



STSSERV_ESMS31_A_FR_2017_0000

National Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata

Structure (ESMS)

Compiling agency: Institut National de la Statistique et des
Etudes Economiques (French NSI).

Time Dimension: 2017-A0

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Data Flow: STSSERV_ESMS31_A



Eurostat metadata

Reference metadata

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For any question on data and metadata, please contact: [EUROPEAN STATISTICAL DATA SUPPORT](#)

| 1. Contact | | Top |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| 1.1. Contact organisation | Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (French NSI). | |
| 1.2. Contact organisation unit | Direction des Statistiques d'Entreprises \ Département des Statistiques de Court Terme \ Division des Indices de Prix à la Production. (Directorate of Business Statistics \ Department of Short Term Statistics \ Division of Producer Price Indices). | |
| 1.5. Contact mail address | INSEE Division IPP - timbre E310 88 avenue Verdier CS 70058 92541 Montrouge cedex France | |

| 2. Metadata update | | Top |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| 2.1. Metadata last certified | 03/01/2018 | |
| 2.2. Metadata last posted | 03/01/2018 | |
| 2.3. Metadata last update | 03/01/2018 | |

| 3. Statistical presentation | | Top |
|--|--|---------------------|
| 3.1. Data description | | |
| <p>Name of indicator/source: Services Producer Price Indices, which are output price indices for the service production of resident producers, are collected mainly from survey "Observation des prix de l'industrie et des services" (Opise), for BtoB, BtoC and BtoE (exports) indicators, combined with Consumer Price Indices for coverage of BtoC indicators, in order to get also BtoAll output price indices.</p> | | |
| 3.2. Classification system | | |
| <p>NACE Rev. 2 \ CPA Rev. 2 at 4 digits level (classes of activities\products). From May 2018: NACE Rev. 2. (2008) \ CPA Rev 2 (2015).</p> | | |
| 3.3. Coverage - sector | | |
| <p>Activities covered: The global coverage in terms of activity corresponds to the field covered by the services producer price indices and includes the whole sections H, I, J, L, M and N of the CPA revision 2 of 2008 (namely market services which are neither commercial nor financial) except for the following products (that are not requested by the STS regulation): M70.1 Services of head offices M72 Scientific research and development services M75 Veterinary services Plus division S95 - Repair of computers and personal and household goods (for historical reasons, as Insee already covered it in NACE rev.1). The products not yet covered in the scope are imputed by other price indicators (other market or other product), therefore they are always estimated.</p> <p>Coverage rate: The Opise survey covered 80% of the field in value for the services sold to French businesses, 23% for the services sold to households in France, 71% for export services and 64% for the services sold on all markets. The consumer price indices, fiscally corrected, completed up to 91% of the direct coverage of the field of services sold to households in France, and up to 82% of the cover of the services sold on all markets. The 18% left were imputed by close price indicators (from an other market or an other class of product), most particularly in export of services. In principle, only series whose response rate by OPISE survey or Consumer Price Indices overpass 50% are disseminated.</p> | | |
| 3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions | | |
| <p>List and definition of variables: Service Producer prices include discounts and exclude VAT (and transport costs for some special activities like publishing), where possible. They are consistent with output of firms by products, in the sense of National Accounts (hence, output can be "net" instead of "gross" turnover). Three price indicators are collected: BtoB, BtoC and BtoE (BtoE is broken down between euro zone and non euro zone). The price indicator BtoAll is calculated by "horizontal" aggregation (BtoAll = BtoB + BtoC + BtoE). There are two kinds of BtoB price indicators disseminated: at basic prices and including intra-group transactions on one side, at market prices (including taxes and excluding subsidies on products) excluding intra-group transactions on the other side. This second notion is mainly released for price escalation. Field surveyors regularly visit firms to define the elementary products to be included in the basket. The selected products are representative of the price evolution of a product family (kind of product x kind of market). In practice, they are most often products with the biggest turnover within each family. Discounts are</p> | | |

included. The aim of Insee is to obtain a price close to the real price of transaction.

