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A World Free of Poverty



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ON REDUCING THE NUMBER OF BASIC HEADINGS AND PRODUCTS PRICED

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ON REDUCING THE NUMBER OF BASIC HEADINGS AND PRODUCTS PRICED

(A paper by the OECD Secretariat)

Introduction

1. This paper should be read in conjunction with the Eurostat paper *Optimisation of Number of Basic Headings and of Items*. It attempts to clarify a number of issues raised in the Eurostat paper and, more specifically, considers the possible effects of reducing the number of basic headings and items priced on *Survey 2001-I: Food, Beverages and Tobacco*. The Working Group addressed in the paper is the *Eurostat Working Group on Purchasing Power Parities* (Luxembourg, May 2000)¹ for which both papers were originally written.²

2. The Eurostat paper describes four simulations undertaken to test the sensitivity of survey results when:

- price and expenditure data collected under CHGS-PPP³ are reclassified according to COICOP-PPP⁴;
- expenditure data are used as weights at the class level (COICOP 3) instead of at the basic heading level (COICOP 4);
- the number of items priced are reduced by 30 per cent, 50 per cent and 70 per cent at the basic heading level (COICOP 4);
- the number of items priced are reduced by 30 per cent, 50 per cent and 70 per cent at the class level (COICOP 3).

3. All the surveys considered cover consumer goods and services and the Eurostat paper makes no inferences with regard to the surveys of capital goods. The simulations cover the nineteen European countries that were working with Eurostat from the start of the 1999 round. Only one of these countries - Poland - is a transition economy, yet ten of the thirteen EU Candidate Countries⁵ are transition economies.

4. The simulations are a response to the often repeated criticism that the expenditure classification is too detailed and product lists are too long. Experience shows that many countries find it difficult to provide expenditure data at the five-digit level of CHGS-PPP. Because of this, countries co-ordinated by the OECD are currently only required to provide weights - and CPI sub indices - at the four-digit level. However, their selection of products takes place - or is supposed to take place - at the five-digit level to ensure a spread of products comparable to that of EU Member States. This suggests that, when the change to COICOP-PPP is effected, basic headings at different levels of aggregation could be identified for reporting prices, CPI sub-indices and expenditures.

5. Products lists are long and seem longer ex post when the number of splittings⁶ are taken into account. But whether they are too long is debatable given the preference for brand and model specifications, the need for each country to price at least one representative product per basic heading and the growth in the number of participating

¹ Consisting of Eurostat, the OECD, the 15 EU Member States, the 13 EU Candidate Countries (see footnote 5 below), Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.

² Both papers were subsequently presented at the *ECE-Eurostat-OECD Joint Consultation on the European Comparison Programme* (Geneva, October 2000).

³ The *Classification of Household Goods and Services* of SNA68 and ESA79 as defined for the OECD-Eurostat PPP Programme. It consists of 8 divisions, 32 groups, 75 classes, 166 four-digit basic headings and 220 five-digit basic headings.

⁴ The *Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose* of SNA93 and ESA95 as defined for the OECD-Eurostat PPP Programme. It comprises 12 divisions, 47 groups, 117 classes and 199 basic headings.

⁵ Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Turkey.

⁶ A splitting is when a product specification is subdivided to take account of what was actually priced for the specification with a view to improve the match of products between countries pricing the specification.

countries (from nine in 1975⁷ to 31 in 1999⁸). Product lists have grown not to increase product coverage at the basic heading level as suggested in the Eurostat Paper, but to ensure country coverage at the basic heading level. Undoubtedly, when all countries worked as one group, the length of the product list was counter-productive vis-à-vis pre-survey work, but this has been rectified to a large extent by the breaking down of participating countries into three groups⁹. As a result, group product lists are more balanced, smaller and more manageable. Nonetheless, it is interesting to note that though the individual group lists are smaller, the combined list contains a similar number of products as before.

6. With the convergence that is taking place in European markets, and the need to use generic specifications to provide overlap between the three groups, it is timely to reconsider the feasibility of reducing the number of products priced without a serious loss of reliability. It is particular pertinent to see whether it is feasible to reduce both the number of basic headings and the number of products given that sampling theory postulates that increases in the heterogeneity of strata have to be offset by increases in the number of observations if the same level of reliability is to be obtained. If it is feasible, then, as the Eurostat paper points out, the pricing of fewer products will enable price collectors to visit more outlets - an important consideration when pricing generic specifications. In other words, it is not the intention to collect less prices, but to price less products.

The transition from CHGS-PPP to COICOP-PPP

7. Table 1 in the Eurostat paper gives for seven surveys the percentage differences between the PPPs calculated using price and expenditure data classified by CHGS-PPP basic headings and the PPPs calculated using the same price and expenditure data after they have been reclassified by COICOP-PPP basic headings. The percentage differences are shown by survey by country. A weighted average of the percentage differences for each country is also provided.

8. When considering the percentage differences in Table 1 (and in the other tables in the Eurostat paper), it should be remembered that by themselves they have limited meaning. They are interrelated and have to be taken together. Thus, for example, the percentage difference for durables is 0.6% for Germany, -1.3% for France and -2.1% for Italy, but the actual differences are -1.9% between Germany and France, -2.7% between Germany and Italy and 0.8% between France and Italy. It is also important to remember that the volume indices between countries will reflect similar differences (though the sign will be reversed).

Table A: **Distribution of percentage differences**

Survey	COICOP 4/CHGS Percentage difference				Total
	0.9	1-2.9	3-4.9	5+	
Durables	10	7	1	1	19
Clothing	5	13	1		19
Transport	17	2			19
Services	3	9	4	3	19
Other goods	18	1			19
Food	4	11	3	1	19
Furniture	4	4	5	6	19
Overall	13	6			19

9. Table A above shows how the percentage differences in Table 1 are distributed by survey. From the distributions it can be seen that, with the exception of *Transport* and *Other goods* - surveys for which the

⁷ Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and United Kingdom.

⁸ 15 EU Member States, 13 EU Candidate Countries, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.

⁹ For the collection of prices of consumer goods and services, the 31 countries working with Eurostat are divided into three groups under a group leader. The group leaders are Finland, Austria and Italy and the groups are: *Northern Europe* - Finland, Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden and United Kingdom; *Central Europe* - Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Switzerland; and *Southern Europe* - Italy, Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Greece, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Spain and Turkey. These three groups plus the twelve countries working with the OECD - Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Australia, Canada, Japan, Israel, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand and United States - make up the *OECD-Eurostat PPP Programme*.

correspondence between CHGS-PPP and COICOP-PPP is more clear cut than it is for others, PPPs at the overall level are relatively more robust than PPPs at the survey level. The percentage differences are not indicators of quality loss. Nonetheless, during the transition period, which in effect is a protracted break in series when prices collected according to COICOP-PPP are phased in over three years and countries are not moving in unison from SNA68/ESA79 to SNA93/ESA95, it will be less misleading to users if the results of annual comparisons are published for a smaller number of analytical categories.

10. The Eurostat paper argues that because the overall percentage differences in Table 1 - in particular the 2.6% for Sweden - are “implicitly accepted when replacing CHGS by COICOP” they provide “an implicitly accepted threshold for the other simulations”. This argument is flawed. PPPs for household expenditure can be calculated using either CHGS-PPP or COICOP-PPP. The two sets of PPPs will probably be different but neither set is necessarily correct. The percentage differences are nothing more than percentage differences. However, in situations such as moving from COICOP 4 to COICOP 3 or reducing the number of products priced, when statistical theory presupposes a reduction in reliability as the probable outcome, it is possible to infer - unless shown otherwise - the degree of deterioration in quality from the percentage differences.

