**Ch. 2 Population and Health**

***Key Issue 3 Why Do Some Places Face Health Challenges?***

**Rubenstein, pp. 58-65**

**I. HEALTH AND GENDER**

1. The health of women affects not just women, but…

2. The risk for females is especially acute for both women and babies at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. a. Define **sex ratio**:

 b. What is the naturally occurring **sex ratio**?

 c. What region/countries is not adhering to the standard **sex ratio**?

 i. causes?

 ii. root cause?

 iii. impact of technology, government response, & effects?

 iv. unintended effects?

 d. Refer to Figure 2-20. Sex ratios (and other demographic data such as maternal mortality rates and

infant mortality rates) vary not only from country to country but also across \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ within a country.

4. a. Define **maternal mortality rate**:

 b. What is a typical **maternal mortality rate** in developed countries?

 c. What is a typical **maternal mortality rate** in developing countries?

 d. What are some causes of the disparity between the **maternal mortality rate** in developed and

developing countries?

 e. How does the United States’ **maternal mortality rate** compare to that of other developed

countries? Causes?

**II. HEALTH AND AGING**

5. A country’s stage in the DTM determines the percentage of people in different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. a. Define **population pyramid**:

 b. How many years are found in each age group/cohort?

 c. What does the length of the bar represent?

 d. Which gender is typically shown on the left side of the graph? Right side?

 e. (Think!) Which demographic measure primarily determines the shape of the pyramid?

7. a. Define **dependency ratio**:

 b. Dependents =

 c. A large **dependency ratio** indicates…

 d. Which region of the world has the highest **dependency ratio**?

 e. How does the proportion of the two dependency groups in European and sub-Saharan Africa differ

AND impact the societies differently?

8. a. Define **infant mortality rate (IMR)**:

 b. A country’s **IMR** is usually indicative of the state of its…

 c. Which regions of the world have high **IMRs**?

 d. **IMR** in developed v. developing countries AND causes:

9. a. The “graying” of a population refers to…

 b. While this phenomenon should reflect better medical care and/or a higher standard of living in a

developed country, what challenges does it pose?

10. a. Define **elderly support ratio**:

 b. World’s current **elderly support ratio**:

 c. 2050 projected world **elderly support ratio**:

d. Refer to Figure 2-25. Are **elderly support ratio** projections impacting developed and developing

countries differently? Justify your answer.

e. Challenges deriving from a low/decreasing **elderly support ratio**:

**III. MEDICAL SERVICES**

11. Compare health care expenditure BOTH in terms of annual per capita spending and as a percentage

of government spending:

1. Europe -
2. U.S. -
3. Sub-Saharan Africa & South Asia –
4. Developed countries don’t just spend high amounts on healthcare, but they spend…

12. Compare the number of hospital beds and doctors in developed and developing countries:

1. Developed:
2. Developing:

13. Compare how the “burden” of healthcare costs differs between developed and developing

countries:

1. Developed:
2. Developing:
3. How does the U.S. compare to these trends?

14. Challenges to health services:

1. Causes:
2. Effects:

**IV. THE EPIDEMIOLOGIC TRANSITION**

15. Define **epidemiology**:

16. a. Define **epidemiologic transition**:

 b. The **epidemiologic transition** was originally formulated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 and extended to Stage 4 by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 c. The **epidemiologic transition** is studied in conjunction with the **DTM**. Identify epidemiologic

characteristics of each stage:

i. Stage 1:

ii. Stage 2:

iii. Stage 3:

iv. Stage 4:

18. a. Historically, where were there high incidents of cholera?

 b. Today, where are there higher incidents of cholera and why?

19. Today, which regions have the lowest incidence of cancer and why?