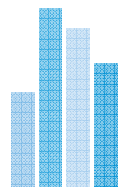
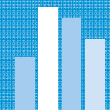


Scanner data in the Danish CPI- presentation at the CIRET pre-Conference workshop



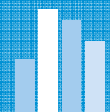
The nature of scanner data?

Date	GTIN-number	Turnover	Volumen	Unit	Amount per unit	Product number	Product description
1104	2920080800007	3402,70	211	Gram	300	910076003	Bacon 2x150 G.
1104	2920080800007	2119,65	163	Gram	300	910076003	Bacon 2x150 G.
1104	2920080800007	1516,05	108	Gram	300	910076003	Bacon 2x150 G.
1104	2920080800007	1478,13	105	Gram	300	910076003	Bacon 2x150 G.
1104	2921056000005	302,50	14	Gram	200	911056001	Chicken filet
1104	2921056000005	102,50	5	Gram	200	911056001	Chicken filet



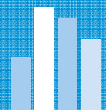
Methodology is vital

- In general unit values are applicable for the calculation of SD-indices
- But:
 - The data needs to be cleaned in other variables before hand(product text, unit, amount...) at the lowest possible level
 - The price development has to be monitored both within the month and between months

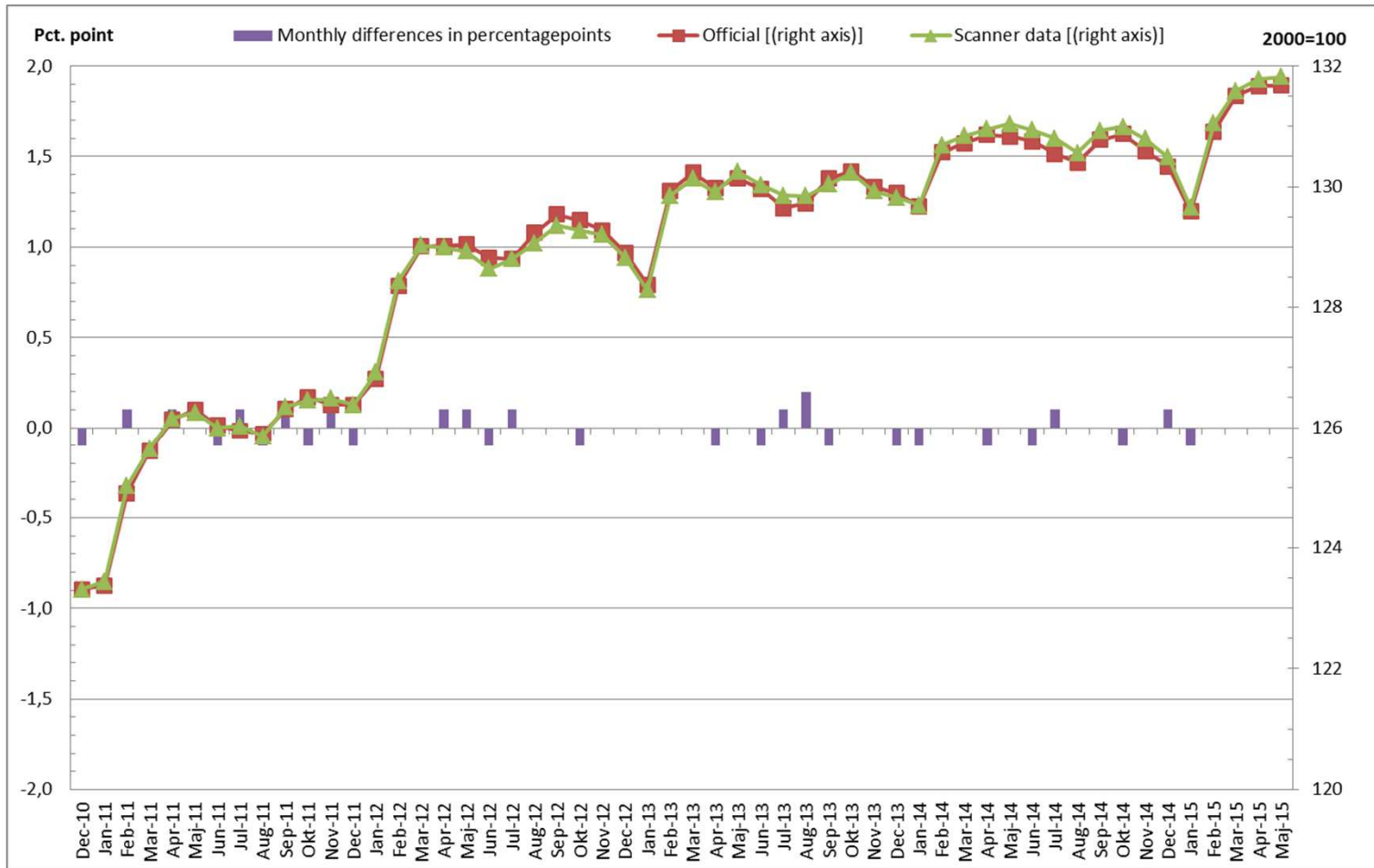


Validation is vital

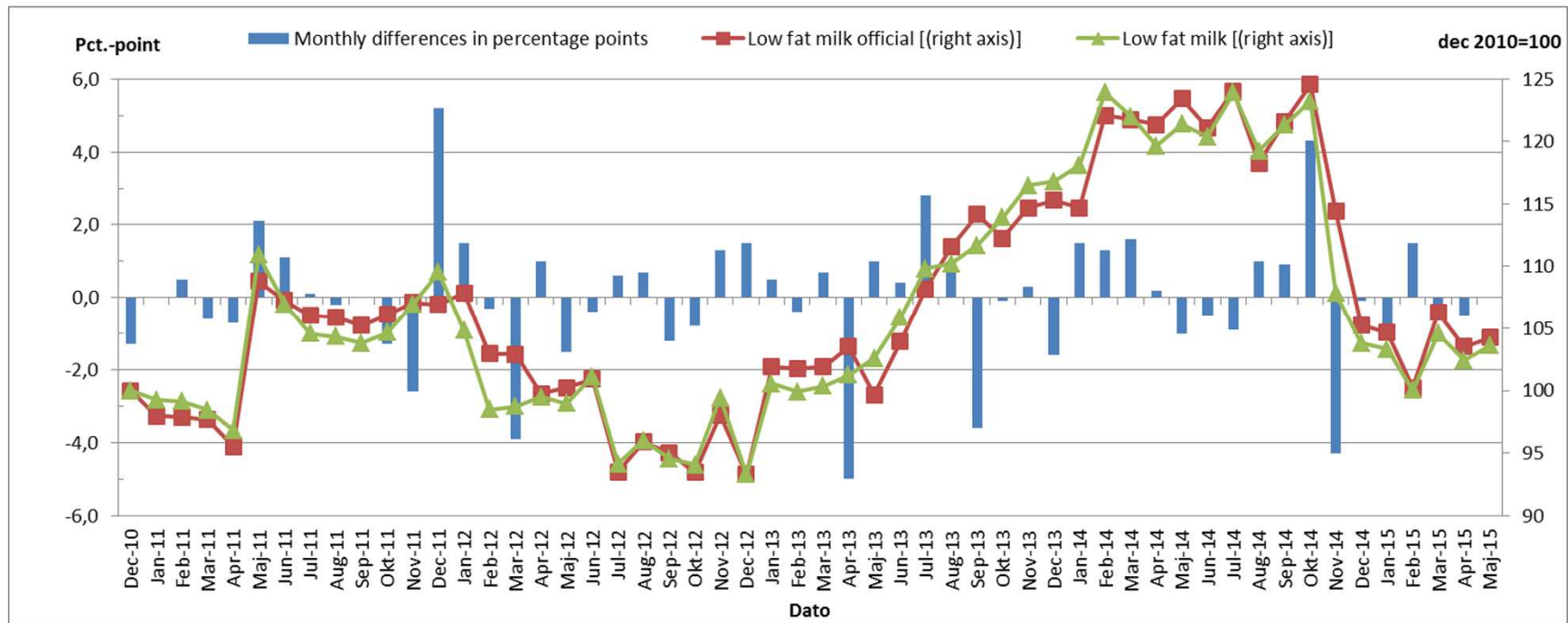
- First step: Simple checksystems in Sas (missing records, proper dates, number of records and format)
- Second step: SD is linked to the COICOP-classification based on the supermarkets' own classification and a searchword-process created in Excel and linked to Sas
- Third step: Wrongfully placed SD-codes with a high turnover are moved to the right COICOP-group



