

Inflation Data

First Author¹ & Ernst-August Doelle^{1,2}

¹ Wilhelm-Wundt-University

² Konstanz Business School

Author Note

Add complete departmental affiliations for each author here. Each new line herein must be indented, like this line.

Enter author note here.

The authors made the following contributions. First Author: Conceptualization, Writing - Original Draft Preparation, Writing - Review & Editing; Ernst-August Doelle: Writing - Review & Editing, Supervision.

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to First Author, Postal address. E-mail: my@email.com

Abstract

One or two sentences providing a **basic introduction** to the field, comprehensible to a scientist in any discipline.

Two to three sentences of **more detailed background**, comprehensible to scientists in related disciplines.

One sentence clearly stating the **general problem** being addressed by this particular study.

One sentence summarizing the main result (with the words “**here we show**” or their equivalent).

Two or three sentences explaining what the **main result** reveals in direct comparison to what was thought to be the case previously, or how the main result adds to previous knowledge.

One or two sentences to put the results into a more **general context**.

Two or three sentences to provide a **broader perspective**, readily comprehensible to a scientist in any discipline.

Keywords: keywords

Word count: X

Inflation Data

The dataset we use stems from the Bank of England Research datasets.

I quote:

This dataset contains the individual responses to our Inflation Attitudes Survey, a quarterly survey of people's feelings about inflation and other economic variables like the interest rate.

For this dataset the Bank of England asked 220.846 people for their opinion on the perceived and expected inflation. The survey has run quarterly since 2001.



Inflation is an economic phenomenon characterized by a rise in the general price level of goods and services within an economy over a period of time. When inflation happens, each unit of currency buys fewer goods and services, indicating a loss of purchasing power.

43 It's usually measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) or the Producer Price Index (PPI).
44 Inflation can be triggered by various factors including increased production costs, higher
45 demand for goods and services, and monetary policies. Central banks often aim to control
46 inflation to ensure it remains at a manageable level, as moderate inflation is seen as a sign of
47 a growing economy, while hyperinflation or deflation can be detrimental.