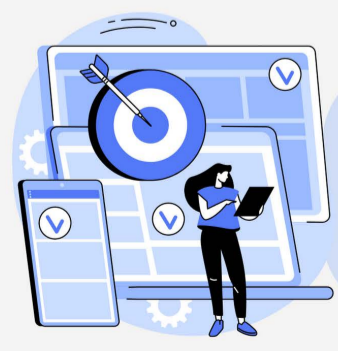
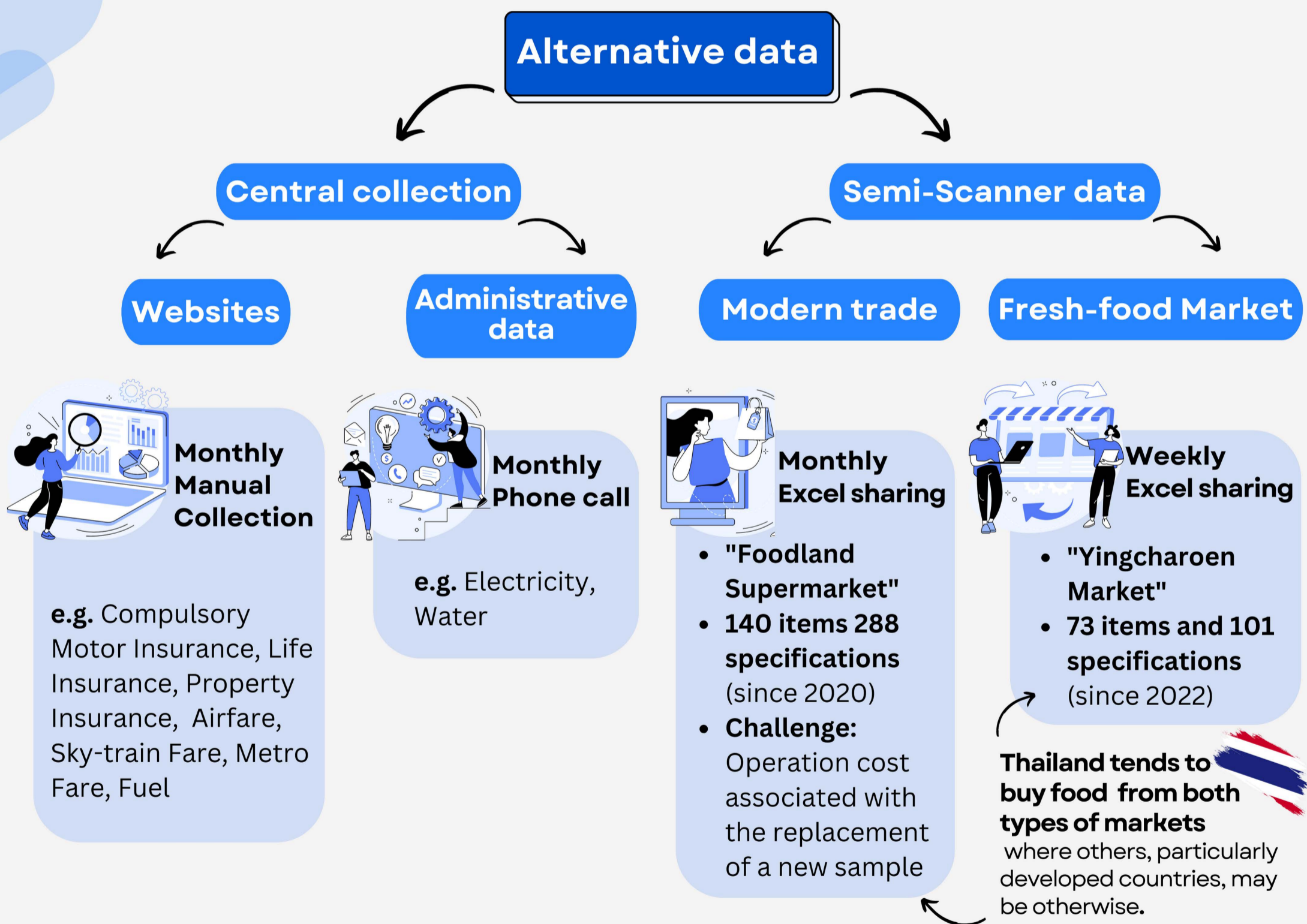


