The following information corresponds to Chapter 2 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence.

Note: All of the information, in addition to your reading, is important, not just the blanks you fill in. p.57-74

Why Does Population Composition Matter?

Population composition = the number of men and women and their ages. (Remember variations by scale)
- ______-______ _______ = graphic representation (profile) displaying the composition of a population; shows the percentages of the total population by age and sex, normally in five-year groups known as cohorts.

A pyramid with a wide base and a narrow top indicates a country with relatively rapid growth rates, whereas a more rectangular “pyramid” indicates a country with relatively slow growth rates.
- ____________ ___________ have a tree shape with larger numbers in the __________ and smaller numbers of ___________ _____ (e.g. Pakistan) ____________
- ____________ have the largest number of people in the ___________ , reflecting an ________ population and declining ________. (e.g. Italy, France, Sweden)

How Does the Geography of Health Influence Population Dynamics?

- ____________ (IMR) = babies deaths during the first year after birth.
- ____________ (CMR) = deaths of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years

Infant and child mortality reflect the ___________ of a society.

- ____________ and ____________ are the leading killers of children around the world.
- ____________ has the lowest IMR of countries with larger populations at 3.0 per 1000 births. (Singapore and Sweden have slightly lower IMRs, but also smaller populations.)

- ____________ and ____________ have the highest IMR at _______ per 1000 births.

In the USA (2004) the IMR for African Americans was _____, for non-Hispanic whites it was _______, which may be a factor of those receiving prenatal care. The region with the highest IMR is the __________ with the __________ having the lowest IMR. The US has the ____________ biggest newborn death rate in the world from ________ and __________, while poorer nations have high newborn death rates from ____________ and __________.

Two causes of CMR in protein deficient tropical and subtropical zones, mostly in LDCs (Less Developed Countries)
- ____________ - disease resulting from a lack of protein in early life and afflicts millions of children.
- ____________ - condition resulting from the lack of protein or sufficient calories & causes death in millions more

Life Expectancy – number of years a person may expect to live.
- ____________ outlive ____________ in nearly all cultures.
- ____________ life expectancies are the highest in the world, and is predicted to rise to _______ by the year 2300.
- ____________ has the lowest life expectancies. The spread of ________ has lowered life expectancies below ______ years.
- In the ________ life expectancies for ________ dropped from ______ to ______ following the fall

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of communism. Today it is _____, while female life expectancy has changed little from _____ to _____.

• Dramatically lower figures for the world’s poorer countries primarily reflect _____ to _______.

Medical geographers use locational analysis to predict diffusion and prescribe prevention strategies for diseases.

• About 65% of all diseases are ________ diseases. (e.g. malaria) The other 35% are divided into _______ or 
  ________ (e.g. heart disease) and _______ or ________ (e.g. hemophilia) traced to genetic factors
• ________ - a disease spread over a small or particular area
• ________ - disease spread over a large region
• ________ - a disease with global scope.

Infectious Diseases

• A ________ infectious disease is transmitted by an intermediary ________ (e.g. Malaria, spread by the ________)

• Mosquitoes, but ________, ________, ________ also serve as vectors to diseases like sleeping sickness, river blindness, 
  elephantiasis. Mechanical vectors (water, food, soil… can also spread diseases.

• ________ climates are the worst afflicted areas.
• ________ diseases are transmitted by direct contact between the host and the victim (e.g. influenza)
• _______ is a non-vectorized infectious disease.

Chronic and Genetic Diseases

• Chronic or ________, affect people of ________, and are a reflection of ________. Examples are ________, ________, ________ along with others like diabetes and liver disease.

• AIDS ___________ ___________ Syndrome identified in Africa in 1960s, by 1980 it was estimated about 200,000 people were infected & by 2007 the number exceeded 33.2 million with 68% in Sub-Saharan Africa.
  • AIDS is a ___________ having reached all parts of the world. Life expectancy in ________ & ________ have declined to 34 years (and expected to fall more)
  • Population pyramids in the areas impacted by AIDS are shaped like ___________, reflecting the impact on the ________ population. The US Census Bureau predict that AIDS will cause higher rates in death in ________ as men take younger and younger ________, exposing them to AIDS.

How Do Governments Affect Population Change?

• Three types of population policies: ____________, ____________, ____________

  • ____________: encourage large families to raise the rate of natural increase. (used under communism, 
    fascism, and again today in areas of declining populations.) Incentives include ________ & 
    ________ means (cash).

  • ____________: favor one racial or cultural group over another ( Nazi Germany) ________ nearly 
    homogeneous culture is the result of deliberately eugenic social policies.

  • ____________: seek to reduce the rate of natural increase through birth control or outright prohibition. 
    Failure to abide by this policy in China resulted in financial penalties, limited educational opportunities and housing 
    privileges. It was effective reducing China’s growth rate from 3.0 in the 1970s to a current rate of _____.
    o ________ included an increased abortion rate, female infanticide, and high rates of 
      girls left at orphanages.

  • Sweden had initial success with expansive policies by providing ________, ________, ________, ________, and 
    ________. When the economy weakened, so did the increased birth rate.

  • Some areas with a low populations growth (sometimes negative) are at the heart of the Roman Catholic world that 
    opposes birth control and abortion, while more distant Roman Catholic nations more closely follow church doctrines.

  • ________, an Islamic country, has one of the fastest population growth rates, while ________
    the largest Muslim nation has a family planning program which has lowered the growth rate to a rate today of ______