ENVIRONMENTAL EMISSION AND POPULATION HEALTH RISK IN SELECTED SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

The rising environmental emissions in sub-Saharan African (SSA) Countries are seriously generating population health concerns as it has been considered among the leading morbidity and mortality due to all kinds of respiratory issues in Africa. This study made use of fixed panel cross-sectional analysis, descriptive analysis, and correlation coefficient index to estimate the study objective which was to assess the degree of air pollution and economic growth on health outcomes in selected sub-Saharan African countries from 2000 to 2022 from the World Bank Indicators (WBI). The findings show that Carbon dioxide emissions (C02) in (SSA), Foreign Direct Investment, Urban Population defecation, energy methane, and economic growth on average lead to a decline in population health outcomes in the region. The advocacy and campaign for environmental pollution effects on respiratory diseases, cancer, and asthma among others diseases have not really been given legislation as such is affecting the perception of climate change in the region. Urgent policy actions and responses should be given to air and water quality as useful adaptation strategies in the wider context of environmental pollution for SSA countries.

Keywords: carbon dioxide, health risk, pollution, economic growth, and health outcome

JEL Classification Codes: I12, I30, Q50, Q51, Q52, Q53, Q54, Q55