Thailand's progress and future steps for implementing alternative data sources in the CPI

By the Trade Policy and Strategy Office (TPSO), Ministry of Commerce, Thailand

1 SUCCESSFUL CASES WHERE ALTERNATIVE DATA ARE USED

Scanner data is limited in Thailand due to the absence of effective legal. The modern trade market is an oligopoly, and large supermarkets cite trade secrets and competition for not sharing data, while smaller companies cite high cost of data acquisition. **Despite the challenges, there are significant progress.**



Next steps
Automated Price Collection

- API, Web-scraping
- Scanner data

Expand partnerships
 Active in dialogue with other fresh-food markets across eight different locations.



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2 ONLINE-CPI: MANUALLY COLLECT PRICES FROM ONLINE SHOPS

- Constructed Online-CPI index by compiling weights based on **our Consumer Online Expenditure Survey**, unlike the official CPI, which typically uses weights derived from the NSO survey.
- The weights of both index **differ significantly**, particularly in the Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages.



1. Source

1.1 E-commerce platforms :

Shopee, Lazada

1.2 Outlets' online shops : e.g.

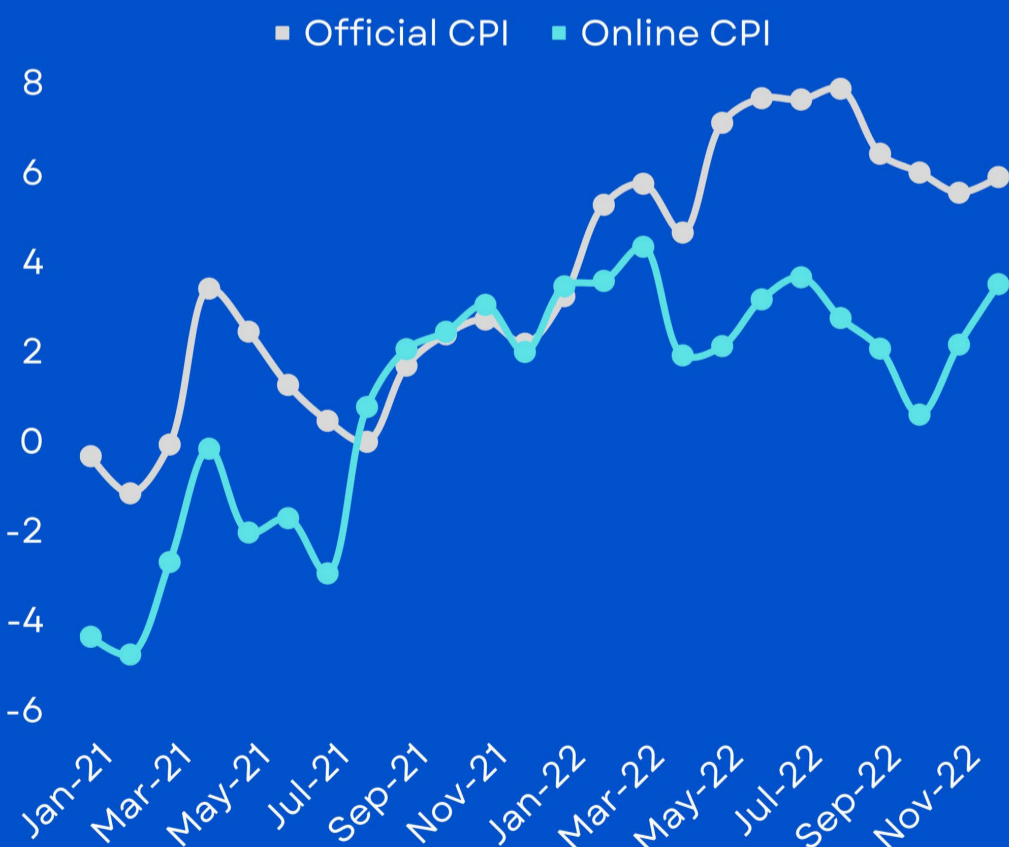
PIZZAHUT MCDONALDS, KFC, UNIQLO, AIZ, Pomelofashion, PowerBuy, Watson, JIB

