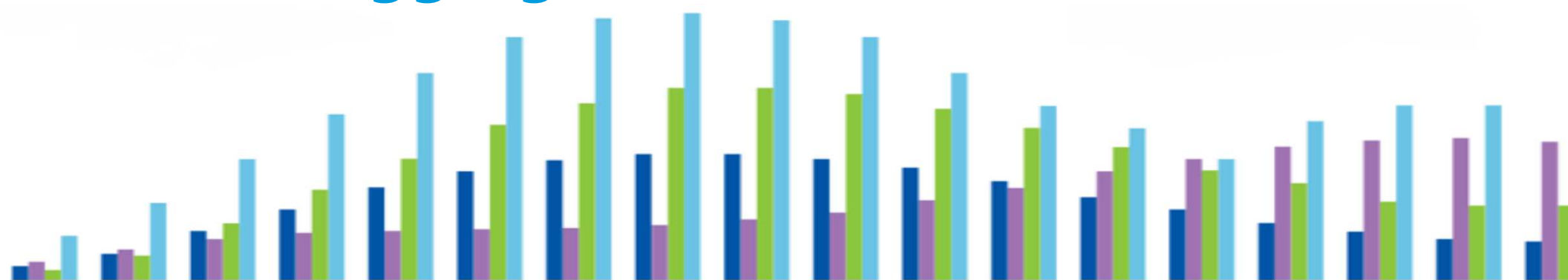


# WHO work on Data Disaggregation



**Ahmad Reza Hosseinpoor**

Health Equity Monitoring Lead, Department of Data and Analytics

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LEAVE  
NO ONE  
BEHIND

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## Target 17.18

Enhance capacity-building support to developing countries to increase the availability of disaggregated data

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Mission of the WHO 13<sup>th</sup> General Programme of Work:

Promote health  
Keep the world safe  
**Serve the vulnerable**

# WHO commitment and current challenges



WHO is committed to data disaggregation in all health-related SDG indicators.

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- Within-country inequality can be monitored globally by common inequality dimensions including **age, sex, economic status, education,** and **geographical location**.
- The selection of inequality dimensions can also be **country-specific** including migratory status, ethnicity and other characteristics.

## Challenges

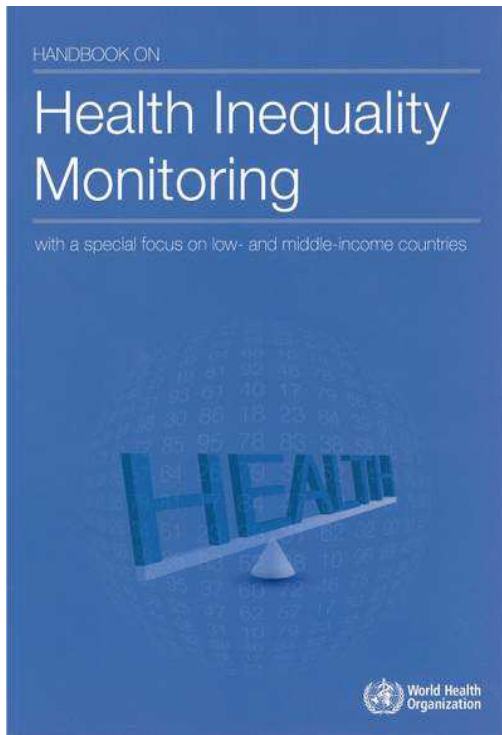
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- Data availability
- Capacity for equity analysis
- Capacity for reporting and use

