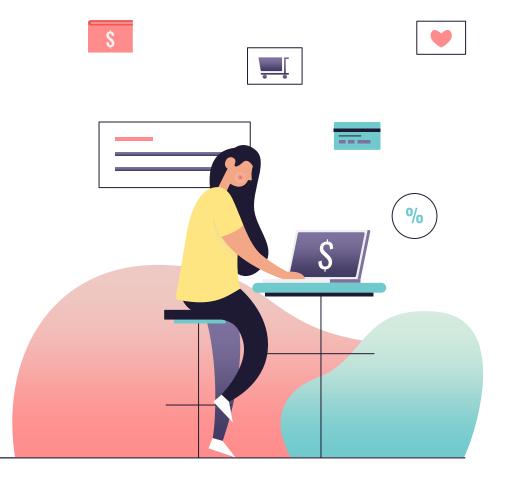
Using Online Prices for Measuring Real Consumption Across Countries. The Russian Federation and the United Kingdom case.

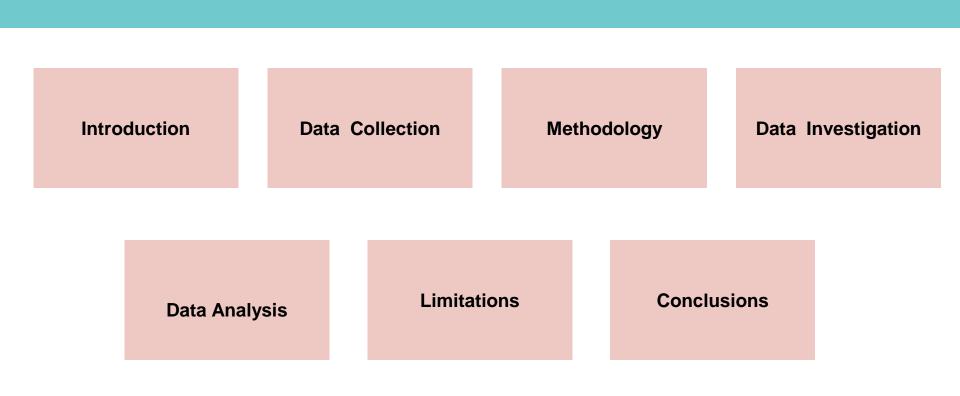
Group: Daria Kharitonova, Tianqi Xia,

Irina Ermolenko, Sara Razazi

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Günter W. Beck

Let's go!











# Introduction

Professor Cavallo's research focuses on the behavior of prices and its implications for macroeconomic measurement and policies.

He pioneered the use of online data to measure inflation and conduct research on high-frequency pricing dynamics.

He also created Inflacion Verdadera to measure the real inflation rate in Argentina and Venezuela and cofounded The Billion Prices Project, an academic initiative at Harvard and MIT, as well as PriceStats, the leading private source of inflation and PPP statistics in over 20 countries.



Prof. Alberto F. Cavallo

EDGERLEY FAMILY
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

## Introduction

Power Purchasing Parity (PPP) is a measurement of prices in different countries that uses the prices of specific goods to compare the purchasing power of the countries' currencies.

PPP is for comparison of prices of goods in different countries to finally evaluate countries' currencies according to its purchasing power.





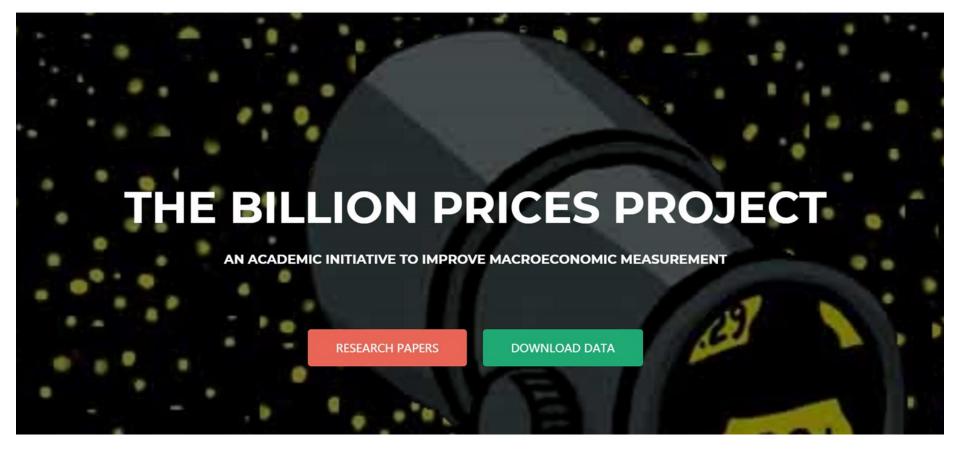
**Paper** 



**Data** 



Code



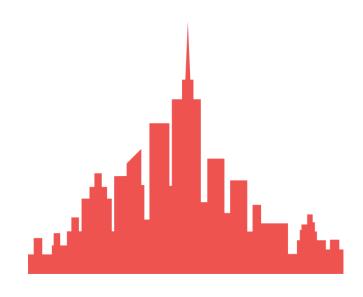
# Introduction

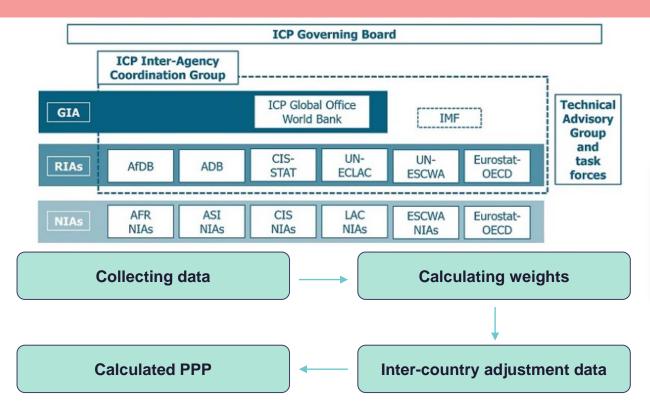
What exactly is PPP?

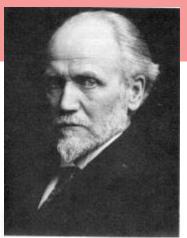
How exactly should PPP be calculated?