Planned changes in information collected: None.

Accounting conventions: Full consistency with National Accounts, for instance for scope of exports (BtoE) in freight transport services, of for "net" concepts of output.

3.5. Statistical unit

Reporting unit: Firms. Sometimes several departments of a single firm (according to their organization) or a head office of a group for all of its affiliates.

Observation unit(s): Class of products sold by selected firms.

3.6. Statistical population

The statistical population is defined by Structural Business Statistics in services.

3.7. Reference area

The survey covers French economic territory, including Corsica and overseas departments (Guadeloupe, French Guyana, Martinique, Mayotte and Réunion). On the contrary, ultraperipheric departments (New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Wallis and Futuna) are excluded.

3.8. Coverage - Time

Date of first use as a source: The survey was first used in the mid 1990's for some services sold to businesses (security, cleaning). The extended coverage of sections H to N (plus division S95) and the full production of indicators BtoB, BtoC and BtoE, then BtoAll, has been achieved simultaneously with new base 2010, for dissemination in May 2013.

3.9. Base period

It is necessary to distinguish two different levels of aggregation: aggregation of representative transactions to four-digit CPF rev.2 levels and aggregation of CPF rev.2 levels to a higher CPF rev.2 level. These two levels of aggregation are called respectively basic aggregations and higher aggregations.

For basic aggregations, weights correspond to turnover of the year preceding the field officer's visit.

For higher aggregations, indices are chain-linked. Weights used for compiling year Y indices stem from year Y-2 national accounts when $Y \geq 2012$, and from Y-1 national accounts when $2006 \leq Y \leq 2011$. Before 2006, weights correspond to 2005 national accounts. The reference of production price indices released until February 2018 was 100 in 2010 (annual average). From May 2018, their reference will be 100 in 2015 and so they will be labeled "base 2015".

4. Unit of measure

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Indices (reference 100 in 2015 for indices released from May 2018) expressed in euro.

5. Reference Period

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Reference year of this report: 2017.

Reference period reported: The reference period of our indices are calendar quarters (average price of the quarter).

6. Institutional Mandate

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6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements

Legal basis: The SPPI part of the French Opise survey is intended to observe the European (EC) regulation n° 1165/98 amended 1158/2005 on variable 310: output prices of annex D: other services. Since base 2010 implemented in 2013, it has anticipated the Fribs-package of Eurostat, with important expansion of the scope and double dissemination of BtoB and BtoAll indicators.

A yearly visa from the Minister of Economics is provided to Opise survey, according to the 1951 law about statistics (2017 visa: 2017M039EC). It also covers industrial PPI (domestic and foreign markets), industrial import prices, and construction prices (dwellings maintenance and improvement work prices).

Obligation on units to provide data: The survey is compulsory. Fines can be given for non-respondents.

Planned changes in legal basis, obligation to respond and frame used: None.

Annexes:

[Obtention of 2015 visa for Opise survey](#)

6.2. Institutional Mandate - data sharing

Some data are provided by the Ministry in charge of transport (issued from IATA for air freight transport). Experimentations are under processing for use of microdata managed by the Ministry in charge of transport for prices of air passenger transport.

7. Confidentiality

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7.1. Confidentiality - policy**Dissemination of terms and conditions under which official statistics are produced, including confidentiality of individual responses:**

The producer service price index is regulated by the 1951 law about statistics. Every surveyed firm is provided with information about statistical confidentiality.

7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

Confidential data are not published. That happens in two cases: either there are less than three units to produce the index or one single unit represents more than 85% of the turnover in the commodity-group.

8. Release policy

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8.1. Release calendar

Advance dissemination of release calendar: Services Producer price index are published around T+60 (last working day of the second month after the end of the quarter).

8.2. Release calendar access

A monthly calendar is produced for the four following months. It can be found on the INSEE website: <https://www.insee.fr/en/information/2107811?debut=0>.

8.3. Release policy - user access

Simultaneous release to all interested parties: Yes

Identification of internal government access to data before release: None

Transmission to Eurostat and further use of the statistics: The transmission to Eurostat is made on time, using the GESMES format, the day before the national release.

