

Global health

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Task Vital statistics are public goods because they help examine progress of targets related to health (Bemayani et al., . These statistics are crucial in the achievement of the 2015 Millennium Development Goals. They are also public goods because these statistics have both health and legal implication (Bemayani et al., 2011).

A region benefits when registration of people is done effectively. This is because registration helps to give statistics about a regions population (Bemayani et al., 2011). This in turn helps in the allocation of resources to the region in relation to population size.

Risks of not making registrations and taking statistics are very serious. Firstly, it hinders the progress of the realization of the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (Bemayani et al., 2011). Secondly, the government cannot know and make plans for the people that they are governing. This is very risky because it causes misappropriation of resources. Rural areas, especially in Africa, are at a risk of not developing because of lack of accurate statistics. As mentioned earlier, these vital statistics are very essential in planning.

Populations in Africa and Asia do not have efficient statistics for birth and death. This is because these continents mainly consist of rural areas (Bemayani et al., 2011). This makes the taking of statistics very difficult because most of these regions are inaccessible. Informal registration of people also makes taking of statistics very difficult. However, not all areas in these continents are rural. The urban areas have a fairly efficient way of registration hence, providing beneficial statistics. For example, Egypt, a country in Africa, has both the urban and rural areas. The urban areas of Cairo and Alexandria have good organization in the taking of data. According <https://assignbuster.com/global-health-essay-samples-2/>

to a research done in Egypt, statistics of births are taken in hospitals. Unlike the rural areas, most births in the urban areas occur in hospitals. Deaths in the urban areas are also reported more promptly in the urban areas than the rural areas.

References

Bemayani, A. et al (2011). Vital registration in rural Africa: is there a way forward to report on health targets of the Millennium Development Goals? Pubmed. gov. Retrieved on April 18th 2012 from