### **Project of the Century**

$$X^{T}X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \delta_{2}^{1}s_{2}^{1} & \delta_{2}^{i}s_{2}^{i} & \delta_{2}^{Np}s_{2}^{Np} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \delta_{j}^{1}s_{j}^{1} & \delta_{j}^{i}s_{j}^{i} & \delta_{j}^{Np}s_{j}^{Np} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \delta_{Nc}^{1}s_{Nc} & \delta_{Nc}^{i}s_{Nc}^{i} & \delta_{Nc}^{Np}s_{Nc}^{Np} \\ \delta_{2}^{1}s_{2}^{1} & \delta_{j}^{1}s_{j}^{1} & \delta_{Nc}^{1}s_{Nc}^{1} & \sum_{\forall s \in S(p_{1})} S_{s} & 0 & 0 \\ \delta_{2}^{i}s_{2}^{i} & \delta_{j}^{i}s_{j}^{i} & \delta_{Nc}^{i}s_{Nc}^{i} & 0 & \sum_{\forall s \in S(p_{1})} S_{s} & 0 \\ \delta_{2}^{Np}s_{2}^{Np} & \delta_{j}^{Np}s_{j}^{Np} & \delta_{Nc}^{Np}s_{Nc}^{Np} & 0 & 0 & \sum_{\forall s \in S(p_{Np})} S_{s} \end{bmatrix}$$



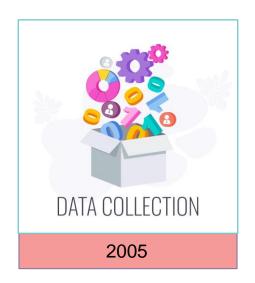




Gustav Cassel

The problem with the traditional method is the difficulty of collecting data, and even for a huge international institution like the World Bank the calculation of PPP is an expensive and time-consuming project.

This long implementation time span affects the timeliness of PPP data.



2011





Collecting internet data



Comparison with official PPP

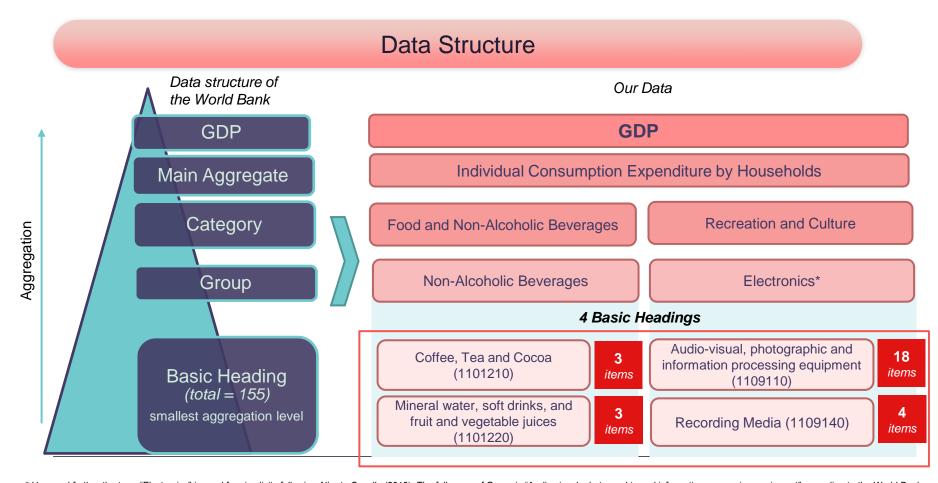


Extremely high goodness of fit





# Data collection



<sup>\*</sup> Here and further the term "Electronics" is used for simplicity following Alberto Cavallo (2018). The full name of Group is "Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment" according to the World Bank

