"Papaye": new processing software for French PPI - data editing

Ideas borrowed to Edimbus and Canadian questionnaire

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Structure of the presentation

- A) Borrowing to the Canadian questionnaire (thanks!)
- B) European guidance of selective editing with EDIMBUS
- C) Rules of imputation for atypical price changes

A) The Canadian questionnaire and its explicit questions on the reasons of price change

Date of last reported price change: 2010-01				C4 Trai ption a			Circle reasons for price change			s fo	or	Further explanation of price change (pertinent market information)		
Date:	Α	В	C1	C2	C3	C4	D							
2008-12							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2009-01							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2009-02							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2009-03							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2009-04							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2009-05							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2009-06							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2009-07							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2009-08							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2009-09							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2009-10							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2009-11							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2009-12							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

Reasons for price change:

- 1. Material costs
- Labour costs
- 3. Competitive factors
- Physical content
- Terms of sale
- 6. Exchange rate
- Others describe

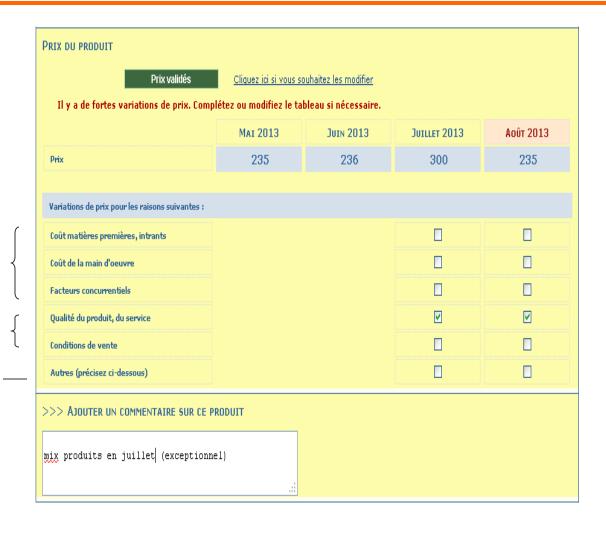
Canadian PPI ask enterprises to describe reasons for price change:

- Material costs
- 2. Labour costs
- 3. Competitive factors
- Physical content
- 5. Terms of sale
- 6. Exchange rate
- Others describe

French now apply the same question to price changes higher than 10% in absolute terms.

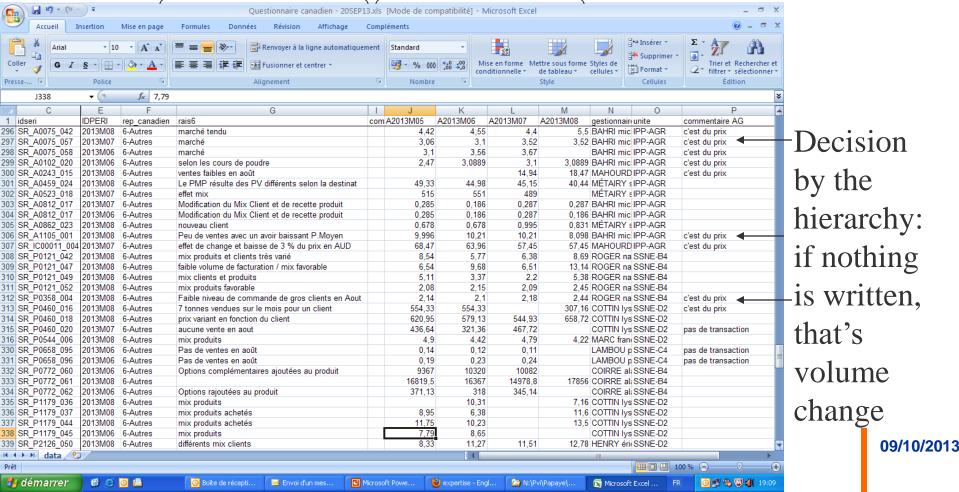
A) On-line data entry: "Canadian questionnaire" for price changes > 10%

Confirmation of "pure" price change
Reasons for volume change
To analyse



A) Treatment of answer "6-others" to Canadian questionnaire (soon included in Papaye screen)

Id of series, month Comment by the series respondant month Series prices, month by month



