

## Supporting Documentation

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The blog post (<https://communicatingastory.blogspot.com/2020/10/childrens-health-are-we-doing-enough.html>) focusing on various health threats to children of the World was created to answer the question of whether we are doing enough to reduce them. The reader is acquainted with certain key health issues such as children's mortality due to stillbirth in various regions of the World, presence of skilled birth attendants during the delivery, weight related problems such as low birthweight and obesity, and concerns over HIV trends and patterns for pregnant women and newborns.

To show the trends of stillbirths over time for 9 regions of the World area sparklines chart was created. Stillbirth is found to be an especially alarming problem for the regions of South Asia, West and Central Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa as well as East Asia and Pacific.

Map of the World with the focus on the countries where skilled birth attendants present during the delivery had lower prevalence was created to illustrate the regions where the quality of healthcare services needs to be addressed.

The findings from the two of the above analyses reflected the need for progress in the same regions which leads to conclusion that improved access to healthcare and resources should be prioritized for these geographical areas.

The problem of prevalence of low birthweight in several countries from the regions of Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, East Asia and Pacific is displayed with the help of the treemap chart. Special attention and support should be directed towards the countries where percentage of low birthweight is above 15% which is very concerning.

The level of obesity in the children of the United States indicates a nutrition crisis that all of the age groups of children are affected by. Especially high are the obesity rates among the children 12 -19 years old where the difference in rates of obesity for the two genders is barely noticeable.

A strong negative correlation between the mother-to-child transmission of HIV and percentage of pregnant women receiving antiretroviral found in the scatterplot testifies to the presence of a pattern where when the percentage of pregnant women receiving ART increases the mother-to-child transmission rate decreases.

When comparing the number of pregnant women receiving antiretroviral medication and those that need it, the gap that shows the need for the increase of treatment for pregnant women is identified.

Different shades of blue and gray were used to single out countries and regions that need the most support and attention as well as rates that are especially alarming. Blue is a popular color in healthcare and is used throughout this analysis.

The results of the performed analysis attest to the fact that we need to work more on reaching the most vulnerable age groups, improving access to healthcare in most disadvantaged regions, fighting nutrition crisis, and preventing transmission of HIV to children of the World. Accelerated action, further analysis

of the causes of health problems, proactive policies should be used to achieve more knowing that we are not progressing fast enough and could experience even more obstacles due to the effects of the ongoing pandemic.

#### References

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