# Online Prices for Computing Standards of Living Across Countries (OPSLAC)

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#### **Motivation**

- International real income comparisons rely on the country prices
   (ICP)
- ICP coordinates the work of dozens on National Statistical Offices to collect prices for a basket of similar goods across countries
- Many challenges:
  - Low frequency (ICP every 6 years, OECD 3 years)
  - Long delays in publication (ICP 2011 published in 2014)
  - Issues affecting comparability of products and methods across countries and time (Deaton & Heston (2010), Inklaar and Rao (2017))
  - Some countries refuse to participate (Argentina 2011), others are a source of controversy (China 2005)

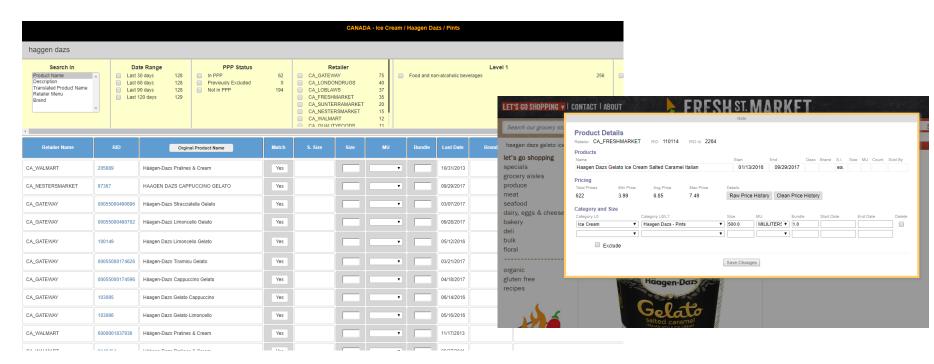
- - We relay on online prices scraped from websites of largest multichannel retailers: same data used by the Billion Prices Project (BPP) to measure daily inflation
    - 12 Countries → Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China,
       Germany, Japan, Netherlands, South Africa, UK, US
    - 3 sectors → Food & Beverages, Fuel, Electronics
  - Main advantages
    - Quarterly frequency (2011 to 2017)
    - Closelymatched goods & identical methodologies
    - Full control over data collection, products chosen, methods used
  - We compare BPP price level indices (PLIs) to ICP 2011 and OECD 2014 + we compare real consumption in Q4 2017 with extrapolated results

# We use BPP to replicate ICP methods as closely as possible

- Create an *Item* list (267 in total)
  - Barcodes/ids vary by country or even retailer
  - (different varieties, brands, package sizes, flavors, etc)
  - We use a mix of narrowly Decaf IIIy Coffee) and broader item definitions (Basmati Rise)
- Match individual products to items (hardest part)
  - Using individual products with online retail prices available from
     Using individual products with online retail prices available from
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- Compute average national prices per quarter.

#### Matching Individual Products to Item definitions

 We search the micro data for individual products that match item definition + enter product sizes



 ~100K products matched from 100 million available in the BPP databases for these countries

# Many reasons to expect differences with ICP 2011

- Different item list
- Temporal aggregation (quarterly vs yearly data)
- Our matched-data coverage is not so good for 2011

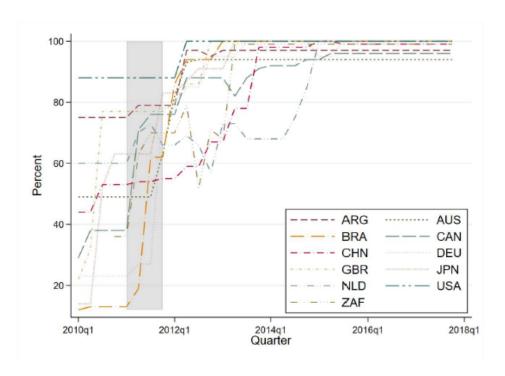
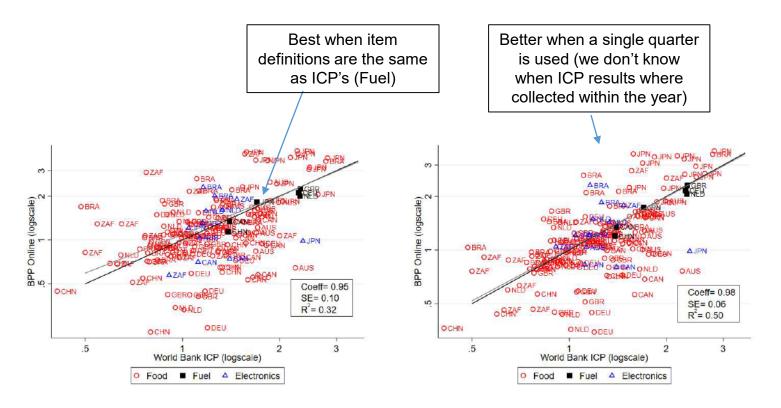


