

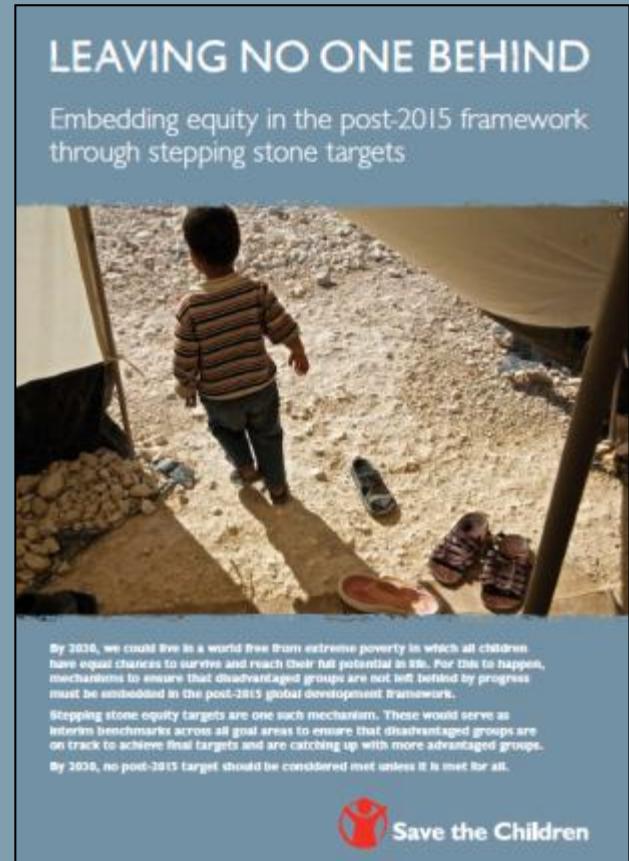
Leaving No One Behind

Stepping stones approaches to achieving equality in targets
in reducing child mortality & malnutrition



Presented by José Manuel Roche & Robert Doble
ODI, 17 November 2014

AIMS

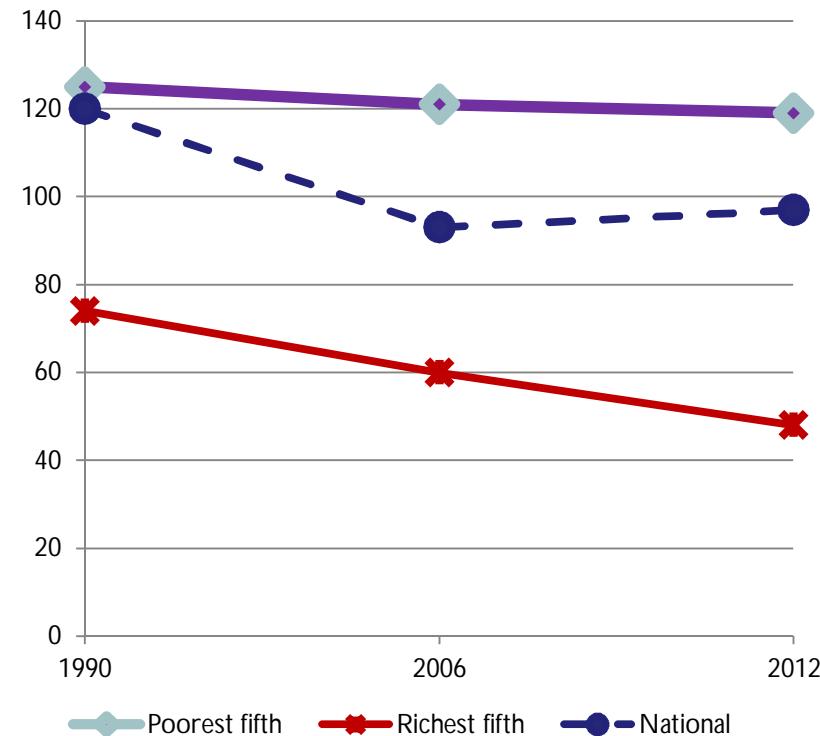


<http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/resources/online-library/leaving-no-one-behind>

