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**United Nations Economic Commission for Europe  
Statistical Division**

**Joint ECLAC/ESCWA webinar on prices:  
Innovation and integration of statistical operations  
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# **New data sources and resilient production systems for the CPI**

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## Overview

1. **Need for more resilient production systems**
2. **From survey to multiple source based CPI**
3. **New data sources**
4. **References**



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# 1. Need for more resilient production systems

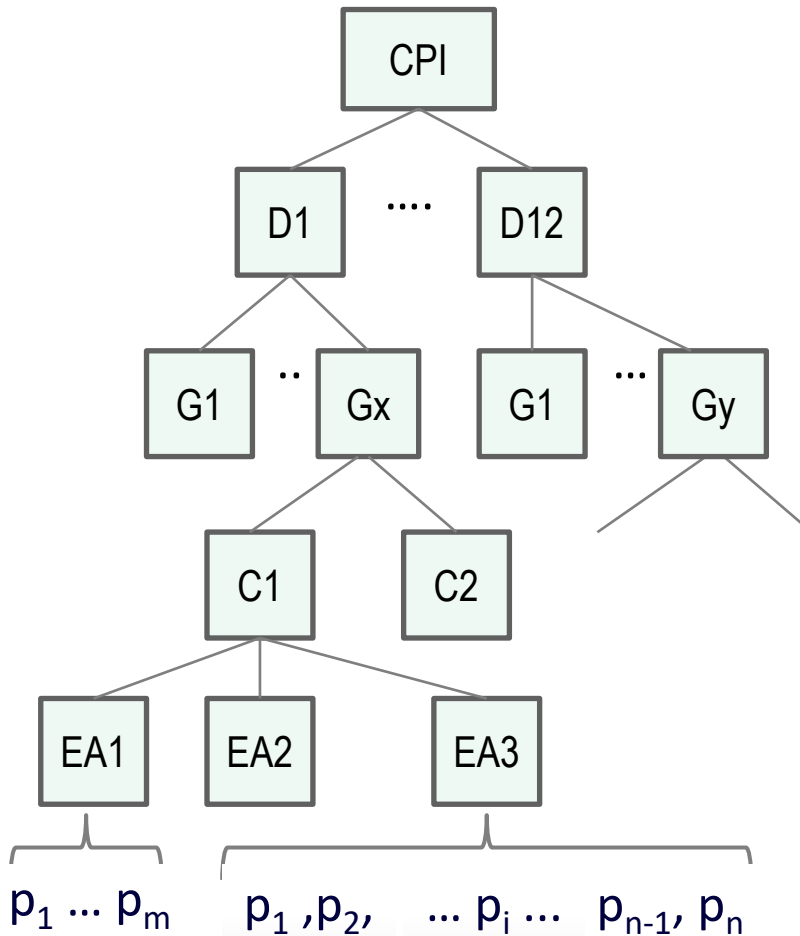
## Problems caused by Covid-19 lockdown

- Closed outlets and markets
- Price collectors not available or not allowed to enter outlets
- NSO Staff not able to work or work remotely

## NSO challenges

- Organising and conducting data collection
- Compiling CPI of best possible quality
- Publication: meeting user needs and maintain public trust in CPI

# 1. Need for more resilient production systems



All-items CPI

Divisions

Groups

Classes

Elementary Aggregates

Individual prices

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# 1. Need for more resilient production systems

## Lessons learned

- ▶ Develop more resilient production systems
- ▶ Apply multiple data sources and multiple data collection methods/tools - move towards multi-source & multi-mode production systems
- ▶ Integrate contingency procedures in the regular production process - complete from data collection, processing, imputation & calculation methods and dissemination

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## 2. From survey to multiple source based CPI

### Traditional survey based CPI

- Targeted sample of outlets and products (goods & services)
- Price collection through surveys to outlets or by price collectors
- Ongoing replenishment of sample and regular/occasional resampling of all outlets
- Control and full information of individual observations
- Checking and validation of many individual observations
- Allows estimation of statistical uncertainty (in theory)
- Monthly (quarterly) production cycle
- Relative expensive and long production time

## 2. From survey to multiple source based CPI

### New data sources

- The web
- Scanner data
- Administrative data

### Drivers towards new data sources

- ICT development & growing availability of data (less so for services)
- Potentially available for free or at low cost
- Reduce costly manual price collection and response burden
- Improve efficiency, coverage, frequency and timeliness
- Competition from other providers of alternative price measures

**➔ New paradigm in CPI compilation**

## 2. From survey to multiple source based CPI





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## 3. New data sources - scanner data

### Different uses of scanner data

- Testing of survey based CPIs
- For sampling and weighting purposes
- Complement existing survey based sample
- Replace survey based prices

