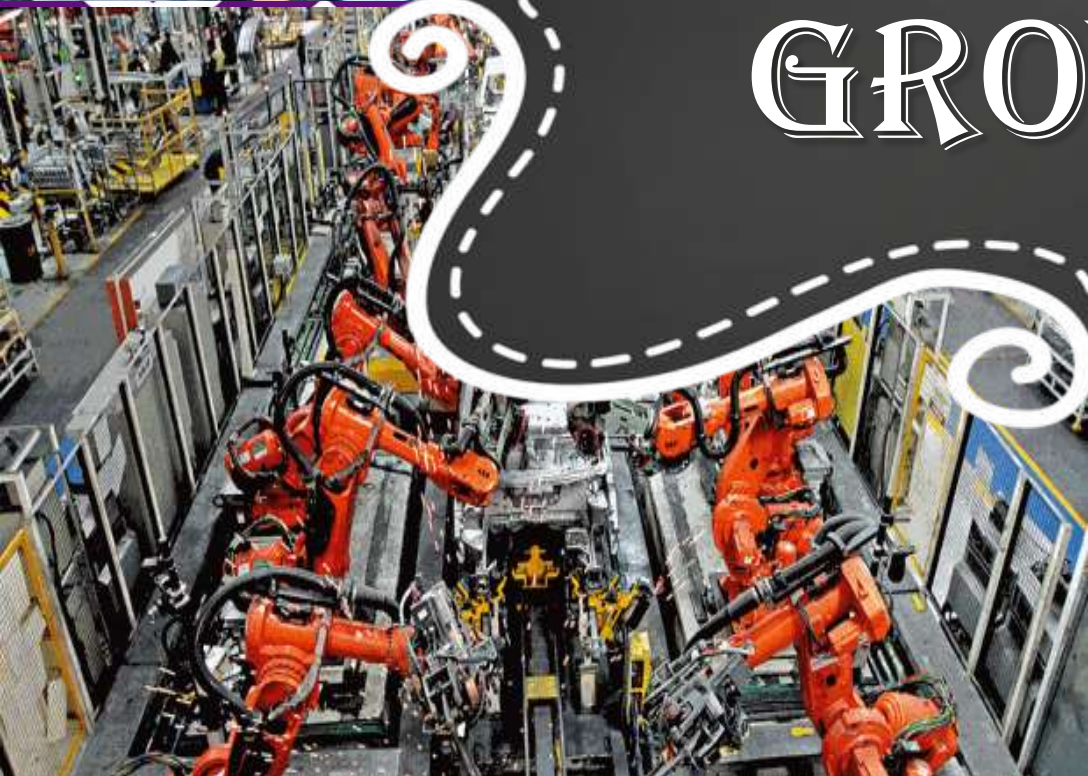
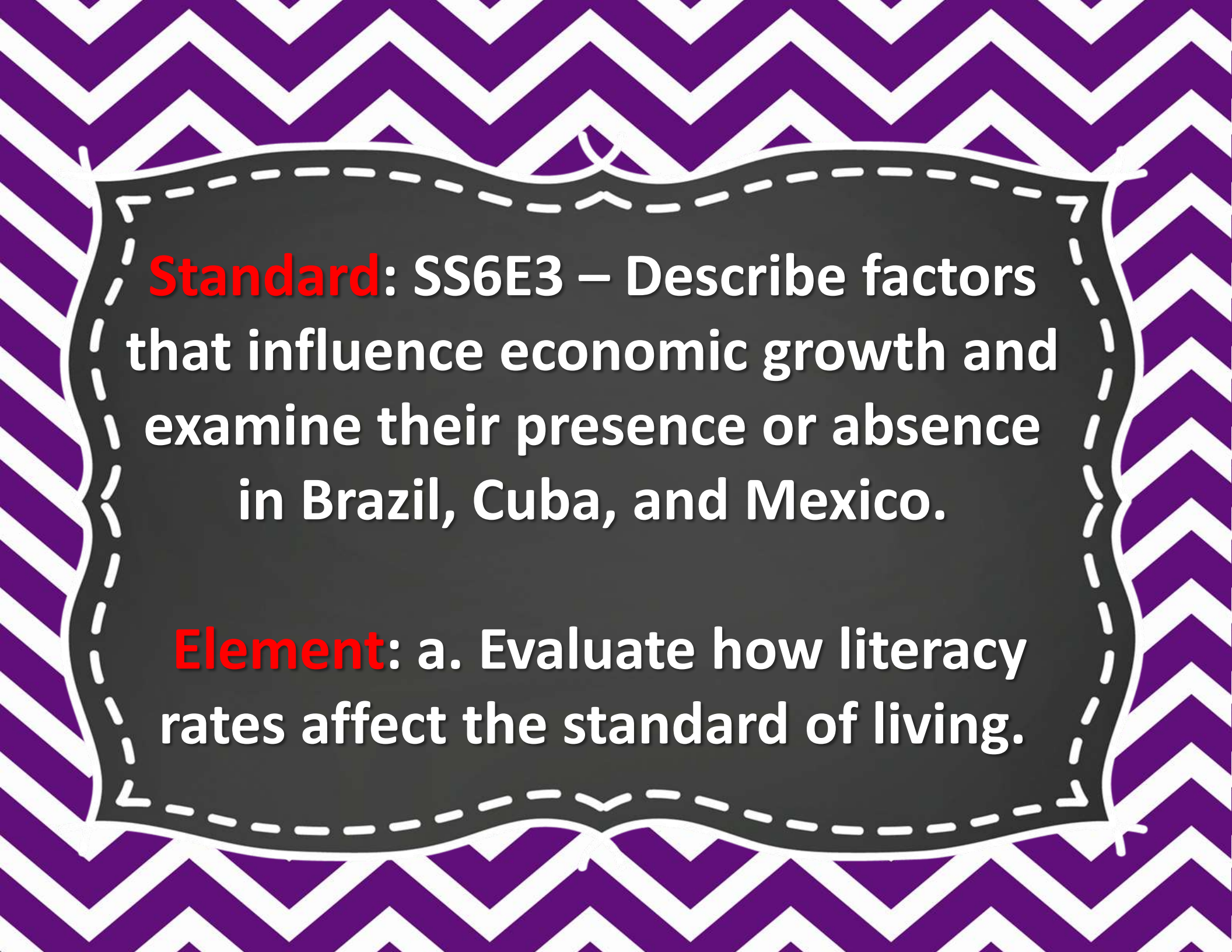




