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Population

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## Demographic Studies Review

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Number 45 of the Demographic Studies Review includes three articles:

- Migrants Persons  
Author: *Maria do Céu da Cunha Rêgo*
- Poor people, poor places, poor health. Territories of risk amplification in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area  
Author: *Helena Nogueira*
- Population: 15 years after Cairo  
Author: *Maria José Carrilho*

Statistics Portugal has just published the number 45 of Demographic Studies Review.

This journal has a long tradition in the field of demographic studies in Portugal. The first number was published in 1945 and since then it became a reference in the field of demographic studies for those who intends to analyze the demographic trends in both national and international levels.

After some years without being edit the Review was re-edited in 2002 and since then has been issued every six months, with the first number based on specific theme, whilst the second issue was of a general nature.

This issue of the Demographic Studies Review, which is now coming out, intends to highlight the fifteenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo, in 1994.

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### MIGRANTS PERSONS

Two key messages from Cairo on international migration particularly important for the Portuguese delegation – human rights of all migrants and the right to family reunification – are the starting point to a review of relevant texts instruments produced at international and EU levels on the issue.

With the same methodology, visibility is given to gender mainstreaming on international migration, due the UN choice to celebrate the 15th anniversary of ICPD linked to the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals and to the 3rd goal on Gender Equality.

The relative position of Portugal on international migration and an opinion on the contribution of migrants to universal peace conclude the paper.



## **POOR PEOPLE, POOR PLACES, POOR HEALTH. TERRITORIES OF RISK AMPLIFICATION IN THE LISBON METROPOLITAN AREA**

Health variations have been often studied and debated by the academic and political communities, chiefly when the maintenance or even increasing trends of those variations are evident. Several factors have been pointed out as central in the genesis and maintenance of health variations, identifying different levels of factors - individual and contextual ones - and different ways of action - direct and indirect ones. Among them, sociomaterial deprivation, and its degrading effect on health, has been one of the most and best studied. Poor people are more likely to live in deprived areas and, as a result of interactions between individual poverty and area deprivation, health becomes poorer, behaviours become unhealthier and health inequalities increase. Area deprivation is, therefore, a factor of individual risk amplification which is urgent to disclose, identifying the conditions of daily life responsible for the poorer health of those living in poorer places.

This study promotes a dynamic, inclusive approach of health determinants in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area, integrating distinct levels of determinants (individual and contextual ones), which act through different mechanisms (direct and indirect ones). Besides identifying the main health risk factors, previously revealed in a former number of this journal, we show now the main risk areas. The results show that it is possible to identify iniquities in daily living conditions, which have a negative impact on health and are often underlying socioeconomic deprivation. However, they also show that daily spaces can emerge as territories of health risk, amplifying the degrading effect of some individual attributes. We conclude that it is possible to identify the social determinants of health and the way how they cluster together, forming territories of health vulnerability and risk. We also conclude that health improvement is possible through integrative, intersectorial and strategic policies, addressing not only the individuals but also their daily spaces: decreasing individual poverty, decreasing area deprivation; decreasing iniquities in resources access and utilization, promoting social and territorial cohesion; changing risk territories into territories of health promotion.

### **POPULATION: 15 YEARS AFTER CAIRO**

The Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo, presented a new approach on population and development issues as well as in the of human rights field, particularly women rights.

This article shows the progress made from previous conferences and analyses some of the aims and goals defined as priorities to achieve sustainable development and a better quality of life for both men and women.

It also presents, a short description of the demographic situation in the World and in Portugal, over 15 years after Cairo, as well as some national actions related to reproductive health.