

# Treatment of seasonal products

CPI WORKSHOP BRUSSELS, OCTOBER 29 - 31



**Statistisk sentralbyrå**  
Statistics Norway

# Missing items

Reason	Option	Method
Temporary	Omit/ Estimate prices	Omit, <b>carry forward</b> , imputation
Seasonality	Estimate prices	<b>Carry forward</b> , imputation
Permanent	Replacement	Find a substitute, quality adjustment
Shop closed	Sampling issues	Replace the shop? Follow the new location?



# Seasonality in a CPI

- Prices of some products vary through the year, often following a seasonal pattern
- Consumers buy products in varying quantities, often following a seasonal pattern
- **Products not available for purchase in shops (or only in negligible quantities) in certain months of the year, in a typical seasonal pattern**
  - Strong seasonal products
  - Examples: Vegetables, fruits, fish, clothing, footwear



# Treatment (strong) seasonal products

- Fixed weights: Seasonal imputation method
  - The weights of the products remain fixed during the year
  - Impute non-available prices
  - Carry forward in-season price
- Variable weights: Seasonal weights method
  - The weights of the products vary during the year within a specific COICOP group
  - The seasonal product will have zero weight off-season



# Treatment (strong) seasonal products, cont.

- No perfect solution exists
  - Advantages and disadvantages should be evaluated
- The two methods should generate approximately the same result
- The final choice likely lies on efficiency grounds



# Seasonal imputation method

- **Advantages:**

- Easy to implement
- Price-imputed seasonal items treated as regular products
- Consistent use of weights across all items in the basket

- **Disadvantages :**

- Annual fixed weights may not be representative of true monthly consumption patterns
- Incidence of imputations can be quite high in each month



# Seasonal weights method

- **Advantages:**

- Seasonal availability patterns are consistent with observed consumption behaviors
- Price imputations are kept to a minimum

- **Disadvantages :**

- Monthly price change reflects changes in consumption patterns
- Obtaining the monthly weights data can be challenging
- Inconsistent: variables weights for seasonal items, fixed weights for non-seasonal items



