WELCOME!

Session 1

An Introduction to the

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND Analysis
Session Guidelines

• Please keep your microphones on mute

• Please use the chat box to ask any questions

• Later in the training we will use the mentimeter, you can use a internet browser or your phone. If you need any assistance, please send a direct message to @sejal
Meet Your Trainers

Sejal Sood

Ermina Sokou

Selsah Pasali
Classification and Regression Trees (CART)
Session 1, part 1

Introduction to the Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) Analysis
Philippines 2022
The Classification and Regression Tree algorithm, also known as CART was introduced in 1984 by Leo Breiman, Jerome Friedman, Richard Olshen, and Charles Stone.
Classification and Regression Trees

Machine Learning & CART

CART methodology can be seen as a way that follows an intuitive decision process. Therefore it is also referred to as Decision Trees.
Classification and Regression Trees

Classification versus Regression

**Classification Trees**
- Decision trees with categorical variables

**Regression Trees**
- Decision trees with numerical variable
Classification and Regression Trees

Roots of our LNOB Trees

- CART
- Random Forrest
- Bagged Decision Trees
- Boosted Decision Trees
- Gini impurity
- Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)
- Information Gain
- Over-fitting
Classification and Regression Trees

Roots of our LNOB Trees

Regression

Binary Trees

Splitting Criterion

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)
Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is given by the following equation. The algorithm compares the variance of the parent node to its children to see if the split has changed the average input attribute in a statistically significant way.

\[ SS_p - (SS_L + SS_R) \]

- \( SS_p \) is the sum of squares for the parent node.
- \( SS_L \) is the sum of squares for the left node.
- \( SS_R \) is the sum of squares for the right node.
- \( SS_L + SS_R \) is the sum of squares for both the left and right nodes.

*Different calculations are used for Variance. References may be made to Sum of Squares, Sum of Square Differences, Sum of Square Errors.*
Classification and Regression Trees

Tree Specifications

LNOB Tree Specifications

• Each tree is restricted to a depth of 6 or fewer levels of circumstances

• Absolute Criterion: End nodes must have no fewer than 49 observations

• Relative Criterion: End nodes must have no less than 9% of weighted sample size
## Indicators

### Full list of Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Resources</th>
<th>Child and Family Health</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Violence against women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Sexual violence against women</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Finance</strong></td>
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<td>Bank account (household)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial Inclusion</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Circumstances

Independent Variables

Residence
- Urban
- Rural

Age Groups
- 15 - 24
- 24 – 35
- 35 - 49

Education
- Lower
- Secondary
- Higher

Sex
- Male
- Female

Wealth
- Bottom 40
- Top 60

Cultural
- Ethnicity
- Religion
- Language

Children
- Number in household under 5
- Number of births

Marital Status
- Single
- Currently/formerly married or in a union
### Classification and Regression Trees

**MICS & DHS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources used</th>
<th>What they are</th>
<th>Why were they selected</th>
<th>Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) | **Nationally representative household surveys** that provide data for a wide range of monitoring and impact evaluation indicators in the areas of population, health, and nutrition. | **Comparability** across countries  
**Accessibility** of the data  
The rich set of questions on health, demographic and basic socioeconomic data that refer both to the household and to individuals | 29 Asian and Pacific Countries |
| Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)    |                                                                             |                                                                                       |              |
The first node in the tree is called the “root node” and represents the average access across the entire sample. For this tree, we can see the average rate of access to electricity is 93% for all people who were surveyed.
This is a branch. Each branch splits the sample of survey respondents by a different circumstance – in this case, household wealth. The branch width varies based on the proportion of the sample that has been split into a new group.
This is a node. It represents a certain group. In this node it is the bottom 40 percent of household wealth, which has an access rate of 82%.
This is the group that is furthest ahead. Their average rate of access to electricity is 100%.
Trees are built recursively, with each new split building upon the previous splits. This is called a terminal node. This node shows the average rate of access to electricity is 93% for people in the bottom 40 percent of household wealth and with higher education.
This is the group that is furthest behind. Their average rate of access to electricity is 67%.
Classification and Regression Trees