Moving from COICOP 4 to COICOP 3

11. The percentage differences between PPPs calculated and aggregated using COICOP basic headings (COICOP 4) and PPPs calculated and aggregated using COICOP classes (COICOP 3) are given in Table 2 in the Eurostat paper. It covers the same seven surveys as Table 1.

12. Generally the percentage differences are small when moving from COICOP 4 to COICOP 3. This is not surprising given the structure of COICOP-PPP. Table C below shows the number of COICOP classes and basic headings by survey, it also shows the number of basic headings that are also classes. In other words, when moving from COICOP 4 to COICOP 3, the PPPs and weights for these basic headings stay the same.

Table C: COICOP classes and basic headings by survey

Survey	Number of basic headings	Number of classes	Number of basic heading already classes
Durables	19	13	10
Clothing	12	7	5
Transport	8	4	3
Services	45	40	36
Other goods	27	20	14
Food	52	18	6
Furniture	11	5	2

13. Table C shows all surveys, except *Other goods* and *Food*, having only a small number of basic headings merged when moving from COICOP 4 to COICOP 3. In effect what the Working Group is being asked is to reconsider the decisions it made when it agreed COICOP-PPP at its meeting of July 1998. Does, for example, the Working Group still think it is necessary when calculating PPPs to have separate expenditure weights for different types of major household appliances, for men’s, women’s and children’s clothing and footwear, for cars by engine size, for local and long-distance rail and road passenger transport and for kitchen, bedroom and dining and living room furniture? Or, does it now think that global weights for major household appliances, clothing, footwear, rail transport, road transport and furniture are sufficient? If global weights are acceptable, OECD experience suggests that the selection of products for pricing still needs to be made at a level lower than the class level.

14. The Eurostat paper asks the Working Group to agree that *Survey of 2001-I: Food, Beverages and Tobacco* may be conducted according to COICOP 3. Table D overleaf has been prepared to clarify what the Working Group is being asked to agree. It lists all the basic headings that will be merged and the classes in which they will be incorporated if COICOP 3 is applied automatically. The Working Party is invited to look at Table D prior to making a decision to see whether it is desirable to retain the identity of any of the basic headings listed. The OECD

contention is not that these basic headings must be retained - no doubt the classification could be simplified further - but that their reduction should be done on a case-to-case basis.

Table D: **Food, beverages and tobacco survey: Classes with more than one basic heading**

Classes	Basic headings	
	Number	Titles
Bread and cereals	6	Rice; Flour and cereals; Bread; Other bakery products; Pasta products; Other cereal products.
Meat	7	Beef; Veal; Pork; Lamb, mutton and goat; Poultry; Other meat and edible offal; Delicatessen and other meat preparations.
Fish and seafood	3	Fresh or chilled fish and seafood; Frozen fish and seafood; Preserved or processed fish and seafood.
Milk, cheese and eggs	5	Fresh milk; Preserved milk; Other milk products; Cheese; Eggs and egg-based products.
Oils and fats	3	Butter; Margarine; Other edible oils and fats.
Fruit	3	Fresh or chilled fruit; Dried fruit and nuts; Frozen fruits, preserved fruit and fruit based products.
Vegetables	5	Fresh or chilled vegetables other than potatoes; Fresh or chilled potatoes; Frozen vegetables; Dried vegetables; Preserved or processed vegetables and vegetable-based products.
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	4	Sugar; Jams marmalades and honey; Confectionery, chocolate and other cocoa preparations; Edible ice, ice cream and sorbet.
Coffee, tea and cocoa	3	Coffee; Tea and other infusions; Cocoa excluding cocoa preparations.
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	3	Mineral waters; Soft drinks and concentrates; Fruit and vegetable juices.
Wine	2	Wine, cider and perry; Fortified and sparkling wine.
Tobacco	2	Cigarettes; Other tobacco products.

15. Table E below shows how the percentage differences in Table 2 are distributed by survey. From the distributions, it can be seen that PPPs calculated using COICOP 3 weights do not have the same reliability as those calculated using COICOP 4 weights. It can also be seen that, with the possible exception of *Durables*, *Clothing* and *Services*, PPPs at the survey level are less robust than those at the overall level. If the Working Group agrees to the

proposal to use COICOP classes as basic headings, it would perhaps be prudent if it added a corollary to the effect that results of comparisons based on COICOP 3 should be published for a reduced set of analytical categories.

Table E: **Distribution of percentage differences**

Survey	COICOP 3/COICOP 4 Percentage difference				Total
	0.9	1-2.9	3-4.9	5+	
Durables	16	3			19
Clothing	13	6			19
Transport	10	7	2		19
Services	13	6			19
Other goods	7	7	3	2	19
Food	9	5	4	1	19
Furniture	8	9	2		19
Overall	14	4	1		19

Reduction in products priced

15. The Eurostat paper gives the results of these simulations in Table 14 (COICOP 4) and Table 15 (COICOP 3). Only three of the seven surveys used in the previous simulations are retained, but a second survey covering furniture has been added. This survey, *Furniture 1999*, is the only one where products have been classified by COICOP-PPP prior to price collection; price collections for the other surveys were all based on CHGS-PPP and the products subsequently reclassified. Three levels of reduction 30%, 50% and 70% are considered. There are two variants of the 70% reduction - 70%-I and 70%-II. The second variant - the “smart” approach - assigns points to products depending on the number of countries pricing them and the number of countries considering them to be representative.

Table F: **Distribution of percentage differences**

Survey	Reduction in products priced	COICOP 4 Percentage difference					COICOP 3 Percentage difference				
		0.9	1-2.9	3-4.9	5+	Total	0.9	1-2.9	3-4.9	5+	Total
Other goods 1997	30%	17	2			19	19				19
	50%	4	13	1	1	19	6	8	4	1	19
	70%-I	7	6	3	3	19	3	11	3	2	19
	70%-II	4	7	5	3	19	5	6	5	3	19
Furniture 1997	30%	12	6	1		19	12	7			19
	50%	11	4	1	3	19	8	6	4	1	19
	70%-I		4	6	9	19		6	4	9	19
	70%-II	5	10	4		19	7	10	1	1	19
Furniture 1999	30%	4	14	1		19	14	5			19
	50%	6	7	5	1	19	6	7	6		19
	70%-I	2	7	3	7	19	4	5	1	9	19
	70%-II	7	8	4		19	13	6			19
Clothing 1997	30%	11	8			19	12	7			19
	50%	7	11	1		19	8	10	1		19
	70%-I	3	8	4	4	19	5	6	6	2	19
	70%-II	7	8	1	3	19	8	8	1	2	19

16. Table 14 and Table 15 show the percentage differences between PPPs calculated using all products priced and COICOP 4 weights and PPPs calculated after each reduction in products using respectively COICOP 4 weights and COICOP 3 weights. The percentage differences in Table 15, therefore, show the “net” differences, that is the differences arising from both a reduction in the number of products priced and a reduction in the number of basic headings.

17. Table F on the previous page shows how the percentage differences in Tables 14 and 15 are distributed by survey at each level of reduction. It is clear from these distributions that an ex post reduction of 30% in the number of products priced does not reduce the reliability of the PPPs noticeably. It is also clear that there is a drift in reliability. It gets progressively worse as the reductions go from 30% to 50% to 70%-II (smart) to 70%-I (non-smart). This is so at both COICOP levels.

