





## Pricing to constant quality

- Assumptions underlying Function Point approach
  - Unit cost & Unit price
  - Labour definitions
  - Function points



# Index methodology

- Specification pricing

   Misses productivity gains
- Function point analysis

Unit Price  $\cong$  Unit Cost  $= \frac{\text{Total Cost}}{\text{Total Function Points}}$   $= \frac{\text{Total Labour}}{\text{Total Function Points}} \times \frac{\text{Total Cost}}{\text{Total Labour}}$ 

Function Points, Voorburg Group, Ottawa 2004





#### **Decomposed deflator**

Wage cost index =	$\frac{\text{Wage costs}}{\text{Labour inputs}} = \frac{C_L}{L}$
Productivity index =	$\frac{\text{Output}}{\text{Labour inputs}} = \frac{Q}{L}$
Deflator =	Wage cost index Productivity index
=	$\frac{C_L}{L} \times \frac{L}{Q} = \frac{C_L}{Q} \approx \frac{C}{Q}$

where C is Total Costs.

Function Points, Voorburg Group, Ottawa 2004



# **Underlying assumptions**

- Unit cost vs. unit price
- Consistency of labour component in both measures
- Function points suitable for measuring output of the industry
- Wage cost vs. labour cost







## **Current ABS Position:**

- The –2.2% p.a. should not be ignored – Inclusion in the national accounts
  - Verifies existing practice of adjustment
- Not suitable for a quarterly PPI
  - Even lagged
- More work required
  - Especially on future of function point series