9. Frequency of dissemination

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Quarterly, at T+60.

10. Accessibility and clarity

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10.1. Dissemination format - News release

A 2 page "Informations Rapides" can be found online on the INSEE website, both in French: <https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques?debut=0&theme=30&conjoncture=58>. and in English: <https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques?debut=0&theme=30&conjoncture=58>.

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

National paper publications: No longer available.

National electronic dissemination: "Informations Rapides" "Services producer price indices"

10.3. Dissemination format - online database

BtoB price series for basic prices and for contract escalation, BtoC, BtoE and BtoAll price series can be accessed on: <https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques/series/102797474>

10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

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| <p>Researchers can require microdata, but they have to come on site, with a special procedure. No ready-made files are available.</p> |
| <p>10.5. Dissemination format - other</p> |
| <p>Data are also available on https://www.insee.fr/en/information/2512785. Data are sent to Eurostat the day before the national release.</p> |
| <p>10.6. Documentation on methodology</p> |
| <p>Dissemination of documentation on methodology and sources used in preparing statistics Some methodology can be accessed at: https://www.insee.fr/en/metadonnees/source/s1134. Description of standard tables produced Quarterly output price index (2010=100) at the 4-digit CPA level and above, sometimes below, for indicators BtoB (at basic and at market prices), BtoE and BtoAll, sometimes BtoC when not covered and disseminated with CPI.</p> |
| <p>10.7. Quality management - documentation</p> |
| <p>A "quality file" for year 2014 is available in French on Insee website https://www.insee.fr/fr/metadonnees/source/s1297#documentation.</p> <p>Annexes: "quality file" achieved for the "quality committee" of the French public statistics</p> |

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| <p>11. Quality management Top</p> |
| <p>11.1. Quality assurance</p> <p>The European statistics code of practice is implemented as far as possible. In particular, selective editing is implemented consistently with EDIMBUS manual.</p> |
| <p>11.2. Quality management - assessment</p> <p>The DQAF of French PPI (together industrial PPI and services PPI) can be found on the IMF framework: http://dsbb.imf.org/pages/sdds/DQAFBase.aspx?ctycode=FRA&catcode=PPI00.</p> |

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| <p>12. Relevance Top</p> |
| <p>12.1. Relevance - User Needs</p> <p>These indices allow :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economists to assess and analyse short-term trends; - National accountants to deflate production that comes from structural business statistics and as such to carry out the breakdown between development of the activity in volume (quantity, quality, structure effect) and development of prices (« price-volume sharing »); - Businesses and local collectivities to escalate contracts. |
| <p>12.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction</p> <p>Very few claims are expressed about some SPPI series by firms that use them for contract escalation. Our revision policy allows us to satisfy them generally the following quarter.</p> |
| <p>12.3. Completeness</p> <p>For 2017, BtoB scope was covered at 80%, BtoC (combined with CPI) at 91%, BtoE at 71% and so BtoAll at 82%.</p> |

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| <p>13. Accuracy Top</p> |
| <p>13.1. Accuracy - overall</p> <p>The main sources of error are the following ones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non probability-sampling error (a "cut-off" technique is used); - Aggregation of indices based on too few representative products; |

- Misunderstandings concerning price questionnaires;
- Non-response;
- Errors in data processing;
- Handling of quality changes in products;
- Handling of new products entering and old one exiting from the market;
- Measurement difficulties in unique/one-off products;
- Uncertainty of imputation models.

Every quarter, the revision of previous quarter data is published for total services and BtoB, BtoC, BtoE and BtoAll indicators respectively:

Revision of variations

| Services producer price indices | in percentage points | |
|--|----------------------|---------|
| | 2016T02 | 2016T01 |
| - services sold to all markets | | 0.2 |
| - services sold to French businesses | | 0.2 |
| - services sold to consumers in France | | // |
| - export of services | | // |

How to read it : the change in the services price index for services sold to French businesses between the first quarter 2016 and the second quarter 2016 published at the end of August 2016 was +0.2%. It has been revised at +0.4%; that is to say a revision of +0.2 points.

