



2nd Survey on COVID-19 impact on statistical operations

Results of the Consumer Price Index section

May 2020

Background

On April 24, 2020, the Statistics Division sent to all the authorities of the National Statistical Offices and Central Banks of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and member states of ECLAC a 2nd quick survey to evaluate the effects that the COVID-19 pandemic is having on official statistical production. Social and economic statistics were addressed.

The deadline of two weeks to respond had to be extended to one more week, as it coincided with the weeks of calculation and publication of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

In this survey, consultations were made regarding the price collection processes and the coverage obtained. The results corresponding to the questionnaire on CPI are disclosed in this presentation.

Countries that answered the survey

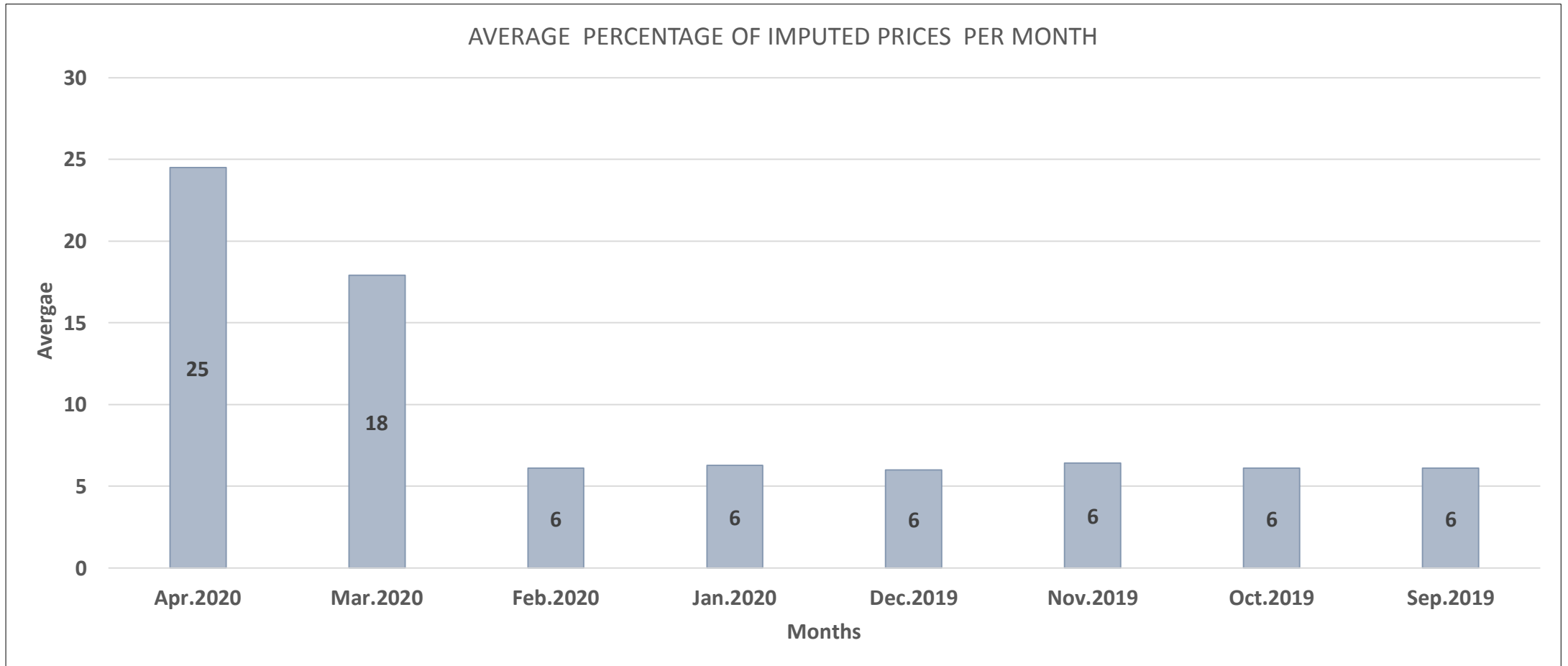
CPI is a high frequency indicator elaborated by only one official institution. The survey conducted by ECLAC was answered by 22 countries :

