CPI Prediction Project

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Background

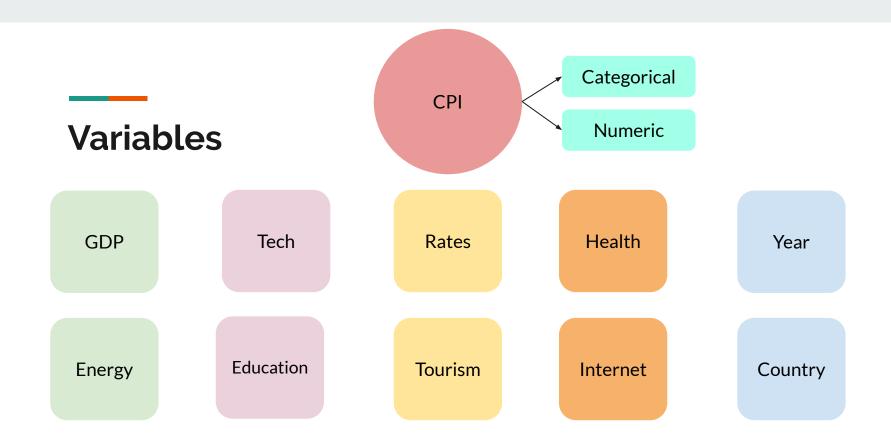
CPI measures changes in the price level of market basket of consumer goods and services purchased by households. The CPI is a *statistical* estimate constructed using the prices of a sample of representative items whose prices are collected periodically.

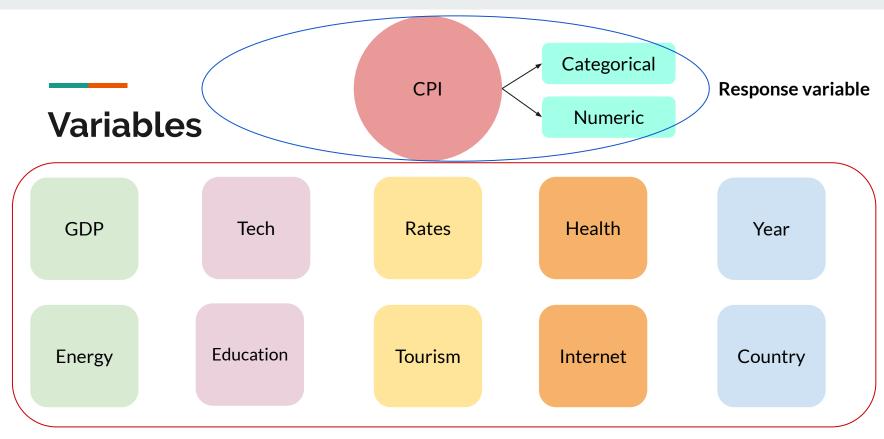
Source: Wikipedia

Characteristics of G7 and BRICS

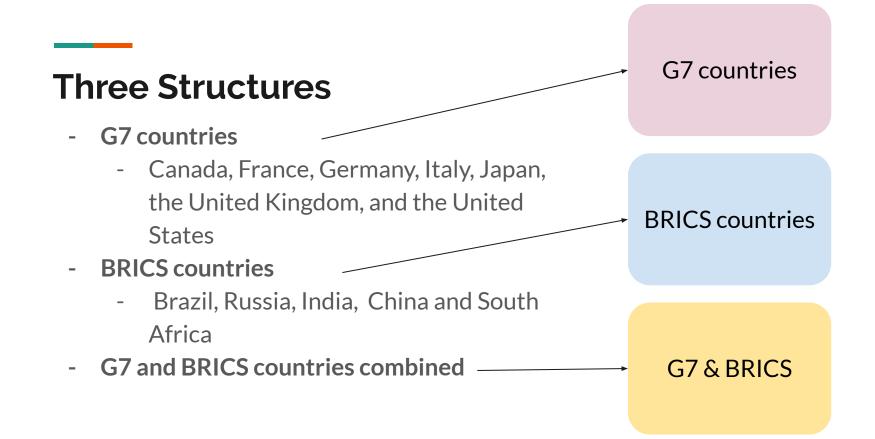
G7, with the seven largest IMF-described advanced economies in the world, represent 58% of the global net wealth. The G7 countries also represent more than 46% of the global gross domestic product (GDP) based on nominal values, and more than 32% of the global GDP based on purchasing power parity.

In 2015, the five BRICS countries represent over 3.1 billion people, or about 41% of the world population; four out of five members (excluding South Africa at #24) are in the top 10 of the world by population. As of 2018, these five nations have a combined nominal GDP of US\$18.6 trillion, about 23.2% of the gross world product, combined GDP (PPP) of around US\$40.55 trillion (32% of World's GDP PPP) and an estimated US\$4.46 trillion in combined foreign reserves.





Predictor variables



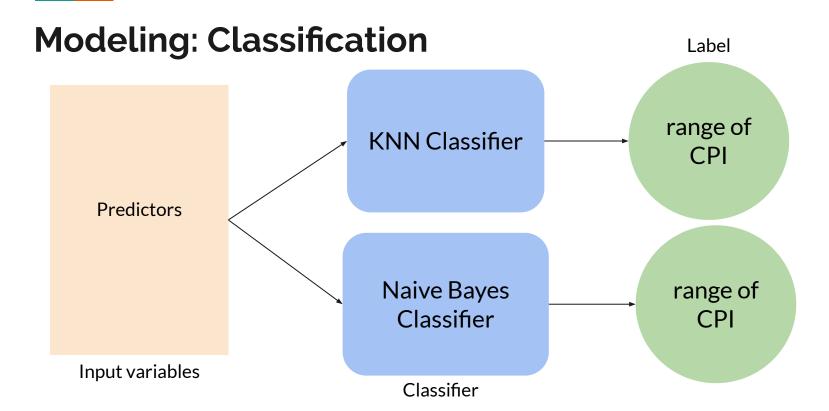
Two designs for predicting CPI

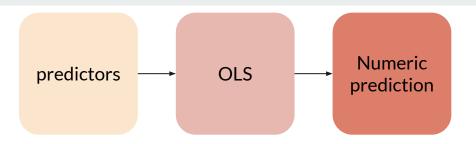
Classification on CPI range (categorical)

Prediction on CPI value (numeric)

Classification

Regression





Analysis: Regression

Model for G7: CPI ~ GDP + Energy + Health + C(Country)

Model for BRICS: CPI ~ $\sqrt{\text{GDP}}$ + Energy + Internet + Health + C(Country)

Model for two groups combined:

CPI ~ √GDP + Energy + Internet + Health + Tech + C(Country) + C(Group)

Thanks for listening!