Why the GDP per capita gap between the top 10 Latin American countries has widened from 2000 to 2022.

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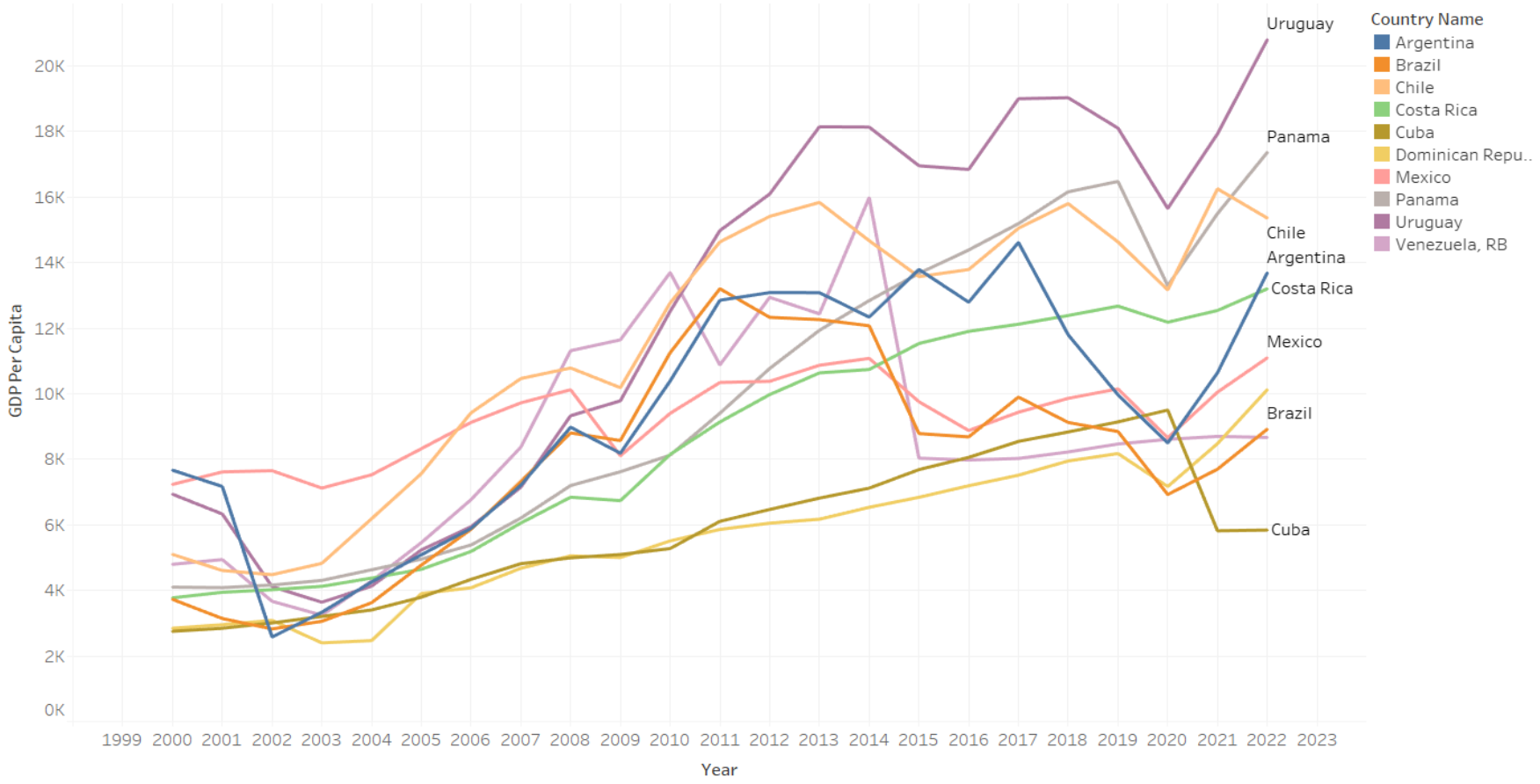
Calculated Field and Set used

- For this project, **I created a set to focus on the top 10 Latin American countries by GDP per capita.** This allowed me to track and compare how the economic gap among them has changed over time.

- I also created **a calculated field that combines health and education expenditure as a percentage of GDP (Human Capital Investment),** This helped me explore whether countries that invested more in people experienced stronger economic growth.

Why the GDP per capita gap between the top 10 Latin American countries has widened from 2000 to 2022.

