to:

- appoint the various experts on price indices who participated in the revision process, either as members of the Technical Expert Group (TEG/CPI), providing substantive advice on the content of the manual, or as authors;
- provide the financial and other resources needed;
- arrange meetings of the TEG/CPI, prepare the agendas and write the reports of the meetings; and
- arrange for the publication and dissemination of the manual.

Members of the IWGPS were also members of the TEG/CPI. It is important to note that the experts participating in the TEG/CPI were invited in their personal capacity as experts and not as representatives, or delegates, of the national statistical offices or other agencies in which they might be employed. Participants were able to give their expert opinions without in any way committing the offices from which they came.

The revision of the manual took five years, and involved multiple activities:

- the development of the manual outline and the recruitment of experts to draft the various chapters;
- the review of the draft chapters by the members of the TEG/CPI, the IWGPS and other experts;
- the posting of the draft chapters on a special web site for comment by interested individuals and organizations;
- discussions by a small group of experts from statistical agencies and universities on the finalization of all the chapters;
- final copy-editing of the whole manual.

Links with the *Producer price index manual*

One of the first decisions of the IWGPS was that a new international manual on producer price indices (PPIs) should be produced simultaneously with this manual. Whereas there

have been international standards for CPIs for over 70 years, the first international manual on producer price indices was not produced until 1979 (United Nations, 1979). Despite the importance of PPIs for measuring and analysing inflation, the methods used to compile them have been comparatively neglected, at both national and international levels.

A new *Producer price index manual* (ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat, UNECE and the World Bank, forthcoming) has therefore been developed and written in parallel with this manual. The IWGPS established a second Technical Expert Group on PPIs whose membership overlapped with that of the Technical Expert Group on CPIs. The two groups worked in close liaison with each other. The methodologies of PPIs and CPIs have much in common. Both are based on essentially the same underlying economic and statistical theory, except that the CPI draws on the economic theory of consumer behaviour whereas the PPI draws on the economic theory of production. However, the two economic theories are isomorphic and lead to the same kinds of conclusions with regard to index number compilation. The two manuals have similar contents and are fully consistent with each other conceptually, sharing common text when appropriate.

Most members of the Technical Expert Groups on CPIs and PPIs also participated as active members of the Ottawa Group. The two manuals were able to draw upon the contents and conclusions of all the numerous papers presented at meetings of the Group.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The organizations of the IWGPS wish to thank all those involved in the drafting and production of the manual. Particular thanks go to Peter Hill, the editor, W. Erwin Diewert, who contributed extensively to the theoretical chapters of the manual, and Bert Balk, who acted as referee for all the theoretical chapters. Their efforts greatly enhanced the quality of the manual.

The authors of the chapters are as follows:

	Preface Peter Hill, Paul Armknecht and W. Erwin Diewert
	Reader's guide Peter Hill
1	*An introduction to consumer price index methodology* Peter Hill
2	*Uses of consumer price indices* Peter Hill
3	*Concepts and scope* Peter Hill and Fenella Maitland-Smith
4	*Expenditure weights and their sources* Valentina Stoevska and Carsten Boldsen
5	*Sampling* Jorgen Dalén, A. Sylvester Young and Bert Balk
6	*Price collection* David Fenwick
7	*Adjusting for quality change* Mick Silver
8	*Item substitution, sample space and new products* Mick Silver
9	*Calculating consumer price indices in practice* Carsten Boldsen and Peter Hill
10	*Some special cases* Keith Woolford, David Fenwick, contributors from several statistical offices

11 *Errors and bias* John Greenlees and Bert Balk
12 *Organization and management* David Fenwick
13 *Publication, dissemination and user relations* Tom Griffin
14 *The system of price statistics* Kimberly Zieschang
15 *Basic index number theory* W. Erwin Diewert
16 *The axiomatic and stochastic approaches to index number theory* W. Erwin Diewert
17 *The economic approach to index number theory: The single-household case* W. Erwin Diewert
18 *The economic approach to index number theory: The many-household case* W. Erwin Diewert
19 *Price indices using an artificial data set* W. Erwin Diewert
20 *Elementary indices* W. Erwin Diewert
21 *Quality change and hedonics* Mick Silver
22 *The treatment of seasonal products* W. Erwin Diewert
23 *Durables and user costs* W. Erwin Diewert
A Glossary of main terms and annex to the glossary Peter Hill and Bert Balk

