	Jnit 7 Industrial and Economic Development	Name:
	Patterns and Processes Chapter 19: Measuring Human Development	Class/Period:
AVID®		Date:
	velopment Measured?	
Questions:	Economic Indicators (human develop countries, and semi-periphery countries)	
	Core countries repo diversified economies,	highest levels
	of education, greatest	levels of productivil
	most advanced techn	
	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?)	
	ODP is the total va	
	and services produc	ed by a country's
	citizens each year. G	MP is the value
	produced by citizens	around the globe.
	Top 5 Suitzerland,	
	Iceland, and USA Al	cove.
	Economic Structure (As countries develop wh	nat sector do most of the nanulation work
	in, formal sector, money collected by the form negatives of the informal sector, % of informa	al sector is used how, informal sector,
	In addition to classi	fying economic
	sectors, the structur	é of an economy
	can also be broken in	nto two categories:
	the formal sector a	nd the Informal
	sector. The formal se	ctor includes
	businesses, enterprise	
	economic activities t	hat have government
	supervision, monitori	ng, 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	
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.	
UKe 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	
Look at the world litter acy map on page 525. Where are literacy rates highest and lowes in the world? Why do you think that is the case?	
This map displays how literary 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	
The United Nations uses the Human Development Index to determine	
overal levels of development of	
Lountries.	
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	
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,	
HDI looks at education, health,	
and many other factors that reflect the avality of life. GDP reflects only economic output factors.	
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only economic output factors.	
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