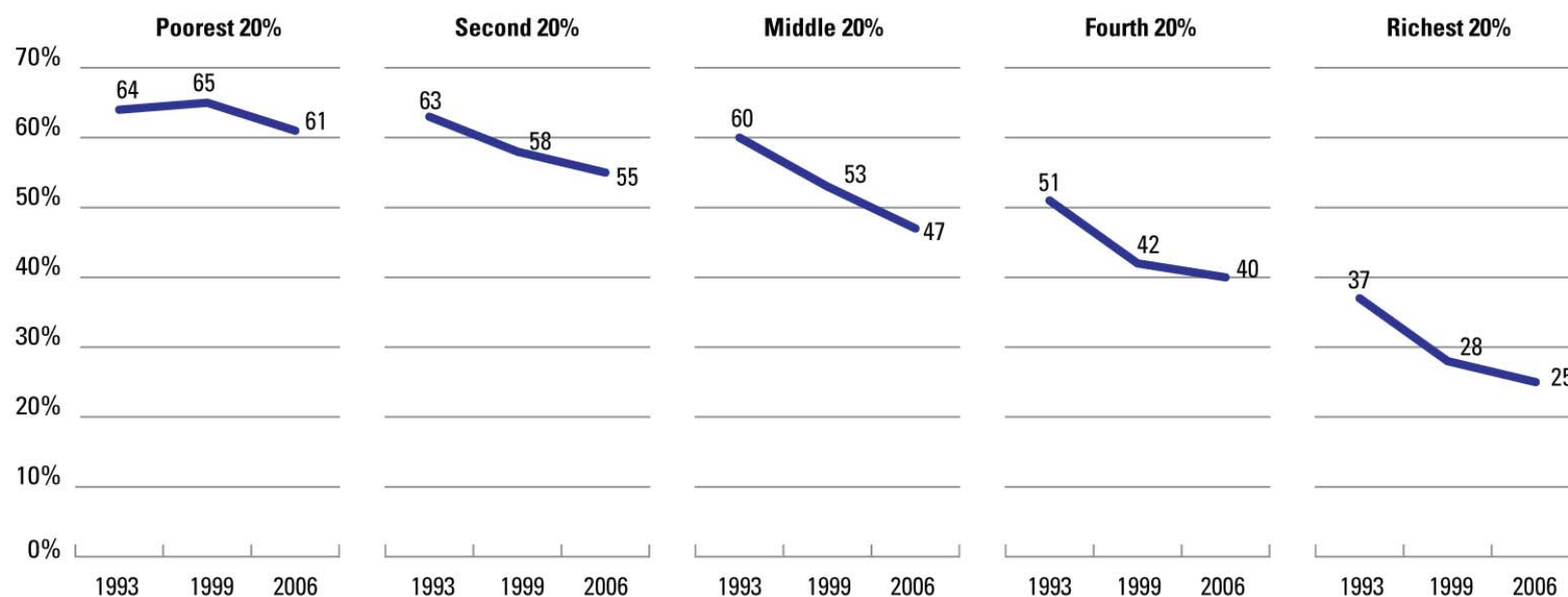


New rationales for the measurement of
development out comes and processes in response
to emerging global challenges

By Richard Morgan

In India, a greater reduction in underweight prevalence occurred in the richest 20% of households than in the poorest 20%

Trend in the percentage of children 0–59 months old who are underweight in India, by household wealth quintile



Note: Prevalence trend estimates are calculated according to the NCHS reference population, as there were insufficient data to calculate trend estimates according to WHO Child Growth Standards. Estimates are age-adjusted to represent children 0–59 months old in each survey.

