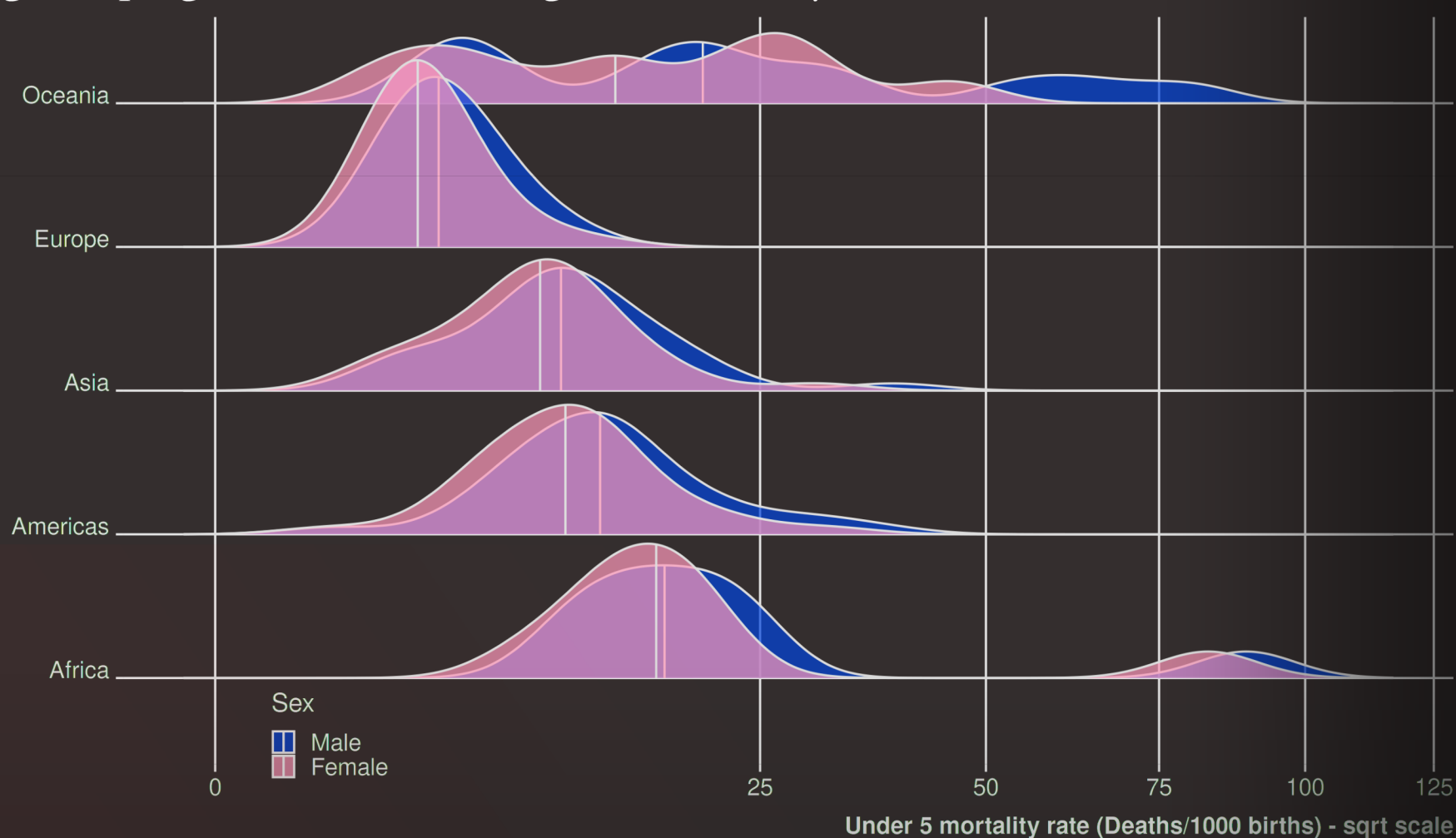


A future that never was

The map highlights the decline in child mortality since 1950. Back then, high child mortality rates were widespread outside the 1st world, with stark global disparities. Today, most countries have achieved better health outcomes than the best nations of the 1950s. While challenges remain, particularly in Central Africa, global progress toward reducing child mortality is undeniable.

