

Station #1

Tania, a 13-year-old girl, was working within the family farm when she got injured by using one of the rusty gardening hoes. She cut herself deep in her ankle and her mother grew weary. Tania understood well that the only doctor near their village was 25 miles away. People within her village had never had access to affordable healthcare but she understood that she needed medical attention. Tania would probably have to do away without another year of school. The children that live within the city have distinct lives to that of Tania's. Tania resents that their only worry is whether they have an upcoming test or homework. At a young age, the children who are fortunate to live to Tania's age, realize that their economic situation is hard to overcome and there is no hope in sight for improved social and economic conditions.

Station #2

| Country | TFR | People Living in Poverty |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Afghanistan | 5.12 children born/woman | 54.5% |
| The Democratic Republic of Congo | 4.39 children born/woman | 63% |
| Argentina | 2.26 children born/woman | 25.7% |
| Angola | 6.16 children born/woman | 36.6% |
| Chad | 4.34 children born/woman | 46.7% |
| Germany | 1.45 children born/woman | 16.7% |
| Japan | 1.41 children born/woman | 16.1% |

Station #3

The economic fortunes of Argentina and South Korea have been influenced by their physical locations as well as their roles within global trading networks. Argentina and South Korea have benefited from trading relationships. Argentina trades with the United States and South Korea with China and Japan. A century ago, Argentina was wealthy, and Korea was poor. Argentina's income per worker made it one of the top ten economies in the world relying on industrial growth. Korea heavily relied in agriculture. Currently, about 60% of the workers in each country are employed in the service sector. However, today their economies differ greatly. Today, there are currently an estimated 44,700,000 Argentinians and 51,400,000 South Koreans.

The following are a list of the rank ordering of top exporting industries starting with the largest by value for 2018 in Argentina and South Korea:

| Argentina | Export Value in U.S. dollars (in billions) | South Korea | Export Value in U.S. dollars (in billions) |
|---|--|--|--|
| Livestock Feed | 8 | Electrical Machinery and Equipment | 184.6 |
| Automobile Production | 7.18 | Computers | 77.7 |
| Cereals (grains) | 7.15 | Automobile Production | 61.2 |
| Animal/ Vegetable fats, oils, and waxes | 3.6 | Mineral fuels including oil | 48.2 |
| Meat | 2.5 | Optical, technical, and medical machines and equipment | 27.8 |
| Gems, and Precious Metals | 2.5 | Iron and Steel Production | 24.8 |
| Fishing | 2.1 | Shipbuilding | 20.3 |

Station #4

| Country | Economic Sectors A: Agri. I: Industry S: Services | Total Fertility Rates | Infant Mortality Rates (deaths/ live births) | Literacy Rates | Life Expectancy |
|---------|--|--------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------|
| X | A: 22.1% I: 20.3% S: 57.6% | 2.66 children born/woman | 45.5/ 1,000 | 60.7% | 63.3 |
| Y | A: 23% I: 21% S: 55.9% | 5.02 children born/woman | 108.5 /1,000 | 65% | 63.7 |
| Z | A: 30% I: 17% S: 51 % | 3.75 children born/woman | 29/1,000 | 70.5% | 67.1 |

Station #5



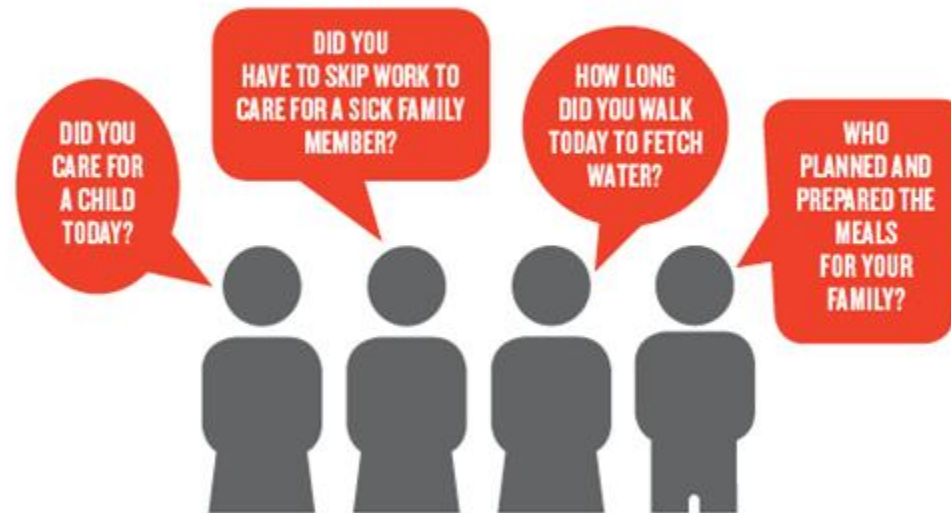
SPOTLIGHT ON

UNPAID CARE & DOMESTIC WORK

Women and girls perform the bulk of unpaid care and domestic work. Combined with paid work, this leaves women and girls working longer hours with less time for rest, self-care, learning, and other activities, such as political participation.