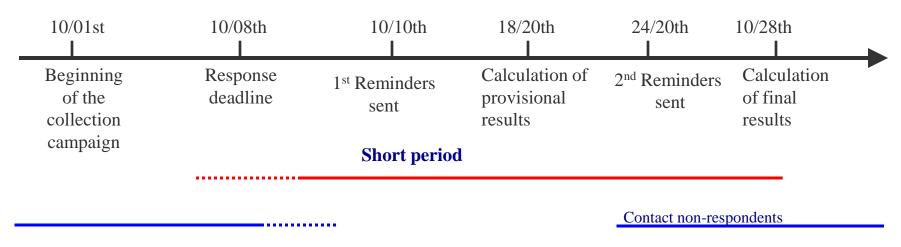
B) The European recommendations

- 1) The European Statistics Code of Practice and quality
 - principle 8 of the Code of Practice:
 - "Appropriate statistical procedures, implemented from data collection to data validation, must underpin quality statistics"
 - provide detailed high-quality data with less statistical burden
- The EDIMBUS (EDiting and IMputation BUSiness surveys) project
 - ttp://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/quality/documents/RPM_EDIMBUS.pdf
 - The manual describes 5 different types of likelihood controls:
 - influential errors;
 - missing values;
 - outliers;
 - random errors;
 - systematic errors.

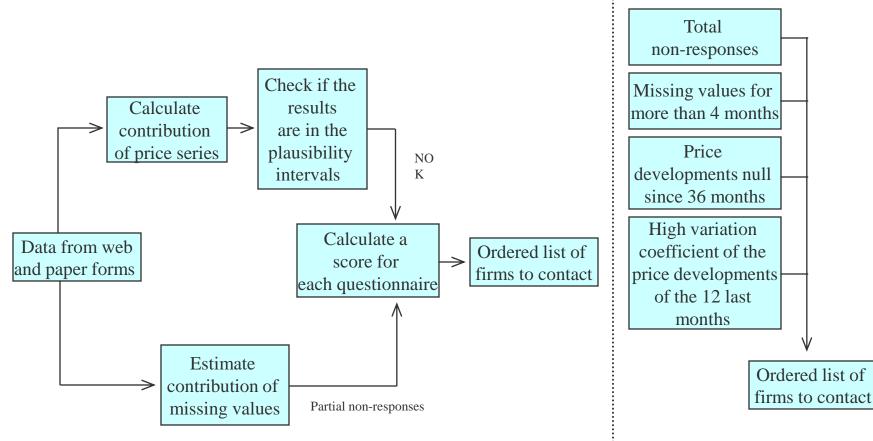


B) Data editing calendar

For instance: our calendar for this month



B) Macro-process diagram for selective editing



Short period: influential errors detection

Long period

B) Contribution calculation

Contribution:

$$c_k = w_k \frac{i_k^{t-1}}{I^{t-1}} \times \left(\frac{i_k^t}{i_k^{t-1}} - 1\right)$$
adjusted weight price development

For missing prices, the price development is estimated by the CPA4 index development.

The formula: the price development of an aggregate is the sum of its components' contributions

$$\frac{I^{t}}{I^{t-1}} - 1 = \sum_{k} w_{k} \frac{i_{k}^{t-1}}{I^{t-1}} \left(\frac{i_{k}^{t}}{i_{k}^{t-1}} - 1 \right)$$

I: index at CPA 4 digits level

i : elementary index of a price item

w : weight of the elementary index

B) List of contributions for an aggregate (C0811)



Séries contributives

Séries contributives	Contribution	Évolution	Taux de réponse pondéré	Taux d'expertise	Commentaire
C_0811_SE_1	-0,04	-2,45			
C_0811_SE_2	0,14	4,56			
C_0811_SE_3	-0,03	-1,24			
C_0811_SE_4	0	0			
C_0811_SE_5	-0,02	-2,08			
C_0811_SE_6	0,01	3,58			
C_0811_SE_7	0,01	5,11			
C_0811_SE_8	0	1,64			C 11 '
C_0811_SE_9	-0,02	-13,01			Small price
C_0811_SE_10	-0,01	-6,23			
C_0811_SE_11	-0	-1,76			development
C_0811_SE_12	0,19	2,21			
C_0811_SE_13	0,17	7,41			but large weight
C_0811_SE_14	0	0			
C_0811_SE_15	0	0			
C_0811_SE_16	0	0			
C_0811_SE_17	0	0			
C_0811_SE_18	0	0			
C_0811_SE_19	0,05	2,24			т .
C_0811_SE_20	0,11	16,62			Large price
C_0811_SE_21	0,03	1,22			
C_0811_SE_22	0,01	0,36			development but
C_0811_SE_23	0	0,11			
C_0811_SE_24	0	0			small weight

B) Selection of (possible) influential errors: calculation of a score

- score calculation based on contribution calculation

Objective: detect product that has a large contribution to the index CPA 4 digits level, in order to draw up a restricted and ordered list of firms to be contacted by data managers.

