Argentina and Development

Examining the numbers of Argentina’s rise
Leaders in South American Politics

• Jose de San Martin helped lead Argentina to independence
  – Declared independence from Spain in 1816
  – One of the first in South America

• Many political problems in 1900s led to rapid rises and falls
Human Development Index

• Argentina’s HDI highest in South America
  – .836
  – Ranked 40\textsuperscript{th} overall worldwide

• Fairly good numbers all around
  – 76.3 years avg life expectancy
  – 17.9 years expected schooling
  – 9.8 mean years of schooling
  – GNI of $22,049.60 per year

Numbers from 2015 Human Developments Report
Women’s Rights

• Gender Development Index .982
  – Fairly equal in schooling
    • Women actually ahead of men in expected years of schooling
  • Disparities in Life Expectancy and Income
European Migration

- Argentina has long been a migration destination for Europeans
  - Especially Italians, Spanish, and Germans
  - Make up about 97% of the country
- Modeled after European countries
Rich Natural Resources

• Large amounts of metals and minerals that are used in industry or exported
  – lead, zinc, tin, copper, iron ore, manganese, petroleum, uranium
Strong Agricultural Sector

- Only 5% of the labor force is involved in agriculture but they are responsible for about 10% of the countries GDP
  - Mostly commercial agriculture
Diverse Industrial Base

- Strong Economy centered on services
  - 60.4% of GDP comes from services
- Good amount of exports
  - Soybeans, petroleum and gas, vehicles, corn, wheat
  - Mostly to Brazil, China, USA, and Chile
• 1990s economy suffered major inflation
  – 2000% per year in some cases
• Infant Mortality Rate of 12/1,000
  – Almost double other developed countries