// means "no revision".

Over 8 quarters, the average revision in absolute terms is:

- services sold to all markets: 0.05 point;
- services sold to French businesses: 0.10 point;
- services sold to private consumers in France: 0.05 point;
- export of services: 0.20 point.

13.2. Sampling error

There is no sampling error strictly speaking as France uses a cut-off technique to select firms.

In every NAF4 commodity-group, main firms are surveyed. It could be a source of bias. Nevertheless, if main firms are price-maker, and other are price-taker, the bias should be low.

13.3. Non-sampling error

Possible multiple listings are identified when field surveyors visit firms. Professional unions are requested by Insee about under-coverage and over-coverage, so that both are limited when an activity is "refreshed". When time goes by, under-coverage is able to grow: new firms are created and they are not surveyed, new products are sold, and they are seldom surveyed (firms are able to "change products", but they don't do it so frequently).

The list of representative products are discussed face-to-face between firms and field surveyors: this helps improving the response rate and the quality of the survey. Then, firms fill prices every month, by filling an Internet (or paper) form. If necessary, field surveyors are likely to take contact long after the visit.

The main reasons for non-response are: representative products unperfectly defined, no sale during the period under review, difficulties to estimate prices because of an unsuitable information system, change of contact inside firms, momentary "oblivion". Non-responses are estimated through close groups of products, so as to limit their impact on aggregates.

The response rate is approximately 85%. Some actions to speed up or increase the rate of response have been implemented. One or two follow-up letters are sent until the 30th of the month following the reference quarter and eventually a follow-up call is finally made to get the required information. Web-based data collection offers a quicker response time and is favoured (now approximately 80% of responses are provided by Internet).

Data editing helps to focus on price changes that have greatest impact on aggregates. Consequently, other errors may be not seen.

No specific models are used.

14. Timeliness and punctuality

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14.1. Timeliness

Timeliness: Indices are released near the 30th of the second month following the reference quarter. They are provisional for one quarter (and definitive at T+150).

Timetable of data collection: Questionnaires for quarter Q prices are sent at the end of the Quarter Q. The

response is to be made before the 10th of month M+1. One or two follow-up letters are sent until the 5th of month M+2 and if necessary a follow-up call is finally made to get the required information. Phone calls are used until the deadline (15th of M+2).

14.2. Punctuality

French release dates have always been respected, around T+60 since August 2013.

15. Coherence and comparability

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15.1. Comparability - geographical

Overseas departments are included in French economic territory, whereas ultraperipheric departements are excluded.

15.2. Comparability - over time

SPPI in reference 2010 or 2015 have been aggregated and chain-linked since first quarter 2005 (with the help of large imputations in past years).

15.3. Coherence - cross domain

Dissemination of information that support statistical cross-checks and provide assurance of reasonableness: Not available.

Confrontation with other data sets:

SPPI are used to compile quarterly and yearly national accounts, and service production in volume.

For yearly national accounts, "implicit SPPI" (that is to say the ratio production in value / production in volume) may be different than yearly SPPI when uses and supply balance requires to do so.

15.4. Coherence - internal

No discrepancies between aggregates and sub-aggregates have not observed.

16. Cost and Burden

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The cost for Insee is about 9.5 Full Time Equivalent of a category A statistician (of which 5 field surveyors) and 9 Full Time Equivalent of category B civil servants (price managers).

The burden for the respondents is estimated at 30 minutes in average per questionnaire, hence 120 minutes per year (a questionnaire per quarter). The midpoint is 20 minutes per questionnaire.

Approximately 2.200 firms are involved for quarterly Opise survey.

$2200 \times 120 / 60 = 4.400$ hours per year for time burden for firms.

Annexes:

[Estimate of cost and burden for French authorities \(in French\)](#)

17. Data revision

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17.1. Data revision - policy

Indices disseminated on Insee website and data transmitted to Eurostat are strictly identical.