Influence measure of a price item = contribution to the index at CPA 4 digits level. Keep highest contributions (in absolute value) thanks to a plausibility threshold.

Marked with a red triangle in French software

Then, for each questionnaire, we calculate a score from the results obtained the step before.

$$S_{t} = \alpha_{t} \sum_{j \in A_{t}} \beta_{j} |g_{t,j}| + \sum_{k=1}^{3} \alpha_{t-k} \sum_{j \in A_{t-k}} \beta_{j} |g_{t-k,j}|$$

 A_t : outlier values for t

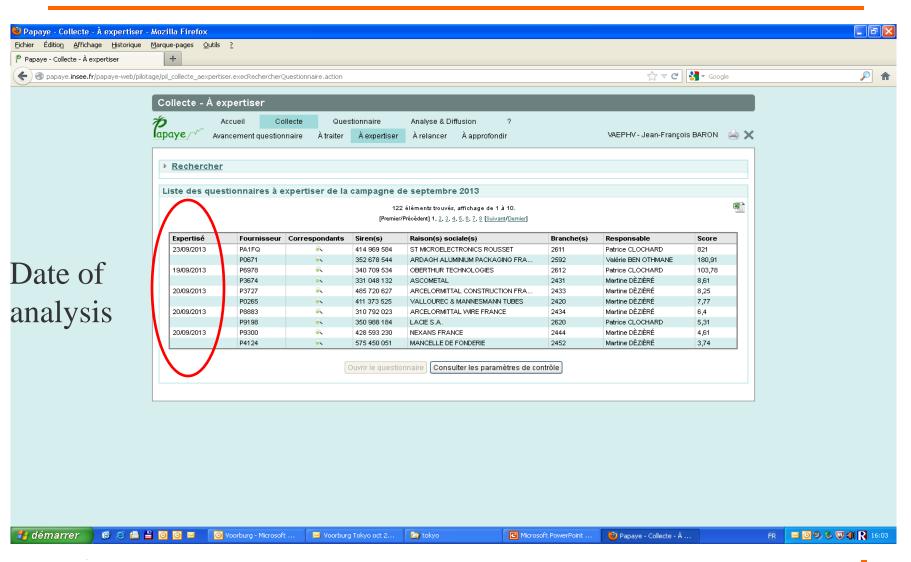
 α_t : relative weight for t

 β_{j} : relative weight of the series j price in the CPA 4 digits indicator

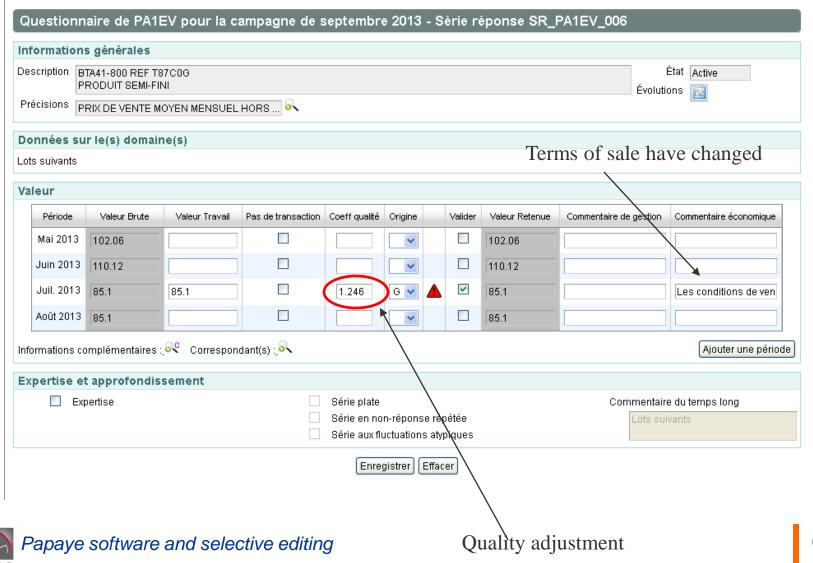
$$g_{t,j}: corrected \ weight imes \left(rac{oldsymbol{i}_k^t}{oldsymbol{i}_k^{t-1}} - trend
ight)$$
 Papaye software and selective editing