2. Criteria for selecting price representative

Based on number of sales, reviews and trusted stores

3. Discussion

- **Major group Level:** Online-CPI have high volatility, especially for Apparel, Footwears, Medical and Personal care.
- **The price levels of online and offline products often vary:** Interestingly, in the same category, the online price is not always lower than the offline price as commonly perceived. Instead, it can be higher in some instances due to characteristics in consumer's online and offline purchasing preferences.
- **The 2022 online CPI increased by 2.76 %AoA.** All product groups experience an increase of price. Meanwhile, the official CPI rose by 6.08%.



4. Looking ahead

- Examining the integration of online and offline CPI
- Update weights to reflect trends of online shopping after COVID-19



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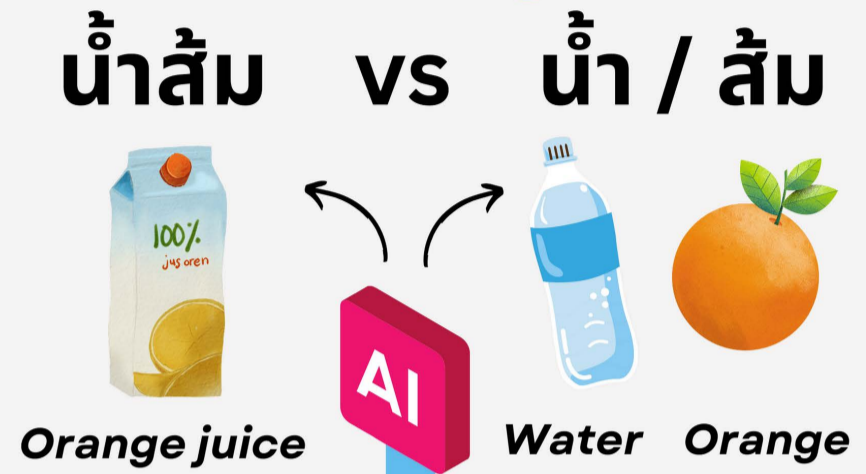
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3 REVISITING THE POTENTIAL OF WEB SCRAPING FOR COMPILING CPI

Five years ago, we attempted to use web scraping to collect prices. However, when dealing with Thai text, we faced the challenge that the scraped data lacked **word delimiters**. This poses a difficulty in cleaning data and extracting useful information. Moreover, we faced limitations in accessing detailed product pages on certain **dynamic websites**.



New Experiment

Electronic products from 4 websites

(Lazada, Shopee, Banana IT and PowerBuy)

- **Structured presentation** of product characteristics
- **Extensive variety of brands and models** can be effectively captured
- **Limited number of websites and platforms** dominate the consumer electronics market



Classification

- **Keywords Extraction:** e.g. brand, electric power, volume
- **Website Category:** mapped to index category
- **Product Comparison:** matched with structured websites
- **Expert Classification:** manually categorized

Challenges

- **Number of page restrictions and Legal Considerations**
- **Missing Data:** Sales numbers and transportation fees
- **Organizational Management:** CPI staffs prefer to scrape data autonomously, however, our expertise in this area still are limited.

