

#### INTRODUCTION

- Despite being part of America, North and South American countries have huge disparities in GDP. In this
  project I took USA as North America's representative and Brazil as South America's representative.
   Expected finding:
- What are the primary economic, political, and social factors driving the GDP disparities between North and South American countries and is there any correlation that exists?
- At which point significant GDP changes occurred for both countries over the years?

## DATA USED

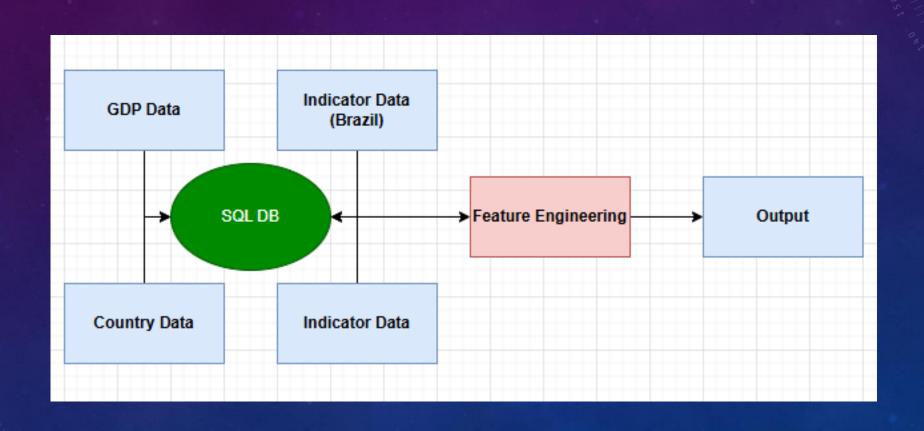
#### **Initial Data**

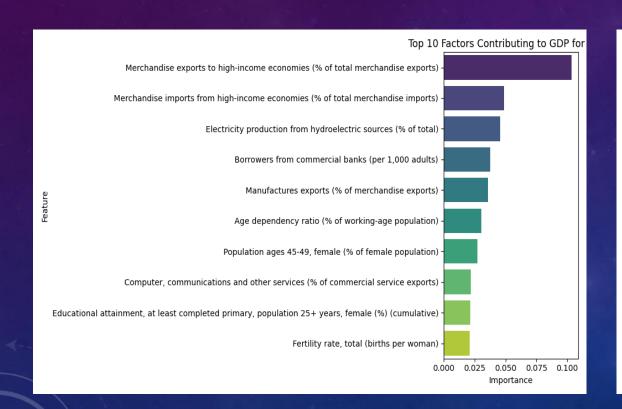
- Country Meta Data
- GDP Meta Data
- Indicator Data (USA)
- Indicator Data(Brazil)
- Format : CSV
- License: CC-BY 4.0, ODbL
- <u>Click Here</u>

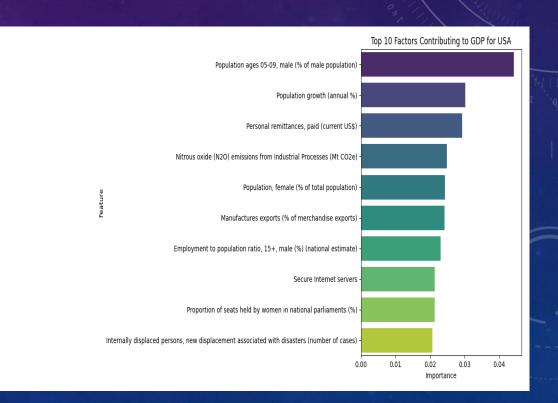
#### **Processed Column**

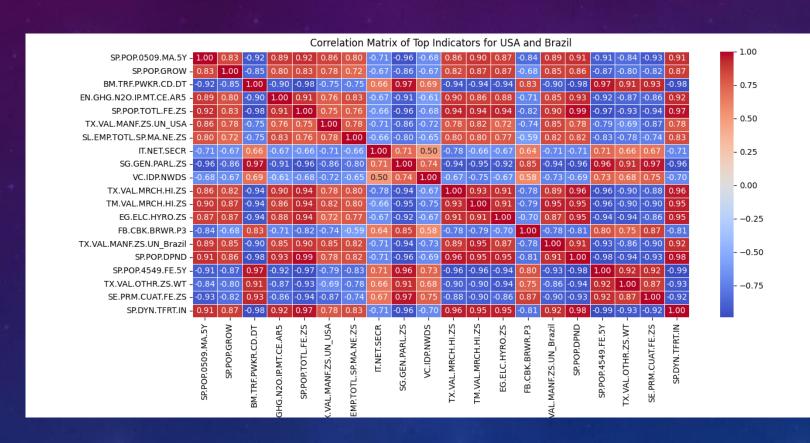
- Country Name
- Country Code
- Region
- Income Group
- Indicator Code
- Year

# PIPELINE ARCHITECTURE

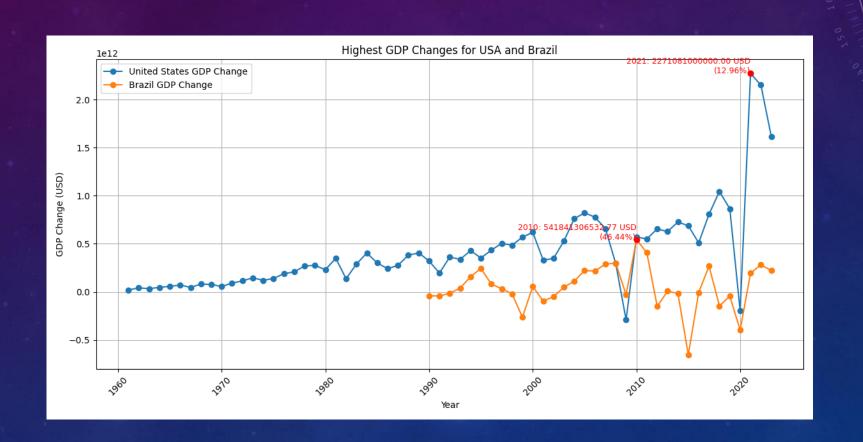








Associated Codes	Factors Names	Value	Country
TX.VAL.MANF.ZS.UN TX.VAL.MRCH.HI.ZS	Manufactures exports (% of merchandise exports)  Merchandise exports to high-income economies (% of total merchandise exports)	0.90	Cross Country
SE.PRM.CUAT.FE.ZS SP.POP.TOTL.FE.ZS	Educational attainment, at least completed primary, population 25+ years, female (%)  Population, female (% of total population)	0.86	Cross Country
EG.ELC.HYRO.ZS TX.VAL.MRCH.HI.ZS	Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (% of total)  Merchandise imports from high-income economies (% of total)	0.85	Brazil



### CONCLUSION

 This study reveals that in the USA's diversified economy where human capital plays a vital role, to bridge the gap, Brazil should prioritize enhancing the educational sector and adopting innovation-driven approaches rather than depending on external factors. For instance, ensuring stable internet service nationwide. Additionally, Brazil should focus on hydroelectric energy production relates to economic imports