In order to better understand the prices of consumer goods and what economic factors contribute to them. This study took economic data such as the global consumer price index (CPI), supply chain index (GSCI), gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, gross national income (GNI) per capita, interest rates, and inflation rate was loaded from several sources such as World Integrated Trade Solution, International Monetary Fund, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, World Bank, and US Department of Labor Statistics. Additionally, real median income data for the United States was downloaded from Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistical analysis, trends, and correlations were studied by our group utilizing python on google collab. The data was downloaded into python and subsequently was transformed, cleaned, tidied, and merged in order to research the complex relationships between the economic factors. The economic factors were studied globally and by country with a focus on the United States. Globally there were strong correlations between the CPI and inflation rate. For the US several correlations were found between GNI/GDP and household income, CPI and supply chain pressure index, inflation rate and CPI, CPI and GNI/GDP. Weaker correlations were found between inflation rate and household income, and interest rates and household income. It was found that there is a significant difference the GDP vs GNI per capita for Luxembourg and Japan. Japan had higher GNI compared to GDP from exports and Luxembourg had lower GNI to GDP due to high imports. The high correlations may suggest the economic factors at play that are contributing to the high prices.