ECONOMIC GROWTH





Standard: SS6E3 – Describe factors that influence economic growth and examine their presence or absence in Brazil, Cuba, and Mexico.

Element: a. Evaluate how literacy rates affect the standard of living.

Literacy Rate

In order for a country to have high quality, well-paying jobs, its citizens must be **literate**.

The **literacy rate** is the amount of people who can **read** and **write**.

While majority of people in Latin America are **literate**, the actual percent of people who can **read** and **write** vary from country to country.

Those countries who do not have high **literacy rates** will not have a very productive **economy** because they will not have the jobs that are high paying or the people with enough education to fill those jobs.

Literacy Rate



No matter the career, all jobs need citizens to be literate.

Literacy Rate

Low literacy rates normally correlate to lower standards of living; however, high literacy rates **do not** always translate to **higher standards** of living in Latin America.

Brazil, Cuba, and Mexico all have literacy rates in the **90th** percentile, but in the case of **Brazil** and **Mexico** there are numerous pockets of poverty and regional underdevelopment in both countries.

Mexico's literacy rate is hurt from the amount of **drug** related issues which hurts their economy. Mexico's **youth** have the highest dropout rates in Latin America.

Brazil's literacy rate is hurt from the amount of **government control** which limits the amount of high paying private jobs that are available.