18. Probably the most favourable results are obtained with *Other goods* at COICOP 3. This can be explained by the distribution of weights and products among the survey's basic headings and by the reduction methodology employed. Table G below, which is based on Table 4 of the Eurostat paper, shows the weight, the number of products priced and the percentage of items retained at each level of reduction for the 18 basic heading covered by the survey. It is clear from the table that the reduction in products has to be done at the overall level and not uniformly across basic headings - if it were not done this way it would soon prove impossible to calculate PPPs for some basic headings. Nonetheless, as a result, and this is probably specific to this survey, the basic headings with large weights also have small numbers of products and, therefore, are relatively untouched by the reductions.

Table G: **Basic headings for Other goods by expenditure weight, total number of items priced and per cent of items retained at each level of reduction**

COICOP 4 (Basic heading level)			Items 100%	Per cent of items retained at each level of reduction		
Code	Name	Weight		30%	50%	70%
05.6.1.1	Household cleaning supplies	4.49	74	57	39	18
05.6.1.2	Other non-durable household articles	2.72	42	71	43	21
05.6.2.2	Laundry and dry-cleaning	1.54	5	100	100	80
09.5.4.0	Stationery and drawing materials	1.61	22	82	59	32
11.1.1.1	Restaurant services	19.38	6	100	83	50
11.1.1.2	Pubs, Bars, cafes, tea rooms and the like	15.49	8	100	63	50
11.1.1.3	Other catering services	5.13	3	100	100	100
11.1.2.0	Canteens	3.71	3	100	100	100
11.2.0.1	Hotels, boarding houses and the like	9.14	7	100	100	57
11.2.0.2	Other accommodation services	2.25	4	100	100	100
12.1.1.1	Services of hairdressers etc. for men	1.58	3	100	100	100
12.1.1.2	Services of hairdressers etc. for women	3.96	3	100	100	100
12.1.2.0	Electric appliances for personal care	0.35	22	82	55	27
12.1.3.0	Other appliances etc. for personal care	7.70	83	52	36	17
12.3.1.0	Jewellery, clocks and watches	5.11	12	100	75	50
12.3.2.1	Travel goods etc.	2.08	5	100	100	80
12.3.2.2	Other personal effects n.e.c.	1.04	33	67	39	24
12.7.0.0	Other services	12.75	8	100	63	63
	Total	100.00	343	70	50	30

19 The situation is the similar at the class level as Table H overleaf shows. One conclusion to be drawn from Table G and Table H is that, while it makes sense to reduce the number products priced for a basic heading with a small weight, it also makes sense to increase the number of products priced for a basic heading with a large weight, especially if it is not very homogeneous and cannot be broken down further. In other words, a case-by-case approach is required.

Table H: **Classes for Other goods by expenditure weight, total number of items priced and per cent of items retained at each level of reduction**

COICOP 3 (Class level)			Items 100%	Per cent of items retained at each level of reduction		
Code	Name	Weight		30%	50%	70%
05.6.1	Non-durable house goods	7.21	116	62	41	19
05.6.2	Domestic and household services	1.54	5	100	100	80
09.5.4	Stationery and drawing materials	1.61	22	82	59	32
11.1.1	Restaurants, cafes and the like	40.00	17	100	76	59
11.1.2	Canteens	3.71	3	100	100	100
11.2.0	Accommodation services	11.39	11	100	100	73
12.1.1	Services of hairdressers etc.	5.54	6	100	100	100
12.1.2	Electric appliances for personal care	0.35	22	82	55	27
12.1.3	Other appliances etc. for personal care	7.70	83	52	36	17
12.3.1	Jewellery, clocks and watches	5.11	12	100	75	50
12.3.2	Other personal effects	3.12	38	71	47	32
12.7.0	Other services	12.75	8	100	63	63
		100.00	343	70	50	30

Food, beverages and tobacco

20. To assist the Working group to come to a decision vis-à-vis the reduction of basic headings and the number of products for *Survey 2001-I: Food, Beverages and Tobacco*, the OECD has made a number of experimental calculations using the price and expenditure data for food, beverages and tobacco that were provided for the 1996 comparison by the same 19 countries covered in the Eurostat simulations. The survey is also of interest in its own right. Not only does it cover a large number of products and basic headings, it is a survey where consumption patterns vary considerably between countries.

21. The products and expenditures were classified according to CHGS-PPP basic headings and they were left as such as it was not considered necessary for the purpose of the exercise to reclassify them according to COICOP-PPP. Originally the product list consisted of 912 items. It was successively reduced by:

- 20% by removing all products priced by less than four countries;
- 40% by removing all products priced by less than eight countries;
- 60% by removing all products prices by less than 13 countries;
- 75% by removing all products priced by less than 16 countries.

22. The effect on individual basic headings varied (see Annex Table 1). For some the impact of the reductions was significant, but for others, even with the 75% reduction, it was noticeably less so. With each reduction it became successively more difficult to calculate PPPs for all basic headings and beyond the 75% reduction it became impossible. Even with the 60% reduction, there were many pairs of countries for which a Fisher PPP could not be calculated. Product lists are designed to be equi-representative. The removal of products priced by only a few countries can negate this making it impossible to calculate PPPs for the countries concerned.

23. The 1996 results for food, beverages and tobacco were published using 13 analytical categories. The percentage differences between the original PPPs for these analytical categories (that is the PPPs calculated using all price data) and the PPPs obtained after each reduction in the number of products priced are shown in Annex Table 2. From this table it can be seen that a 20% or even a 40% ex post reduction has little or no effect on the PPPs, but that ex post reductions of 60% or more do, though more limited at the overall survey level.

24. The 53 basic headings for food, beverages and tobacco aggregate to 14 classes. A second set of calculations was made using these classes as basic headings. The results of these calculations are presented in Annex Tables 3, 4 and 5:

- Annex Table 3 shows the percentage differences between the original PPPs for the analytical categories and the PPPs obtained when class expenditures are used as weights and there is no reduction in the number of products priced.
- Annex Table 4 shows the percentage differences between the PPPs for the analytical categories obtained using the class expenditures as weights and the PPPs obtained after each reduction. These percentage differences show just the effects of the reductions.
- Annex Table 5 shows the percentage differences between the original PPPs for the analytical categories and the PPPs obtained after each reduction in the number of products when class expenditures are used as weights. These percentage differences are “net” differences showing the differences arising from both a reduction in the number of products priced and a reduction in the number of basic headings.

25. The percentage differences in Annex Table 3 show that all analytical categories, including those at the aggregate level such as *Food, beverages and tobacco* and *Food*, to be adversely affected when PPPs are calculated using class expenditures as weights. The lower the level of aggregation the greater are the differences. The impact of the reduction in basic headings is clearly significant indicating that there are important differences in price levels and weights between basic headings within analytical categories and that these are lost when the calculation of PPPs undertaken at the class level.

26. The percentage differences in Annex Table 4 confirm what has already been shown in Annex Table 2, namely, that a 20% or even a 40% ex post reduction has little or no effect on the PPPs, but that ex post reductions of 60% or more do. From this it can be deduced when looking at the percentage differences in Annex Table 5 that the reduction of the number of basic headings has a higher impact than the reduction of number of prices. It can also be seen that for *Food, Beverages and Tobacco* there is no compensatory relationship between the two.

