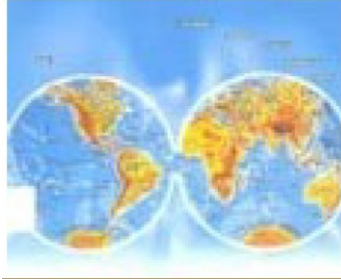


**EDUCATION, FREEDOM, INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE,
2001-2023. ECONOMIC STUDIES OF AMERICA,
EUROPE, AFRICA AND ASIA**

Maria-Carmen Guisan
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EDUCATION, FREEDOM, INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
AND QUALITY OF LIFE, 2001-2023: INTERNATIONAL.
ECONOMIC STUDIES OF AMERICA, EUROPE, AFRICA AND
ASIA**

Maria-Carmen GUISAN (2nd edition 2024)

Chapter 3. Development Studies of Latin America, 2001-2023.

Maria-Carmen Guisan (2024)

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STUDIES (EAAEDS)

2024

CHAPTER 3 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES OF LATIN AMERICA, 2001-2023

GUISAN, Maria-Carmen

3.1. Education, Investment and Quality of Life in 22 American countries

Study by Guisan(2014)

Table 3.1 shows the evolution of the Schooling level of adult population, and of investment and savings per capita in years 2000-2010.

Table 3.1. Education, Investment and Savings in countries of America, 2000-2010 (USD at 2005 prices and PPPs)

Country	Tyr90	Tyr00	IH00	SH00	IH10	SH10
Argentina	7.9	9.1	1647	1338	3160	3226
Bolivia	6.4	7.4	641	392	740	1087
Brazil	3.8	5.6	1426	1109	1936	1663
Canada	10.3	11.0	6495	7470	7821	6490
Chile	8.1	8.8	2305	2200	2916	3146
Colombia	5.5	6.5	1029	836	2013	1606
Costa Rica	6.9	8.0	1380	1055	2073	1588
Dominican R	5.0	6.4	1140	892	1382	611
Ecuador	6.6	7.0	1098	1428	1885	1633
El Salvador	3.7	5.2	846	796	795	657
Guatemala	3.1	3.7	713	476	629	553
Haiti	2.7	3.8	321	NA	249	19
Honduras	3.5	4.3	811	609	808	571
Jamaica	5.9	7.3	NA	979	1418	843
Mexico	5.5	6.7	2897	2414	3106	3042
Nicaragua	4.1	5.1	635	169	719	336
Panama	7.3	8.5	1956	1874	3255	2238
Paraguay	5.8	5.9	720	417	906	1049
Peru	6.6	8.0	1117	950	2090	1952
United States	12.3	12.7	7822	7039	6367	4615
Uruguay	7.2	8.0	1241	975	2413	2109
Venezuela RB	4.6	6-4	2295	3252	2285	3454
Non weightd Av.	6.0	7.1	1835	1746	2226	1931

Note: Elaborated from WHR (Tyr), from Guisan(2014), in RSES 14-2, and World Bank data. Last row: non-weighted averages. Tyr90 and Tyr00: Tyr of 1990 and 2000.

Maria-Carmen Guisan, Honorary Professor of Econometrics, Santiago de Compostela, Spain. <https://www.usc.gal/economet/guisan2.htm>

The highest levels of investment per capita of year 2010 in America corresponded to 2 countries: Canada and the United States, with more than 6000. There were 3 countries with value between 3000-3500: Argentina, Mexico and Panama, 6 countries with value of IH between 2000 and 3000: Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, while 3 countries reached a value of IH10 between 1000 and 2000: Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Jamaica. The lowest values of IH10, below 1000, corresponded to Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Paraguay.

Table 3.2 show the correlation of the variables of table 3.1-

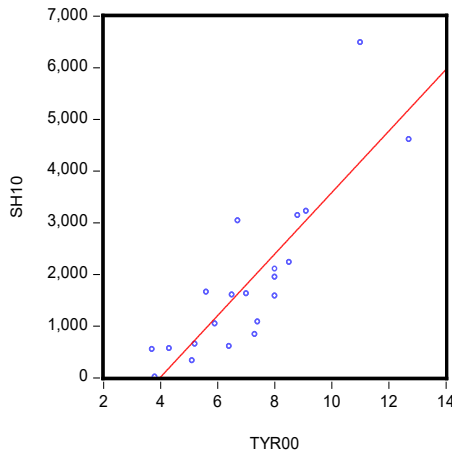
Table 3.2. Correlation between Education, Investment and Savings

