

How to Use the UHC2030 Data Portal

The [UHC2030 Data Portal](#) provides a snapshot of the state of individual country UHC commitments and an overview of global progress to facilitate cross-country comparisons.

The dashboard draws on data available from 2015 to the present, aiming to set a baseline of UHC commitments in all 193 UN member states. It comprises a mix of quantitative and qualitative data around the key commitment areas of the UHC political declaration.

Each country profile is spread over two pages and covers eight profile areas. On the first page you will find a graph and four profile areas. The remaining four profile areas can be found on the second page.

To access the data for your country, select it from the drop-down menu on the right-hand side.

Graph

On the top left-hand corner, a green dot will indicate where your country is in comparison to the rest of the world. Each dot represents a country.

This graph shows service coverage by incidence of catastrophic health expenditure. The best performing countries can be found at the top left hand corner – these have the lowest incidence of catastrophic health expenditure (on the left hand side) and the highest service coverage (at the top of the graph).

Ensure Political Leadership Beyond Health

In this section there are three subsections:

Expressed UHC Commitment – this section lists stated government commitments. You can find the sources for this data by clicking on the ‘i’ icon at the top right corner.

Measurable UHC national targets – if a country has set UHC targets you will find them here.

UHC Progress reviewed in VNR process – this tells you what has been reviewed to date.

Regulate and Legislate

This section provides three pieces of information – whether there is a National Health Sector Plan available, whether there is national legislation on UHC and the corruption perception index for that country.

The Corruption Perceptions Index ranks 180 countries and territories by their perceived levels of public sector corruption, according to experts and business people. A low number indicates low perception of corruption.

Leave no one behind

This section provides four pieces of information:

1. The blue box tells you which specific populations are being left behind, according to UHC survey data.
2. To the right of this are data to compare urban and rural populations, and richest (Q5) and poorest (Q1) on the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (RMNCH) index. The RMNCH index is a way of measuring how equitable a country is in terms of access to

healthcare. By comparing the position of the dots you can see how far about these groups are from one another.

3. SDG Indicator 3.8.2 is the percentage of the population with a high health spending as a proportion of their income. The reading on the left is the percentage for the most recent year. The graph on the right tracks progress over time.
4. SDG Indicator 1.1.1 is the % of the population pushed below the \$1.90 a day poverty line by health spending. The reading on the left is the percentage for the most recent year. The graph on the right tracks progress over time.

Uphold Quality of Care

This section provides information for two more SDG indicators:

1. SDG Indicator 3.8.1 is the coverage of essential health services. A high number indicates a better national coverage. The reading on the left is the percentage for the most recent year. The graph on the right tracks progress over time.
2. SDG Indicator 3.c.1 tell us the total health worker density and the density of types of health worker (dentists, nurses and midwives, doctors/physicians and pharmacists). The higher these numbers are, the better.

Invest More, Invest Better

In this section there are six statistics on financing for health.

The bar chart at the top presents recurrent expenditure on health broken down by OOP, domestic government, donors and other sources over time. OOP is in dark blue.

There are three percentages given: the first is the percentage of GDP that is Current Health Expenditure (CHE) in total. The higher this number the better.

The second is the percentage of GDP spent on health from domestic sources. The higher this number the better.

The third is the percentage of current health expenditure that is paid OOP. The **lower** this number the better.

A description of government efforts and targets to increase domestic spending on health is provided.

Finally, the open budget index number tells you how transparent your government is on its spending and whether there is sufficient participation by the public and oversight by Parliament and independent auditors. The score is out of 100, with a low number representing lack of openness. High numbers represent good governance.

Gender Equality

There are five statistics on how gender equal your country is.

SDG Indicator 3.7.1 is the percentage of women of reproductive age who have their contraceptive needs met. One number is the official statistic, the other is the estimate from the UN population division.

SDG indicator 3.c.1 is the percentage of the health work force that is female and here the numbers for doctors/physicians and nurses are presented.

SDG indicator 5.5.1 is the percentage of seats in Parliament held by women. This number should reflect the population divide, i.e. 51%, but any number over 35% is good.

Move Together

This section presents five pieces of information that measure the extent to which civil society is engaged in decision-making on health.

SDG indicator 16.17.1 describes the progress made in setting up multi-stakeholder SDG monitoring frameworks.

The second tells you whether there is civil society engagement in the **Voluntary National Review** process.

The third describes whether there was little or no social participation in health policy making, and the fourth if there were challenges to engaging in this.

Finally, the civic space map shows the extent to which your country is closed or open.

Emergency Preparedness

This section reports on the capacity of your country to respond to health emergencies and the latest COVID data on cases per 100,000 and deaths per 100,000.

SDG indicator 3.d.1 provides a score on 'international health regulation (IHR) core capacity'. The higher these numbers are the better.