#### Items for price collection

#### Non-Alcoholic Beverages

#### **Electronics**

Coffee, Tea and Cocoa

3 items

Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment

18 items













256 GB



512 GB

Intel 5/ Ryz 3



256 GB

Laptops Win 10



512 GB



Coffee all kinds

Tea in bags or pyramids

Cocoa all kinds

**Smart TVs** 







iOS





Smart

Watch





Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices









Loudspea ker portable wireless



**CCTV** for home usage



Handy iPhone Ear Buds



Action

Camera



items

iPad **Tablet** Android iOS

Mineral water All kinds

Soft drinks All kinds

Juices All kinds

SSD 1 Tb External. portable



Android

SSD 2 Tb External. portable

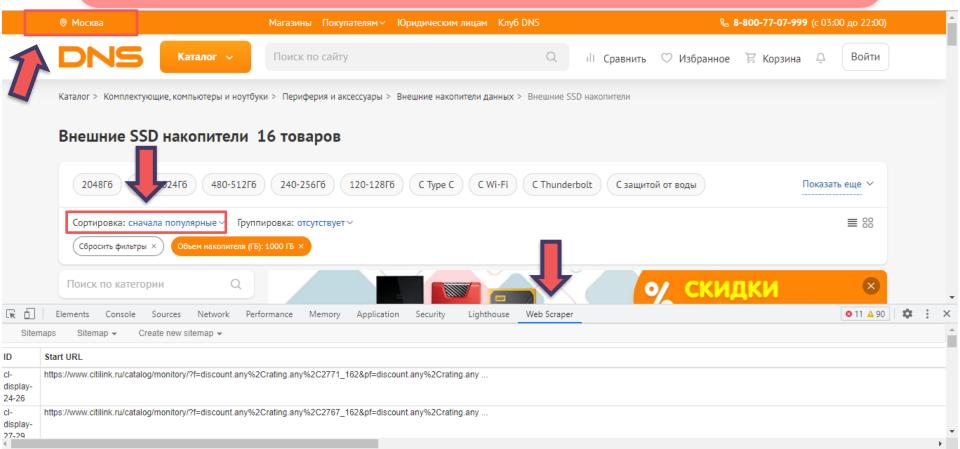
Recording Media



HDD 1 Tb External, portable



## Web Scraping



# Items for price collection













# Items for price collection



Observed retailers
Non-Alcoholic Beverages









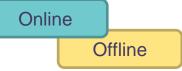






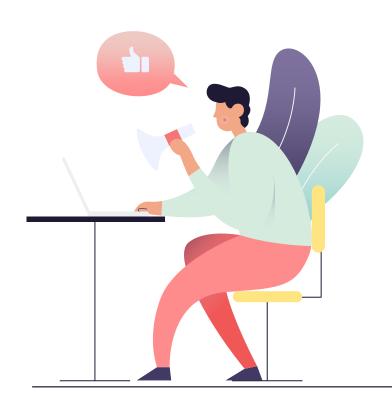












# Data Investigation



# "Input quality data, output quality performance."

—Christian Baloga

### **PILLARS** of qualitative trustworthy results



# DATA CLEARING and CONSOLIDATION

Guarantees relevance of information



#### DATA INVESTIGATION

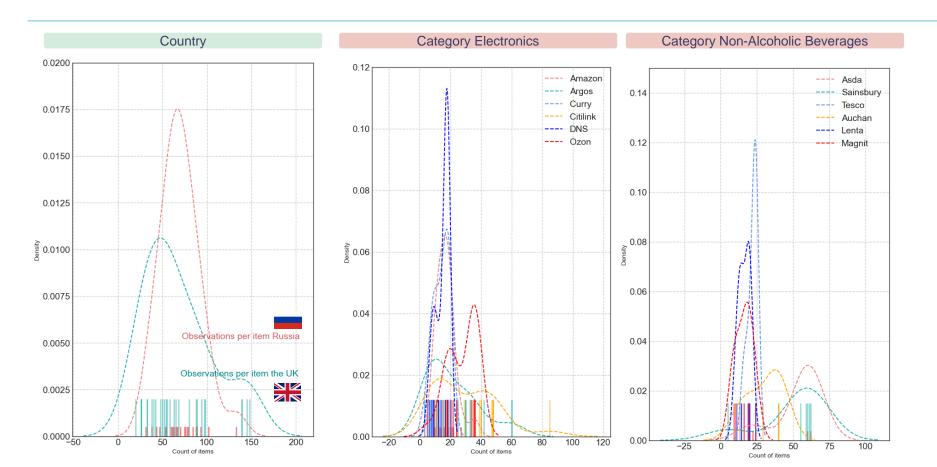
Reveals potential issues with data and gives insights for results interpretation

#### **DATA CLEARING**

- Precise filters for web-scraping on retailers' websites
- Investigation of every item position
  - Do all web-scraped data correspond to the indicated criteria?
  - Are there any obvious outliers?

- Data consolidation using Python
- Removal of implausible values (null, negatives)
- If suspicious results are obtained → deeper data investigation for potential problems

#### Distribution of the observations by Country and Retailers



#### **Distribution of the observations by Country**

action camera

ear buds

handy

ipad

iphone

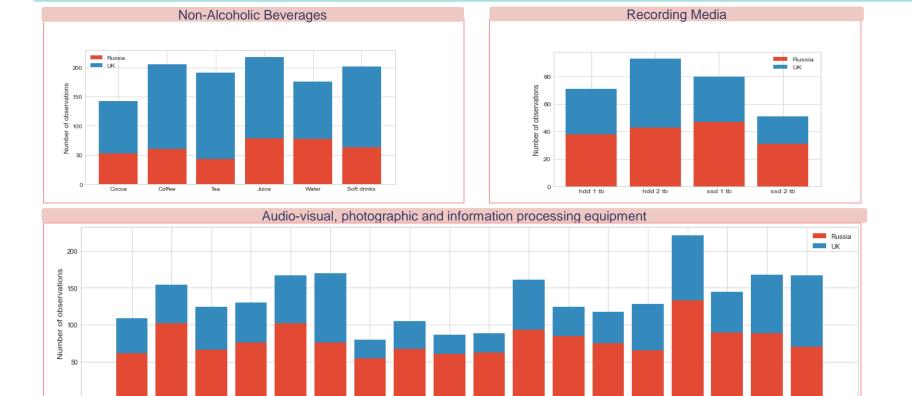
laptop 1

laptop 2

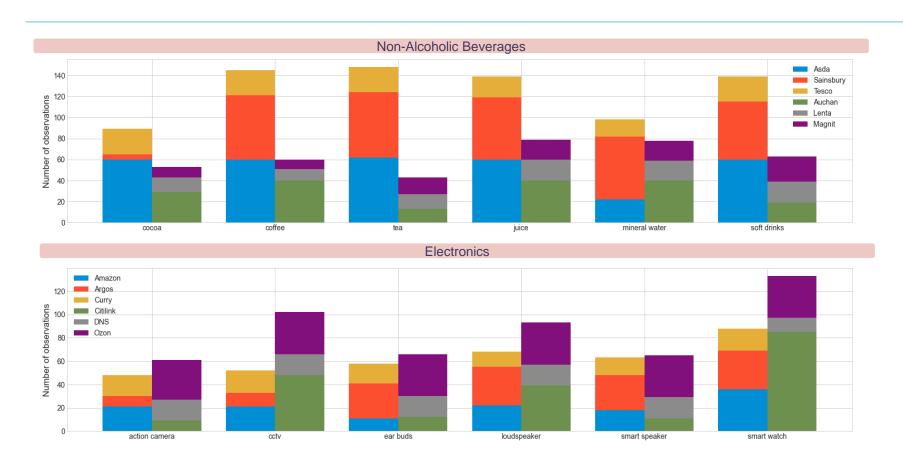
laptop 3

laptop 4 loudspeaker monitor 24 monitor 27 smart speakersmart watch

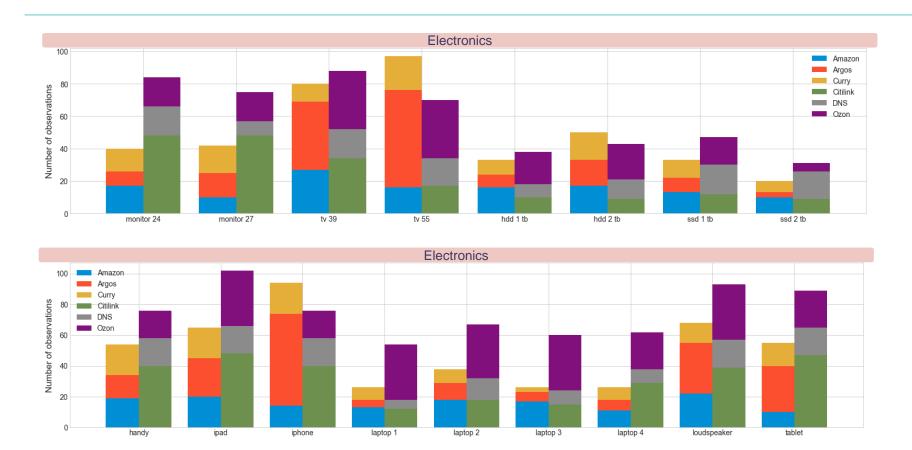
tv 55



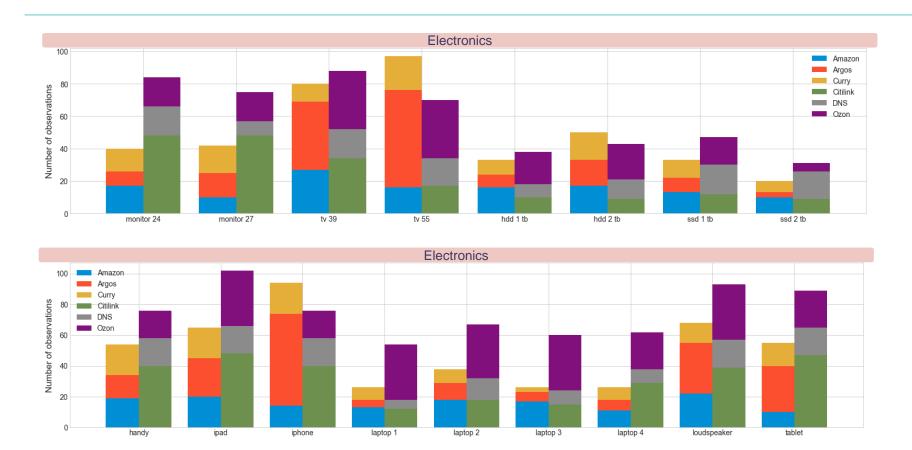
#### Distribution of the observations by Retailers (1)



