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WHO health inequality monitoring  
at global and national levels

By Ahmad Reza Hosseinpoor

# **WHO health inequality monitoring at global and national levels**

**Ahmad Reza Hosseinpoor**

Information, Evidence and Research Department (IER)  
&  
Gender, Equity and Human Rights Team (GER)



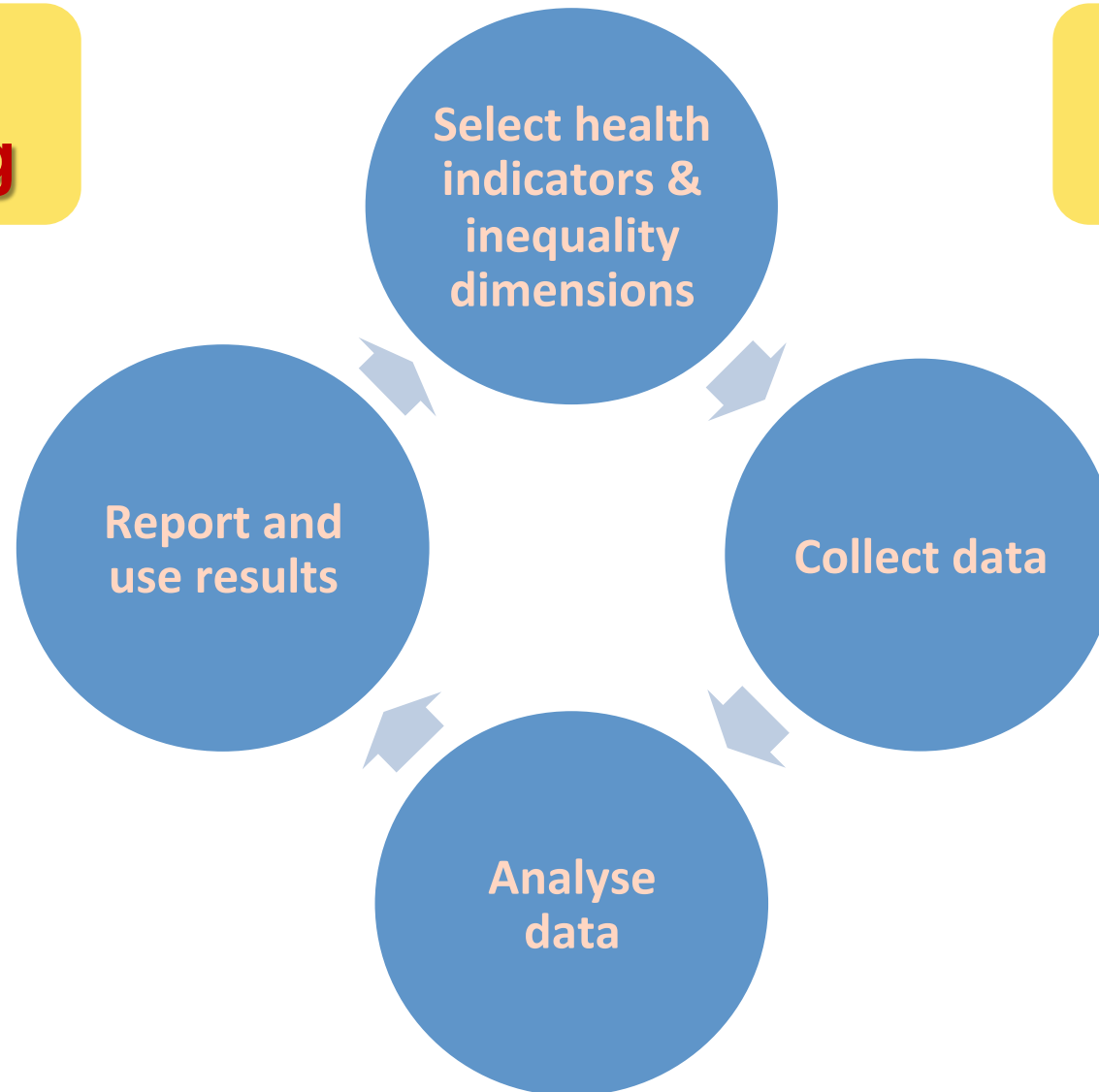
# Equity is at the heart of the Sustainable Development Agenda

- In pledging to achieve the SDGs, countries have committed to leave no one behind.
  - SDG 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries
  - SDG 5 Achieve gender equality
  - SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
  - SDG Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage
  - SDG Target 17.18 Enhance capacity-building support to developing countries to increase the availability of disaggregated data

