

The Portal Explained

HEFPI's data portal enables users to easily produce data visualizations that are tailored to their interest—be it in comparisons of indicators over time, across countries, or by wealth groups within a country. Users can also explore data availability for countries, regions, and indicators.

Snapshots

The portal includes four fully customizable 'snapshot' charts that allow users to compare HEFPI indicators across countries and across wealth groups within countries for a given point in time.

Most Recent Value – Population Mean charts display a world map in which countries are color-coded according to the most recent value of an indicator's population level mean. To give users a better idea of a country's relative positioning, the map is complemented by a bar chart that ranks countries by indicator value. By default, the map and bar chart use the latest available HEFPI data point, but users can choose the time period from which this latest data point is chosen.

Quintile Dotplot for Countries charts enable users to compare inequalities in health and service coverage outcomes both within and across countries. For a set of countries and an indicator the user specifies, the dot plot shows mean indicator values for each wealth quintile. Greater distance between the poor and rich on the chart's horizontal axis indicates more severe inequality.

Quintile Dotplot for Indicators charts allow users to shed light on overall health and service coverage inequality in a country and to explore differences in inequalities across indicators. For instance, the chart reveals if a country achieves universal coverage of maternal and child health services while failing to enable equitable access to inpatient care. For every health and service coverage indicator in the HEFPI database and a country the user selects, the dot plot shows mean indicator values for each wealth quintile. Greater distance between the poor and rich on the chart's horizontal axis indicates more severe inequality.

Most Recent Value – Concentration Index charts display a world map in which countries are color-coded according to the most recent value of an indicator's concentration index. The concentration index is bounded between -1 and 1. Negative values indicate disproportionate concentration of a variable among the poor, and positive values disproportionate concentration among the rich. For instance, if the variable is "bad" such as infant mortality, a negative value means infant mortality is higher among the poor. The map is complemented by a bar chart that ranks countries by the concentration index. By default, the map and bar chart use an indicator's latest available concentration index, but users can choose the time period from which this latest concentration index value is chosen.

Trends

Users can visualize over-time dynamics in HEFPI indicators and their distribution across wealth groups with three trend charts.

Trends – Population Mean charts allow tracking of the over-time dynamics of HEFPI indicators at the population level. Both single and multiple country trend charts are available, and users can choose whether to only show data points for years with survey data, or if trend lines should linearly interpolate over years where data are missing.

Quintile Trends charts show HEFPI health outcome and health service coverage indicator trends at the wealth quintile level, revealing if any inequalities have reduced, remained stable, or increased over time. Users can tailor the charts to their time period of interest.

Trends – Concentration Index charts allow users to track the over-time dynamics in an indicator's concentration index. tracking of the over-time dynamics of HEFPI indicators at the population level. Both single and multiple country trend charts are available, and users can choose whether to only show data points for years with survey data, or if trend lines should linearly interpolate over years where data are missing.

Missing Data Profiles

The HEFPI portal includes two chart types with which users can visualize missing data profiles for their country, region and indicator of interest.

Data availability by Indicator charts allow user to compare data availability for an indicator across countries, regions, and over time. The units on the chart's vertical axis represent countries (sorted by regions), and the chart's horizontal axis represents time. Years for which data are available for a country are marked by colored squares in the chart area. Hence, larger colored chart areas represent better data availability for the user's indicator of interest.

Data availability by Country charts zoom in on the general data availability situation for a specific country. They allow users to explore, for instance, if data are frequently available for maternal and child health service coverage, while being largely missing for catastrophic healthcare spending. The charts' vertical axis sorts all indicators in the database by the three HEFPI domains: health outcomes, service coverage, and financial protection. The horizontal axis represents time. Years for which data are available for an indicator are marked by colored squares in the chart area. Hence, larger colored chart areas represent better data availability for the user's country of interest.