Feature Space Diagram

- **Wealth**
  - Top 60
  - Bottom 40

- **Education**
  - Lower
  - Secondary
  - Tertiary

- **Access to Electricity**
  - YES
  - NO
Classification and Regression Trees

LNOB Tree & Feature Space Diagram

Wealth

Top 60
100%

Bottom 40
82%

Electricity
93%

Access to Electricity
- YES
- NO

Education
- Lower
- Secondary
- Tertiary

100%

82%
Classification and Regression Trees

LNOB Tree & Feature Space Diagram

- **Wealth**: Wealth Top 60 (100%) and Bottom 40 (82%).
- **Education**: Secondary or higher education (88%) and Lower education (67%).

Access to Electricity:
- 100%
- 67%
- 88%
Classification and Regression Trees

LNOB Tree & Feature Space Diagram

- **Wealth**
  - Top 60: 100%
  - Bottom 40: 82%
  - Lower education: 67%
  - Secondary education: 86%
  - Higher education: 93%

- **Education**
  - Lower
  - Secondary
  - Tertiary

- **Access to Electricity**
  - Yes: 100%
  - No: 67%, 93%
Classification and Regression Trees

LNOB Tree & Feature Space Diagram

Wealth

Top 60

Bottom 40

Access to Electricity

- YES
- NO

Education

Lower
Secondary
Tertiary

Access to Electricity:
- 67%
- 86%
- 93%

Wealth:
- 100%
- 93%
- 86%
- 82%
- 67%

Bottom 40:
- Lower education 82%
Classification and Regression Trees

Feature Space Diagram

Wealth

Top 60

Bottom 40

Education

Access to Electricity

- YES
- NO

67%

86%

93%

Lower

Secondary

Tertiary

100%
Classification and Regression Trees

LNOB Tree

- Electricity
  - 93%
  - Bottom 40: 82%
  - Wealth Top 60: 100%

- Secondary or higher education
  - 88%
  - Secondary education: 86%

- Higher education
  - 93%
Classification and Regression Trees
Pros & cons

LNOB Trees can...

• Identify the groups that are furthest behind based on their shared circumstances.

• Reveal which circumstances are associated with the biggest gaps in access to basic opportunities.

• Help policymakers understand whom to prioritize for interventions to reduce inequality.

LNOB Trees can’t...

• Explain causal relationships between circumstances and outcome.

• Predict who will be the furthest behind in the future or in a different sample.

• Be easily compared to one another over time, as splits may involve different circumstances.
Classification and Regression Trees

CART Theory

5 Minute Break!
Country Analysis
Session 1, part 2

Introduction to the Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) Analysis
Philippines 2022
Indicators

5 Thematic Categories

- Basic resources
- Child and family planning
- Education
- Finance
- Violence against women
## Indicators

### Full list of Indicators

### Basic Resources
- Basic drinking water
- Basic sanitation
- Clean fuel
- Electricity
- Internet usage

### Child and Family Health
- Ability to protect from COVID-19
- Family planning (demand met with modern methods)
- Skilled birth attendance
- Overweight
- Stunting
- Wasting

### Education
- Early childhood education
- Secondary education (completed, 20-35 yrs)
- Secondary education (completed, 35+)
- Tertiary education (attended, 25–35 yrs)
- Tertiary education (attended, 35+)

### Finance
- Bank account (household)
- Bank account (individual)
- Use of financial services

### Violence against women
- Any type of violence against women
- Psychological violence against women
- Violence against women justified
- Physical violence against women
- Sexual or physical violence against women
- Sexual violence against women
## Indicators

