Exercise 1: Practical considerations for an inequality assessment in your country

Day 1: Tuesday, 2 August 2022, 11:00-14:00 (BKK Time)

1. Has any previous work been done around inequality assessments in your country?
   a. For example, has anyone looked at registration differentials between male and female babies?
   b. Male and female deaths?
   c. Infant deaths compared to adult deaths?
   d. Registration of births or deaths in the capital city compared to the rest of the country?

2. Has there been a recent MICS or DHS in your country? If so, some questions to ask might be:
   a. Was the sample drawn in such a way that data can be analyzed by region?
   b. Can registration completeness by analyzed by other characteristics such as mother’s age, ethnicity, wealth quintiles, urban rural etc.?

3. Have there been any other recent surveys that inquire about birth or death registration completeness? List the survey, year, and source.

4. Has there been a recent census? If so, is it possible to get data for the age 0 population by:
   a. sex,
   b. mother’s age (at time of birth),
   c. residence,
   d. ethnicity
   e. wealth quintile
   f. Other characteristics?

5. In your country, who might the key stakeholders be for an inequality assessment?
6. What are some possible data sources for an inequality assessment and who are the data collectors?

a. **Consider the following data sources for deaths:**
   - Deaths recorded in health facilities from MoH (if relatively complete or if specific to a certain area i.e. the capital city)
   - Burial permit records (from cemeteries, police, or other relevant stakeholder if relatively complete)
   - Deaths captured in census (deaths in the household in the last 12 months, recent child deaths etc.)
   - Household survey including capture-recapture methods
   - Indirect estimation of deaths between last 2 censuses (midpoint between censuses)
   - For comparison, estimates using UNWPP data, CDR, or other estimates of deaths can be used but they are often not disaggregated

b. **Consider the following data sources for births:**
   - Births recorded in health facilities from MoH (if relatively complete or if specific to a certain area i.e. the capital city)
   - School enrollment records (reverse survived to birth)
   - Vaccination database data, especially for early vaccines that are widely given with good coverage
   - Births or children age 0 captured in census
   - Household surveys capturing births
   - For comparison, estimates using UNWPP data, CBR, or other estimates of births can be used but they are often not disaggregated beyond sex, or infant/under 5 deaths

7. Which sub-populations are most relevant to your country?

8. Which groups are likely to not have any data?

9. Are there opportunities for linkage in your country?

   a. If so, what entity would you approach to help with linking datasets?
   b. Which datasets would you link and why? i.e. what variables might other datasets have that are useful to your assessment?
   c. How would data be linked? What unique ID would be used?
   d. What might the process be for acquiring data and getting permission?
   e. How would you initiate the process and get buy-in between stakeholders?