

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.

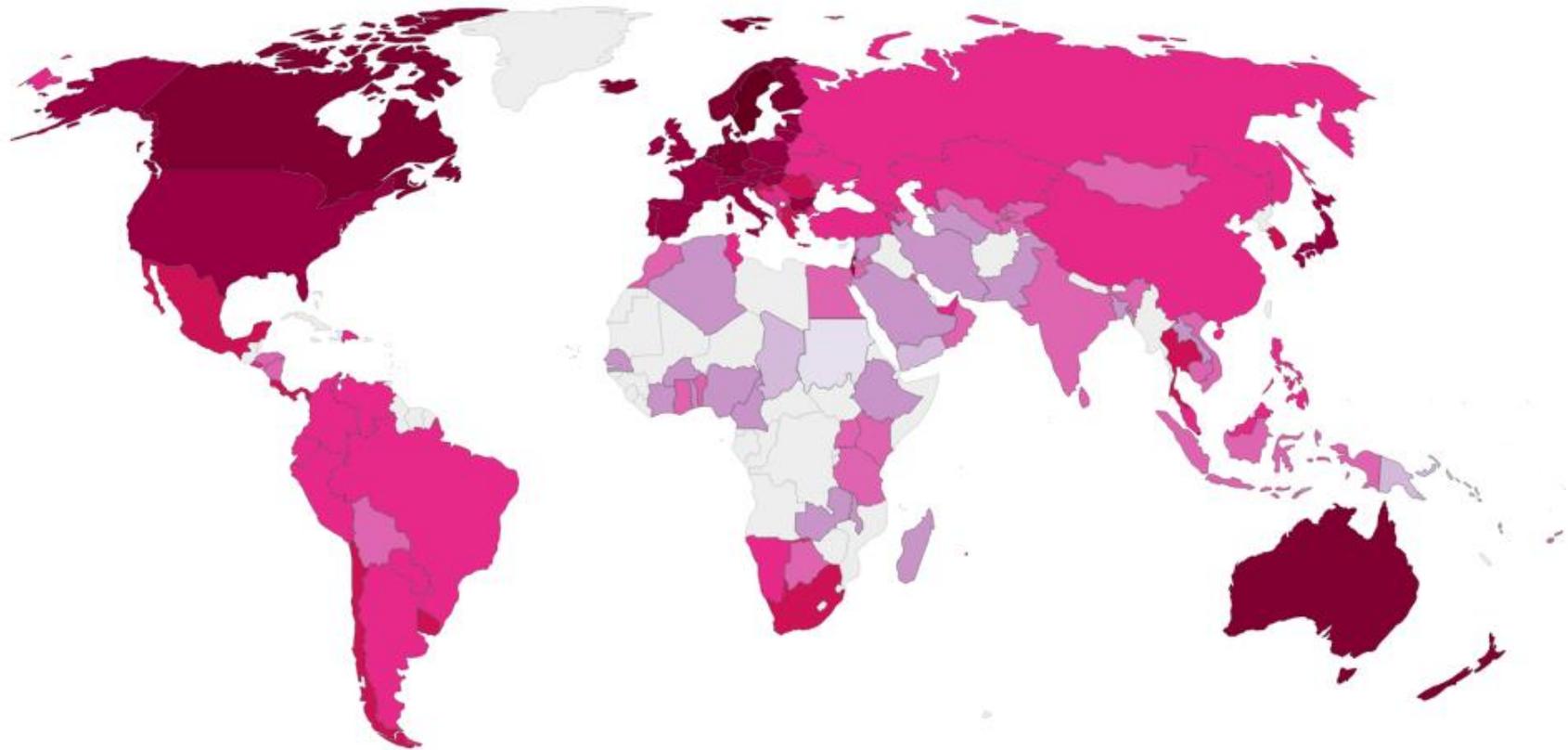
What share of unpaid work do you do?



