



Developing evidence maps to identify equity issues

Session 2: Mapping health equity

A day with Equity Methods Group

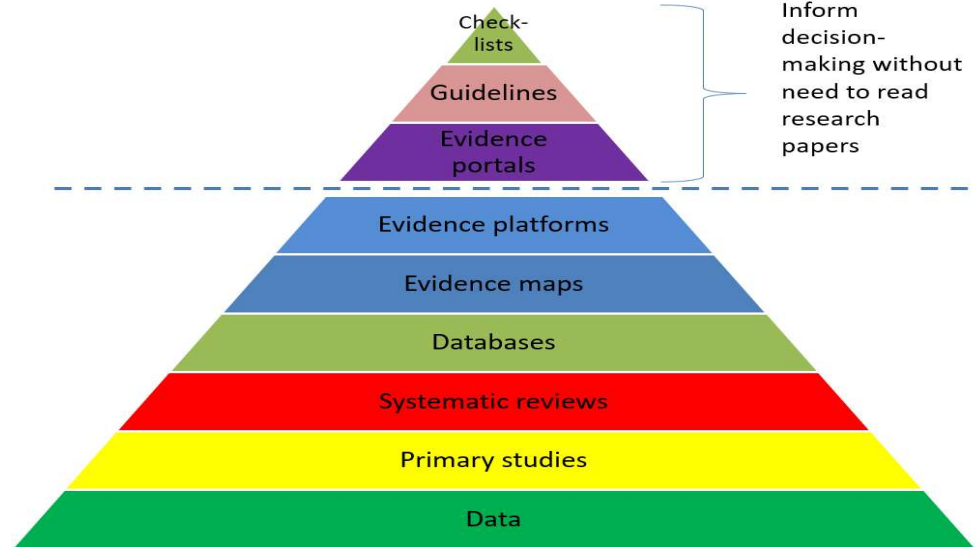


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Co-Convener Campbell Cochrane Equity Method Group

Use of EGMs: a strategic approach to building evidence architecture

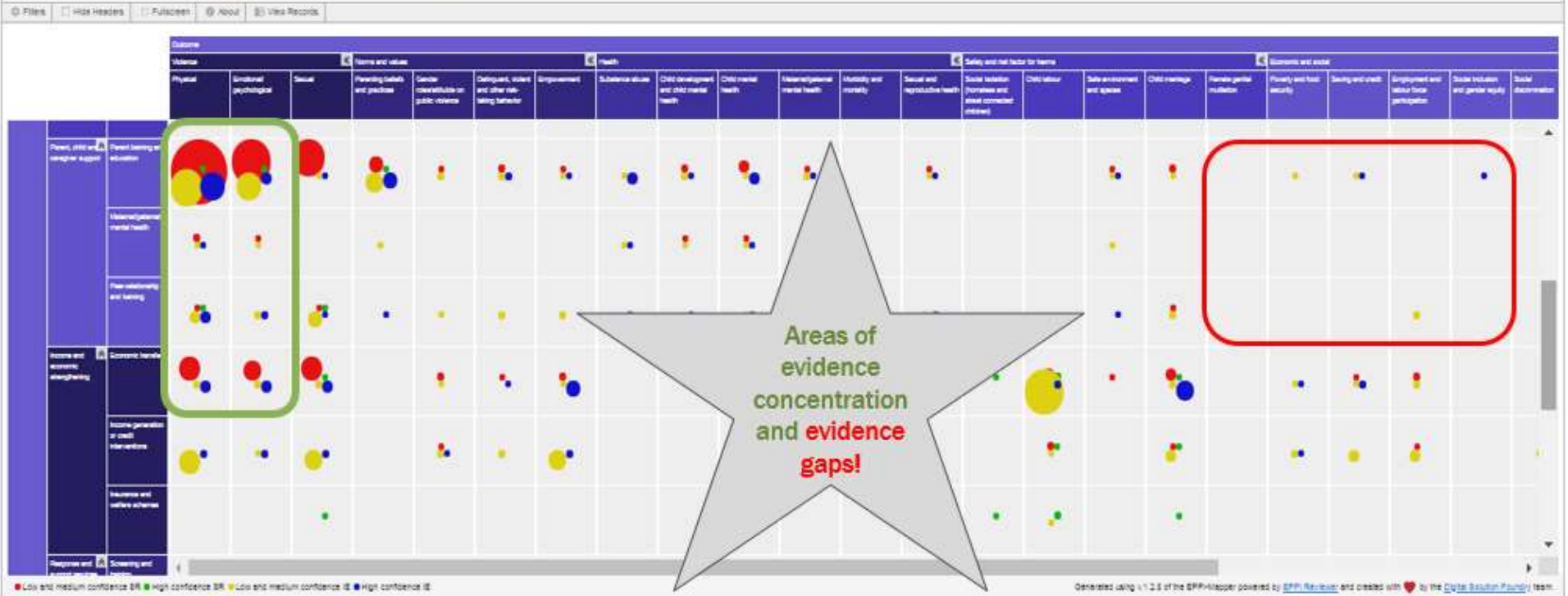
- We get evidence into use by making evidence (three layers of the pyramid)
- But the top won't stay up without a solid base
- Evidence maps survey the base of the pyramid foundations for producing top-level evidence
- So EGMs not usually an end in themselves |