	TYR90	TYR00	IH00	SH00	IH10	SH10
TYR90	1.0000	0.9841	0.8180	0.8110	0.8563	0.8470
TYR00	0.9841	1.0000	0.8109	0.8019	0.8671	0.8556
IH00	0.8180	0.8109	1.0000	0.9852	0.9358	0.8783
SH00	0.8110	0.8019	0.9852	1.0000	0.9589	0.9093
IH10	0.8563	0.8671	0.9358	0.9589	1.0000	0.9719
SH10	0.8470	0.8556	0.8783	0.9093	0.9719	1.0000

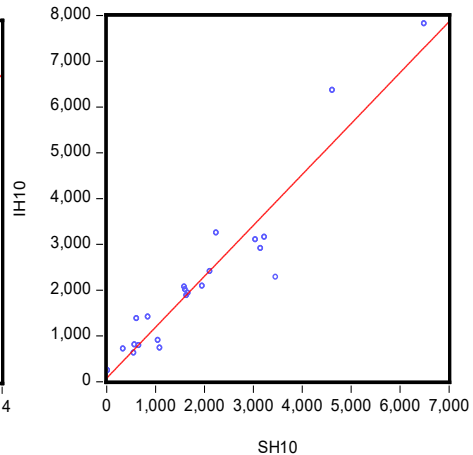
Source: Elaborated by author, from table 3.1

Graphs 3.1 show the relationship between Education and Savings per capita, and graph 3.2 shows the impact of SH10 on IH10.

Graph 3.1. Education and Savings



Graphs 3.2. Savings and Investment



Source: Graphs 3.1 and 3.2 elaborated by author from table 3.1.

The important impact of Education on Savings and Investment per capita is due to several effects, like the moderation in excessive averages fertility rates, as we have indicated in Chapter 1. The increase of investment per capita

usually increases industry and manufacturing per capita with its positive effects on economic development.

Study by Guisan(2011) on Manufacturing and Development

Table 3.2 shows the evolution of production per capita in Manufacturing (QMH) and Non Manufacturing (QNMH), in Dollars at constant prices and purchasing power parities of year 2005.

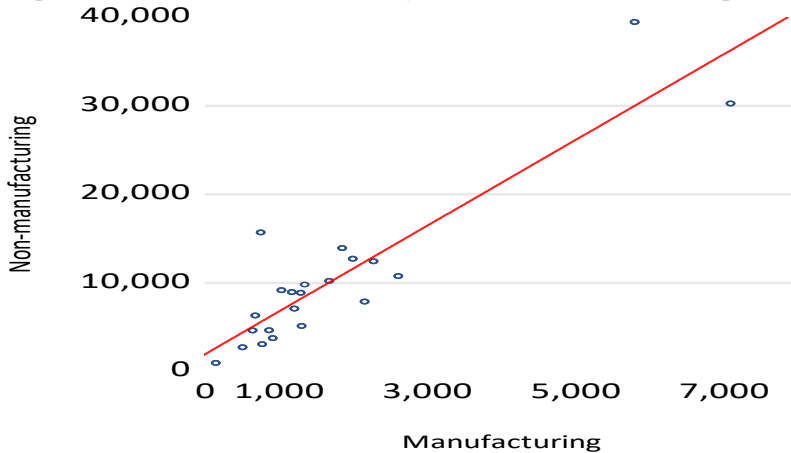
Table 3.2. Manufacturing and Non-manufacturing real value-added per inhabitant (QMH and QNMH), years 2000, 2010 and 2015 (Dollars at 2005 prices and PPPs)

		QMH 2000	QMH 2010	QMH 2015	QNMH 2000	QNMH 2010	QNMH 2015
1	Argentina	1544	2442	2277	8748	11921	12414
2	Bolivia	534	565	645	3029	3784	4611
3	Brazil	1347	1307	1036	6574	8749	9158
4	Canada	6171	6692	7088	26306	28531	30220
5	Chile	1781	1496	1853	8694	12100	13899
6	Colombia	965	1102	1176	5468	7377	8936
7	Costa Rica	2029	1764	1679	6088	8613	10197
8	Dominican R	1289	1929	2158	3668	6458	7869
9	Ecuador	1043	936	1208	4448	6265	7077
10	El Salvador	1244	1196	1307	3731	4785	5120
11	Guatemala	832	858	918	3131	3434	3743
12	Haiti	163	137	150	1027	860	942
13	Honduras	667	669	776	2231	2850	3048
14	Jamaica	633	619	682	5125	6264	6295
15	Mexico	2414	2239	2609	9657	10202	10749
16	Nicaragua	296	418	510	1819	2195	2707
17	Panama	815	732	754	7334	11474	15674
18	Paraguay	618	757	867	3174	3891	4633
19	Peru	950	1283	1294	4636	7272	8853
20	United States	6257	5499	5796	32851	36798	39424
21	Uruguay	1241	1772	1999	7621	10883	12700
22	Venezuela. RB	1913	1536	1347	7651	9437	9785
	Average	1579	1634	1733	7410	9279	10366

Source: World Bank and provisional estimations by Guisan(2017), in RGE, for Canada, Venezuela and Haiti in 2015. Values at constant prices and Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) of year 2005. Last row includes the non weighted averages.