3x On average, women do three times as much unpaid care and domestic work as men.

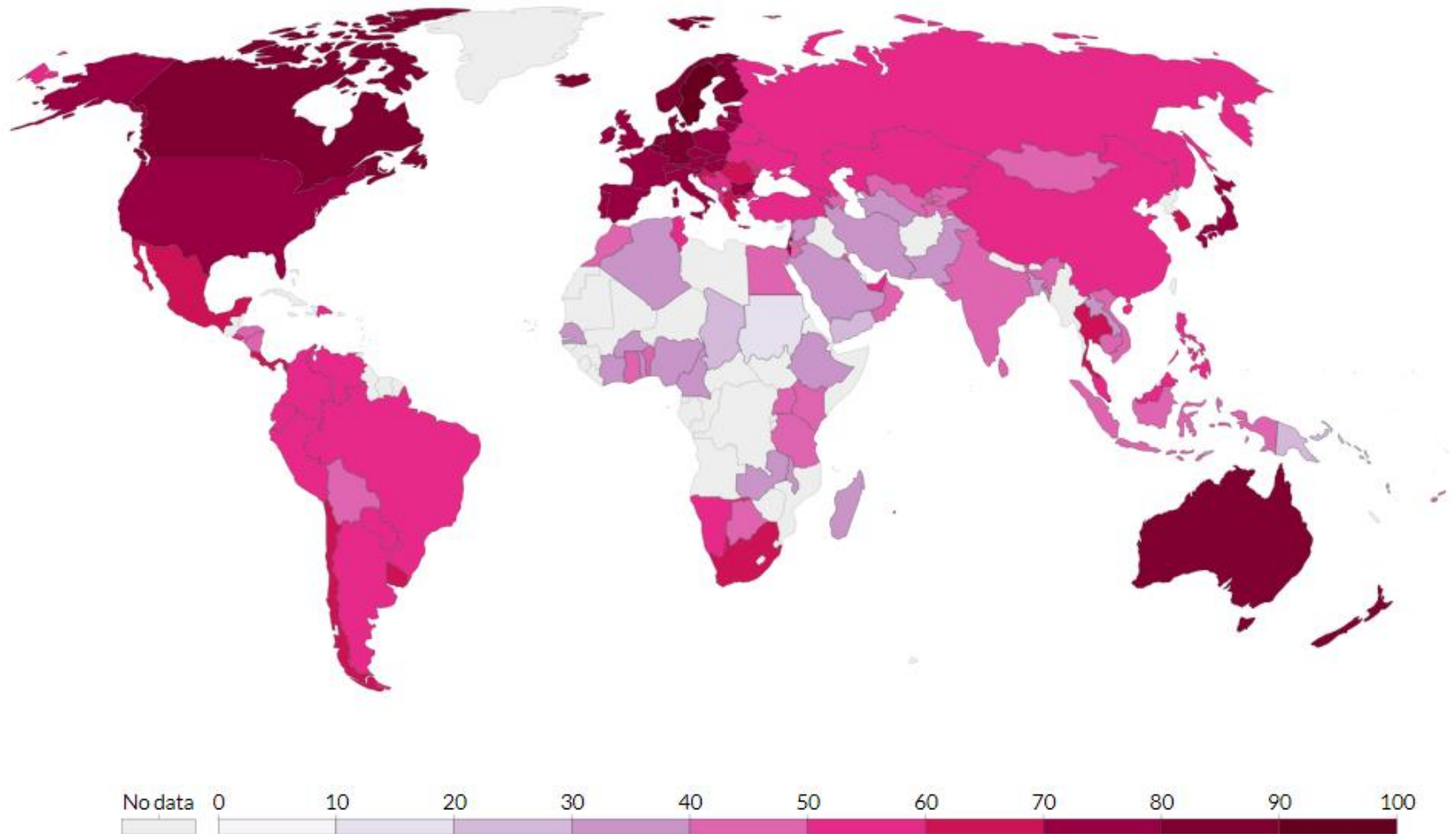
What share of unpaid work do you do?



