Expert Group meeting on CPI 26-28 May 2014

Workshop 4: Scanner data, 26 May

Country/Questions:	What experiences do you have with scanner data at present?	Have you experienced any difficulties in obtaining scanner data? If so, please mention which problems there are.	What do you expect from the Scanner data workshop on the 26th of May?
Brazil	We made an agreement with two supermarket chains. In Brazil we have more than ten chains. The next step is to convince others to participate in our project. Here this data is very important because we calculate the daily inflation and the scanner data provides a price with high quality.	Yes. Supermarket chains protect this kind of information to avoid competition with other chains. But FGV makes confidential contracts to use this data for statistical purposes. Even so, we have a resistance to these agreements.	Learn about the experience of other countries.
Denmark	We have received scanner data from 3 of the biggest 4 supermarkert chains in Denmark since 2011. We are currently working on finalizing the IT-systems that will be used for producing the official CPI with scanner data implemented. We expect to implement scanner data in the CPI in January 2015. The Danish approach to scanner data is presented as topic 4 at the workshop.	We have tried to get scanner data from the 4 biggest supermarket chains in Denmark (that in total covers approx. 80 percent of foods sales in Denmark). We had no difficulties in getting access to data from 3 of them, but we have not yet received data from the fourth one despite their assurance that they are willing to participate. Part of the problem seems to be IT-related at their side.	General knowledge of using scanner data in a CPI and especially regarding how to identify and treat seasonal goods properly.
Germany	We don't use scanner data up to now, but we have plans to test it. We have four main objectives: 1. Evaluate the potential use of EAN-Codes in Germany. 2. Analysis of the data regarding two potential applications: Either for optimizing the sample by using only quantity/structure information or by using price information additionally, with the aim of replacing part of our own price collection. The analysis includes a comparsion with the structure of our own sample and with the results of the current (traditional) form of price collection. 3. Checking opportunities to get data from retail companies directly. 4. Estimation of costs and benefits, with special focus on quality.	Within the framework of a small pilot project we currently get price and quantity information about detergents from a market research institute. The data cover two main retail chains and include price and quantity information on product (EAN-Code) level. We have doubts that all the big discounters in Germany are willing to deliver us scanner data.	Profit from the experience reported from other countries. Learn mor aboutthe use of EAN -Codes. Ideas/guidance for the concepts of our tests.
Hungary	We are in the preparatory stage of this work. We made contact with the biggest retail chains (unfortunately the market is not really concentrated). We also started to collect information on barcode. We have difficulties with the chains, they are not intent on giving their scanner data at all. We receive data from one discount chain but only price data without any sale volume, and for a product list which was compiled by us.	The main difficulty for us to get the data from the retail chains. Especially when we ask for sale volume data as well they become repulsive. From that time we try to get only price data, and not for the entire product sortiment just for a short product list.	The experiences of other countries hopefully help us to carry forward this development. It would be nice to hear about the best practices.
Iceland	Statistics Iceland is negotiating for scanner data with the grocery chains in Iceland. Current phase of negotiations is about technical implementations. Statistics Iceland has not initatiated the technical implementation.	All the grocery chains have been interested in the scanner data project. They want to see scanner data implemented and believe that the use of scanner data will improve quality. The chains have first and foremost stressed their concern about who accesses the data and the treatment since the data is delivered in great detail.	To learn about other NSIs experiences in implementing scanner data.
Iraq		We don't use scanner data in the CPI	We expect to know about possibility of adopting scanner data, cost, favorite to other approaches