Literacy Rate

Literacy Rates in Latin America	Male	Female	Total
Brazil	92.2%	92.9%	92.6%
Cuba	99.9%	99.8%	99.8%
Mexico	96.2%	94.2%	95.1%

Literacy Rate

Cuba has among the highest **literacy rates** in the world.

Cuba invests heavily in education.

No country on earth spends more of their **GDP** on **education** than **Cuba**. Cuba spends 13% of their GDP on Education.

However, Cuba is among the **poorest** countries in Latin America.

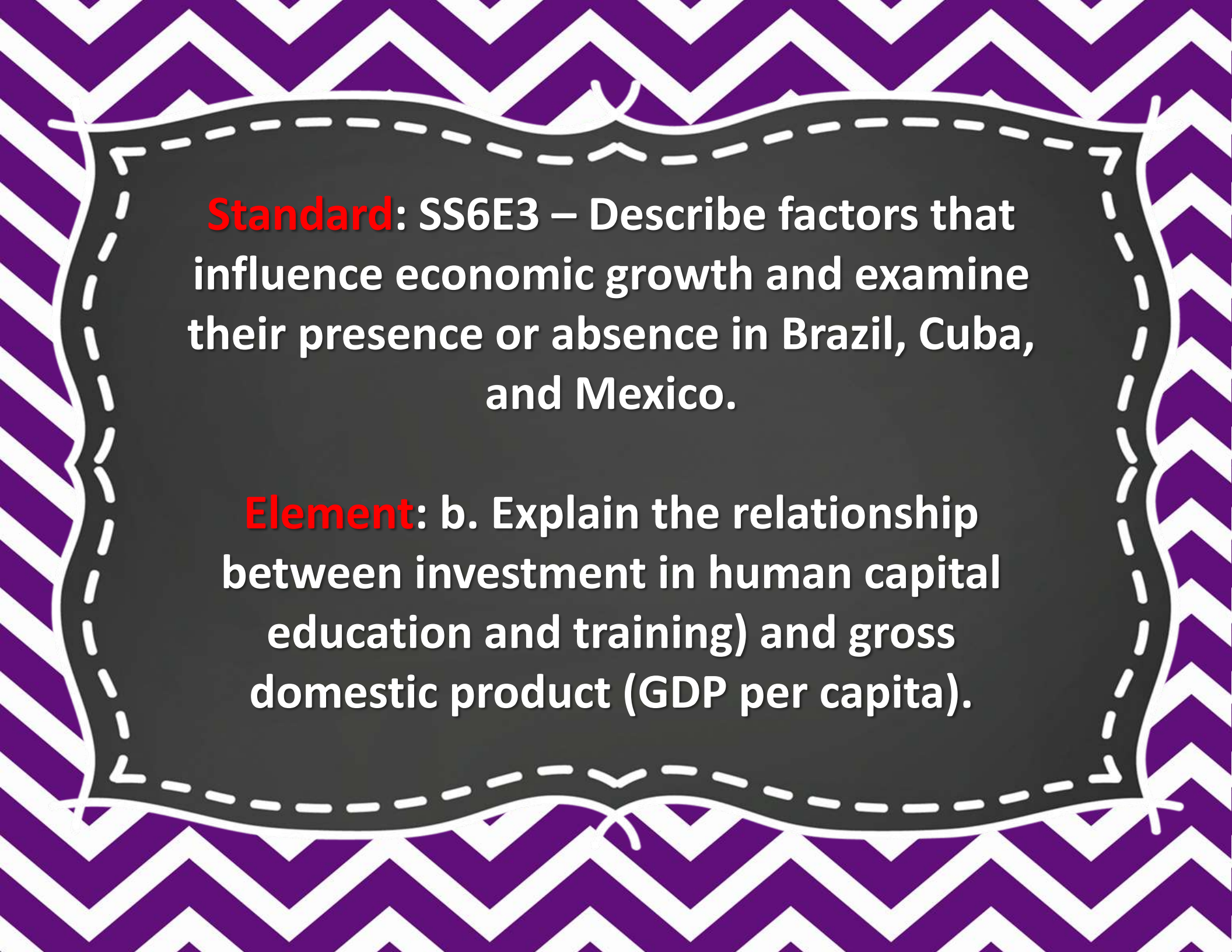
Cuba has a low **standard of living** due to its communist government.