Unpaid care work benefits all of us, but women and girls carry the disproportionate share, curbing their economic potential.

Women's Economic Opportunity Index, 2012

This index is based on five underlying indicators: Labor policy and practice; Access to Finance; Education and training; Women's legal and social status; and the General business environment. Scores are scaled 0-100, where higher values denote more economic opportunities for women.



Source: Women's Economic Opportunity 2012 - Economist Intelligence Unit (2012)

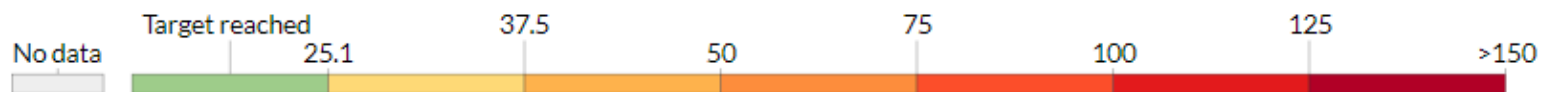
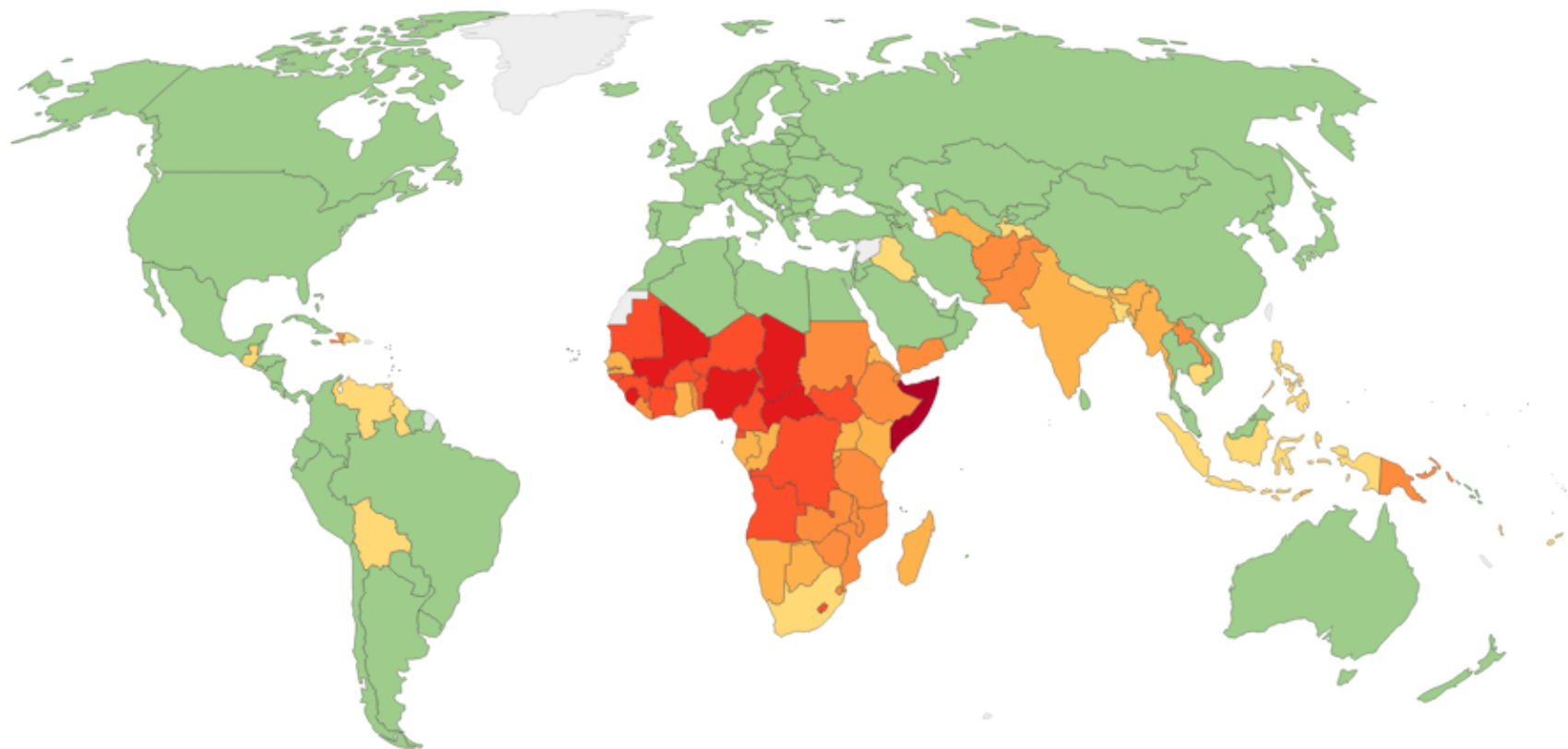
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Station #6

Child mortality rate, 2017

Under-five mortality rate is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year. SDG Target 3.2 is to reduce child mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births by 2030.