1. Antigua and barbuda
2. Argentina
3. Belize
4. Bermuda
5. Bolivia, Prurinal State of
6. Brazil
7. Chile
8. Colombia
9. Costa Rica
10. Cuba
11. Ecuador
12. El Salvador
13. France(*)
14. Guatemala
15. Grenada
16. Honduras
17. Mexico
18. Nicaragua
19. Panama
20. Paraguay
21. Peru
22. Dominican Republic



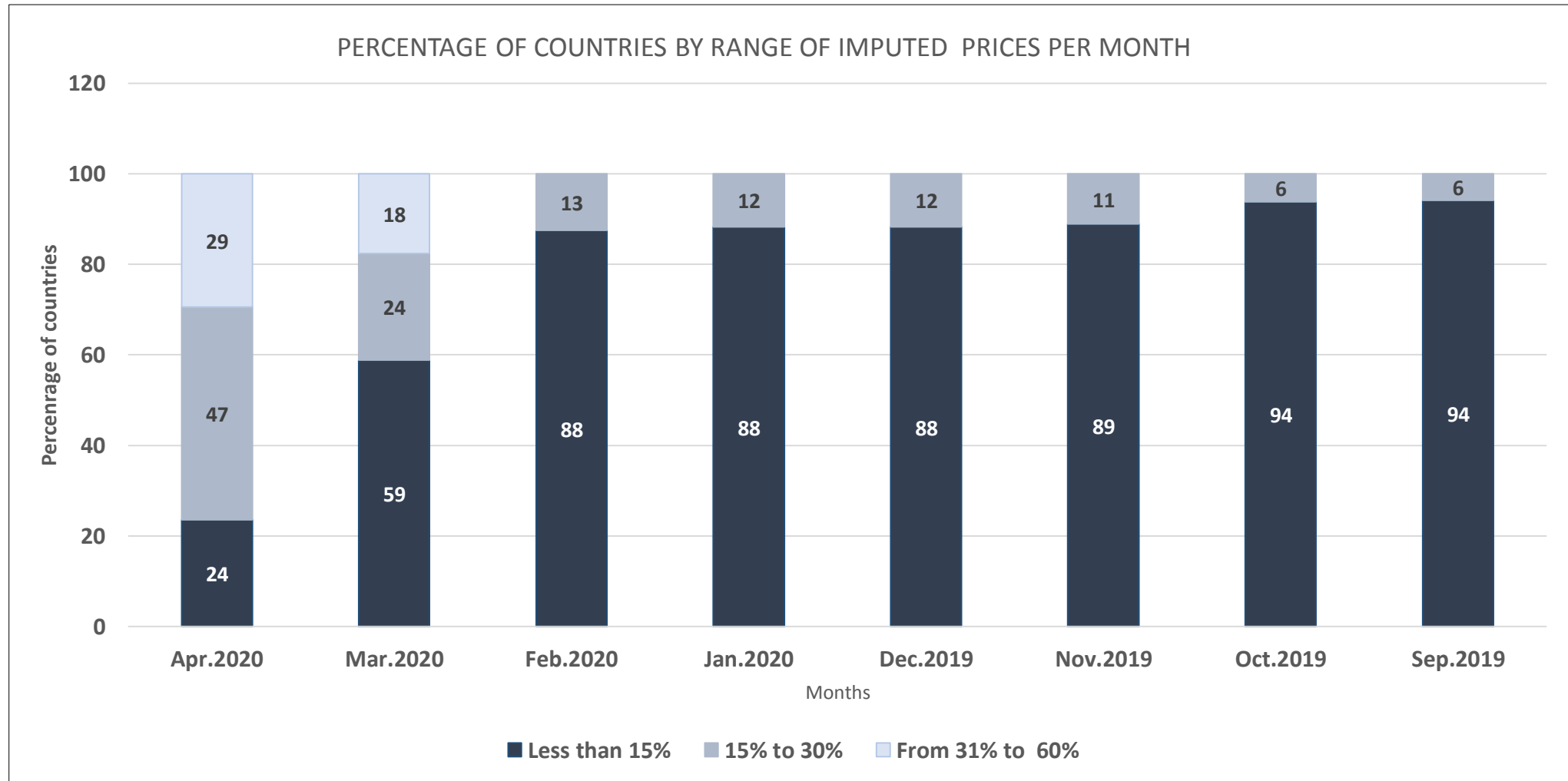
Results for Latin America and Caribbean 2nd CPI Survey