What countries are Growing in Latin America? | Are these Countries Investing in their People? | Is innovation linked to economic Growth? | Do Differences in Economic Structure Help Explain the Diverging Growth Paths? | What Combination of Factors Might Explain the Diverging Economic Paths?



nan Capital Investment (%G... | R & D Investment vs GDP Per Ca... | Economic Structure of Top 10 L... | Multi-Variable Summary: What ... | Dashboard 1 | **Story 1** | Sheet 6

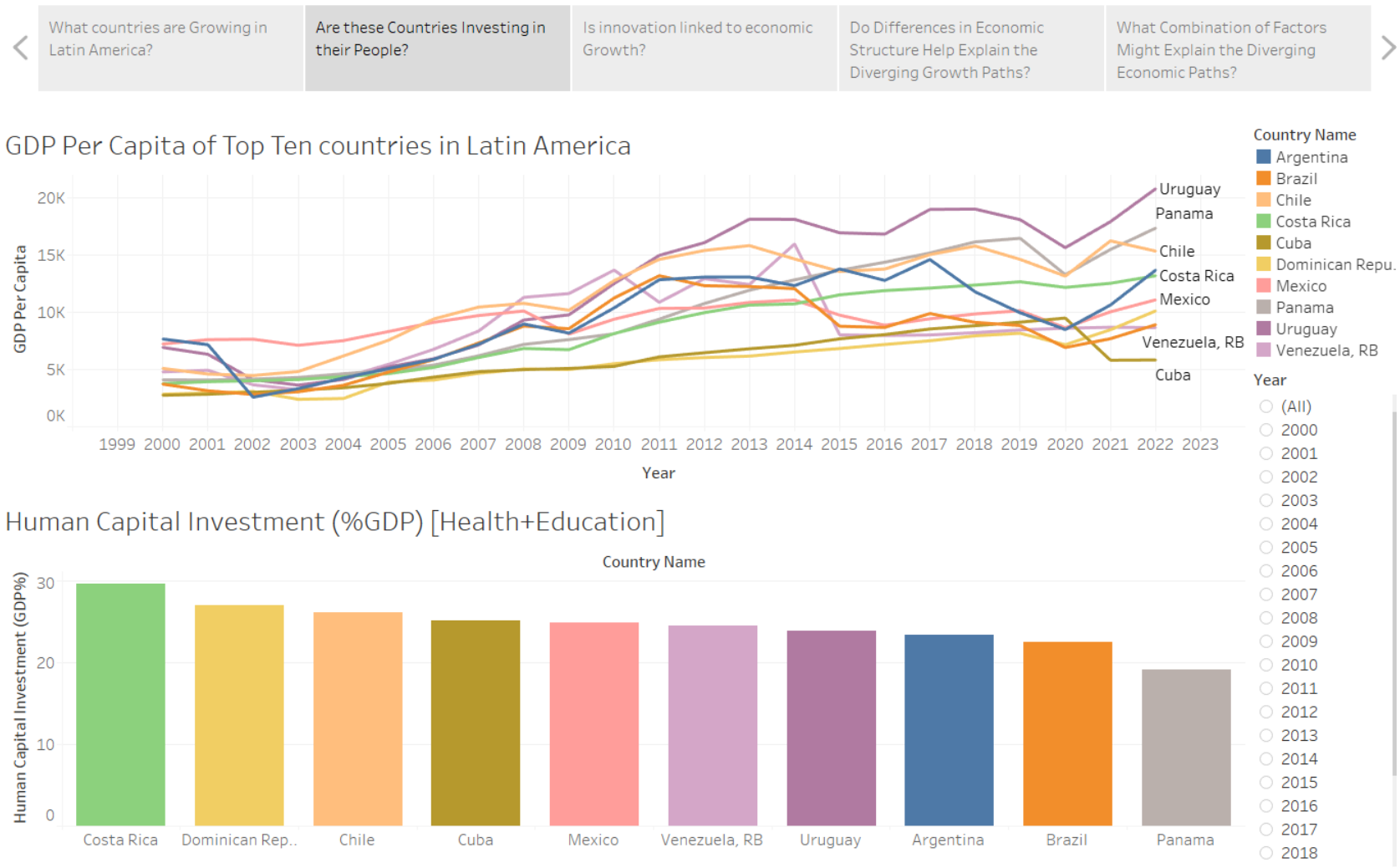
When I looked at the top 10 countries by GDP per capita, I saw that the gap between them grew a lot from 2000 to 2022.

That made me wonder: What caused this change? Why did some countries move ahead while others didn't or did very little? I used the data to explore possible reasons and look for patterns among the countries that have grown the most.

Over time, the connection with GDP per capita and **Human Capital Investment** was not always straightforward.

Still, the countries that experienced the most growth usually increased this kind of investment.

