Public health and epidemiology

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Q1: There are interesting observations made when the data was being explored. First, the x and y values and the color of the graph change when any change is made. However, it is established that every country or region has unique data and therefore, it shows that the data being used here is unique to each location. I

Q2: The analysis of the data established that there is low child mortality globally. The data indicates that out of 1000 children aged between 0-5 years who are annually 15% of them die annually. This therefore, lowers the child mortality global. Depth analysis of the data indicates that life expectancy depend on income of a household. High income household therefore, experience high life expectancy and therefore, children born from a high income neighborhood are less likely to die between the ages of 0-5 years compared to children from poor families. The analysis data related to child mortality and a child per woman also illustrates an interesting result. The result shows that child mortality reduces the number of children per woman. High child mortality results to high lose of children per woman. The study established that countries from sub Sahara African has high mortality rate compared to countries from other children. For instance, the child mortality rate in Congo Republic of Congo is 62.4 and in the United States, children mortality rate is 78.5 (ICME, 2019). In this case, it means that children in the United States live longer than children from democratic Congo. It can be concluded that the number of children per woman depends on the child mortality in the country. It therefore, means countries with lower have high number of children. It could therefore, be summarized that the United States has lower children per women and high expectation as well.

Q3: Child mortality depends on the income or the GDP of a country. Countries high GDP are likely to have lower children mortality. For instance, countries like Finland, Sweden and the United States have lower child mortality rate. The change of geographical region or the x axis changes the entire table readings as well (Martin, 2018). The data indicates that the change of the aspects or factors automatically changes the color to blue. It is also established that countries with lower child mortality are developed countries. The irony is most of those countries have lower number of child or children per woman in the society.

In short, it can be concluded that countries with high lower child mortality use other measures of birth control. The life expectancy among the people is also established to be high in countries where there is high lower children mortality (WHO, 2014). However, countries with high mortality rate have high number of children per woman and also lower life expectancy. It is expected that countries with high rate of child mortality to have fewer number of children per woman. But the true reflection of the result is surprising since, countries with high mortality rate have high number of children per woman as well. However, it can be traced to the practices in the society, which hindered women from giving birth to male children. Based on the analyzed data, it is evident that lower mortality rate result to high life expectancy.

The data also shows that countries with lower mortality rate have a high GDP compared to countries with high child mortality rate. For instance, the United States has high mortality rate of about 79.65 compared to Somalis and several other countries from Sub Sahara Africa. Though the GDP of a country determines the population growth hence number of children per woman, it is surprising that nations with higher GDP has a lower mortality rate, life high expectancy and lower of number of children per woman. Based on the result obtained from the data, it is evident that there are several factors, which determine the number of children per woman but not only the child mortality rate.

Q4The life expectancy of a country depends on several factors. In this case, the life expectancy depends on the income growth or the GDP of a country. It means that when the GDP grows the life expectancy of people increases as well. However, it is important to point out that the income status of an individual does not influence the number of children each woman has. Therefore, it means that the economic status.

Q5: It is observed that there is a close relationship between the GDP of a country and the health condition. The data shows that countries with the highest GDP have the best healthcare status. In this the low GPD \completely affect the variables. High GDP result to the high health status of people and therefore, it means that with high GDP the government can be able to provide a better healthcare provision to the residents and the public can also afford a better healthcare. It is therefore, evident that GDP plays a critical role in provision of healthcare in the country (UNICEf, 2016). Though detailed analysis of the data indicates that GDP is not only the success candidates, the healthcare provision are also influenced by other several factors.

# Bibliography

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