#### Distribution of the observations by Retailers (2)



#### Distribution of the observations by Retailers (2)



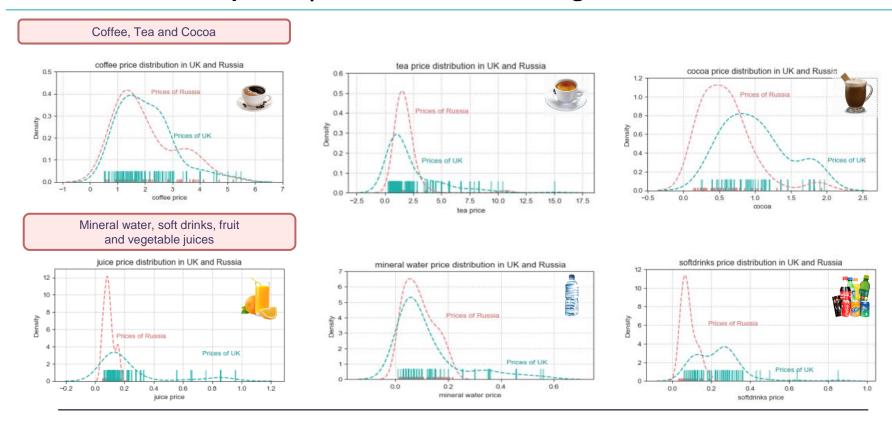
#### **Total Positions**

26 - 148 positions per item

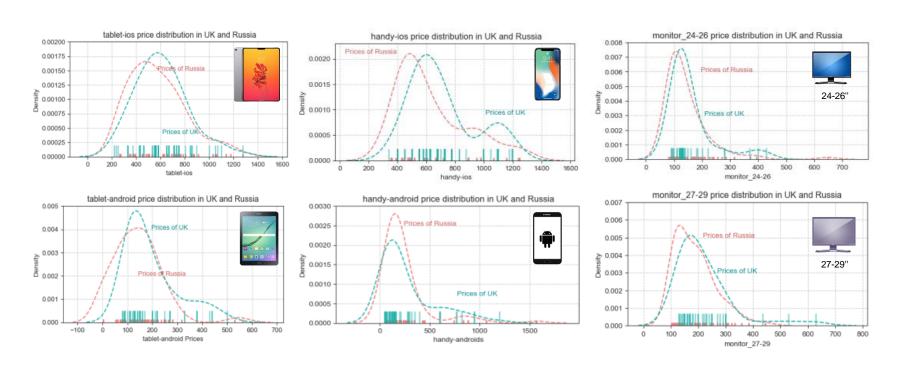
56 observations per item on average

3 892 total number of collected data

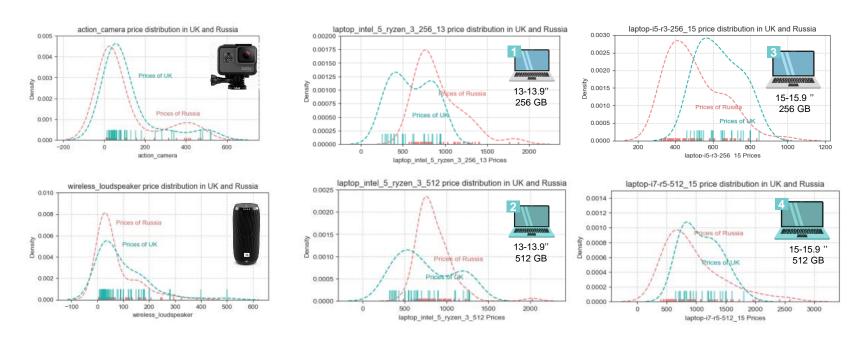
#### Distribution of the prices | Non-Alcoholic Beverages



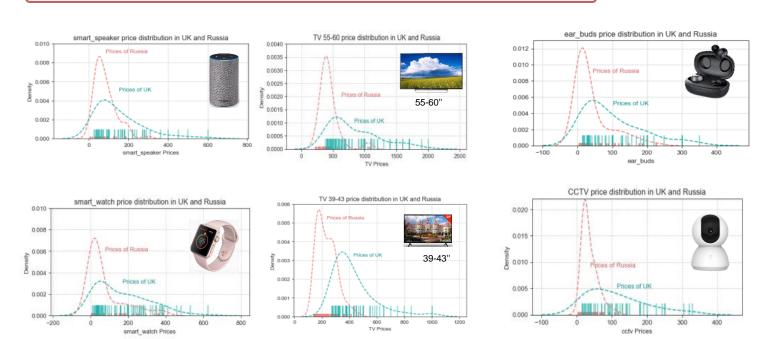
Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment



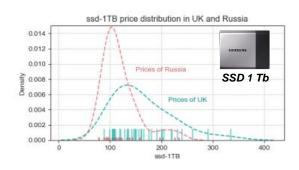
#### Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment

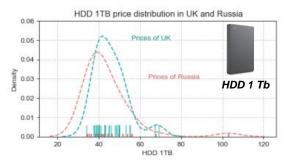


#### Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment

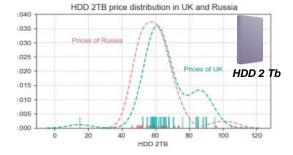


#### Recording Media





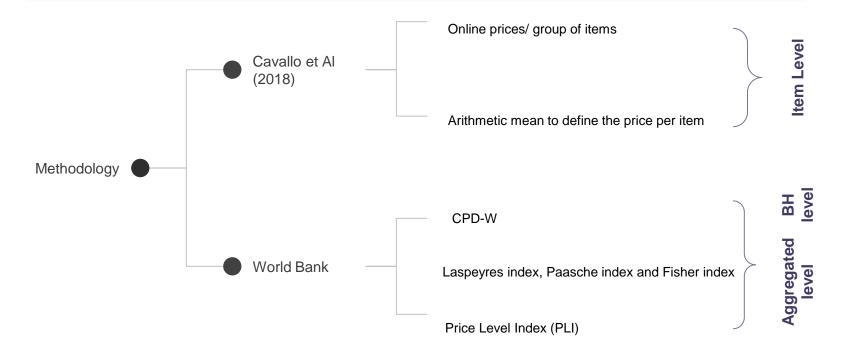






# Methodology

### Methodology



#### Methodology

#### **Price Relative (Ratio)**

#### Country Product Dummy-W

# Laspeyres index, Paasche index and Fisher index

#### **Price Level Index (PLI)**

Arithmetic mean by item:

$$P_{RF1}^{A} = (P_{RF1}^{1} + ..... + P_{RF1}^{n})/$$

Price relatives

 $P_{RF}/P_{UK}$ 

To consider the differences between items inside one "basic heading" a Country Product Dummy (CPD) regression is used for every basic heading k.

