

Answers to the questionnaire

EURO AREA

Germany

SECTION I

NACE L/75 - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY

1. 'Market' component

- 1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 0 %
- 1.2 What method/indicator is used to deflate the 'market' component? Is there an adjustment for quality?
-

2. 'Non-market' component

- 2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method ☒

B) Output method ☐

C) Input and Output methods ☐

In the following proportions: Input____%; Output____%

Does this selection take into account the type of service (individual/collective)? Yes__ No__

If 2.1-A or 2.1-C, please answer the following questions:

- 2.2 Are the several items of the 'non-market' component (compensations of employees, fixed capital consumption...) decomposed between volume and price separately?

A) Yes ☒

B) No ☐, it is only used the following volume/price index_____

- 2.3 For compensation of employees:

What is the main type of indicator used to decompose between volume and price (only one answer, please)?

A1) Employment (number of individuals), without productivity adjustment _____

A2) Employment (full time equivalent), without productivity adjustment _____

A3) Employment (number of individuals), with productivity adjustment _____ Which?____

A4) Employment (full time equivalent), with productivity adjustment _____ Which?____

A5) Disaggregated average wages by careers ('Average wage method') _____

B1) Aggregated change in wages _____

B2) Disaggregated change in wages by careers ('Wage rate method') ☒

C) Other _____ Please, specify _____

According to the indicator used, where are the following elements included?

A) Wage increases due to seniority: Volume ☒ Price _____

B) Wage increases due to promotions: Volume _____ Price ☒

C) Bonuses and other allowances: Volume _____ Price ☒

D) Differences in the update of the wage scale by careers: Volume _____ Price ☒

C) Changes in the relative composition of employees by careers: Volume _____ Price ☒

- 2.4 For fixed capital consumption:

What is the method used to decompose between volume and price?

The consumption of fixed capital (CFC) is already calculated on constant prices with the base year 2000 for different components by type of goods and subsector (different kind of roads, other structures, buildings, machinery and equipment, software). The transition from constant prices to current prices is done by using (partly already weighted) price indexes for all these different components and summing up the inflated values.

If 2.1-B or 2.1-C, please answer the following question:

2.5 Very briefly, which outputs and respective quantity and quality indicators are used?

SECTION II

NACE M/80 – EDUCATION

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 18 %

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes X (driving schools) No X (others)

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of education services?

Yes___ No_X_

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components___ Which? _____

Yes, and different ones___ Which? _____

No_X_

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method _____

B) Output method ___X___

C) Input and Output methods _____

In the following proportions: Input____%; Output____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different education services different indicators? Yes ___ Which? _____

No_X_

2.4 Which are the main outputs used? Teaching hours____; Number of pupils____; Other pupils hours

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components___ Which? _____

Yes, and different ones___ Which? _____

No X (only indirect quality measures like different kinds of schools and different subject areas of university training with different costs per pupils hour are taken into account).

SECTION III
NACE N/85 – HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 84 %

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes X No ____

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of health services? Yes X No ____

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components ____ Which? ____
Yes, and different ones ____ Which? ____

No X (for nursing services output method with indirect quality measures is used. Besides cases of nursing different need of care is taken into account)

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method X ____

B) Output method ____

C) Input and Output methods ____

In the following proportions: Input ____%; Output ____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

We calculate the individual components of the gross value added (compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital, other taxes on production and other subsidies on production) separately based on the original statistical data available. The transition from a current price to a price adjusted presentation is also carried out for each individual component of the gross value added separately. In the case of the compensations of the employees the wage rate method is used to decompose between the volume and price. The consumption of fixed capital is calculated on fixed prices for different components (buildings, structures, machinery and equipment, software) and then transformed into current prices by using (partly already weighted) price indexes for each component. For the two other components no price adjustment (current prices are equal price adjusted prices) is done.

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different health services different indicators? Yes ____ Which? ____
No ____

2.4 Which are the main outputs used?

Diagnosis Related Groups ____ How? ____

International Classification of Diseases ____ How? ____

Number of consultations and other treatments ____ How? ____

Number of persons receiving care ____ How? ____

Other ____, Please describe: ____

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components ____ Which? ____
Yes, and different ones ____ Which? ____
No ____

Greece

SECTION I

NACE L/75 - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY

1. 'Market' component

- 1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 0%
- 1.2 What method/indicator is used to deflate the 'market' component? Is there an adjustment for quality?
- _____

2. 'Non-market' component

- 2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method X

B) Output method _____

C) Input and Output methods _____

In the following proportions: Input _____%; Output _____%

Does this selection take into account the type of service (individual/collective)? Yes _____ No _____

If 2.1-A or 2.1-C, please answer the following questions:

- 2.2 Are the several items of the 'non-market' component (compensations of employees, fixed capital consumption...) decomposed between volume and price separately?

A) Yes X

B) No _____, it is only used the following volume/price index _____

- 2.3 For compensation of employees:

What is the main type of indicator used to decompose between volume and price (only one answer, please)?

A1) Employment (number of individuals), without productivity adjustment _____

A2) Employment (full time equivalent), without productivity adjustment _____

A3) Employment (number of individuals), with productivity adjustment _____ Which? _____

A4) Employment (full time equivalent), with productivity adjustment _____ Which? _____

A5) Disaggregated average wages by careers ('Average wage method') _____

B1) Aggregated change in wages X

B2) Disaggregated change in wages by careers ('Wage rate method') _____

C) Other _____ Please, specify _____

According to the indicator used, where are the following elements included?

A) Wage increases due to seniority: Volume X Price X

B) Wage increases due to promotions: Volume _____ Price _____

C) Bonuses and other allowances: Volume _____ Price _____

D) Differences in the update of the wage scale by careers: Volume _____ Price _____

C) Changes in the relative composition of employees by careers: Volume _____ Price _____

- 2.4 For fixed capital consumption:

What is the method used to decompose between volume and price?

The contribution of volume and price is very small

If 2.1-B or 2.1-C, please answer the following question:

2.5 Very briefly, which outputs and respective quantity and quality indicators are used?

SECTION II

NACE M/80 – EDUCATION

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 24% (year 2004)

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component: Specific CPI

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes X No

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of education services?

Yes No X

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components Which?

Yes, and different ones Which?

No X

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method X

B) Output method

C) Input and Output methods

In the following proportions: Input %; Output %

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

Wages and intermediate consumption are decomposed into price and volume components

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different education services different indicators? Yes Which?
No

2.4 Which are the main outputs used? Teaching hours ; Number of pupils ; Other

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components Which?
Yes, and different ones Which?
No

SECTION III

NACE N/85 – HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 58,7% (year 2004)

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes X No

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of health services? Yes

No X

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components Which?