### Basic Resources
- Basic drinking water
- Basic sanitation
- Clean fuel
- Electricity
- Internet usage

### Opportunities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Resources</th>
<th>Child and Family Health</th>
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### Finance
- Bank account (household)
- Bank account (individual)
- Use of financial services

### Child and Family Health
- Any type of violence against women
- Psychological violence against women
- Violence against women justified
- Physical violence against women
- Sexual or physical violence against women
- Sexual violence against women
Indicators

Barriers

Basic Resources
- Basic drinking water
- Basic sanitation
- Clean fuel
- Electricity
- Internet usage

Child and Family Health
- Ability to protect from COVID-19
- Family planning (demand met with modern methods)
- Skilled birth attendance
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Education
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Violence against women
- Any type of violence against women
- Psychological violence against women
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- Sexual or physical violence against women
- Sexual violence against women
Circumstances

Independent Variables

- **Residence**
  - Urban
  - Rural

- **Age Groups**
  - 15 - 24
  - 24 – 35
  - 35 - 49

- **Wealth**
  - Bottom 40
  - Top 60

- **Sex**
  - Male
  - Female

- **Education**
  - Lower
  - Secondary
  - Higher

- **Cultural**
  - Ethnicity
  - Religion
  - Language

- **Marital Status**
  - Single
  - Currently/formerly married or in a union

- **Children**
  - Number in household under 5
  - Number of births
Circumstances

Combinations in Independent Variables

Age Groups
- 15 – 24
- 25 – 34
- 35 – 49
- 0 – 24
- 25 – 59
- 60+

Any combination of the above set of groups is used.

Education
- Lower
- Secondary
- Higher
- Lower + Secondary
- Higher
- Lower + Secondary + Higher

Children
- Number of Children in Household under 5
- Number of Children Born to Mother

Sex
- Male
- Female
- Boy
- Girl
### Indicators Summary – Philippines 2013 DHS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analyzed</th>
<th>100%/0% Access Rate</th>
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</thead>
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## Indicators Summary – Philippines 2017 DHS

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Indicators

Today’s Exploration

Basic Resources
- Basic drinking water
- Basic sanitation
- Clean fuel
- Electricity
- Internet usage

Child and Family Health
- Ability to protect from COVID-19
- Family planning (demand met with modern methods)
- Skilled birth attendance
- Overweight
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Education
- Early childhood education
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Finance
- Bank account (household)
- Bank account (individual)
- Use of financial services

Violence against women
- Any type of violence against women
- Psychological violence against women
- Violence against women justified
- Physical violence against women
- Sexual or physical violence against women
- Sexual violence against women
Basic sanitation
Improved, non-shared sanitation facilities such as those with sewer connections, septic system connections, pour-flush latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or covered pit

Skilled birth attendance
Doctor, nurse, and midwife who assisted with delivery of child

Secondary education (completed, 20-35 yrs.)
What is the highest grade or year you completed?
- Grade 10 (old system)
- Grade 12 (under K-12 system)

Any type of violence against women
A list of questions: has your husband/partner in the last 12 months exerted physical, psychological or sexual violence against you?

Use of financial services
Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions?
OR
Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?
Furthest **behind** group: Bottom 40 (wealth), lower education.

49% of households who are in the bottom 40 wealth bracket do not have lower education have access to basic sanitation.

Furthest **ahead** group: Top 60 (wealth), higher education, rural residence.

94% of households who are in the top 60 of the wealth distribution, with higher education and have rural residence have access to basic sanitation.
Furthest **behind** group:
Secondary or lower education, age group 15-24, bottom 40 (wealth)

5.8% of women (15-49) with secondary or lower education, age group between 15-24, and in the bottom 40 of wealth distribution use financial services.

Furthest **ahead** group:
Tertiary education, age group 25+, urban residence.