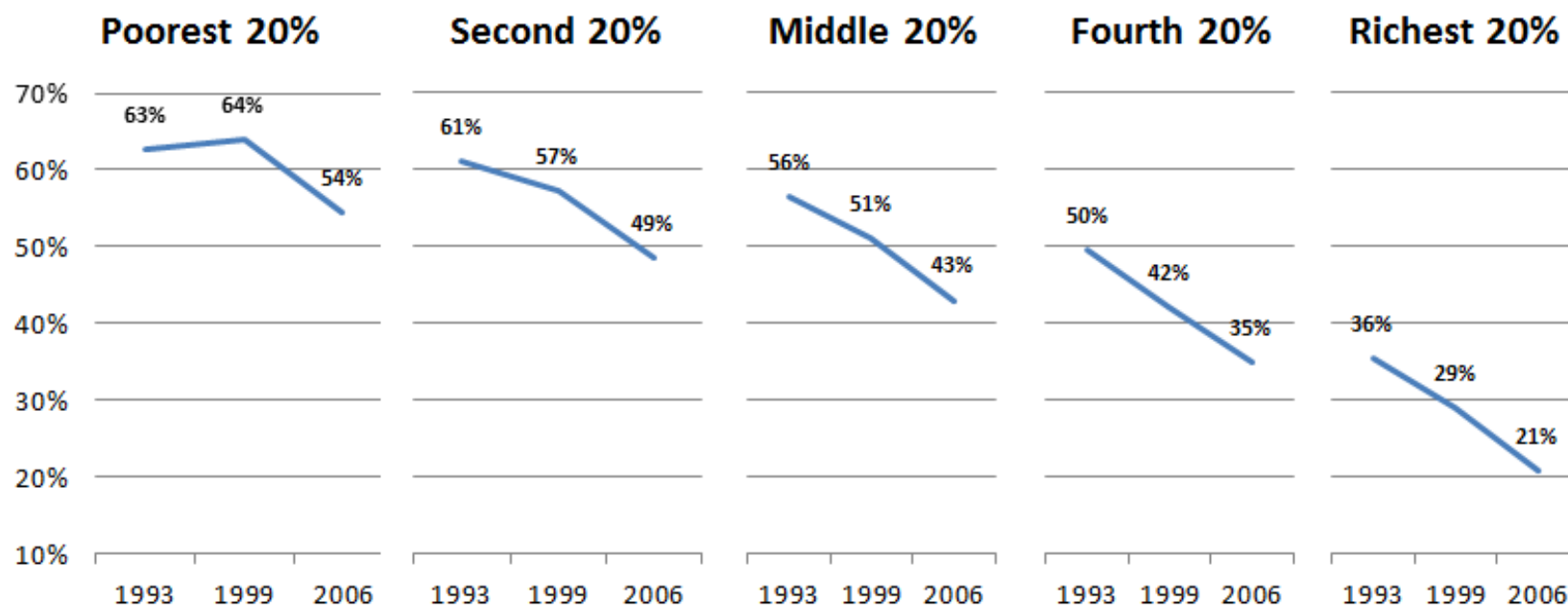
Information on household wealth quintiles was not originally published in the 1992–1993 and 1998–1999 National Family Health Surveys (NFHS). Data sets with household wealth quintile information for these surveys were later released by MeasureDHS. For the analysis here, the NFHS 1992–1993 and 1998–1999 data sets were reanalysed in order to estimate child underweight prevalence by household wealth quintile. Estimates from these two earlier rounds of surveys were age-adjusted so that they would all refer to children 0–59 months old and would thus be comparable with estimates from the 2005–2006 NFHS.

Source: UNICEF global databases, Statistics and Monitoring Section/ Division of Policy and Practice. Based on National Family Health Survey, 1992–1993, 1998–1999 and 2005–2006.

Published in: *Progress for Children: Achieving the MDGs with Equity, 2010.*

In India, a greater reduction in stunting prevalence occurred in the richest 20% of households than in the poorest 20%

Trend in the percentage of children 0-59 months old who are stunted in India, by household wealth quintile