Source: H White, 2019

Interventions for reducing violence against children: An evidence and gap map in low- and middle-income countries

Some form of violence affects more than 1 in 3 children in the world every year. This EGM provides an overview of the evidence available and identifies gaps in the evidence base on interventions to reduce violence against children in LMICs. Complementing the EGM are an [evidence map](#) and [summary of the EGM](#) and seven policy briefs on each of [AMRPA's](#) [themes](#), implementation and enforcement of laws, norms and values, safe environments, parent and caregiver support, income and economic strengthening, response and support services, and education and life skills. These briefs present findings on the evidence to inform policymakers and practitioners about different policy strategies for ending violence against children, as well as informing researchers and funders about gaps in evidence that need investment.



Snapshot of VAC EGM

Source: <https://www.unicef-irc.org/evidence-gap-map-violence-against-children/>

The EGM framework

Primary Dimensions

The row and column headings and sub-headings

These are usually

Interventions (row headings)

Outcomes (column headings)

Secondary Dimensions

Study design

Date of publication

Country and region

Population sub groups e.g.

Women

Children

People with disabilities

Low income groups

Humanitarian settings



EQUITY

Equity considerations in evidence mapping

- Equity-sensitive EGMs identify to what extent current research incorporates equity
- We aim to extract data on the extent to which EGMs provide evidence relating to equity groups as listed below
 - Age-children and elderly
 - Disability
 - Income groups
 - Gender
 - Ethnicity
 - Religion
 - Land ownership
 - Rural/conflict-affected population

Equity considerations in evidence mapping

A map is considered equity-sensitive if:

- They are designed to include interventions that target vulnerable group or aim to reduce inequalities
- They assess impact on a disadvantages group by analysing outcome specific to vulnerable population

Equity considerations in mapping

- Set the inclusion and exclusion criteria to assess categories of disadvantage (e.g. socioeconomic status, sex, race/ethnicity, elements of PROGRESS-PLUS)
- Develop equity-focused search strategy: search should include databases, terms, and concepts relevant for the equity question under consideration
- Develop a standardized data extraction tool, to code studies for the countries where they were conducted, the interventions/outcomes studied, their analysis methods, and their attention to equity.
- Have equity filters for presentation of the map.

Search term selection

- The idea is to make your searches sensitive and equity focused
- ((social* or disadvantage or excluded or gradient* socio-economic status” or “women* socioeconomic status” or “female* socio-economic status” or socioeconomic status” or “mother* socioeconomic status” or “maternal socioeconomic status” or “social class” or SES))
- Specific terms related to vulnerable population or poverty
- Different variants of equity* or inequity* or disparity* or equality

Inclusion criteria

- Include studies of interventions which reports characteristics of the participants in terms of at least one socio-demographic variable (sex, race or ethnicity), socio-economic status (occupation, educational level or income), religion, place of residence or area-level index of deprivation.
- Age should also be included as a socio-demographic factor if the intervention targeted vulnerable age groups (adolescents or young adults)

Examples

A majority of maps consider equity in two ways:

1. Maps studies of effects with an explicit equity focus on a specific dimension of inequity such as in disadvantaged population(s)

- Example: EGM on Interventions for people with disabilities in LMICs

2. Maps studies of effects not explicitly aimed reducing inequity but presents data disaggregated by gender and disability.