FIGURE A1: SHARE OF BASIC HEADINGS COVERED BY BPP

Note: Share of all basic headings in ICP food, fuel, and electronics categories. 2011 quarters shaded in gray.

### Basic Headings Price Levels (2011), relative to U.S.



PANEL A: ONLINE PPP IS AN ANNUAL AVERAGE

PANEL B: ONLINE PPP FROM QUARTER WITH SMALLEST DIFFERENCE

FIGURE A2, BASIC HEADING COMPARISON ICP VS BPP FOR 2011

# Sectors and Countries (2011)

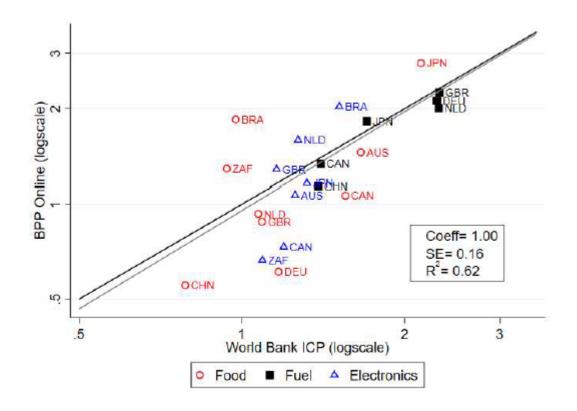


FIGURE 1. BPP VS ICP PRICE LEVEL INDEXES - 2011

#### Multilateral Price Levels 2011 and 2014

TABLE 1- MULTILATERAL PRICE LEVEL INDEX (PLI=PPP/E), USA=1

	2011		2014	
	ICP	BPP	OECD	BPP
	FFE	FFE	FFE	FFE
Argentina	n.a.	0.79	n.a.	1.05
Australia	1.53	1.52	1.36	1.24
Brazil	1.20	1.44	n.a.	1.17
Canada	1.30	1.08	1.29	1.15
China	0.93	0.71	n.a.	0.97
Germany	1.30	1.12	1.35	1.20
Japan	2.01	2.57	1.42	1.58
Netherlands	1.29	1.21	1.27	1.22
South Africa	0.96	1.11	n.a.	0.91
United Kingdom	1.25	1.14	1.37	1.26
United States	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mean Abs.				
Difference				
All		15%		
OECD		17%		9%

Notes: Multi-lateral GEKS PLIs covering all basic headings available in Food, Fuel, and Electronics. BPP numbers are yearly averages (from quarterly PLIs). Argentina refused to Smaller differences in 2014, when online BH coverage is complete

#### Real Consumption in 2017 - Q4

TABLE 2 – REAL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA OF FOOD, FUEL AND ELECTRONICS BASED ON BPP PRICE DATA FOR 2017Q4 (USA=1)

	Actual	Extrapolated
Argentina	0.41	0.70
Australia	0.76	0.74
Brazil	0.20	0.22
Canada	0.61	0.89
China	0.11	0.18
Germany	0.60	0.76
Japan	0.45	0.40
Netherlands	0.57	0.70
South Africa	0.18	0.20
United Kingdom	0.72	0.76
United States	1.00	1.00

Sources: Total household consumption expenditure in local currency units, total population, the consumer price index and the exchange relative to the US dollar is taken from the OECD Main Economic Outlook, no. 102 (November 2017). For China, household

#### Limitations

- Few sectors and only 12 countries
  - Our target is 15, BPP has some data for ~60
  - Online data still not available in many countries/regions
- Online prices may not be representative of national averages
  - online-offline price differences are small within retailers (Cavallo (2017))
- Single price for all locations?
  - Mostly urban retailers with uniform pricing
  - Can be complemented by scraping smaller local retailers
- No expenditure weights (same problem as in ICP)
  - Combined with scanner data?

