Reading Guide Chapter 2: Population & Health

Key Issue 3 Why do Some Places Face Health Challenges?

***Pages 58-65***

**Health and Gender**

1. Identify the risks that baby girls face in India and China. What does it mean that 700,000 female babies are “missing” every year? In other words, what is gender-based selection?

2. Define **sex-ratio.** What is the standard biological level for humans at birth?

3. What types of countries/regions are likely to have more males than females? Why?

4. Define **maternal mortality rate.** What are the most common causes of maternal death in poor countries? Why does the US have a higher MMR than other wealthy countries?

**Health and Aging**

5. Define **population pyramid.**

6. Looking at Figure 2-22, identify what stage of the DTM the United States, The Gambia, Mexico, and Denmark are at and why.

The United States:

The Gambia:

Mexico:

Denmark:

7. Define **dependency ratio.**

8. What age groups are categorized as “**dependent**”?

9. Define **infant mortality rate (IMR)**.

10. What does the **“graying”** of a population refer to?

11. Define **elderly support ratio.** What is this number expected to do by 2050? What are the effects of this?

**Medical Services**

12. Developed countries use part of their wealth to protect people, who, for various reasons, are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

13. In these countries, some public assistance is offered to what kind of people?

14. Compare and contrast the health care expenditures, medical facilities, and public health services in developed countries and less developed countries. How is the United States an exception to these patterns?

15. How have governments changed their approach to public assistance in recent years of slower economic growth?

**The Epidemiologic Transition**

16. Define **epidemiology**.

17. What is **epidemiologic transition?**

18. Complete the table below with notes on the stages of epidemiologic transition:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Stage 1** | **Stage 2** | **Stage 3** | **Stage 4** |
|  |  |  |  |

19. Define **pandemic.**

20. How are the global distributions of degenerative diseases and infectious diseases different?