(April, 24 - May, 13 of 2020)



Source: Information from 19 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, which responded to this consultation.

- The data corresponds to the coverage of imputed prices in the compilation of the CPI during with a high increase in March and April 2020
- The percentage of imputed prices corresponds to the missing (unobserved) prices in the reporting month

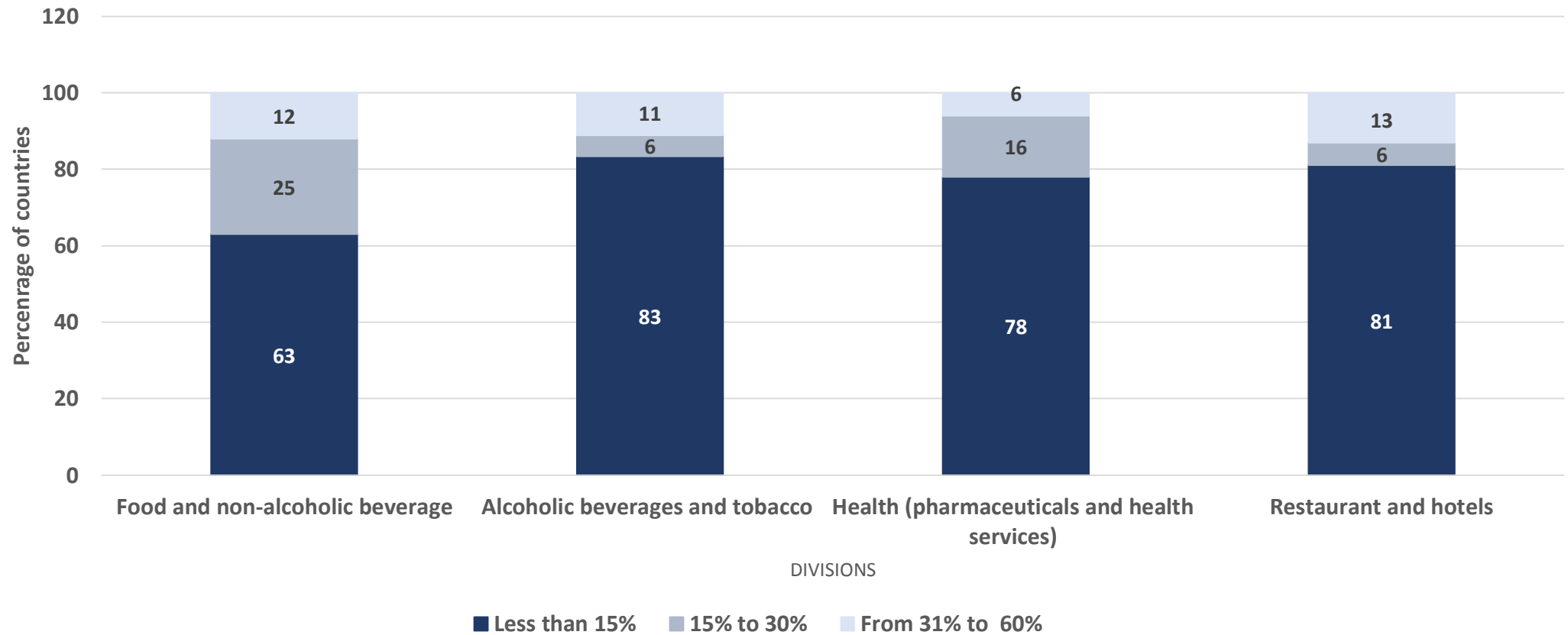


Source: Information from 19 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, responded to this consultation.