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)

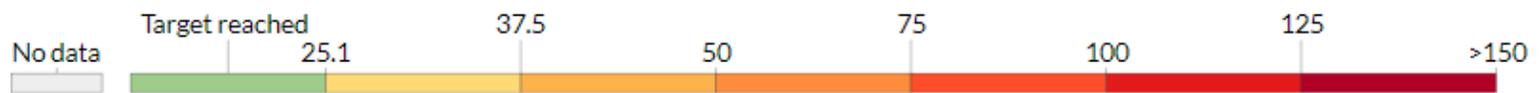
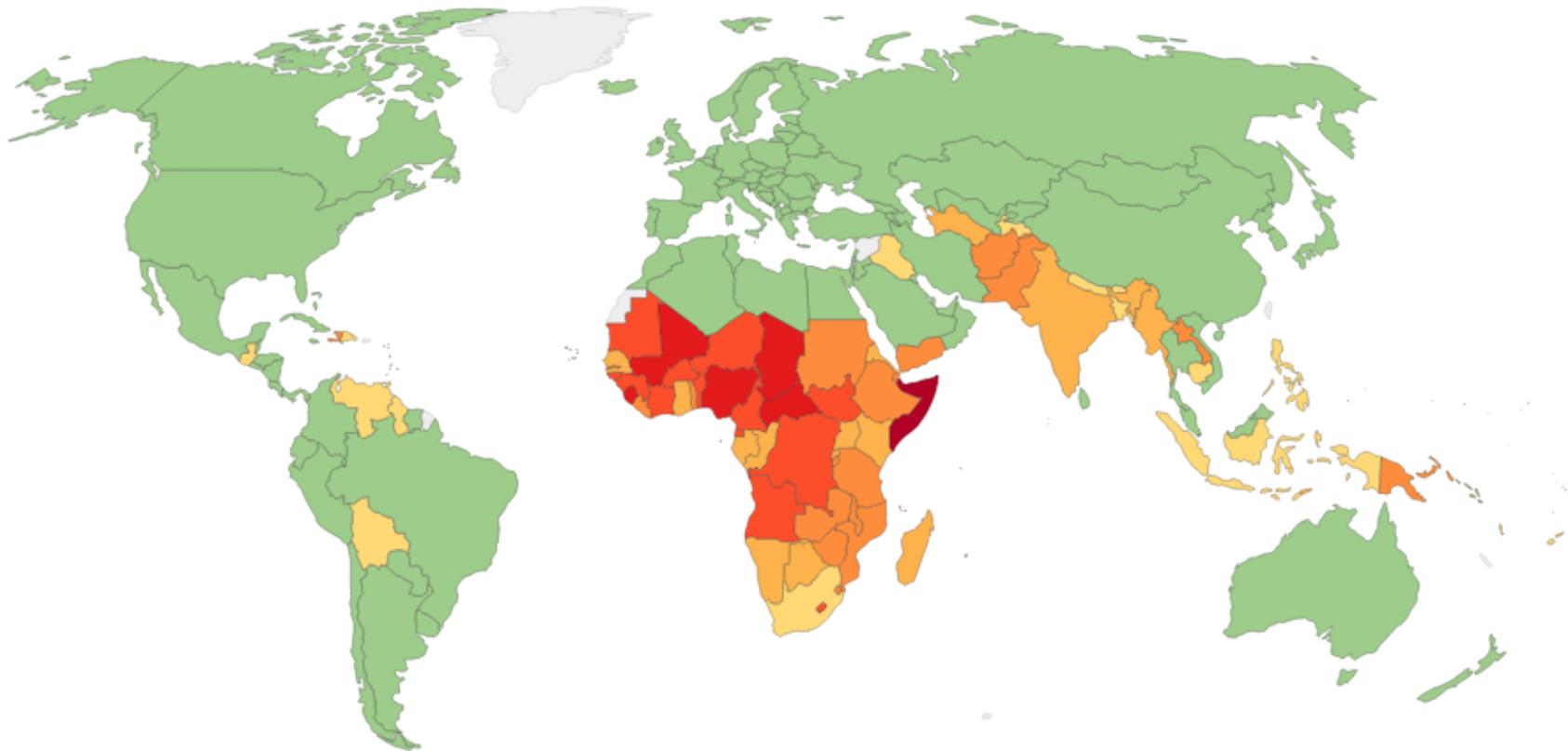
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Station #6