# Health inequality monitoring is essential to achieve health equity

**Global monitoring**

**National monitoring**



# Health inequality monitoring: *Challenges*

- Indicators/dimensions selection
  - What and how many indicators/dimensions?
  - Complexity of defining the disadvantaged population

## Metrics to Define Economic Status (as an example)

- Individual/household income
- Household expenditure
- Household assets
- Area-level measures e.g. deprivation index

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  - **Lacking data in many countries**

➤ **Data sources must contain both health indicators & inequality dimensions**

or

➤ **Possibility to link data sources must exist**

# Data availability for SDG3 indicators – WHS2016

| Indicator topic |   | Country data availability | Disaggregation | Comparable estimates | Source estimates       |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 3.1.1           | Maternal mortality                          | Fair                      | Poor           | Annual               | UN MMEIG               |
| 3.1.2           | Skilled birth attendance                    | Good                      | Fair           | In preparation       | UNICEF, WHO            |
| 3.2.1           | Under-five mortality rate                   | Good                      | Fair           | Annual               | UN IGME                |
| 3.2.2           | Neonatal mortality rate                     | Good                      | Fair           | Annual               | UN IGME                |
| 3.3.1           | HIV incidence                               | Fair                      | Fair           | Annual               | UNAIDS, WHO            |
| 3.3.2           | Tuberculosis incidence                      | Fair                      | Poor           | Annual               | WHO                    |
| 3.3.3           | Malaria incidence                           | Fair                      | Fair           | Annual               | WHO                    |
| 3.3.4           | Hepatitis B incidence                       | Poor                      | Poor           | In preparation       | WHO                    |
| 3.3.5           | People requiring interventions against NTDs | Good                      | Poor           | Annual               | WHO                    |
| 3.4.1           | Mortality due to NCDs                       | Fair                      | Poor           | Every 2–3 years      | WHO                    |
| 3.4.2           | Suicide mortality rate                      | Fair                      | Poor           | Every 2–3 years      | WHO                    |
| 3.5.1           | Treatment substance use disorders           | Poor                      | Poor           | Not available        | UNODC, WHO             |
| 3.5.2           | Harmful use of alcohol                      | Good                      | Fair           | Annual               | WHO                    |
| 3.6.1           | Road traffic injury deaths                  | Good                      | Poor           | Every 2–3 years      | WHO                    |
| 3.7.1           | Family planning                             | Fair                      | Fair           | Annual               | UN Population Division |
| 3.7.2           | Adolescent birth rate                       | Good                      | Fair           | Annual               | UN Population Division |
| 3.8.1           | Coverage index UHC                          | Fair                      | Poor           | In preparation       | WHO, World Bank        |
| 3.8.2           | Financial protection                        | Poor                      | Poor           | In preparation       | WHO, World Bank        |
| 3.9.1           | Mortality due to air pollution              | Fair                      | Poor           | Every 2–3 years      | WHO                    |
| 3.9.2           | Mortality due to WASH                       | Fair                      | Poor           | Every 2–3 years      | WHO                    |
| 3.9.3           | Mortality due unintentional poisoning       | Fair                      | Poor           | Every 2–3 years      | WHO                    |
| 3.a.1           | Tobacco use                                 | Good                      | Fair           | Every 2–3 years      | WHO                    |
| 3.b.1           | Access to medicines and vaccines            | Poor                      | Poor           | Not available        | WHO                    |
| 3.b.2           | ODA for medical research                    | Good                      | Not applicable | In preparation       | OECD, WHO              |
| 3.c.1           | Health workers                              | Fair                      | Poor           | Not available        | WHO                    |
| 3.d.1           | IHR capacity and emergency preparedness     | Good                      | Not applicable | Not applicable       | WHO                    |

