

*Maternal and child health and nutrition  
in emerging markets:  
an analytical framework*

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### Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition:

#### An Analytical Framework



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## 1 Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide comprehensive information on economic aspects of Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition and relevant macro-economic and demographic information. The focus is on emerging markets, but the graphs also include comparative data on selected high income and low income countries. The countries included are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: Lists of Countries**

<b><i>Emerging Market Countries</i></b>
Argentina, Brazil, China, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey
<b><i>High Income Countries Aggregate</i></b>
Australia, Japan, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States
<b><i>Low Income Countries Aggregate</i></b>
Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Nigeria

## Sources

The graphs presented here are based on data from the World Bank, World Health Organisation and the Economist Intelligence Unit. Detailed information on sources can be found at the end of this document.

## Definitions and Caveats

The indicator “Maternal mortality ratio” measures the number of women who die during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births. The data are estimated with a regression model using information on fertility, birth attendants, and HIV prevalence.

The EIU Global Food Security Index considers the core issues of affordability, availability, and quality across a set of 107 countries. The index is a dynamic quantitative and qualitative scoring model, constructed from 27 unique indicators, that measures these drivers of food security across both developing and developed countries. The overall goal of the study is to assess which countries are most and least vulnerable to food insecurity through the categories of Affordability, Availability, and Quality and Safety.

## Reference Years

The numbers displayed on the graphs are for a specific year or years. The year(s) are identified in the title line of each graph.

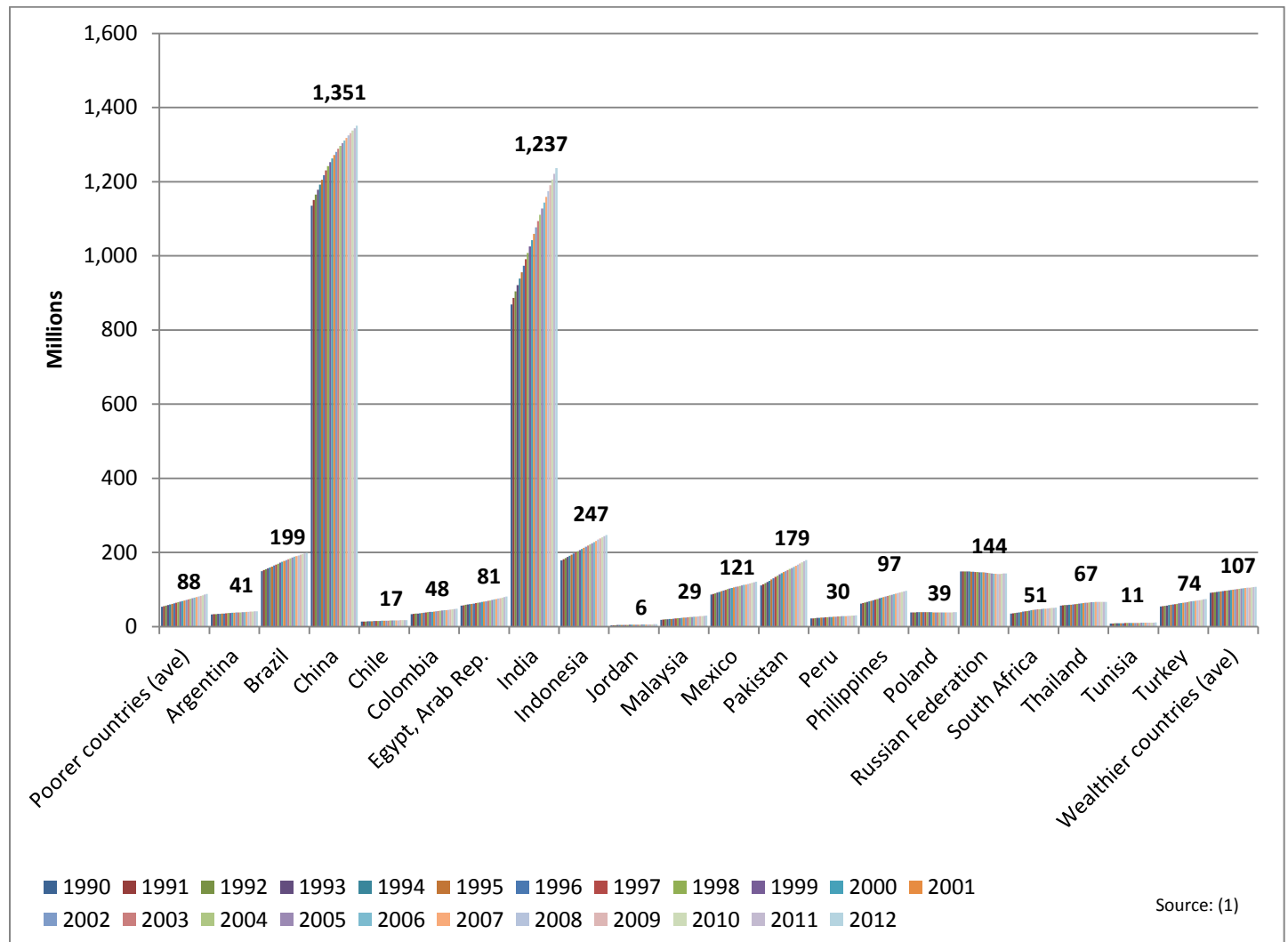
The most recent data point available for each country is displayed above each entry in the graphs. This number will usually reflect the last year in the specified range for each graph but, where the last year is not available, the data point will reflect the most recent data available for the relevant country.

## 2 Macro Indicators

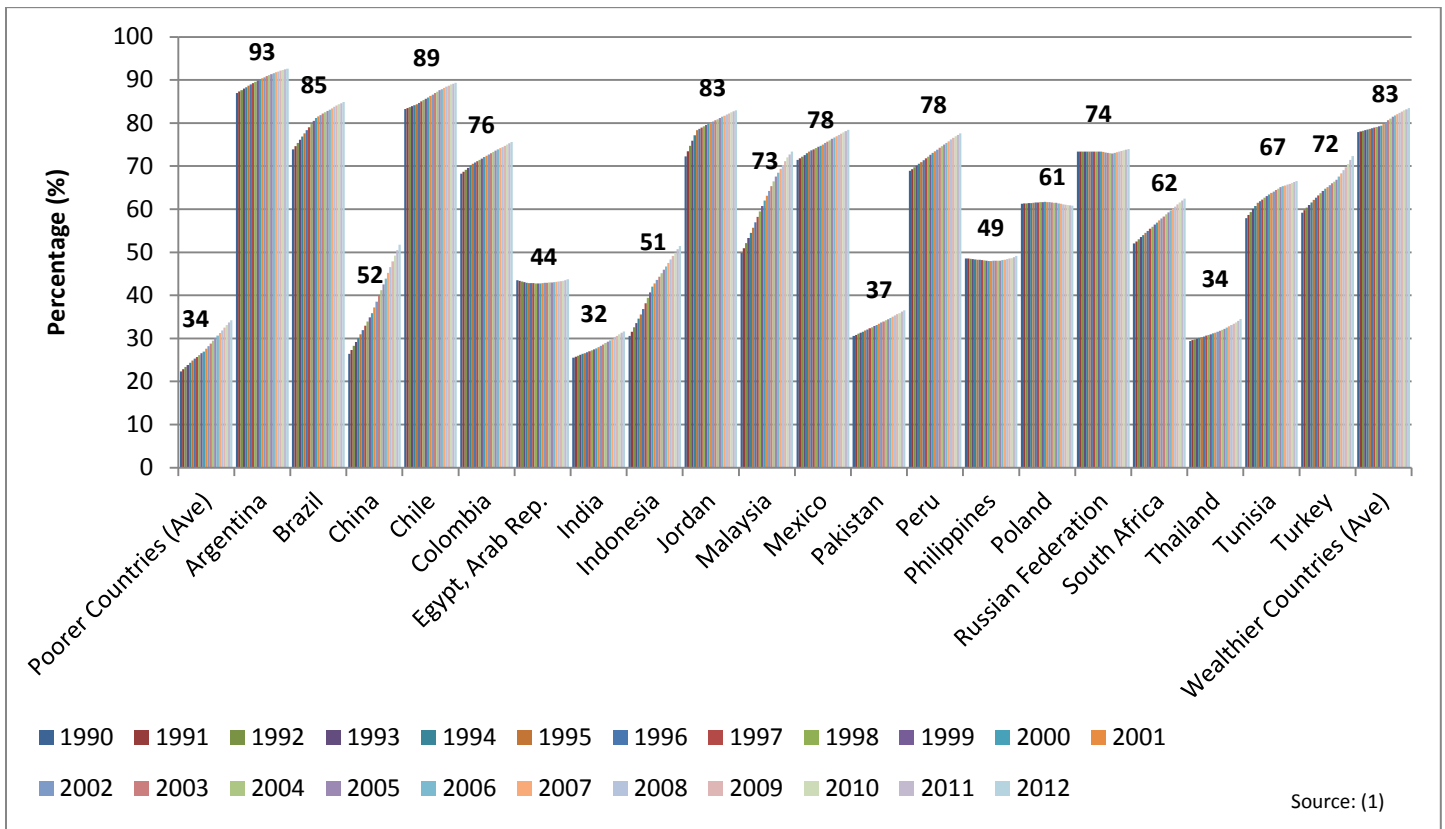
This section benchmarks demographic, economic and other macro indicators for emerging markets against indicators for comparator countries for the period 1990-2012 (subject to data availability). The numbers shown on the charts in this section are for 2012 or, where the data for 2012 is not available, for the most recent available year.