Yes, and different ones___ Which? _____
No___

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method __X__

B) Output method _____

C) Input and Output methods_____

In the following proportions: Input____%; Output____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

Wages and intermediate consumption are decomposed into price and volume components

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different health services different indicators? Yes ___ Which? _____
No___

2.4 Which are the main outputs used?

Diagnosis Related Groups___ How? _____

International Classification of Diseases___ How? _____

Number of consultations and other treatments___ How? _____

Number of persons receiving care___ How? _____

Other___, Please describe: _____

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components___ Which? _____
Yes, and different ones___ Which? _____
No___

France

SECTION I

NACE L/75 - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 0 %

1.2 What method/indicator is used to deflate the 'market' component? Is there an adjustment for quality?

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method _____ yes

B) Output method _____ no

C) Input and Output methods_____

In the following proportions: Input____%; Output____%

Does this selection take into account the type of service (individual/collective)? Yes___

No___

If 2.1-A or 2.1-C, please answer the following questions:

2.2 Are the several items of the 'non-market' component (compensations of employees, fixed capital consumption...) decomposed between volume and price separately?

- A) Yes yes
B) No , it is only used the following volume/price index

2.3 For compensation of employees:

What is the main type of indicator used to decompose between volume and price (only one answer, please)?

- A1) Employment (number of individuals), without productivity adjustment
A2) Employment (full time equivalent), without productivity adjustment
A3) Employment (number of individuals), with productivity adjustment Which?
A4) Employment (full time equivalent), with productivity adjustment Which?
A5) Disaggregated average wages by careers ('Average wage method')

- B1) Aggregated change in wages
B2) Disaggregated change in wages by careers ('Wage rate method') yes

C) Other Please, specify

According to the indicator used, where are the following elements included?

- A) Wage increases due to seniority: Volume yes Price no
B) Wage increases due to promotions: Volume yes Price no
C) Bonuses and other allowances: Volume partly Price partly
D) Differences in the update of the wage scale by careers: Volume partly Price partly
C) Changes in the relative composition of employees by careers: Volume yes Price no

2.4 For fixed capital consumption:

What is the method used to decompose between volume and price?
Price index of GFCF

If 2.1-B or 2.1-C, please answer the following question:

2.5 Very briefly, which outputs and respective quantity and quality indicators are used?

SECTION II

NACE M/80 – EDUCATION

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 8 %

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes X No

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of education services?
Yes X No

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components X Which? CPI include implicitly quality adjustment

Yes, and different ones Which?
No

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

- A) Input method _____
- B) Output method _____ **yes**
- C) Input and Output methods _____

In the following proportions: Input____%; Output____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different education services different indicators? **Yes** Which? **We have a stratification by level of teaching (12 levels)**

2.4 Which are the main outputs used? Teaching hours____; **Number of pupils__X__**; Other____

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components____ Which? _____
Yes, and different ones____ Which? **We calculated an estimation of a volume index by using the flows of successful students for the levels where it is possible. The quality index is equal to the difference between the volume index by the method of stocks (number of pupils) and the method of flows (flows of successful students). The calculation requires a large set of information, it was just possible to implement it between 1992 and 2001. From 2001 onwards we extend the trend of the series.**
No____

SECTION III

NACE N/85 – HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? **44 %**

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes_**X**_ No____

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of health services? Yes_**X**_ No____

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components_**X**_ Which? **CPI include implicitly quality adjustment** _____

Yes, and different ones____ Which? _____

No____

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

- A) Input method _____
- B) Output method _____ **yes**
- C) Input and Output methods _____

In the following proportions: Input____%; Output____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different health services different indicators? Yes X Which? _____
No _____

2.4 Which are the main outputs used?

Diagnosis Related Groups _____ How? _____

International Classification of Diseases _____ How? _____

Number of consultations and other treatments stratified by the kind of treatment or disease according to a classification available in French statistical databases : the GHM ("groupements homogènes de maladies") How? Using ministry of health usual reporting for management of costs, see documentation (note DREES) _____

Number of persons receiving care _____ How? _____

Other _____, Please describe: _____

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components _____ Which? _____
Yes, and different ones _____ Which? _____
No X

Ireland

SECTION I

NACE L/75 - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 0 %

1.2 What method/indicator is used to deflate the 'market' component? Is there an adjustment for quality?

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method X

B) Output method _____

C) Input and Output methods _____

In the following proportions: Input _____%; Output _____%

Does this selection take into account the type of service (individual/collective)? Yes _____ No _____

If 2.1-A or 2.1-C, please answer the following questions:

2.2 Are the several items of the 'non-market' component (compensations of employees, fixed capital consumption...) decomposed between volume and price separately?

A) Yes X

B) No _____, it is only used the following volume/price index _____

2.3 For compensation of employees:

What is the main type of indicator used to decompose between volume and price (only one answer, please)?

A1) Employment (number of individuals), without productivity adjustment _____

A2) Employment (full time equivalent), without productivity adjustment X for local government

A3) Employment (number of individuals), with productivity adjustment _____ Which? _____
 A4) Employment (full time equivalent), with productivity adjustment _____ Which? _____
 A5) Disaggregated average wages by careers ('Average wage method') **X for central government**

- B1) Aggregated change in wages _____
 B2) Disaggregated change in wages by careers ('Wage rate method') _____
 C) Other _____ Please, specify _____

According to the indicator used, where are the following elements included?

- A) Wage increases due to seniority: Volume _____ Price **X** _____
 B) Wage increases due to promotions: Volume _____ Price **X** _____
 C) Bonuses and other allowances: Volume _____ Price **X** _____
 D) Differences in the update of the wage scale by careers: Volume _____ Price **X** _____
 C) Changes in the relative composition of employees by careers: Volume **X** _____ Price _____

2.4 For fixed capital consumption:

What is the method used to decompose between volume and price?
Deflated by a combination of CPI and WPI

If 2.1-B or 2.1-C, please answer the following question:

2.5 Very briefly, which outputs and respective quantity and quality indicators are used?

SECTION II NACE M/80 – EDUCATION

1. 'Market' component

- 1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? **0** %
 1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:
 Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes _____ No _____
 Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of education services?
 Yes _____ No _____
 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components _____ Which? _____
 Yes, and different ones _____ Which? _____
 No _____

2. 'Non-market' component

- 2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:
 A) Input method _____
 B) Output method **X** _____
 C) Input and Output methods _____
 In the following proportions: Input _____%; Output _____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different education services different indicators? Yes X Which? Secondary schools measured by type of school. Third level measured by type of institution (university, technical college) and stratified by level of education (undergraduate, postgraduate, part-time, full-time) and by subject. All measured using pupil numbers. No _____

2.4 Which are the main outputs used? Teaching hours _____; Number of pupils X; Other _____

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components X Which? Class sizes/teacher numbers

Yes, and different ones _____ Which? _____

No _____

SECTION III

NACE N/85 – HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 0 %

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes _____ No _____

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of health services? Yes _____ No _____

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components _____ Which? _____

Yes, and different ones _____ Which? _____

No _____

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method _____

B) Output method _____

C) Input and Output methods X _____

In the following proportions: Input _____%; Output _____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

Numbers employed used as volume indicator for years 2002 and earlier, due to incomparability of DRG data for these years and subsequent years.

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different health services different indicators? Yes X Which? Case Mix Units for in-patient services (a more detailed version of DRG's), DPG's (Day Patient Groups) volume indicators of visits to doctors, dentists, numbers of prescriptions etc for these medical services.