#### Conclusions

- Online data can provide prices in high-frequency, no delays, close similarity in products, more control and transparency in data collection and methods used. So BPP can possibly supplement (or replace) the very labor-intensive methods of the ICP.
- Matching of individual products is still hard
  - Barcodes and product descriptions not standardized
  - Not simple to automate via machine learning
- Besides retail products, what other prices are available?
  - Rental prices for housing
  - Wages for contract work
  - Other?

# Additional Slides

## Data Comparison with ICP

TABLE A1 -DATA SOURCE COMPARISON

For Food, Fuel, and Electronics*	BPP (2017)	ICP (2011)	
	. ,		
Data collection	Daily	Few times a year	
Publication frequency	Quarterly	~6 years (3 years for OECD)	
Number of items	267	238	
Products per item-country (mean)	30	10-15 homogeneous**	
		70-100 heterogeneous	
Type of coverage	Goods	Goods & Services	
Locations	Urban	Urban & Rural	
Countries	11	11 199	

Notes: \*COICOP codes for Food and Beverages (01), Fuel (07.2.2), and Electronics (From 09.1.1 to 09.1.4) \*\*Estimates in World Bank (2013).

Source: Authors' calculations based on World Bank (2013)

## Item list

TABLE A2—ITEM LIST EXAMPLES

Basic Heading Number of Items		of Items	Item Definition Examples		
	BPP	ICP	BPP	ICP	
Rice	4	9	White Rice, All Brands, Basmati	Basmati Rice	
Other cereals, flour and other products	12	6	White Rice, All Brands, Long-grain All-purpose Flour, All Brands, Wheat All-purpose Flour, All Brands, All Other Cereal for Breakfast, Kellogg's, All Other	Long-grain rice – Family Pack Wheat flour, not self-rising Wheat flour, not self-rising Cornflakes (Kellogg's)	
Pasta	7	6	Pasta, All Brands, Spaghetti Pasta, Barilla, Penne (including whole grain)	Spaghetti Short Pasta	
Beef and Veal	2	8	Beef, All Brands, Tenderloin roast or steak Beef, All Brands, Ground	Beef, fillet 100% Beef, minced	
Poultry	1	6	Chicken, All Brands, Breasts	Chicken breast without skin	
Fresh, chilled or frozen sea food	2	13	Shrimp, All Brands, Fresh Uncooked Shrimp, All Brands, Frozen Uncooked	Whole Shrimps Shrimps	

Audio-visual,	82	27	Laptop, Apple, MacBook, 13 inch	Apple MacBook laptop computer
photographic and			Laptop, Acer, 14-16 inch	Acer Aspire One netbook
information			Television, Phillips, LED 32"	Phillips 3000 series LCD TV 32"
processing			Television, Samsung, LED 32"	Samsung Series 5 LCD TV
equipment			Television, All Brands, LED 32"	32 Inches LCD Television
			Television, LED, 40-43", LG	LG LD Series LCD TV 42"
			Camera Compact, Canon, 20-24mpx	Digital Compact Camera
			Camera Compact, Nikon, 20-24mpx	Digital Compact Camera
			Camera Compact, Sony, 20-24mpx	Digital Compact Camera

#### Note on Sales Taxes

- Prices collected online include sales tax except for USA, Japan, Germany.
- Current OPSLAC prices are being adjusted
  - USA → food = 0.9%, electronics 5.08%, Fuel includes tax (average sales tax for all states (unweighted) after taking into account food exceptions -source Federation of Tax Administrators Report 2015)
  - Germany → food taxed at 7%, the rest at 19%, fuel includes tax
  - Japan → 5% before 3/2014, 8% after.