### 2.1 Population and Migration

Figure 1: Total Population (millions), 1990-2012

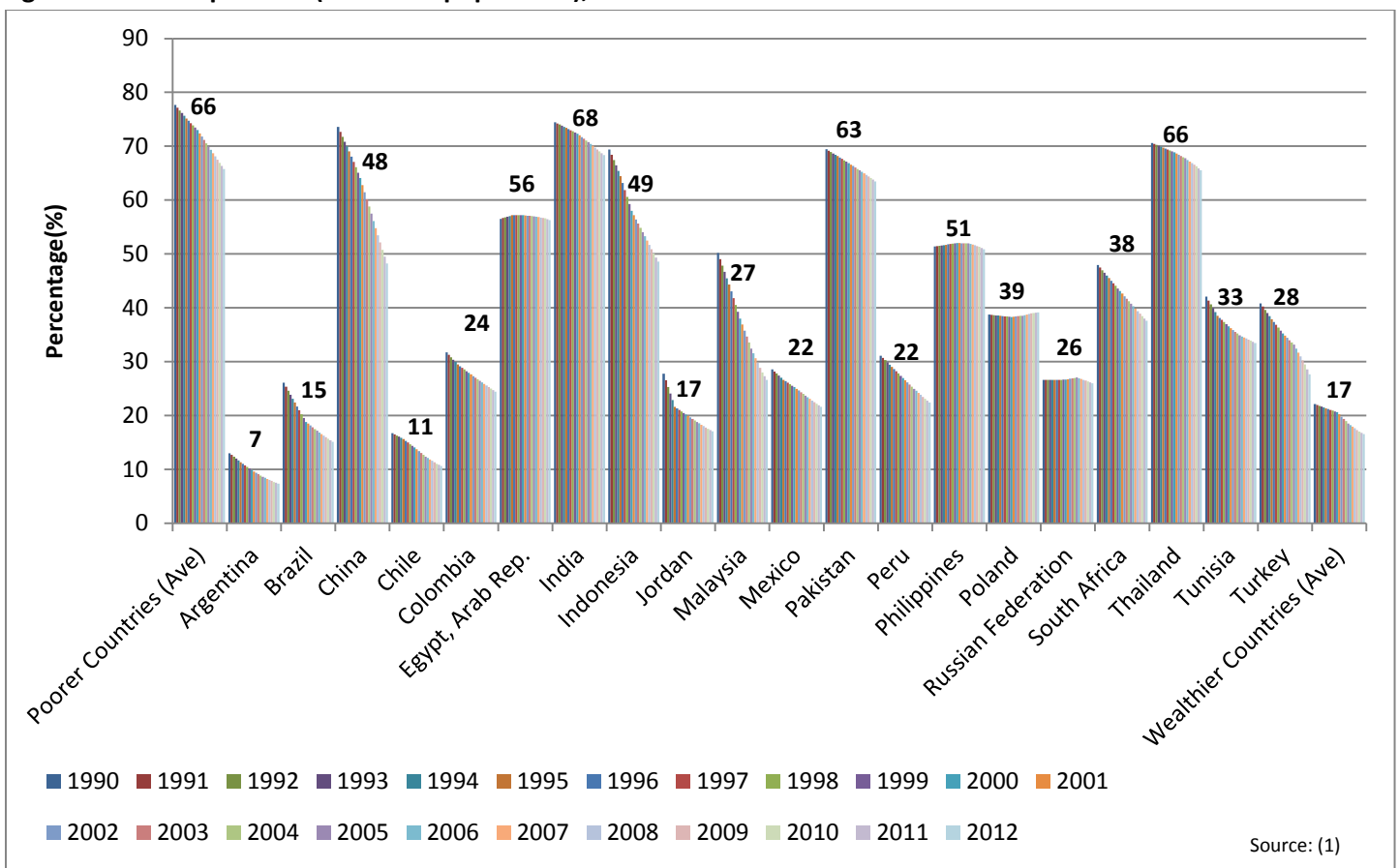


**Figure 2: Urban population (% of total), 1990-2012**



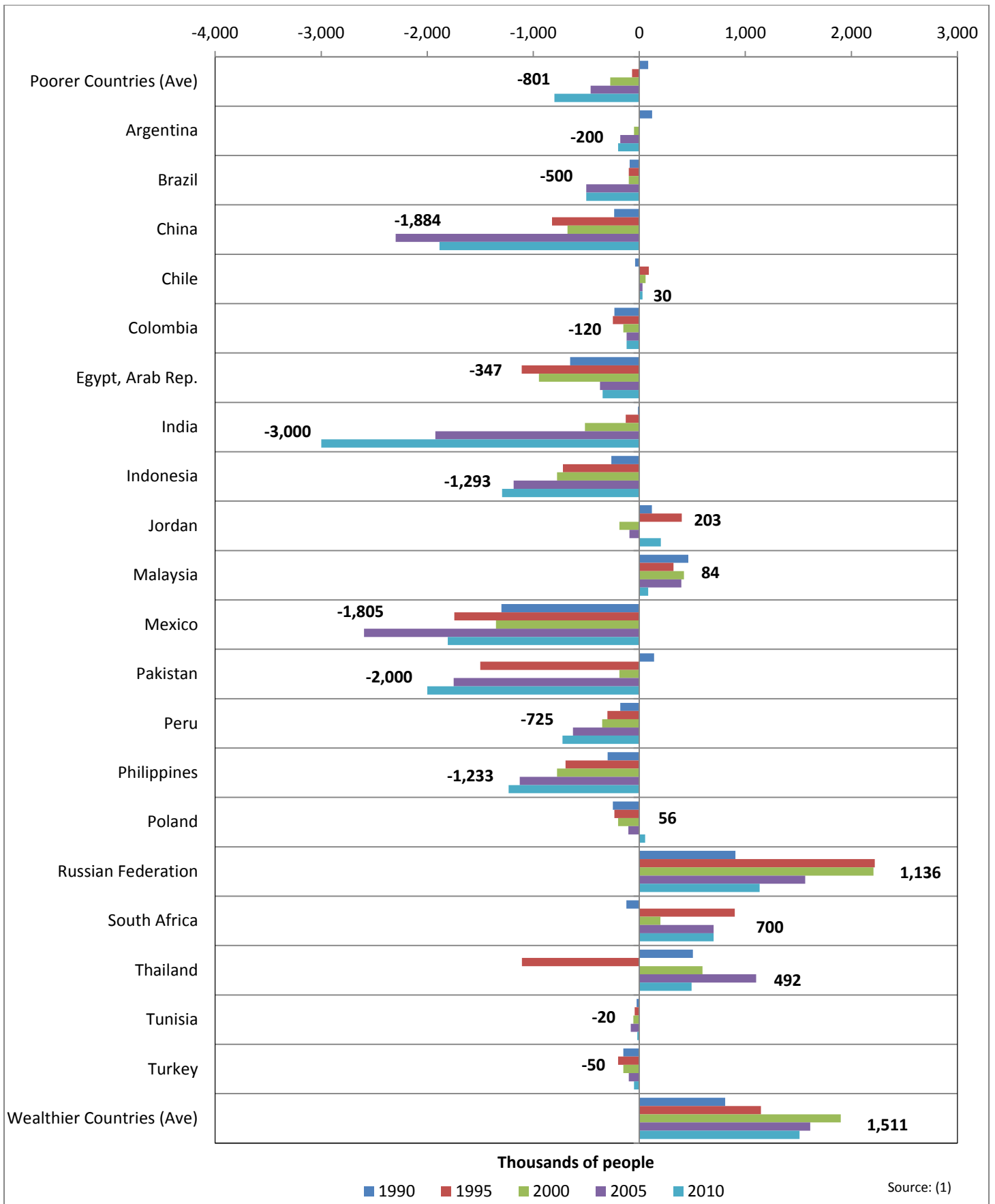
Source: (1)

**Figure 3: Rural Population (% of total population), 1990-2012**



Source: (1)

**Figure 4: Net Migration, 1990-1995-2000-2005-2010.**



## 2.2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and National Expenditure Indicators

Figure 5: GDP (constant 2005 US\$, billion), 1990-2012

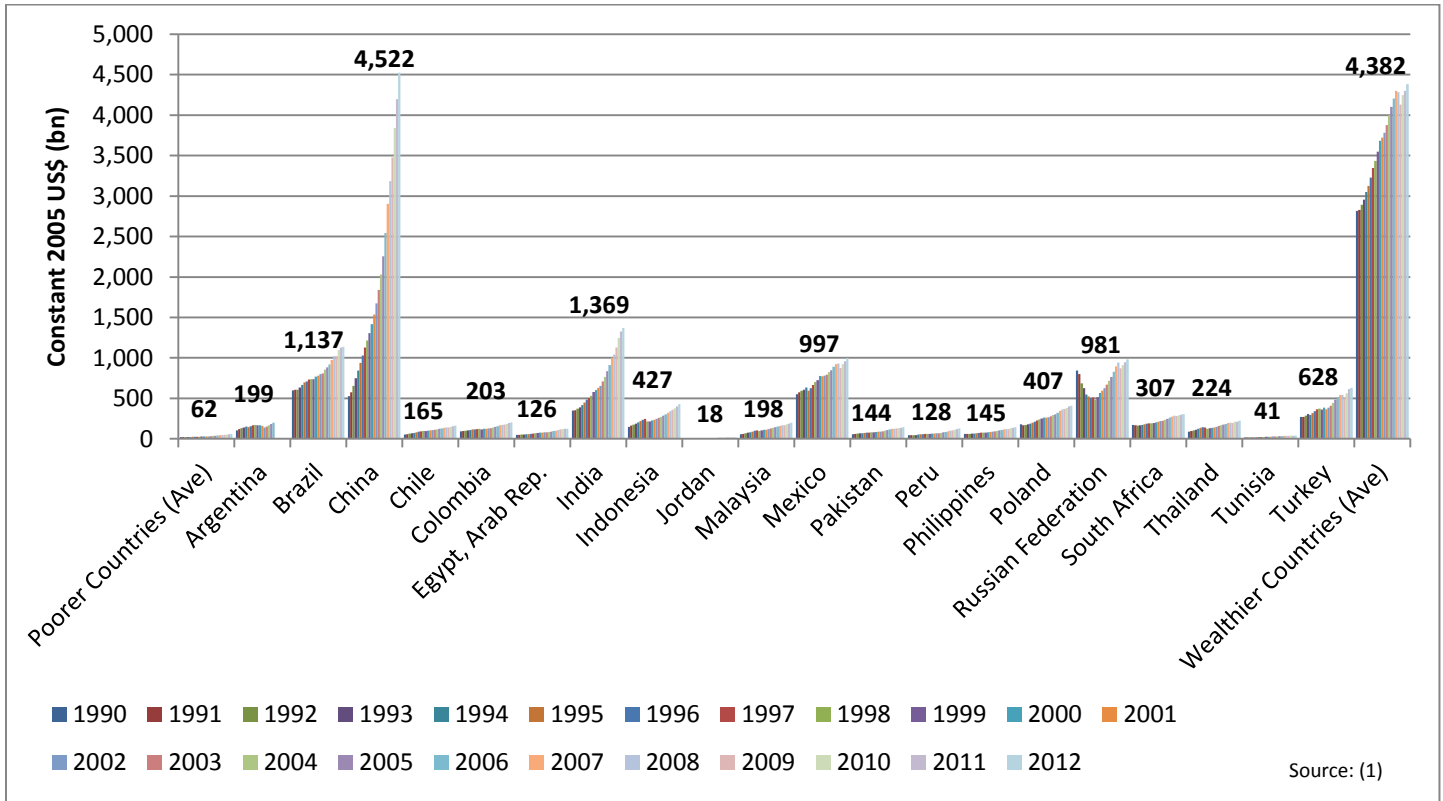
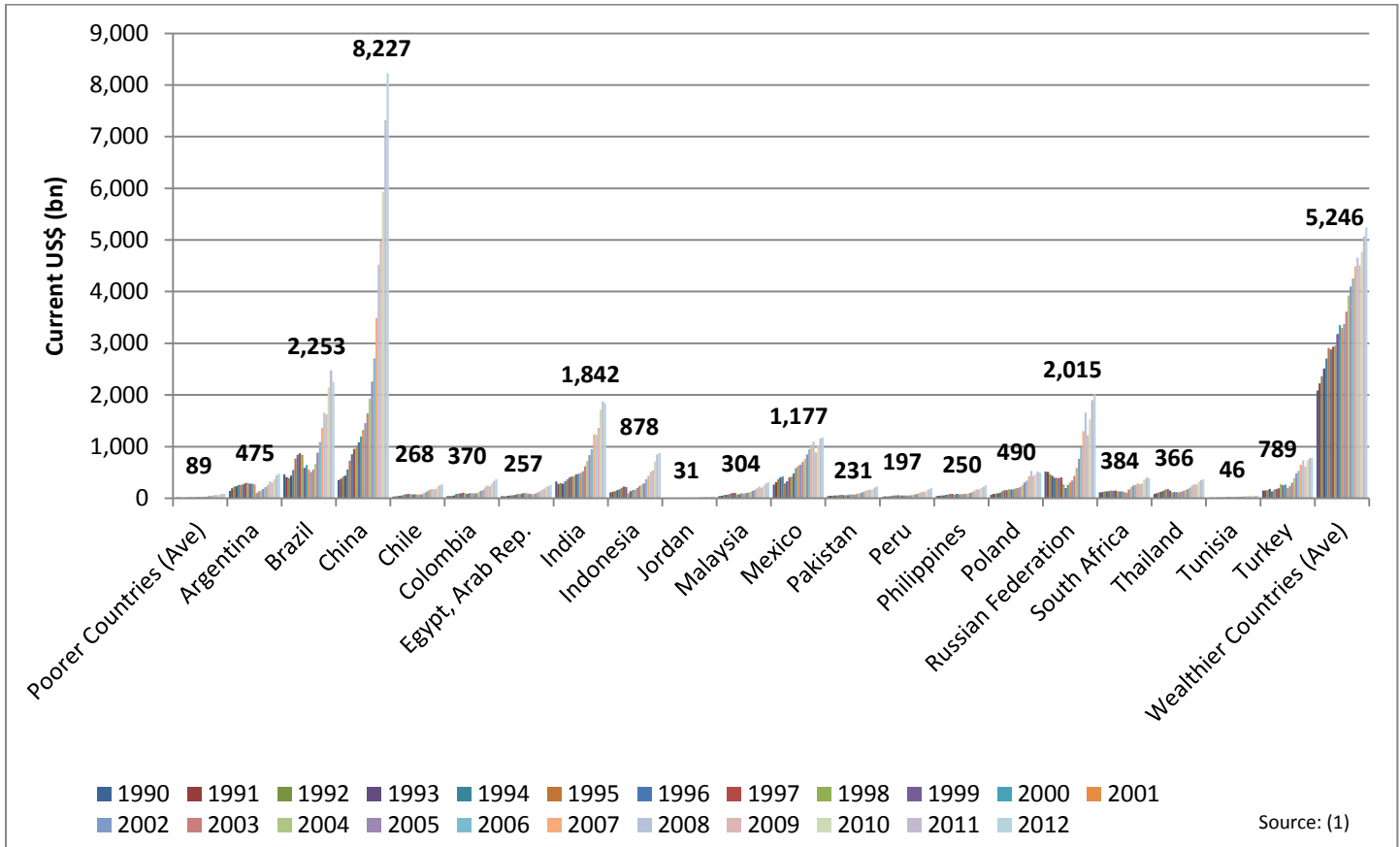