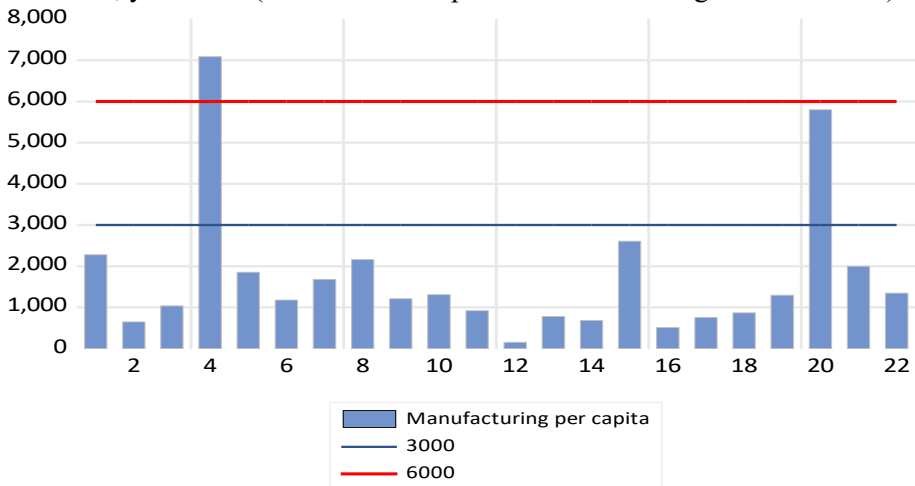
Graph 3.3 shows the positive impact of QMH on QNMH, and graph 3.4 the distribution of QMH15 (Value-Added of Manufacturing in year 2015).

Graph 3.3. Real Value.added of Manufacturing and Non Manufacturing per capita of 22 American countries in year 2015 ((Dollars at 2005 prices and PPS 40,000



Source: Elaborated by author from Table 3.2. Data in Dollars at 2005 prices and parities. Note: Countries with high values in comparison with the expected are 17 (Panama) de to the importance of transport services in the channel, and the USA.

Graph 3.4. Real value-added per capita of Manufacturing in 22 American countries, year 2015 (Dollars at 2005 prices and Purchasing Power Parities)



Source: Elaborated by author from column 3 of table 3.2.

Indicators of Quality of Life in American countries

Data of development and quality of life of 24 American countries, appear in table 3.3. We also include the World average and the American non-weighted average.

Table 3.3. Development, Schooling, and Quality of Life (X1 to X8), 2019

Country	PH 19	Tyr 19	X1	X2	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8
Argentina	22064	10.9	5.93	4.56	5.14	4.8	5.0	13.3	5.94
Bolivia	8724	9.0	5.72	3.88	4.65	3.5	4.3	21.6	6.30
Brazil	14759	8.0	6.33	4.10	3.93	3.6	5.3	12.7	29.53
Canada	49017	13.4	7.10	8.28	6.68	7.0	7.7	6.4	1.68
Chile	24969	10.6	6.17	6.98	5.42	5.0	7.4	21.0	3.46
Colombia	14585	8.5	6.01	5.08	3.27	3.1	6.5	16.5	25.50
Costa Rica	20106	8.7	7.07	5.72	5.66	5.9	6.5	15.7	11.90
Dominican R	18413	8.1	5.55	4.34	4.94	5.0	6.3	13.7	15.18
Ecuador	11371	8.9	5.76	4.12	4.89	4.5	5.4	14.9	5.85
El Salvador	8796	6.9	6.06	4.28	4.54	4.8	5.9	24.5	35.0
Guatemala	8648	6.6	6.44	3.62	4.51	3.9	6.3	24.1	27.26
Guyana	13082	8.5	6.44	4.12	4.72	4.5	5.9	22.4	18.37
Haiti	2905	5.6	3.62	0.94	4.62	3.2	5.0	15.0	10.04
Honduras	5736	6.6	5.92	3.80	4.07	3.8	5.9	20.6	56.52
Jamaica	9775	9.7	6.31	5.82	5.02	5.8	6.7	13.4	47.01
Mexico	19701	8.8	6.32	4.68	3.45	3.3	6.4	20.9	19.26
Nicaragua	5452	6.9	5.97	3.58	3.89	3.0	5.5	17.6	7.37
Panama	31440	10.2	6.18	5.14	5.20	5.6	6.5	11.4	9.67
Paraguay	12619	8.5	5.65	4.06	5.01	5.0	6.3	11.9	9.29
Peru	12854	9.7	5.84	4.52	4.92	4.7	6.6	24.8	7.67
Puerto Rico	34805	13.4	6.95	4.48	4.16	5.3	2.0*	8.4	18.51
Trinidad&Tobago	25931	11.0	NA	5.36	4.93	5.2	5.9	24.1	30.88
Uruguay	21346	8.9	6.43	6.56	5.46	7.1	7.0	9.3	7.69
USA	62555	13.4	6.95	7.64	4.16	5.3	7.2	7.4	5.35
Average America	19748	9.2	6.12	4.82	4.72	4.7	6.1	16.32	17.3
Average World	16135	8.8	5.35	5.0	4.80	4.65	6.04	28.41	6.20

