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| Global food prices  impact analysis on population, mORTALITY, bIRTH- rATE and GDP  Group Assignment – Data Science 2 – Introduction to Statistics | |
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# iNTRODUCTION

The global food prices have always been subjected to external influences like fuel prices, natural disasters as a result of global warming activities. Some countries have been affected more than others depending on their ability to endure the fluctuations and food availability. There are assumptions made that the food prices influence the mortality, the GDP, affordability and income which in turn effects the population trends. Producers benefit from rise in prices where are consumers benefits from lower food prices. Any fluctuation in prices will have an effect especially on the lower income individuals as a result causing food shortages.

The objective of our assignment was to determine the impact of food prices of specific commodity in developing countries and compare their GDP, Mortality Rate to determine any kind of correlation that might exists using last twenty years of data. Additionally, we intend to pair it with restaurant index data to see if there are any insights derived.

We intend to resolve the two hypotheses

* **Hypothesis 1:**How much food price influence Population? Null Hypothesis is food price isn’t a key driver of population. The alternative Hypothesis is that food price somewhat affect population.
* **Hypothesis 2:**How much do food prices impact all parameters? Null Hypothesis is that food prices impact all parameters equally. The alternative hypothesis is that there are some differences between some parameters affected by food prices.

# Data preparation

Preparation of the data set required compiling and sourcing from multiple location. Each data set had to be solved for challenges presented and transformed for the required analysis

A picture containing text, businesscard, screenshot

Description automatically generated

Figure Data Schema

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| The core dataset contains Global Food Prices data from the World Food Programmed covering foods such as maize, rice, beans, fish, and sugar for 98 developing countries and some 1,500 markets. The data goes back as far as 1992 for a few countries, although many countries started reporting from 2003 or thereafter. The Data is collected by [WFP(The World Food Program)](https://www.wfp.org/) and the dataset was distributed by [HDX](https://data.humdata.org/) . Data includes developing countries, locality, market, goods purchased, price & currency used, quantity exchanged, and month/year of purchase.  The Food prices were in local currency. The classification of the commodity category was too granular, so we had to aggregate it at a boarder level*. e.g. Rice commodity name has 82 different versions. But we created a category by using the first word in the string.*  The unit of measure (UOM) for the commodities were not consistent per observation. We created a table for equivalizing the retail value. As a result, when the aggregation per Country, Commodity and Year would be realistic. A conversion table was manually created to do the math. No conversion was applied to fuel, and commodity item such as toothbrush, toothpaste, and other liquid that is unmeasurable. UOM in file has not been changed in the file. But those that have been change will be reflect in retail price. *e.g. where the retail was 2500 dollar for 12 kg was converted to 208 dollars per KG.*    Figure The datframe structure  The other features merged into the table are   * Regional Classification - Countries were reclassified by the region for higher level analysis and to obtain greater number of observations eg. Northern Africa', 'Eastern Africa', 'Middle Africa', 'Southern Africa', * Gross domestic product (GDP) – Twenty years of GDP information trend per country * Child Mortality Rate - Child Mortality counts since 1967 per country * Birth and Death Rate – Birth and Death count per country since 1960 * Fertility Rate - Fertility Rate since 1950 per country   We added another layer of classification for the commodities   * Raw – Milk, Eggs, Rice * Processed – Bread, Curds * Other - Fuel, Internet  data ANALYSIS The prepared data set was further compressed and aggregated to give commodity per country per area. In the prepared data set, we observed that Rice was one commodity that had sufficient data point. We created a subset data frame to run an analysis on. A heat Map was generated using this data set.    Figure Evaluation of Pearson Coefficient across the datframe  Initial high-level observations from the Heat Map shows strong positive correlation between the following parameters   * Population and GDP in USD * Birth Rate and Death Rate * Population and Child Mortality   The negative correlation exists in the following parameters   * GDP versus Birth Rate as well as Death Rate * Price of Rice versus Child Mortality, Birth and Death   The parameters that are more likely to be independent are   * Shelf Price of Rice and GDP is mutually exclusive.  Linear regression Analysis We performed Linear regression modeling on Birth Rate, Death Rate and Mortality at a regional level to see the relationship between the parameters in the data Birth Rate analysis In the Birth Rate OLS Model, we observed adj R Squared is 68% making the model reasonable fit.  All the p values are zero as a result we can say, we accept the null hypothesis. All parameters are acceptable in the model .    Figure Birth Rate analysis  Influential plot    Figure Influental plot Child Mortality Analysis In the Child Mortality analysis, the Adjusted Rsquare is 15% as a result the model is unfilt.  Our Defaul Alpha is 0.05. So any we can remove continent of America and Europe    Figure Child mortality analysis DEATH Rate Analysis The model is at 52%. The price of Rice is not relevant as we need to remove the parameter as the p value is greater than 0.05    Figure Death rate analysis Rice Contribution in Afghanistan and Regional LEVEL We have observed negative correlation between rice price and birth rate in Africa and a little bit in Asia |  |  |

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| CONCLUSION What did we infer from our analysis?  << NOTABLE HIGHLIGHTS  Closing Comments three important notes |

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# ApPENDIX