Figure 6: GDP (current US\$, billion), 1990-2012



**Figure 7: GDP Growth (annual %), 1990-2012**

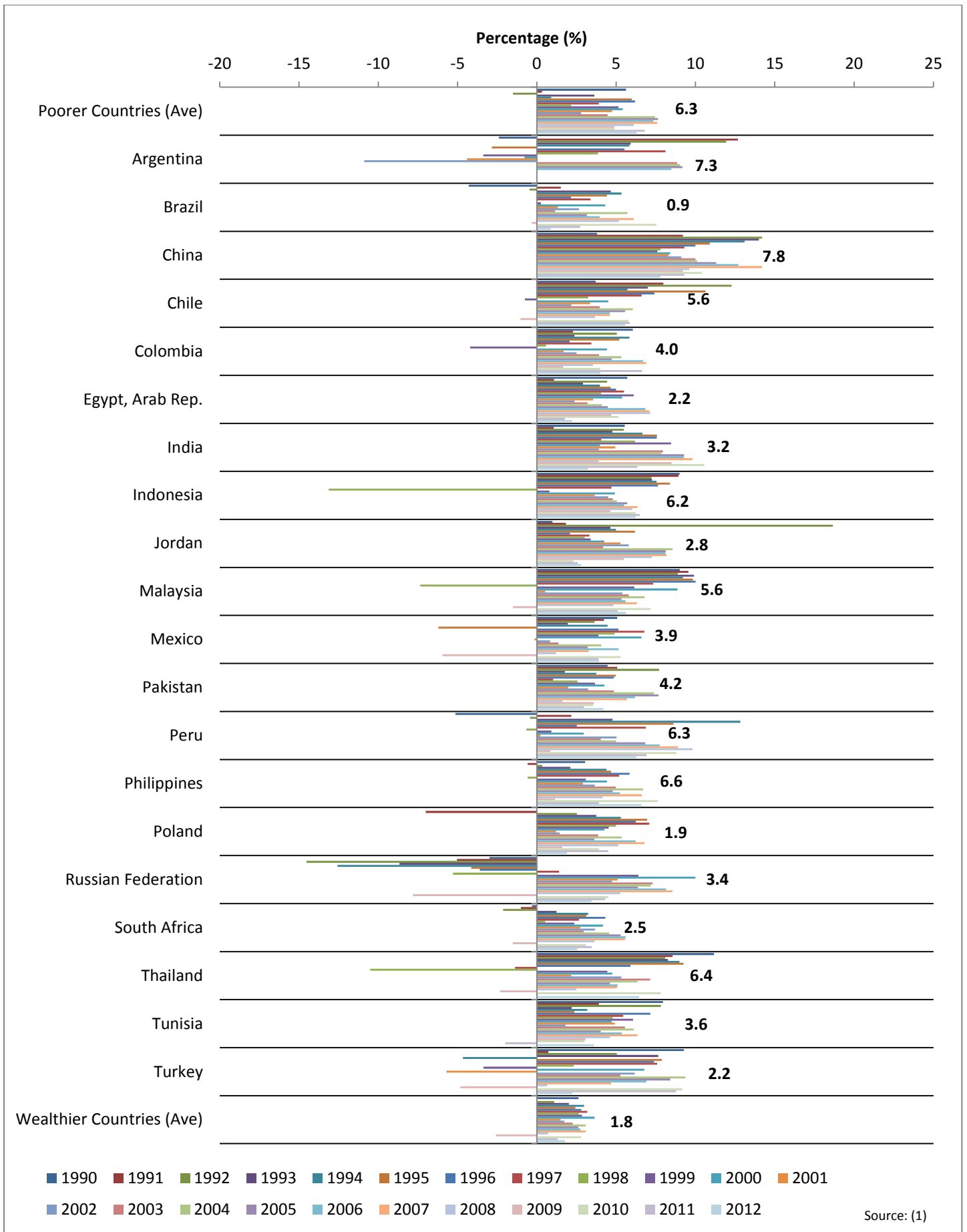
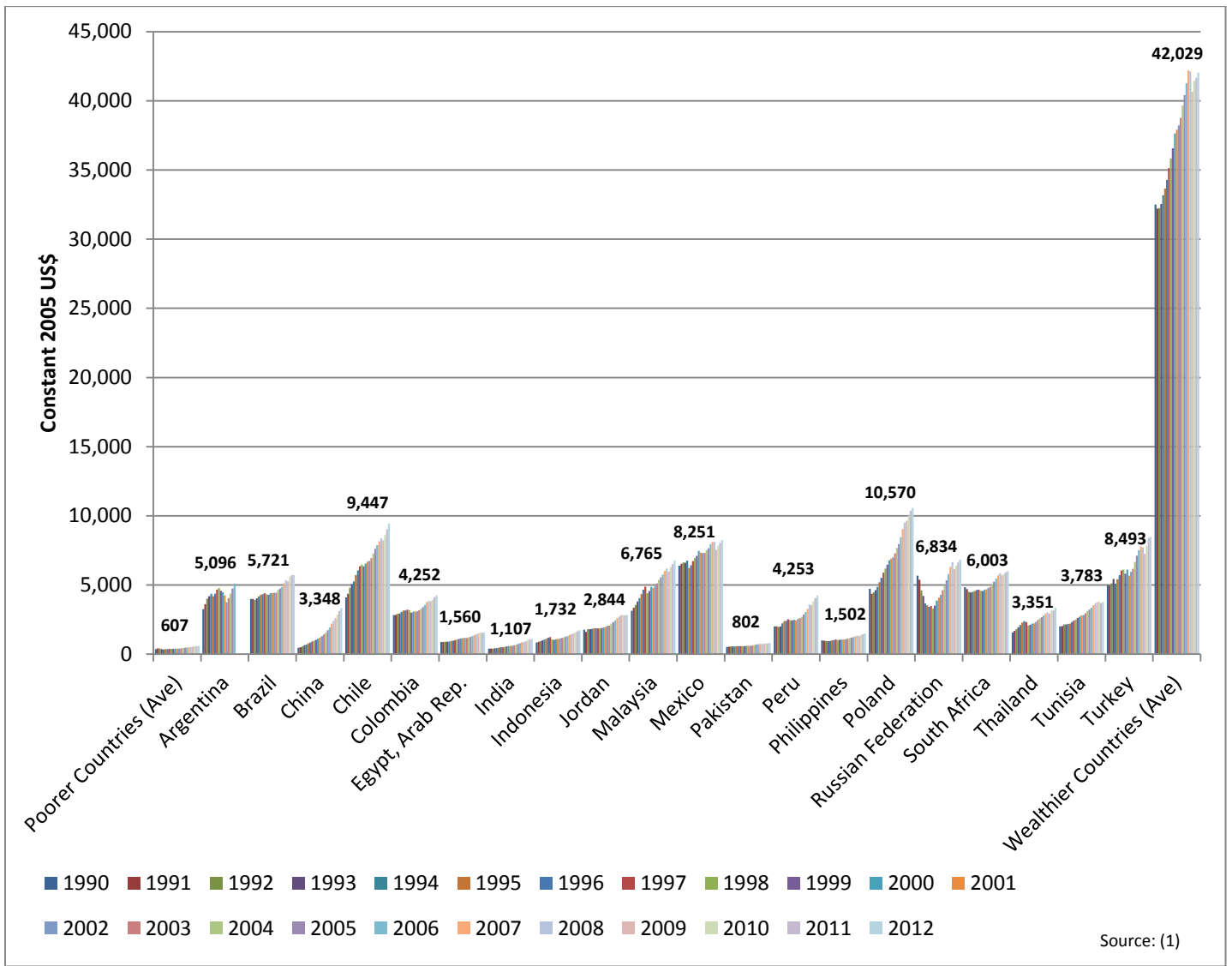
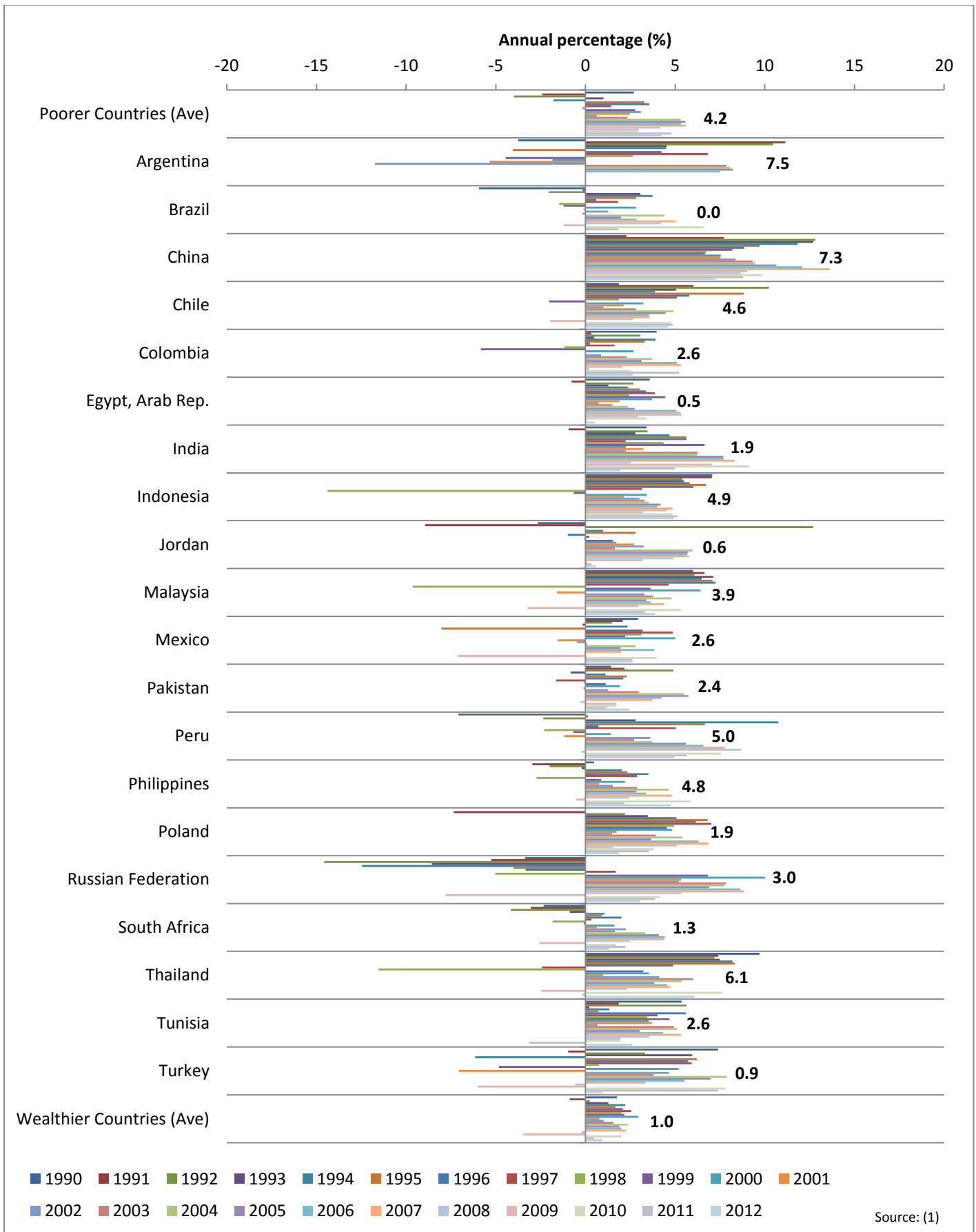


Figure 8: GDP per Capita (constant 2005 US\$), 1990-2012

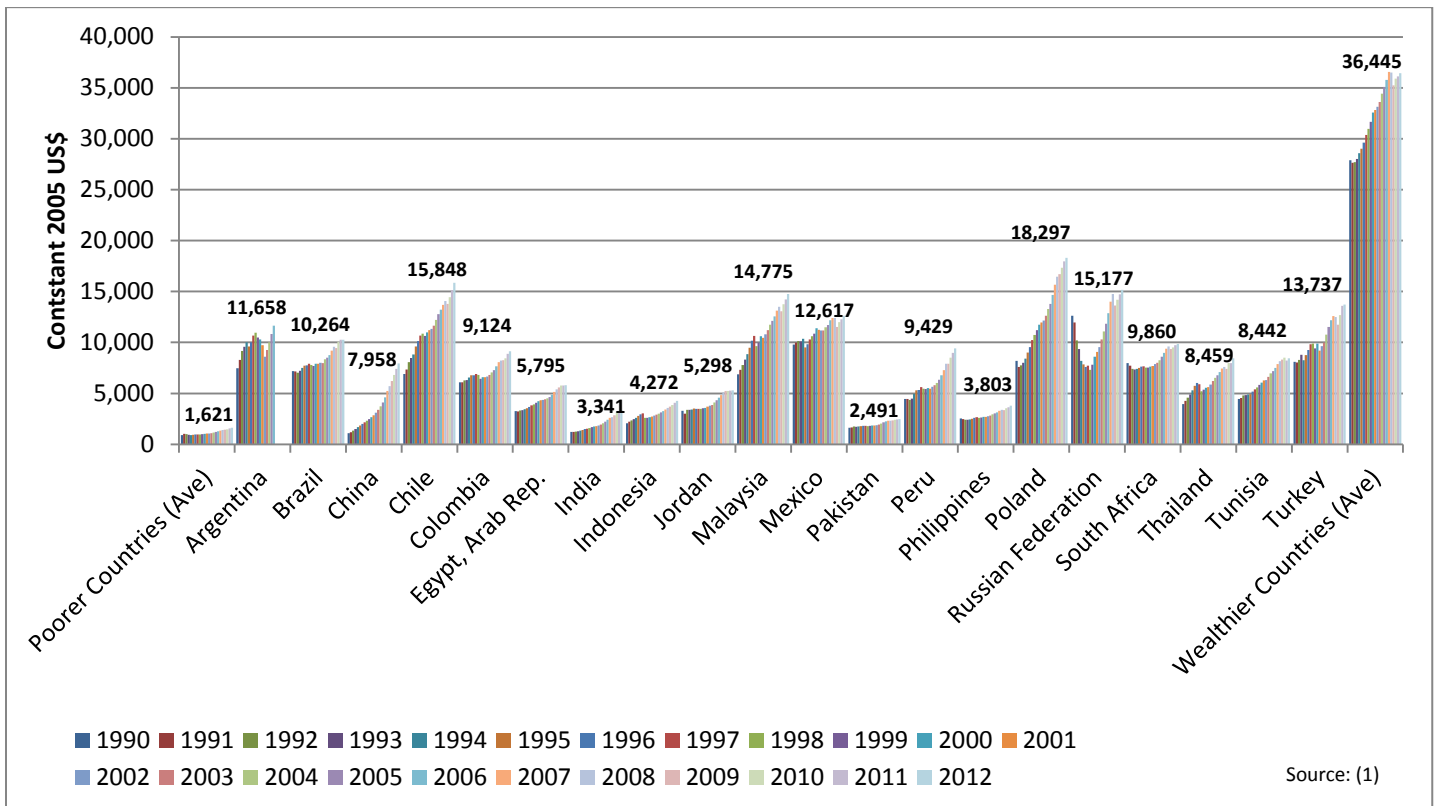


Source: (1)

