

Slide 1: Introduction

Hello, I represent group X, and our approach for this project was to highlight the toughest health-related challenges that cause mortality in children under 5 years old.

Slide 2: Under-five mortality rate by country in 2021

Today, most countries experience relatively low child mortality rates. However, as we can be seen from the map, there is a clear concentration of high rates in Sub-Saharan Africa, and to a lesser degree, in South Asia as well. Furthermore, the light-colored dots in these areas tell us that many countries cannot reduce their child mortality rates significantly over time.

Slide 3: Trends in under-five mortality rates between 2000 and 2021

With that in mind, this plot illustrates that child mortality rates today tend to correlate highly with those of twenty years ago. However, it also shows that certain countries, like Rwanda, have been able to lower their mortality rates significantly. Conversely, some countries, such as Somalia, have experienced much lower reduction rates

Slide 4: Child deaths caused by lack of nutrition

As we can see, 10 % seems to be a threshold where more children are born underweight, which indicates higher mortality. Also, nations tend to have higher child mortality if children are unweighted when they are born. The reason could be a lack of medical care. And lastly, the early adoption of breastfeeding doesn't correlate with child mortality.

Slide 5: Food groups vs. Child mortality

Too few food types are a huge threat to children. As we can see, around 60 percent of the children don't have minimum required food types available. Those countries where there is a lack of food types have a higher child mortality and vice versa

Slide 6: Vaccination vs. Child mortality

Vaccination coverage seems to be on a good level. There seems no clear correlation between child mortality and vaccinated children. The only exception here is MCV2 where countries that have a high vaccination ratio tend to have a lower child mortality.

Slide 7: Hygiene vs. Child mortality

Here, we observe the clear correlation between child mortality and hygiene factors such as drinking water, sanitation services, and hygiene facilities. This analysis utilizes data from both rural and urban households from 2020.

Slide 8: Basic Drinking Water services (%) (Households)

Here is a map illustrating drinking water availability which reveals that Sub-Saharan Africa is facing significant challenges. These water issues, driven by rapid population growth and climate change, pose a severe threat to the health of children in the region

Slide 9: Child protection

Finally, we observe that the least developed countries according to UNICEF has a very bad index of child labor and violent discipline. Children can have higher mortality when they are treated cruelly.

Slide 10: Conclusion

In conclusion, data shows that child mortality is influenced by multiple factors, and it is predominantly an issue in Sub-Saharan Africa. By focusing efforts on improving these factors, we can make a substantial impact in improving child mortality

Thank you for listening to our presentation.