Countries with massive **government** control do not have productive economies which hurts **standard of living**.

Literacy Rate

Example of Cuba's
low standard of
living





Standard: SS6E3 – Describe factors that influence economic growth and examine their presence or absence in Brazil, Cuba, and Mexico.

Element: b. Explain the relationship between investment in human capital (education and training) and gross domestic product (GDP per capita).

Human Capital and GDP

GDP is the estimated total value of the final **goods** and **services** produced in a nation in a years time.

The economic strength of a nation is determined by measuring its **gross domestic product**, or **GDP**.

GDP is a good representation of what a country is **worth**.

Human Capital and GDP

GDP in Latin America	Total
Brazil	\$1.773 trillion
Cuba	\$77.15 billion
Mexico	\$1.144 trillion

Human Capital and GDP

To compete economically, a nation must maintain a competitive **GDP** relative to other nations' in their region and among their **trading** partners.

One way to countries grow their GDP is to invest in **human** capital.

Human capital refers to the relative **health, skills, education,** and **training** of a nation's labor force.

Human capital is directly related to economic **growth**.

The relationship can be measured by how much is invested into people's **educations**.

Human Capital and GDP

Example: Many governments offer higher education to people at no cost. These governments realize that the knowledge people gain through education helps develop an economy and leads to economic growth. Workers with more education tend to have higher earnings, which then increases economic growth through additional spending.



Education

Health

Skills

Training

Human Capital and GDP

Unhealthy, poorly **educated**, and/or **untrained** workers cannot be expected to support a strong national economy, let alone obtain high quality, well-paying, in-demand jobs.

A nation's **GDP** directly correlates to its level of **human capital** investment.

More money spent on human capital equals higher **GDP**.

Countries need healthy educated citizens to increase GDP

Human Capital and GDP

Countries who make a sizable investment in human capital tend to see a rise in GDP **per capita** incomes.

GDP **per capita** measures the average annual income of **citizens** in a given nation. The GDP per Capita is the GDP divided by the number of **people** in a country.

GDP Per Capita in Latin Ameirca	Total
Brazil	\$15,600
Cuba	\$10,200
Mexico	\$18,400

Human Capital and GDP

GDP Per Capita can be misleading when one factor in the gap separating the impoverished, middle class and wealthy are left out.

Such gaps cause the **GDP per Capita** to appear much better or worse than it really is.

Latin America has some of the world's **lowest human capital** investments according to a World Economic Forum report. Of the 130 nations analyzed for 2016, **Cuba** ranked 36th, **Mexico** ranked 56th, and **Brazil** ranked 83rd.

Little investment in Human Capital results in poverty world wide.



Standard: SS6E3 – Describe factors that influence economic growth and examine their presence or absence in Brazil, Cuba, and Mexico.

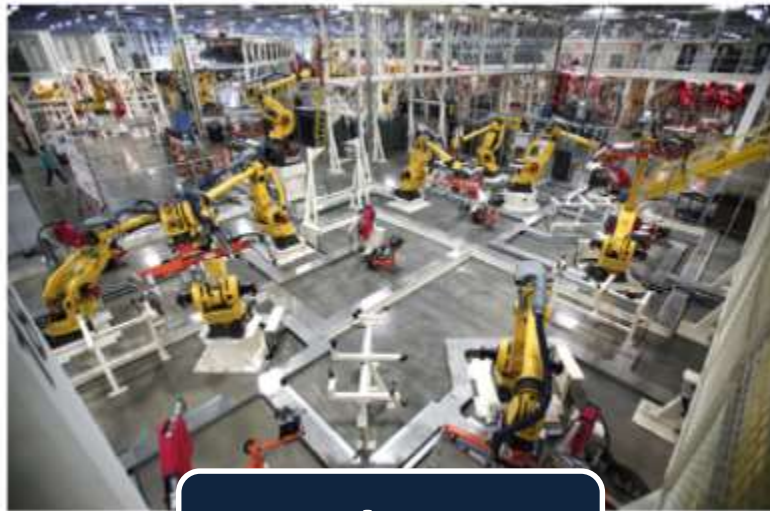
Element: c. Explain the relationship between investment in capital goods (factories, machinery, and technology) and gross domestic product (GDP per capita).

