

## **Electronic Data Collection Methods; the Use of Transaction Data for PPI**

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### **Abstract**

This paper describes electronic data collection methods and the Icelandic PPI, where electronic transactions data sets are used to calculate a superlative index. PPIs measure the rate of change in prices of goods and services bought and sold by producers. Electronic methods are used to collect data from the information systems of firms or scanner data from the point of sales. Electronic data sets from the accounts of firms include information about sales of producers' goods. They originate from sales data of the enterprises but the buyer is always known and that information can be utilized in the index calculation. A byproduct of the superlative PPI price index calculation is a quantity index for industrial production, a measurement of the changes in the quantity vectors used.

Key words:

Producer price index, consumer price index, superlative indices, Fisher index, cost of living index, transaction data, scanner data, industrial quantity index.

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