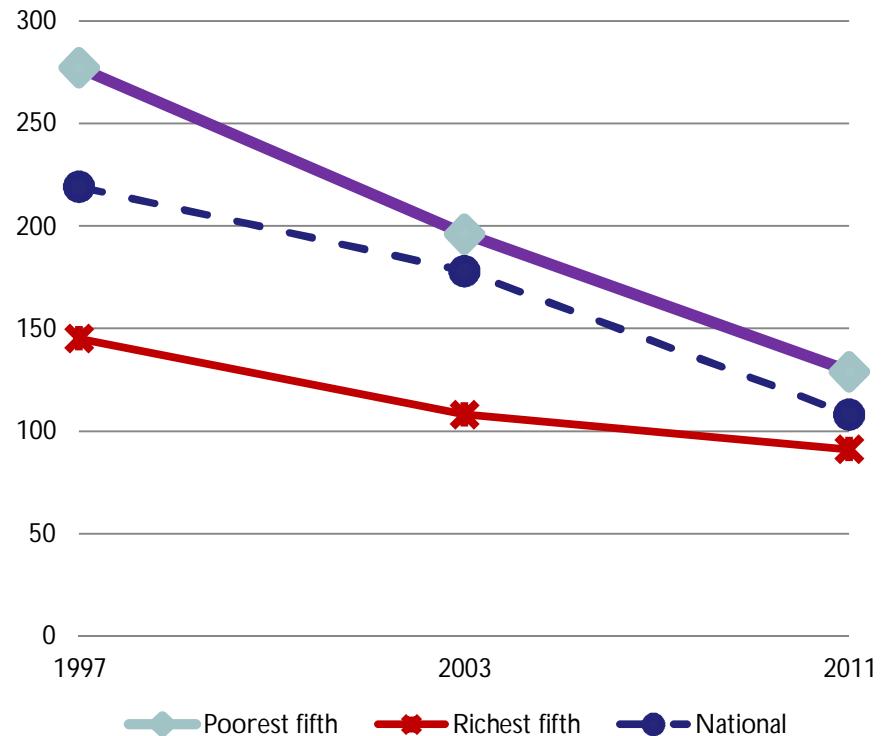
- Look into concrete mechanisms needed to incentivise inclusive progress under the post-2015 framework.
- Assess implications of Kevin Watkins' Stepping Stone Equity Targets
- Illustrate Equity Targets through a newly developed dataset on group-based inequality – best metrics & graphic representations
- Assess equitable progress in MDG4 – forthcoming research next flagship report 'The Lottery of Birth'

What do we mean by Equitable pathways?

Pakistan -example of the
poorest being left behind



Mozambique - an example of
equitable progress



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Defining inclusive progress under the post-2015 framework

- 1) Rapid average progress.
- 2) All groups meet 2030 targets.
- 3) Gaps close between more and less advantaged groups.



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What measure should we use to measure disparities?

(see Delamonica & Minujin 2003, Stewart 2002)

$$\text{Gap} = \bar{y}_r - \bar{y}_d$$

Simply distance (absolute)

Disad. Group is in absolute numbers x more than ref group in the given indicator

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\bar{y}_d}{\bar{y}_r}$$

Life chances (relative)

Disad. Group is x times more likely to experience event than other group

\bar{y}_d = estimate (U5MR) disadvantaged group

\bar{y}_r = estimate (U5MR) reference group

What group should we use as reference group?
Advantaged Group or National Average?



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Trade-off between various metrics

How to measure disparities?

- ✓ **Gap:** More intuitive, talks about absolutes, but depends on level (no so good for comparison across country/groups)
- ✓ **Ratio:** Useful for comparison and closer to notion of life chances or likelihood (but less intuitive)

What to compare?

