

Figures

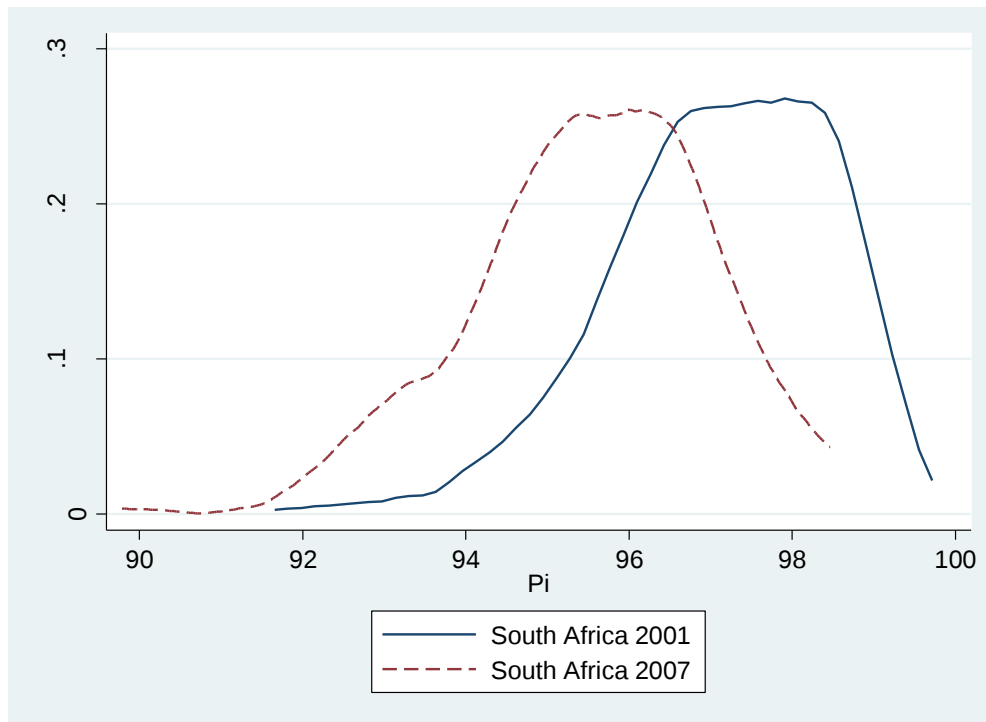


Figure 1. Density functions of the child survivorship index P_i for the case of South Africa. Author's calculations using IPUMS data.

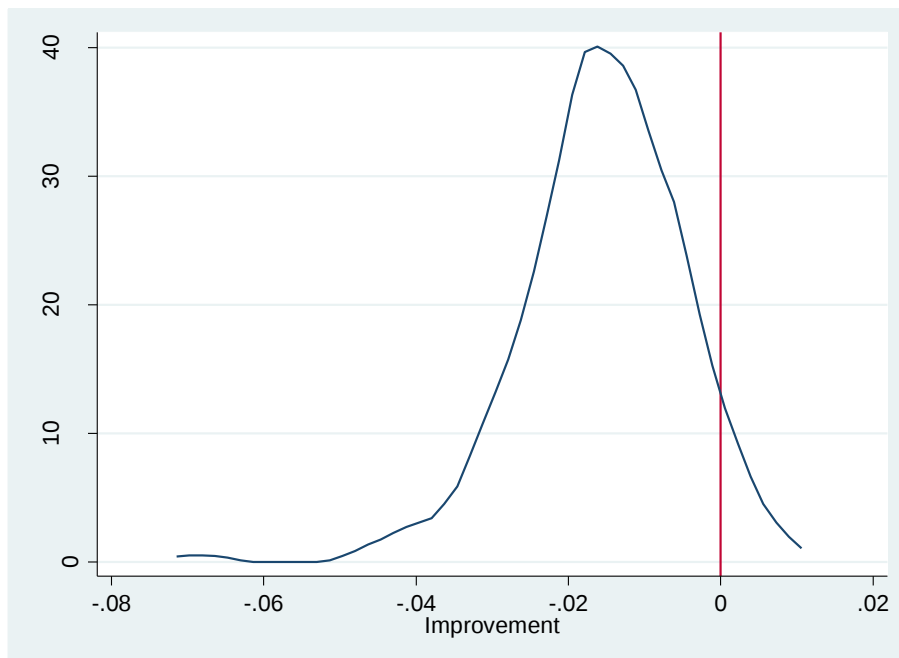


Figure 2. Density function of the additive improvement values t_{+1}^a using $\alpha=\beta=1$, $A=1$ for the 225 municipalities in South Africa. The vertical reference line indicates the value above which improvements over time take place. Author's calculations using IPUMS data.