No _____

2.4 Which are the main outputs used?

Diagnosis Related Groups How? Applying the base price (average cost of all treatments) to the relative value of a DRG/CMU (cost of treating this DRG/CMU relative to the base price), and applying this to the number of patients treated for this DRG/CMU in each year. Same is done for DPG's.

International Classification of Diseases _____ How? _____

What is the main type of indicator used to decompose between volume and price (only one answer, please)?

- A1) Employment (number of individuals), without productivity adjustment _____
- A2) Employment (full time equivalent), without productivity adjustment _____
- A3) Employment (number of individuals), with productivity adjustment _____ Which? _____
- A4) Employment (full time equivalent), with productivity adjustment _____ Which? _____
- A5) Disaggregated average wages by careers ('Average wage method') YES
- B1) Aggregated change in wages _____
- B2) Disaggregated change in wages by careers ('Wage rate method') _____
- C) Other _____ Please, specify _____

According to the indicator used, where are the following elements included?

- A) Wage increases due to seniority: Volume YES Price YES
- B) Wage increases due to promotions: Volume YES Price YES
- C) Bonuses and other allowances: Volume YES Price YES
- D) Differences in the update of the wage scale by careers: Volume YES Price YES
- C) Changes in the relative composition of employees by careers: Volume YES Price YES

2.4 For fixed capital consumption:

What is the method used to decompose between volume and price?

Consumption of fixed capital in volume terms required to construct the corresponding series of gross fixed capital formation obtained by means of the deflation of the series at current prices. The calculation of the deflators is based on the series of gross fixed capital formation by owner industry and by good for the total economy.

If 2.1-B or 2.1-C, please answer the following question:

2.5 Very briefly, which outputs and respective quantity and quality indicators are used?

The output method concerns Justice, with regard to the Cofog 3.3. The index used in this case is based on legal proceedings and conflicts number.

SECTION II

NACE M/80 – EDUCATION

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 14 % (on average)

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of education services? No

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components Which? CPI takes account of changes in quality

Yes, and different ones _____ Which? _____

No _____

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method _____

B) Output method: YES

C) Input and Output methods _____

In the following proportions: Input____%; Output____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different education services different indicators? YES

Which? The production of educational services from General Government sector is divided into four activity areas:

- School system
- Vocational training
- University education
- Subsidiary services to education

For each of them there is an indicator: number of pupils (corrected with class size for the School system), number of students attending vocational training courses (for the Vocational training), number of students (corrected for quality changes for the University education) and number of meals supplied plus number of bed places assigned (for the Subsidiary services to education)

2.4 Which are the main outputs used? Number of pupils

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality?

Yes. There are different adjustments according to the levels of education.

Which? The corrections for the quality changes are included in the calculation of the indices concerning scholastic education and university education. The measure of quality changes for the School system is based on a conversion function which transforms the actual number of pupils into a number of "standard or real" pupils who have received a service that can be defined as "standard" quality. The basic assumption is that, as the number of pupils increases, each can receive less individual attention from the teacher.

With regard to the Higher education, the quality correction is based on two indicators:

1. the ratio between the number of students attending university courses within regular deadline and total students;
2. the time distance from the regular length of the university courses.

SECTION III

NACE N/85 – HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 45% (on average)

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of health services? No

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components Yes Which? CPI takes account of changes in quality

Yes, and different ones____ Which? _____

No____

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method : Medical practice activities and other human health activities

B) Output method: Health services for in-patients

C) Input and Output methods_____

In the following proportions: Input____%; Output____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

The output in volume terms is estimated deflating each cost component that contributes in forming its value (compensations of employees, intermediate consumptions, consumption of fixed capital, other taxes on production). So, the Value Added is calculated as difference between Output and Intermediate consumption in volume.

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different health services different indicators? No. The indicator is based on the DRG classification, that is the leading classification for hospital care.

2.4 Which are the main outputs used?

Diagnosis Related Groups: YES

How? The discharged patients from public hospitals classified by DRG represent the quantities in the Laspeyres volume index. The weighting is the cost of stays sustained in the previous year calculated with regard to the set of fees by DRG.

International Classification of Diseases____ How?_____

Number of consultations and other treatments____ How? _____

Number of persons receiving care____ How? _____

Other____, Please describe: _____

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality?

Yes, only for Hospital care (in-patients), the quality changes are measured by an indicator based on high-technology diagnostic equipment.

The Netherlands

SECTION I

NACE L/75 - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? About 12,4 % (year 2003)

Explanation:	Charges for government services	about 3,5%
	Tuition fees subsidized education:	about 0,8%
	Refuse fees	about 2,6%
	Other market services	about 5,5%

1.2 What method/indicator is used to deflate the 'market' component? Is there an adjustment for quality?

Various price indicators according to the kind of service provided (a.o. CPI, input methods)
Generally speaking: no specific adjustments for quality

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

- A) Input method _____
- B) Output method _____
- C) Input and Output methods _____

In the following proportions: Input 100 %; Output 0%

Does this selection take into account the type of service (individual/collective)? Yes___ No___

If 2.1-A or 2.1-C, please answer the following questions:

2.2 Are the several items of the 'non-market' component (compensations of employees, fixed capital consumption...) decomposed between volume and price separately?

A) Yes: Method is: Total output at constant prices = Total inputs at constant prices (= intermediate consumption + compensation of employees + fixed capital consumption)

B) No _____, it is only used the following volume/price index_____

2.3 For compensation of employees:

What is the main type of indicator used to decompose between volume and price (only one answer, please)?

- A1) Employment (number of individuals), without productivity adjustment _____
- A2) Employment (full time equivalent), without productivity adjustment _____
- A3) Employment (number of individuals), with productivity adjustment _____ Which? _____
- A4) Employment (full time equivalent), with productivity adjustment _____ Which? _____
- A5) Disaggregated average wages by careers ('Average wage method') _____

B1) Aggregated change in wages

A volume index of labour costs is derived by the deflation of wages and salaries by the average change of the hourly wages agreed in collective negotiations between the producers of collective services and the trade unions. In the Dutch circumstances this index, generally spoken, can be seen as a good approximation of a pure price index. However, the sector analysts carry out an additional investigation whether a part of "incidental" wage change has to be seen as a pure price component. As a result, changes in the wages and salaries caused by higher education or working experience and by changes in the composition of the labour force are included in the volume index. This fulfils the requirement that all quality changes would be included in the volume index. Employers' social contributions in constant prices are estimated by the multiplication of the value in t-1 by the volume index of wages and salaries.

B2) Disaggregated change in wages by careers ('Wage rate method') _____

C) Other _____ Please, specify _____

According to the indicator used, where are the following elements included? [See above](#)

- A) Wage increases due to seniority: Volume_____ Price_____
- B) Wage increases due to promotions: Volume_____ Price_____
- C) Bonuses and other allowances: Volume_____ Price_____
- D) Differences in the update of the wage scale by careers: Volume_____ Price_____
- C) Changes in the relative composition of employees by careers: Volume_____ Price_____

2.4 For fixed capital consumption:

What is the method used to decompose between volume and price?