- From September 2019 to February 2020 most countries reached a level of price imputation below 31%.
- COVID-19 Emergency forced a greater number of countries to a higher level of price imputations (over 30%).

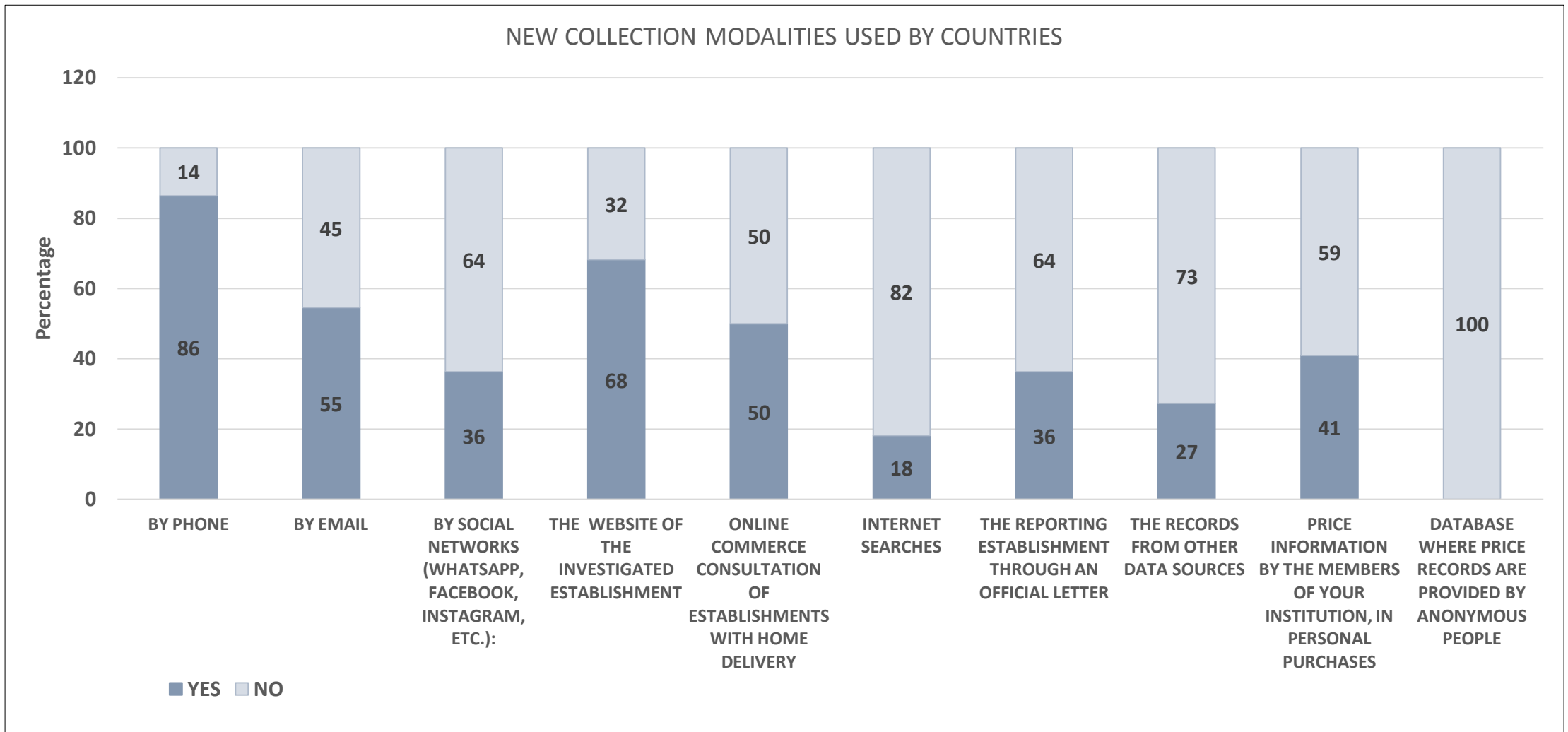
PERCENTAGE OF COUNTRIES BY RANGE OF IMPUTED PRICES

- MARCH 2020



Source: Information from 19 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, responded to this consultation.

