A Machine Learning Analysis of Seasonal and Cyclical Sales in Weekly Scanner Data
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1. Motivation and Questions

- Increasing availability of data from unconventional sources
- Data no longer cleaned and organized. Preprocessing data is responsibility of user.
- Case considered: **Nielsen Scanner data**, 2006-2014, collected weekly at major MSAs.
- Past uses of data:
  - IO and marketing research: selected products, aggregated over weeks.
  - Macro studies: aggregate data across products to monthly or quarterly frequency.
- Data potentially useful for monitoring economic conditions and understanding spending behavior at a local level and at weekly frequency. Data also useful for constructing cost-of-living indices. But the data are dominated by seasonal effects.
- Three challenges in deseasonalizing weekly data:
  - weekly seasonal effects are quasi-periodic. Spikes from sales and special events.
  - only observe 9 years (seasonal observations) for each series
  - large volume and variety.
  - adjustment errors from series-by-series filtering become non-negligible upon aggregation in the presence of common seasonal effects.

2. Framework and Methodology

- Target: the common cyclical component in the data.
- Economic framework: demand system
  - shares are latent functions of prices and income that are common across goods.
  - demand systems typically estimated for a small group of products. Theoretical price index not used to by-pass non-linearity.
- We have $T = 469$ weeks and $N_g = 108$ product groups. Large (N_g, T) allows consistent estimation of the latent functions (or factors) from shares data alone.
- A panel data, machine learning approach to seasonal adjustment
  - Panel data: sales in neighboring counties have similar seasonal patterns.
  - machine-learning: let algorithms choose relevant predictors and choose functional form.

4. Preliminary Results

- Strong seaonal effects. On average, 60% of the variations in sales are predictable.
- 3 factors in demand system of seasonally adjusted shares: trend, level, slope. The level and slope factors move closely with the level and 52 week change in consumer sentiment.
- signficant dispersion in cyclical sensitivity of product groups. A basket relating to 'Home Cooking' is particularly counter-cyclical.
- Strong dispersion in sensitivity of counties to aggregate risk factors. Large counties are more exposed.