In the Dutch national accounts the estimate of the consumption of fixed capital in constant prices is an implicit part of the estimate in current prices. Implicit deflators are the price indices of the domestic purchases per commodity, which are derived as the weighted average of the PPI of domestic sales and the PPI of imports

If 2.1-B or 2.1-C, please answer the following question:

2.5 Very briefly, which outputs and respective quantity and quality indicators are used?

Concluding remarks: At the moment Statistics Netherlands examines the possibility of the application of output volume indicators for social security services

SECTION II

NACE M/80 – EDUCATION

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? About 10,8% (year 2003)

Explanation:	Tuition fees subsidized education:	about 3,2%
	Other market services by subsidized education:	about 1,3%
	Driving schools	about 1,5%
	Other private education	about 4,8%

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of education services? Yes

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components_____ Which? _____

Yes, and different ones_____ Which? As far as CPI are applied
there is an implicit adjustment for quality

No_____

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method: For university education and higher vocational education

B) Output method: For primary and secondary education

C) Input and Output methods No

In the following proportions: Input 23% ; Output 77%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method. Total output at constant prices = Total inputs at constant prices

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different education services different indicators? Yes Which? Numbers of pupils by about 10 education categories No_____

2.4 Which are the main outputs used? Number of pupils

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components_____ Which? _____

Yes, and different ones____ Which? For secondary
education: correction for percentage of repeaters
No_____

Concluding remarks: At the moment Statistics Netherlands examines the possibility of the application of output volume indicators for university education and higher vocational education.

SECTION III NACE N/85 – HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

General remark

As stated above, this note reflects the current situation of July 2006. At the moment the measurement of the output of health and social services is one of the main issues of the CBS research to improve the measurement of service output at constant prices. A complicating factor is the changes in the financing system of the Dutch health care sector.

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? about 92 % (year 2003)

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes____ No_X

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of health services? Yes____ No_X

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components____ Which? _____

Yes, and different ones____ Which? _____

No_X

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method _____

B) Output method _____

C) Input and Output methods_X

In the following proportions: Input 67 %; Output 33 %

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

Volume: Numbers of full time equivalents of labor.

Price: Wage indicators

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different health services different indicators? Yes ____ Which? Number persons receiving care and deflators such as tariff indices observed by the CTG (Central commission for tariffs in the health sector).

2.4 Which are the main outputs used?

Diagnosis Related Groups____ How? _____

International Classification of Diseases____ How? _____

Number of consultations and other treatments____ How? _____

→ Number of persons receiving care____ How? _____

Other _____, Please describe: _____

The number of persons receiving care is based on estimated amounts of children at medical child homes and infant homes

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components___ Which? _____
Yes, and different ones___ Which? _____
No

Austria

SECTION I

NACE L/75 - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY

1. 'Market' component

- 1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 0 % (2005)¹
1.2 What method/indicator is used to deflate the 'market' component? Is there an adjustment for quality?
-

2. 'Non-market' component

- 2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:
A) Input method x
B) Output method _____
C) Input and Output methods _____
In the following proportions: Input____%; Output____%
Does this selection take into account the type of service (individual/collective)? Yes___ No___

If 2.1-A or 2.1-C, please answer the following questions:

- 2.2 Are the several items of the 'non-market' component (compensations of employees, fixed capital consumption...) decomposed between volume and price separately?
A) Yes x
B) No _____, it is only used the following volume/price index_____

- 2.3 For compensation of employees:

What is the main type of indicator used to decompose between volume and price (only one answer, please)?

- A1) Employment (number of individuals), without productivity adjustment _____
A2) Employment (full time equivalent), without productivity adjustment _____
A3) Employment (number of individuals), with productivity adjustment _____ Which?____
A4) Employment (full time equivalent), with productivity adjustment _____ Which?____
A5) Disaggregated average wages by careers ('Average wage method') _____

- B1) Aggregated change in wages _____
B2) Disaggregated change in wages by careers ('Wage rate method') x

- C) Other _____ Please, specify _____

According to the indicator used, where are the following elements included?

- A) Wage increases due to seniority: Volume x Price_____
B) Wage increases due to promotions: Volume x Price_____

¹ At the moment we do not identify separately the market from non-market output

- C) Bonuses and other allowances: Volume x Price_____
- D) Differences in the update of the wage scale by careers: Volume_____ Price x
- C) Changes in the relative composition of employees by careers: Volume x Price_____

2.4 For fixed capital consumption:

What is the method used to decompose between volume and price?

Perpetual inventory method, same PI used as for fixed capital formation.

If 2.1-B or 2.1-C, please answer the following question:

2.5 Very briefly, which outputs and respective quantity and quality indicators are used?

SECTION II

NACE M/80 – EDUCATION

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 4 % (2005)

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component: HCPI

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes x No_____

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of education services? Yes_____ No x

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components_____ Which? _____

Yes, and different ones x Which? Option-cost-method and direct comparison

No_____

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method x

B) Output method _____

C) Input and Output methods _____

In the following proportions: Input_____%; Output_____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

Intermediate consumption

A 60 and P 60 level of aggregation, all goods accounting for more than 1% of intermediate consumption. PI used: Wholesale PI, HCPI, CPI, Construction PI.

Compensation of employees

8 Wage indices used. A 60 level and deeper.

Employers' actual and imputed social contributions

Actual and imputed social employers' contributions are computed as follows:

$$D.12^t_{ppy} = D.11^t_{ppy} \times \frac{D.12^{cup}_{t-1}}{D.11^{cup}_{t-1}}$$

Other taxes on production

8 Wage indices used. A 60 level and deeper.

Other non market – output

P 60 level of aggregation, all goods deflated various PI.

Output for own final use

By definition, there is no output for own final use in education. Output for own final use covers only own produced software, by convention, the own produced software is produced in 75.11-00. Deflated by wage index.

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different education services different indicators? Yes ___ Which?
No x (number of pupils stratified by
ISCED level)

2.4 Which are the main outputs used? Teaching hours ___; Number of pupils x by ISCED
level; ___; Other ___

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components ___ Which? _____
Yes, and different ones x Which?

Pre school: None

Primary- upper secondary: A combination index of pupils moving up and graduates is used

Higher education: An index of graduates is used

Other education: None

No ___

Please note: We are in a transitional phase to switch from input methods as described above to an output indicator method.

SECTION III

NACE N/85 – HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 82 % (2005)

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:

- Output Methods for CPA 85.11, 85.12 and 85.13
- HCPI for CPA 85.14, 85.2 and 85.3

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component?

Yes x

No ___

1.2.1 HCPI

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of health services? Yes ___

x No ___

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components ___

Which? _____

Yes, and different ones x

Which? The selection is made in such a way that
the services can be compared with one another.

No___

1.2.2 Output Methods

Which are the main outputs used?

Diagnosis Related Groups x How?

CPA 85.11:

Suitable price indices are constructed, weighted by revenues.

International Classification of Diseases ___ How? _____

Number of consultations and other treatments x How?

CPA 85.12:

- General practitioners: Suitable price indices are constructed by the number of consultations, weighted by revenues.
- Medical specialists: Suitable price indices are constructed by the number of consultations, broken down by type of specialist, weighted by revenues.