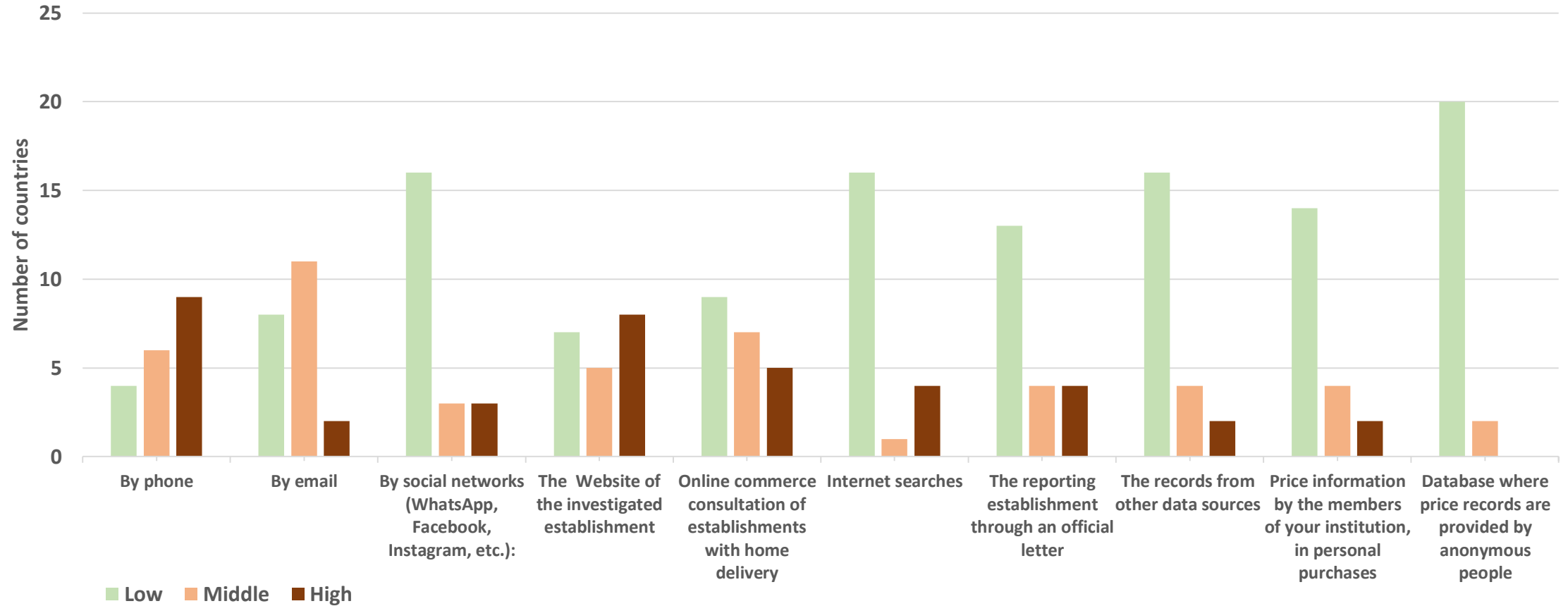
- Food and health goods and services have a higher percentage of imputed prices.