- ✓ **Top/Bottom:** It looks at the whole spectrum but it is only about the extremes (groups can swap places over time)
- ✓ **Bottom/Average:** It looks at groups with outputs below country average (what is normal in the country), less political



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Other more comprehensive measures

(From joint research with Emma Samman and Laura Rodriguez Takeuchi)

Weighted coefficient of variation = $\frac{1}{\bar{y}} \left[\sum_g w_g * (\bar{y}_g - \bar{y})^2 \right]^{1/2}$

Group Theil = $\sum_g w_g * \frac{\bar{y}_g}{\bar{y}} \ln \left(\frac{\bar{y}_g}{\bar{y}} \right)$

w_g = population share of group g : (weighted)share of births

\bar{y} = mean of all groups' U5MR

\bar{y}_g = U5MR of group g

**Measure the whole Distribution
but less intuitive** – so far we have used these
metrics for robustness tests only



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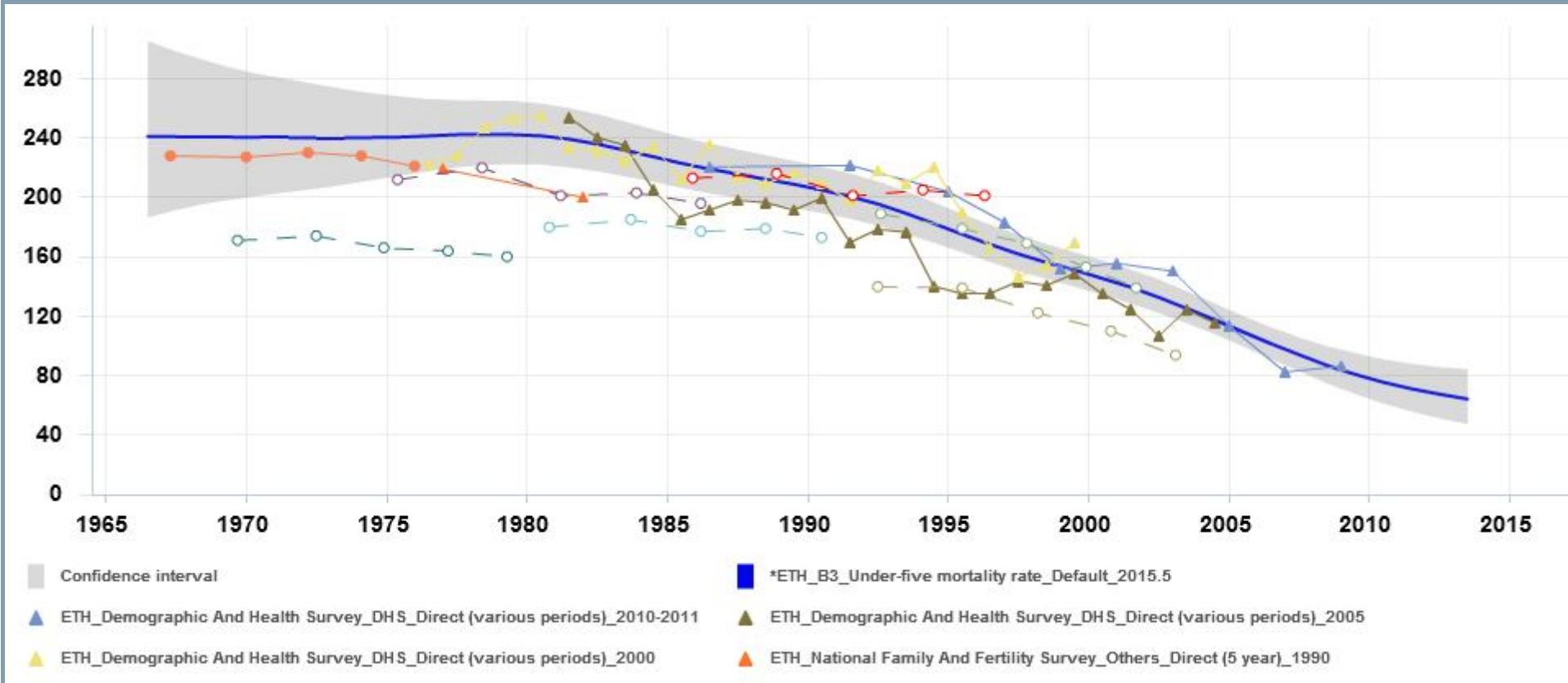
Group & Inequality Dataset (GRID)