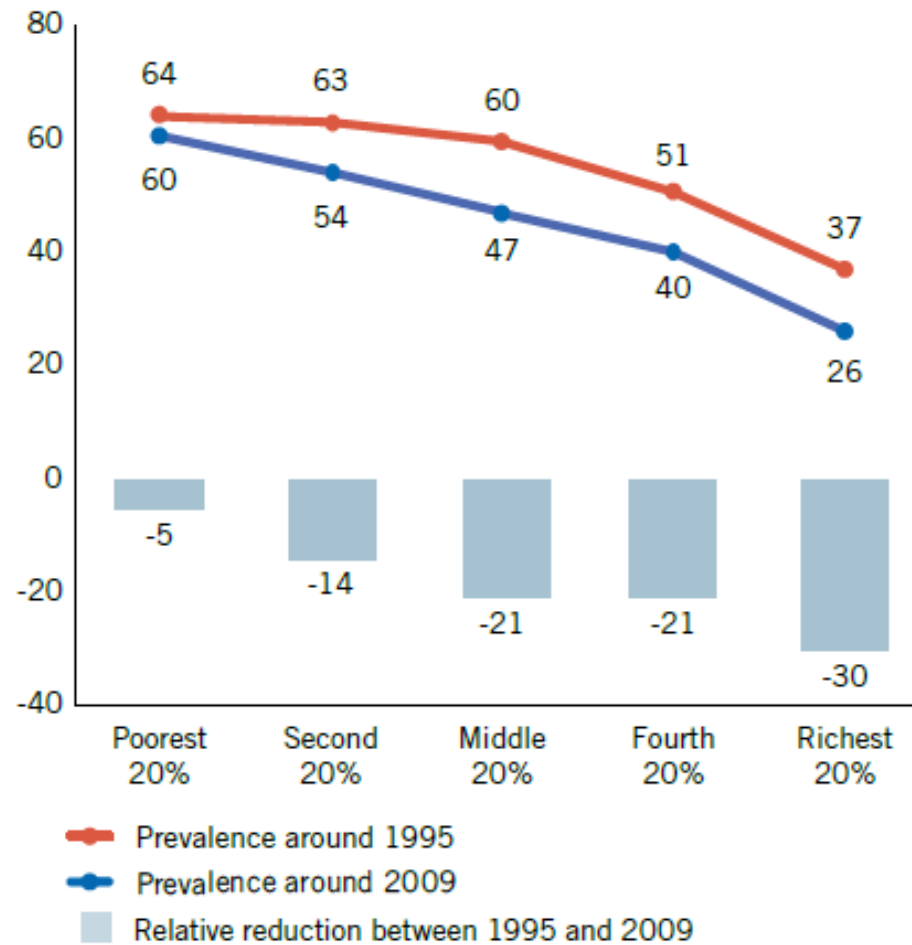
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Source: UNICEF global databases, Statistics and Monitoring Section/ Division of Policy and Practice. Based on National Family Health Survey, 1992–1993, 1998–1999 and 2005–2006.

In Southern Asia, progress in combating child undernutrition is bypassing the poorest

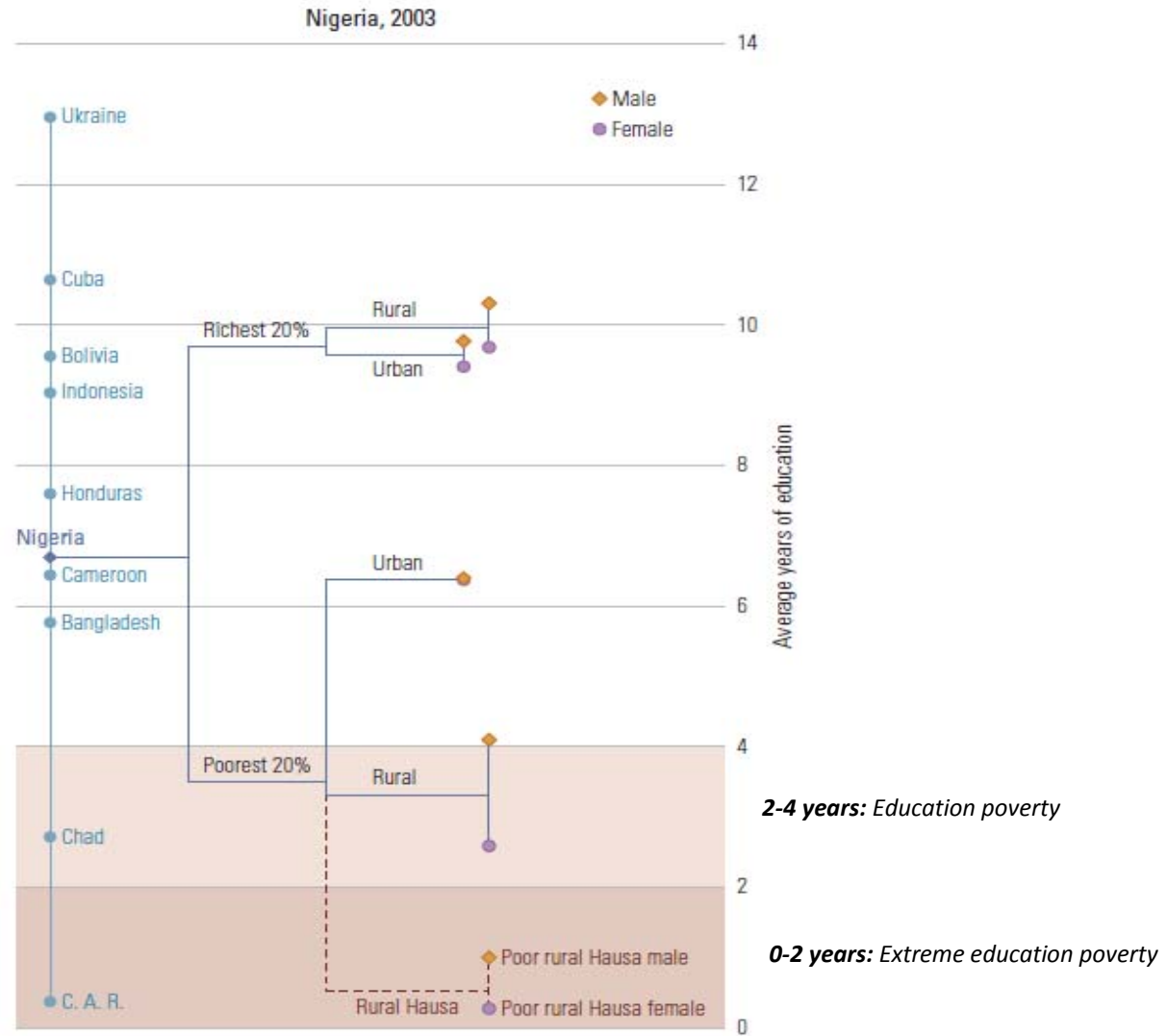
Proportion of under-five children who are underweight in Southern Asia, by household wealth, around 1995 and 2009 (%)