Number of persons receiving care ___ How? _____

Other x, Please describe:

CPA 85.13:

64 price indices are constructed, based on the fees per single service item, paid by the social security system (= main financier). Weights are the revenues.

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components ___ Which? _____

Yes, and different ones CPA 85.11 and 85.13

Which? new methods of treatment and changes in the product mix are considered

No CPA 85.12

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method x

B) Output method _____

C) Input and Output methods _____

In the following proportions: Input _____%; Output _____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

Intermediate consumption

A 60 and P 60 level of aggregation, all goods accounting for more than 1% of intermediate consumption. PI used: Wholesale PI, HCPI, CPI, Construction PI.

Compensation of employees

3 Wage indices used. A 60 level and deeper.

Employers' actual and imputed social contributions

Actual and imputed social employers' contributions are computed as follows:

$$D.12^t_{ppy} = D.11^t_{ppy} \times \frac{D.12^{cup}_{t-1}}{D.11^{cup}_{t-1}}$$

Other taxes on production

3 Wage indices used. A 60 level.

Other non market – output

P 60 level of aggregation, all goods deflated various PI.

Output for own final use

By definition, there is no output for own final use in health. Output for own final use covers only own produced software, by convention, the own produced software is produced in 75.11-00.

Deflation by wage index

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different health services different indicators? Yes ____ Which? ____
No ____

2.4 Which are the main outputs used?

Diagnosis Related Groups ____ How? ____

International Classification of Diseases ____ How? ____

Number of consultations and other treatments ____ How? ____

Number of persons receiving care ____ How? ____

Other ____, Please describe: ____

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components ____ Which? ____
Yes, and different ones ____ Which? ____
No ____

Portugal

SECTION I

NACE L/75 - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 17.1 %

1.2 What method/indicator is used to deflate the 'market' component? Is there an adjustment for quality?

CPI. No adjustment for quality.

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method X

B) Output method ____

C) Input and Output methods ____

In the following proportions: Input ____ %; Output ____ %

Does this selection take into account the type of service (individual/collective)? Yes ____ No ____

If 2.1-A or 2.1-C, please answer the following questions:

2.2 Are the several items of the 'non-market' component (compensations of employees, fixed capital consumption...) decomposed between volume and price separately?

A) Yes X

B) No ____, it is only used the following volume/price index ____

2.3 For compensation of employees:

What is the main type of indicator used to decompose between volume and price (only one answer, please)?

- A1) Employment (number of individuals), without productivity adjustment _____
- A2) Employment (full time equivalent), without productivity adjustment X
- A3) Employment (number of individuals), with productivity adjustment _____

Which? _____

- A4) Employment (full time equivalent), with productivity adjustment _____ Which? _____
- A5) Disaggregated average wages by careers ('Average wage method') _____

- B1) Aggregated change in wages _____
- B2) Disaggregated change in wages by careers ('Wage rate method') _____
- C) Other _____ Please, specify _____

According to the indicator used, where are the following elements included?

- A) Wage increases due to seniority: Volume _____ Price X
- B) Wage increases due to promotions: Volume _____ Price X
- C) Bonuses and other allowances: Volume _____ Price X
- D) Differences in the update of the wage scale by careers: Volume _____ Price X
- C) Changes in the relative composition of employees by careers: Volume _____

Price X

2.4 For fixed capital consumption:

What is the method used to decompose between volume and price?
Perpetual inventory method, deflator based on the GFCF index.

If 2.1-B or 2.1-C, please answer the following question:

2.5 Very briefly, which outputs and respective quantity and quality indicators are used?

SECTION II

NACE M/80 – EDUCATION

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 18%

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes X No _____

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of education services? Yes _____
It is calculated a volume index (output method) based on the number of students by type of education. No _____

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components _____ Which? _____
Yes, and different ones _____ Which? _____
No X

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

- A) Input method X

B) Output method _____

C) Input and Output methods _____

In the following proportions: Input____%; Output____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

[The same as in NACE L.](#)

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different education services different indicators? Yes ____ Which? _____
No____

2.4 Which are the main outputs used? Teaching hours____; Number of pupils____; Other____

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components____ Which? _____
Yes, and different ones____ Which? _____
No____

SECTION III

NACE N/85 – HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 46%

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes X No____

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of health services? Yes X
([basically wage indexes](#)) No____

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components____ Which? _____
Yes, and different ones____ Which? _____
No X

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method X

B) Output method _____

C) Input and Output methods _____

In the following proportions: Input____%; Output____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

[The same as in NACE L.](#)

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different health services different indicators? Yes ____ Which? _____
No____

2.4 Which are the main outputs used?

Diagnosis Related Groups____ How? _____

International Classification of Diseases____ How? _____

Number of consultations and other treatments____ How? _____
Number of persons receiving care____ How? _____
Other____, Please describe: _____

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components____ Which? _____
Yes, and different ones____ Which? _____
No____

Finland

SECTION I

NACE L/75 - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? about 20 % (calculated as market output/total output rate)

1.2 What method/indicator is used to deflate the 'market' component? Is there an adjustment for quality?

Deflated with PPIs and CPIs , adjustment for quality is not included

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method _____

B) Output method _____

C) Input and Output methods X

In the following proportions: Input 91,8 % (NACE 751, 752); Output 8,2 % (NACE 753)

Does this selection take into account the type of service (individual/collective)? Yes

If 2.1-A or 2.1-C, please answer the following questions:

2.2 Are the several items of the 'non-market' component (compensations of employees, fixed capital consumption...) decomposed between volume and price separately?

A) Yes X

B) No _____, it is only used the following volume/price index_____

2.3 For compensation of employees:

What is the main type of indicator used to decompose between volume and price (only one answer, please)?

A1) Employment (number of individuals), without productivity adjustment _____

A2) Employment (full time equivalent), without productivity adjustment _____

A3) Employment (number of individuals), with productivity adjustment _____ Which?_____

A4) Employment (full time equivalent), with productivity adjustment _____ Which?_____

A5) Disaggregated average wages by careers ('Average wage method') _____

B1) Aggregated change in wages X

B2) Disaggregated change in wages by careers ('Wage rate method') _____

C) Other _____ Please, specify _____

According to the indicator used, where are the following elements included?

- A) Wage increases due to seniority: Volume_____ Price__x____
 B) Wage increases due to promotions: Volume_____ Price__x____
 C) Bonuses and other allowances: Volume_____ Price__x____
 D) Differences in the update of the wage scale by careers: Volume_____ Price_?____
 C) Changes in the relative composition of employees by careers: Volume_____ Price_?____

2.4 For fixed capital consumption:

What is the method used to decompose between volume and price?

Values for fixed capital consumption from PIM. Price data for PIM from PPI and CPI.