- ✓ Direct data processing of 257 household surveys (DHS / MICS) + plus aggregate public sources (UN IGME, WHO, UNICEF, etc.) + (soon) aggregates for Brazil, China, India and Mexico
- ✓ Data set aimed to monitoring progress in under-5 child mortality, malnutrition, access to water and sanitation.
- ✓ Level and confidence intervals disaggregated by: Gender, Urban/rural, Regions, Ethnic Groups, Socio Economic Groups (wealth index)
- ✓ A total of 91 countries with data on disparities (59 by Regions, 29 by Ethnic Groups). A total of 64 countries with data overtime (up to 7 data points for a total of 170 periods)



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MDG4 Official Data from UN IGME



Official MDG4 data is based on a statistical model that generates a smooth trend curve which averages over possible disparate estimates from different data sources. It uses only data that has been assessed of "good quality" by the UN IGME.

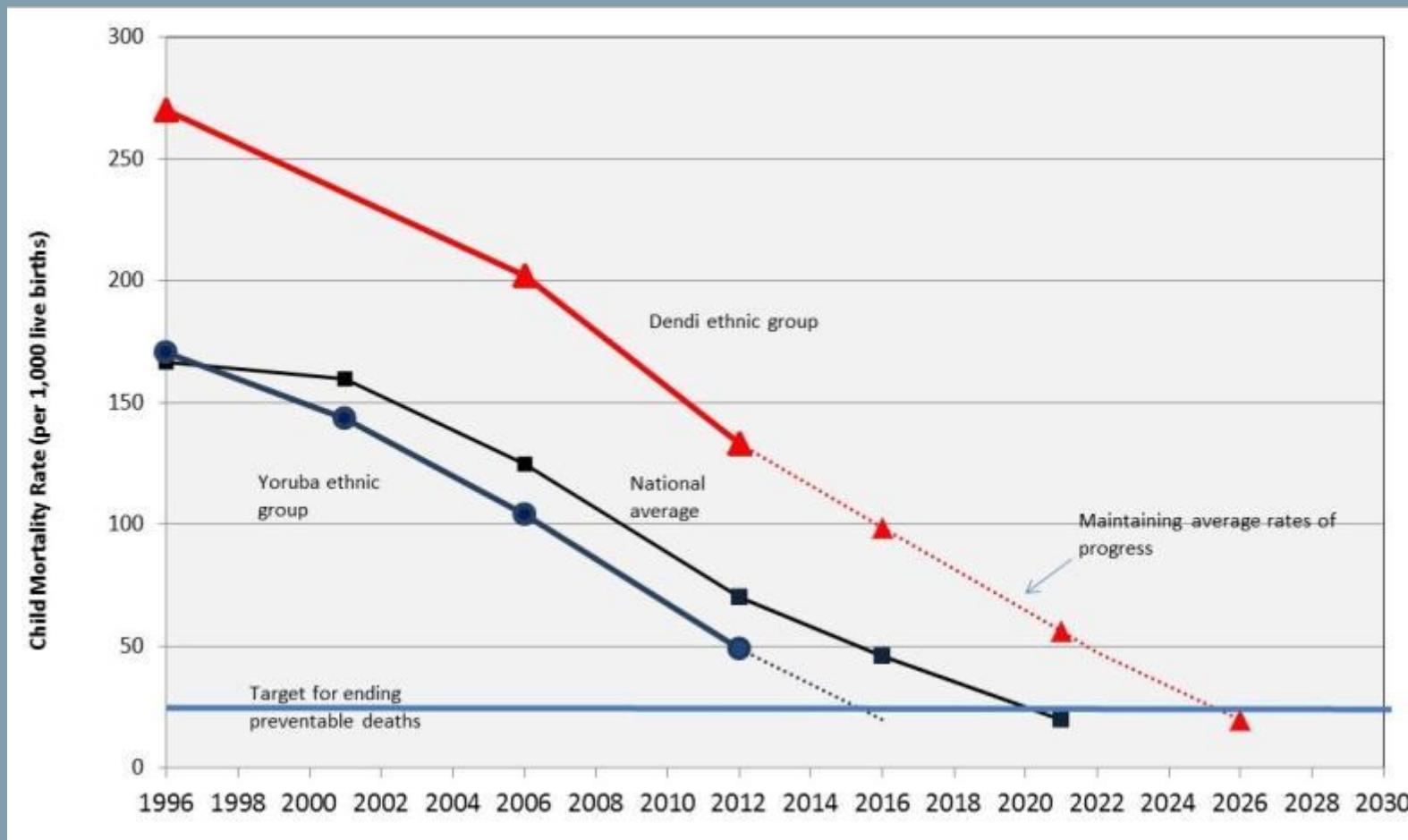
For our analysis we "root" the level on the official figures and assume disparities based on available surveys. Confidence intervals were computed for each group.