Sources: Elaborated by Guisan(2021), in AEID 21-2, from WB(2021) WDI and WGI for PH, Fer and X2; WHR(2021) for X1, EIP(2021) for X3 and X4, UNDP(2021) for Tyr and UN(2021) for Homicides rate per 100 thousand population (Hom). PH is real Production per inhabitant at 2017 prices and Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs). The indicators X1=Life Satisfaction, X2=Voice of Citizens, X4=Peace, X5=Political Stability and X6=(Freedom/10) are in decimal Scale, as indicated in Figure 3.1. Indicator X7=PM2.5 is an indicator of Pollution per cubic meter of air. X8 is the Homicides rate per thousand inhabitants. The Averages rows (America and World) include the non weighted averages). * Data of X6 in Puerto Rico from the Fraser Institute(2023) (Economic Freedom of North America).

Figure 3.1 includes the names and sources of the indicators X1 to X8. Indicators X1 to X6 are in decimal scales and we have elaborated them from the international statistics. The indicator X7 is expressed in microns per cubic meter of air, and X8 in number of homicides per 100 thousand population.

Figure 3.1. Name and sources of Indicators X1 to X8.

<p>X1 = Satisfaction with life from WHR X2 = Voice of Citizens from World Bank WGI X3 = Conflict, indicator of lack of Peace, from EIDP X4 = Peace, indicator of Peace = 10-X3 X5 = Political Stability X6 = Free=Freedom/10. Calculated, in decimal scale, from the Freedom indicated of the percentage of Freedom published by Heritage Foundation X7= Pollution measured by PM2.5 per m3 of air X8 = Homicides Rate per 100 thousand Population</p>

Source: Elaborated by M.C. Guisan

The non-weighted average of PH19 in 23 American countries is higher than World average. In year 2019 there were the following groups of countries by Production per inhabitant:

Table 3.4. Groups of American countries accordingly to the value of PH19 (Dollars per capita t 2017 prices and parities)

<p>1 PH>20000: Argentina, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Puerto Rico, Trinidad&Tobago, Uruguay and USA. 2) PH between 15000 and 20000: Dominican R. and Mexico. 3) PH between 10000 and 15000: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana and Peru. 4) PH between 5000 and 10000: Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Jamaica. 5) PH below 5000: Haiti.</p>

Source: Elaborated by M.C. Guisan from table 3.3.

Quality of Life in Latin American countries

The countries and territories included in the term “Latin America” usually are those with Spanish or Portuguese as official languages and with an important cultural and historical relationships with Latin Europe (mainly with Spain, Portugal and Italy): this includes Brazil with official Portuguese language and Hispanic American countries, with official Spanish language. They may be also called Iberian American countries.

Besides, the Latin America term, sometimes includes also territories with links to other Latin country (France), with French language or culture (French Guayana, Haiti, the Canadian Province of Quebec, or other territories of Central, South America or Caribbean.

Besides, there are almost 60 Hispanic American people, and other Latin American ones, living in the United States, particularly in several Western and Southern States that have historical relationships with Spain and Mexico.

In the following tables we include Iberian American countries with data in table 3.3. Tables 3.5 to 3.10 present groups of Iberian American countries classified by their levels in the indicators PH19, Tyr10, X1, X2, X4 and Hom. The indicators X1, X2 and X4 are in decimal scale with minimum quality 0 and maximum quality 10.

The intervals are open on the left and closed on the right: they include values higher than the lower limit and lower or equal to the upper limit.

Table 3.5. Groups of Iberian American countries by PH19 (thousand Dollars)

Interval	PH19=Production per capita in 2019 (USD at 2017 prices and PPPs)
(5, 10]	Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras
(10, 15]	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican R, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru
(15, 20]	Mexico
(20, 25]	Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Uruguay
(25, 35]	Panama, Puerto Rico

Note: Elaborated by author from table 3.3.