### Acquisition of scanner data

- Reach out & establish cooperation
- Getting access, clarify legal, economic & IT issues
- Consider risks and dependency

## Scanner data

### Coding and classification

#### Typical variables in scanner data

Variable
Date
Outlet ID
Region
Retailer classification
Product identifier (PI)
Description
Quantity sold
Turnover

Use product code and/or description to classify and aggregate observations into CPI product groups / elementary aggregates



- Link PI to CPI product codes
- Text analysis / machine learning

## Scanner data

### Going into scanner data

- Make a plan, what are the goals
- Step-by-step approach
  - 1) **Research**
  - 2) **Testing**
  - 3) **Implementation**
- ▶ Begin with more standardized markets with less product turnover, replacements and quality changes
- ▶ Gradually move on to more difficult products

## Scanner data

### Issues down the line

- Quality control and data validation
- Product churn (products leaving or entering market)
- Relaunches (same product launched with new code)
- Aggregating across time (unit prices)
- Calculation formulas, weighting
- Risk of drift using high-frequency weight and price data
- Multilateral price indices

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## Web prices



### Prices available on the web includes

- a) **Physical outlets with no web sale only advertising prices**
- b) **Web outlets only**
- c) **Physical outlets with online sale**

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## Web prices



### **a) Physical outlets with no web sale only advertising prices**

- ▶ Collect prices manually or by web scraping
- ▶ Products should be available in physical outlet
- ▶ Ensure list prices correspond to actual in-store sale prices
- ▶ Integrate in CPI like 'normal' survey prices

## Web prices

### b) Web outlets only

- ▶ Collect prices manually or by web scraping
  - ▶ Include as new outlets, usually by linking to show no price change
  - ▶ Ensure list prices correspond to actual sale prices
  - ▶ Include delivery charges (CPI Manual 5.18-5.19, 5.196, 11.57 and 11.78- 11.79)
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- By linking web outlets into the CPI, we miss possible price decreases, and the CPI will overestimate cost-of-living
  - Consider differences in price *levels* and in price *changes* between web outlets and physical outlets

## Web prices

### c) Physical outlets with online sale

Two options to include prices from the web outlet

Treat as one  
outlet

- Ensure products & prices correspond to in-store
- Be aware of quality differences
- Adjust for change in collection mode if necessary

Split into two  
outlets

- Include web shop as a new outlet (linking)
- May include different products



## Web prices

### Product offer definition

Dimensions



**Principle:** Compare like with like (matched-model methods)

### Problems

- Is the product in the outlet and on the web the same?
- Are there quality differences (including in the service provided)?
- How to treat price differences (genuine or quality differences)?
- Delivery charges – ensure documented and consistent treatment

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## Web prices – web scraping

### Types of web scraping

#### ❖ Targeted web scraping

- Replace traditional price collection
- Scrape predefined product offers; manual collection of failures
- Index calculation stays the same

#### ❖ Bulk web scraping

- Find as much relevant information from selected URLs as possible
- Scrape all product information
- Failures because of changes in URLs or pages structure etc.: fix manually or semi-automatically
- Calculate index based on collected prices (after validation/filtering)

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## Web prices – web scraping

### ❖ **API (Application programming Interface)**

Access to usually more stable data bases underlying web pages

### **Begin with targeted web scraping**

Obtain practical experiences and gradually extend the scraping

### **Coding and maintaining the scraper – 3 strategies:**

- **In-house:** requires skills and training (HTML, URLs, scraper software, e.g., R or Python or others)
- **Third-party applications** (rarely free & inconvenient when changes are needed)
- **Outsource**

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## Web prices – web scraping