What can we learn from historical trends?



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Child mortality, Benin

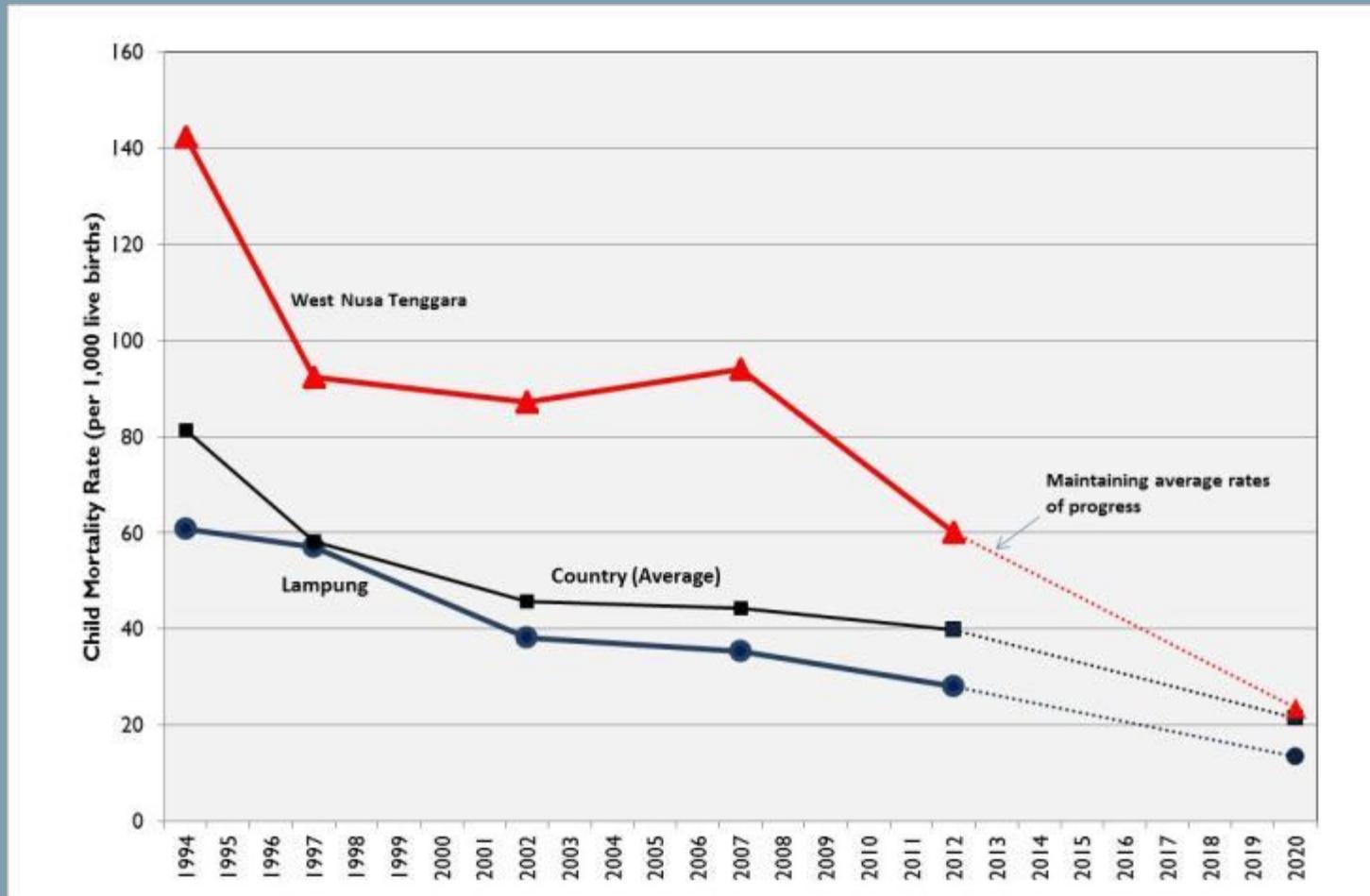


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Child mortality, Indonesia

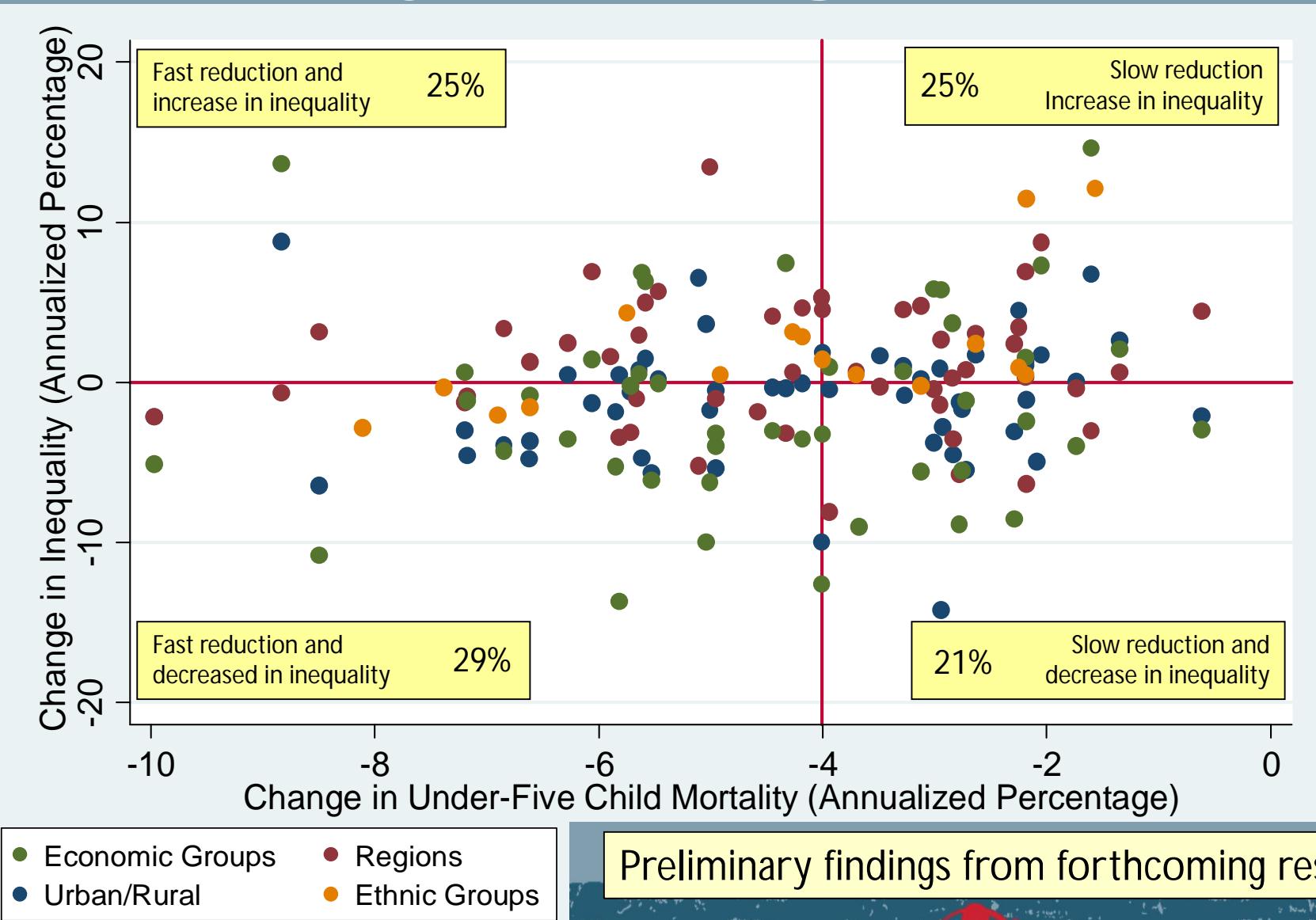


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too many are being left behind



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Will all Groups Meet the target (25/1000) by 2030?