**Figure 9: GDP per Capita Growth (annual %), 1990-2012**



**Figure 10: GDP per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) in Constant 2005 Dollars, 1990-2012**



**Figure 11: GDP, PPP (current international billion US\$), 1990-2012**

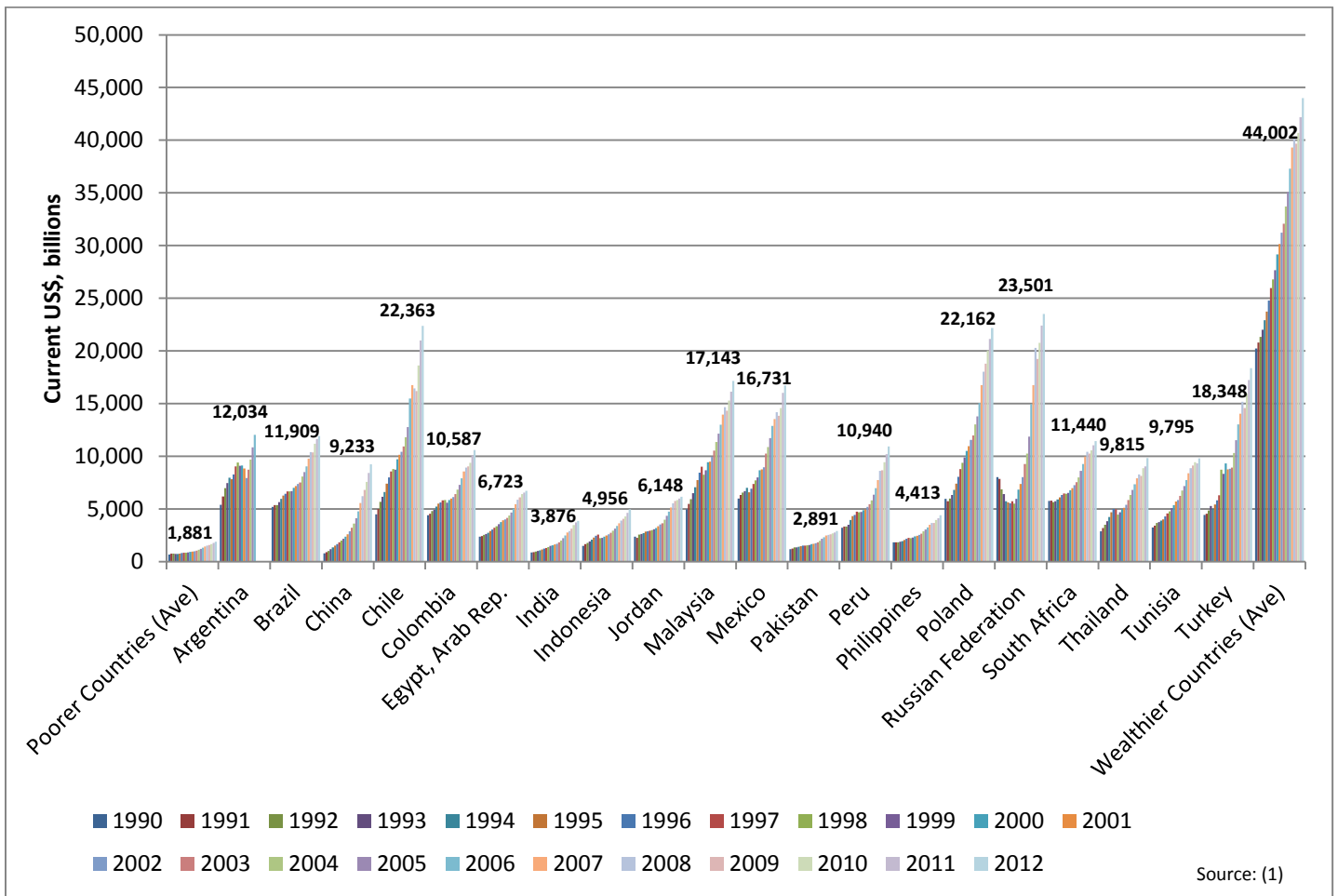


Figure 12: GDP, PPP (Constant 2005 billion US\$), 1990-2012

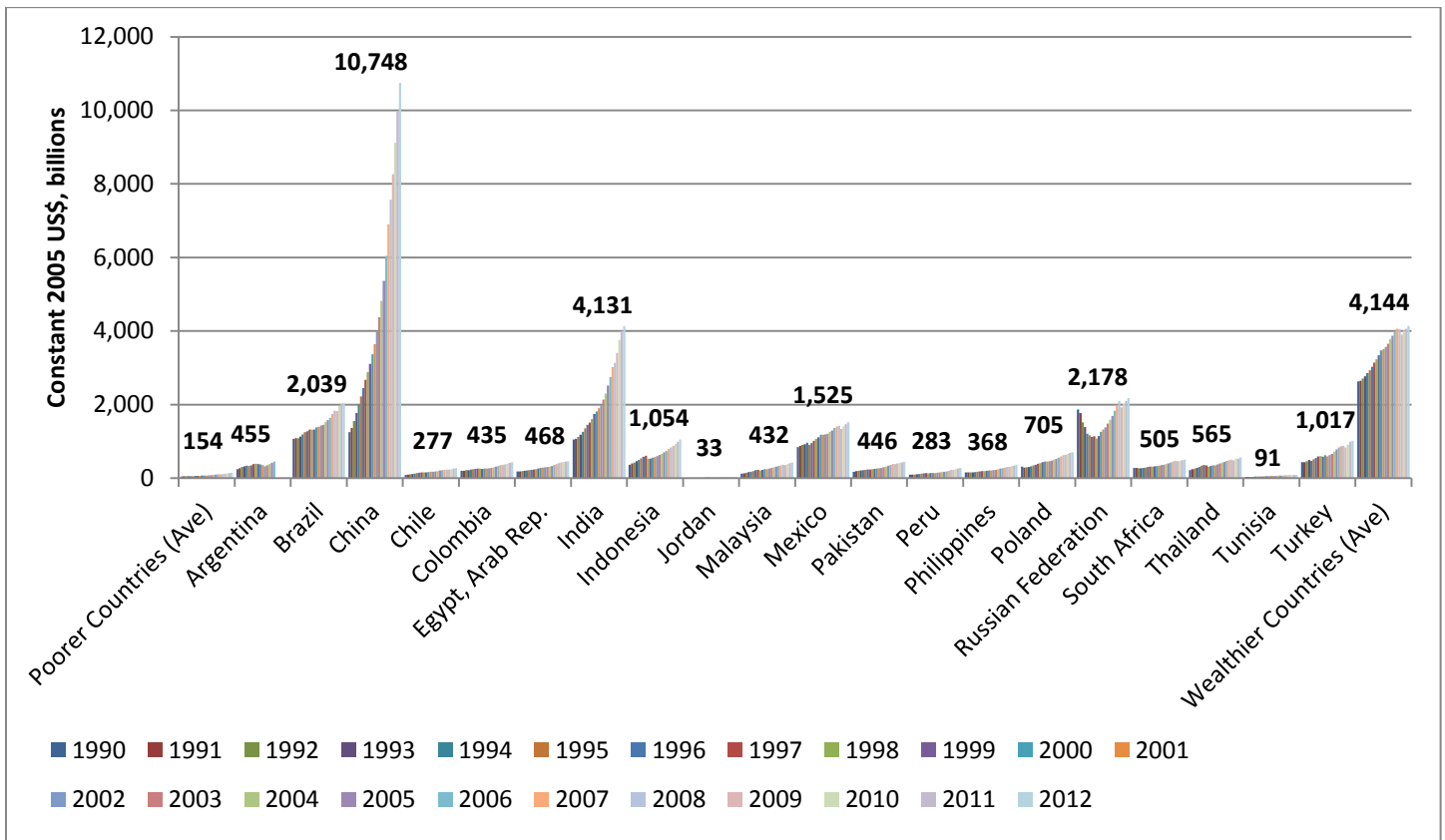
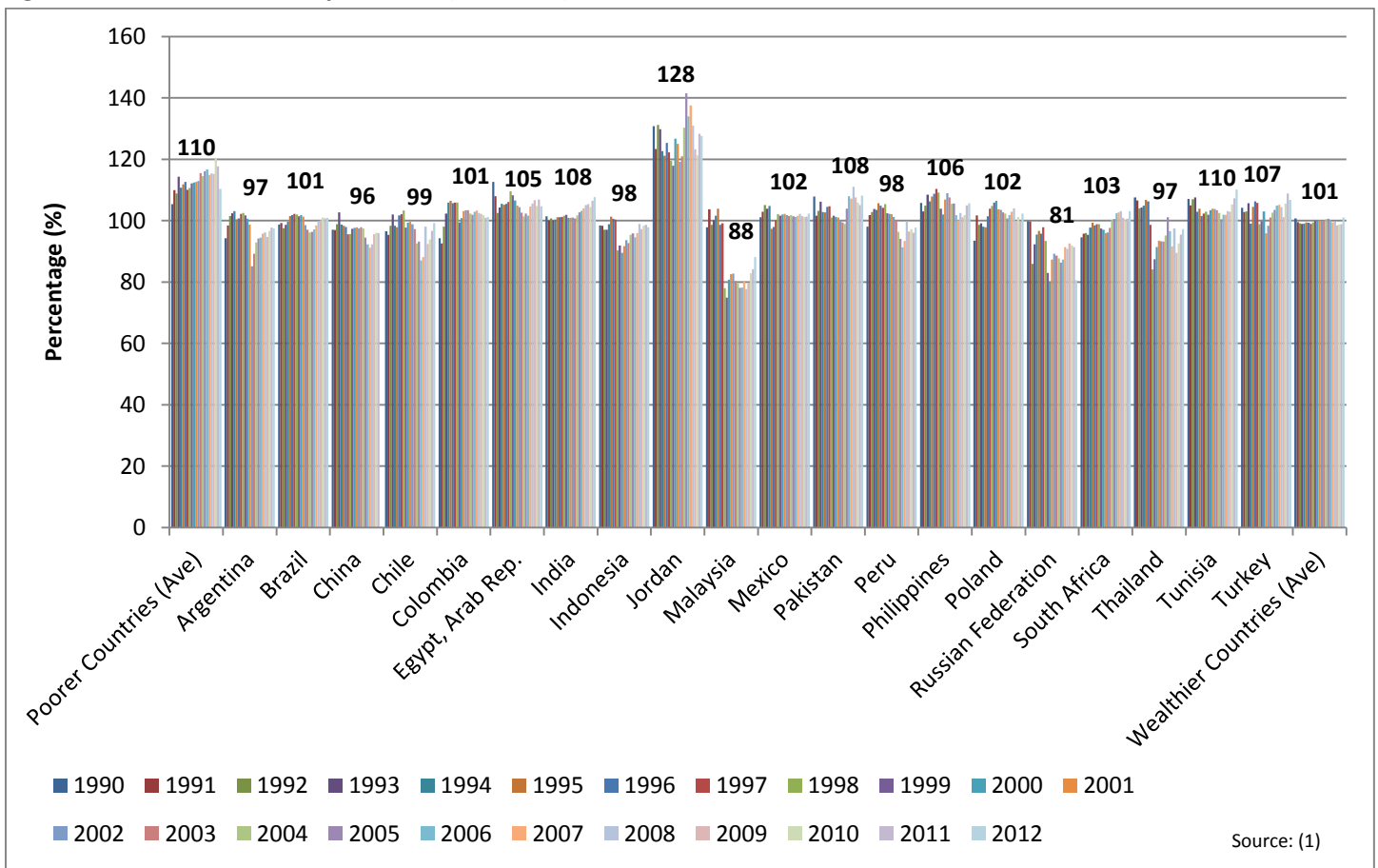
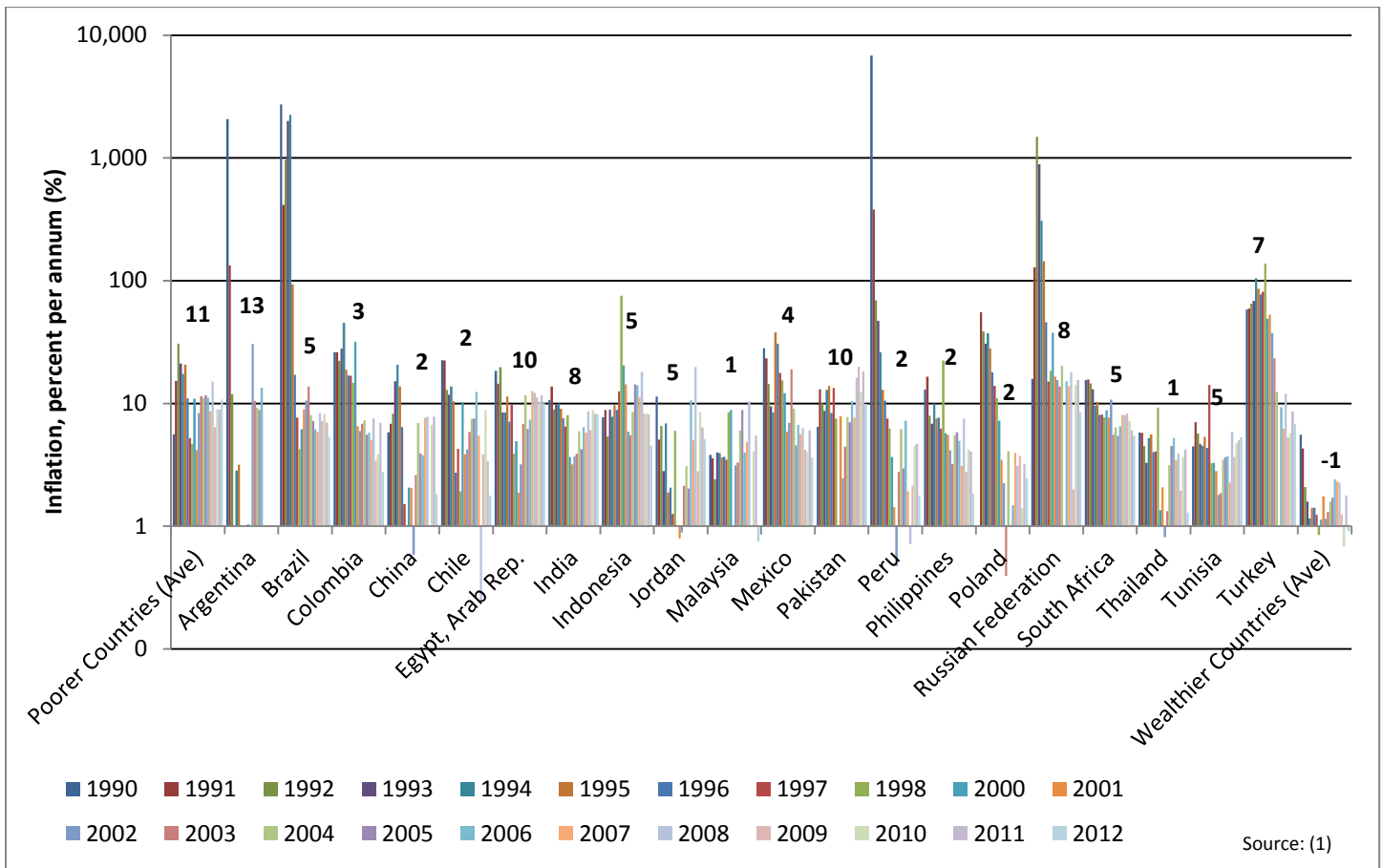