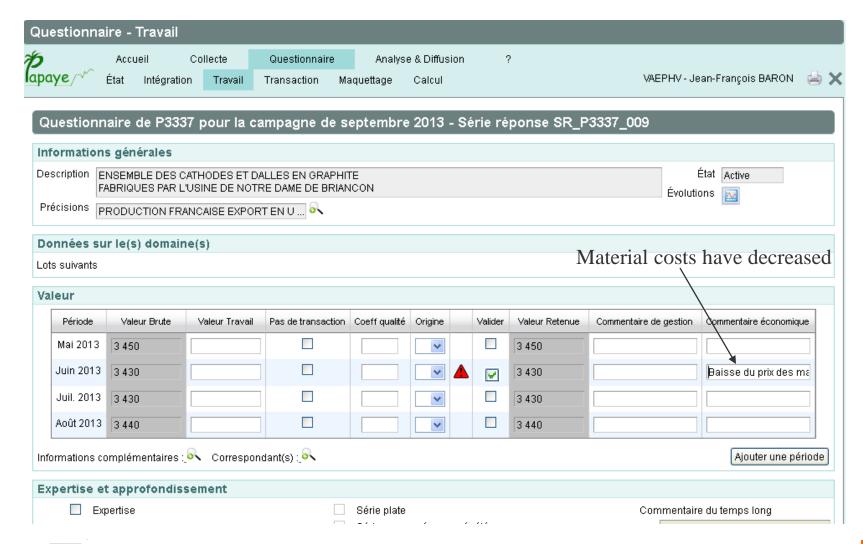
B) Respondants with highest scores on top of the list



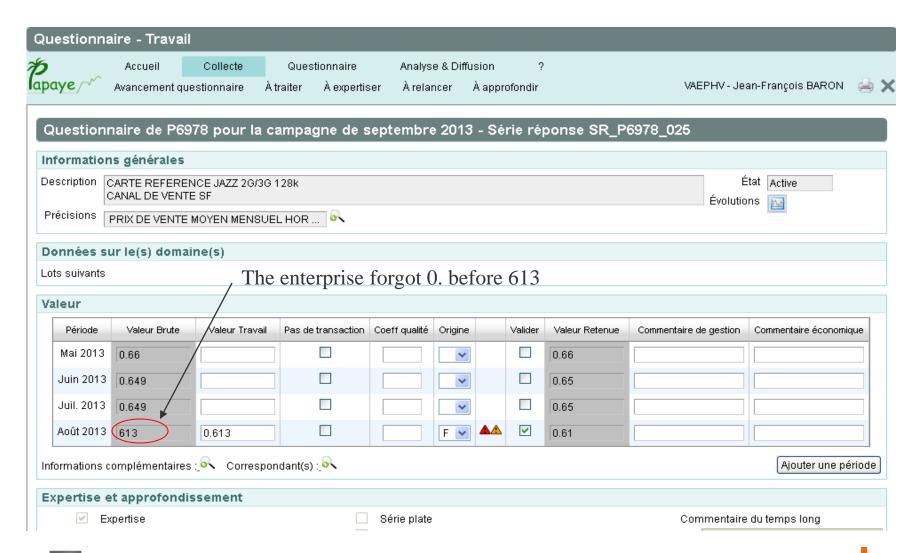
B) Influential errors? (case 1 : the price is imputed)



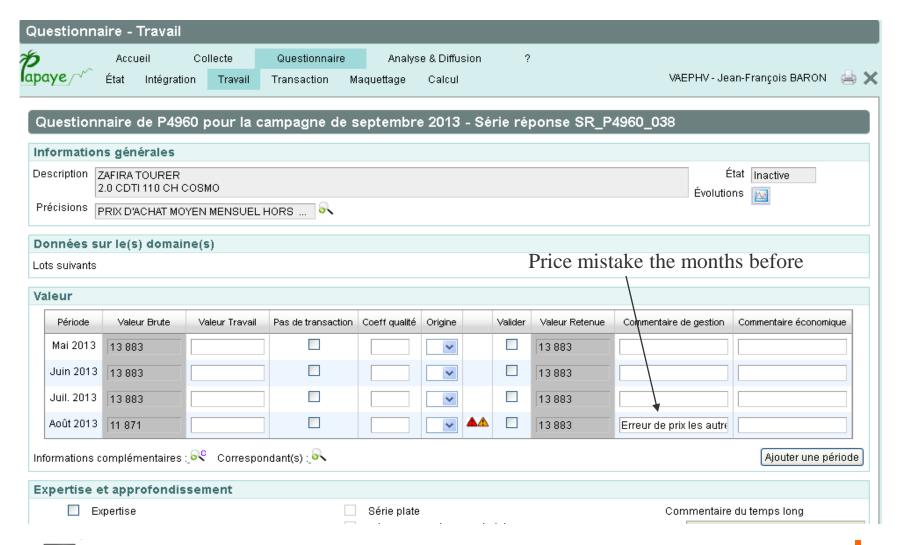
B) Influential errors? (case 2 : the price is validated)