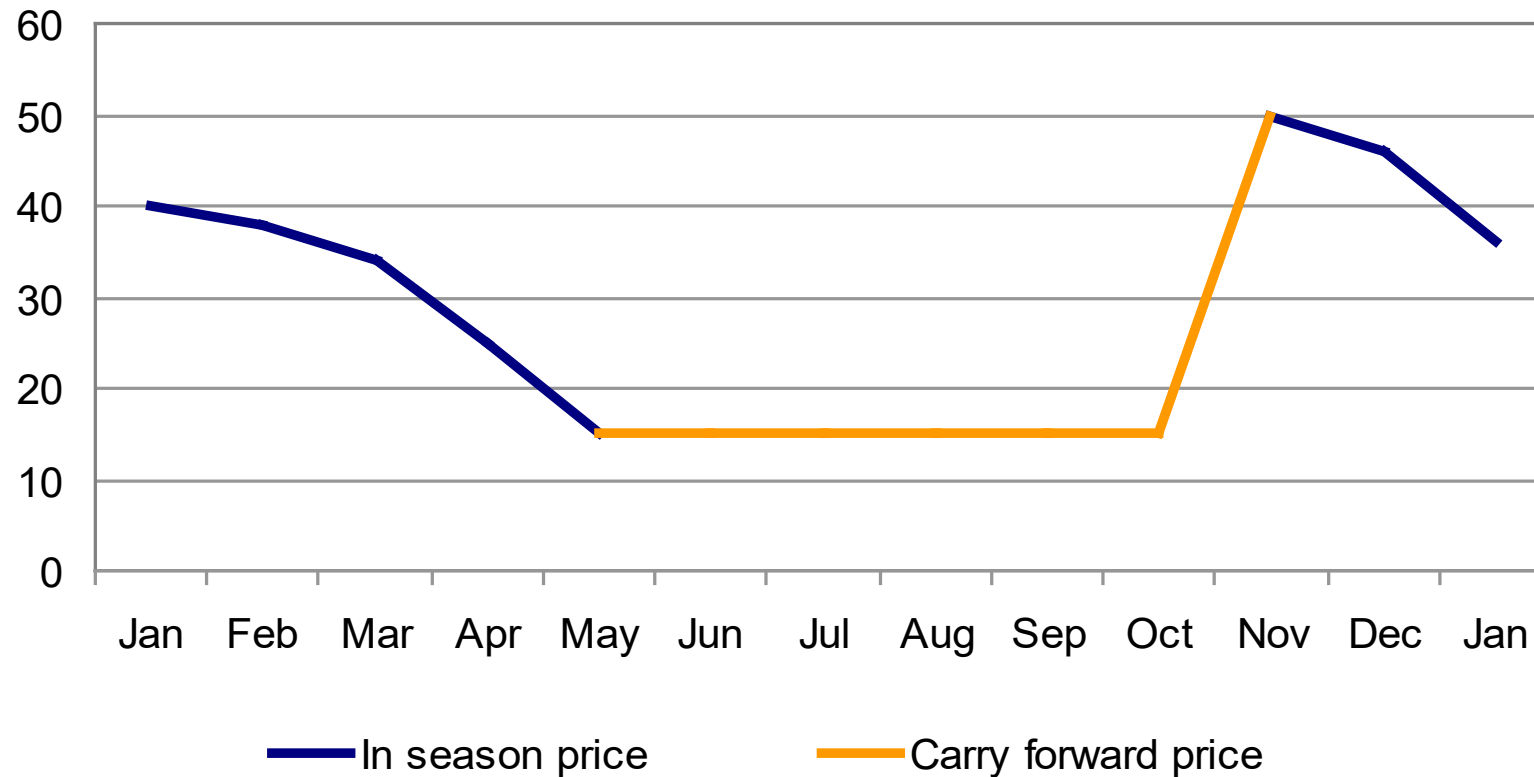
# Estimated prices - seasonal products

- Carry forward the last observed price until product reappear
- Bring price back to “normal” and carry forward until the product reappear
- Bring price back to “normal” and impute the missing price until the product reappears
  - This is the treatment in the HICP regulation





