

High-resolution maps show local detail and applications



The Local Burden of Disease project at IHME aims not only to produce estimates and maps of health outcomes and related measures that cover entire continents, but also to do so at a very fine, local resolution. All results from the project are free and made publicly available so that anyone can use them in their work.

What we map

Our first focus is the biggest killers of children

- Under-5 mortality
- Malaria (*P.f. and P.v.*)
- Diarrhea
- Lower respiratory infections
- Tuberculosis
- Anemia
- Household air pollution
- Child overweight
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Oral rehydration therapy
- HIV/AIDS
- Ebola and other hemorrhagic fevers
- Pandemic potential of five emerging zoonotic infectious diseases
- Water and sanitation
- Child growth failure
- Educational attainment
- Lymphatic filariasis
- Onchocerciasis
- Schistosomiasis
- Vaccine coverage
- Male circumcision

How can local-level estimates be used?

Local estimates of health and health-related measures allow officials and researchers to tailor health interventions in innovative ways, such as:



TRACK

Monitor health trends and progress toward goals like the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Maps of local data show which areas within countries have been most successful at improving health.



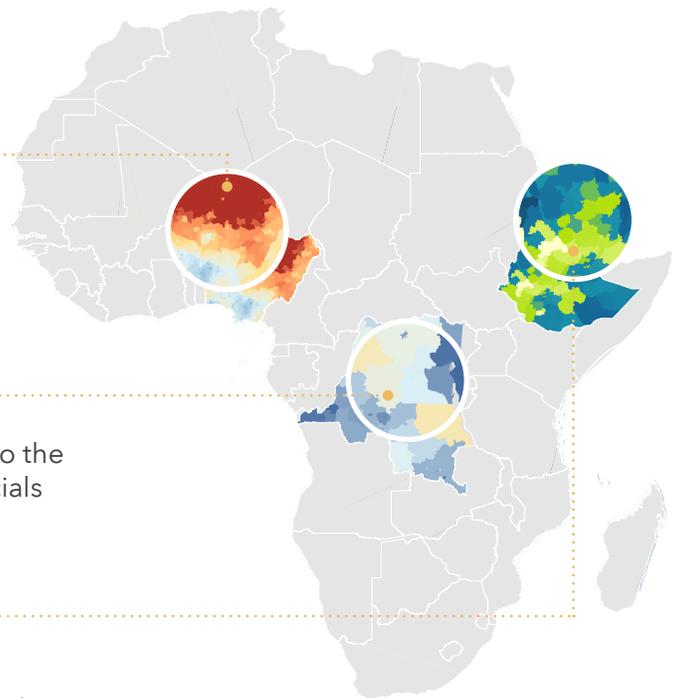
TARGET

Make the best use of limited funds by directing them to the areas most in need. Subnational maps could help officials prioritize their health system strengthening efforts.



TREAT

Use precise information to direct health interventions where the need and potential benefits are greatest. High-resolution maps can show the localities that would benefit most from aid.



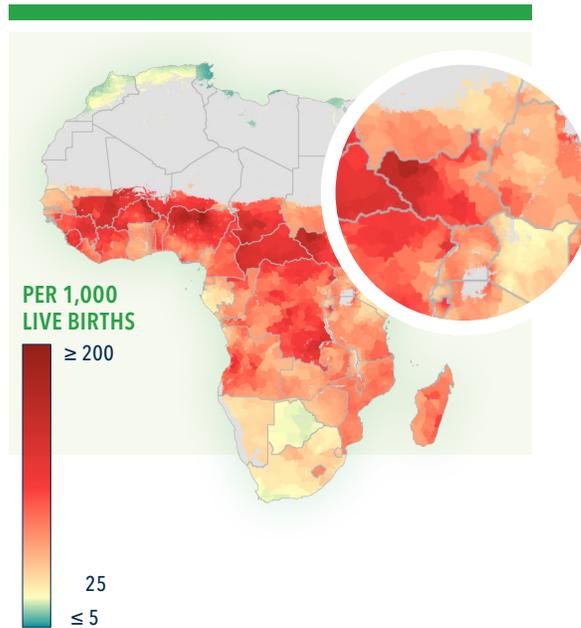
Explore our estimates

Explore maps of our estimates in online data visualization tools:
healthdata.org/lbd/data-visualizations



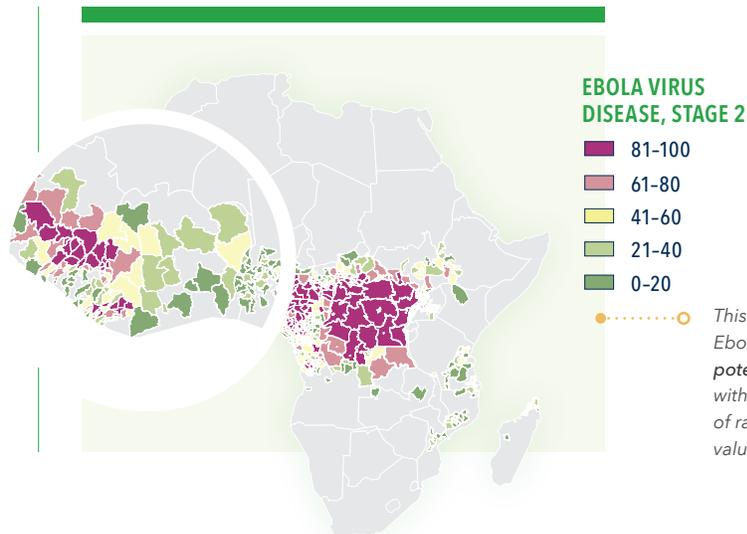
UNDER-5 MORTALITY 2015

Estimates of child mortality in Africa, from 2000 to 2015, at second level administrative subdivisions.



EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE OUTBREAK POTENTIAL

Estimates of pandemic potential in Africa at district level resolution.



Data sources

To generate these maps, researchers use leading-edge statistical analysis techniques and a wealth of geolocated data, such as:

- National surveys with geographic coordinates (such as UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys [MICS] and the Demographic and Health Surveys [DHS])
- Environmental data (precipitation or temperature, for example)
- Census information
- Program information on coverage of interventions (such as insecticide-treated bed nets)
- District Health Information Software 2 (DHIS 2) data

This figure refers to pandemic potential for Ebola Virus Disease. Stage 2 refers to outbreak potential. Admin units colored in red are those with median values that rank in the top quintile of ranked units. Units in dark green have median values that rank in the lowest quintile.

About IHME

The Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) is an independent global health research center at the University of Washington that provides rigorous and comparable measurement of the world's most important health problems and evaluates the strategies used to address them. IHME is recognized as one of the leading health metrics organizations in the world.

For more information, please contact:

LBD Engagement Team
gbdsec@uw.edu

healthdata.org/lbd