Conclusions

27. The OECD has drawn the following conclusions from its own simulations and those of Eurostat:

- Ex post reductions in the number of products priced of between 20 and 40 % can be made without an appreciable loss of reliability in the PPPs of most analytical categories.
- The simulations do not show how to effect an ex ante reduction, but they do show that it is not just a simple matter of selecting products that all or most participating countries can price. The selection of products should be done in a manner that ensures equi-representativeness. Ex post splittings are an essential means of obtaining equi-representativeness.
- Reductions in the number of basic headings should not be achieved by automatically moving up from one level of aggregation to the next level. Reductions should be considered basic heading by basic heading, survey by survey. More specifically, the reduction in the basic headings for *Survey 2001-I: Food, Beverages and Tobacco* should be approached with caution.
- Reductions in products priced and reductions in basic headings are not necessarily complementary aims. Neither set of simulations have demonstrated that it is possible to increase the heterogeneity - and weight - of a basic heading and, at the same time, reduce the number of products priced for the basic heading without an appreciable loss of reliability.
- Assessing the effects of reductions in either the number of product priced or the number of basic headings should be done at the analytical category level and not only at the overall survey level. Only then can it be decided whether or not the loss in reliability resulting from these reductions requires results to be published at more aggregate levels.

28. Finally, it should be remembered that, except for Poland, the Candidate Countries were not included in the simulations. Their markets may be converging with those of EU Member States, but their consumption patterns are still different, both in terms of representative products and expenditure.

Annex Table 1: **Basic headings for Food, beverages and tobacco by expenditure weight, total number of items priced and per cent of items retained at each level of reduction**

CHGS Basic heading			Items 100 %	Per cent of items retained at each level of reduction			
Code	Name	Weight		20 %	40 %	60 %	75%
111.1	Rice	0.4	10	80	80	70	60
111.2	Flour and other cereals	0.5	17	82	47	24	24
111.3	Bread	5.2	39	79	51	28	18
111.4	Other bakery products	3.4	41	85	61	54	24
111.5	Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products	0.8	15	100	73	53	20
111.6	Other cereal products	0.6	18	72	44	17	17
112.1	Fresh, frozen and chilled beef	3.8	15	100	93	73	67
112.2	Fresh, frozen and chilled veal	0.9	3	100	100	100	67
112.3	Fresh, frozen and chilled pork	3.2	6	100	100	100	100
112.4	Fresh, frozen and chilled lamb, mutton and goat	1.0	7	100	86	57	14
112.5	Fresh, frozen and chilled poultry	2.3	10	60	40	10	10
112.6	Delicatessen	5.3	14	100	93	64	36
112.7	Other meat preparations, extracts, etc.	1.7	20	85	65	30	15
112.8	Other fresh, frozen and chilled meat	0.9	9	89	89	56	44
113.1	Fresh, frozen or deep-frozen fish	2.2	37	89	59	32	16
113.2	Dried or smoked fish	0.6	10	90	90	40	10
113.3	Fresh, frozen or deep-frozen sea food	0.6	10	80	70	30	10
113.4	Preserved processed fish and sea food	0.8	17	59	53	35	18
114.1	Fresh pasteurised milk and sterilised milks	3.7	7	86	86	71	29
114.2	Condensed, evaporated and powdered milks	0.4	12	83	50	33	33
114.3	Cream, yoghurt and other similar milk products	2.0	27	59	26	19	4
114.4	Processed and unprocessed cheese	3.8	42	81	62	38	17
114.5	Eggs	1.2	3	67	67	67	67
115.1	Butter	0.9	4	75	75	50	25
115.2	Margarine	0.7	6	100	83	67	17
115.3	Edible oils	1.1	7	100	86	71	71
115.4	Other animal and vegetable fats	0.2	9	67	44	22	22
116.1	Fresh fruit	4.5	32	100	94	72	50
116.2	Dried fruit and nuts	0.4	23	78	52	35	13
116.3	Frozen and preserved fruit and fruit juice	1.0	19	79	68	53	32
116.4	Fresh vegetables	4.0	31	100	94	71	52
116.5	Dried vegetables	0.2	5	80	80	80	60
116.6	Frozen vegetables	0.3	31	71	52	19	3
116.7	Preserved vegetables, vegetable juices and soups	1.0	43	72	53	33	14
117.1	Potatoes and other tuber vegetables	1.5	8	88	75	25	13
117.2	Potato products	0.6	13	77	62	46	23
118.1	Raw and refined sugar	0.8	7	71	71	43	43
119.1	Coffee and instant coffee	1.8	10	100	100	70	40
119.2	Tea and other infusions	0.3	13	85	54	15	15
119.3	Chocolate and other cocoa preparations	0.1	2	50	50	50	50
1110.1	Jam, jellies, marmalades, honey and syrups	0.6	13	85	54	38	15
1110.2	Chocolate and other cocoa preparations	1.9	22	68	55	27	9
1110.3	Confectionery	1.9	10	90	60	30	20
1110.4	Edible ice and ice cream	1.2	7	86	57	14	14
1110.5	Salt, spices, sauces and other condiments	2.2	35	74	51	37	23
121.1	Mineral water	0.7	13	62	54	23	23
121.2	Other soft drinks n.e.c	2.9	27	85	52	33	15
131.1	Spirits and liqueurs	3.3	39	77	69	49	33
131.2	Wine (not fortified or sparkling)	4.2	22	82	68	50	23
131.3	Beer	4.1	38	84	39	11	3
131.4	Other wines and alcoholic beverages	0.9	12	92	83	75	50
141.1	Cigarettes	10.2	10	100	100	90	60
142.1	Other tobacco products	1.4	12	75	58	25	17
	Total	100.0	912	82	63	41	24

Annex Table 2: Distribution of percentage differences – Reduction of prices at CHGS basic heading level