Figure 13: Gross National Expenditure (% of GDP), 1990-2012.



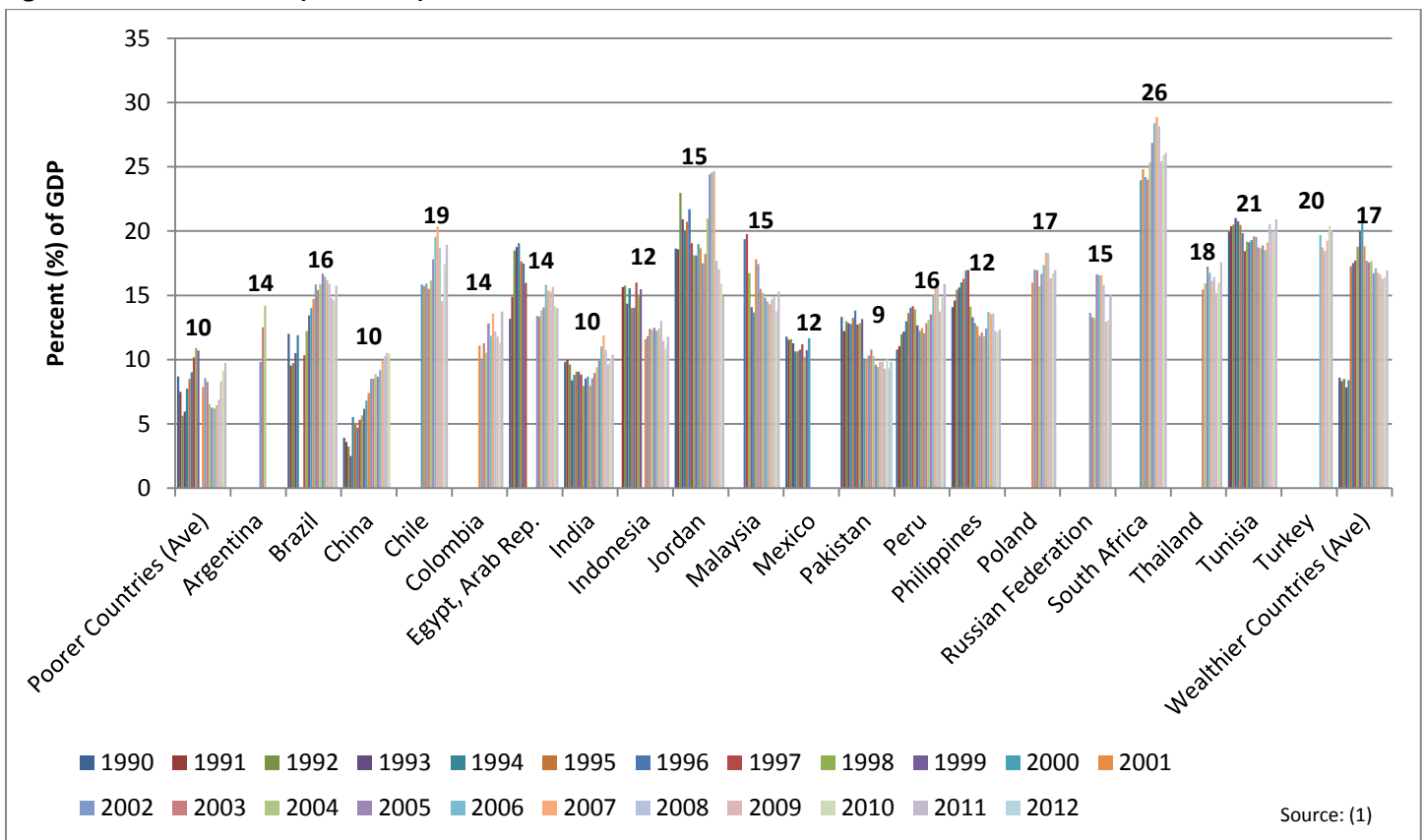
Source: (1)

**Figure 14: Inflation, GDP Deflator (annual %), 1990-2011**



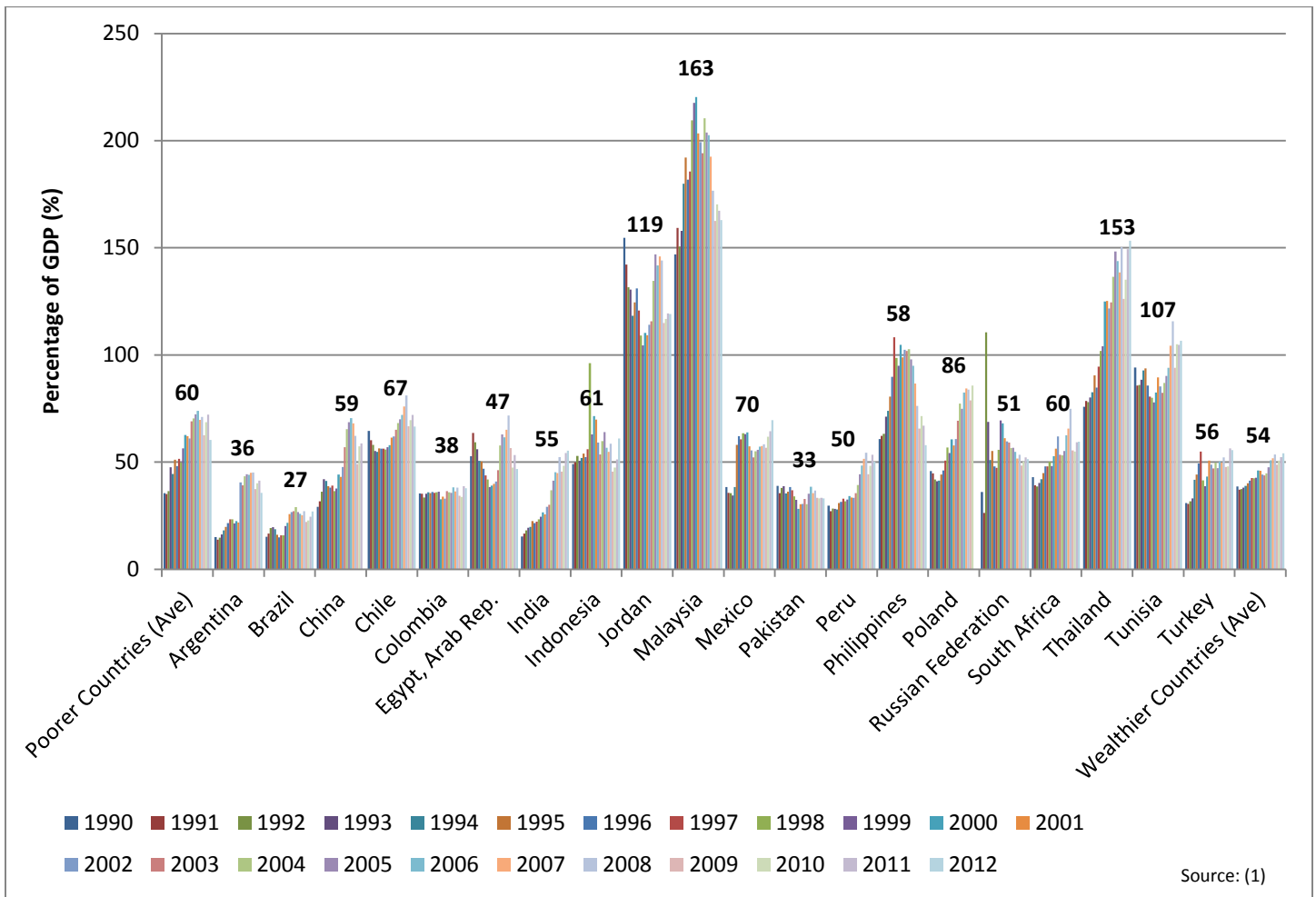
Source: (1)

**Figure 15: Tax Revenues (% of GDP) 1990-2012**



Source: (1)