If 2.1-B or 2.1-C, please answer the following question:

2.5 Very briefly, which outputs and respective quantity and quality indicators are used?

Numbers of benefit decisions, pension decisions, rehabilitation decisions and times of payment
 (Total 37 indicators)

SECTION II

NACE M/80 – EDUCATION

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? about 12 % (calculated as market output/total output rate)

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes X No____

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of education services? Yes x
 No____

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components____ Which? _____

Yes, and different ones x Which? _____

No X

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method _____

B) Output method X

C) Input and Output methods _____

In the following proportions: Input____%; Output____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different education services different indicators? Yes X Which? Pre-school education (3 indicators), comprehensive education (4), upper secondary general education (2), vocational education (9), polytechnic education (7), adult education centres (1), university education (22)

No____

2.4 Which are the main outputs used? Teaching hours____; Number of pupils X; Other____

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components____ Which? _____

Yes, and different ones____ Which? _____

No ☒

SECTION III

NACE N/85 – HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 20-25 % (calculated as market output/total output rate)

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes ☒ No ☐

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of health services? Yes ☒ No ☐

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components ☐ Which?

Yes, and different ones ☐ Which?

No ☒

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method

B) Output method ☒

C) Input and Output methods

In the following proportions: Input %; Output %

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different health services different indicators? Yes ☒ Which? Hospital services (531 indicators), medical practice services (22), dental practice services (3), social services (20)

No ☐

2.4 Which are the main outputs used?

Diagnosis Related Groups ☒ How? Change in numbers of episodes

International Classification of Diseases How?

Number of consultations and other treatments ☒ How? Change in numbers of consultation visits

Number of persons receiving care ☒ How? Change in numbers of customers

Other ☒ , Please describe: Change in numbers of occupant days per year

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components ☐ Which?

Yes, and different ones ☒ Which? Institutional care of elderly and inpatient care in health centres (change in patient structure)

No ☐

Answers to the questionnaire

OTHER MEMBER-STATES

Denmark

SECTION I

NACE L/75 - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY

1. 'Market' component

- 1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 3 %
- 1.2 What method/indicator is used to deflate the 'market' component? Is there an adjustment for quality?
Price indices used imply adjustment for quality

2. 'Non-market' component

- 2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:
- A) Input method X
 - B) Output method _____
 - C) Input and Output methods _____
- In the following proportions: Input _____%; Output _____%
- Does this selection take into account the type of service (individual/collective)? Yes _____
 No _____

If 2.1-A or 2.1-C, please answer the following questions:

- 2.2 Are the several items of the 'non-market' component (compensations of employees, fixed capital consumption...) decomposed between volume and price separately?
- A) Yes X
 - B) No _____, it is only used the following volume/price index _____

2.3 For compensation of employees:

What is the main type of indicator used to decompose between volume and price (only one answer, please)?

- A1) Employment (number of individuals), without productivity adjustment _____
- A2) Employment (full time equivalent), without productivity adjustment _____
- A3) Employment (number of individuals), with productivity adjustment _____ Which? _____
- A4) Employment (full time equivalent), with productivity adjustment _____ Which? _____
- A5) Disaggregated average wages by careers ('Average wage method') X
- B1) Aggregated change in wages _____
- B2) Disaggregated change in wages by careers ('Wage rate method') _____
- C) Other _____ Please, specify _____

According to the indicator used, where are the following elements included?

- A) Wage increases due to seniority: Volume X Price _____
- B) Wage increases due to promotions: Volume X Price _____
- C) Bonuses and other allowances: Volume _____ Price X
- D) Differences in the update of the wage scale by careers: Volume _____ Price X
- C) Changes in the relative composition of employees by careers: Volume X

Price _____

2.4 For fixed capital consumption:

What is the method used to decompose between volume and price?

Decomposition by the use of price indices for the similar products as in investment

If 2.1-B or 2.1-C, please answer the following question:

2.5 Very briefly, which outputs and respective quantity and quality indicators are used?

SECTION II

NACE M/80 – EDUCATION

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 3 %

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes X No ____

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of education services?

Yes X No ____

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components ____ Which? ____

Yes, and different ones X Which? Implicitly by the use of

price indices

No ____

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method X

B) Output method ____

C) Input and Output methods ____

In the following proportions: Input ____%; Output ____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

The four components (compensation of employees, fixed capital consumption, intermediate consumption and other taxes less subsidies on products) are decomposed separately

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different education services different indicators? Yes ____ Which? ____

No ____

2.4 Which are the main outputs used? Teaching hours ____; Number of pupils ____; Other ____

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components ____ Which? ____

Yes, and different ones ____ Which? ____

No ____

SECTION III

NACE N/85 – HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 12 %

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes X No ____

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of health services? Yes X
No____

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components____ Which? _____
Yes, and different ones X Which? Implicitly by the use of
price indices
No____

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method X

B) Output method _____

C) Input and Output methods _____

In the following proportions: Input____%; Output____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

The four components (compensation of employees, fixed capital consumption, intermediate consumption and other taxes less subsidies on products) are decomposed separately.

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different health services different indicators? Yes ____ Which? _____
No____

2.4 Which are the main outputs used?

Diagnosis Related Groups____ How? _____

International Classification of Diseases____ How? _____

Number of consultations and other treatments____ How? _____

Number of persons receiving care____ How? _____

Other____, Please describe: _____

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components____ Which? _____
Yes, and different ones____ Which? _____
No____

United Kingdom

SECTION I

NACE L/75 - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 0%

1.2 What method/indicator is used to deflate the 'market' component? Is there an adjustment for quality?

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method _____

B) Output method _____

C) Input and Output methods X

In the following proportions: Input____%; Output____%

Does this selection take into account the type of service (individual/collective)? Yes X

No____

All collective services use input methods except the collective component of fire services; some individual services also use input services.

If 2.1-A or 2.1-C, please answer the following questions:

2.2 Are the several items of the 'non-market' component (compensations of employees, fixed capital consumption...) decomposed between volume and price separately?

A) Yes X

B) No _____, it is only used the following volume/price index _____

2.3 For compensation of employees:

What is the main type of indicator used to decompose between volume and price (only one answer, please)?

A1) Employment (number of individuals), without productivity adjustment _____

A2) Employment (full time equivalent), without productivity adjustment X

A3) Employment (number of individuals), with productivity adjustment _____ Which? _____

A4) Employment (full time equivalent), with productivity adjustment _____ Which? _____

A5) Disaggregated average wages by careers ('Average wage method') _____

B1) Aggregated change in wages _____

B2) Disaggregated change in wages by careers ('Wage rate method') _____

C) Other _____ Please, specify _____

According to the indicator used, where are the following elements included?

None of these are included.

A) Wage increases due to seniority: Volume _____ Price _____

B) Wage increases due to promotions: Volume _____ Price _____

C) Bonuses and other allowances: Volume _____ Price _____

D) Differences in the update of the wage scale by careers: Volume _____ Price _____

C) Changes in the relative composition of employees by careers: Volume _____ Price _____

2.4 For fixed capital consumption:

What is the method used to decompose between volume and price?

Deflated using producer price indices.

If 2.1-B or 2.1-C, please answer the following question:

2.5 Very briefly, which outputs and respective quantity and quality indicators are used?

Compulsory social security. For each benefit: numbers of new claims, stock of claimants weighted by unit cost of work done.

Fire services. The indicators are: numbers of fires attended (classified by type), attendance at road accidents, fire prevention (hours spent). No quality indicators are used.

