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| | 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 . that |
| | Same year. |
| | 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. |
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