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

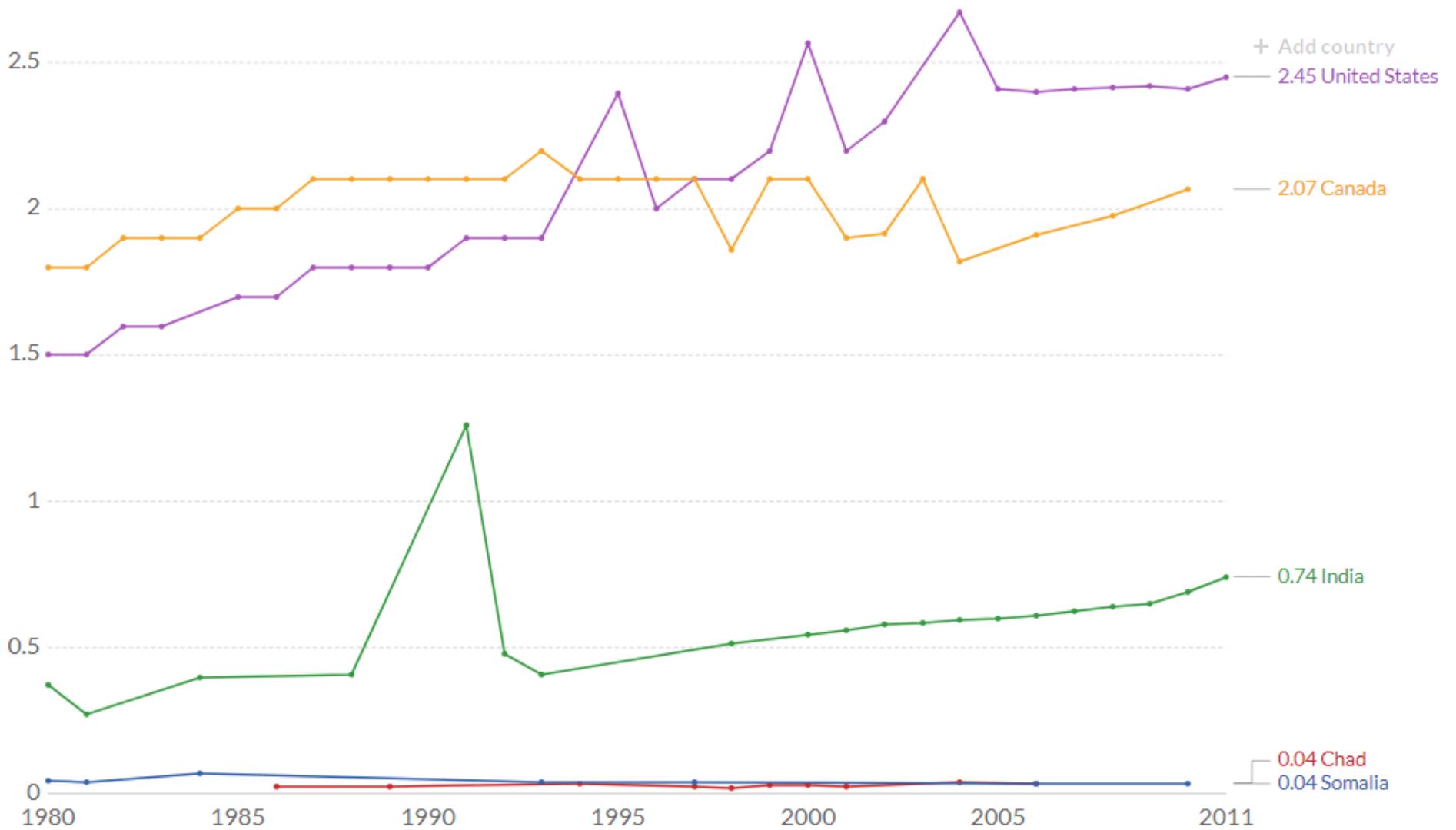


Source: World Bank

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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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