SECTION II

NACE M/80 – EDUCATION

1. 'Market' component

- 1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 28%
- 1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:
 Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes X No____
 Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of education services?
 Yes X No____

Yes but just over half of the market component is based on input/volume indicators.

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components____ Which? _____
 Yes, and different ones X Which? _____ Just under half
 of marketed education is deflated using the retail price indices
 and corporate services price indices for adult education. They
 will include some quality adjustment
 No____

2. 'Non-market' component

- 2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:
 A) Input method _____
 B) Output method X____
 C) Input and Output methods _____
 In the following proportions: Input____%; Output____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

- 2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.
-

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

- 2.3 Have different education services different indicators? Yes X Which? The main components are: nursery; primary; secondary; and special schools.
 No____

- 2.4 Which are the main outputs used? Teaching hours____; Number of pupils X____; Other____

- 2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components____ Which? _____
 Yes, and different ones X Which? Same adjustment applied to primary, secondary and special schools.
 No____

SECTION III

NACE N/85 – HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

1. 'Market' component

- 1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 34%
- 1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:
 Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes X No____
 Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of health services? Yes____
 No X____

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components X Which? A productivity adjustment calculated across the whole service sector is applied.

Yes, and different ones____ Which? _____
 No____

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

- A) Input method _____
- B) Output method X
- C) Input and Output methods _____

In the following proportions: Input _____%; Output _____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different health services different indicators? Yes X Which? Over 2000 different categories of health services are measured.

No _____

2.4 Which are the main outputs used?

Diagnosis Related Groups X How? Hospital inpatient and outpatient treatments (classified using a system based on Diagnosis Related Groups).

International Classification of Diseases _____ How? _____

Number of consultations and other treatments X How? Counts, weighted by unit cost of each treatment type.

Number of persons receiving care _____ How? _____

Other _____, Please describe: _____

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components _____ Which? _____

Yes, and different ones _____ Which? _____

No X

Poland

SECTION I

NACE L/75 - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 7,5% (2004)

1.2 What method/indicator is used to deflate the 'market' component? Is there an adjustment for quality?

CPI with no adjustment for quality

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

- A) Input method X
- B) Output method _____
- C) Input and Output methods _____

In the following proportions: Input _____%; Output _____%

Does this selection take into account the type of service (individual/collective)? Yes _____ No _____

If 2.1-A or 2.1-C, please answer the following questions:

2.2 Are the several items of the 'non-market' component (compensations of employees, fixed capital consumption...) decomposed between volume and price separately?

A) Yes x

B) No _____, it is only used the following volume/price index _____

2.3 For compensation of employees:

What is the main type of indicator used to decompose between volume and price (only one answer, please)?

A1) Employment (number of individuals), without productivity adjustment _____

A2) Employment (full time equivalent), without productivity adjustment x

A3) Employment (number of individuals), with productivity adjustment _____ Which? _____

A4) Employment (full time equivalent), with productivity adjustment _____ Which? _____

A5) Disaggregated average wages by careers ('Average wage method') _____

B1) Aggregated change in wages _____

B2) Disaggregated change in wages by careers ('Wage rate method') _____

C) Other _____ Please, specify _____

According to the indicator used, where are the following elements included?

A) Wage increases due to seniority: Volume _____ Price _____

B) Wage increases due to promotions: Volume _____ Price _____

C) Bonuses and other allowances: Volume _____ Price _____

D) Differences in the update of the wage scale by careers: Volume _____ Price _____

C) Changes in the relative composition of employees by careers: Volume _____ Price _____

2.4 For fixed capital consumption:

What is the method used to decompose between volume and price?

There is calculated average value of fixed assets every year at current and constant prices (balance method) in types of assets breakdown using real consumption of fixed capital rates (=not taxed).

If 2.1-B or 2.1-C, please answer the following question:

2.5 Very briefly, which outputs and respective quantity and quality indicators are used?

SECTION II

NACE M/80 – EDUCATION

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 10,5% (2004)

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component: *CPI*

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes _____ No x

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of education services?

Yes _____ No x

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components _____ Which? _____

Yes, and different ones _____ Which? _____

No x

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

- A) Input method x
 B) Output method
 C) Input and Output methods
 In the following proportions: Input %; Output %

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

Intermediate consumption is calculated using PPI or CPI.

Compensation of employees is estimated using employment (full time equivalent) index.

Consumption of fixed capital - there is calculated average value of fixed assets every year at current and constant prices in types of assets breakdown using real value of consumption of fixed capital rates (=not taxed).

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different education services different indicators? Yes Which?
 No

2.4 Which are the main outputs used? Teaching hours ; Number of pupils ; Other

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components Which?
 Yes, and different ones Which?
 No

SECTION III

NACE N/85 – HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? 10,1 % (2004)

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component: CPI

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes No x

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of health services? Yes

No x

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components Which?

Yes, and different ones Which?

No x

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method x

B) Output method

C) Input and Output methods

In the following proportions: Input %; Output %

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

Intermediate consumption is calculated using PPI or CPI.

Compensation of employees is estimated using employment (full time equivalent) index.

Consumption of fixed capital - there is calculated average value of fixed assets every year at current and constant prices in types of assets breakdown using real value of consumption of fixed capital rates (=not taxed).

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different health services different indicators? Yes Which?

No____

2.4 Which are the main outputs used?

Diagnosis Related Groups____ How?_____
International Classification of Diseases____ How?_____
Number of consultations and other treatments____ How?_____
Number of persons receiving care____ How?_____
Other____, Please describe: _____

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components____ Which?_____
Yes, and different ones____ Which?_____
No____

Slovakia

SECTION I

NACE L/75 - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY

1. 'Market' component

- 1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? ____%
- 1.2 What method/indicator is used to deflate the 'market' component? Is there an adjustment for quality?
No distinction to market and non-market component is made.

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method __x____

B) Output method _____

C) Input and Output methods _____

In the following proportions: Input____%; Output____%

Does this selection take into account the type of service (individual/collective)? Yes____ No____

If 2.1-A or 2.1-C, please answer the following questions:

2.2 Are the several items of the 'non-market' component (compensations of employees, fixed capital consumption...) decomposed between volume and price separately?

A) Yes _____

B) No __x____, it is only used the following volume/price index__*wage index*__

2.3 For compensation of employees:

What is the main type of indicator used to decompose between volume and price (only one answer, please)?

A1) Employment (number of individuals), without productivity adjustment _____

A2) Employment (full time equivalent), without productivity adjustment _____

A3) Employment (number of individuals), with productivity adjustment _____ Which?____

A4) Employment (full time equivalent), with productivity adjustment _____ Which?____

A5) Disaggregated average wages by careers ('Average wage method') _____

B1) Aggregated change in wages _____

B2) Disaggregated change in wages by careers ('Wage rate method') _____

C) Other _____ Please, specify _____

According to the indicator used, where are the following elements included?

