

# The social demography of health



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The Social Demography of Health In the study of health on a global perspective, one of the most important aspects is in relation to the effects of different social issues. The main focus of the study is to be able to present the possible effects of variables such as population, poverty and pollution on the global health. The effects of social issues that are not related to health such as the presented factors can be considered important since all factors in the society are interrelated. The fact that poverty, population and pollution can affect the lives of every member of the society can mean that it can affect global health.

Based on the data presented by the World Health Organization, one of the most effective ways of fighting the health problems in the society is to target the issues outside the health sector which is the main view presented in the study of the population, poverty and pollution. One of the reasons that can be associated to the said action is the fact that upon the reorganization and improvement of the other sectors in the society, the beliefs and habits of the people also changes. If programs that are related to the improvement of livelihood and alleviation of poverty are implemented, there is an improvement of the capacity of the people to target the improvement of their health for example in cases of communicable and contagious diseases (“ Socioeconomic Determinants of Health”). For that matter, poverty being one of the most important socioeconomic factors that can affect health is included in the fundamental target to the improvement of global health (Poverty and ILL Health).

In terms of the effects of population changes in the state of global health, it can be connected to the factors inducing poverty. Basically, the scenario can be compared to the population of all types of organisms. An increase in the <https://assignbuster.com/the-social-demography-of-health/>

population results to scarcity of resources. In simple types of organism, lack of resources can lead to death of the significant number of population but for humans diseases can be equated to the lack of resources both for basic needs and healthcare (Galea 15). For that matter, an improvement in the practice of population control towards the sustainability which can be achieved if there is improved access to the basic need can be considered as a path towards the improvement of global health.

The issues related to pollution can also be connected to both the issue of poverty and that of population. In the increase of population size, there is a significant chance of worsening the livelihood situation. Due to other problems in the society for example lack of livelihood sources and employment, the people tend to resort to the naturally occurring resources that are commonly depleted due to the issues on sustainability specifically in urban areas (Galea 53).

It can then be considered that poverty, population and pollution constitute the thread of the web affecting the health in local and international communities. Basically, as it was assumed upon empirical and analytical evidences that social issues and health transcends national territories, plans should be made on a comprehensive view on the needs of the global community but applied on a local basis. Targeting issues outside the health sector is a sound method on the basis of the fact that every aspects of the community can affect each other based on the basic rule of the environment that every element is connected to one another. Actions to improve one aspect can ultimately improve the global situation.

#### Works Cited

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