

Nutrition in the First 1,000 Days

“State of the World’s Mothers 2012” Report from



Cooperative Learning Jigsaw Activity

Small-Group or Individual Investigations from the Index and Report:

1. For deeper investigation of [The Complete Mothers’ Index 2012](#), divide youth into six groups, one per indexed factor: maternal mortality, female life expectancy, formal schooling, female to male income ratio, women in government, early childhood mortality.
2. Students complete [Table 1. Mothers’ Index Rank by Country 2012](#) (provided below).
 - A. First, ask each group to locate the United States on the first page of **The Complete Mothers’ Index 2012**, then follow across to the column “Mothers’ Index Rank (out of 43 countries)” to find where the US ranks compared to other Tier 1 – More Developed countries. They should write the US ranking in the first box of Table 1. (All groups should have written “25” in that first box.) Next, ask each group to locate the US data for their respective factors and write that number in the appropriate box on Table 1. (Each group should have a different number, written in a different column on Table 1.)
 - B. The groups should continue filling in their respective factor columns on Table 1 with data for the countries ranked in the top three and bottom three of Tier I, Tier II and Tier III on **The Complete Mothers’ Index 2012**. (See example below for “Lifetime Risk of Maternal Death”.)

Table 1. Mothers’ Index Rank by Country 2012

	Mother's Index Rank	Lifetime Risk of Maternal Death (1 in number stated)	Female Life Expectancy (in years)	Formal Schooling for Female (Years)	Ratio of Female to Male Earned Income	Women in National Government (% held by women)	Children Under-5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births)
United States	25	2,100					
Tier I More Developed							
Norway	1	7,600					
Iceland	2	9,900					
Ireland	3	11,900					
Moldova	91	2,000					
Macedonia	92	7,300					
Albania	93	1,700					
Tier II Less Developed							
Cuba	1	1,900					
Guinea	2	5,100					
Barbados	3	1,100					
Pakistan	78	93					
Cote d'Ivoire	79	99					
Nigeria	80	23					
Tier III Least Developed							
Niger	1	16					
Botswana	2	170					
Malawi	3	22					
Yemen	90	91					
Afghanistan	91	11					
Niger	92	16					

3. Following the same procedure, the groups should complete [Table 2. Children’s Index Rank by Country 2012](#), which ranks countries based on the “Children’s Index Rank (out of 44 countries)”. (Table provided below.)

4. Once both Table 1 and Table 2 are completed, each group should discuss the following questions among themselves:
 - A. Do any countries appear in the top three or bottom three of Table 1 and in significantly different positions on Table 2 (and vice versa)?
 - B. What social, cultural, or political factors might explain these differences?
 - C. How does the US data compare to other countries?
 - D. What social, cultural, or political factors might explain the US rankings?
5. Now ask group members to reorganize into new groups with one factor represented in each group. (Suggestion: Factor group member count off by ones, then rearrange themselves with all of the “ones” in one group, “twos” in another, “threes” in another, etc.)
6. Ask the newly formed groups to share among themselves the findings from their initial groups. With this new, combined information, ask group members to discuss the following questions:
 - A. What correlations do you notice between the various indexed factors? For example, what do you notice when you compare the risk of maternal death with the child mortality rates? The years of schooling and female to male income ratios? The % of women in government and risk of maternal death?
 - B. How does female life expectancy correlate to the other factors?
 - C. What other new or interesting correlations emerged when you combined the various group perspectives?

Whole class discussion of the Index and Report:

1. Why doesn't the United States do better in the rankings?
2. Why are some countries consistently rated at the top and others at the bottom?
3. Why are some rated significantly different for mothers' versus children rankings?
4. Why can't countries be compared across economic development tiers?
5. What should be done to bridge the divide between countries that meet the needs of mothers and those that do not?

Extension:

Have youth input data from Tables 1 and 2 into Excel spreadsheets and sort the data in meaningful ways for further discussion.

Optional grouping by economic tiers: Sample of “Tier I” Group, Table 1.

	Mother's Index Rank	Lifetime Risk of Maternal Death (1 in number stated)	Female Life Expectancy (in years)	Formal Schooling (for Female Years)	Ratio of Female to Male Earned Income	Women in National Government (% held by women)	Children Under-5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births)
United States	25	2,100	81	6	18	0.62	17
Tier I More Developed							
Norway	1	2,600	83	6	20	0.68	9.0
Iceland	2	9,900	89	2	20	0.62	9.0
Sweden	3	11,900	85	5	17	0.62	9.5
Moldova	91	2,000	73	19	12	0.73	20
Macedonia	92	7,300	77	12	13	0.99	31
Albania	93	1,700	80	18	11	0.59	16
Tier II Less Developed							
Tier III Least Developed							

Table 1. Mothers' Index Rank by Country 2012

[illegible]

Table 2. Children's Index Rank by Country 2012

[illegible]