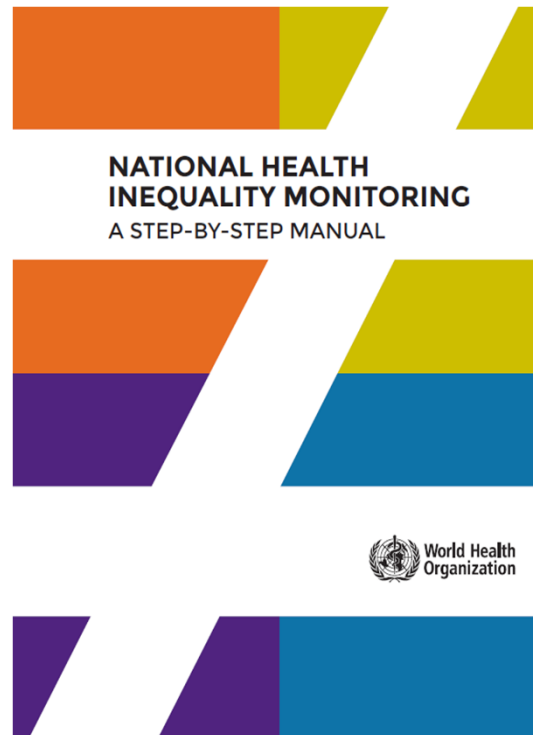
# WHO package of tools and resources



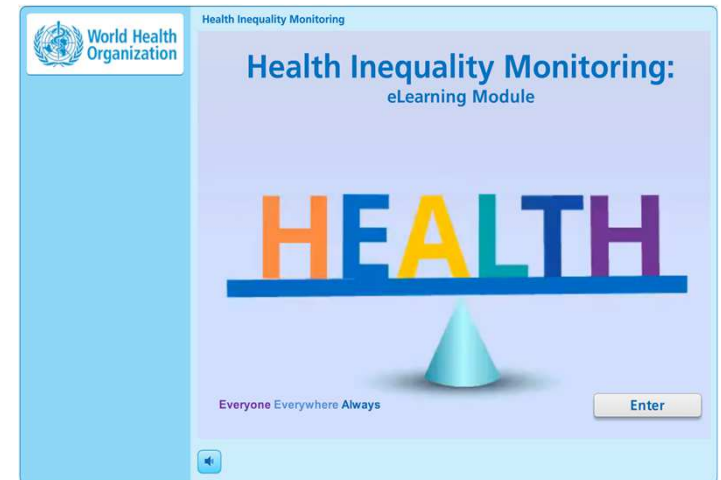
## Handbook



## Step-by-step manual



## eLearning course



# Health Equity Monitor



- Launched in **2013** and updated annually
- Among the largest global databases for **disaggregated health data**
- **Over 30** reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health indicators
- Disaggregated by **six dimensions of inequality**
- Based on more than **360** international household health surveys conducted in **112 countries** in 1991-2017.



The screenshot shows the Health Equity Monitor page on the Global Health Observatory (GHO) website. The page features a navigation bar with links for Home, Health Topics, Countries, Newsroom, Emergencies, and About Us. The main content area is titled "Health Equity Monitor" and includes a sidebar with links to "Global Health Observatory data", "Data repository", "Reports", "Country statistics", "Map gallery", and "Standards". The main content area contains a quote: "Identifying health inequalities and their drivers is essential for achieving health equity" and a paragraph explaining the importance of monitoring health inequalities. Below this, there are three data points: RMNCH interventions (60% vs. 73%), Child malnutrition (34% vs. 20%), and Child mortality (68 vs. 54). Each data point includes a brief description and a "View the data" link. At the bottom, there are links to "Publications", "Interactive data visualizations", and "Health Equity Assessment Toolkit (HEAT and HEAT Plus)".

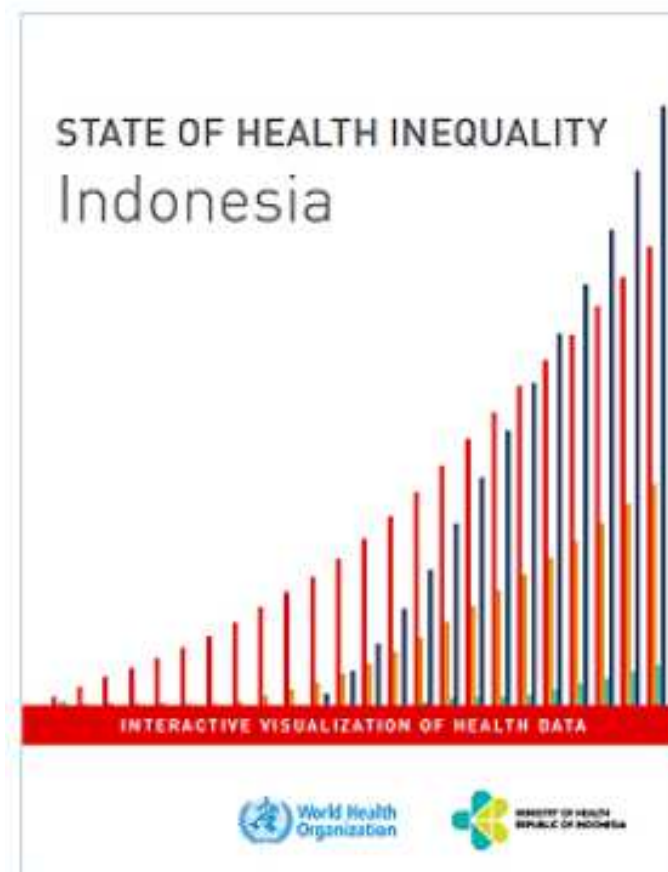
# Health Equity Assessment Toolkit

- Software application that enables the **exploration and comparison of within-country health inequalities** across countries
- **Built-in database edition** (HEAT)
- **Upload database edition** (HEAT Plus)



# Capacity building

- 
- Carry out capacity building **training workshops** on inequality analysis and reporting.
  - For example, **supported inequality monitoring in Indonesia in 2016-2017**, resulting in the country's first comprehensive assessment of health inequality.
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## Resources



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

- [Promoting health equity: WHO health inequality monitoring at global and national levels.](#) Global Health Action (2015)
- [Health Equity Assessment Toolkit \(HEAT\): software for exploring and comparing health inequalities in countries.](#) BMC Medical Research Methodology (2016)
- [Health Equity Assessment Toolkit Plus \(HEAT Plus\): software for exploring and comparing health inequalities using uploaded datasets.](#) Global Health Action (2018)
- Health Equity Assessment Toolkit, WHO website: [http://www.who.int/gho/health\\_equity/assessment\\_toolkit/en/](http://www.who.int/gho/health_equity/assessment_toolkit/en/)