Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

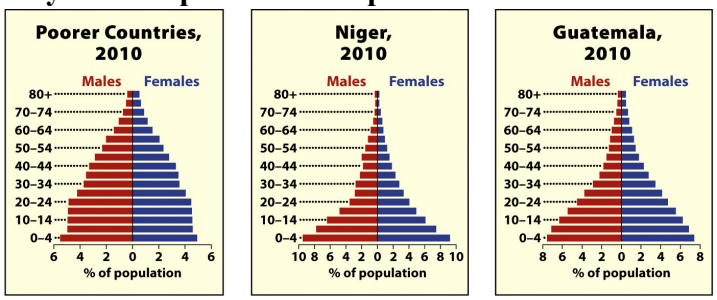
Unit 2

2.2 Why Does Population Composition Matter? How Does the Geography or Health Influence Population Dynamics? How Do Governments Affect Population Change?

Population Geography

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?



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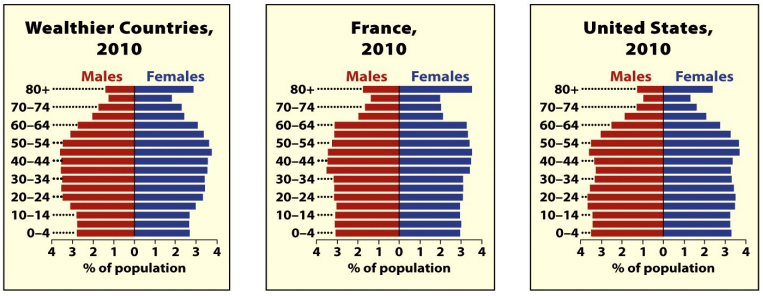
Population composition = the number of men and women and their ages. (Remember variations by scale)

- _____-_____ _____ = 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)



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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

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 _____ _____ _____.

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.

Leading Causes of Death in the United States, 2005

Cause	Total	Percent
1. Heart Disease	652,091	26.6
2. Cancer	559,312	22.8
3. Stroke	143,579	5.9
4. Lung Diseases	130,933	5.3
5. Accidents	117,809	4.8
6. Diabetes	75,119	3.1
7. Alzheimer's Disease	71,599	2.9
8. Influenza and Pneumonia	63,001	2.6
9. Nephritis, Nephritic Syndrome, and Nephrosis	43,901	1.8
10. Septicemia	34,136	1.4

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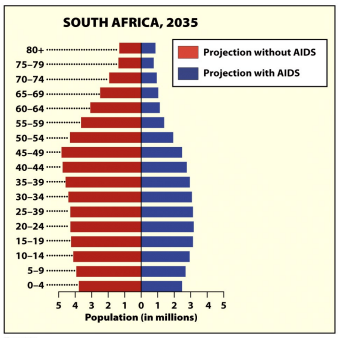
Infectious Diseases

- A _____ infectious disease is transmitted by an intermediary _____ (e.g. Malaria, spread by the _____) _____, _____, are also spread by 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-vectored 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.



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AIDS _____ _____ _____ Syndrome identified in Africa in 1960s, by 1980 it was estimated about 200,000 people were infected & by 2007 the number exceeded33.2 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 _____.
  - _____ 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 _____