An interesting case is Panama, where GDP kept rising even as spending on health and education decreased. This raises the question of whether growth depends more on how much is invested or how effectively it is used.



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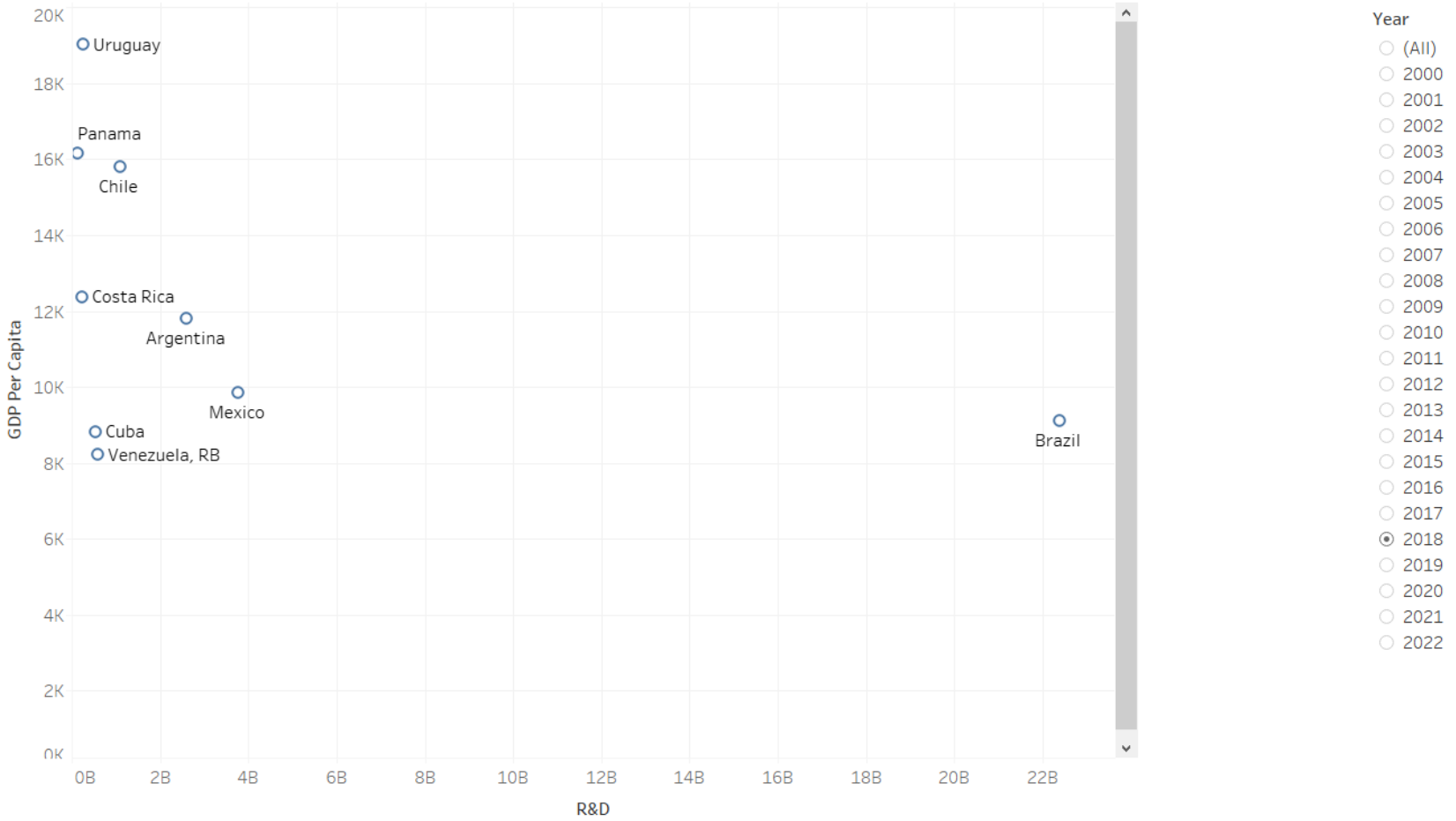

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(All)
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2022

To explore the role of innovation, I compared R&D investment with GDP per capita.

Most Latin American countries have kept R&D spending low and steady over the years.

Brazil is the only clear exception, consistently investing more than the rest. Still, this hasn't led to significantly higher GDP per capita growth.

This suggests that it may not just be about how much is invested in innovation, but also how that investment is managed and supported

I used a stacked bar chart to compare how much each country relied on agriculture, industry, or services, and checked how that changed from 2000 to 2022.

