

The infographic was created with the goal of answering a question of whether we are doing enough to help all the children of the world become healthier, improve their survival rate, provide basic sanitation and hygiene services to help fight infectious diseases, educate about physical activity habits to reduce the risk of noncommunicable diseases and improve their overall wellbeing.

The improvement in survival rate for children of different ages over the last three decades has been noticeable but the mortality rate of children of 5 to 9 years old being at above 20% in several countries (especially in Sub-Saharan Africa) is a reason to find better solutions and resources to increase the survival.

The leading causes of deaths (most of which could be prevented) for children under 5 are found to be diarrhea, lower respiratory infections, malaria as well as preterm birth complications and encephalopathy.

Access to basic sanitation, hygiene and water services play a key role in preventing many of the communicable diseases. The findings based on the data from UNICEF showed a recognizably lower access to basic hygiene, sanitation and water services for schools of least developed regions as compared to the world. Assisting the regions lacking the services should be a priority in order to accelerate the progress of reducing cases of dangerous infections among children and increasing children's survival.

Sufficient physical activity reduces the risks of noncommunicable diseases and could have positive results on maintaining healthy habits. Currently, adolescents from all regions of the world are not actively participating in various physical activities (with prevalence of insufficient physical activity being above 75% in all of the regions). New strategies, educational programs and support for increasing the levels of physical activity should be provided in all regions of the world. Additionally, the identified medium positive correlation between insufficient physical activity and obesity is indicative of a pattern where as insufficient activity increases obesity increases as well.

Different shades of blue and gray were used to single out the regions that are in need of the most support as well as to highlight the leading diseases causing the high mortality prevalence. Blue is a popular color in healthcare and is used throughout this analysis. Various graphs (a grouped bar chart, a map, a radar chart, a scatterplot, a slope chart and an area graph) were used to portray the presence of inequality of access to basic sanitation and hygiene services as well as concerning levels of insufficient physical activity among adolescents of the world alongside with the information mentioned above.

Despite the significant progress in trying to achieve improved results to provide a better and healthier future for the children of the world more work needs to be done. Reducing preventable children's deaths, providing equal and improved access towards essential sanitation and hygiene services, establishing better physical activity habits should be prioritized.

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