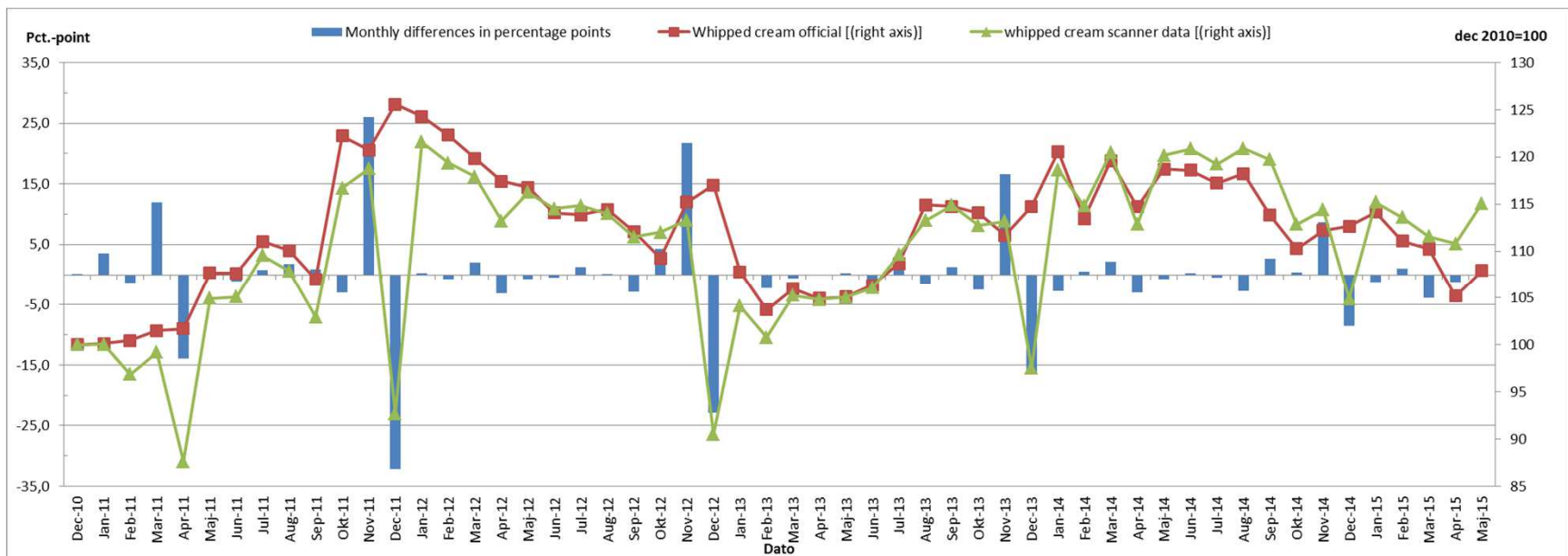
CPI



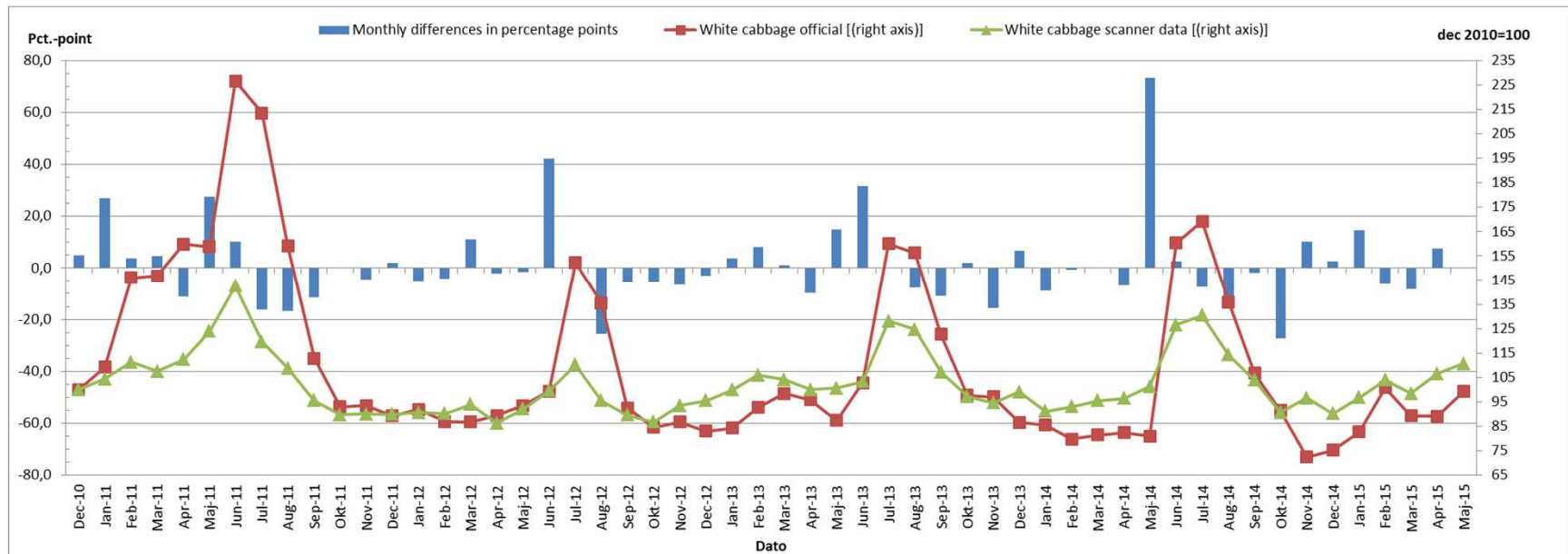
No significant differences



Scanner data is a better source



Scanner data is a different source



Lessons learnt

- 1. Scanner data is complex. Cleaning of data and an assumption of diversity of barcodes is necessary
- 2. The differences when handling scanner data as compared to traditional price collection need to be implemented in the IT-systems in a proper way and thought through as early as possible
- 3 Intend is in the first place on HICP/CPI but being widened to other areas.