The Price of Everything Everywhere

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Abstract:

This research project develops a novel historical dataset on *prices* of tradable goods and non-tradable services (occupation-level wages), returns on financial assets (bank deposit rates across maturities), as well as firms' balance sheets, across U.S. counties and international borders from 1850 to 2000. Using advanced machine learning methods, I examine printed *advertisements* from millions of digitized historical newspapers in order to shed light on (i) price stickiness and firms' markup structures at both domestic and international scales, (ii) the heterogeneous and distributional effects of macroeconomic policies—such as tariffs and monetary shocks—on realized inflation experienced by households from different income groups and demographic compositions across geographies, and (iii) the differential factor prices for capital and labor (e.g., interest/mortgage rates across maturities, and offered wages across service occupations) in different regions. The resulting "Global Price Initiative" database provides researchers with a highly detailed, product-level dataset that supports transparency, replicability, and versatility in macroeconomic and international research on *prices*.

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1. Introduction

What exactly is "price"? In everyday life, price is what we pay to acquire a product or service. However, from a macroeconomic perspective, "price" takes on a more sophisticated role, particularly when we talk about the "price index." Policymakers often look at price as an aggregate measure, using a single index to track the price of *all* goods and services in the economy. This is why we have terms like the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the GDP deflator, and the Federal Reserve's preferred Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) index. These price indexes provide a snapshot of economic health, guiding important decisions in monetary policy, such as maintaining an explicit "inflation target"—the Federal Reserve's goal of keeping the inflation rate at around 2%.

Stepping beyond our daily life, the concept of "price" becomes even more crucial, yet often overlooked, in assessing firms' market power and a country's economic capacity. At the granular level, product- and firm-specific prices reveal markup behavior and market power; interest rate quotes at the same maturities offered by different commercial banks, or wage offers for the same occupation in different cities, capture local financial and labor conditions. These prices can be further linked to regional characteristics, such as income distribution or industrial composition, to track the distributional effects of aggregate macroeconomic policies (e.g., tariffs, monetary, or fiscal policies). Despite its fundamental role, the true importance of price in these contexts is often underappreciated, even though it shapes economic analysis on both a local and global scale.

In this research proposal, I introduce a new historical dataset on price information for a wide range of tradable goods, non-tradable services, and financial assets across many countries from 1850 to 2024. Methodologically, I leverage advanced machine learning algorithms to identify, classify, and extract price data from millions of historical newspaper advertisements—an invaluable source of micro-level product and firm data that has been underused due to past technological constraints. The resulting "Global Price Initiative" database offers researchers an exceptionally rich resource for constructing price indexes on the cost of living, bank interest rates and mortgage rates at various maturities, housing rents and returns, and wages of different occupations across both space and time. To the best of my knowledge, this is the first effort to provide micro-level price data at time-geography-firm level sufficient to track the price dynamics across different regions and times.

1.1Related Literature

This research project builds on the global collaborative efforts to digitize and preserve historical newspapers. Notably, the Library of Congress initiated the "Chronicling America" project and the "Beyond Words Database," which make millions of historical U.S. newspapers publicly accessible and leverage volunteer annotations (e.g., headlines, maps, advertisements). Building on this ambitious initiative, the "Newspaper Navigator" developed by Lee et al. (2023), which trains a machine learning model to recognize the content categories present on each newspaper page and identify their broad location, is the foundation of my work. On the other hand, Dell et al. (2024) transcribe more detailed article-level information under each headline. In general, existing work focuses on textual articles (e.g., sentiment, topic) rather than visual advertisements. While manual collection of printed advertisement is labor-intensive, printed advertisements—designed to be eyecatching—are well-suited to automated detection.

Although economists have likewise expanded long-run asset-return datasets: <u>Jorda et al. (2019)</u> developed an extensive macro-finance database that, for the first time, includes data on housing rent returns. <u>Lyons et al. (2024)</u> create a comprehensive database of housing prices across U.S. cities from 1890 to 2006 with substantial RA effort. The Global Price Initiative offers a scalable, automated alternative by focusing on advertisement-level signals and machine-assisted extraction.

2. MINIMUM-SCALABLE PROJECT

Figure 1 lists advertisement categories that the Global Price Initiative examines: (i) daily grocery prices, (ii) bank promotions (interest/mortgage rates by maturity), (iii) housing prices/rents, (iv) balance sheets of commercial banks/firms, and (v) occupation-level wages from the "classifieds" column, in particular the service sectors (e.g., house cleaning). The search pipeline prioritizes advertisements containing numerical values or price-related symbols like "\$" and/or "%" and then tags each record with date, location, brand name, and retailer name. This enables markup comparisons for the same good across different regions. All digitized newspapers used for this analysis are publicly accessible from reputable institutions (e.g., the Library of Congress). Our focus on advertisements—small sub-regions of each page—supports fair, non-commercial scholarly use.