Our World
in Data

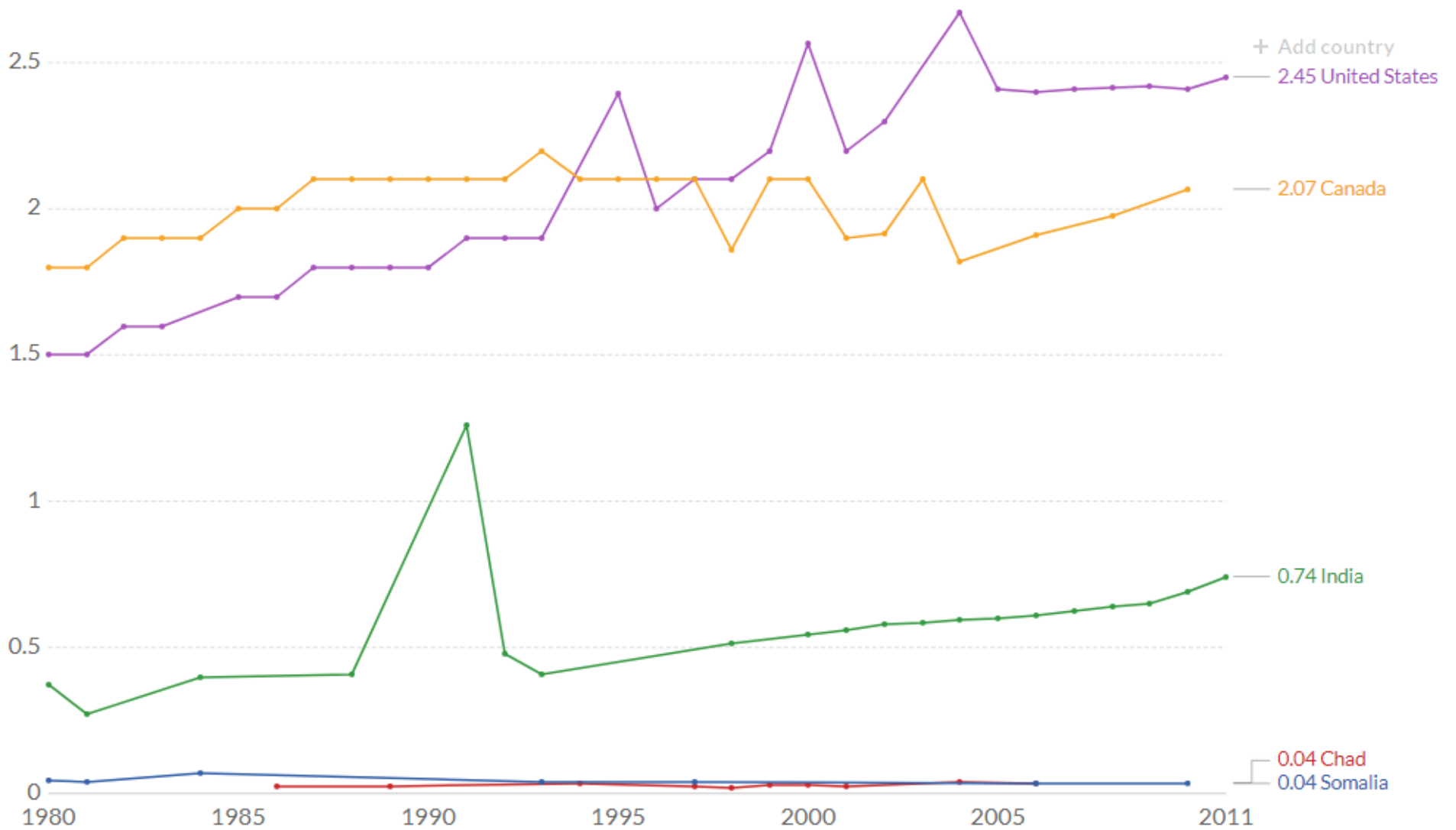


Source: World Bank

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Physicians (per 1,000 people)

Number of physicians per 1,000 people, which includes generalist and specialist medical practitioners.



Source: World Bank - WDI

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