Figure 16: Trade (% of GDP), 1990-2012



### 2.3 Other Development Indicators

Figure 17: Self-employed, total (% of total employed), 1990-2011

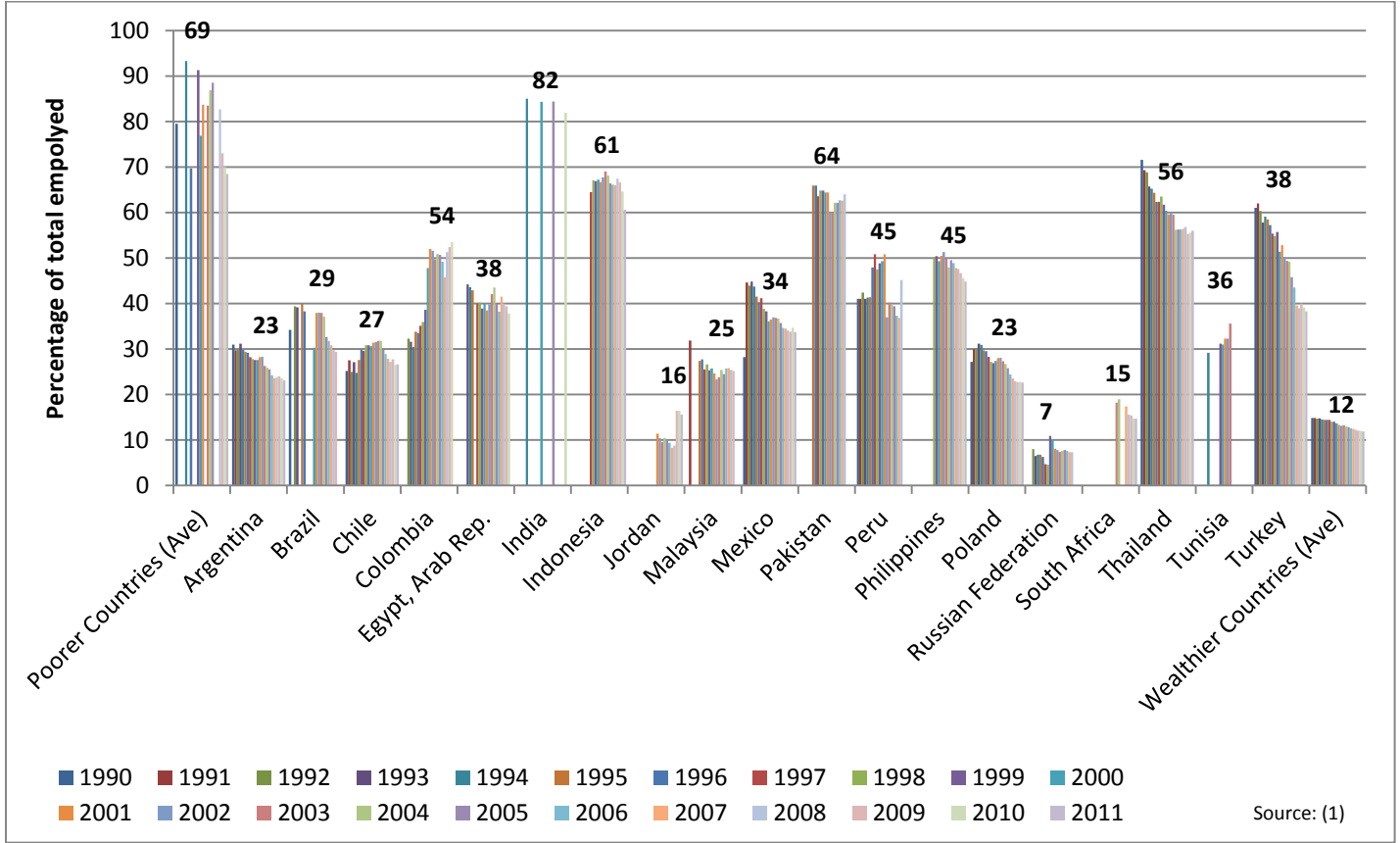


Figure 18: Internet Users (per 100 people), 1990-2012

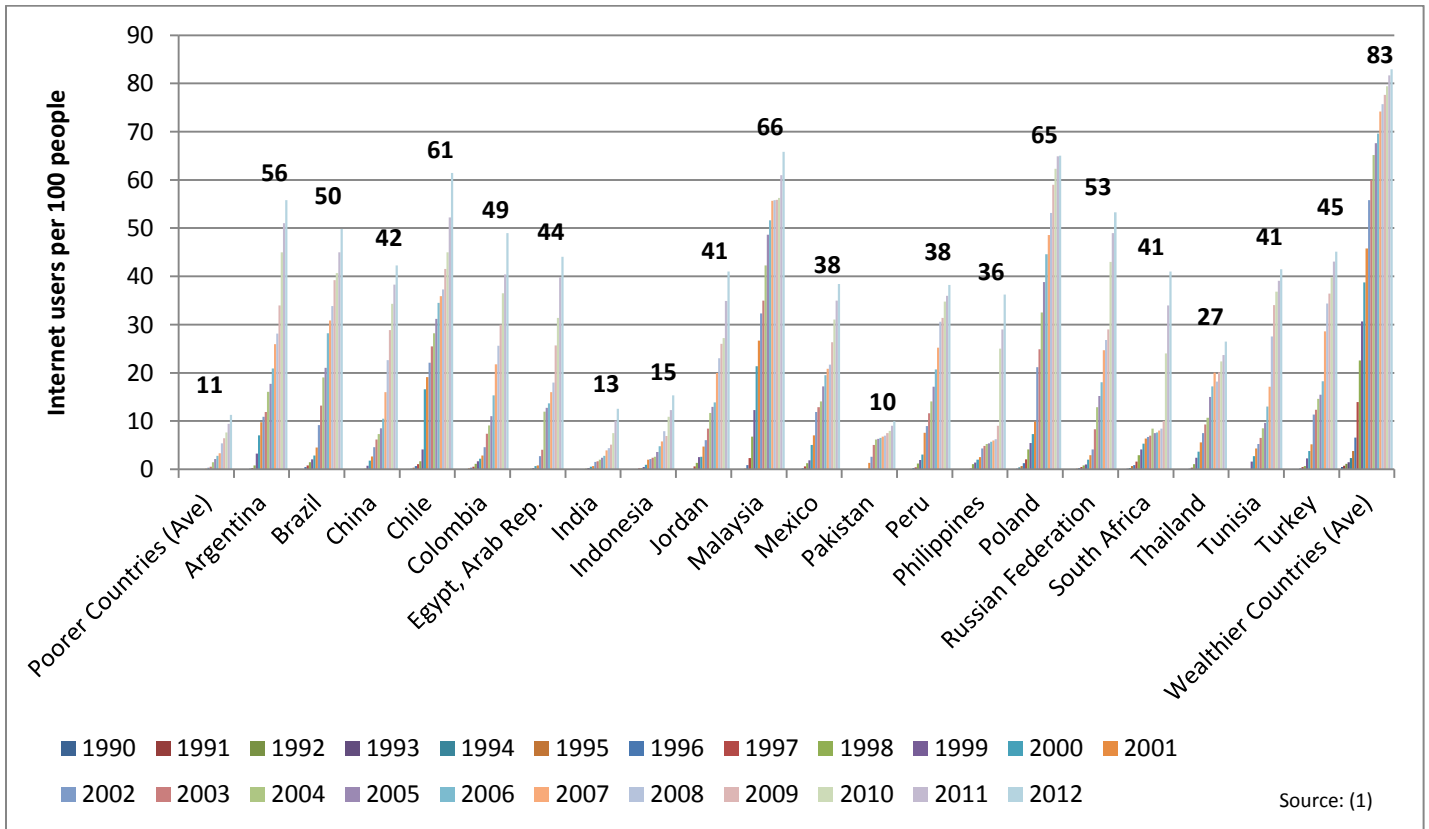


Figure 19: Mobile Phone Subscriptions (per 100 people), 1990-2012

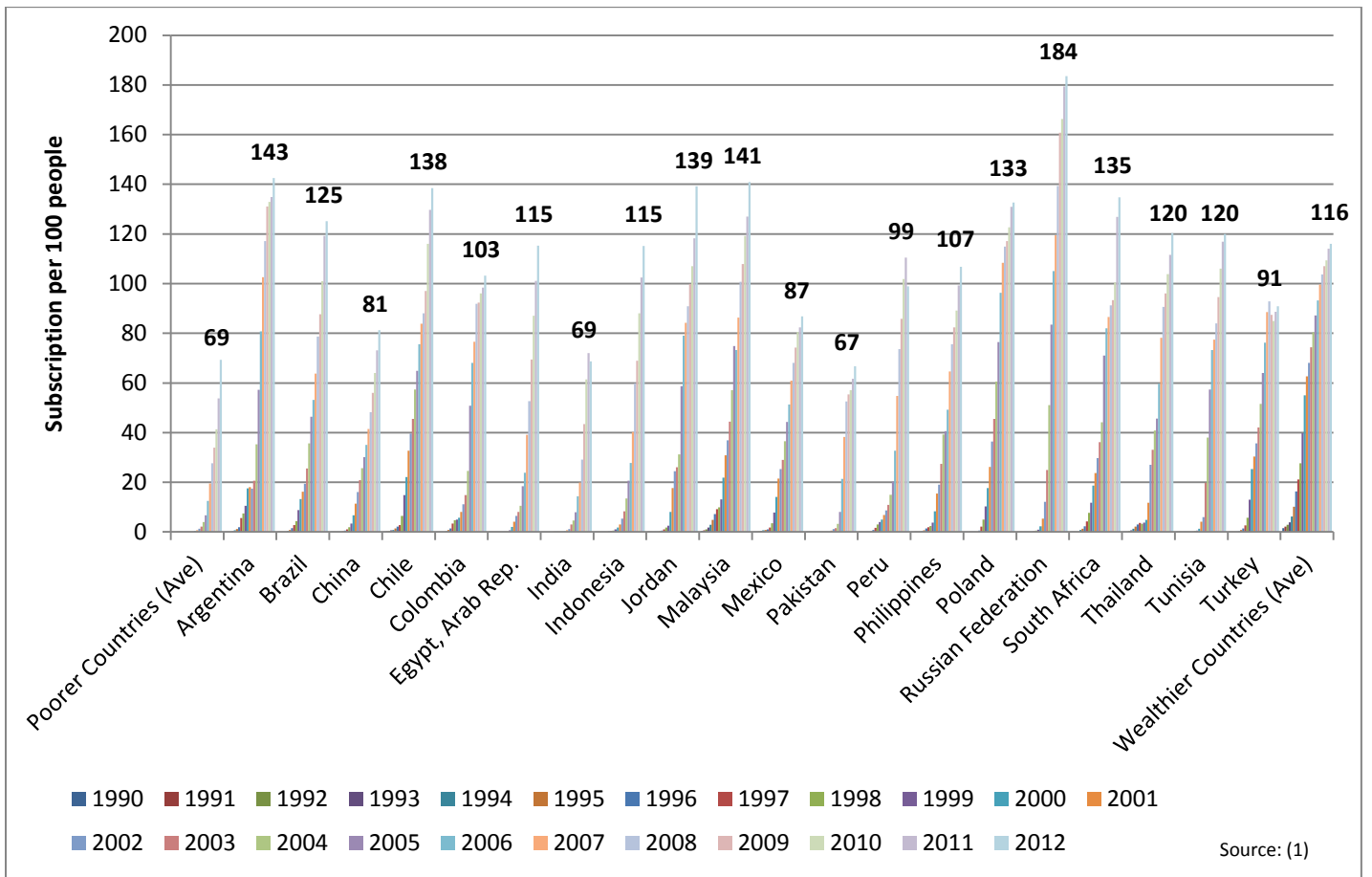