Figure 2 shows the overall workflow of the Global Price Initiative: since many advertisement snippets lack price information or are too blurry for analysis, I train a binary machine learning classifier to pre-screen and select advertisement images that are most likely to contain usable price information. Then, the OCR tools (e.g., AWS textract or Google Cloud Vision) transcribe printed advertisement snippets into machine-readable text. Last but not least, generative AI tools, such as ChatGPT, summarize prices and the names

of products, brands, retailers, and locations, together with unique IDs, page URLs, and OCR-confidence scores. The resulting database is fully reproducible and scalable on cloud platforms (AWS EC2 GPU instances and S3 buckets).

Table 1 shows the template: each advertisement image provides a self-contained record with the publication date, location, product description, quoted price or wage, seller/retailer/bank name, and contextual cues such as quality or size. A pilot sample from The Rock Island Argus (Aug 16, 1918, IL) demonstrates the structure: seven furniture items ranging from \$19.95 to \$150, each tagged with brand and retailer. Similar records are collected across time and space to form a time–geography–product panel. The resulting microdata can be aggregated to construct price indices, wage series, and return measures at multiple spatial levels (city, county, country).

3. PROJECT FEASIBILITY AND LONG-TERM GOAL

This research project proposes a scalable methodology for measuring price changes across time and space from primary resources—printed advertisements from historical newspapers. The resulting Global Price Initiative Database will provide granular time-geography-product data that track consumer prices, bank interest rates by maturity, local wages by occupation, and asset returns across space and time. Coverage spans regions within the United States and internationally. To my knowledge, no study has yet systematically harvested advertisement-level prices on a global scale, and the closest substitutes (e.g., Orbis and Compustat) require expensive subscriptions and lack comparable historical coverage. Although font heterogeneity and irregular layouts in printed newspaper advertisements remain non-trivial challenges, the public release of this ambitious project will provide researchers with an unprecedented product-, occupation-, and firm-level granularity across geography and time, accompanied by open data and code to support transparency, replication, and policy analysis.

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Figure 1: Advertisement categories from historical newspapers

Panel (a): Bank interest rates

Panel (b): Balance sheets:



Panel (c): Grocery prices



Report of The
Scandinavian American Bank
At Close of Business, June 30, 1916.

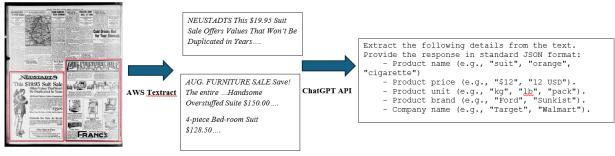
EMSOURCES
Learn and Discounts 5, 2, 194,734,55
Familians and Fastures 5, 2, 194,734,55
Familians and Fastures 5, 3, 196,000
Myranta, Stocks and Bonds 5, 196,55,352,2
Cub and Eachings 1, 186,143,74
Coredi 6, 196,000
Credi granted on Demetic and Foreign 2, 186,000,000
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Credi granted on Demetic and Foreign 1, 186,000,000
Edmidded Profit 5, 196,000,000
Edmidded Profit 5, 196,000,000
Surplines 6, 196,000,000
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Panel (d): Wages and rents

Scandinavian American Bank



Figure 2: The workflow of the Global Price Initiative



Detectron2 model from Newspaper Navigator

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Table 1: A snapshot of the dataset (pilot extract)

Date	Location	Product Name	Price	Company Name
1918-08-16	Rock Island cty, IL	Suit	19.95	NEUSTADTS
1918-08-16	Rock Island cty, IL	Handsome Overstuffed Suite	\$150	Franc's
1918-08-16	Rock Island cty, IL	4-piece Bedroom Suite	\$128.59	Franc's
1918-08-16	Rock Island cty, IL	Kitchen Cabinet	\$32.50	Franc's
1918-08-16	Rock Island cty, IL	Grafonola Outfit	\$83.50	Franc's
1918-08-16	Rock Island cty, IL	Genuine Leather Rocker	\$22.50	Franc's
1918-08-16	Rock Island cty, IL	Bed Outfit	\$18.75	Franc's

Notes: This table presents a snapshot of advertisement data extracted from Figure 1. It highlights the richness of information available even in a single advertisement snippet. For example, we know the publication date ("1918-08-16"), the location (Rock Island County, Illinois) that can be mapped to income and demographic profiles, the product name (e.g., suit, kitchen cabinet), the price (\$18.75-\$128.59 for different products), and the retailer's name (e.g., Franc's). Together, these fields enable analysis of how firms price the same products across markets and over time.