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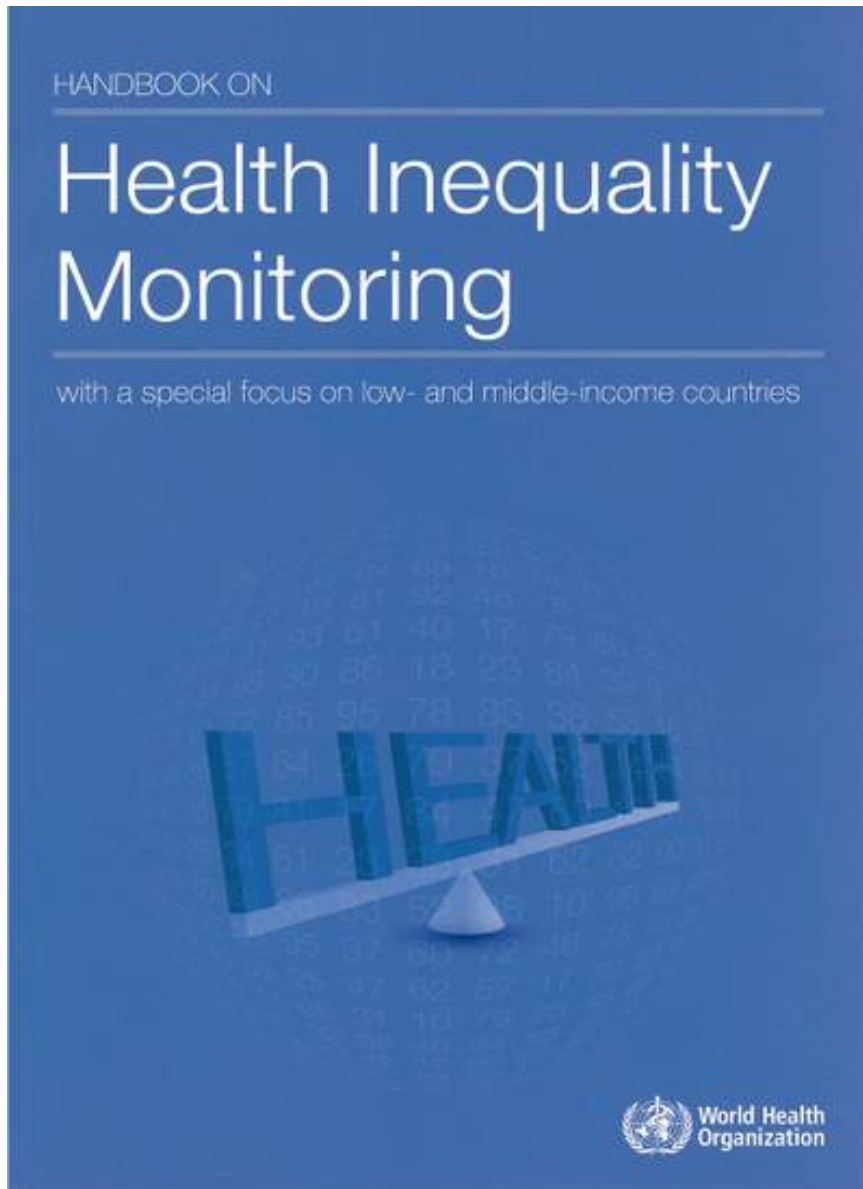
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- Data analysis
  - Lacking capacity to calculate disaggregated estimates and summary measures of inequality
- Reporting
  - **Communicating complex and large amount of information to diverse audiences including policy makers**

# Handbook and eLearning module on health inequality monitoring



# WHO Global Health Observatory Health Equity Monitor



## Global Health Observatory (GHO) data

Global Health Observatory data

Data repository

Reports

Country statistics

Map gallery

Standards

## Health Equity Monitor



### Inequality in reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCH) interventions:

A composite coverage index of RMNCH interventions captures both the provision and use of key RMNCH interventions. In a quarter of study countries, there was at least a 30 percentage point gap in composite coverage index between the richest and poorest quintiles.

[View interactive graph](#)

[Read more](#)

- **Global database on disaggregated health data**
- **Interactive visualizations including country profiles**
- **Other resources/tools/publications**

# The Health Equity Assessment Toolkit (HEAT)

- Software to facilitate analysis, interpretation and reporting within-country inequalities
- Inequalities can be assessed using disaggregated data and 15 summary measures
- Available as an online application and as a standalone version for use offline
- The “Built-in Database Edition” uses data from the WHO Health Equity Monitor database
- The “Upload Database Edition” – under development - will allow users to upload and work with their own data

# WHO health inequality monitoring - references

- WHO Health Equity Monitor:

[http://www.who.int/gho/health\\_equity/en/](http://www.who.int/gho/health_equity/en/)

- Hosseinpoor AR, Bergen N, Schlotheuber A. Promoting health equity: WHO health inequality monitoring at global and national levels. Global Health Action 2015, 8: 29034 - <http://dx.doi.org/10.3402/gha.v8.29034>

- The Health Equity Assessment Toolkit (HEAT):

[http://www.who.int/gho/health\\_equity/assessment\\_toolkit/](http://www.who.int/gho/health_equity/assessment_toolkit/)