Table 3.6. Groups of Iberian American countries by the indicator of Schooling

Interval	Tyr10
(4, 5]	Guatemala
(5, 6]	Honduras
(6, 7]	Brazil
(7, 8]	Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican R, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay
(8, 9]	Chile, Costa Rica, Peru, Uruguay
> 9	Argentina, Panama, Puerto Rico

Note: Elaborated by author from table 3.3.

Table 3.7. Groups of Iberian American countries by Happiness

Interval	X1=Happiness, around year 2019
(5, 6]	Argentina, Bolivia, Dominican R, Ecuador, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru
(6, 6.5]	Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panam, Uruguay
(6.5, 7]	Puerto Rico
>7	Costa Rica

Note: Elaborated by author from table 3.3.

Table 3.8. Groups of Iberian American countries by Voice of Citizens

Interval	X2=Voice of Citizens, around year 2019
(3.5, 4]	Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras
(4, 5]	Argentina, Brazil, Dominican R, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico
(5, 5.5]	Colombia, Panama
(5.5, 6]	Costa Rica
(6, 7]]	Chile, Uruguay

Note: Elaborated by author from table 3.3.

Table 3.9. Groups of Iberian American countries by the indicator of Peace

Interval	X4=Peace (0 minimum, 10 maximum of Peace)
(3, 4]	Brazil, Colombia, Mexico
(4-5]	Bolivia, Dominican R, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, Puerto Rico
(5, 5.5]	Argentina, Chile, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay
(5.5, 6]	Costa Rica

Note: Elaborated by author from table 3.3.

Table 3.10. Groups of Iberian American countries by Homicides Rate

Interval	Homicides Rate (per 100 thousand people) around year 2019
(4, 5]	Chile
(5, 10]	Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay
(10, 20]	Costa Rica, Dominican R, Mexico, Puerto Rico
(20, 30]	Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala
(30, 60]	El Salvador, Honduras

Note: Elaborated by author from table 3.3.

3.2. Development of 8 Latin American Countries for 1950-2021

We have analyzed the effects of Freedom and Political Stability in economic development and quality of Life in 8 Iberian American countries:, including Cuba and the 7 most populated countries of Latin America: Brazil and 6 Hispanic American countries (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela).

Table 3.11 presents the evolution of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita from 1950 to 2021 (in Dollars at 2017 prices and Parities) and Population (million) in 2021.

Table 3.11. Real GDP per capita (Dollars at 2017 prices and Parities) in 8 Latin American countries, 1950-2021

	Gross Domestic Product per capita (Dollars at 2017 prices and PPPs)							
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2021
Argentina	10407	11602	15238	17205	13590	18525	23521	21527
Brazil	3367	4703	6156	10470	9918	11529	14825	14592
Chile	5904	6675	8178	8865	9891	15416	21225	25449
Colombia	3879	4499	5574	7684	8687	9138	11890	14649
Cuba	6764	6222	5932	5344	5883	4869	7953	8589
Mexico	5680	8226	11160	15696	15181	17943	18037	19086
Peru	3898	5207	6558	7243	5090	6376	9997	12515
Venezuela	15029	19428	21494	20421	16743	19133	15410	10749
Average	6866	8320	10036	11616	10623	12866	15357	15895
World	3977	5234	7053	8507	9698	11108	13868	16997

Source: Data elaborated by Guisan(2023) from Maddison(2000), World Bank(2023) and ECLAC/CEPAL(2023). The last column includes data of Population (million) in year 2021. Average is the non-weighted average of the 8 Latin American countries of this table. Total of last column is a Population in year 2021 of 530.7 million.

Table 3.12 indicates the Population of those countries in year 2021, and the increases of Production per capita for the periods 1950-2000 and 2000-2021

For the period 1950-2000 the countries of table 3.11 with increase of GDP per capita higher than World average (7131) were: Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico, with the highest increase in Mexico (12263, what implies an average annual increase of 245 Dollars at constant prices). The worst evolution corresponded to Cuba, with a lost of 1895 Dollars per inhabitant at constant prices.

For the period 2000-2021, the countries of table 3.1 with increase of PH than World average (5889) where Chile and Peru. Colombia experienced an increase of 5511, a little below the World average, while Argentina, Brazil and Cuba had increases between 3000 and 4000 Dollars per capita. Mexico experienced a lower increase (1143) and Venezuela a strong lost of 8384 Dollars per inhabitant.