Country	BUSINESS AS USUAL			
	Will the country meet the target?	Will all groups meet the target?		
		Economic groups	Urban / Rural	Regions
YES	MEDIUM	NO	YES	
NO	MEDIUM	YES	MEDIUM	
YES	MEDIUM	YES	NO	
MEDIUM	NO	NO	NO	
YES	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	
NO	NO	NO	NO	
NO	MEDIUM	YES	MEDIUM	
NO	NO	NO	NO	
YES	YES	YES	MEDIUM	
YES	NO	MEDIUM	NO	
NO	NO	NO	NO	
NO	MEDIUM	NO	MEDIUM	
YES	MEDIUM	NO	MEDIUM	
NO	NO	NO	NO	
YES	NO	NO	MEDIUM	
YES	YES	YES	MEDIUM	
NO	MEDIUM	NO	MEDIUM	
NO	NO	NO	NO	
YES	MEDIUM	YES	MEDIUM	
YES	NO	NO	YES	
NO	NO	NO	NO	
YES	MEDIUM	NO	MEDIUM	
MEDIUM	NO	NO	NO	
MEDIUM	NO	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	
NO	NO	NO	NO	
NO	NO	NO	NO	
YES	YES	YES	YES	
YES	NO	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	
YES	MEDIUM	YES	MEDIUM	
YES	NO	NO	MEDIUM	
MEDIUM	NO	NO	NO	
NO	MEDIUM	NO	NO	

Under business as usual not all groups will meet the targets, and in many contexts disparities between social and economic groups will increase



