Name				Period _	Da	ate
Unit 2	How D Popul	Thy Does Populat Does the Geograp ation Dynamics? Population Char	ohy or Health In ' How Do Gover	fluence	Population	ı Geography
Note: All of the	he inforn		your reading, is imp		anks to complete the d lanks you fill in. p.57-	
Poorer Coun 2010 80+ Males F 70-74 60-64 90-90-90-90-90-90-90-90-90-90-90-90-90-9	remales 2 4 6 lation	Niger, 2010 Males Females 70-74 60-64 30-34 40-44 10 8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8 10 % of population	Guatemala, 2010 Males Females 70-74 60-64 40-44 30-34 10-14 0-4 8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8 % of population	and their ages. (Ref. (profile) display shows the perce	ing the <i>composition</i> on the total p	y scale) aphic representation of a population;
indicates a crates, where indicates a crates. numbers in the of	country eas a mo country he	wide base and a na with relatively ra ore rectangular "p with relatively sl have a tree shap and s (e.g. Pakista the largest number o	pid growth yramid" ow growth pe with larger smaller numbers	Wealthier Countries, 2010 **Males** Females** **80+*******************************	France, 2010 Males Females 70-74 60-64 50-54 40-44 30-34 20-24 10-14 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 % of population	United States, 2010 Males Females 70-74 60-64 50-54 40-44 30-34 20-24 10-14 0-4 % of population
declining	_, reflect	ing an per ce, (e.g. Italy, France,	opulation and Sweden)	© 2010 John Wiley & Sons, Inc. All rights reserved.		
have In the facto having and	and child and ch	d mortality reflect th and nas the lowest IMR of lower IMRs, but als and not lower IMR for Afr e receiving prenatal west IMR. The US h	(IMR) = babies(CMR) = deaths eare the leadin of countries with lar o smaller populationhave the high rican Americans wa care. The region with mas theb, while poorer na	of a socie g killers of children ger populations at 3. ns.) ghest IMR at s, for non-Hisp th the highest IMR i niggest newborn dear tions have high new	st year after birth. In the ages of 1 and 5 yety. It around the world. It is per 1000 births. (Single per 1000 births.) It is per 1000 births. It is anic whites it was sthe with	, which may be a the om and
•		- disease - condition res	resulting from a laculting from the lack	ek of protein in early of protein or suffici	life and afflicts milli	
•		has t	in nearly all cult s are the highest in	ures. the world, and is pre		by the year 2300.
• In the		_years. 	life expecta	ncies for d	ropped from to	following the fall

Medical geographers use locational analysis to predict diffusion and preso	cribe prevention strategic	es for dis	seases.
About 65% of all diseases are diseases. (e.g. malaria or or) The other 35% are divide	ed into _	C
(e.g. heart disease) and or	(e.g. hemophilia) trac	ed to ge	netic facto
• a disease spread over a small or particular area			
• disease spread over a large region	Leading Causes of Death in the	United Sta	tes, 2005
- a disease with global scope.	Cause	Total 652,091	Percent 26.6
nfectious Diseases	Cause 1. Heart Disease 2. Cancer 3. Stroke 4. Lung Diseases 5. Accidents 6. Diabetes	559,312	22.8
• A infectious disease is transmitted by an intermediary	3. Stroke 4. Lung Diseases	143,579 130,933	5.9 5.3
(e.g. Malaria, spread by the)	5. Accidents	117,809	4.8
,, are also spread by	7. Alzneimer's Disease	/1,599	3.1 2.9
mosquitoes, but,,, also serve as vectors to diseases like sleeping sickness, river blindness,	8. Influenza and Pneumonia 9. Nephritis, Nephritic	63,001 43,901	2.6 1.8
elephantiasis. Mechanical vectors (water, food, soil can also	 Nephritis, Nephritic Syndrome, and Nephrosis Septicemia 	34,136	1.4
1 1:			
• climates are the worst afflicted areas.	lable 2.1 2010 John Wiley & Sons, Inc. All rights reserved.		
dispasses are transmitted by direct contact between the	host and the victim (a a	influonza	.)
 diseases are transmitted by direct contact between the is a non-vectored infectious disease. 	most and the victim (e.g.	IIIIIuciiza	ι)
hronic and Genetic Diseases			
	and are a reflecti	ion of	
• Chronic or, affect people of, Examples are,	along	with othe	ers like
diabetes and liver disease.	, arong	with oth	715 HKC
SOUTH AFRICA, 2035 AIDS	Syndrome iden	tified in	Africa in
1960s, by 1980 it was estimated about 20	0,000 people were infecte	d & by 2	2007 the
75-79 Projection with AIDS number exceeded33.2 million with 68% in the following services of the	n Sub-Saharan Africa.		
• AIDS is a having r	eached all parts of the wor	ld. Life	expectanc
50-54	have declined to 34 y	years (an	d expecte
35-39 to fall more)			
• Population pyramids in the areas imp			
, reflecting the impact on	thepopu	lation. T	he US
Census Bureau predict that AIDS will caus	e higher rates in death in _		as mer
take younger and younger, exp	oosing them to AIDS.		
Figure 200			
Figure 220 0 2010 John Villey & Sons, Dr. All Fights received.			
Town Do Governments Affect Population Change?			
Town Do Governments Affect Population Change?		inder con	nmunism,
ow Do Governments Affect Population Change?		inder con	nmunism,
Ow Do Governments Affect Population Change? Three types of population policies:		inder con	nmunism,
Ow Do Governments Affect Population Change? Three types of population policies:	of natural increase. (used us include		
Ow Do Governments Affect Population Change? Three types of population policies:	of natural increase. (used us include		
Three types of population policies: encourage large families to raise the rate of fascism, and again today in areas of declining populations.) Incentives means (cash). favor one racial or cultural group over another homogeneous culture is the result of deliberately eugenic social policies: seek to reduce the rate of natural increase the result of natural increase the rate of natural increase the result of natural increase the rate of natural increase the result of natural increase the result of natural increase the rate of natural increase the result of natural increase the resu	of natural increase. (used use include	tright pro	_ nearly hibition.
Ow Do Governments Affect Population Change? Three types of population policies: encourage large families to raise the rate of fascism, and again today in areas of declining populations.) Incentives means (cash). favor one racial or cultural group over another homogeneous culture is the result of deliberately eugenic social policies.	of natural increase. (used use include	tright pro	_ nearly hibition.
Ow Do Governments Affect Population Change? Three types of population policies: encourage large families to raise the rate of fascism, and again today in areas of declining populations.) Incentives means (cash). encourage large families to raise the rate of fascism, and again today in areas of declining populations.) Incentives means (cash). encourage large families to raise the rate of fascism, and again today in areas of declining populations.) Incentives means (cash). encourage large families to raise the rate of fascism, and again today in areas of declining populations.) Incentives means (cash). encourage large families to raise the rate of fascism, and again today in areas of declining populations.) Incentives means (cash). encourage large families to raise the rate of fascism, and again today in areas of declining populations.) Incentives means (cash). encourage large families to raise the rate of fascism, and again today in areas of declining populations.) Incentives means (cash). encourage large families to raise the rate of fascism, and again today in areas of declining populations.) Incentives means (cash). encourage large families to raise the rate of fascism, and again today in areas of declining populations.) Incentives means (cash).	of natural increase. (used use include,	tright pro	_ nearly whibition. and housin
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