Figure 20: Pump Price for Gasoline (US\$ per litre), 2012

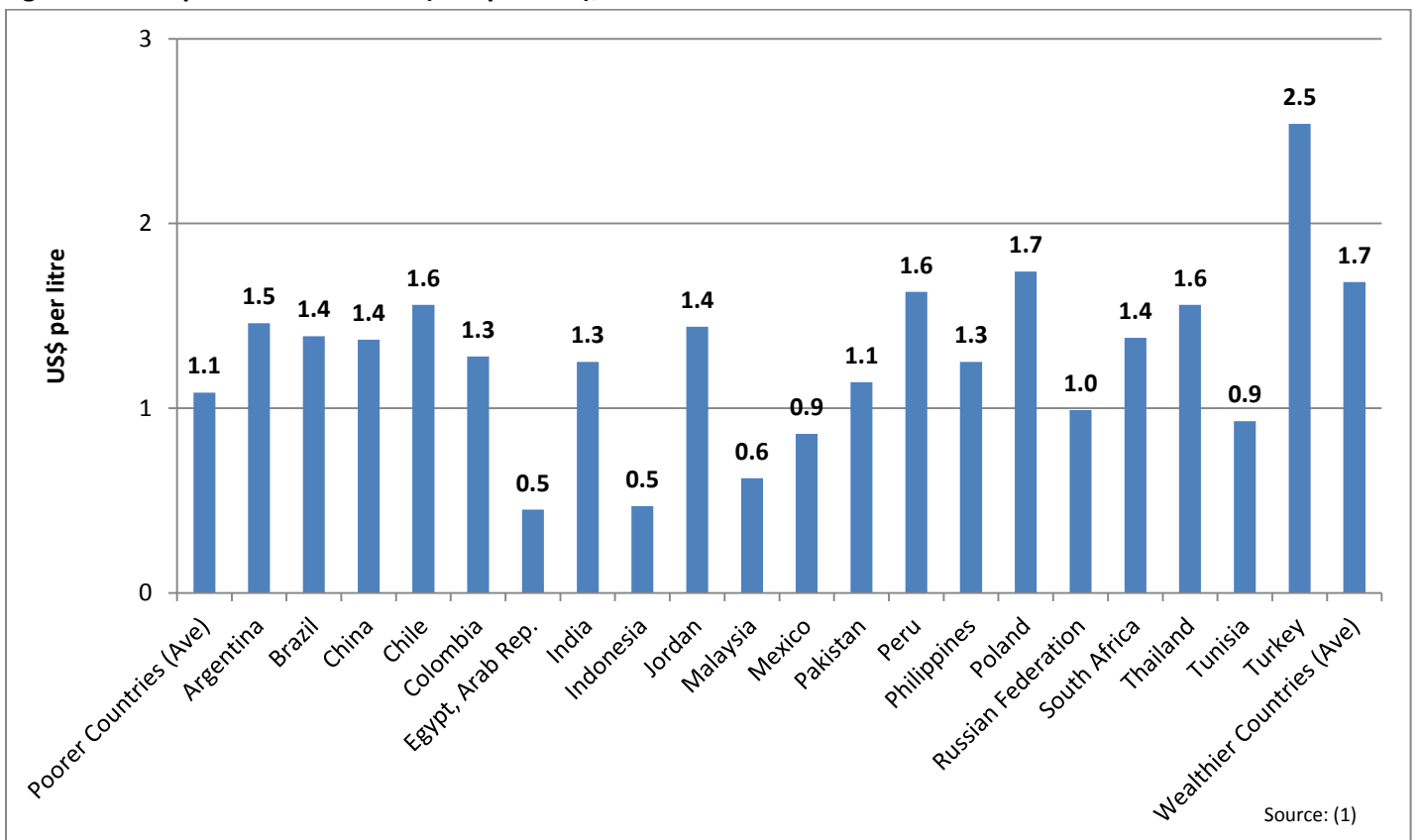


Figure 21: Quality of Port Infrastructure, (1=extremely underdeveloped to 7=well developed and efficient by international standards) 2007-2012

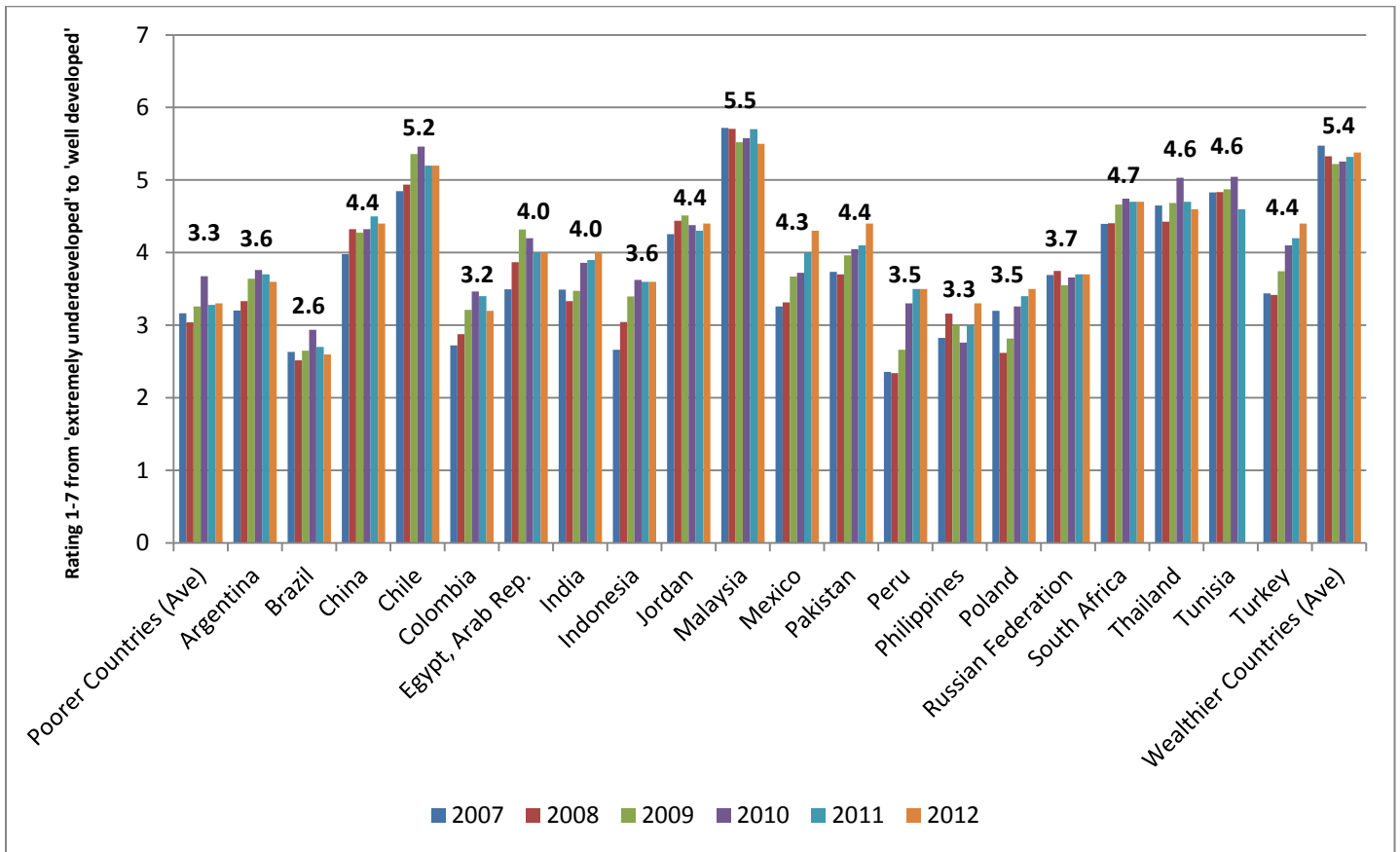
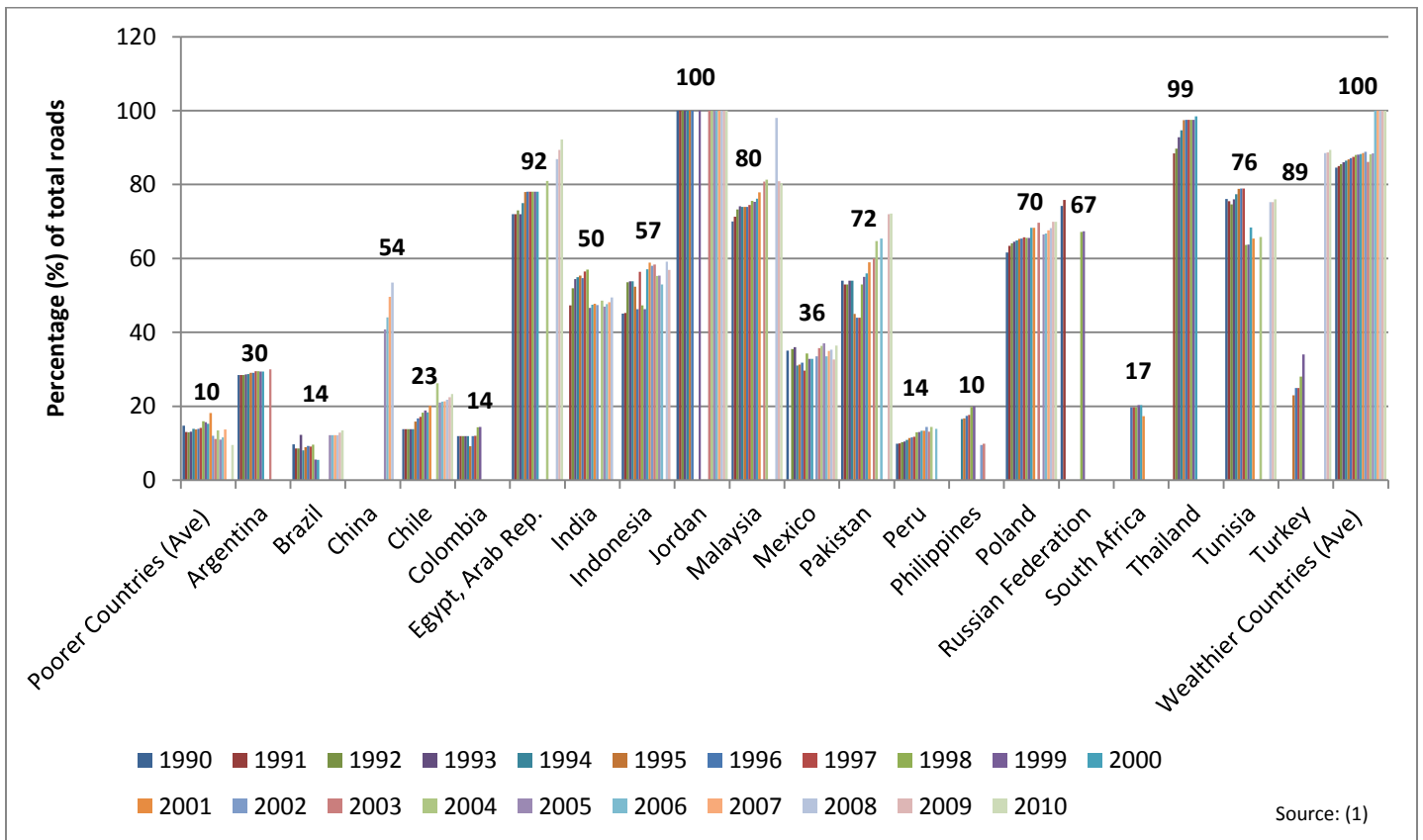


Figure 22: Paved Roads as % of total roads, 1990-2010



Source: (1)

