

Reunión Técnica sobre Requisito de Datos de Cuentas Nacionales para el PCI Ciclo 2021

PCI Ciclo 2021: Perspectiva global

Publicación de los resultados del PCI Ciclo 2017

Resultados del PCI Ciclo 2017

- Publicación del informe global “[PPPs and the Size of World Economies: Results from the 2017 ICP](#)”, [datos](#), [blogs](#) y [comunicados](#) (mayo 2020)
- Resultados regionales del PCI 2017 (2020 y 2021) [AfDB](#) | [ADB](#) | [CIS-STAT](#) | [Eurostat](#) | [OECD](#) | [UN-ECLAC](#) | [UN-ESCWA](#)

Los resultados de ICP 2017 han sido ampliamente aceptados por usuarios (en parte gracias a la mayor consistencia con resultados anteriores)

- [Working paper](#) de Angus Deaton y Paul Schreyer [NBER]
- [Policy brief](#) de Patrick Honohan [Peterson Institute for Int. Econ.]

PCI Ciclo 2021: hitos y fechas importantes

- **Duración del ciclo ICP 2021**
 - > desde mediados de 2020 hasta mediados de 2024
- **Publicación de los resultados del ciclo ICP 2021**
 - > fines del 2023, incluyendo
 - Resultados año referencia (2021)
 - Resultados revisados año de referencia anterior (2017)
 - PPA anuales para los años entre el 2021 y 2017 (2018 a 2020)
- **Actividades de difusión y divulgación en el primer semestre de 2024**

PCI Ciclo 2021: cronograma global

PCI Ciclo 2021	2020		2021				2022				2023				2024	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Junta Directiva (reuniones)				■			■				■			■		
Grupo Asesor Técnico (reuniones)				■				■				■		■		
Grupo de Coordinación Inter-Agencial (reuniones)		■		■	■		■		■		■		■			
Operational material/guidance notes	■	■	■	■												
Encuestas de precios			■	■	■	■	■	■								
Compilacion datos de CC.NN.							■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Envío de datos					■		■		■		■		■			
Publicación de resultados														■		
Difusión y divulgación															■	■

Impacto de COVID-19

La pandemia de COVID-19 continúa presentando riesgos para el ciclo

- Año de referencia del ciclo actual se pospuso del 2020 al 2021
- Riesgos para el PCI 2021 en términos de: (i) participación de los países; (ii) retrasos en las encuestas; (iii) representatividad de los datos de precios y gastos; y (iii) actividades de coordinación

Grupo Inter-Agencial de Coordinación del PCI está apoyando activamente a las agencias de implementación nacionales mediante notas de orientación

- *Nota sobre el Cumplimiento de los requisitos de datos de precios de ICP durante la pandemia de COVID-19*
- *Nota sobre el Cumplimiento de los requisitos de datos sobre gastos de las cuentas nacionales del PCI durante la pandemia de COVID-19*

Preparación de nuevas guías del PCI para países

Objetivo: fortalecer la armonización entre las actividades para producir las PPAs y los programas estadísticos nacionales

- A Guide to the Integration of Consumer Price Index (CPI) and International Comparison Programme (ICP) Production Activities [Guía para la integración del índice de precios al consumidor (IPC) y las actividades de producción del Programa de Comparación internacional (PCI)]
- A Guide to the Compilation of Subnational Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) [Guía para la compilación de paridades del poder adquisitivo subnacional (PPA)]

Comunicación y difusión del PCI [1]

Guía Visual sobre el uso de datos del ICP [en proceso de edición final]

Purchasing Power Parities for Policy Making

A Visual Guide to Using Data from the International Comparison Program



WORLD BANK GROUP

PURCHASING POWER PARITIES FOR POLICY MAKING



Uses and limitations of Purchasing Power Parities

Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are primarily used to convert economies' national accounts expenditures on GDP and its components into a common currency. PPPs control for differences in price levels between economies and equalize the purchasing power of the various currencies used across economies, thus enabling cross-country comparisons that reflect only differences in the volume of national economic outputs. PPPs are also used to derive spatial price level indexes (PLIs), that is, the ratio of an economy's PPP to its market exchange rate. As such, PPPs are used in many analyses, and the applications of PPPs presented in this visual guide cover a wide range of uses by data compilers and agencies responsible for data indicators. However, compilers and users should be mindful of the appropriate use of PPPs provided by the International Comparison Program (ICP). The following guidelines, limitations, and recommended uses of PPPs set out the analyses for which they are suitable from a methodological standpoint and should guide data compilers in their production of PPP-based indicators as well as users in their scrutiny of PPP-based data. Box 1 provides a summary of these recommendations.

BOX 1 Recommendations on the use of purchasing power parities

Recommended uses

- To make spatial comparisons of GDP and its expenditure components.
- To make spatial comparisons of price levels.
- To group economies by their volume indexes and price levels.