Table 3.12. Population, and increase of Ph 1950-2000. 2000-2021

	Pop 2021	Increase of PH 1950-2000	Increase of PH 2000-2021
Argentina	45.8	8118	3002
Brazil	214.3	8162	3063
Chile	19.5	9512	10033
Colombia	51.5	5259	5511
Cuba	11.2	-1895	3720
Mexico	126.7	12263	1143
Peru	33.7	2478	6139
Venezuela	28.0	4104	-8384
8 countries	530.7	6000	3029
World	7890	7131	5889

Source; Elaborated from the sources indicates in table 3.12. Population in thousand people. Increase of Production per inhabitant (PH) in Dollars at 2017 prices and parities)

This group of 8 countries experienced an average increase of PH around 6000 Dollars per capita for the 2nd half of the 20th century (that implies an average annual increase of 120 Dollars at constant prices). For the period 2000-2021 this group of countries experienced an average increase of 5889 what implies an annual increase of 280 Dollars.

Table 3.13 shows the indicator of Manufacturing Production per capita (QMH) in year 2015 and several positive indicators of quality of life (X1, X2, X4, X5, X6) and two negative indicators (X7 and X8), which are listed in Figure 3.1.

Table 3.13 Manufacturing per capita (QMH1) (\$ at 2005 prices and PPPs) and other indicators of development and quality of life around year 2019

	QMH 2015	X1 Happy	X2 Voice	X4 Peace	X5 Stability	X6 Free	X7 PM2.5	X8
Argentina	2277	5.93	4.56	5.14	5.08	5.01	13.3	5
Brazil	1036	6.33	4.10	3.93	4.16	5.33	12.7	21
Chile	1853	6.17	6.98	5.42	5.14	7.44	21.0	4
Colombia	1176	6.01	5.08	3.27	3.66	6.51	16.5	26
Cuba	1288	4.68	2.16	5.94	6.20	2.95	20.0	4
Mexico	2609	6.32	4.68	3.45	3.30	6.37	20.9	29
Peru	1294	5.84	4.52	4.92	4.42	6.65	24.8	7
Venezuela	1290	4.93	1.96	4.40	1.80	2.48	99.9	41
Averages								
8 countries	1603	5.78	4.26	4.56	4.22	5.34		
Top World countries	6353	7.07	8.24	6.30	7.50	8.00		
China	2791	5.34	1.72	4.72	4.42	4.80		
World	1798	5.35	5.00	4.80	5.00	5.00		

Source: Data elaborated by Guisan(2021) and (2023) from World Bank, WHR and other statistics indicate in Figure 3.1 Notes: Data of year 2015 for QMH15, and around years 2019-2021 for other indicators. The last 4 rows include non-weighted averages of 8 American countries, of the Top World developed countries, of China and the World. X1 for Cuba was calculated from the Special Report by Moreno, Brady and Ribar(2011). X1 for Venezuela was taken from Gallup (2019). X1 to X6 in decimal scale. X7=Pollution PM2.5 per cubic meter of air, X8=Homicides Rate per 100 thousand inhabitants. Names of variables in Figure 3.1.

Values of indicators in the group of 8 Latin American countries

X1 = Happiness: varies between a minimum of 4.68 in Cuba and 4.93 in Venezuela, to a maximum of 6.17 in Chile, 6.32 in Mexico and 6.33 in Brazil. Several countries are over World average (5.35). The lowest values, below World average, corresponded to Cuba and Venezuela.

X2 = Voice of Citizens: varies between a minimum of 1.96 in Venezuela and 2.16 in Cuba to a maximum of 6.98 in Chile and 5.08 in Colombia. Only these two countries are over the World average (5).

X4 = Peace: varies between a minimum in a group of 3 countries with value between 3 and 4 (Brazil, Colombia and Mexico) to a maximum of 3 countries with values between 5 and 6 (Argentina, Chile, Cuba)

X5 = Political Stability: Varies between a minimum of 1.8 in Venezuela, and values between 3 and 4 (Colombia, Mexico), to a maximum higher than 5 in Argentina, Chile and Cuba.

X6 = Free=Freedom/10: the minimum values, around year 2019, correspond to Venezuela (2.48) and Cuba (2.95) and the maximum values, higher than 6.0, to Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru.

X7 = Pollution, measured by PM2.5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), was higher than the maximum limit suggested by the World Health Organization (10). The lowest values correspond to Argentina and Brazil and the highest to Venezuela.

X8 = Homicides rate. The indicator of Venezuela decrease from 41 to 19 for the period 2019-2021.

High values of the indicators of Political Stability and Freedom are usually necessary to foster economic development. Unfortunately, many Latin American countries have had to deal with destabilization forces and, sometimes, with lack of economic and individual Freedom.

The low values of X1 of Cuba and Venezuela, although lower than the average of this group of 8 Latin American countries, seem relatively high for their very low values of the indicator of Freedom and high levels of suffering derived from the lack of Freedom.

