Presentation

This note relates to the metadata of the follow-up production account. Thus, it describes the definition, range, sources, and methodology used in preparing follow-up production accounts.

Definition

The Dwelling Services industry is composed of services rendered by units when used for household’s dwelling purposes. In practice, it measures the value of rents effectively paid by tenants, plus an imputed value applied to owner-occupied dwellings.

The following variables are measured: Gross Output (GO), Intermediate Consumption, and Value Added for the Dwelling Services industry.

Source Data

Administrative Records

- Data used: Summary of Country Total Area, New Building Works and enlargements of housing units.
- Frequency: Six-monthly.

Other Statistics

- Source Name: Price records.
- Data used: Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) by product group, prices of materials.
- Frequency: Monthly and quarterly.

Compilation Method

The compilation method to transform source data into the production account consists of the following stages:

Aggregation, imputation and validation

Rents imputed on owner-occupied dwellings are estimated in terms of effective rents.

Classification

The information used for preparing the Production Account of the Dwelling Services industry is classified as per the International Standard Industrial Classification Rev. 3 (ISIC Rev.3). Products associated to the above industry are classified in terms of the Central Product Classification (CPC).

Estimation Procedures
Generally, the procedures used for estimating the follow-up production account depend on the information sources available.

The key aspects of the calculation procedure for the main aggregate transactions or variables of the Dwelling Services follow-up production account are shown below.

i) Gross Output (GO). Value at constant prices is calculated by extrapolation, using quantity index. Value at current prices is determined by infilactation of records at constant prices.

ii) Intermediate consumption (IC). Value at constant prices for the main component is estimated by applying volume index. For all the other cases, the record is obtained by extrapolation, using GO as a single indicator. Value at current prices is determined by infilactation of records at constant prices.

iii) Value Added. Value at constant prices is obtained by the double-indicator method. Value at current prices is obtained as the difference between the GO (at basic prices) and the IC (at purchaser prices).

**Data Reconciliation**

In cross-industry terms, the aggregate account is submitted to the transversal processes within the supply-use table framework of follow-up production accounts. For intermediate consumption, it is reconciliated with household repair works estimated within the construction industry.

Consistency of figures is examined with respect to record data of the industry, as to quantity, price and volume indicators: Record data of construction area stock, number of households nationwide.

The aggregate Dwelling Services account is submitted to the balancing processes within the supply-use table framework.

**Data Access**

Publication

This industry is disseminated for follow-up compilation and for benchmark compilation with the same disaggregation level.

**Production Account**

- Period: 2003 through 2007, Base 2003
  - Link: [http://www.bcentral.cl/publicaciones/estadisticas/actividad-economica-gasto/aeg01e.htm](http://www.bcentral.cl/publicaciones/estadisticas/actividad-economica-gasto/aeg01e.htm)
  - Tables: 1.37 through 1.41

  - Link: [http://www.bcentral.cl/publicaciones/estadisticas/actividad-economica-gasto/aeg01b.htm](http://www.bcentral.cl/publicaciones/estadisticas/actividad-economica-gasto/aeg01b.htm)
  - Tables: 1.30 through 1.47

- Period: 1986 through 1998, Base 1986
  - Tables: 1.29 through 1.56

**Value Added and GDP**

- Period: 1960 through 1985, Base 1977