Analytical categories	GER	FRA	ITA	NLD	BEL	LUX	UKD	IRE	DNK	GRC	ESP	PRT	AUT	SWI	SWE	FIN	ICE	NOR	POL
75% reduction																			
2 Food, beverages and tobacco	-2.1	-0.5	-0.6	0.7	0.4	-0.2	-1.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	-0.7	0.6	-0.6	1.8	0.2	0.2	2.4	0.2	-1.2
3 Food	-2.4	0.0	-0.1	0.7	1.1	0.1	-1.9	1.3	0.3	1.0	-0.9	0.4	-0.4	1.9	0.1	-1.3	1.0	0.6	-1.5
4 Bread and cereals	1.0	-2.5	-1.0	11.3	1.0	-3.1	2.3	4.4	8.1	-3.8	-5.8	-2.0	-0.4	-0.1	-6.2	-3.9	-1.2	-2.0	5.9
5 Meat	-1.5	0.4	1.2	-1.7	3.0	2.1	-1.3	3.2	0.3	0.2	-2.6	-1.4	0.1	2.8	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.2	-10.8
6 Fish	-5.6	1.2	5.2	2.0	3.0	6.6	-1.9	4.9	0.0	2.5	5.5	1.3	-2.9	-2.4	-1.9	-10.5	-3.7	-1.1	-0.6
7 Milk, cheese and eggs	-2.5	-1.1	-4.5	-0.4	1.1	-2.4	-4.9	-0.4	-4.4	3.0	3.1	0.4	-0.8	7.6	2.9	-0.6	11.3	-1.8	-4.0
8 Oils and fats	-4.1	1.0	0.6	9.5	2.3	2.3	2.8	4.1	3.1	-1.9	-1.4	-1.5	-1.1	1.8	0.0	-5.3	-3.8	-5.9	-1.3
9 Fruit, vegetables and potatoes	-0.2	-1.5	0.4	0.7	-1.3	0.2	-1.6	2.2	-1.2	1.7	-0.6	4.6	-1.6	-1.9	0.4	-2.0	-1.0	0.5	2.5
10 Other food	-5.7	4.1	0.3	-4.7	0.1	0.3	-4.7	-5.5	0.5	2.6	-0.8	-1.5	1.5	2.8	2.6	2.2	-2.1	4.0	4.8
11 Beverages	-1.1	-3.5	-1.5	1.2	-4.1	-2.9	-0.9	-0.8	0.2	0.7	-7.4	1.9	-3.2	2.3	1.4	6.4	9.1	2.6	0.9
12 Non-alcoholic beverages	-3.4	24.3	7.5	0.4	4.1	-0.1	1.2	3.8	0.5	-2.1	-23.0	-3.8	-1.2	0.6	-2.3	-3.8	3.4	-0.6	1.0
13 Alcoholic beverages	-0.4	-9.2	-4.5	1.5	-6.7	-3.5	-1.4	-2.3	0.1	1.8	-1.7	2.8	-3.9	2.8	2.2	8.5	11.6	3.8	0.8
14 Tobacco	-2.8	2.2	-3.3	-0.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	-2.4	-1.3	-1.7	8.4	0.5	2.2	0.1	-0.8	0.6	1.6	-5.2	-0.2
60% reduction																			
2 Food, beverages and tobacco	-1.2	0.3	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.8	0.1	0.8	-0.3	1.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.4	-0.5
3 Food	-1.1	0.0	-0.2	-1.2	0.0	-0.5	-0.9	1.0	-0.6	1.3	0.0	0.4	-0.3	1.5	0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.9	-0.4
4 Bread and cereals	-3.3	-0.3	0.2	0.5	-0.2	-2.4	3.1	3.0	-1.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	0.5	-0.2	-3.3	0.0	0.0	5.0
5 Meat	-0.1	1.4	-0.3	-0.6	0.6	0.4	-0.6	1.5	-0.2	-0.9	-1.4	-0.8	0.3	3.0	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.6	-5.8
6 Fish	-2.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.9	-1.3	0.6	-3.9	0.9	-4.3	4.4	0.8	0.9	-1.1	1.2	1.1	-1.8	2.5	-0.4	5.5
7 Milk, cheese and eggs	-1.0	-2.3	-0.3	-1.7	0.9	-1.9	-0.3	1.5	-3.6	3.7	1.7	1.0	-1.9	2.8	-1.1	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.9
8 Oils and fats	-1.4	1.1	-0.4	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.8	-1.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	-1.8	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	-0.7
9 Fruit, vegetables and potatoes	-0.7	-1.1	0.3	-0.1	-1.1	-0.7	-0.3	2.8	-0.5	1.7	-0.5	1.9	-0.9	0.2	-0.2	-0.9	-0.8	0.7	0.2
10 Other food	-0.4	1.0	-0.8	-4.2	0.4	1.4	-4.5	-4.2	2.4	1.4	1.1	-0.2	1.2	1.2	2.4	0.6	-1.2	1.7	1.3
11 Beverages	-1.7	2.3	1.6	1.4	-1.3	-3.1	1.4	1.9	0.6	1.9	-3.3	-1.5	-3.5	-1.8	0.0	0.7	5.0	0.8	-1.1
12 Non-alcoholic beverages	-4.1	17.4	6.4	1.5	4.1	-0.4	0.4	-0.7	0.2	-1.6	-9.6	-3.0	-4.3	0.2	-3.3	-2.6	0.3	-1.4	3.1
13 Alcoholic beverages	-0.9	-0.9	-0.2	1.4	-3.2	-3.7	1.6	2.7	0.7	3.2	-1.4	-1.6	-3.3	-2.4	0.7	1.3	7.5	1.5	-2.3
14 Tobacco	-0.6	0.1	-0.4	0.6	1.6	0.1	2.5	-1.3	1.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-1.0	0.1	-0.3	0.6	0.8	-3.0	0.4

Annex Table 2 (contd.)

Analytical categories	GER	FRA	ITA	NLD	BEL	LUX	UKD	IRE	DNK	GRC	ESP	PRT	AUT	SWI	SWE	FIN	ICE	NOR	POL
40% reduction																			
2 Food, beverages and tobacco	-0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
3 Food	-0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
4 Bread and cereals	-0.5	0.8	1.9	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.5	-0.1	-0.9	-0.7	0.2	0.6	-0.2	0.7	0.0	-2.6	0.0	-0.5	1.2
5 Meat	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.9	0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	-0.4	0.1	0.3	-0.7
6 Fish	0.4	-0.5	-0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	1.0	0.1	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.8
7 Milk, cheese and eggs	-0.2	0.4	-0.3	0.8	-0.1	-0.7	-0.9	0.4	-1.6	0.5	1.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	1.4	0.1	-0.3
8 Oils and fats	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.7
9 Fruit, vegetables and potatoes	-0.3	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	-0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.2
10 Other food	-0.1	1.0	-0.8	-1.2	0.5	0.1	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	-0.4	0.0	0.4	-0.1	0.1	-0.5	0.8	0.3
11 Beverages	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.3	-1.0	-1.2	-0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.3	-0.2
12 Non-alcoholic beverages	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	-0.1	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-2.2	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.0	-0.2
13 Alcoholic beverages	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	-0.3	-0.7	-1.7	-1.0	0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.9	2.1	-0.2
14 Tobacco	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	-1.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
20% reduction																			
2 Food, beverages and tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 Food	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
4 Bread and cereals	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
5 Meat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
6 Fish	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.5
7 Milk, cheese and eggs	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
8 Oils and fats	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
9 Fruit, vegetables and potatoes	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 Other food	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
11 Beverages	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
12 Non-alcoholic beverages	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
13 Alcoholic beverages	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
14 Tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-1.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0

Annex Table 3: **Distribution of percentage differences - Reduction of basic headings**