Recommended uses with limitations

- To analyze changes over time in relative GDP per capita and relative prices.
- To analyze price convergence.
- To make spatial comparisons of the cost of living.
- To use PPPs calculated for GDP and its expenditure components as deflators for other values.

PURCHASING POWER PARITIES FOR POLICY MAKING



FIGURE 2.1 Poverty headcount ratio at international poverty lines

Share of global population (%)



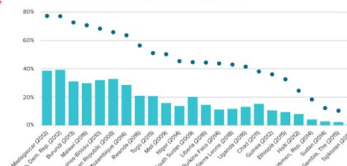
Share of global population in the share of people living on less than \$1.90 or \$3.20 or \$5.50 a day of 2011 PPPs. International poverty lines are calculated using revised 2011 PPPs for the expenditure component Household and Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households (AR5HA) Final Consumption Expenditure.

Source: World Bank, Development Research Group, World Development Indicators (SI.POV.DDAY; SI.POV.LMIC; SI.POV.LMCG)

In order to assess the depth of poverty alongside its incidence, policy makers can examine the poverty gap (Figure 2.2) defined as the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the extreme poverty line, counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall, expressed as a percentage of the extreme poverty line.



FIGURE 2.2 Poverty gap and poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPPs) for selected low-income countries, most recent year (2008–2018)



Poverty gap is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the extreme poverty line, counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall, measured as a percentage of the poverty line. Poverty headcount ratio is the share of people living on less than \$1.90 a day of 2011 PPPs. International poverty lines are calculated using revised 2011 PPPs for the expenditure component Household and Nonprofit Institutions Serving Households (AR5HA) Final Consumption Expenditure.

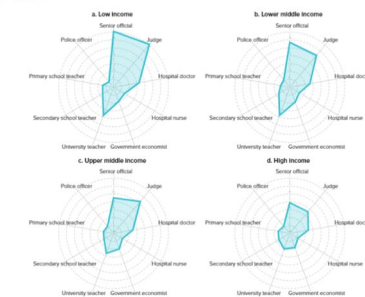
Source: World Bank, Development Research Group, World Development Indicators (SI.POV.GAPS; SI.POV.DDAY)

PURCHASING POWER PARITIES FOR POLICY MAKING



FIGURE 4.6 Pay compression ratios in the public sector, by occupation, 2017

Clerk = 1



ICP data on the compensation of public sector occupations are used to calculate pay compression ratios. The pay compression ratio is the ratio of the wage of the indexed occupations to all clerical occupations in the benchmark category.

Source: ICP and WBID

Social safety nets

The World Bank's *Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity*¹ (ASPIRE) database compiles indicators on social safety nets and noncontributory social assistance programs that are designed to help individuals and households cope with chronic poverty, destitution, and vulnerability. These include unconditional and conditional cash transfers, noncontributory social pensions, food and in-kind transfers, school feeding programs, public works, and fee waivers. PPP-based indicators are available on social safety net spending (Figure 4.7). Policy makers can use these data to assist with directing social security strategies and to inform discussion on progress towards SDG 1.3² which seeks to implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

Comunicación y difusión del PCI [2]

- **Sitio web de la Oficina Global PCI** monitoreo de los usos de las PPA y otros datos del PCI en investigaciones académicas, publicaciones y estudios varios.
- **Serie de blogs del PCI** cubre todos los aspectos del PCI y explora los usos por parte de economistas, investigadores, formuladores de políticas y otros.
- **Curso en línea sobre las PPA** presenta conceptos, metodología y aplicaciones clave de PPP, e introduce el ICP
- **El boletín del PCI** presenta las actividades más recientes a nivel mundial, regional y nacional, así como los usos más recientes en informes, documentos, artículos y blogs.

The collage features four overlapping panels:

- Reports and Papers:** A table listing publications from international, regional, and national institutions. The table includes columns for Source, Title, Author, and Date.
- World Map:** A world map where different regions are color-coded to represent trading blocs. A caption below reads: "The size of global trading blocs in PPP-based GDP terms is visualized in a World Bank data blog." Above the map, text states: "level index for countries within a trading bloc and finds broad economic similarities within most blocs with some exceptions."
- Open Learning Campus:** A screenshot of a course page titled "Fundamentals of PURCHASING POWER PARITIES (PPPs) (Self-Pa...". It includes a navigation menu, a course description, and an "ENROLL NOW!" button.
- ICP Newsletter:** A screenshot of the "International Comparison Program" newsletter, Issue 47, dated March 2021. It includes a greeting "Dear Colleagues," and a paragraph about the 2021 cycle being underway across regions.

Usos destacados seleccionados de resultados y datos de PCI