 $\log p_{ij}{}^k = \eta_i{}^k + \eta_j{}^k + \epsilon^k{}_{ij}$  The exponent of each country dummy is the estimated PPP for a particular basic heading:

$$\mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{k}\mathsf{j}} = \mathsf{exp}(\eta_\mathsf{j}^\mathsf{k}).$$

PPPs calculation is weighted according to the economy of the base country (Laspeyres index), then weighted according to the economy of the other country (Paasche index), to calculate the geometric mean (GM) of the both PPPs (Fisher index).

The Laspeyres index : P  $^L_{\text{RF UK}}$  =  $\Sigma_k\,s_{k\text{UK}}\,P_{k\text{RF}}/\,P_{k\text{UK}}$ 

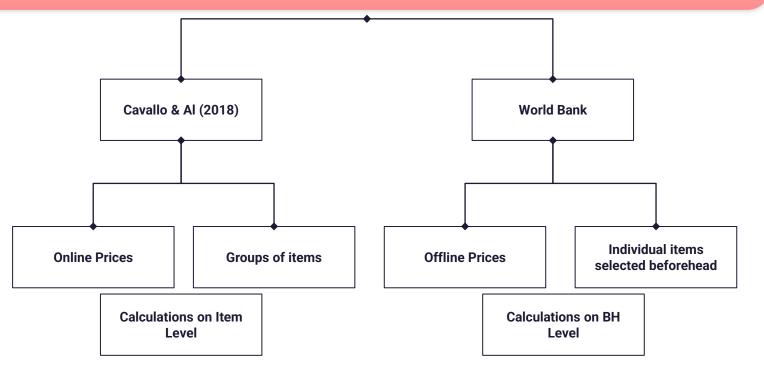
The Paasche index:  $P_{RFUK} = (\Sigma_k s_{kRF} P_{kUK} / P_{kRF})^{-1}$ 

The Fisher index as the geometric mean :  $P_{RFUK} = (P_{RFUK} \times P_{RFUK})^{1/2}$ 

PLIs per country is calculated by dividing every country's PPP by the exchange rate of the pound sterling.

Relative to the base country, prices can be interpreted as high if PLI is more than 1 (> 1), and low if the PLI is less than 1 (< 1).

# **Methodology Key Differences**



# Cavallo's initial list of Electronics items was modified to reflect modern trends and technological advancement

#### Cavallo's list of items (for ICP 2011)

Television, screen size 32" (1 piece)

Television, screen size 42" (1 piece)

DVD player (1 piece)

DVD recorder with hard disc, 160-250 GB (1 piece)

DVD recorder with hard disc, 200-300 GB (1 piece)

Blu-ray disc player (1 piece)

Portable MP3 player, 4 GB (1 piece)

Portable MP3 player, 16 GB (1 piece)

Compact digital camera, 12 Mpx (1 piece)

Camcorder, HDD (1 piece)

Laptop, Hard Disc 320 GB, RAM 4 GB (1 piece)

Laptop, Hard Disc 640 GB, RAM 4 GB (1 piece) Laptop, Hard Disc 750 GB, RAM 8 GB (1 piece)

Laptop, Hard Disc 750 GB - 1 TB, RAM 8 GB (1 piece)

Monitor, Full HD (1 piece)

Music CD - Pop Chart (1 piece)

Movie DVD (1 piece)

Blank compact disc (CD-R) (1 piece)

Blank compact disc (CD-R) (10 pieces)

Blank DVDs (R), slim cases (10 pieces)

#### **Modified list of items**

Smart TV, screen size 39-43" (1 piece)

Smart TV, screen size 55-60" (1 piece)

Tablet Android (1 piece)
Tablet iOS (1 piece)

Handy Android (1 piece)

Handy iOS (1 piece)

Ear Buds (1 piece)

Wireless Loudspeaker (1 piece)

Action Camera FHD (1 piece)

CCTV (1 piece)

Laptop Intel 5 / Ryzen 3 256 GB 13-13.9", Windows 10 Laptop Intel 5 / Ryzen 3 512 GB 13-13.9", Windows 10

Laptop Intel 5 / Ryzen 3 256 GB 15-15.9", Windows 10

Laptop Intel 7 / Ryzen 5 512 GB 15-15.9", Windows 10

PC Monitor, screen size 24-26" (1 piece)

PC Monitor, screen size 27-29" (1 piece)

Smart Speaker (1 piece)
Smart Watch (1 piece)

External portable Solid State Drive (SSD) 1 Tb (1 piece)

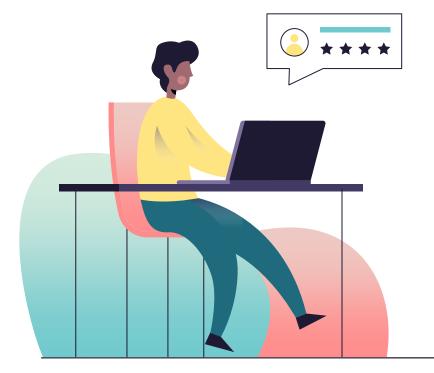
External portable Solid State Drive (SSD) 2 Tb (1 piece)

External portable Hard Disk Drive (HDD) 1 Tb (1 piece) External portable Hard Disk Drive (HDD) 2 Tb (1 piece)









# Results Analysis

# Using methodology, data collected and Python the following results were obitaned



PPPs and PLIs on **Item level** 

When explaining results....

Focus on categories differences and microeconomic factors

Type of PPP

RATIO of ARITHMETIC MEAN PRICE between countries

# Using methodology, data collected and Python the following results were obitaned

1

PPPs and PLIs on **Item level** 

Focus on categories differences and microeconomic factors

2

PPPs and PLIs on **Basic Heading level** 

When explaining results....