Analytical categories	GER	FRA	ITA	NLD	BEL	LUX	UKD	IRE	DNK	GRC	ESP	PRT	AUT	SWI	SWE	FIN	ICE	NOR	POL
2 Food, beverages and tobacco	0.7	-2.3	-0.5	-0.4	-1.0	-1.4	-0.7	-0.5	1.6	2.1	2.8	4.5	0.2	-2.0	1.1	0.6	-4.6	-1.0	1.2
3 Food	0.0	-3.8	-0.2	-0.6	-0.9	-0.9	0.7	0.3	-0.2	4.0	3.8	5.2	0.1	-4.0	1.9	1.6	-6.7	-1.2	1.6
4 Bread and cereals	-2.2	-9.2	0.3	-0.4	-1.2	-0.6	2.8	3.4	-2.3	3.6	-0.6	8.2	0.9	-9.0	3.9	-0.5	-7.1	-1.6	14.3
5 Meat	5.5	-0.4	-2.6	0.1	0.2	-0.1	5.4	1.3	-0.3	3.5	7.3	8.4	-1.2	0.2	-3.7	-2.1	-12.0	-2.5	-5.0
6 Fish	-4.0	-0.2	3.5	1.3	-0.5	-3.3	1.3	-3.0	1.4	1.0	0.2	4.7	-3.5	-10.0	0.5	2.2	1.6	2.0	5.9
7 Milk, cheese and eggs	1.4	-3.4	2.1	0.9	-3.2	-2.0	-1.9	-4.2	4.2	-6.0	3.5	5.7	-0.3	-4.0	1.1	0.2	2.1	-0.6	5.3
8 Oils and fats	2.5	-2.4	-1.6	-3.9	-7.4	-5.1	-9.9	-5.5	3.2	-6.6	4.0	-3.7	-6.0	-12.5	16.5	17.1	20.9	0.3	7.4
9 Fruit, vegetables and potatoes	-3.1	-7.7	4.1	-1.8	0.9	-1.1	-5.7	-0.6	-2.8	15.6	8.6	4.3	0.6	-2.6	1.5	3.6	-10.9	-1.9	1.7
10 Other food	-1.6	-1.2	-7.7	-0.9	-0.1	2.0	4.2	2.7	-0.2	2.1	-3.8	-4.1	5.0	-3.1	7.4	7.0	-5.1	2.0	-2.8
11 Beverages	3.1	3.8	-2.7	0.0	-2.3	-3.1	-4.1	-3.7	9.8	-3.7	0.6	4.6	1.1	5.9	-2.3	-2.9	1.3	-2.1	-1.8
12 Non-alcoholic beverages	-7.0	-2.3	2.0	-0.1	-1.6	-1.6	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.3	-0.6	-0.1	4.7	-0.7	0.1	1.1	4.4	2.0	-2.0
13 Alcoholic beverages	5.8	5.2	-4.3	0.2	-2.6	-3.4	-5.2	-4.6	12.6	-5.1	1.0	5.3	0.5	8.0	-2.9	-3.6	1.1	-4.2	-1.5
14 Tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Annex Table 4: Distribution of percentage differences - Reduction of prices at CHGS class level

Analytical categories	GER	FRA	ITA	NLD	BEL	LUX	UKD	IRE	DNK	GRC	ESP	PRT	AUT	SWI	SWE	FIN	ICE	NOR	POL
75% reduction																			
2 Food, beverages and tobacco	-0.3	0.9	-2.5	1.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7	1.8	0.0	-2.8	-2.3	0.5	2.5	1.5	-0.5	1.1	0.3	0.3
3 Food	-0.2	1.6	-2.4	1.5	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.5	1.3	-0.1	-3.6	-3.4	0.3	2.3	2.2	-1.8	0.6	1.6	-0.3
4 Bread and cereals	5.3	2.6	-4.0	10.7	3.4	-1.3	-1.2	4.1	2.3	-4.3	-4.8	-4.3	-2.5	-0.3	1.1	-3.0	-3.7	-1.4	2.6
5 Meat	0.1	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.5	3.0	2.6	-1.4	4.7	-2.1	-4.8	-0.6	0.6	5.1	0.8	-3.1	0.8	-0.2	-9.3
6 Fish	-5.4	0.8	4.7	-5.4	0.6	6.4	-3.3	-0.6	1.6	7.1	7.7	-9.8	0.4	-9.8	-1.0	-13.2	-0.6	3.2	22.0
7 Milk, cheese and eggs	-0.8	3.8	-13.7	-0.2	2.9	-3.9	0.2	1.4	0.2	6.2	-7.8	-9.7	4.0	7.0	5.2	-3.7	14.2	-2.1	0.3
8 Oils and fats	-2.0	-6.2	-1.2	7.8	-4.1	-5.6	-0.3	-3.9	8.0	-4.9	-6.8	-4.9	0.8	-0.9	7.6	7.6	10.6	2.4	-1.3
9 Fruit, vegetables and potatoes	3.4	-2.5	-2.1	1.1	-0.7	-1.8	2.5	2.9	0.2	-3.5	-2.7	0.0	-1.9	-0.5	0.4	1.2	-1.8	4.4	1.9
10 Other food	-5.8	5.3	2.5	-4.1	-1.7	0.0	-5.7	-2.0	-3.4	3.9	-1.4	-2.1	1.6	2.5	4.6	1.3	-5.2	5.9	5.1
11 Beverages	0.3	-3.0	-2.5	0.7	-3.9	-2.2	-2.2	-4.2	6.3	1.8	-7.6	1.9	0.0	4.8	0.2	4.1	3.5	-0.9	4.0
12 Non-alcoholic beverages	-6.6	8.8	6.4	-1.1	-0.3	1.9	-2.4	0.4	1.9	0.7	-22.4	2.6	5.3	2.4	0.2	-3.9	5.1	-3.1	8.9
13 Alcoholic beverages	2.6	-6.0	-5.7	1.4	-5.2	-3.0	-2.2	-5.7	7.7	2.2	-2.0	1.8	-1.5	5.5	0.2	5.8	2.6	0.2	2.9
14 Tobacco	-2.8	2.2	-3.3	-0.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	-2.4	-1.3	-1.7	8.4	0.5	2.2	0.1	-0.8	0.6	1.6	-5.2	-0.2
60% reduction																			
2 Food, beverages and tobacco	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	0.2	0.0	-0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	-0.1	-1.6	-0.2	-0.4	0.9	1.0	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.1
3 Food	-0.4	-0.2	-0.7	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	1.2	-0.1	-0.6	-1.5	-0.1	-0.4	1.0	1.6	0.4	-0.7	1.0	0.0
4 Bread and cereals	-1.8	0.3	-0.7	-0.7	0.2	-1.8	0.6	1.8	-1.8	0.3	-0.8	-0.1	-0.7	-0.7	3.1	-1.2	-1.4	0.6	4.8
5 Meat	1.3	1.9	0.4	1.6	0.8	1.7	1.0	-0.1	2.2	-3.2	-2.7	0.2	0.2	3.1	0.4	-0.3	-1.7	-0.7	-5.9
6 Fish	-2.7	1.6	0.7	-5.0	-2.0	0.2	-3.4	-2.4	-5.5	2.9	0.5	-1.6	-0.9	-1.2	4.1	-4.1	3.4	1.5	15.5
7 Milk, cheese and eggs	-0.6	-2.7	-1.7	-0.9	0.2	-1.5	0.4	2.9	-2.5	0.3	-0.7	-0.9	-0.3	2.4	0.4	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.3
8 Oils and fats	-4.4	-2.1	-0.7	0.7	-1.2	-0.7	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-1.2	-0.3	1.1	0.7	-1.4	1.5	6.2	2.5	1.4	-1.4
9 Fruit, vegetables and potatoes	-0.1	-1.2	-0.7	0.1	-0.3	-0.9	0.9	1.9	0.2	-0.1	-2.2	2.1	-1.0	-0.1	-1.1	0.7	-0.8	1.7	0.9
10 Other food	-0.5	-1.3	-2.2	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3	-2.9	1.9	1.1	0.1	-1.2	-2.2	-0.6	0.3	5.3	1.7	-2.1	2.6	1.2
11 Beverages	0.8	-0.7	-0.1	1.6	-1.4	-1.4	0.3	-0.7	2.2	2.5	-3.7	-1.0	-0.2	0.9	-0.5	-0.3	1.9	-0.5	0.6
12 Non-alcoholic beverages	-0.5	3.8	4.6	1.3	2.7	0.1	-0.9	-1.1	0.4	-1.2	-9.5	-1.5	2.4	0.5	-2.0	-3.0	1.5	-1.7	5.2
13 Alcoholic beverages	1.2	-1.9	-1.9	1.6	-2.9	-1.7	0.6	-0.6	2.7	4.0	-1.7	-0.8	-1.0	1.0	-0.1	0.3	2.0	0.0	-0.5
14 Tobacco	-0.6	0.1	-0.4	0.6	1.6	0.1	2.5	-1.3	1.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-1.0	0.1	-0.3	0.6	0.8	-3.0	0.4

Annex Table 4 (contd.)