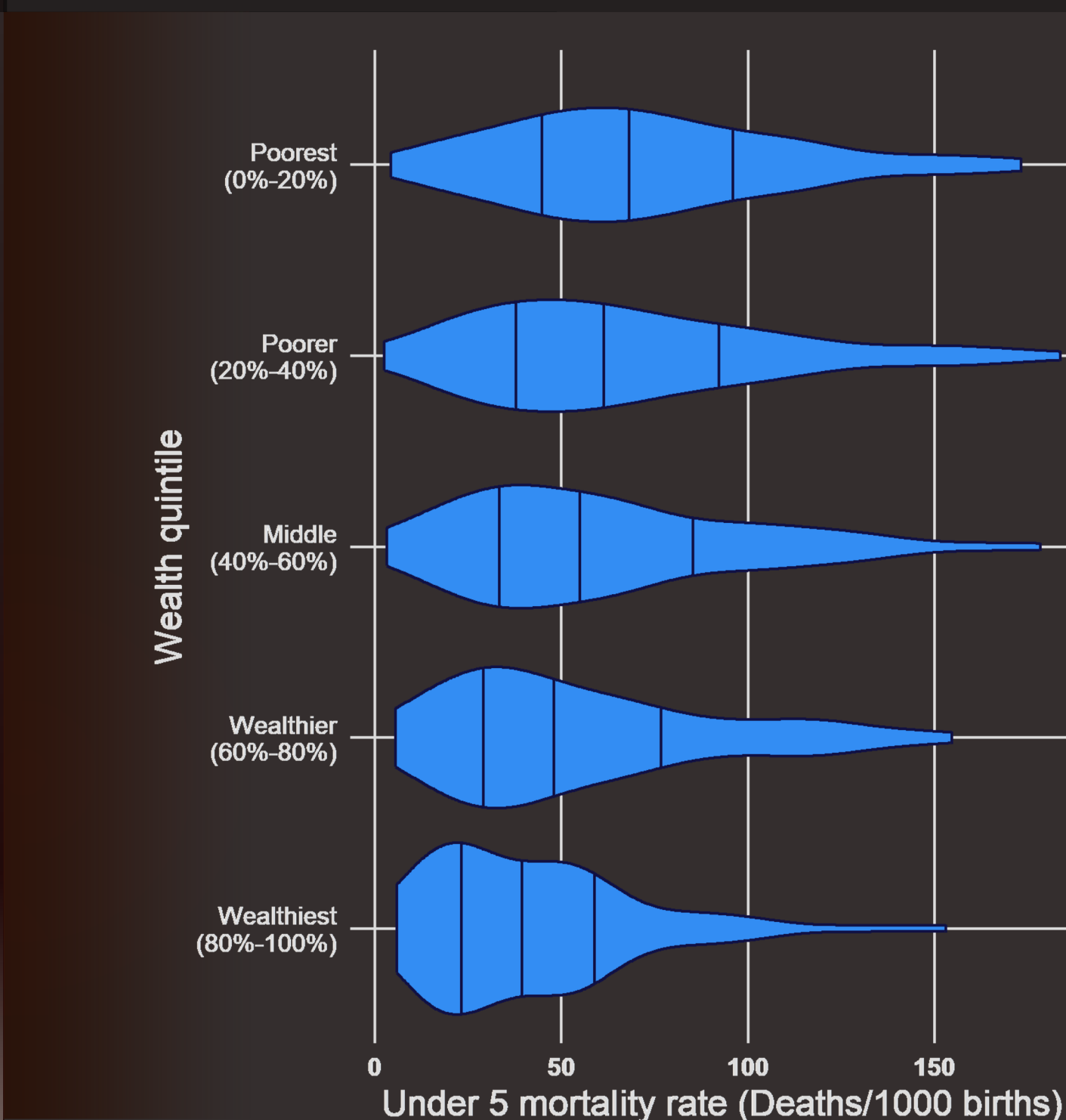
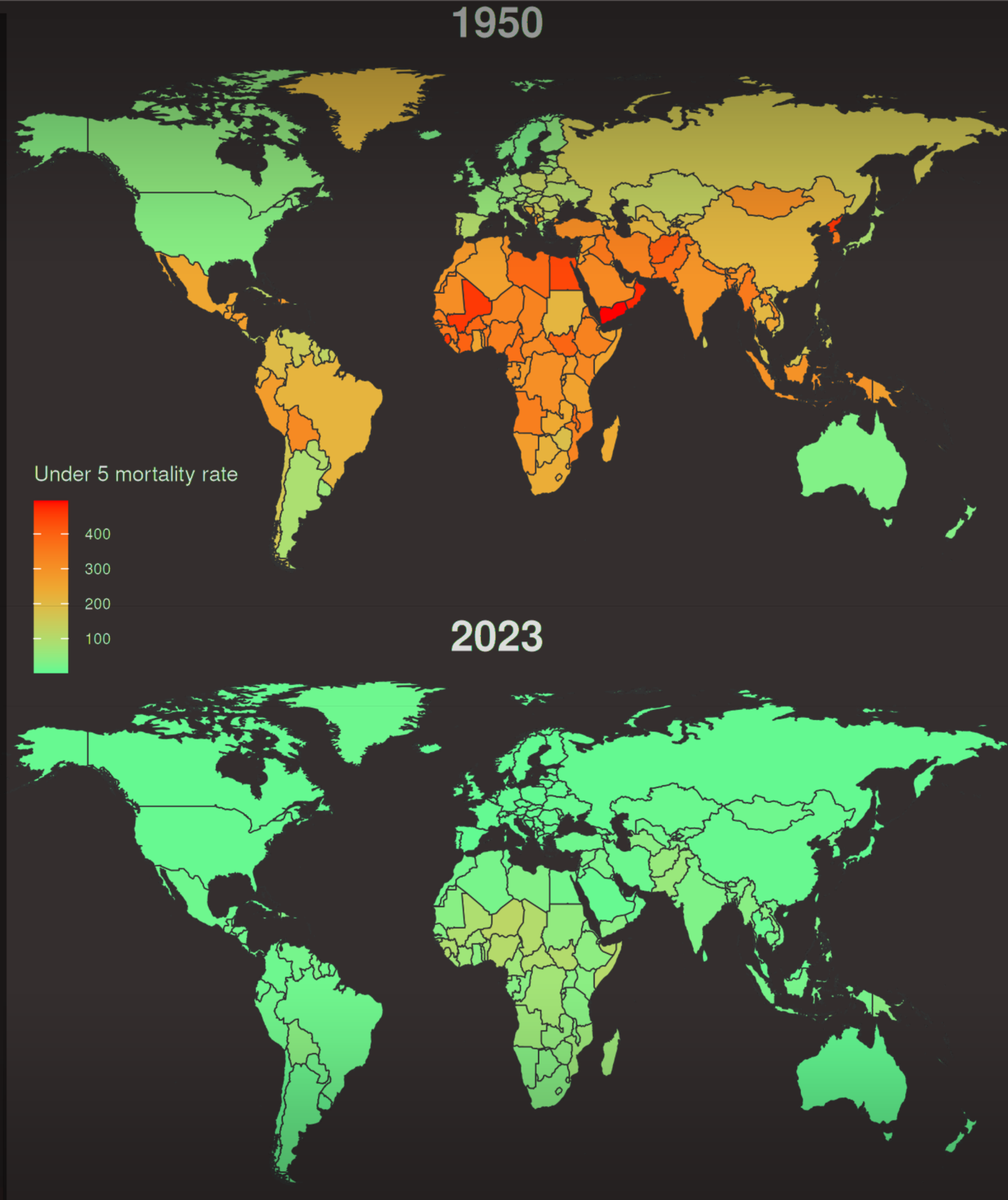


The above chart explores the impact of sex on under-five mortality rates. Despite the well-known lack of civil rights for women in some countries, the mortality rate for girls under five is consistently lower across all continents. Additionally, the variances in the distributions differ significantly, highlighting notable disparities.

The violin plot on the right illustrates the distribution of mortality rates across different economic groups. As is often the case, wealthier individuals generally fare better, with consistently low mortality rates. However, it's noteworthy that the distributions for lower-income groups are not merely shifted higher but are more widely spread. This suggests that in many countries, being poorer does not necessarily equate to poor chances of surviving past the age of five.

But what are the causes?

Last but not least, previous findings raise the question of whether certain diseases and conditions pose the same lethal threat to children under the age of five worldwide. The chart above shows that the distribution of causes of death varies considerably across countries. The most distinctive examples are birth-related conditions in Poland, malaria, which remains a significant issue, and viral diseases in Somalia.



A.B, S.B.L, M.B
sources: <https://childmortality.org/> https://childmortality.org/causes-of-death/data?reportType=tools-other_software <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/CSV/>