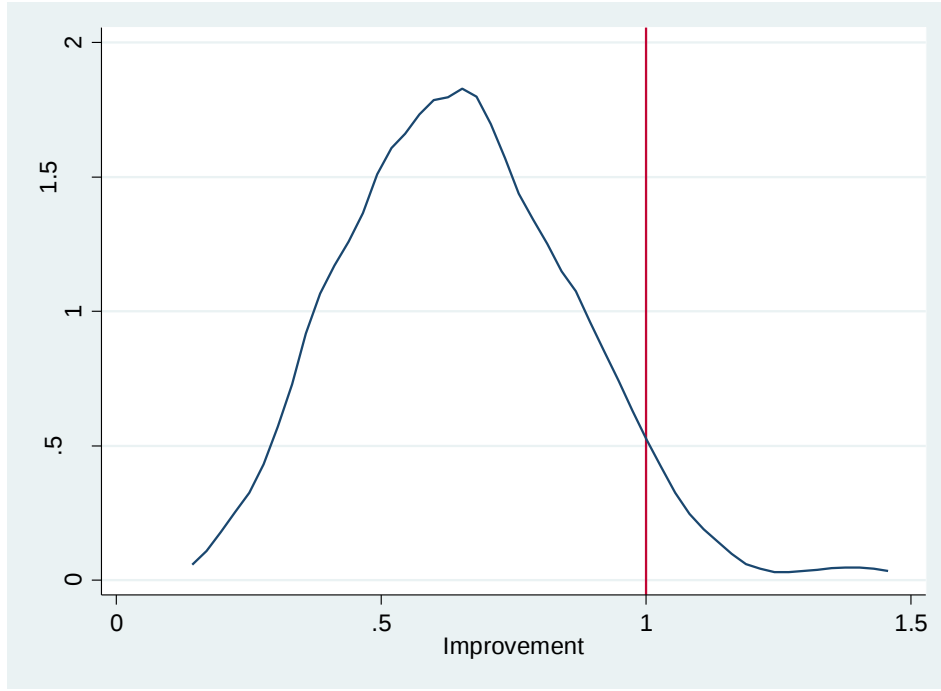


Figure 3. Density function of the multiplicative improvement values ι_{x1}^s using $\delta=1$ for the 225 municipalities in South Africa. The vertical reference line indicates the value above which improvements over time take place. Author's calculations using IPUMS data.

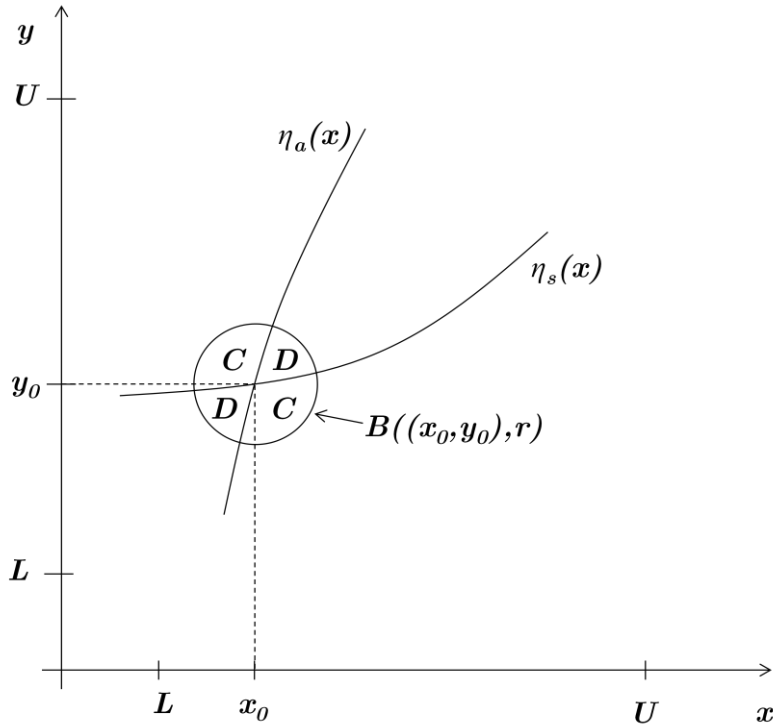


Figure A1. Level contours of $\iota^a(x,y)$ and $\iota^s(U-x,U-y)$ passing through (x_0, y_0) . When $(z_0, w_0) \in C$ (resp. $(z_0, w_0) \in D$), (x_0, y_0) and (z_0, w_0) are ranked consistently (resp. inconsistently) in terms of ι^a and ι^s .

Tables

	$\tau(l_{+1}^a, l_{+1}^s), \tau(l_{\times 2}^a, l_{\times 2}^s)$				$\tau(l_{\times 1}^a, l_{\times 1}^s), \tau(l_{+2}^a, l_{+2}^s)$
	$\beta=1/2, \xi=1/2$	$\beta=1, \xi=1$	$\beta=2, \xi=2$		
South Africa, 2001-2007	$\alpha=1/2, \zeta=1/2$	0.822	0.993	0.734	0.659
	$\alpha=1, \zeta=1$	0.828	1	0.727	
	$\alpha=2, \zeta=2$	0.839	0.989	0.717	

Table 3. Values of Kendall's Tau associated to within countries' achievement and shortfall improvement distributions for alternative parameter specifications. Author's calculations using IPUMS data.