Focus on macroeconomic factors

Type of PPP

RATIO of ARITHMETIC MEAN PRICE between countries

EXPONENTIATED COEFFIECINETS OF RUSSIA DUMMY obtained in CPD-W within each BH

# Using methodology, data collected and Python the following results were obitaned

1

PPPs and PLIs on **Item level** 

Focus on categories differences and microeconomic factors

2

PPPs and PLIs on **Basic Heading level** 

When explaining results....

Focus on macroeconomic factors

3

PPPs and PLIs

Aggregated

Combining all the factors and making general conclusion

Type of PPP

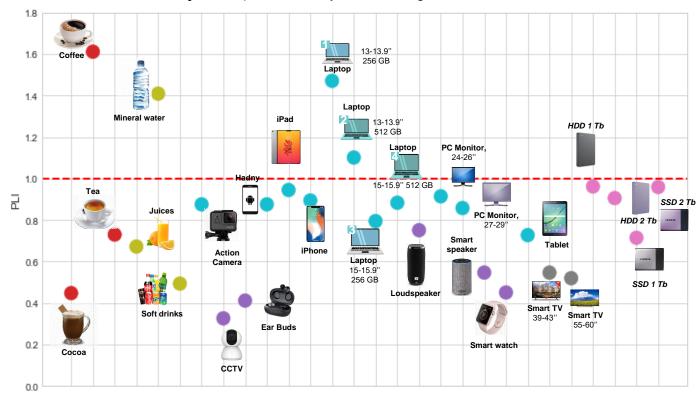
RATIO of ARITHMETIC MEAN PRICE between countries

EXPONENTIATED COEFFIECINETS OF RUSSIA DUMMY obtained in CPD-W within each BH

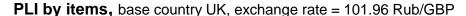
FISHER-TYPE PPP as geometric mean of Laspeyres – and Paasche index

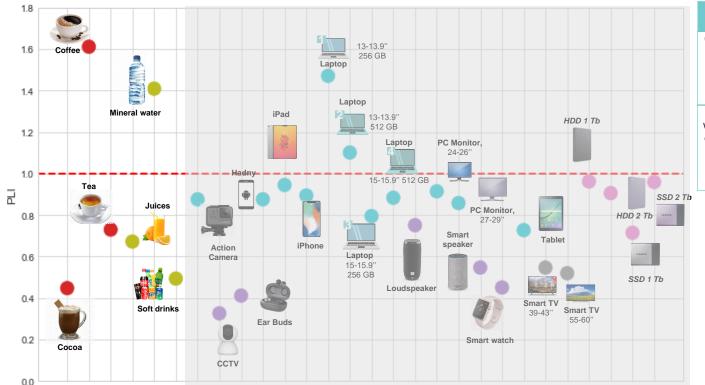
# PPPs and PLIs on Item level

#### **PLI by items,** base country UK, exchange rate = 101.96 Rub/GBP



<sup>\*</sup> For "Non-Alcoholic Beverages" amount is always 100 gram or ml. For "Electronics" amount is always 1 piece





#### Summary table

Basic Heading	Type of item	PPP	PLI
Coffee, tea and cocoa	cocoa	45.66	0.45
	coffee	164.30	1.61
	tea	74.44	0.73
Mineral waters, soft	juice	68.55	0.67
drinks, fruit and vegetable	mineral water	143.70	1.41
juices	soft drinks	50.34	0.49

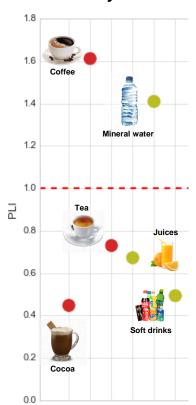
# How to read Summary table (example):

**PPP** 45.662 for "cocoa" means that 45.662 Rub is the cost of an amount of "cocoa" in Russia that would cost in the United Kingdom £1.0.\*

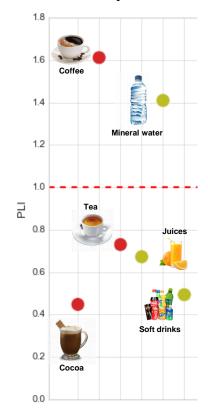
**PLI** <1 indicates that it is relatively cheaper to buy coca in Russia than in the UK

<sup>\*</sup> For "Non-Alcoholic Beverages" amount is always 100 gram or ml. For "Electronics" amount is always 1 piece

# PLI by items







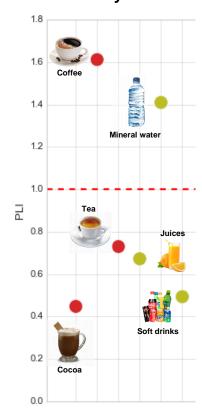
## **Explanation of results**

The Major drivers of relative expensiveness of Coffee and Mineral water in Russia are:

- focus of UK's retailers on selling its own brands ("Tesco", "Asda", "Sainsburry's")
- presence of the strong local player "Kenco"

		count of brand		mean price in pounds			
	Type of brand	Internati onal	Loca I	Own brand	Internati onal	Loca I	Own bran d
	Russia	52	8		3.54	2.70	
coffee	UK	93	21	31	2.40	2.17	1.28
mineral	Russia	35	43		0.14	0.06	
water	UK	65		33	0.08		0.05

#### PLI by items



## **Explanation of results**

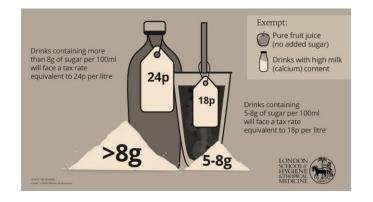
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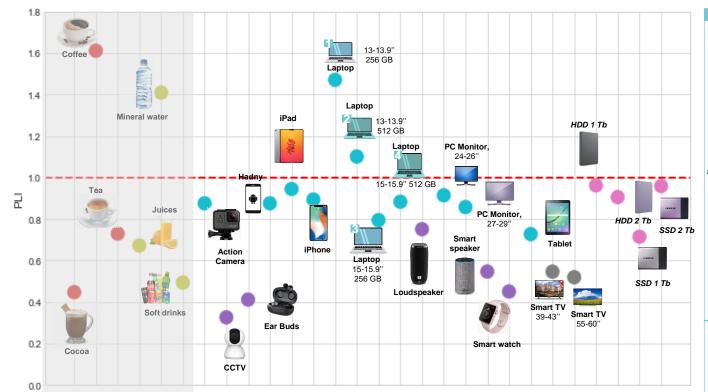
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mineral	Russia	35	43		0.14	0.06	
water	UK	65		33	0.08		0.05