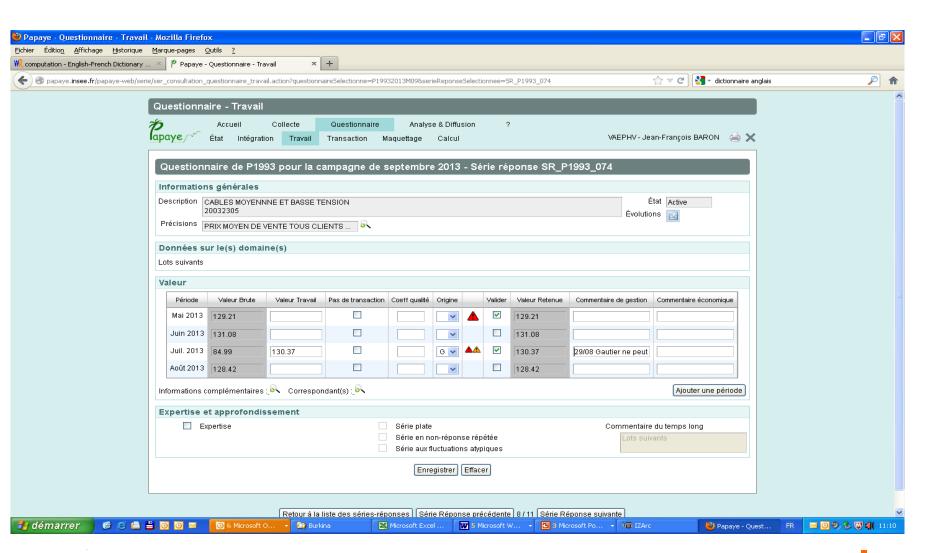
B) Detection and correction of a random error



B) Systematic errors



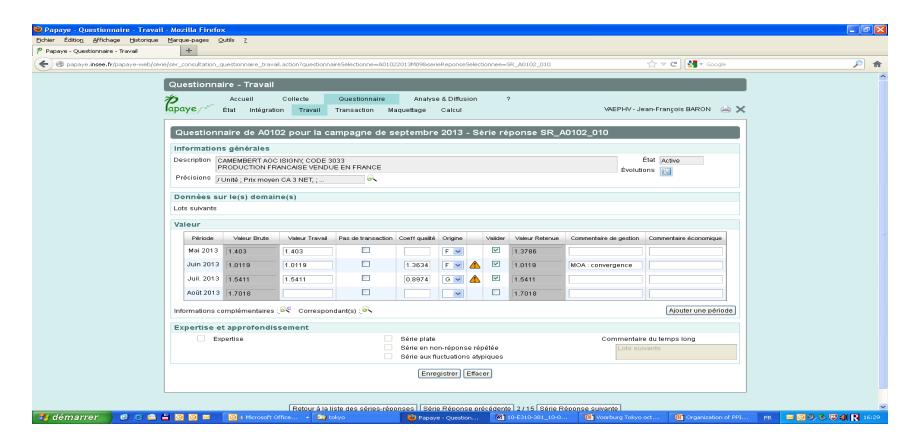
B) Treatment of a "products mix" for one month



B) Treatment of outliers

Compared to a plausibility threshold

Marked with a yellow triangle in French software Papaye



C) Rules of decision to accept or not the response given by the enterprise

	Series price development > 10%	Series price development < 10%			
Influential questionnaire (= to analyse by data manager)	The questionnaire is in the list the data manager must analyse Reason of price change: - material costs, labour costs or competitive factors. The value is adjusted by software unless the variation is validated by data manager. Generally the data manager accepts. -Physical content or terms of sale. The value is corrected with a quality coefficient - Others – describe. The value is adjusted by software unless the "pure" price change is validated by data manager, according to the commentary of the	The questionnaire is in the list that the data manager must analyse, but the enterprise does not have to answer to the Canadian questionnaire. If the price development is usual or the data manager knows the reason of the price development, he validates the value, otherwise he contacts the enterprise.			
Non influential questionnaire	enterprise. The questionnaire is not in the list, we trust in the enterprise answer. Reason of price change: - material costs, labour costs or competitive factors.	The questionnaire is not in the list, the enterprise does not have to answer to the Canadian			
-	 The value is accepted by software. Physical content or terms of sale. The value is corrected by software with a quality coefficient 	questionnaire.			

C) Imputation

Missing value: estimated by software. Choice between 3 methods:

- imputation with stratum average price development
- imputation with another index (price series or aggregate)
- carrying forward of the last available price reported

By default: imputation with stratum average price development

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Thank you for your attention!

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