### Steps in web scraping

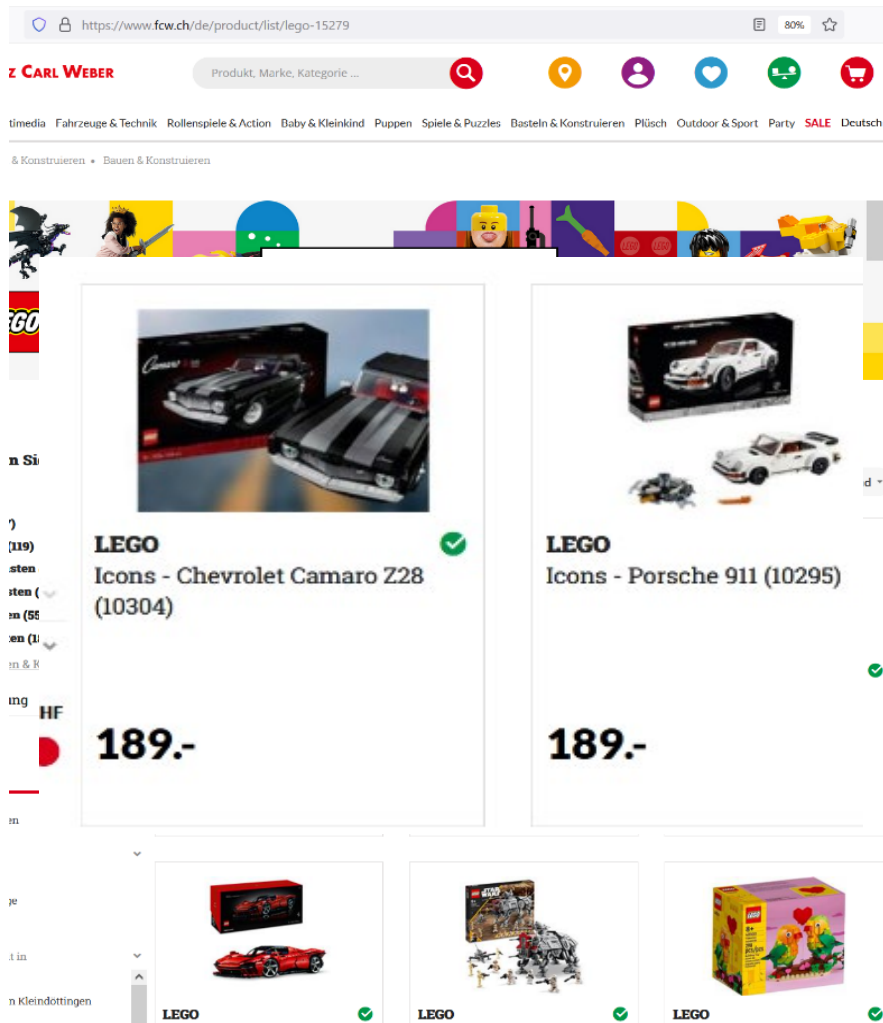
- Investigate the website/URL to be scraped
- Ensure access to scrape – check/ask/notify owner
- Identify required information: product identification, product description and price
- Code a programme to scrape the website, use, e.g., R or Python
- Run the programme, collect the prices and metadata and save in database

### Risks

Consider risks associated with web scraping to avoid malware and ensure confidentiality. Use stand-alone PC / separate IP address for the scraper

# Web prices – web scraping - example

## Find website



## Investigate HTML code

```

<div class="containerSelect">
  <div class="productGridElement">
    <span class="fullName">
      <a href="https://www.fcw.ch/de/product/lego-
icons-chevrolet-camaro-z28-10304-880446" title="LEGO
Icons - Chevrolet Camaro Z28 (10304)"><span
class="mainName">LEGO</span><br />Icons - Chevrolet
Camaro Z28 (10304)</a>
      <div class="priceAndActionButtons">
        <div class="generalPrice">
          189.-
        </div>
      </div>
    <div class="productGridElement">
      <span class="fullName">
        <a href="https://www.fcw.ch/de/product/lego-
icons-porsche-911-10295-880546" title="LEGO Icons -
Porsche 911
  
```

# Web prices – web scraping - example

## Programme web scraper

```
# Python – web scraping for FCW, Geneve, Lego products
import requests
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import pandas as pd
URL = "https://www.fcw.ch/de/product/list/lego-15279"
page = requests.get(URL)
soup = BeautifulSoup(page.content, "html.parser")
lego_products = soup.find_all('div', class_="productGridElement")
for product in lego_products:
    description = product.find('span', class_="fullName").text
    price = product.find('div', class_='generalPrice').text
    print(description, price)
```

OUTPUT

```
LEGOIcons - Chevrolet Camaro Z28 (10304)           189.-
LEGOIcons - Porsche 911 (10295)                   189.-
LEGOMinifigures - Minifiguren Serie 24 (71037)    4.95
```

## Administrative data

**Administrative data** are data kept by private or public organisations for admin purposes

- Offer broad (sometimes full coverage)
- Often available in (semi-) controlled and subsidized markets, e.g.
  - Energy
  - Transport
  - Cars/motor vehicles
  - Health (e.g., prescriptive medication)
  - Housing
  - Education
  - Insurances