Soft drinks, cocoa and juices in Russia are much cheaper than in the UK presumably because of :

- "Soft Drinks Industry Levy" (SDIL) law introduced in the UK in 2018 → drinks with high sugar content are taxed higher
- Presence of many local brands of juices in Russian market



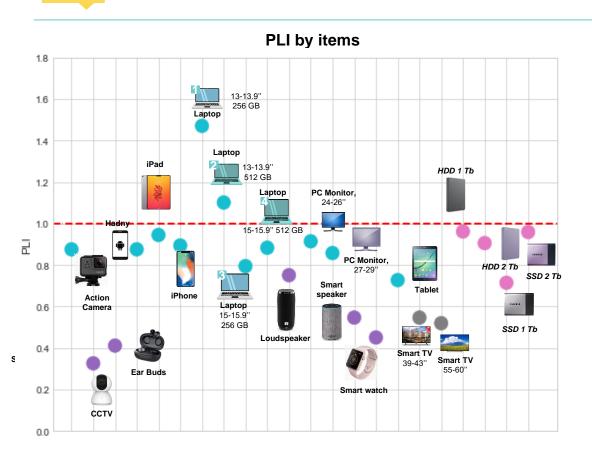
#### **PLI by items,** base country UK, exchange rate = 101.96 Rub/GBP

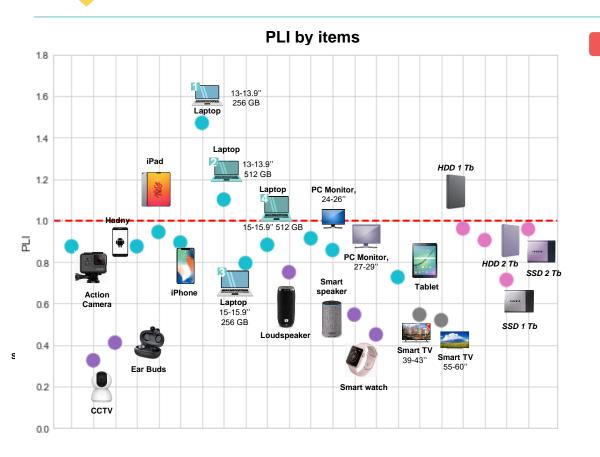


#### **Summary table**

ВН	Type of item	PPP	PLI
	action camera	89.300	0.876
	cctv	33.285	0.326
	ear buds	41.998	0.412
	handy	89.309	0.876
	ipad	96.349	0.945
	iphone	91.186	0.894
	laptop 1	149.998	1.471
Audio-visual,	laptop 2	112.308	1.101
photographic and information	laptop 3	81.064	0.795
processing	laptop 4	90.072	0.883
equipment	loudspeaker	76.596	0.751
	monitor 24	93.243	0.915
	monitor 27	87.469	0.858
	smart speaker	55.753	0.547
	smart watch	45.977	0.451
	tablet	74.170	0.727
	tv 39	55.737	0.547
	tv 55	53.010	0.520
Recording Media	hdd 1 tb	98.072	0.962
	hdd 2 tb	92.349	0.906
	ssd 1 tb	72.879	0.715
	ssd 2 tb	113.744	1.116

<sup>\*</sup> For "Non-Alcoholic Beverages" amount is always 100 gram or ml. For "Electronics" amount is always 1 piece





## **Electronics-specific factors affecting price**

Items are globally supplied (mainly from Asia) Prices for the same brands are expected to be globally comparable

Lower logistics costs → expectation of lower price

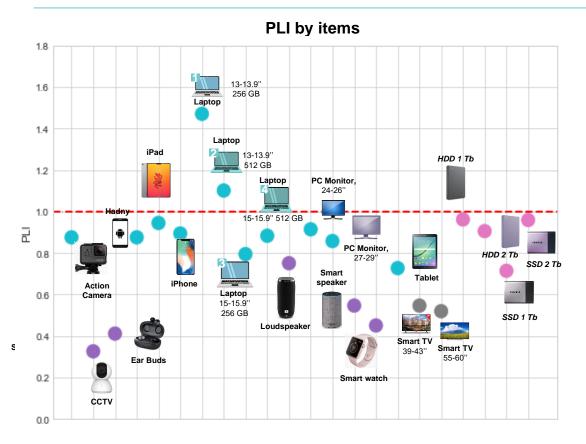
Russia shares common border with China

Expectation of bigger diversity of Chinese brands

for Russia

Stock depletion speed

Due to the countries differences price can be largely affected



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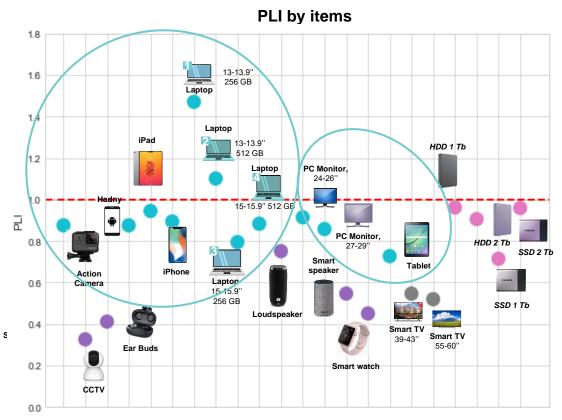
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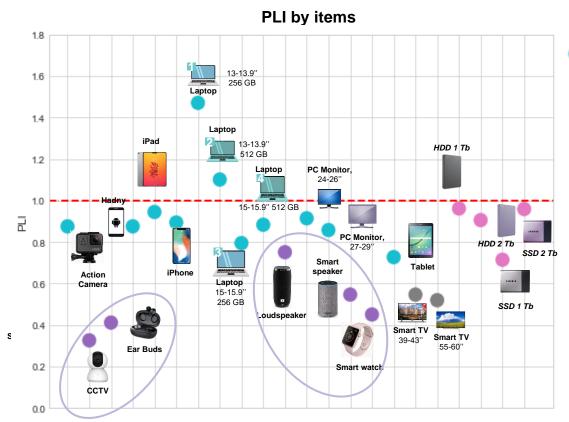
## Groups of items to be differentiated

- Expensive durable gadgets
- Small gadgets
- Smart TV
- Information storage equipment



#### **Explanation of results**

- Expensive durable gadgets
  - thoroughly chosen by consumers due to high price and frequency of use
  - Considered as a part of lifestyle so readiness to pay is higher
  - Dominance of world manufacturers of Electronics (Samsung, Apple, HP, Acer etc.)
  - Demand shock due to the COVID-19