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Stepping stone targets

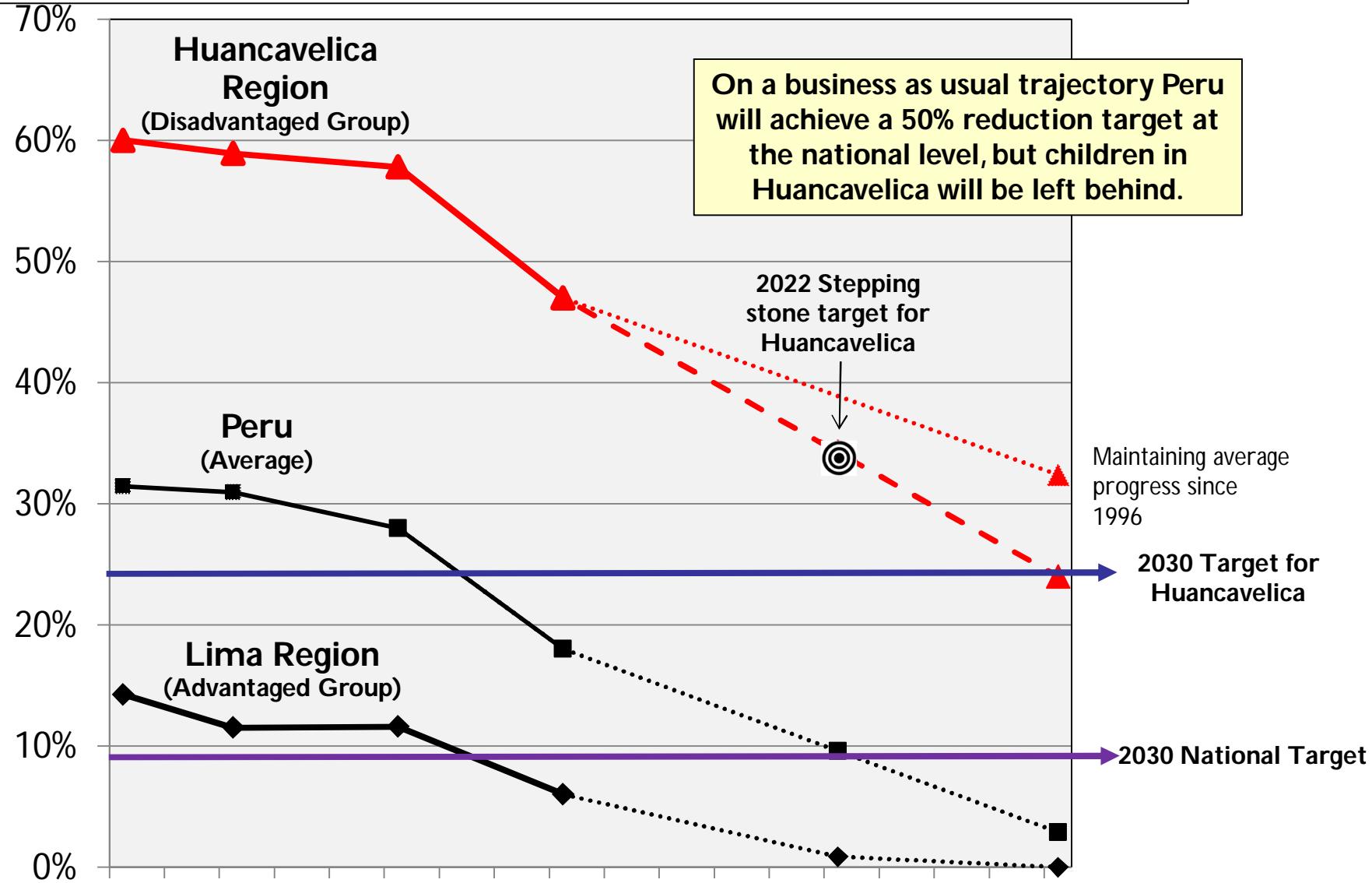
- By 2030 – no target met unless met for all.
- Kevin Watkins' Stepping stones equity targets- interim benchmarks between 2015 and 2030 to ensure:
 - All groups are on track.
 - Gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged are closing.
- Defined nationally across all goal areas for disadvantaged groups.



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The stepping stone target

<http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/resources/online-library/leaving-no-one-behind>



Challenges & questions

- Need to identify most appropriate baselines, metrics and benchmarks for targets.
- Need improvements in quality and coverage of disaggregated data.
- Identifying disadvantaged groups is political.
- Setting up mechanisms to reporting to citizens as a way to promote national accountability



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