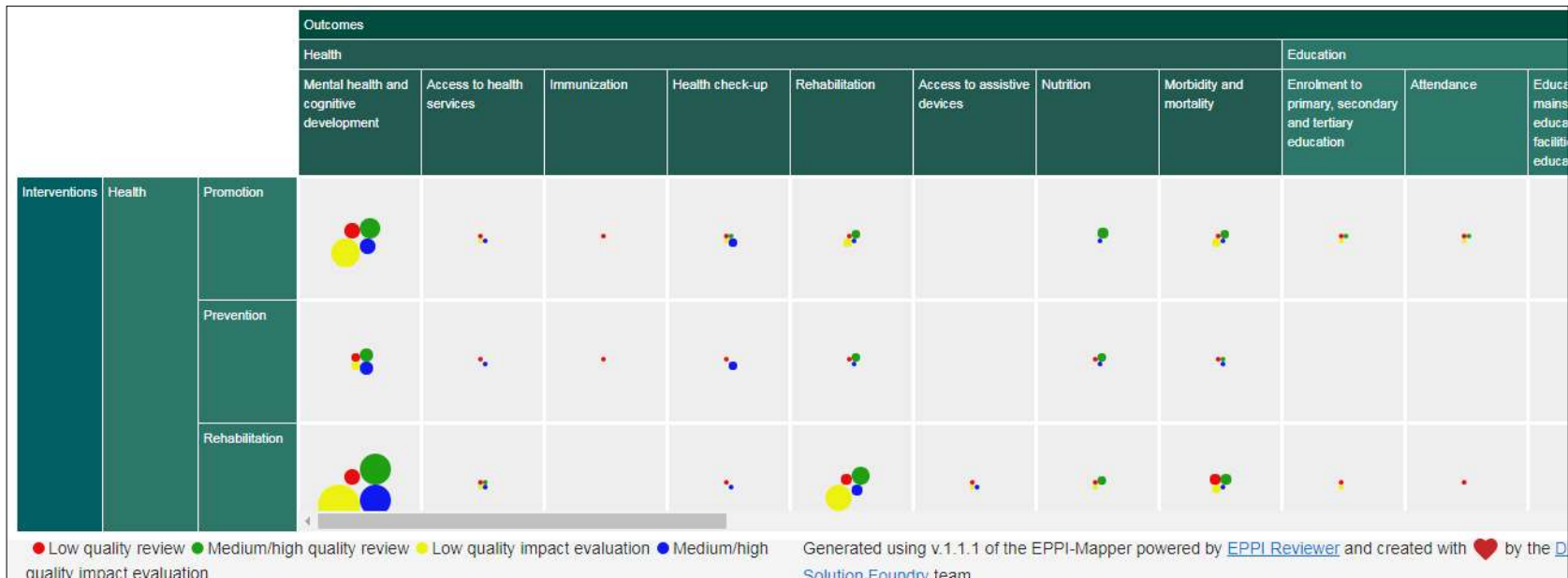
- Example: Mega map on child well being, violence against children

Disability Evidence and Gap Map

- It maps the effectiveness studies (systematic reviews and impact evaluations) on interventions to improve the well-being of people with disabilities in LMICs.
- Population: We included traditionally, underrepresented groups such as women, children in care, conflict settings, migrant and people belonging to ethnic minorities are relevant with respect to disabilities.
- As these population characteristics may heighten vulnerability in the face of vulnerability and may have higher prevalence of disability.

