

Session 5.6: Mr. David Eristavi

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- ◆ BIO
- ◆ Abstract
- ◆ Paper





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Quality and Availability of Demographic and Healthcare Data in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

A report by the Institute for the Development of
Freedom of Information (IDFI) with UNFPA

Presented by David Eristavi



Asia-Pacific CRVS Research Forum

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 **DATA FOR
HEALTH INITIATIVE**



Introduction

- ◆ Reliable, accessible, and trusted data is essential for public health work, research, and primary healthcare provision.
- ◆ The COVID-19 pandemic emphasized the importance of data governance and reusability in the health sector.
- ◆ Disaggregation of health data is crucial in understanding and addressing inequalities in health outcomes and achieving SDG goals.
- ◆ Civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems have become increasingly recognized as catalytic for monitoring population dynamics spanning the entire life course.





Methodology

- ◆ The report is based on the Global Data Barometer (GDB)
- ◆ GDB evaluated the state of data for the public good in 109 nations
- ◆ The report provides an in-depth analysis of GDB's raw data for 11 Eastern European and Central Asian countries





Key Findings



- ◆ Sporadic use of ICD 10 standard for mortality data and birth statistics. Data mostly available in heavily aggregated forms;
- ◆ Real-time availability of healthcare system data was severely limited in scope and openness;
- ◆ Vaccination data and general statistics were available in almost every country in the region, although access to machine-readable and open formats was a significant challenge



Discussion

- ◆ Identification of essential information for monitoring and managing the health sector
- ◆ Global standards for health and Covid-19 data collection, distribution, and publishing
- ◆ Legislation to ensure that standards are followed, personal information protected, and legal requirements established for data collection and processing





Conclusions

- ◆ Countries in the region need a strong regulatory framework for open data access
- ◆ Strong political will is needed to raise awareness about the importance of open data ecosystems
- ◆ Capacity-building activities are essential for relevant actors involved in the management process of open data





Conclusions

- ◆ Partnerships between different stakeholders on open data collection, publication, and use are crucial
- ◆ Benefits of open data to civil society and the media are undeniable
- ◆ Economic potential of open data needs to be fully realized and encouraged to intensify and further develop open data practices in the region.





Recommendations for the countries of the region



- ◆ Provide the minimal geographic granularity for all data points
- ◆ Depersonalize and disclose vaccination data at the level of individual records
- ◆ ensure completeness of birth data (add data points for gestational age, birth weight, age of the mother, age of the father, etc.)
- ◆ Implement more standardized systems for processing CRVS data, especially mortality data, such as the ICD-10 or equivalent.
- ◆ Begin working towards developing unified healthcare data systems to increase real-time capacity data availability.