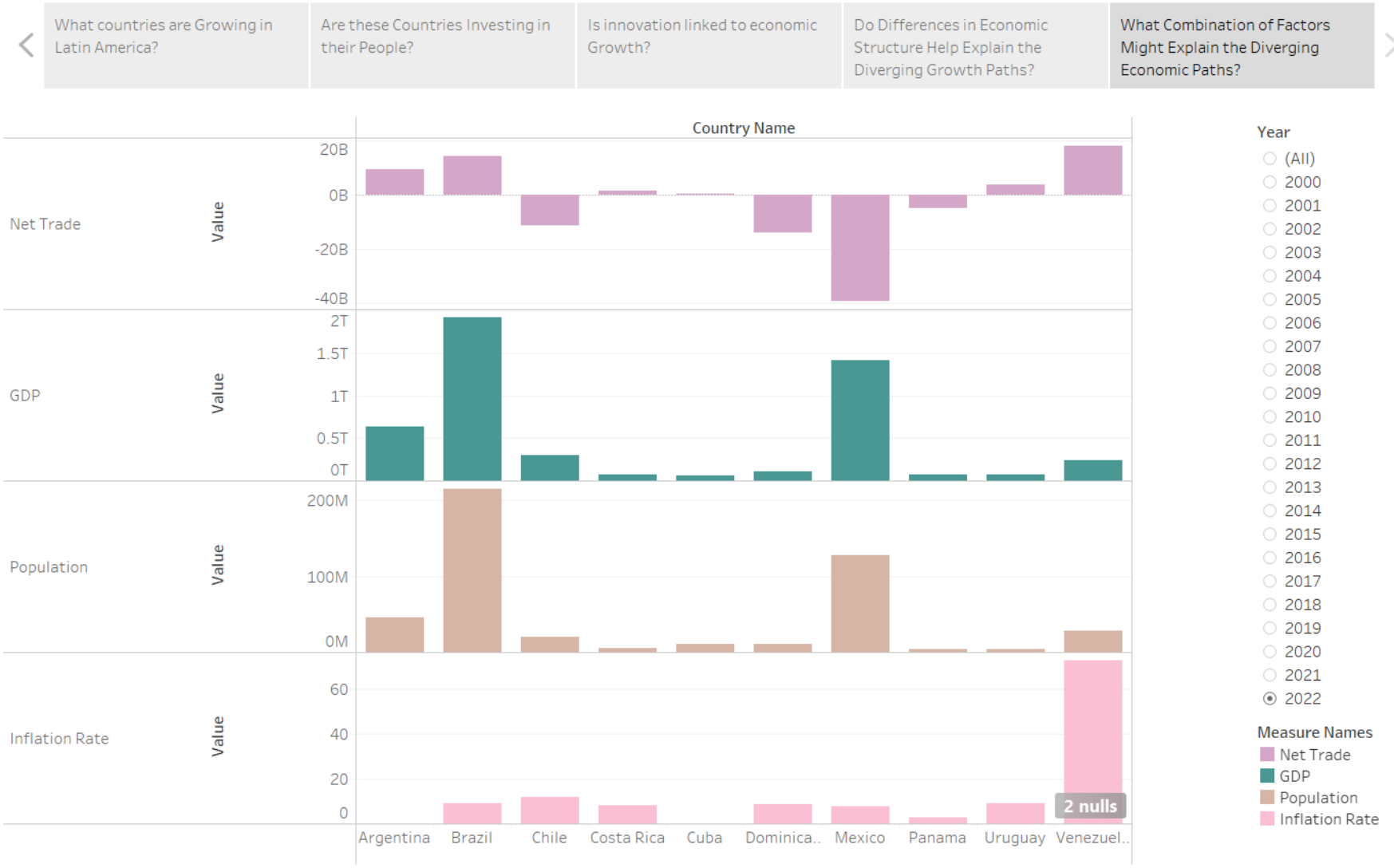
What I saw is that the structure stayed mostly stable across countries. Services remained the largest part of the economy, and there were only small fluctuations.

Based on this, it seems that changes in economic structure are not the main reason for the growing gap.

To close the story, I created a summary chart that brings together several variables: Net Trade, GDP, Population, and Inflation. The idea was to step back and look for patterns or combinations of factors that might explain the differences in growth.

Uruguay, has seen strong growth in GDP per capita without much population increase. A smaller population may be helping its numbers.

There is no single explanation, but it seems that **trade balance, population trends, and overall economic stability all play a part.**



Conclusion

This analysis was an initial exploration of what might be driving the growing gap in GDP per capita among the top Latin American countries.

While many other factors like political stability, institutions, global markets, or natural resources also play a role, the data helped highlight some key differences in investment, trade, and population trends that may be shaping their paths.