

-
-
-

UK OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS: VOORBURG 2001

SESSION 2: MINI PRESENTATIONS ON PRODUCER PRICE INDICES

**DEVELOPING A PRICE INDEX FOR
BANKING SERVICES
IN THE USA (AND UK)**

Basic principles:

- **FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured)**
- **User cost framework**

FISIM

- **Indirect charges**
- **Pay/charge different rates of interest to lenders and borrowers**
 - **To cover costs and generate operating surplus**

User Cost Framework

Margin between:

- accrued payments to the owner of an asset (such as a loan) and
 - opportunity cost of money

Reference rate = opportunity cost rate of money (excludes intermediation services)

Applying principles to loans

Interest payments received by bank,

plus service charges,

less reference rate.

•
•
•
UK OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS: VOORBURG 2001

Price of a loan:

$$\left[\left(\frac{\text{Earned interest income} + \text{Fees}}{\text{Average loan balance}} \right) - \text{Reference rate} \right] * \$1000$$

(For an entire portfolio of loans)

• • • • • • • •

Applying principles to deposits

Reference rate, less

(interest payments to depositor
less service charges)

•
•
•
UK OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS: VOORBURG 2001

Price for a deposit:

$$\left[\text{Reference rate} - \left(\frac{\text{Interest payments} - \text{Earned fees}}{\text{Average deposit balance}} \right) \right] * \$1000$$

Note: same reference rate for loans and deposits.

• • • • • • • • • •

US approach:

- Total interest payments and charges for an entire portfolio
 - (different types of portfolio, e.g. car loans, each with own weight)
- Calculation produces a rate, then multiplied by 1,000 to give a price

•
•
•

UK OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS: VOORBURG 2001

Possible UK approach:

- Copy US approach
- Utilise data already collected by Bank of England ?
- Aggregate data only (no individual portfolios)
 - All commercial loans

UK OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS: VOORBURG 2001

PROPOSED PRICE INDEX METHODOLOGY FOR LOANS AND DEPOSITS (DUMMY DATA SHOWN)

	<u>QTR 1</u>	<u>QTR 2</u>	<u>QTR 3</u>	<u>QTR 4</u>
<u>LOANS</u>				
A Interest payments (£m)	2,000	2,050	2,150	2,200
B Fees (£m)	70	75	80	80
C Interest + fees = A+B (£m)	2,070	2,125	2,230	2,280
D Balances (£m)	100,000	101,000	104,000	105,000
E Effective percentage charged = C/D*100	2.070	2.104	2.144	2.171
F Reference rate (%)	6.000	6.000	6.100	6.100
G Ref rate per qtr (%) = F/4	1.500	1.500	1.525	1.525
H Annualised service price (%)	0.570	0.604	0.619	0.646
I INDEX: LOANS (QTR 1 = 100)	100.0	106.0	108.6	113.4

UK OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS: VOORBURG 2001

DEPOSITS

K	Interest payments (£m)	500	500	500	550
L	Fees (£m)	10	15	20	20
M	Interest - fees = K-L	490	485	480	530
N	Balances (£m)	70,000	71,000	72,000	75,000
O	Effective percentage paid = $M/N \times 100$	0.700	0.683	0.667	0.707
P	Reference rate (%)	6.000	6.000	6.100	6.100
Q	Ref rate per qtr = $P/4$ (%)	1.500	1.500	1.525	1.525
R	Annualised service price = $Q - O$ (%)	0.800	0.817	0.858	0.818
S	INDEX: DEPOSITS (QTR 1 = 100)	100.0	102.1	107.3	102.3
	WEIGHTED INDEX (70% loans, 30% deposits)	100.0	104.8	108.2	110.1