Source: Information from 22 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

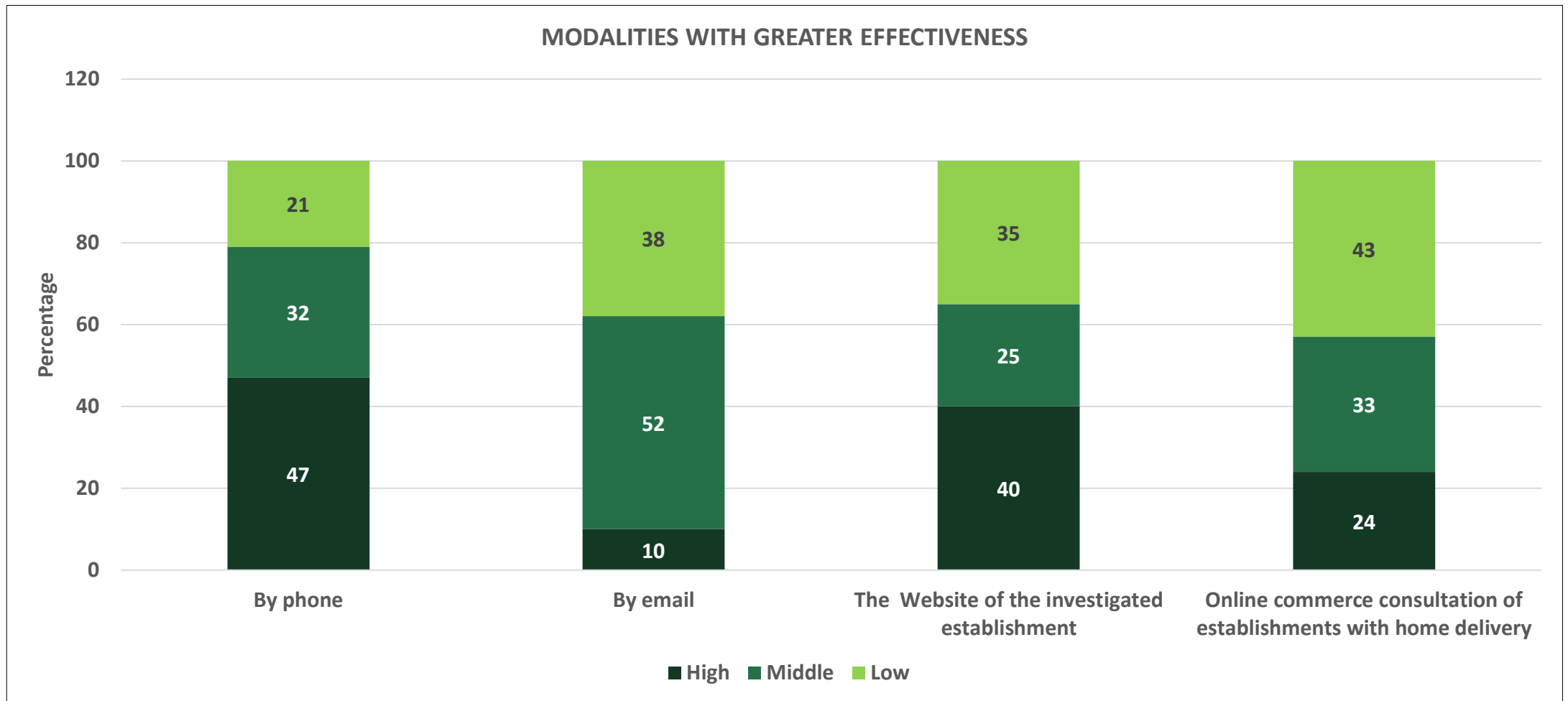
- 4 alternative price collection were implemented by more than 50% of countries, highlighting telephone and reporting sources website consultation.

EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERENT COLLECTION MODALITIES



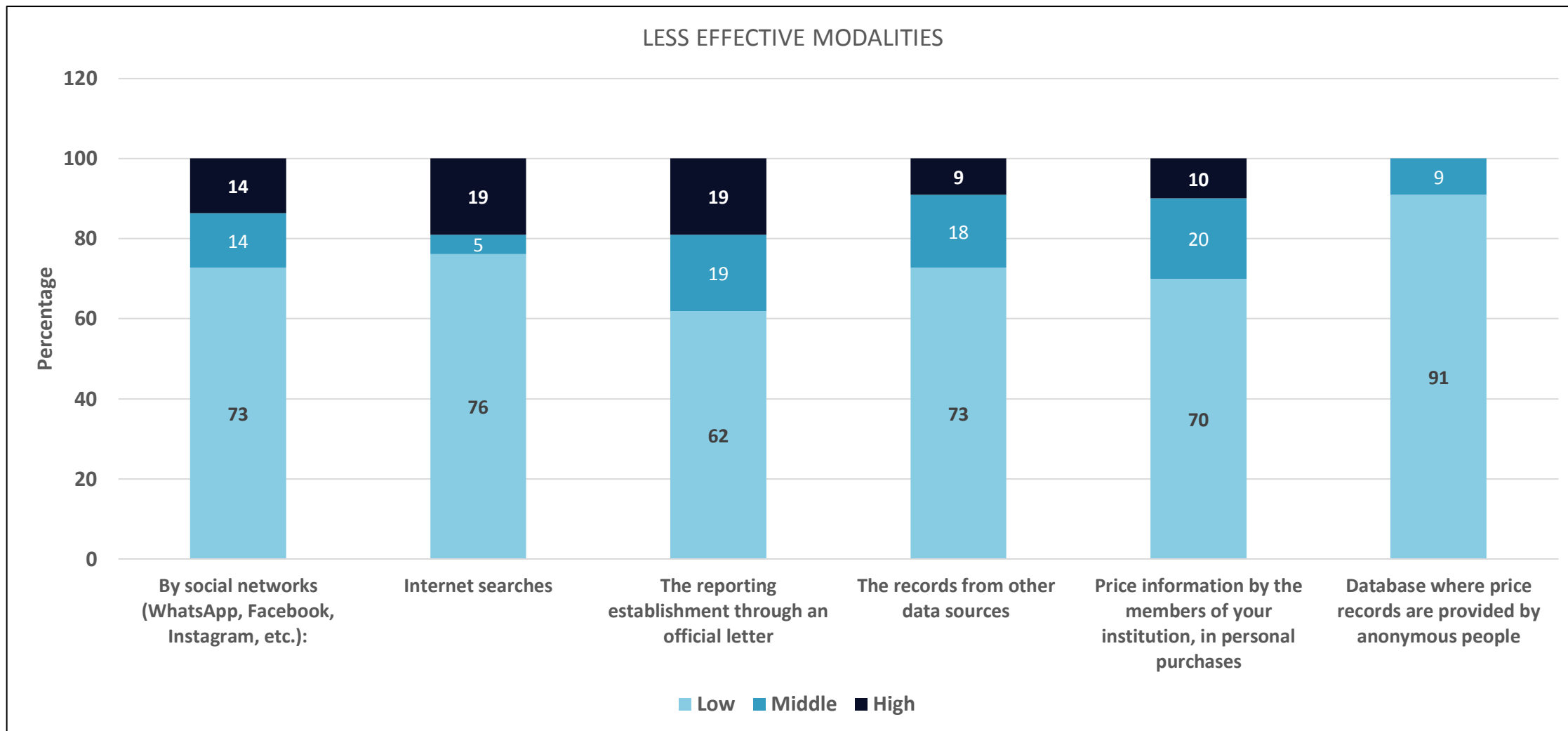
Source: Information from 22 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- Level of perception of the effectiveness of the different collection modalities, inquiries by telephone and on the establishment's website achieved high effectiveness in the greatest number of countries.