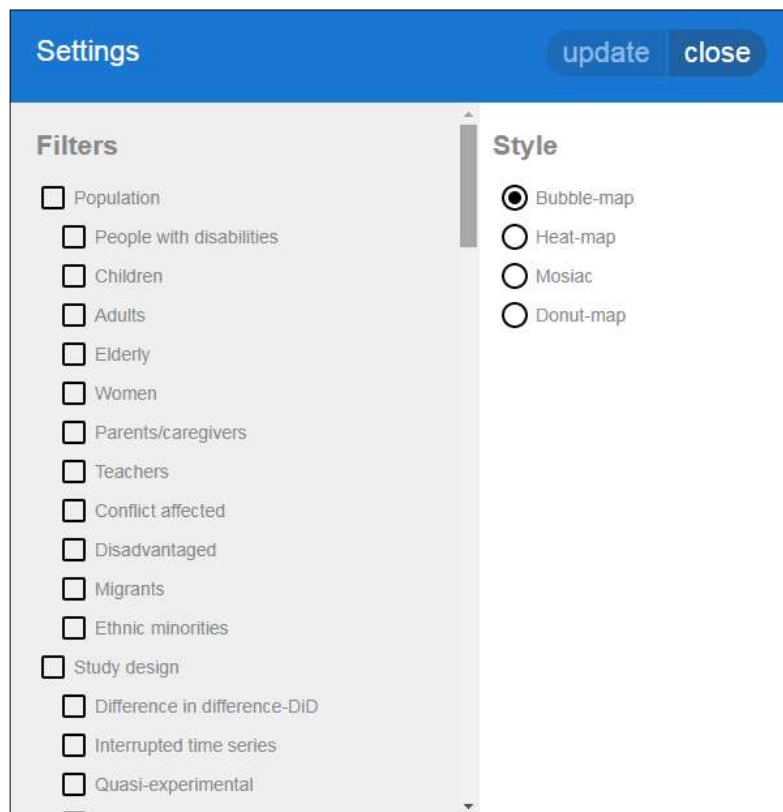
Disability Evidence and Gap Map

- The 2020 update identified 108 additional studies the map now contains 274 studies, Of these 110 are reviews and 164 impact evaluations.



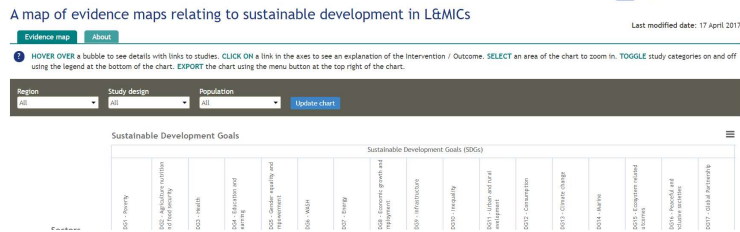
Snapshot from Disability evidence and gap map: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/cl2.1070>

Present and analyze population equity gaps



Snapshot from Disability evidence and gap map: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/cl2.1070>

The CEDIL-3ie Map of Maps and its children



DOI: 10.1002/02.1070

EVIDENCE AND GAP MAP

Campbell Collaboration WILEY

Evidence and gap map of studies assessing the effectiveness of interventions for people with disabilities in low-and middle-income countries

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Abstract
 Background: There are approximately 1 billion people in the world with some form of disability. This corresponds to approximately 15% of the world's population (World

References

Education
 Livelihoods
 Social inclusion
 Empowerment



Access to justice

Transport

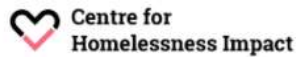
Maps

Reviews

Evidence
 Portal

Map of maps

Centre for homelessness impact



PROTOCOL | Open Access

PROTOCOL: Studies of the effectiveness of interventions to improve the welfare of those affected by, and at risk of, homelessness in high-income countries: An evidence and gap map

Howard White, Ashrita Saran, Ben Fowler, Audrey Portes, Suzanne Fitzpatrick, Ligia Teixeira



The Implementation Issues Map

Also known as the 'why things work or not' map. Use it to find 246 qualitative process evaluations that examined factors which help or hinder the successful implementation of homelessness interventions. At the

Short run:
Summaries from studies in the map

The reviews are based on studies in the map... no search needed and partially coded

Followed by:

Campbell Reviews by QUB
Accommodation-based interventions
Discharge
Access to health services

| NAME OF INTERVENTION | STRENGTH OF EVIDENCE | COST EFFECTIVENESS | IMPACT |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Access to Health Services Interventions that provide access to health care may be through mobile street outreach, access to health professionals in a non-traditional setting, or treatment for mental and physical health. | B | E | ++ |
| Case Management / Critical Time Intervention Critical time intervention is a model of intensive case management for people transferring between types of accommodation (e.g. those being discharged from an institution). | B | E | + |
| Continuum of Care The Continuum of Care (CoC) is a community plan to organize and deliver housing and services to meet the specific needs of people who are homeless as | B | E | +- |