# Carry forward last observed price

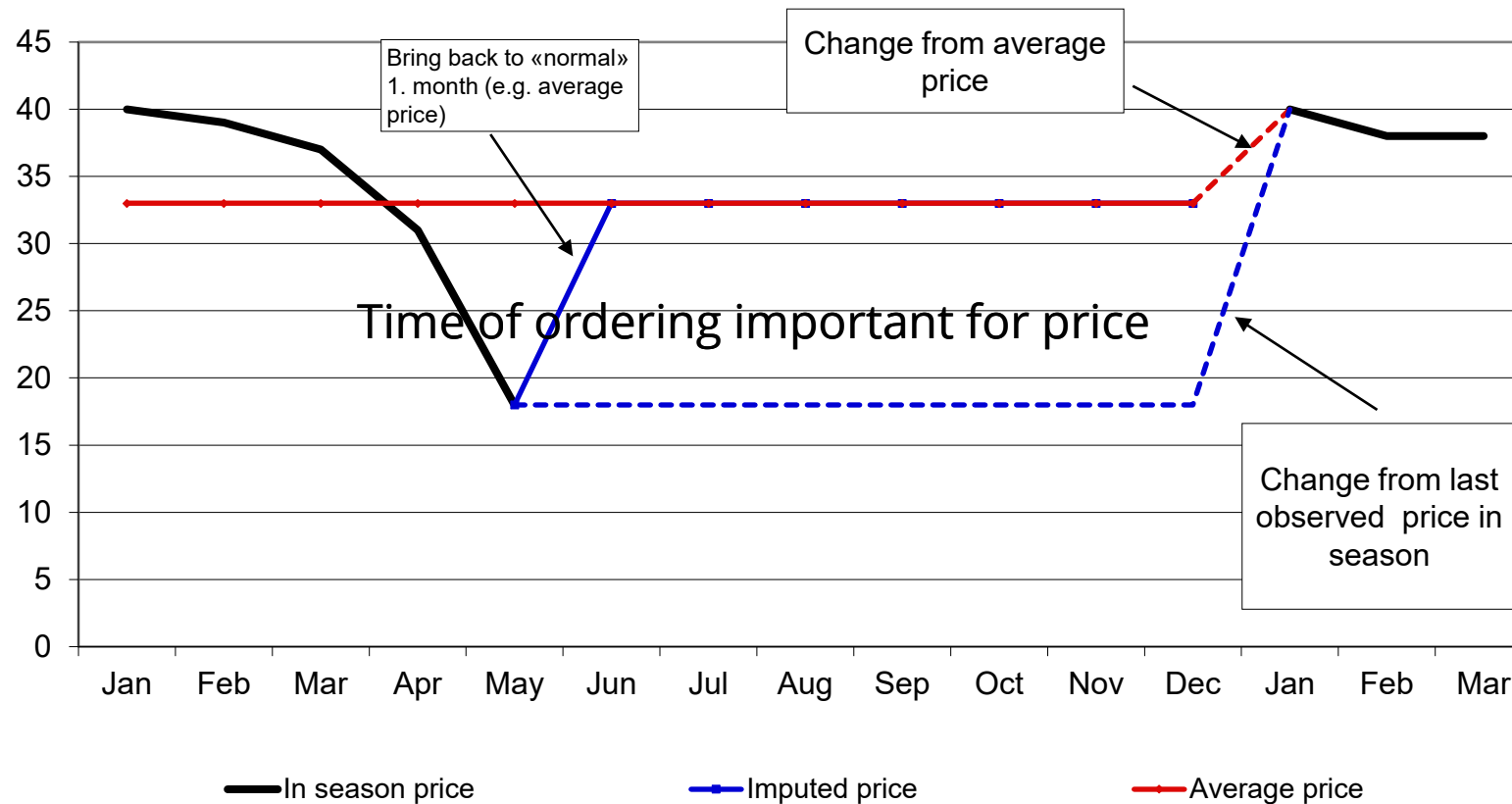


# Bring back to “normal”?

- Typical price: estimated price for a seasonal product
- The price in the last month of the season
  - Too low due end-of-season sales price ? (Clothing)
- The last price before the sales period
- The average observed price in the past season
  - E.g. if prices are volatile also within the season (fruits, vegetables)
- Typical price: not exceptional such as an end-of-season sales price