Annexes
1 *Harmonized Indices of Consumer Prices (European Union)* Alexandre Makaronidis, Keith Hayes
2 *Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (COICOP)- Extract* United Nations
3 *Resolution concerning consumer price indices adopted by the Seventeenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, 2003* ILO
4. *Spatial comparisons of consumer prices, purchasing power parities and the International Comparison Program* Prasada Rao

The affiliations of the authors are as follows:

Bert Balk	Statistics Netherlands
Carsten Boldsen	Statistics Denmark
Jorgen Dalén	Expert
W. Erwin Diewert	University of British Columbia, Canada
David Fenwick	United Kingdom Office of National Statistics (ONS)
John Greenlees	United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
Tom Griffin	Expert
Keith Hayes	Eurostat
Peter Hill	Expert, manual editor
Fenella Maitland-Smith	OECD
Alexandre Makaronidis	Eurostat
Prasada Rao	University of Queensland, Australia
Mick Silver	Cardiff University , United Kingdom
Valentina Stoevska	ILO
Keith Woolford	Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)
A. Sylvester Young	ILO

Kimberly Zieschang IMF

The manual has also benefited from valuable contributions by many other experts, including: Martin Boon (Statistics Netherlands); Heber Camelo and Ernestina Pérez (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean); Denis Fixler (United States Bureau of Economic Analysis); Leendert Hoven (Statistics Netherlands); Michel Mouyelo-Katoula (African Development Bank); Carl Obst (formerly OECD); Bouchaib Thich (Département de la prévision économique et du plan, Morocco); and Ralph Turvey (expert). The following also gave helpful advice and comments: Statistics Austria; Statistics Singapore; Walter Lan and Ronald Johnson (United States BLS); Michael Anderson (ABS); Rob Edwards (ABS); Eivind Hoffmann (ILO); Roberto Vilarrubi (The Barrie School, Silver Spring, Maryland); participants at the International Workshop on Consumer Price Indices, Singapore, June 2001; and the members of the Ottawa Group.

The IWGPS established the Technical Expert Group on the CPI (TEG/CPI) for the revision of the manual. Members of the IWGPS were also members of the TEG/CPI, whose individual members were:

David Fenwick	Chair, United Kingdom ONS
Paul Armknecht	TEG/PPI chair, IMF
John Astin*	Eurostat
Bert Balk	Statistics Netherlands
W. Erwin Diewert	University of British Columbia, Canada
Yoel Finkel	Israel Central Bureau of Statistics
Carsten Boldsen	Statistics Denmark
John Greenlees	United States BLS
Paul Haschka	Statistics Austria
Peter Hill	Editor
Jean-Claude Roman*	Eurostat
Bohdan Schultz*	Statistics Canada
Mick Silver	Cardiff University, United Kingdom
Kimberly Zieschang	IMF

The UNECE (Jan Karlsson, Lidia Bratanova*, Miodrag Pesut*, Tihomira Dimova*) and the ILO (Valentina Stoevska) jointly acted as the Secretariat of the TEG/CPI.

The TEG/CPI met seven times: 11–12 February 1999 (Geneva), 2 November 1999 (Geneva), 5–6 February 2001 (Washington, DC), 25–26 June 2001 (Geneva), 31 October 2001 (Geneva), 19–21 March 2002 (London) and 14–15 October 2002 (London).

The IWGPS met formally four times: 24 September 1998 (Paris), 11 February 1999 (Geneva), 2 November 1999 (Geneva), 21–22 March 2002 (London) and 5 December 2003 (Geneva). A number of informal meetings were also held.

The ILO was the Secretariat of the Group and A. Sylvester Young the chairperson of the IWGPS. During the revision of the manual, the CPI manual editor (Peter Hill), the TEG-

CPI chairperson (David Fenwick), the PPI manual editor and the TEG/PPI chairperson (Paul Armknecht) participated in the meetings of the IWGPS.

The final publication of the English version of this manual was coordinated, with the involvement of the IWGPS member organizations, by Valentina Stoevska of the ILO Bureau of Statistics. The ILO Bureau of Publications provided extensive editorial and support services for the production process. We should also like to thank Angela Haden and Barbara Campanini for their thorough copy-editing of the final draft.

* These members served for only part of the period.