The policy of revision is strictly identical both for national release and for data transmitted to Eurostat.

Data are transmitted to Eurostat the day before the national release (under "embargo").

Scheduled revisions

Indices are released near the 30th of the second month following the reference quarter (T+60). They are provisional for one quarter (and definitive at T+150).

They also may be revised when CPF4 weights are changed (usually in June, so that indices for Q1 may be revised with the August release).

Non-scheduled revisions

Afterwards, indices are only revised if a big mistake is discovered. Then, a specific note is published on website: <https://www.insee.fr/en/information/2886952>, commenting the reason why and the impact.

17.2. Data revision - practice

The revisions are announced at the time of change (a 'r' near the index shows that it has been modified since the previous release).

18. Statistical processing

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18.1. Source data

Type of source: Statistical survey.

Frame on which the source is based: The annual survey of firms (SBS) is used, along with the SIRENE register.

Sample or census: A two-stage sample is made: the first one concerns firms, the second one deals with the selection of representative products among the output of firms (with a visit of firms by field surveyors).

Criteria for stratification: The largest firms are selected until at least 70% of the commodity-class total turnover is covered. Units that do not fall within these criteria might be selected to obtain a better coverage of a particular product family, especially when previously selected units appear to be misclassified. The choice of representative services is made by field officers when they visit selected units, in accordance with the contact person inside the firm.

Threshold values and percentages: Firms whose turnover in the commodity class is below 4 million euros are excluded. Approximately 2,200 firms are surveyed for SPPI.

Frequency of updating the sample: Every 5 years, for each class of CPA (4 digits).

18.2. Frequency of data collection

Quarterly.

18.3. Data collection

Questionnaires used in the survey: A unique form is used for the whole sample, common with industrial PPI and import prices (except that some series are monthly, the other ones quarterly). It is pre-filled with the information previously received from field officers and firms.

Planned changes in national questionnaires: None.

Data collection media: Both postal and electronic data collection are available. Respondents are given access to the website:

<https://entreprises.insee.fr/crpi/accueilPVIS.jsp>

Planned changes in data collection methodology: None.

18.4. Data validation

Selective editing is used in line with EDIMBUS manual, and a "Canadian questionnaire" is implemented on line in order to collect reasons for price change:

| Price development > 10% Influential contribution | Yes | No |
|---|---|--|
| Yes (to expertise by the price manager) | Contributes to expertise score calculation Imputed if not validated. The price manager: -validates the price developments for answers 1 to 3 (certain 6) of Canadian questionnaire without introduction of a quality coefficient, -does not need to validate for answers 4, 5 or 6 when justified : the software introduces itself a quality coefficient in order to impute the price indices with cautious hypotheses | Contributes to expertise score calculation Is not imputed |
| No (not to expertise) | Does not contribute to expertise score calculation Is imputed if not validated and if no answer to the Canadian questionnaire | Does not contribute to expertise score calculation Is not imputed |

18.5. Data compilation

Estimates for non-response:

Many techniques are used, depending on the context:

- Imputation of the average price change in the series (mainly);
- Prices kept constant;
- Imputation of the average price change for the same respondent;
- Selection of another product from the same respondent;
- Selection of a similar product from another respondent.

When a product disappears, the firm is contacted in order to supply data for a new one.

Estimates for grossing-up to population levels: None.

Type of index: Laspeyres chain-linked indices in reference 100 for year 2010. From May 2018, the reference 100 will become year 2015.

Method of weighting and chaining: The weights are proportional to the production (sold) on the relevant market. This information is obtained from national accounts at the CPA 4-digit level and from the annual statistical survey (SBS). Below CPA 4-digit level, the aggregation is made according to the information gathered by field surveyors.

Planned changes in production methods: None.

18.6. Adjustment

WDA, SA and other calculations: No correction of working days is carried out, nor are data seasonally adjusted.

19. Comment

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More information can be found on <https://www.insee.fr/en/metadonnees/source/s1134#documentation>.

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