Capital Goods and GDP

Capital Goods are the **factories, machinery, technology,** etc. that are necessary to sustain a service or industry.

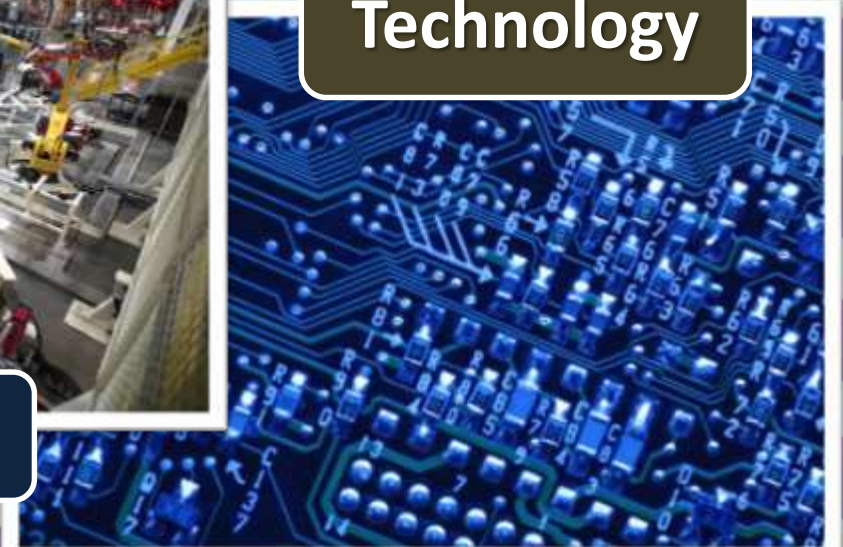
Like human capital, GDP is **positively** affected by countries investing in capital goods.

Factories



Machinery

Technology



Capital Goods and GDP

Older, less efficient **factories**, antiquated **machinery**, and obsolete or out of date technology slow production and hamper the growth of a nations **GDP**.

New machinery, factories, and technology is much more cost efficient. (cheaper to use)

