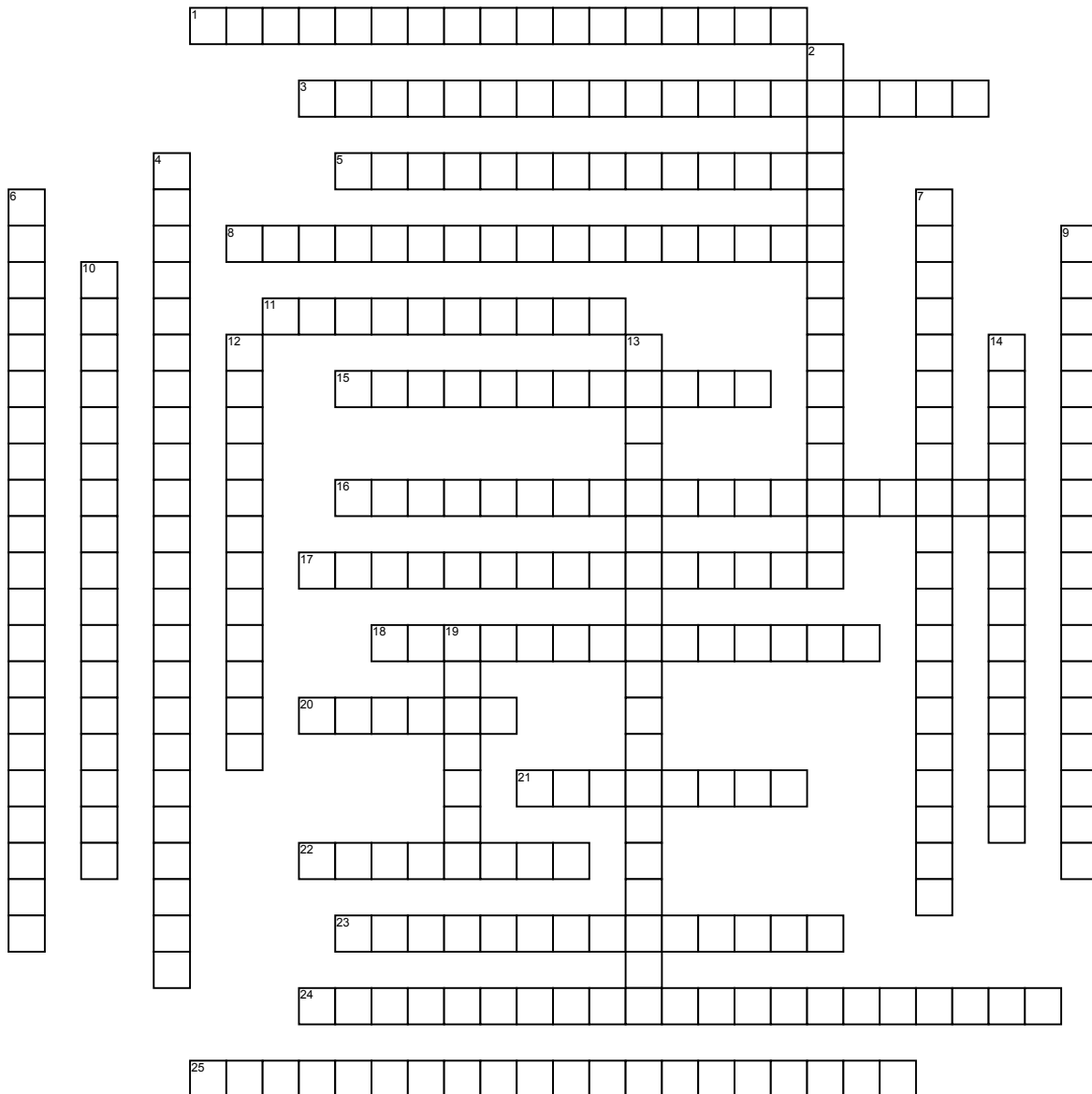


# Unit 2 Population and Health



**Across**

- 1. Medical technology invented in Europe and North America that has diffused to poorer countries in Latin America, Asia, and Africa. Improved medical practices have ended many of traditional causes of death in poorer countries and enabled more people to live longer and healthier lives
- 3. The percentage growth of a population in year, computed as the crude the birth rate minus the crude death rate.
- 5. The total number of live births in a year for every 1,000 people alive in the society.
- 8. A bar that represents the distribution of population by age and sex.
- 11. The scientific study of population characteristics.
- 15. 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.
- 16. The total number of deaths in a year among infants under 1 year of age for every 1,000 live births in a society.

- 17. The number of people under age 15 and over 64 compared to the number of people active in the labor force.
  - 18. A situation in which the number of people in an area exceeds the capacity of the environment to support life at a decent standard of living.
  - 20. A complete enumeration of a population.
  - 21. The number of males per 100 females in the population.
  - 22. Diseases that occurs over a wide geographic area and affects a very high proportion of the population.
  - 23. The total number of deaths in a year for every 1,000 people alive in the society.
  - 24. The annual number of female deaths per 100,000 live births from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes).
  - 25. The number of people per unit area of arable land, which is land suitable for agriculture.
- Down**
- 2. The number of people under age 15 and over 64 compared to the number of people active in the labor force.

- 4. The process of change in the distinctive causes of death in each stage of demographic transition.
- 6. The process of change in a society's population from a condition of high crude birth and death rates and low rate of natural increase to a condition of low crude birth and death rates, low rate of natural increase, and higher total population.
- 7. A series of improvements in industrial technology that transformed the process of manufacturing goods.
- 9. The ratio of number of farmers to the total amount of arable land (land suitable for agriculture).
- 10. The total number of people divided by the total land area.
- 12. The number of years needed to double a population, assuming a constant rate of natural increase.
- 13. The number of working-age people (ages 15 to 64) divided by the number of persons 65 and older.
- 14. The average number of years an individual can be expected to live, given current social, economic, and medical conditions. Life expectancy at birth is average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live.
- 19. The portion of Earth's surface occupied by permanent human settlement.