NICE Guidance

Mega Map on child well-being in LMICs

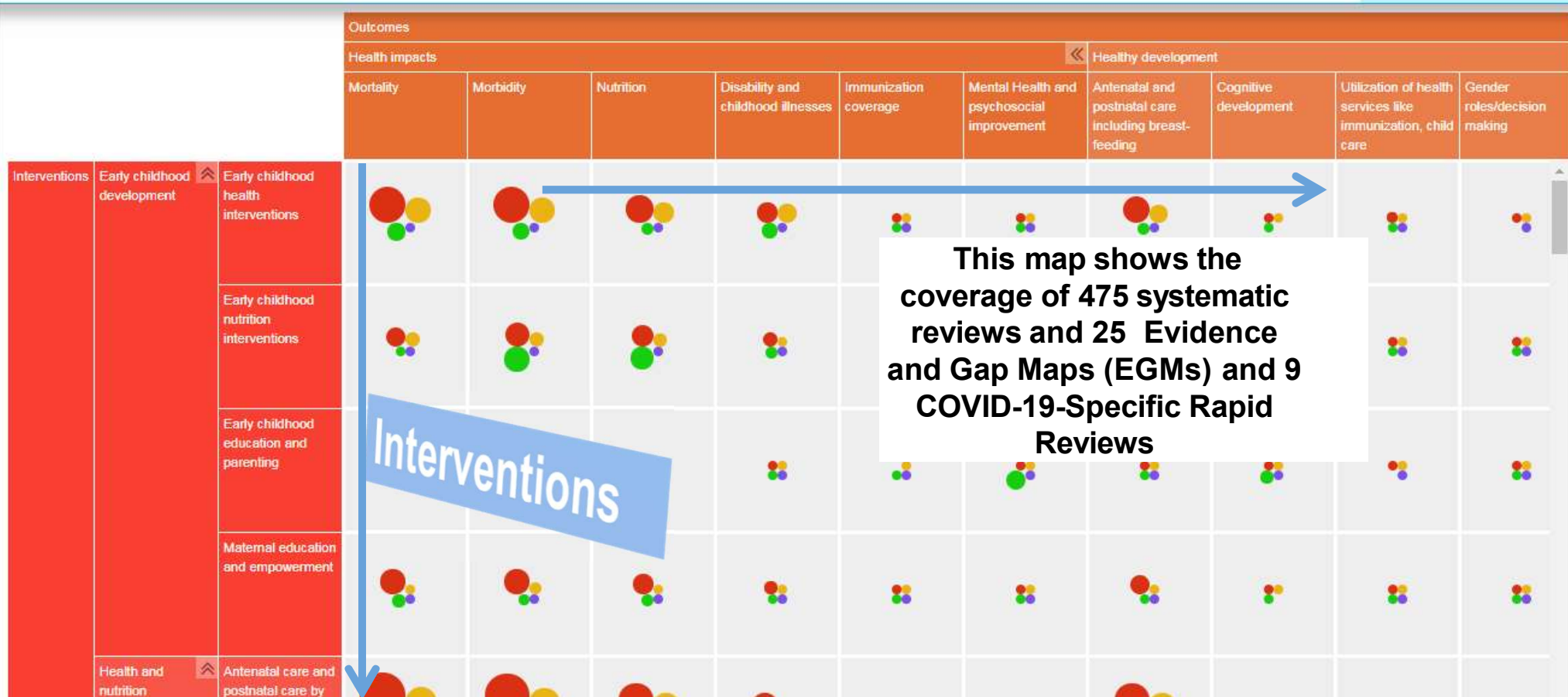
- The Campbell-UNICEF Child Welfare Mega-Map maps evidence synthesis studies – evidence and gap maps and systematic reviews – which report studies of the effectiveness of interventions to improve child welfare.
- The evidence is structured by intervention categories, such as health and nutrition, and outcome domains, such as morbidity.