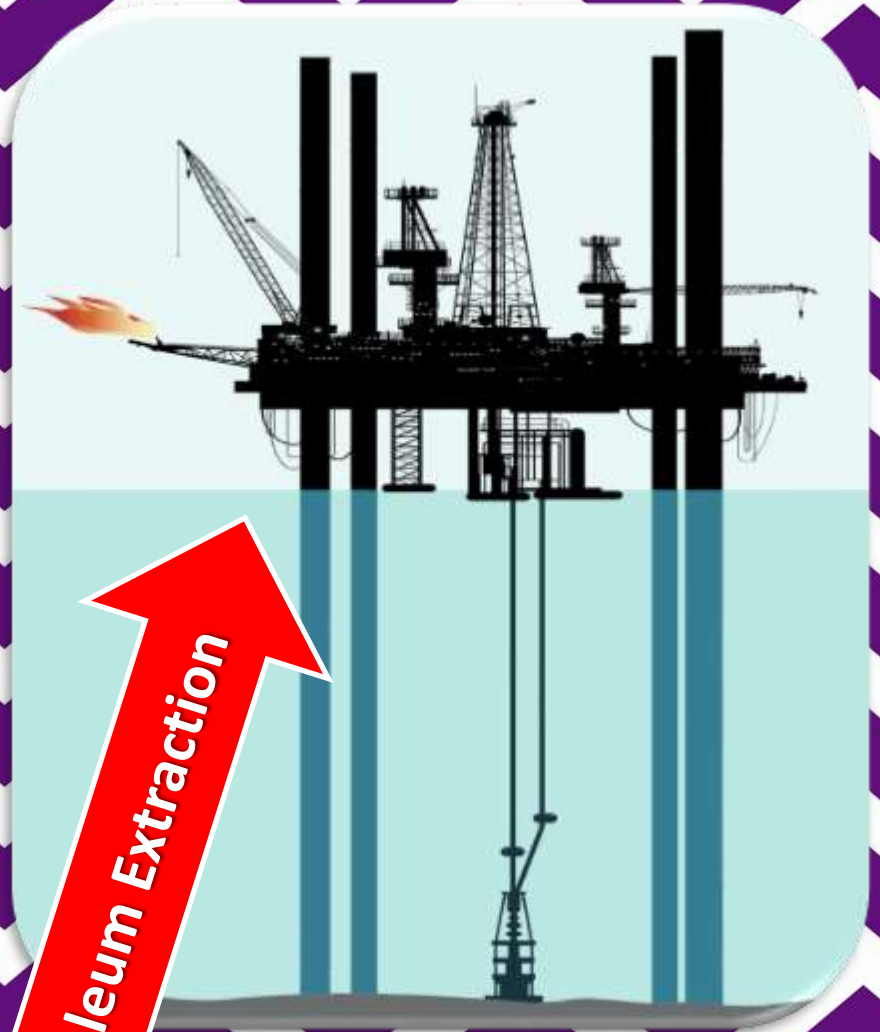
Could you imagine if America still used the old method for creating cars rather using a computerized assembly line? Capital good investments in industries help counters make more profit because they are able to make more of a product for less.

Capital Goods and GDP

Mexico and **Brazil** have both made **capital good** investments in their **petroleum** extraction and refining technologies.

Because of these investments, both countries have made record profits in their energy sectors.

What was once impossible to drill, improvements in technology have made it possible to extract oil in the hardest of places.



Petroleum Extraction


Capital Goods and GDP

While **Cuba** has made large investments in human capital, it has made little investments in **capital goods** in its sugar processing facilities.

By Cuba not investing in newer machinery and factories, there **GDP** is declining due to the inefficiency of its aging **machinery** and **factories!!!**

Some of
Cuba's
factories are
over 100
years old!!!





Standard: SS6E3 – Describe factors that influence economic growth and examine their presence or absence in Brazil, Cuba, and Mexico.

Element: d. Describe the role of natural resources in a country's economy.

Natural Resources

Along with having a high literacy rate, spending money on human capital and capital goods, the abundance of **natural resources** is another factor that affects a nation's **GDP**.



Natural resources are materials on or in the earth that has economic value.

Natural Resources

One of the many natural resources **Brazil** is the **lumber** extraction from the **Amazon** Rainforest.

Majority of all the most expensive lumber on the planet comes from the Amazon Rainforest.



Natural Resources

Cuba's main natural resources are in mining minerals such as **cobalt**, **nickel**, **iron ore**, and **copper**.

The price of copper has quadrupled over the past 20 years making Cuban copper mines much more valuable.




Natural Resources

Mexico has rich mineral deposits, but **petroleum** is its chief natural resource.

Mexico is
the 7th
largest oil
producer
on Earth!!!





Standard: SS6E3 – Describe factors that influence economic growth and examine their presence or absence in Brazil, Cuba, and Mexico.

Element: e. Describe the role of entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurship

An **entrepreneur** is someone who takes a risks and starts a **business**.

Entrepreneurs are important to the **growth** of economies.

Entrepreneurs come up with new ideas and innovations which utilizes both **human** capital and **capital** goods.

Without entrepreneurs, economies **suffer**.

