Cornell Notes	Unit 7 Industrial and Economic Development Patterns and Processes	Name:
AVID Decades of College Dreams	Chapter 19: Measuring Human Development	Class/Period:
		Date:

19.1 How Is Development Measured?

Questions:	**Economic Indicators (human development, core countries, periphery countries, and semi-periphery countries)**
	Core countries represent the most diversified economies, highest levels of education, greatest levels of productivity, most advanced technologies, and highest standards of living.
	Income (Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, Gross National Income, Use the chart at the top of page 522-list the top 5 countries, scanning the chart, are most of the countries core, periphery, or semi-periphery?)
	GDP is the total value of the goods and services produced by a country's citizens each year. GNP is the value produced by citizens around the globe. Top 5 Switzerland, Norway, Luxembourg, Iceland, and USA All core.
	Economic Structure (As countries develop what sector do most of the population work in, formal sector, money collected by the formal sector is used how, informal sector, negatives of the informal sector, % of informal sector in core vs periphery countries)
	In addition to classifying economic sectors, the structure of an economy can also be broken into two categories: the formal sector and the informal sector. The formal sector includes businesses, enterprises, and other economic activities that have government supervision, monitoring, and protection, and are taxed.

	Fossil Fuels and Renewable Energy (fossil fuels, who uses the most fossil fuels, China)
	Measuring the use of fossil fuels or of renewable energy can indicate a country's level of development.
	Social Indicators (what non-economic factors are used to measure a country's level of development, why is tfr high in periphery and low in core, role of healthcare and education with regard to TFR, number of doctors per 1,000 people in core v periphery, cultural factors affecting TFR and political factors, IMR in core v periphery and why is there a difference, life expectancy, literacy rates and education, where do we see low literacy rates in the world)
	The total fertility rate is the average number of children one woman in a given region or country will have during her childbearing years. The total fertility rate is high in most peripheral countries, and although it has been trending down in recent years, the TFR still remains higher than the rates in core and semiperipheral countries. Like total fertility rate, the infant mortality rate is higher in peripheral countries and lower in core countries; Chad's IMR was . in , while the United States had an infant mortality rate of . in .
	Look at the world literacy map on page 525. Where are literacy rates highest and lowest in the world? Why do you think that is the case?
	This map displays how literacy rates are higher in DC and MDC. Lowest in LDC. Factors that affect it are education, resources, and opportunity.

Human Development Index (the 3 dimensions used, limitations of the HDI)

The United Nations uses the Human Development Index to determine overall levels of development of countries.

1. **Look at the HDI map and chart on page 526. Compare the dimensions used for Norway v Niger). Why are the rankings so different?**

The rankings are different due to the stages of development the countries are in. Development affects their opportunities.

2. **Describe the formal and informal sectors of an economy, and explain the connection between the structure of an economy and economic prosperity.**

Formal sectors are regulated by gov. The structure of an economy affects its prosperity.

3. **Explain why a country might have conflicting GDP and HDI measures.**

HDI takes in many more factors. HDI looks at education, health, and many other factors that reflect the quality of life. GDP reflects only economic output factors.