62% of women (15-49) who have tertiary education, age group of 25+, and have urban residence use financial services.
**Philippines, DHS 2017**

LNOB Tree for *Opportunity* Indicator: **Skilled birth attendance**
*Standard Analysis: wealth, residence, woman’s education, number of children birthed*

**Furthest behind group:**
Lower education and have 4 or more children birthed.

**57% of women** who have lower education and have 4 or more children birthed have access to skilled birth attendance.

**Furthest ahead group:**
Tertiary education, top 60 and urban residence.

**100% of women** who have tertiary education, top 60 of wealth distribution and urban residence have access to skilled birth attendance.
Philippines, DHS 2017

LNOB Tree for Opportunity Indicator: **Secondary education (completed, 20-35 yrs.)**

*Standard Analysis: wealth, residence, sex*

**Furthest behind** group:
Bottom 40 (wealth), male.

*40%* of individuals aged 20-35 years who are in the bottom 40 of the wealth distribution and are male

**Furthest ahead** group:
Top 60 (wealth), female, urban residence.

*91%* of individuals aged 20-35 years who are in the top 60 of the wealth distribution, are female, and have urban residence, have completed secondary education.
LNOB Tree for Barrier Indicator: **Any type of violence against women**
*Standard Analysis: Wealth, Residence, Education, Age, Number of Children under 5 in household*

**Furthest behind group:**
Bottom 40 (wealth) and urban residence.

34% of women who are in the bottom 40 of the wealth distribution and have urban residence face violence (any type of violence).

**Furthest ahead group:**
Top 60 (wealth), tertiary education, and age group 35+.

15% of women who are in the top 60 of the wealth distribution, have tertiary education, and age group 35+ face violence (any type of violence).
Classification and Regression Trees

CART Theory

Q&A Session
LNOB Trees

Sub-National trees

Sub-National division
- Bicol
- Central Luzon
- Central Visayas
- Mimaropa
- National Capital – Manila
Philippines, DHS 2017

LNOB Tree for Opportunity Indicator: Any type of violence against women
Province: Bicol

Furthest **behind** group:
Age group 15-24.

54% of women age group 15-24 years face violence against women (any type of violence).

Furthest **ahead** group:
Age group 25+ and tertiary education.

26% of women with age 25+ and have tertiary education face violence against women (any type of violence).

Source: DHS
Note: Standard Analysis including 839 observations
LNOB Tree for Opportunity Indicator: Any type of violence against women
Province: Central Luzon

Furthest behind group: Urban residence and secondary or lower education.
18% of women with urban residence and have secondary or lower education face violence against women (any type of violence).

Furthest ahead group: Rural residence and lower education.
5.4% of women with rural residence and lower education face violence against women (any type of violence).

Source: DHS
Note: Standard Analysis including 1,100 observations
**Philippines, DHS 2017**

**LNOB Tree for Opportunity Indicator:** Any type of violence against women

**Province:** Central Visayas

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**Furthest behind group:**
Secondary or lower education and age group 25-34.

51% of women with secondary or lower education and age group 25-34 face violence against women (any type of violence).

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**Furthest ahead group:**
Tertiary education and rural residence.

20% of women with tertiary education and have rural residence face violence against women (any type of violence).

---

Source: DHS

Note: Standard Analysis including 649 observations
Philippines, DHS 2017

LNOB Tree for Opportunity Indicator: Any type of violence against women
Province: Mimaropa

Furthest **behind** group:
Lower education and age group 35+.

34% of women with lower education and age group 35+ face violence against women (any type of violence).

Furthest **ahead** group:
Secondary or tertiary education, age group 25+, and top 60 (wealth).

14% of women with secondary or tertiary education, age group 25+, and in the top 60 of wealth distribution face violence against women (any type of violence).

Source: DHS
Note: Standard Analysis including 702 observations
Philippines, DHS 2017

LNOB Tree for Opportunity Indicator: **Any type of violence against women**

**Province:** National Capital-Manila

**Furthest behind group:** Secondary or lower education and age group 25-34.

21% of women with secondary or lower education and age group 25-34 face violence against women (any type of violence).