Studies with explicit equity focus

- Snap-shot from Mega map that shows 22 systematic reviews and seven EGMs with explicit equity focus.
- Very little evidence of what works in terms of equitable interventions to target children who are socially discriminated against, marginalized and excluded e.g disability, ethnicity, race, caste, indigenous children



Snapshot from mega map on child well-being:
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/cl2.1116>



Snapshot of Mega Map

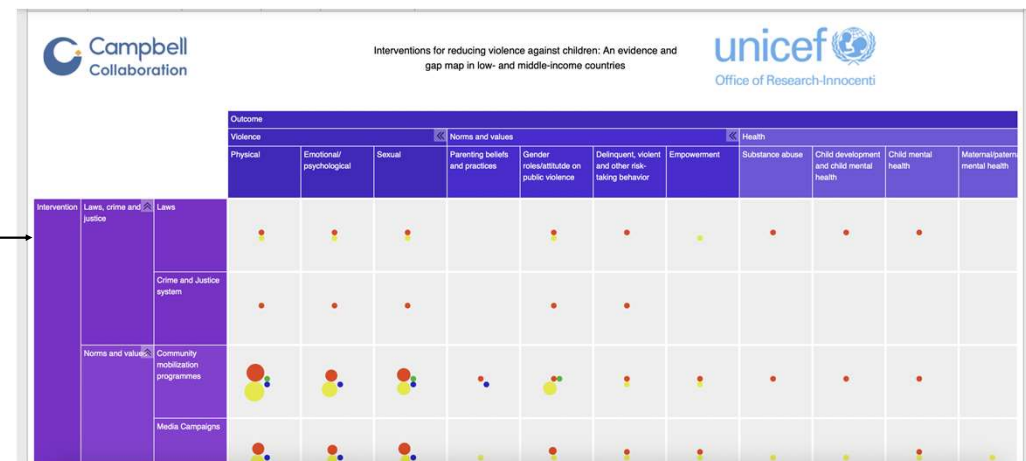
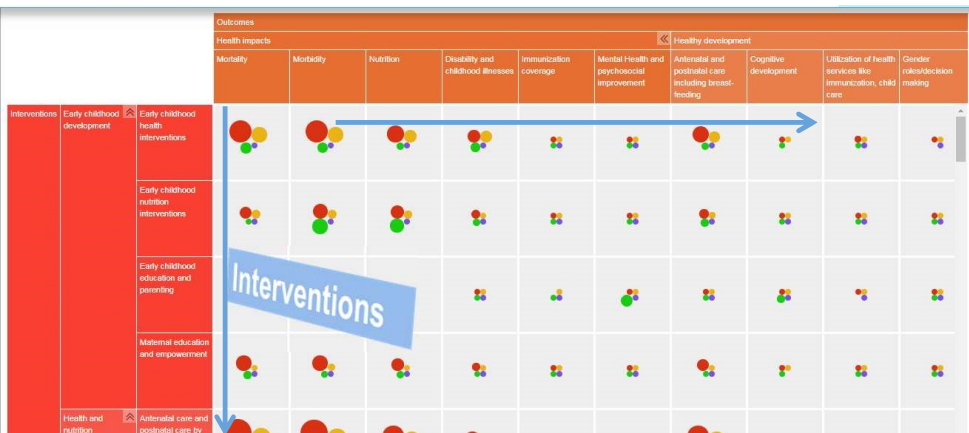
Source: <https://www.unicef-irc.org/megamap/>

Child category filters

Age categories

Neonate
Infants 1 month-2 years
Young child 2-6
Child 6-12
Adolescent 13-18.

Orphans
Children with disabilities
Children belonging to ethnic minorities
Child sex workers
Malnourished children
Child brides
Isolated children/street child
Children with HIV/AIDS



Snapshot of Mega Map
 Source: <https://www.unicef-irc.org/megamap/>

Snapshot of violence against children evidence and gap map:
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/cl2.1120>

Mega map on child well-being

Violence against children EGM

Conclusion

- Consideration of gender and equity remains relatively limited, especially for systematic reviews in these sectors.
- The evidence and gap maps help identify gaps in targeting these populations can guide users to available relevant evidence with an 'equity focus' to inform intervention and design and implementation .
- The value of additional impact evaluations and systematic reviews will increase if we use gender-responsive and equity focused research and measuring direct and differential effects on them would be important for meeting global agendas.

Thank you