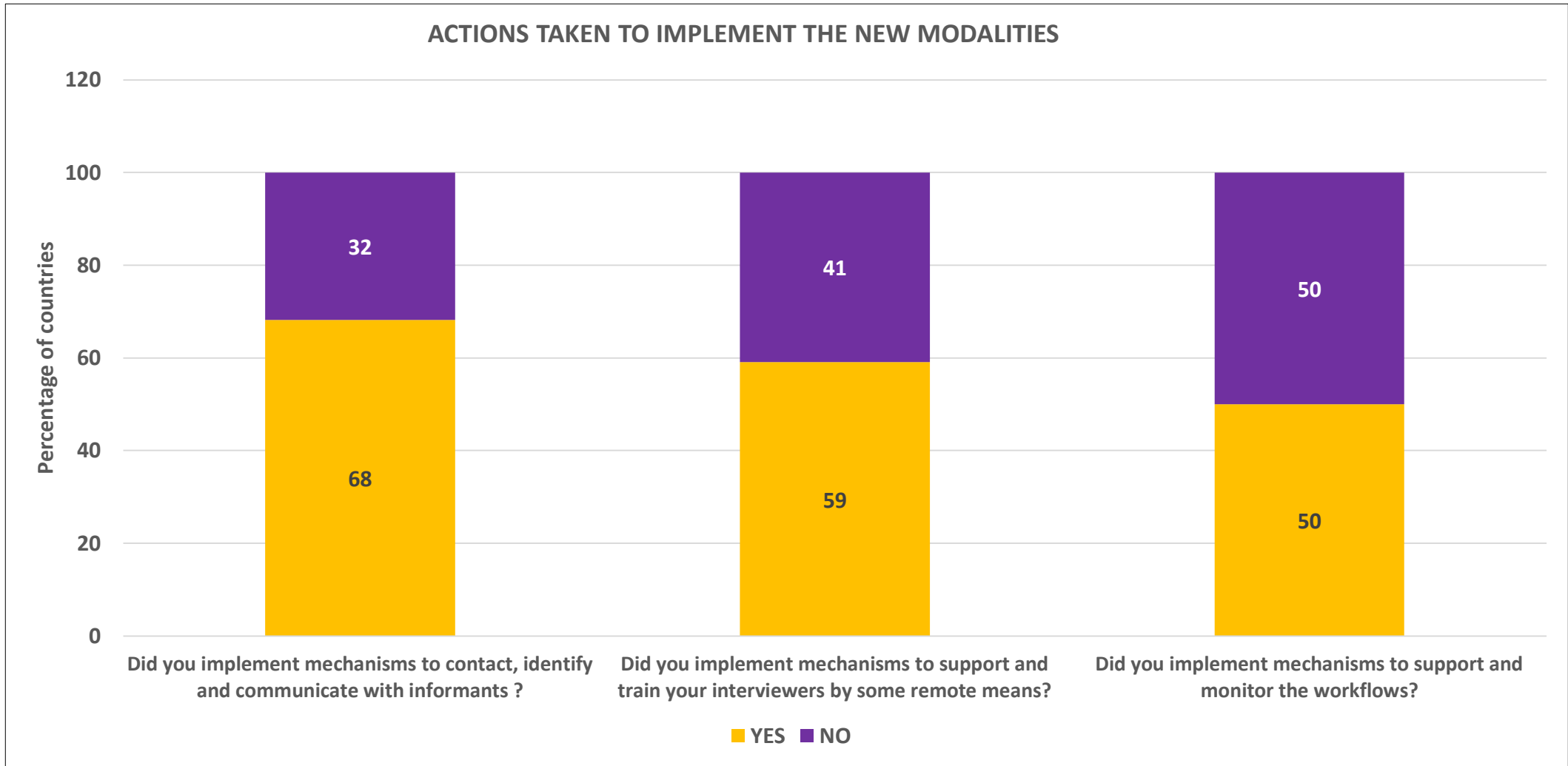
Source: Information from 22 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- Of the collection modalities mentioned as the most effective, in all of them at least half of the countries identify it as being of high and medium effectiveness.



Source: Information from 22 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- Of the collection modalities that were mentioned as being the least effective, in all of them the low effectiveness is over 60% in the perception of the countries surveyed.



Source: Information from 22 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Of the countries that carried out actions to implement the new modalities, the following stand out:

- contact with the reporting source
- training of price collectors.

We appreciate the participation of the National Statistical Offices and
Central Banks in responding to this questionnaire