# Results (what we found)

## Poverty

* 82% reduction in records to get to a level of acceptable data imputation
* Large economies such as US, Canada, Australia did not make it to the analysis phase for poverty due missing data
* 18% of Poverty data in study was above 30% and below 15%
* 80% of Poverty data below 15% was from Europe and East Asia
* 84% of Poverty data above 30% was from Africa and Latin America
* The 15 countries with highest poverty averaged a rate of 47%
* The 15 countries with lowest poverty averaged a rate of 13.2%
* When comparing top 15 countries with highest versus lowest poverty rates
  + Average combined CPIA score did not change
  + Education expenditures increased 23%
  + College enrollment increased 87%
  + Middle class income increased 16%
  + Income of top10% decreased 26%
  + Trade variables increased by over 1,000%
* The following features were correlated to other features
  + All income features with every other income feature
  + Commodity imports with commodity exports
  + CPIA inclusion with CPIA variables gender, resources, and regulation
* The binary-class Random Forrest Classifier was the best model with a Precision and Accuracy level of 96%
* The features that were a step change more important than other features were commodity trade, middle class income size, and education expenditures

## GDP

# Conclusions (what does it all mean)