Analytical categories	GER	FRA	ITA	NLD	BEL	LUX	UKD	IRE	DNK	GRC	ESP	PRT	AUT	SWI	SWE	FIN	ICE	NOR	POL
40% reduction																			
2 Food, beverages and tobacco	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1
3 Food	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1
4 Bread and cereals	-0.4	0.4	1.2	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.3	-1.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	-1.1	-0.5	0.0	1.8
5 Meat	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	-0.4	0.2	-0.3	-1.1
6 Fish	0.7	-0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.7	-0.9	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	-0.4	0.2	-0.5	1.4
7 Milk, cheese and eggs	0.5	0.0	-0.5	0.5	-1.0	-0.8	-0.5	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.6	-0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	-0.4	3.5	0.3	-0.4
8 Oils and fats	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.6	1.0
9 Fruit, vegetables and potatoes	-0.4	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.8	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.8	-0.4	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
10 Other food	-0.2	0.2	-0.8	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.7	0.3	-0.3	-0.6	-0.1	0.6	0.3
11 Beverages	0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.6	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.6	-0.4	-1.4	-0.8	-0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.4
12 Non-alcoholic beverages	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	-1.4	0.2	-0.9	-0.5	-1.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	-0.5
13 Alcoholic beverages	0.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.7	-0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	-0.4	-1.4	-1.1	-0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.6
14 Tobacco	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	-1.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
20% reduction																			
2 Food, beverages and tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
3 Food	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
4 Bread and cereals	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
5 Meat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
6 Fish	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
7 Milk, cheese and eggs	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.8	-0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	-0.2	0.0
8 Oils and fats	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
9 Fruit, vegetables and potatoes	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 Other food	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
11 Beverages	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.5
12 Non-alcoholic beverages	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	-0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
13 Alcoholic beverages	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.6
14 Tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-1.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0

Annex Table 5: Distribution of percentage differences - Reduction of prices and reduction of basic headings

Analytical categories	GER	FRA	ITA	NLD	BEL	LUX	UKD	IRE	DNK	GRC	ESP	PRT	AUT	SWI	SWE	FIN	ICE	NOR	POL
75% reduction																			
2 Food, beverages and tobacco	0.3	-1.4	-2.9	0.7	-1.0	-1.7	-1.3	-1.3	3.4	2.1	-0.1	2.1	0.7	0.4	2.6	0.1	-3.5	-0.7	1.5
3 Food	-0.2	-2.2	-2.6	0.9	-0.4	-1.0	0.5	0.8	1.1	3.9	0.1	1.6	0.4	-1.8	4.1	-0.3	-6.2	0.3	1.3
4 Bread and cereals	3.0	-6.8	-3.8	10.2	2.2	-1.9	1.6	7.6	-0.1	-0.9	-5.4	3.6	-1.6	-9.2	5.1	-3.5	-10.5	-3.0	17.3
5 Meat	5.6	1.3	-1.2	1.5	0.7	2.9	8.1	-0.1	4.4	1.3	2.1	7.8	-0.6	5.3	-3.0	-5.1	-11.3	-2.7	-13.9
6 Fish	-9.1	0.5	8.3	-4.2	0.1	2.9	-2.0	-3.6	3.0	8.2	7.9	-5.5	-3.0	-18.8	-0.6	-11.2	0.9	5.3	29.2
7 Milk, cheese and eggs	0.6	0.3	-12.0	0.8	-0.3	-5.8	-1.7	-2.8	4.4	-0.1	-4.6	-4.5	3.7	2.7	6.3	-3.5	16.6	-2.7	5.7
8 Oils and fats	0.5	-8.5	-2.8	3.7	-11.3	-10.4	-10.2	-9.1	11.4	-11.1	-3.1	-8.4	-5.2	-13.3	25.4	26.1	33.8	2.7	6.0
9 Fruit, vegetables and potatoes	0.2	-10.0	1.9	-0.7	0.2	-2.9	-3.3	2.3	-2.6	11.5	5.7	4.3	-1.3	-3.1	1.9	4.8	-12.5	2.4	3.7
10 Other food	-7.3	4.0	-5.4	-5.0	-1.8	2.0	-1.8	0.6	-3.6	6.1	-5.2	-6.1	6.6	-0.7	12.3	8.4	-10.0	8.0	2.1
11 Beverages	3.4	0.7	-5.2	0.7	-6.1	-5.2	-6.3	-7.8	16.7	-2.0	-7.1	6.6	1.1	11.0	-2.1	1.1	4.8	-3.0	2.1
12 Non-alcoholic beverages	-13.2	6.2	8.5	-1.2	-1.8	0.2	-1.2	0.3	2.0	2.0	-22.9	2.5	10.3	1.7	0.3	-2.9	9.7	-1.1	6.7
13 Alcoholic beverages	8.6	-1.1	-9.7	1.6	-7.6	-6.3	-7.3	-10.1	21.3	-3.0	-1.1	7.2	-1.0	13.9	-2.7	2.0	3.7	-4.1	1.3
14 Tobacco	-2.8	2.2	-3.3	-0.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	-2.4	-1.3	-1.7	8.4	0.5	2.2	0.1	-0.8	0.6	1.6	-5.2	-0.2
60% reduction																			
2 Food, beverages and tobacco	0.5	-2.6	-1.1	-0.2	-1.0	-1.8	-0.4	-0.1	2.0	2.0	1.1	4.2	-0.2	-1.1	2.1	1.0	-4.6	-0.7	1.2
3 Food	-0.4	-4.0	-0.9	-0.7	-0.8	-1.1	0.6	1.5	-0.3	3.3	2.2	5.1	-0.3	-3.0	3.5	2.0	-7.4	-0.2	1.6
4 Bread and cereals	-3.9	-8.9	-0.4	-1.1	-0.9	-2.3	3.4	5.2	-4.0	3.9	-1.4	8.2	0.2	-9.6	7.2	-1.7	-8.4	-1.0	19.8
5 Meat	6.9	1.5	-2.2	1.7	1.0	1.7	6.4	1.2	1.9	0.2	4.5	8.7	-1.0	3.3	-3.3	-2.3	-13.5	-3.2	-10.7
6 Fish	-6.6	1.4	4.3	-3.8	-2.4	-3.1	-2.1	-5.3	-4.2	4.0	0.7	3.1	-4.4	-11.1	4.6	-1.9	5.1	3.5	22.4
7 Milk, cheese and eggs	0.8	-6.0	0.3	0.0	-3.0	-3.5	-1.5	-1.4	1.6	-5.7	2.8	4.8	-0.6	-1.7	1.5	1.9	3.6	0.3	6.6
8 Oils and fats	-2.0	-4.4	-2.2	-3.2	-8.5	-5.8	-10.1	-5.6	3.1	-7.7	3.7	-2.6	-5.3	-13.8	18.3	24.5	23.9	1.7	5.9
9 Fruit, vegetables and potatoes	-3.2	-8.7	3.4	-1.7	0.7	-1.9	-4.8	1.3	-2.6	15.4	6.2	6.5	-0.4	-2.7	0.4	4.4	-11.6	-0.2	2.7
10 Other food	-2.0	-2.5	-9.8	-1.4	-0.2	1.7	1.1	4.7	0.9	2.2	-4.9	-6.3	4.3	-2.8	13.1	8.8	-7.1	4.7	-1.7
11 Beverages	3.9	3.0	-2.9	1.5	-3.7	-4.4	-3.8	-4.5	12.2	-1.3	-3.1	3.6	0.9	6.9	-2.7	-3.1	3.2	-2.6	-1.2
12 Non-alcoholic beverages	-7.5	1.3	6.7	1.2	1.1	-1.6	0.3	-1.1	0.5	0.1	-10.0	-1.6	7.2	-0.2	-1.9	-2.0	5.9	0.2	3.1
13 Alcoholic beverages	7.1	3.2	-6.1	1.8	-5.4	-5.1	-4.6	-5.2	15.7	-1.3	-0.7	4.4	-0.5	9.1	-2.9	-3.4	3.1	-4.2	-2.1
14 Tobacco	-0.6	0.1	-0.4	0.6	1.6	0.1	2.5	-1.3	1.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-1.0	0.1	-0.3	0.6	0.8	-3.0	0.4