**Furthest ahead group:** Tertiary education and age group 35+.

8.7% of women with tertiary education and age group 35+ face violence against women (any type of violence).

Source: DHS
Note: Standard Analysis including 1,126 observations
Clean fuels
- 82pp difference between the furthest ahead and furthest behind

Internet usage
- 84pp difference between the furthest ahead and furthest behind

Any type of violence against women
- 19pp between furthest ahead and furthest behind
Furthest behind groups catching up to the average in clean fuels, education (tertiary) and in family planning.

Furthest behind groups not catching up to the average in electricity, basic sanitation and skilled birth attendance.
Furthest Ahead & Furthest Behind

Skilled birth attendance, 18 countries

Turkey, 2013
Tonga, 2019
Kyrgyzstan, 2014
Tajikistan, 2017
Vietnam, 2013
Indonesia, 2017
Cambodia, 2014
Philippines, 2017
India, 2016
Nepal, 2019
Pakistan, 2017
Myanmar, 2016
Bhutan, 2010
Lao PDR, 2017
Timor-Leste, 2016
Papua New Guinea, 2018
Bangladesh, 2019
Afghanistan, 2015

Source: Most recent DHS/MICS surveys
Over Time

Skilled birth attendance

Source: Most recent DHS/MICS surveys
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Average rate (%)</th>
<th>Circumstances</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Any type of VAW</td>
<td>24 Bottom 40</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Bank account IND</td>
<td>22 Bottom 40</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Basic drinking water</td>
<td>93 Bottom 40</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Basic sanitation</td>
<td>76 Bottom 40</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Clean fuel</td>
<td>51 Bottom 40</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>COVID-19 Preparedness</td>
<td>26 Bottom 40</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>93 Bottom 40</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Family planning</td>
<td>56 Bottom 40</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Internet usage</td>
<td>68 Bottom 40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Physical VAW</td>
<td>11 Bottom 40</td>
<td>Urban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Psychological VAW</td>
<td>20 Bottom 40</td>
<td>Secondary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Secondary edu 20-35 yrs</td>
<td>72 Bottom 40</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Secondary edu 35+</td>
<td>54 Bottom 40</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Sexual or physical VAW</td>
<td>12 Bottom 40</td>
<td>Urban</td>
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<td>Sexual VAW</td>
<td>4 Bottom 40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Skilled birth attendance</td>
<td>88 Bottom 40</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Tertiary edu 25-35 yrs</td>
<td>39 Bottom 40</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Tertiary edu 35+</td>
<td>30 Bottom 40</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Use of financial services</td>
<td>28 Bottom 40</td>
<td>Lower,Secondary</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Standard Analysis

Circumstances

- **Residence**
  - Urban
  - Rural

- **Age Groups**
  - 15 - 24
  - 24 - 35
  - 35 - 49

- **Education**
  - Lower
  - Secondary
  - Higher

- **Marital Status**
  - Single
  - Currently/formerly married or in a union

- **Sex**
  - Male
  - Female

- **Wealth**
  - Bottom 40
  - Top 60

- **Children**
  - Number in household under 5
  - Number of births
Additional Circumstances Analysis
Incl. Religion, Ethnicity and Language Analysis

- Wealth
  - Bottom 40
  - Top 60

- Residence
  - Urban
  - Rural

- Age Groups
  - 15 - 24
  - 24 – 35
  - 35 - 49

- Education
  - Lower
  - Secondary
  - Higher

- Sex
  - Male
  - Female

- Cultural
  - Ethnicity
  - Religion
  - Language

- Children
  - Number in household under 5
  - Number of births

- Marital Status
  - Single
  - Currently/formerly married or in a union
For tomorrow:

1) Any other indicators/ideas for future analysis?
2) Any technical questions?

*Please bring your questions to the Coffee break*
THANK YOU

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