Source: UNICEF global databases, Statistics and Monitoring Section/ Division of Policy and Practice.
Published in: *The Millennium Development Goals Report, 2011.*

The education inequality tree

Average number of years of education of the population aged 17 to 22 by wealth, gender, location, and other selected drivers of marginalization, latest available year

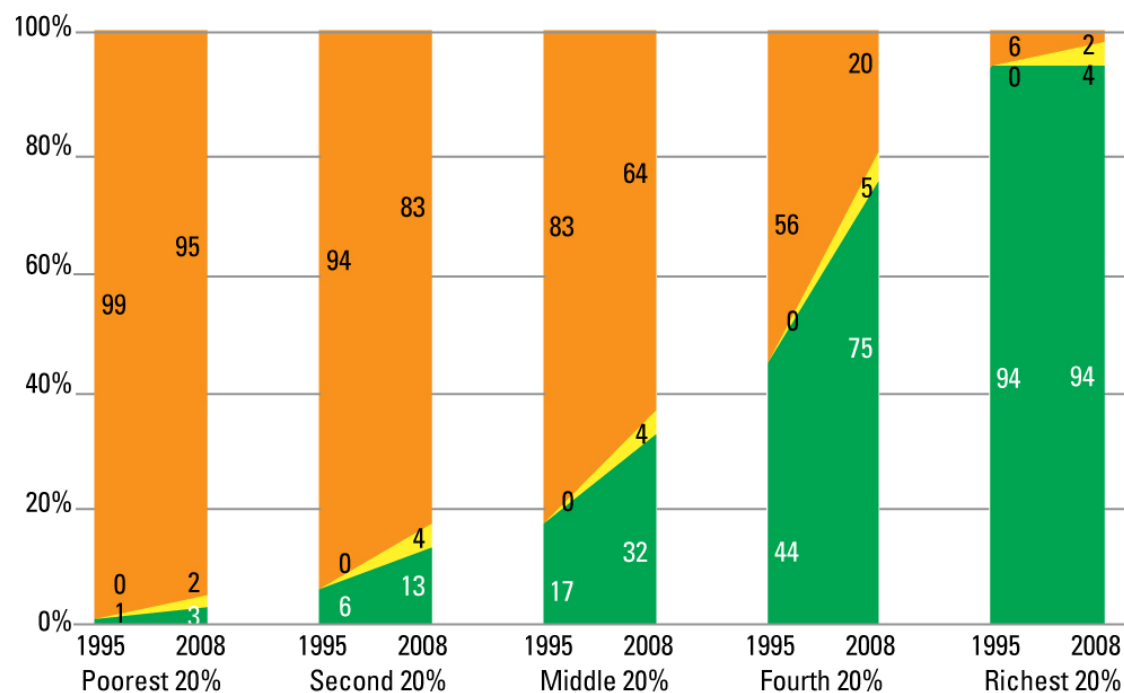


Source: Education for All Global Monitoring Report, 2010, UNESCO

India: 166 million people gained access to improved sanitation since 1995, but little progress has been made in the poorest households

Trends in the use of sanitation facilities, by household wealth quintile

■ Improved and shared facilities
 ■ Unimproved facilities
 ■ Open defecation



Source: UNICEF global databases, Statistics and Monitoring Section/ Division of Policy and Practice. Based on three or more DHS, AIS and/or MICS.
 Published in: *Progress for Children: Achieving the MDGs with Equity, 2010.*