Entrepreneurship

Public sector (**government-owned**) industries will maintain a nations GDP, but **WILL NOT** grow it.

Government owned industries tend to have less entrepreneurs which results in less **originality** for new and **innovative** products and businesses plus have little if any incentive to do so.

Entrepreneurs need imagination and innovation to be successful.

Entrepreneurship

It is the **private sector** (owned by **citizens**) that the most GDP growth occurs.

A solid investment in **human** capital will foster the **entrepreneurship** necessary to generate private sector growth.

Countries who spend money on **human** capital have more potential to create **jobs** and **businesses** than countries who don't spend money on human capital.

Ever heard of the saying "It takes money to make money?"

Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurs help a country's **GDP** because they create jobs for citizens to fill and create **products/services** in order to make money.

The top 5 wealthiest countries on Earth all have a high number of **entrepreneurs**.

Those whose business ideas succeed will **profit**; those whose do not will fail. This is the very essence of the free **market /capitalist** system.

More entrepreneurs higher GDP

Less entrepreneurs lower GDP

Entrepreneurship

The cost related to businesses are **expenses**.

If a company's income is greater than its expenses, it is said to have a **profit**.

Those companies who have more **expenses** than what they are earning will not survive. It is simply costing them more money than what they are making.

Roughly 20% of new businesses survive their first year of operation.

Entrepreneurship

Brazil's government places a large amount of **regulations** and **taxes** on businesses.

This creates an environment that is hard for **entrepreneurs** to succeed.

Many foreign investors will not **invest** money in starting businesses in Brazil which hurts the economy.

Like Mexico, their **judicial** system remains vulnerable to **corruption**.

Brazil's top industry is in **automotive**.

Entrepreneurship



Entrepreneurship

Because of strict **government** control, **Cuban** entrepreneurs have been under tight regulations for decades.

Virtually no courts are free of political interference, and private property is strictly **regulated**.

If courts are not free from politics, many citizens could be treated unfairly depending on their political views.



Entrepreneurship

The goal of owning a business is to make a **profit**.
Businesses must sell goods or services to generate **income**.

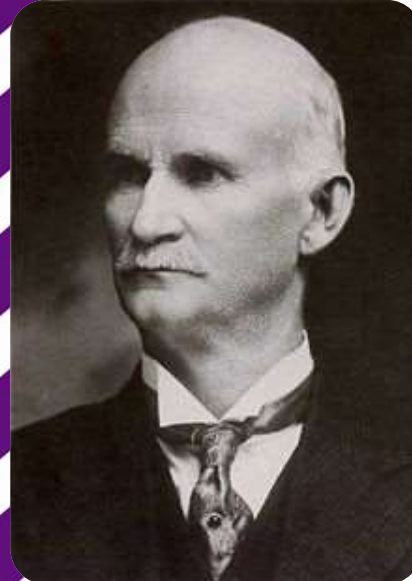
Recognize any of these companies started by entrepreneurs?

SAMSUNG



Entrepreneurship

Example: Back in 1868 John M. Browning went to school till he was in 6th grade and was told by his teacher to stop going to school because he knew just as much as he did. When he was 13 he made his first gun. John had a natural ability to create the worlds most innovative guns ever created. Even after his death John M. Browning had more gun patents than any one else on Earth. Two years after his death his family started a gun business after his name. You may know it as Browning!!!



Entrepreneurship

Example: As a young boy Steve Jobs had a natural desire to learn about innovation in technology. Jobs did not believe that computers of their age had to be so massive and so they started designing microcomputer parts. At the age of 21 Jobs and his friend Steve Wozniac built their first computer in their garage. That same year they created their company together of which eventually evolved into one of the most successful brands of all time. You may know their company as Apple!!!



Entrepreneurship

Example: In 1962 an entrepreneur named Sam Walton had an idea to start a store that supplied a vast number of goods so that customers could get everything they needed at one place. Today this store is one of the top stores on Earth. Do you know what it is called? Walmart

