Global Inflation Rates from 2002 to 2022 by Continent: Questions

**Descriptive Analysis:**

1. What is the average, median, range, standard deviation, variance of the global inflation rates across the world?
2. What sectors are most vulnerable to inflationary pressures globally?
3. What are the primary factors driving inflation in various regions?
4. Are there any outliers in the dataset of global inflation rates?
5. What is the distribution shape of global inflation rates (e.g., normal, skewed)?
6. How might current economic conditions influence future inflation rates globally?
7. What sectors are most vulnerable to inflationary pressures globally?
8. What are the predicted inflation rates for different regions (e.g., Asia,Europe, Africa) over the next few years?

**Time Series Analysis:**  
4. How has the global inflation rate changed over the year 2002-2022? What are the trends in inflation rates for individual countries over time?

1. How did the COVID-19 pandemic change inflation rates around the world, and how did these changes differ between different regions and industries?
2. What factors (e.g., commodity prices, exchange rates, political stability) are significant predictors of inflation rates?
3. **Which countries are predicted to have the highest and lowest inflation rates in the upcoming decade?**

Overview and Purpose of Project

Inflation, which measures how quickly prices for goods and services rise, ultimately reducing purchasing power, is a crucial economic indicator. Understanding global inflation trends offers valuable insights into economic stability and the overall health of economies worldwide. This project aims to analyze and compare inflation trends across the continent for a 20-year span, identify key drivers, assess the impacts of these trends and explore potential policy responses. By doing so, we hope to provide a comprehensive understanding of inflation's role in the global economy and how it can be managed effectively.

***why benefits of SQL for this project***

Using SQL for a project provides several benefits, enhancing data management, analysis, and visualization. Here are the key advantages:

Using SQL for your global inflation rates project will streamline data management, facilitate complex analyses, and ensure data integrity, ultimately providing reliable insights into the dataset trends over the specified period.

**Here are the key advantages:**

1- **Complex Queries:**

* **Aggregations and Joins**: SQL supports complex queries involving aggregations (average inflation rates per year, continent-wise analysis) and joins (combining data from multiple tables like countries, continents, and inflation rates).
* **Declarative Syntax**: SQL's declarative syntax makes it easy to write, read, and maintain queries, enabling users to focus on what data to retrieve rather than how to retrieve it.

 Structured **Storage**: SQL databases store data in a structured format, making it easier to organize and manage information related to different dataset.

 Advanced **Query Capabilities**: SQL supports complex queries, allowing for sophisticated data analysis such as aggregations, filtering, and grouping. This is essential for calculating average inflation rates, identifying trends, and comparing data across databases.

By leveraging SQL, you can efficiently manage, analyze, and visualize data, ensuring accurate, reliable, and insightful outcomes for our project.

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References: [Global Inflation Dataset - (1970~2022) (kaggle.com)](https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/belayethossainds/global-inflation-dataset-212-country-19702022) – Author: Belayet Hossain

[country to continent (kaggle.com)](https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/statchaitya/country-to-continent)