INVENTORY CHANGE

Presentation

This note relates to the follow-up compilation of the Inventory Change metadata. Thus, it describes the definition, range, sources, and methodology used in preparing the Inventory Change item.

Definition and Scope

Definition

Basically, it is the value of additions to less withdrawals from inventory stock of raw materials and finished products, for each establishment and for one accounting period. Additions arise from production and imports, while withdrawals arise from intermediate consumption and final demand. Additions and withdrawals are valuated at prices prevailing when they are made. If prices differ while quality of goods remains the same, then holding gain or loss occurs. It also includes finished products held by public administrations.

What is measured / What is excluded

Inventory Change is not measured by industry group, but by product group. In Chile, Inventory Change has been excluded from ongoing construction works and from agricultural in-process products.

Source Data

Administrative Records

- Source Name: Income Statement.
  Reporting Institution: Tax Revenue Service (SII).
  Data used: Inventories.
  Frequency: Annual.

Economic Surveys

- Source Name: National Industry Survey (ENIA), Trade Survey (ECOM), Service Survey (ESERV).
  Data used: Purchases, Sales and Inventory Change.
  Frequency: Annual.

- Source Name: Surveys on other industries.
  Reporting Institution: Companies.
  Data used: Purchases, Sales and Inventory Change.
  Frequency: Annual.

Balance Sheets and/or Financial Statements

- Source Name: Financial Statements.
  Reporting Institution: Superintendency of Securities and Insurance
  Data used: Inventories.
  Frequency: Quarterly.

Other Statistics
Compilation Method

The compilation method to transform source data for determining the Inventory Change consists of the following stages:

Aggregation, imputation and validation

Validation and Imputation

Given the nature of this variable and the availability of sources, an imputation and validation process is performed by comparing survey record data with administrative records and balance sheets.

Classification

Inventory Change is classified in terms of the Central Product Classification (CPC).

Estimation Procedure

Generally, the procedures used for estimating the follow-up Inventory Change depend on the information sources available:

- In the benchmark compilation, every five years, there is often more complete information available, such as an Inventory Change matrix (product / industry). It is then possible to determine the "best level" for the Inventory Change.

- However, since there is often less complete information available for the follow-up compilation, no Inventory Change matrix (product / industry) is created as in the benchmark compilation. Then, data reconciliation procedures are used, as described below.

Data Reconciliation

The method for determining the Inventory Change through data reconciliation considers the sources described above and the identities contained in the supply-use table.

A first version of Inventory Change arises from this table. The final version is completed after comparing the above data with the sources available for each product group. The above process is performed on an independent basis at current prices and at constant prices. Then, the Inventory Change deflator by product group is implicit.

Data Access

Period: 2003 through 2007, Base 2003
Link: http://www.bccentral.cl/publicaciones/estadisticas/actividad-economica-gasto/aeg01e.htm

Link: http://www.bccentral.cl/publicaciones/estadisticas/actividad-economica-gasto/aeg01b.htm
Period: 1986 through 1998, Base 1986
Link: http://www.bccentral.cl/publicaciones/estadisticas/actividad-economica-gasto/aeg16a.htm