Israel	1. Meanwhile we used scanner data for updating the CPI basket every two years and for research and simulations. 2. From 2009 we use scanner data for simulations and our goal is to combine them at the CPI measurement. 3. We developed a classification system that classify the products according to the barcode to the CPI item. 4. We developed a calculation system for different calculation method (geo mean). 5. During 2014 we make an effort to sign an agreement with the major supermarket chains and the two major cashiers companies. 6. For updating the representativity of the CPI items and the PPP according to their share at the Israel market.	1. The scanner data firm didn't respect the agreement and stopped the data transfer. How do we link the historical data from the old companies and the new one? 2. How to dill with the limited editions? 3. Under coverage: some of the most popular cosmetics companies in Israel that have a large % share refused to cooperate with the scanner data private company. 4. Can we calculate CPI without taking into account all the sales that they offer? 5. How to dill with the fresh fruits and vegetables? they sales bulk without barcode? 6. Technological problem: The logistics and the quality control processes. Can we handle such a large amount of data every week over the years?	1. I expect to learn more about the problems according to the experiences of the statistics agencies 2. Do we have a common problems or its all about the Israeli market? 3. There are more advantages than disadvantages of using scanner data, however only few countries use it for the compilation of consumer price index. It will be very intresting for me to understand what are the most difficulties of the statistics agencies? Methodology? Technology or financially
Luxembourg	Since 2012, we are receiving scanner data files from 3 major retail chains. We are currently working on the mapping of EAN codes with COICOP and we are testing different index approaches. Scanner data is not used in production yet.	There are no technical obstacles. However, retail chains can be reluctant in providing scanner data because of the strategic nature of the data. In the beginning, the process was blocked because each chain was waiting for the attitude adopted by the other chains.	Experiences and good practices regarding the practical use of scanner data in CPIs.
New Zealand	1. We have been doing research on methodologies using consumer electronics scanner data (8 products) from market research company GfK, over the last few years, much of it in collaboration with Statistics Netherlands. 2. We have recently started purchasing GfK scanner data for 12 consumer electronics products, for use in production for the NZ CPI from the September 2013 quarter. We will be using de Haan's ITRYGEKS method, which applies an RYGEKS procedure to bilateral time-dummy hedonic indexes. 3. We are still negotiating for supply of scanner from the main supermarket chains. We are likely to start by using scanner data only for the products already in our basket, calculating unit prices to replace surveyed prices and using a product master-list to determine replacements where necessary. When and if we do obtain full-coverage scanner data for supermarkets we will not be able to use the ITRYGEKS method (as there are insufficient characteristics on the data). One option we will consider is the fixed-effects window-splice (FEWS) index (which we're presenting a paper on in session 4 of the workshop).	1. Some issues (now resolved) getting GfK consumer electronics data into the right format for derving the ITRYGEKS index, as their output system is not set up with this type of format in mind. 2. The supermarket scanner data will be collected under our Statistics Act, which both obliges the companies to supply the data and also obliges us to keep it secure. However, our emphasis is on the protection and confidentiality of the data that the Act provides to them, particularly as they have concerns around this. In particular one of the supermarkets is uncomfortable with the potential, under the Act, for researchers to gain access to microdata in our 'Datalab' environment, though we believe the highly identifying nature of the data means this would be unlikely to ever be approved.	1. Finding out about others' experiences with scanner data. 2. Potential for collaboration with other NSOs. In particular we would be interested in other's experiences with applying the ITRYGEKS or the FEWS indexes, and can share code for these.
Philippines	Nothing, really very new to us ---in terms of price data!	Will the establishments share their scanner data with statistical offices?	How to gather price data from scanner data? How to convince establishments to share their scanner data with statistical offices? How to integrate scanner data with those taken from interviews or data taken directly from outlets during personal visits. How to integrate all the scanner data taken from different price outlets. On the issue of timeliness of data.

Sweden	Scanner data in the CPI (approx. 14%); * Scanner data is mainly used in COICOP groups 01 (Food except for perishable fruits, vegetables and meat) and 02.2 (Beer and tobacco) * Some coverage in COICOP 02.1.3, 05.5, 05.6, 06.1, 09.3 and 12.1 * Three major retail chains (Approx 80%) - Daily necessities * Pharmacies (Total data) * The government owned chain of alcohol stores (Index and transaction data) * We are also cooperating with GS1, GFK and a major Swedish retail operator	In many cases a lot of effort is required to secure scanner data from retailers.	Fruitful discussions and inspiring guidance. We also hope to draft a unified roadmap with steps and recommendations on how to meet the challenges ahead.