## 2.4 Research and Development Indicators

Figure 23: Patent Applications by Residents, 1990-2011

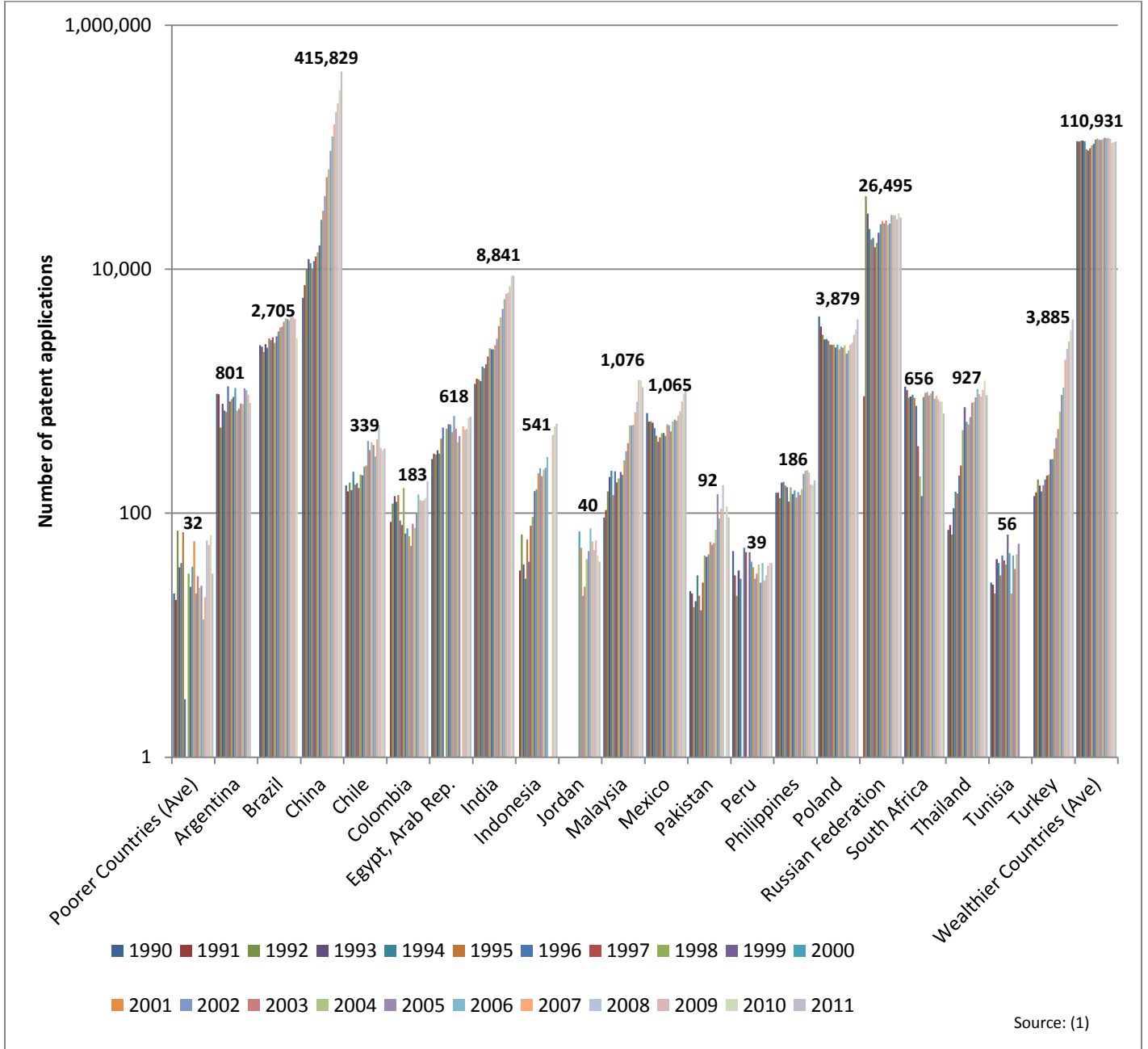


Figure 24: Research and Development (R&D) Expenditure (% of GDP), 1996-2010

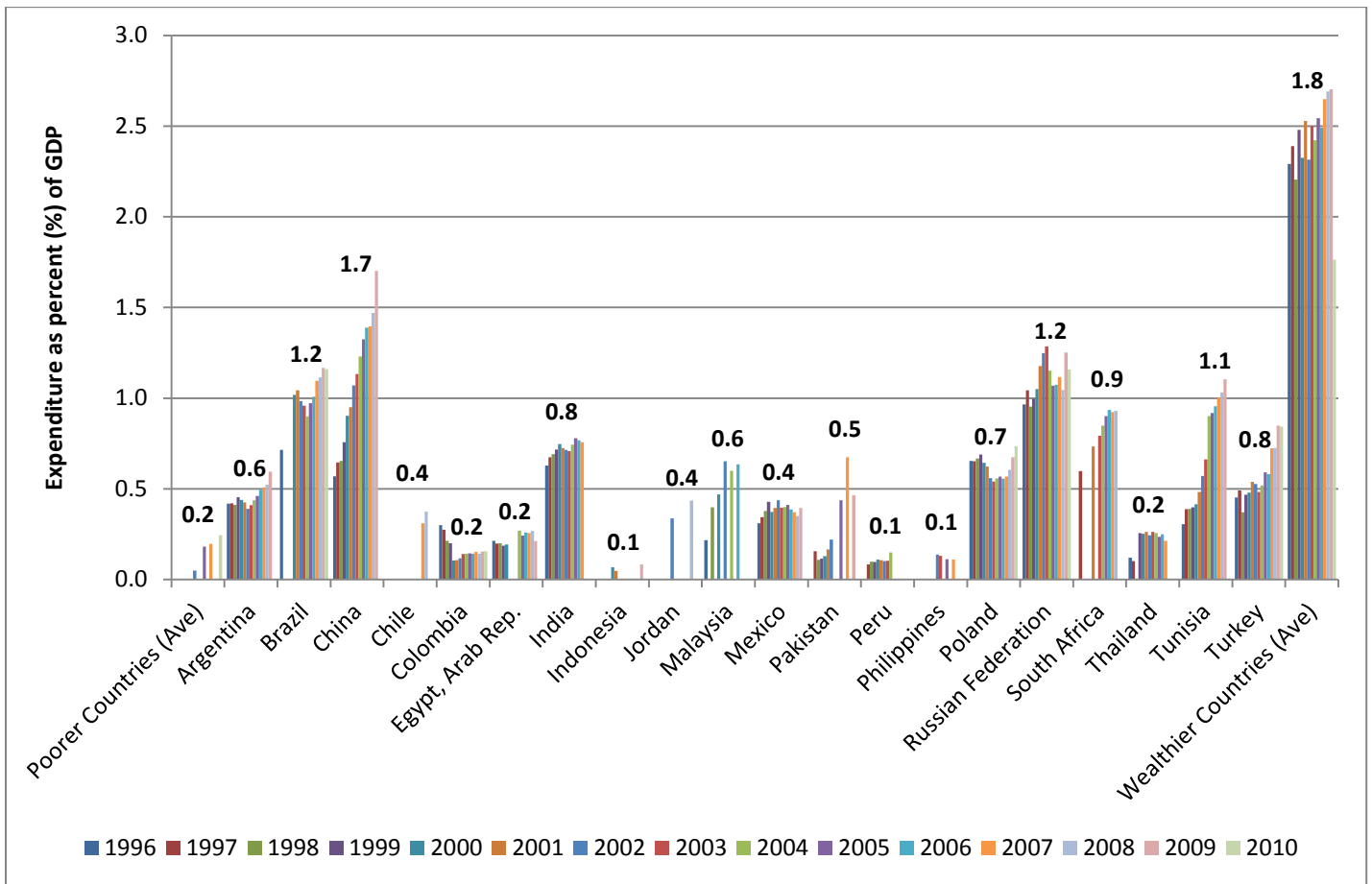
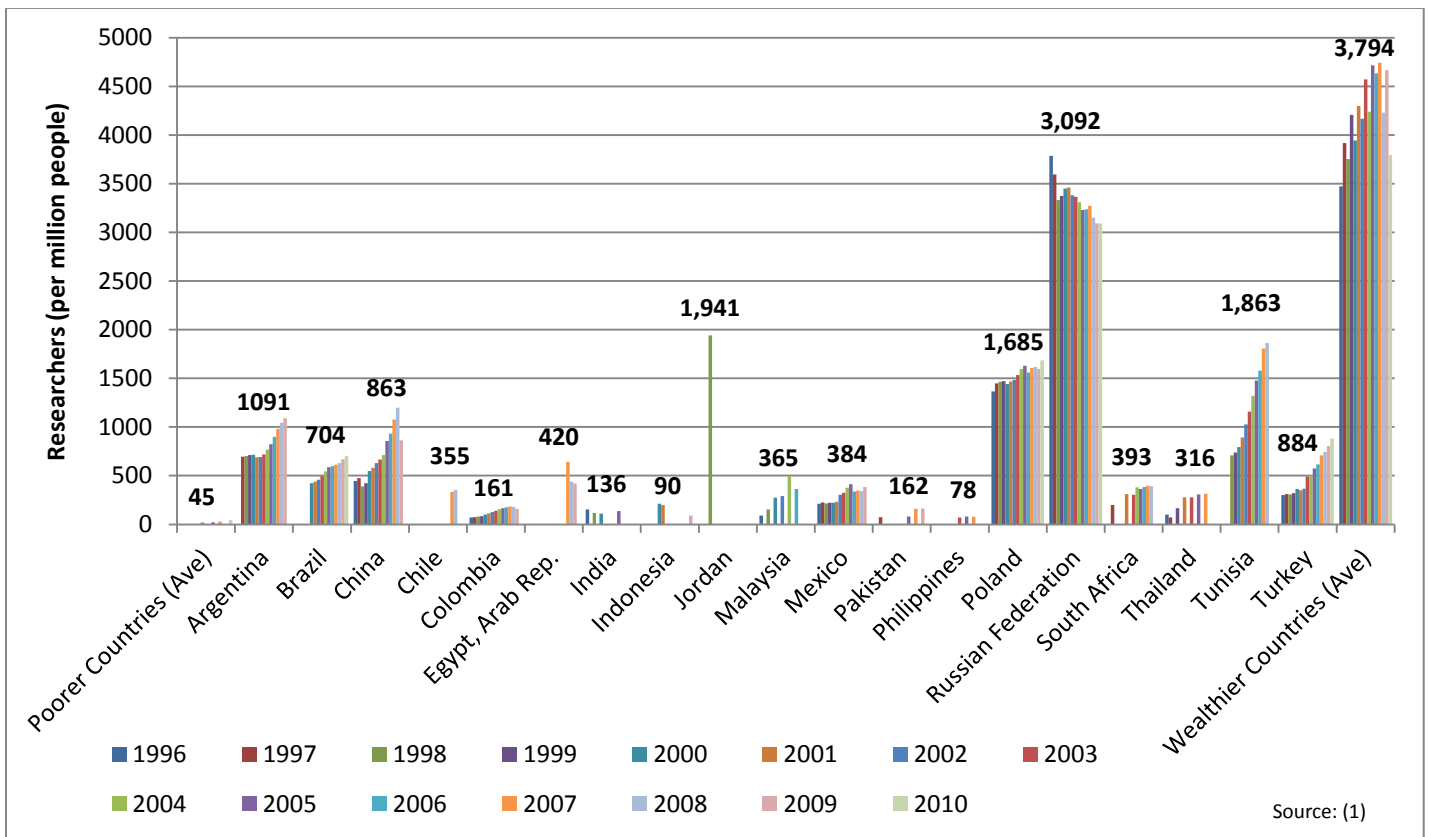


Figure 25: Researchers in R&D (per million people), 1996-2010.



Source: (1)

Figure 26: Scientific and Technical Journal Articles, 1990-2009

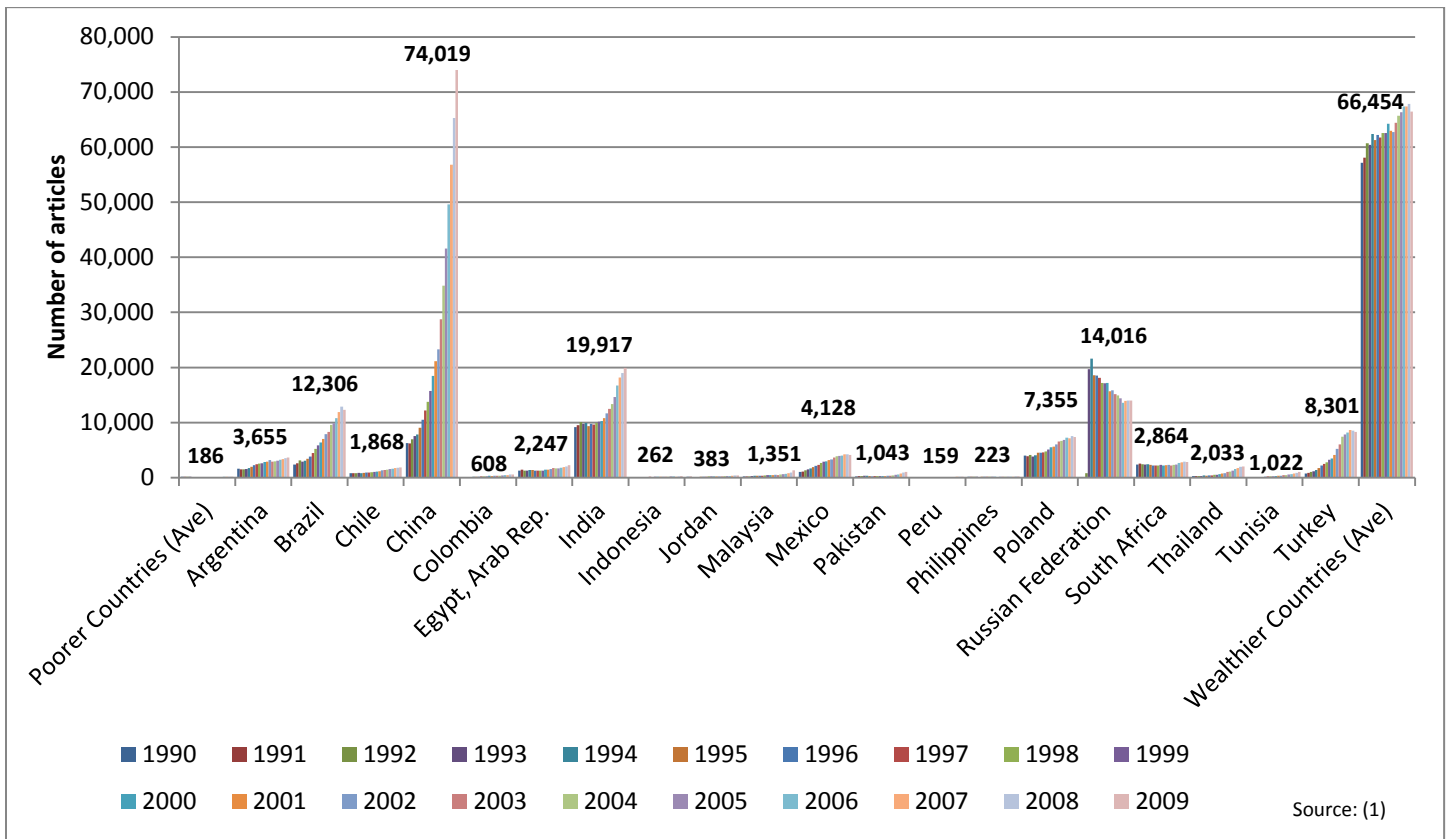


Figure 27: Technicians in R&D (per million people), 1995-2010