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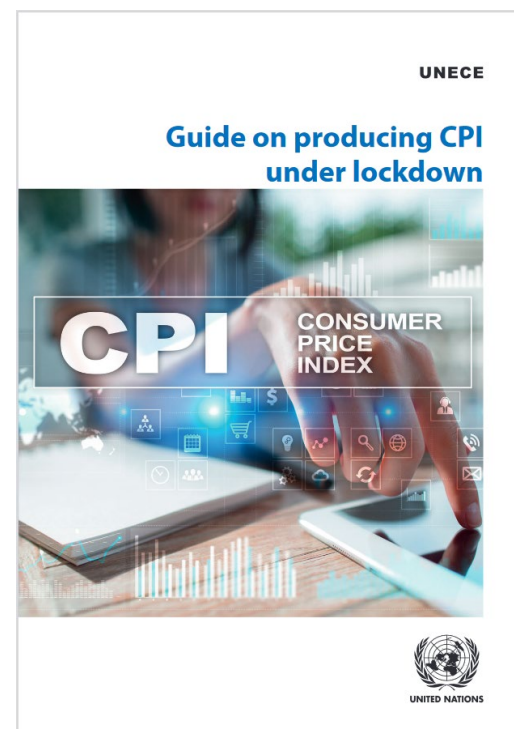
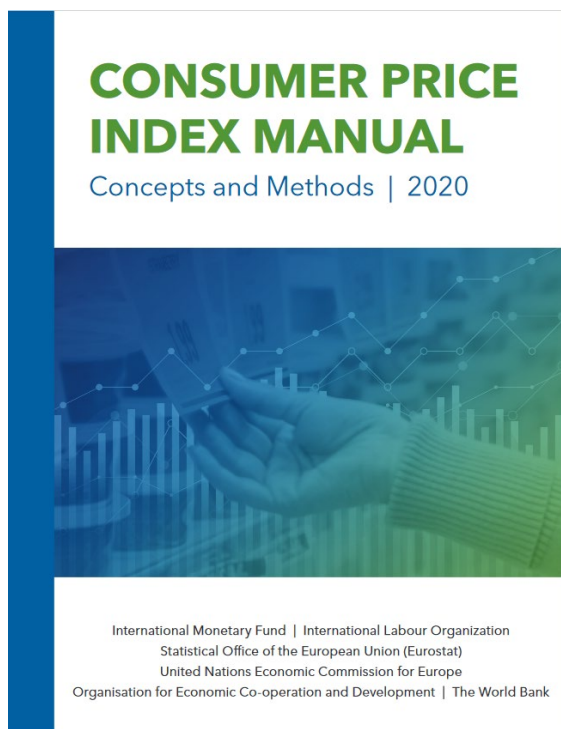
## Administrative data

### Way forward

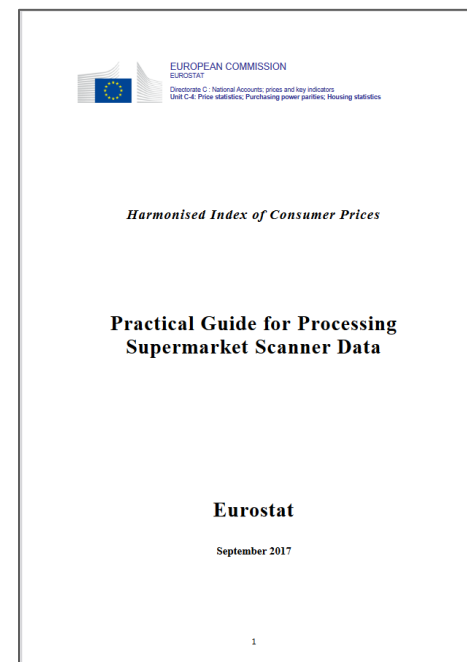
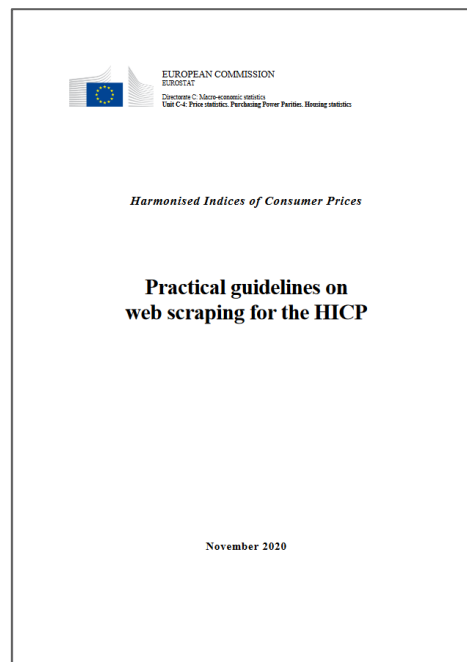
- ▶ Investigate what admin sources are available
- ▶ Reach out to holders of admin data
- ▶ Ensure access, consider legal and confidentiality issues
- ▶ Perform research and tests
- ▶ Implementation



## 4. References



## 4. References





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## 4. References

Proceedings from:

**CPI Expert Group** (<https://unece.org/expert-group-consumer-price-indices>)

**Ottawa Group** (<https://www.ottawagroup.org/>)

**UN Task Team on Scanner data**

<https://unstats.un.org/bigdata/task-teams/scanner/index.cshtml>

Next: **CPI Expert Group Meeting 7-9 June 2023, Geneva**

<https://unece.org/info/Statistics/events/372536>