# Carry forward average price

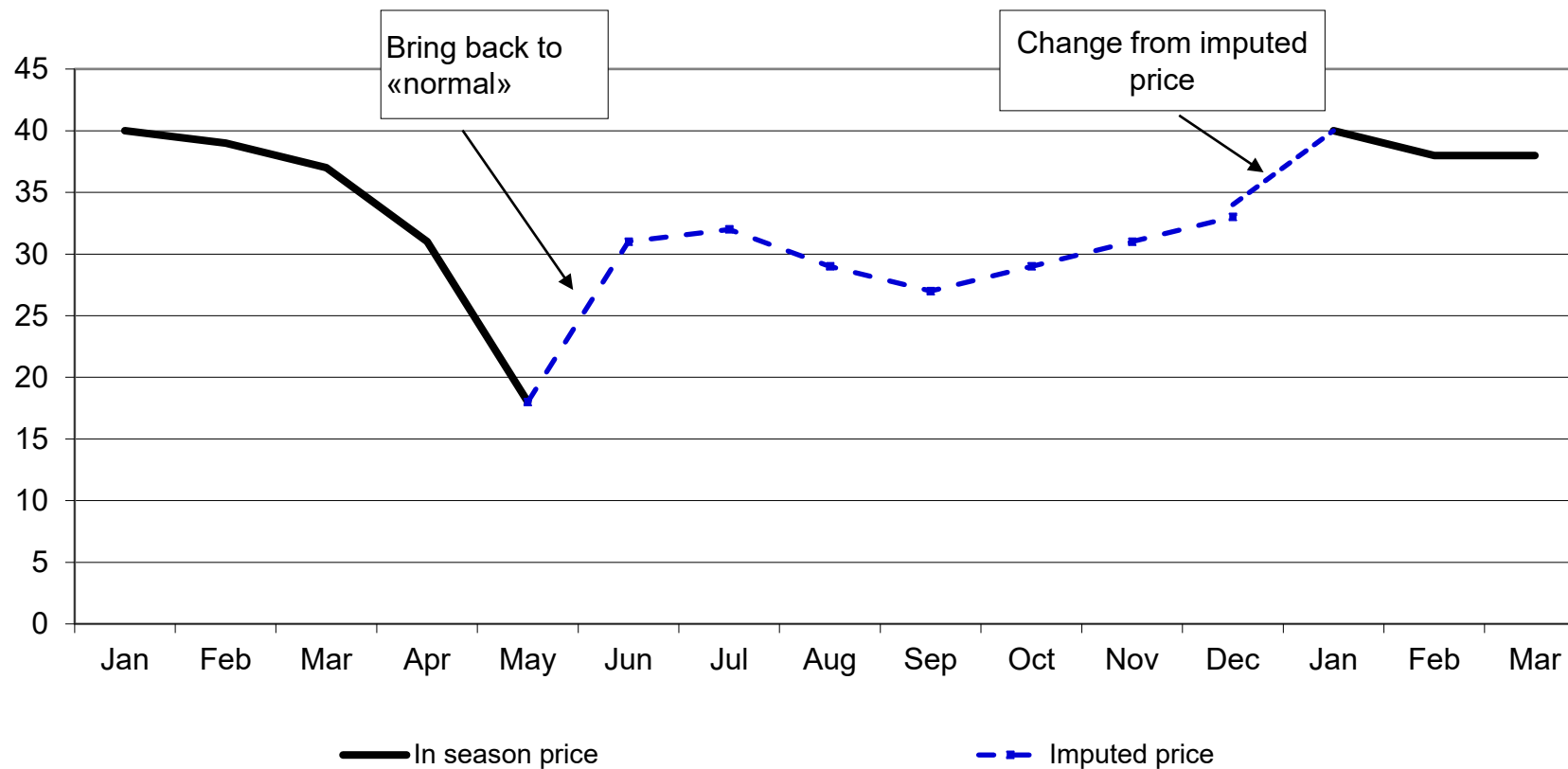


# Seasonal imputation

- Impute the prices of off-season products by using the price development of in-season products within the same COICOP group
  
- Two methods:
  - All products in the COICOP group (All-seasonal estimation)
  - Some of the products in the COICOP group (Counter-seasonal estimation)



# Imputation based on products in season



# All-seasonal estimation

- Use price development of all products

<b>Coicop 0116</b>	<b>Fruit</b>
<b>Coicop 01161</b>	<b>Fresh fruit</b>
	<b>Bananas</b>
	<b>Apples</b>
	<b>Pears</b>
	<b>Grapes</b>
	<b>Melon</b> (seasonal product)
	<b>Oranges</b>



# Counter seasonal estimation

- Use price development of seasonal products in-season

<b>Coicop 0312</b>	<b>Clothing</b>	
<b>Coicop 03121</b>	<b>Men's clothing</b>	
	Socks	
	T-shirt	
	<b>Sweater, cotton</b>	
	Suit	
	Shirt, long sleeves	
	<b>Shirt, short sleeves</b>	
	Jeans	
	Pyjamas	
	<b>Shorts</b>	(Seasonal product)
	<b>Summer trousers</b>	



# All- or counter seasonal estimation?

- **Counter-seasonal:** consumption groups that contain both seasonal and non-seasonal products
- Typically, two seasons for the seasonal products
  - E.g. summer and winter clothing
- **All-seasonal** may be preferred in other cases





# Questions?