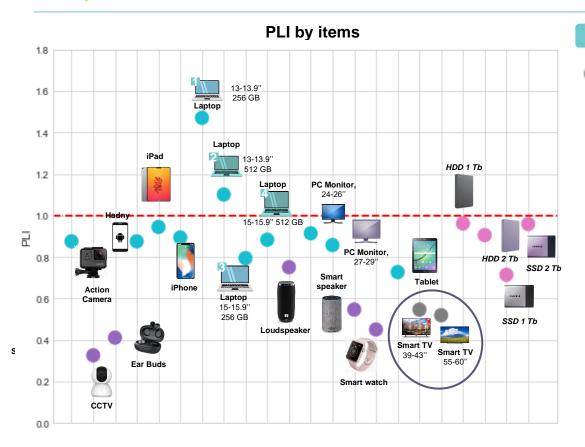
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#### Small gadgets

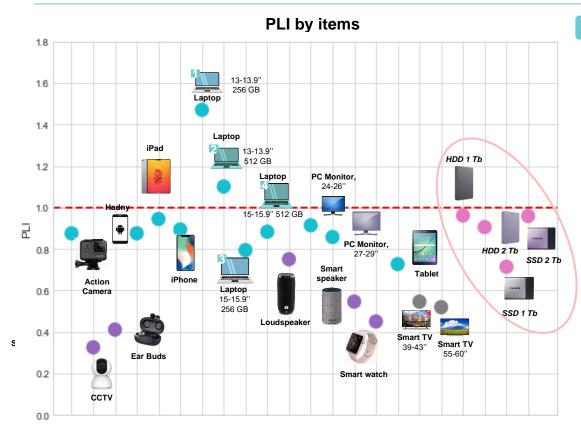
- less conscious purchase, often as a gift
- skewedness of distribution towards cheaper brands and bigger variety of manufacturers



### **Explanation of results**

#### Smart TV

- bought as a replacement, no sudden demand shocks
- the number of cheaper unknown brands in Russian sample is more than in the UK
- The mean price on the same international brands is lower in Russia than in the UK



#### **Explanation of results**

#### Smart TV

- bought as a replacement, no sudden demand shocks
- the number of cheaper unknown brands in Russian sample is more than in the UK
- The mean price on the same international brands is lower in Russia than in the UK

#### Information storage equipment

- data are closely comparable
- presumably different stock depletion rates in Russia and the UK of SSD 1 Tb

# PPPs and PLIs on Basic Heading level

## **Results and Interpretation**

 On average purchase of the item within all Basic Headings is relatively cheaper in Russia than in the UK

Category	Basic Heading	PPP	PLI		
RECREATION AND	Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	73.811	0.724		
CULTURE	Recording Media	93.084	0.913		
NON- ALCOHOLIC	Coffee, tea and cocoa	82.349	0.808		
BEVERAGES	Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	79.1522	0.776		
base country – the UK, Exchange rate = 101.96 Rub/GBP					

# PPPs and PLIs on Basic Heading level

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RECREATION AND	Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	73.811	0.724
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NON- ALCOHOLIC	Coffee, tea and cocoa	82.349	0.808
BEVERAGES	Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	79.1522	0.776

base country - the UK, Exchange rate = 101.96 Rub/GBP

#### **Explanation of results**



The UK GDP per capita is **4x** larger than Russia's → willingness to pay, higher cost of labor



#### For Electronics:

- Higher shipping costs of items produced in Asia to the UK
- Availability of cheaper Chinese brands for Russia



Higher taxes on **Beverages** with high sugar content in the UK

# **PPPs and PLIs Aggregated**

#### **Results**

	PPP	PLI
Laspeyres-type PPP	77.006	0.7550
Paasche-type PPP	78.538	0.7700
Fisher-type PPP	77.768	0.7630

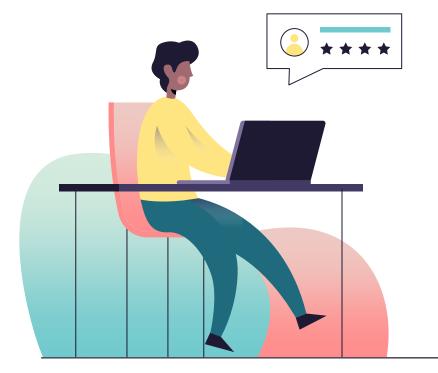
base country – the UK, Exchange rate = 101.96 Rub/GBP

### Interpretation

- On aggregated level similar items are 23.7% cheaper in Russia than in the UK
- PLI indicated the gap between countries' exchange rates
- Relative lower prices do not compensate the GDP per capita gap between countries → Russia is still relatively poorer in comparison to the UK







# Advantages and Limitations

# Advantages

Real-time estimation of consumption vs. estimation once in 6 years

Low cost

More items are included into analysis → no missing values and extrapolations biases

Combination of both online and offline retailers

# Limitations

Data mainly from large retailers who have online presence

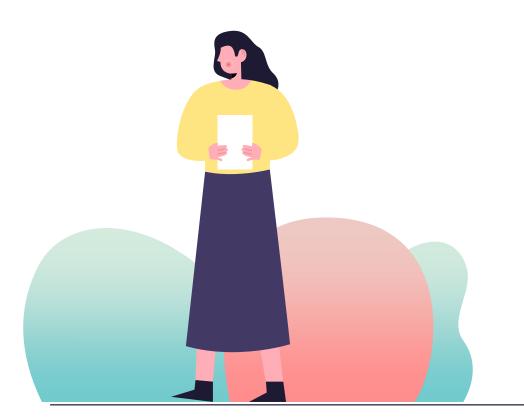
online and offline prices differences?

Limited number of categories

No Time-series in the model

Online retailers set a single price for all locations within a country

Which matched individual products are more representative of actual consumption



# **Conclusions**

# Conclusions

- In this study there was shown how PPP can be calculated based on the combination of Cavallo et al. (2018) and World Bank methodology and using online web-scraped data for Electronics and Non-Alcoholic Beverages in the UK and Russia.
- On average it can be claimed, that the similar items can be purchased in Russia at lower price than in the UK.
   Plausibility of results is confirmed by similar PPPs for similar items.
- When interpreting results, we discovered the major micro- and macroeconomic factors affecting price differences in both countries and reflecting different purchasing patterns of consumers, such as different taxes for the same items in Beverages, lower shipping cost and low purchasing power of Russian population.
- Notable is that there are no major differences in prices for Expensive Durable Gadgets and information storage equipment explained by the dominance of global manufacturers
- Although there are a lot of advantages of this method in terms of speed and the research cost in comparison to the World Bank, it has a lot of limitations and can't be used for the whole economy estimation due to the lack of online prices for particular categories.

# THANK YOU!