Annex Table 5 (contd.)

Analytical categories	GER	FRA	ITA	NLD	BEL	LUX	UKD	IRE	DNK	GRC	ESP	PRT	AUT	SWI	SWE	FIN	ICE	NOR	POL
40% reduction																			
2 Food, beverages and tobacco	0.6	-2.3	-0.6	-0.4	-1.2	-1.5	-0.5	-0.6	1.6	2.0	2.5	4.4	0.1	-1.7	1.2	0.4	-4.0	-0.9	1.3
3 Food	-0.1	-3.8	-0.2	-0.6	-1.1	-1.0	1.0	0.4	-0.4	3.8	3.6	5.3	0.0	-3.7	2.0	1.1	-6.2	-1.1	1.7
4 Bread and cereals	-2.6	-8.9	1.5	-0.9	-1.3	-0.4	2.9	3.1	-3.5	3.4	-0.7	8.6	0.7	-9.1	4.4	-1.6	-7.5	-1.5	16.3
5 Meat	5.4	-0.2	-2.6	0.0	0.0	-0.1	6.1	1.3	0.0	3.3	7.3	8.4	-0.8	0.7	-3.7	-2.4	-11.7	-2.8	-6.1
6 Fish	-3.4	-0.5	3.3	1.5	-0.5	-3.3	0.6	-3.9	1.2	0.7	0.3	4.7	-3.3	-9.5	0.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	7.4
7 Milk, cheese and eggs	1.9	-3.4	1.6	1.4	-4.1	-2.7	-2.4	-4.1	3.8	-6.3	3.0	5.0	-0.2	-3.9	1.7	-0.2	5.6	-0.3	4.9
8 Oils and fats	2.2	-2.5	-1.6	-3.9	-7.5	-5.1	-9.9	-5.4	3.2	-6.4	3.7	-3.7	-6.0	-12.6	16.5	17.4	20.9	-0.4	8.5
9 Fruit, vegetables and potatoes	-3.5	-8.2	3.9	-2.0	0.8	-1.1	-4.9	-0.6	-2.8	15.1	8.5	5.2	0.2	-2.5	1.7	3.5	-10.8	-1.6	2.0
10 Other food	-1.8	-1.0	-8.4	-1.0	0.3	1.9	4.6	3.7	-0.2	2.3	-3.9	-4.5	4.2	-2.9	7.0	6.4	-5.2	2.6	-2.5
11 Beverages	3.2	3.7	-3.1	0.5	-2.6	-3.0	-4.3	-3.7	10.4	-4.1	-0.9	3.7	0.7	6.6	-2.0	-2.7	2.3	-2.0	-1.5
12 Non-alcoholic beverages	-6.9	-1.3	2.0	-0.1	-0.9	-1.7	-0.2	0.2	-0.8	0.8	-2.3	0.3	5.1	-0.7	0.1	1.5	5.9	2.0	-2.4
13 Alcoholic beverages	5.9	4.9	-4.8	1.0	-3.2	-3.4	-5.1	-4.6	13.8	-5.5	-0.4	4.1	-0.2	8.9	-2.5	-3.4	1.8	-4.0	-1.0
14 Tobacco	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	-1.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
20% reduction																			
2 Food, beverages and tobacco	0.7	-2.4	-0.5	-0.5	-1.0	-1.4	-0.7	-0.7	1.7	2.1	2.8	4.4	0.2	-1.9	1.1	0.7	-4.4	-1.0	1.3
3 Food	0.0	-3.8	-0.2	-0.6	-0.9	-0.9	0.7	0.3	-0.3	3.9	3.8	5.1	0.1	-3.9	1.9	1.6	-6.5	-1.2	1.6
4 Bread and cereals	-2.1	-9.2	0.4	-0.4	-1.2	-0.6	2.9	3.1	-2.6	3.5	-0.6	8.3	0.8	-9.1	4.0	-0.4	-7.1	-1.5	14.5
5 Meat	5.5	-0.4	-2.6	0.1	0.2	-0.1	5.3	1.1	-0.3	3.3	7.3	8.4	-1.0	0.2	-3.7	-2.1	-11.7	-2.5	-5.0
6 Fish	-4.1	-0.3	3.6	1.5	-0.3	-3.2	0.9	-3.1	1.4	0.8	0.4	4.7	-3.7	-9.8	0.5	2.1	1.6	2.1	6.1
7 Milk, cheese and eggs	1.5	-3.4	2.0	0.9	-3.1	-2.2	-2.0	-4.2	4.2	-6.2	3.6	4.9	-0.6	-3.6	1.3	0.4	3.0	-0.8	5.3
8 Oils and fats	2.5	-2.3	-1.6	-4.0	-7.5	-5.1	-9.9	-5.4	3.2	-6.6	3.6	-3.7	-5.8	-12.4	16.5	17.1	20.9	0.3	7.5
9 Fruit, vegetables and potatoes	-3.2	-7.8	3.9	-1.8	0.9	-1.1	-5.5	-0.3	-2.8	15.4	8.6	4.3	0.6	-2.7	1.5	3.9	-10.9	-1.9	1.7
10 Other food	-1.6	-1.2	-7.8	-1.1	0.0	2.0	4.2	2.7	0.0	2.1	-3.7	-4.4	5.0	-3.1	7.5	6.9	-5.1	1.9	-2.9
11 Beverages	3.1	3.8	-2.9	0.0	-2.2	-3.1	-4.2	-3.6	9.8	-3.6	0.0	4.4	1.1	6.0	-2.3	-2.9	1.3	-2.2	-1.3
12 Non-alcoholic beverages	-7.1	-2.2	1.8	-0.2	-1.1	-1.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	1.3	-1.0	-0.2	4.7	-0.7	0.1	1.2	4.4	2.0	-2.0
13 Alcoholic beverages	5.8	5.3	-4.4	0.3	-2.6	-3.4	-5.1	-4.6	12.6	-5.0	0.3	5.1	0.5	8.1	-2.9	-3.6	1.0	-4.3	-0.9
14 Tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-1.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0