Why Does Health Vary by Region?

2.3

As world NIR slows and more countries move into stage 3 or 4 of the demographic transition, geographers increasingly turn their attention to the health of the record number of people who are alive. Countries in different stages of the demographic transition possess different resources to care for people who are sick.

2.3

Dependency ratio the ratio of the number of people not in the work force (dependents) and those who are in the work force (producers) - useful for understanding the pressure on the producers

Epidemic A widespread occurrence of an infectious disease in a community at a particular time.

Epidemiologic Transition distinctive causes of death in each stage of the demographic transition

Epidemiology The branch of medical science concerned with the incidence, distribution, and control of diseases that are prevalent among a population at a special time and are produced by some special causes not generally present in the affected locality.

Graying population a shift in population where older people (gray hair!) become a bigger portion, usually as a result of declining birth rates

Life expectancy the average number of years a person born in a country might expect to live

Medical revolution leap forward in medical technology and practices that have enabled people to live longer
Mortality the number of deaths occurring in a population

Key Issue#: 2.3.1	Name _____Period_____

Learning Outcome: Describe differences in healthcare services among countries.

Questions/Main Ideas	Notes
Describe Healthcare in Developed Countries	
Describe Health care in Less Developed countries	
Describe why Hospital beds per 10,000 is a measure for access to healthcare	
Describe why fewer physicians per 10,000 people would reduce access to healthcare	
Explain how Health care expenditures may not be the best measure of access to healthcare	
Pause and reflect	Why might levels of hospital beds and physicians in developed countries of Europe be higher than in North America?

Summary	
Questions for class	1.
	2.

	3.

Key Issue#: **2.3.2**	Name _____Period_____

Learning Outcome: Explain reasons for risks to baby girls and mothers

Questions/Main Ideas	Notes
Maternal Mortality rate	
Sex Ratio	
Pause and reflect	What other populous country in Asia, in addition to China and India, appears to have "missing females?

Summary	
Questions for class	1.
	2.
	3.

Key Issue#: **2.3.3**	Name _____Period_____

| **Learning outcome: Relate the demographic transition to the distribution of age groups** ||

Questions/Main Ideas	Notes
Life expectancy	
Potential Support Ratio	
Elderly support ratio	
Population Pyramid	
Dependency Ratio	
Pause and Reflect	If the potential support ratio is declining does that mean the percentage of elderly people is increasing or decreasing?
Summary	
Questions for class	1.

	2.
	3.

Key Issue#: **2.3.4**	Name _____Period_____

Learning Outcome: Explain Four stages in the epidemiological transition.

Questions/Main Ideas	Notes
Epidemiology	
Epidemiologic Transition	

Stage 1: Pestilence & Famine	
	Epidemic
	Pandemic
Stage 2: Receding Pandemics	
Stage 3: Degenerative Diseases	
Stage 4: Delayed Degenerative & Life style diseases	
Pause and Reflect	Why do pandemics decline during Stage 2 of the epidemiologic model?

Summary	
Questions for class	1.
	2.
	3.