This type of suffering affects in very different degrees to several groups of persons: for some people the frustration derived from lack of freedom may be small but for other people it is a deep and intense frustration.

We may notice those differences if we see the percentages of people that Freedom House(2021) mentions answering to the question “Life Satisfaction”: 1) “very satisfied”, 2) “somewhat satisfied”, 3) “not very satisfied” and 4) “not at all satisfied”.

In Cuba only 13% mention “very satisfied”, which is very low in comparison with Mexico (58%), Colombia (49%), United States (46%) and other countries.

Usually dictatorships cause lack of freedom and diminish life satisfaction. Communist and former communist countries often show percentages as low as Cuba (Russian Fed. 10%, Ukraine 11%, Georgia 12%, Romania 7%).

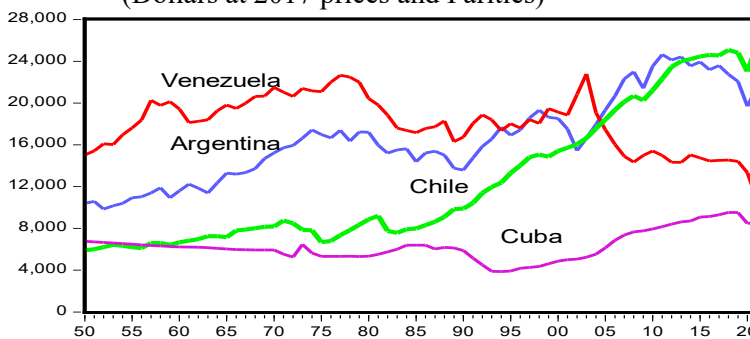
We do not have data of Venezuela, but having into account that several indicators of quality of life, accordingly to Worlddata(2023) are worse than in Cuba, we may suppose that the percentages of people “very satisfied” is not higher than in Cuba.

Comparisons of countries in the study by Guisan(2022) in AEID 22-2

1) Comparison of Argentina, Chile, Cuba and Venezuela

Graph 3.5 shows important difference of the evolution of real GDP per capita in 4 countries.

Graph 3.5. Real GDP per capita of Argentina, Chile, Cuba and Venezuela (Dollars at 2017 prices and Parities)



Source: Elaborated by Guisan(2023) from World Bank statistics

Chile had a low value of Production per head in year 1950 and little increase for the period 1950-1984. The increase has been high for the period 1984-2021, reaching the value of Argentina around year 2002, and the value of Venezuela around year 2005. In year 2021 presents the highest Latin American value as seen in table 1.

Argentina experienced a decrease for the period 1970-1990. After an increase for 1990-2000, there was a new decrease for 2000-2003, a positive evolution for 2003-2012, and a new decrease for 2012-2021.

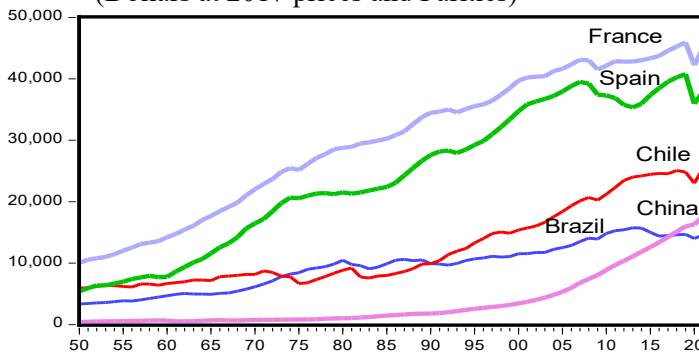
Venezuela had the highest value of Production per head in year 1950. Experienced a decrease for 1980-1990, and increase from 1990 to 2005 and a strong decrease for 2005-2007, stagnation for 2007-2019 and a new decrease in 2020-2021. One of the main problems has been the diminution of the Indicator of Freedom (X6), with its negative consequences on production per head and quality of life. Gallup(2019) indicates that the number of social perception of the bad evolution of development in Venezeula increased from 22% in year 2012 to 91% in year 2016.

Cuba had experienced a decrease of real value of PH for the period 1950-1993, followed by a small increase for 1993-2019. In spite of a level of Education relatively high, development has been difficult due to the low values of the indicators “Voice of Citizens” (X2) and Global Freedom (X6). A positive evolution of those indicators, as well as measures to guarantee foreign investment and to foster international cooperation, should be of great help to improve economic development and quality of life.

2) A comparison of Brazil with Chile, China and 2 European countries

Graph 3.6 present a comparison of Brazil with Chile and with other countries of the World: Spain, France and China.