- A) Wage increases due to seniority: Volume_____ Price_____
- B) Wage increases due to promotions: Volume_____ Price_____
- C) Bonuses and other allowances: Volume_____ Price_____
- D) Differences in the update of the wage scale by careers: Volume_____ Price_____
- C) Changes in the relative composition of employees by careers: Volume_____ Price_____

2.4 For fixed capital consumption:

What is the method used to decompose between volume and price?

If 2.1-B or 2.1-C, please answer the following question:

2.5 Very briefly, which outputs and respective quantity and quality indicators are used?

SECTION II NACE M/80 – EDUCATION

1. 'Market' component

- 1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? *cca 2-5* %
- 1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:
 - Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes____ No *x*____
 - Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of education services?
Yes____ No____
 - Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components____ Which? _____
Yes, and different ones____ Which? _____
No____

2. 'Non-market' component

- 2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:
 - A) Input method *x*____
 - B) Output method *x*____ (*only experimental calculation not implemented yet*)
 - C) Input and Output methods _____
In the following proportions: Input____%; Output____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

- 2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.
Output is the sum of costs and is deflated by the wage index

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

- 2.3 Have different education services different indicators? Yes ____ Which? _____
No *x*____

2.4 Which are the main outputs used? Teaching hours____; Number of pupils____; Other *pupil hours*

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components____ Which? *repeating students*

Yes, and different ones____ Which? _____
No_____

SECTION III

NACE N/85 – HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? ____%

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes____ No____

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of health services? Yes____
No____

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components____ Which? _____
Yes, and different ones____ Which? _____
No____

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method ____*x*____

B) Output method ____*x*____ (*only experimental calculation not implemented yet*)

C) Input and Output methods_____

In the following proportions: Input____%; Output____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

Output is the sum of costs and is deflated by the wage index

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different health services different indicators? Yes ____*x*____ Which? ____*price and volume*____
No_____

2.4 Which are the main outputs used?

Diagnosis Related Groups____ How? _____

International Classification of Diseases____ How? _____

Number of consultations and other treatments ____*x*____ How? *volume extrapolation of output of dental services*

Number of persons receiving care____ How? _____

Other____, Please describe: ____*number of points per one occupant day by outpatient and inpatient health-care; change in the number of points is considered as the change in price*

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components____ Which? _____
Yes, and different ones____ Which? _____
No____*x*____

Malta

SECTION I

NACE L/75 - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY

1. 'Market' component

- 1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? zero
- 1.2 What method/indicator is used to deflate the 'market' component? Is there an adjustment for quality?
-

2. 'Non-market' component

- 2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:
- A) Input method
 - B) Output method
 - C) Input and Output methods
In the following proportions: Input %; Output %
Does this selection take into account the type of service (individual/collective)? Yes
No

If 2.1-A or 2.1-C, please answer the following questions:

- 2.2 Are the several items of the 'non-market' component (compensations of employees, fixed capital consumption...) decomposed between volume and price separately?
- A) Yes
 - B) No , it is only used the following volume/price index

- 2.3 For compensation of employees:

What is the main type of indicator used to decompose between volume and price (only one answer, please)?

- A1) Employment (number of individuals), without productivity adjustment
- A2) Employment (full time equivalent), without productivity adjustment
- A3) Employment (number of individuals), with productivity adjustment Which?
- A4) Employment (full time equivalent), with productivity adjustment Which?
- A5) Disaggregated average wages by careers ('Average wage method')
- B1) Aggregated change in wages
- B2) Disaggregated change in wages by careers ('Wage rate method')
- C) Other Please, specify

According to the indicator used, where are the following elements included?

- A) Wage increases due to seniority: Volume Price
- B) Wage increases due to promotions: Volume Price
- C) Bonuses and other allowances: Volume Price
- D) Differences in the update of the wage scale by careers: Volume Price
- C) Changes in the relative composition of employees by careers: Volume Price

2.4 For fixed capital consumption:

What is the method used to decompose between volume and price?

If 2.1-B or 2.1-C, please answer the following question:

2.5 Very briefly, which outputs and respective quantity and quality indicators are used?

SECTION II

NACE M/80 – EDUCATION

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? For 2005, the weight of the 'market output' component is approximately 30%.

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:

Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component? Yes___ No x

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of education services? Yes___ No___

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components___ Which? _____

Yes, and different ones x Which? class size and promoted number of pupils classified by year of study, age and sex in the case of pre-school, primary and lower secondary; it is not possible to provide class size in the case of upper secondary students, since different combinations of subject options are selected by a varying numbers of students at this level of studies.

However, details of student progression are to be made available for the academic year 2005/2006 in due course

No indication of class size or student performance is available in the case of other education. No___

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method x

B) Output method _____

C) Input and Output methods _____

In the following proportions: Input____%; Output____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

Output is taken to be the aggregate of costs , deflated by the appropriate wage index

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different education services different indicators? Yes ____ Which?
No x (number of pupils stratified by
ISCED level)

2.4 Which are the main outputs used? Teaching hours [x] the number of hours of teaching received
by students still in the process of being compiled by the education statistics section – this
information is supposed to be available sometime in the near future;
Number of pupils x by ISCED level at the moment taken as the best proxy; ;
Other ____

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components ____ Which? ____
Yes, and different ones x
Which? class size and promoted number of pupils classified
by year of study, age and sex in the case of pre-school,
primary and lower secondary.
It is not possible to provide class size in the case of upper
secondary students, since different combinations of subject
options are selected by a varying numbers of students at this
level of studies; however, details of student progression are to
be made available for the academic year 2005/2006 in due
course
Class size is also not provided in the case of higher education
– however the number of graduates in each area of study is
readily available.
No indication of class size or student performance is available
in the case of other education. No ____

Please note: We are in a transitional phase to switch from input methods as described above to an
output indicator method.

SECTION III

NACE N/85 – HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

1. 'Market' component

1.1 What is the weight of the 'market' component? __

1.2 Methods/indicators used to deflate the 'market' component:
Are they different from the ones used for the 'non-market' component?
Yes ____
No ____

1.2.1 HCPI

Are different Product/Consumer Price Indexes used for each type of health services? Yes_
_No____
Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components ____
Which? ____
Yes, and different ones ____
Which?
No ____

1.2.2 Output Methods

Which are the main outputs used?

Diagnosis Related Groups____ How?_____

International Classification of Diseases____ How?_____

Number of consultations and other treatments____ How?_____

Number of persons receiving care____ How? _____

Other____, Please describe: _____

Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components____ Which? _____

Yes, and different ones____ Which? _____

No____

2. 'Non-market' component

2.1 For the 'non-market' component the GVA at constant prices is calculated using an:

A) Input method _____

B) Output method _____

C) Input and Output methods_____

In the following proportions: Input____%; Output____%

If A or C, please answer the following question:

2.2 Very briefly, please describe the input method.

If B or C, please answer the following questions:

2.3 Have different health services different indicators? Yes ____ Which? _____

No____

2.4 Which are the main outputs used?

Diagnosis Related Groups____ How?_____

International Classification of Diseases____ How?_____

Number of consultations and other treatments____ How? _____

Number of persons receiving care____ How? _____

Other____, Please describe: _____

2.5 Is there an adjustment for quality? Yes, but the same for all components____ Which? _____

Yes, and different ones____ Which? _____

No____