Graph 3.6. Real GDP per capita of Argentina, Chile, Cuba and Venezuela (Dollars at 2017 prices and Parities)



Source: Elaborated by Guisan(2023) from WB statistics.

Brazil experienced an important increase for 1965-1980. If that trend would be maintained for the period 1980-2021, the actual value of Brazil would be very close to Chile. The comparison with Chile, China, France and Spain, show that it is possible to foster economic development of Brazil by increasing education and industry, among other factors.

Chile experienced stagnation for 1950-1982, and an important increase for 1982-2021. China, starting from very low values of real GDP per capita, for the period 1950-2000, experienced an important increase for 2000-2021, surpassing Brazil since year 2016. but not yet reaching the value per capita of Chile in year 2021.

QMH had a value, in year 2015, of 1036 in Brazil and 1853 in Chile (Dollars at prices and Parities of 2005), while the corresponding value in the other countries of graph 3.2 were: 2701 in China, 3721 in Spain and 3031 in France.

As seen in Guisan(2021) and (2022) Spain and France present relatively high values of the indicators X1 to X6 and Educational level of Population, higher than the 8 Latin American countries of table 2.

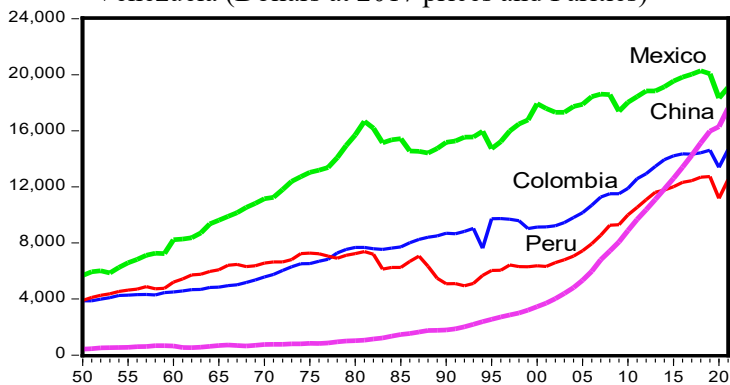
China, in spite of lower level of “Voice of Citizens” than Brazil, and similar level of average schooling, has shown a higher increase of QMH and development, due to economic policies focused on industrialization.

3) A comparison of Mexico, Colombia, Peru and China

Graph 3 shows the evolution of Mexico, Colombia and Peru, in comparison with the evolution of real GDP per capita in China for the period 1950-2021.

Mexico has experienced an increase for the period 1950-1980, stagnation and decrease for 1980-1995, and the recovery of a positive trend for 1995-2019. Colombia has experienced little increase for the second half of the 20th century and a more positive trend for the period 2000-2021. Peru has experienced a similar trend to Colombia, with a sharp increase starting around 2000. China has shown a consistent and rapid increase throughout the period.

Graph 3. Real GDP per capita of Argentina, Chile, Cuba and Venezuela (Dollars at 2017 prices and Parities)



Source: Elaborated by Guisan(2023) from WB statistics.

There have been improvements in average Schooling of adult population, and moderation of excessively high Fertility rates in Latin American countries. They are now in conditions to increase savings and investments per capita and to foster Industrial Development with its positive impact on non industrial activities, real wages and employment.

It is also important some improvement of several indicators of quality of government, political stability, peace, and to diminish high values of homicides rate in countries. The main enemy of development and quality of life in Latin America is political instability, lack of freedom and conflicts.

Other studies of Latin American countries for the period 2001-2022

For the period 2001-2010 we have published many article and reports, free downloadable at Ideas.Repec, related with economic development and quality of life in Latin America, in the journals EEDI, RSES and AEID.

Table 3.14 includes links to the Entries 38 and 40 of the international Blog in English <https://euroamericanassociation.blogspot.com> with interesting articles on Latin America in English since year 2001. Articles published by the Association in Spanish, in EEDI or RSES, are included in the international Blog in Spanish: <https://economyaydesarrollointernacional.blogspot.com>

Table 3.14. Links to free articles on Latin America in our Blog in English

Journal RSES	40. Journal Rses on Ecopnomic Development: Lists of Articles in English 2001-2025 and Editorial Board.	
Journal AEID	38. Selected Readings on World Development in journal AEID: America, 2001-2020	

Source: Elaborated by M.C. Guisan at <https://euroamericanassociation.blogspot.com>

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Chapters edition year 2024: <https://ideas.repec.org/s/ea/eechap.html>

New reports, since year 2024, are scheduled to be announced at our Blogs On World Development, in English and Spanish

<https://euroamericanassociation.blogspot.com> (English)

<https://economydesarrollointernacional.blogspot.com> (Spanish)

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