



Health Inequality Data Repository

INDICATOR METADATA

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WHO/UNICEF JMP)

July 2023

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WHO/UNICEF JMP)

About

This dataset is from the [WHO Health Inequality Data Repository](https://washdata.org).

This dataset contains data for indicators on access to water, sanitation and hygiene within households, schools and health care facilities disaggregated by urban/rural place of residence, type of school, health care facility type, and health care facility administration type.

Data source

Estimates were produced by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), available at: <https://washdata.org>.

Methodology

The JMP uses a standard classification and estimation method to compare progress across countries, regions and the world. For a detailed explanation of the methods, please refer to the resources available at <https://washdata.org>.

Dataset metadata

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| Date of first publication | April 2023 |
| Date of updated publication | n/a |
| Expected frequency of update | Annual |
| Date of data extraction | June 2022 |
| Temporal coverage | 2000–2021 |
| Spatial coverage | Global |
| Spatial granularity | National |
| Number of countries, territories or areas | 177 |
| Number of indicators | 36 |
| Number of dimensions of inequality | 4 |

Inequality dimensions

All indicators were disaggregated by **place of residence** (urban and rural) based on context-specific criteria. In addition, indicators measured at the school and healthcare facility levels were disaggregated by **school type**, **facility type** and **administration type**, where appropriate.

Disclaimer

The estimates presented may differ from, and should not be regarded as, the official national statistics of individual WHO Member States or official WHO estimates.

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Indicator metadata

| Indicator name | Disaggregation | Definition / Further information | Notes |
|---|--------------------|---|---|
| Population using safely managed drinking water services (%) | Place of residence | The proportion of the population using drinking water from an improved water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination. | Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water. |
| Population using basic drinking water services (%) | Place of residence | The proportion of the population using drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. | Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water. |
| Population using limited drinking water services (%) | Place of residence | The proportion of the population using drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. | Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water. |
| Population using unimproved drinking water sources (%) | Place of residence | The proportion of the population using drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring. | |
| Population using surface water (%) | Place of residence | The proportion of the population using drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal. | |
| Population using safely managed sanitation services (%) | Place of residence | The proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated off-site. | Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs. |
| Population using basic sanitation services (%) | Place of residence | The proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared with other households. | Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, |

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| | | | septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs. |
| Population using limited sanitation services (%) | Place of residence | The proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities shared between two or more households. | Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs. |
| Population using unimproved sanitation facilities (%) | Place of residence | The proportion of the population using pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines. | |
| Population practising open defecation (%) | Place of residence | The proportion of the population disposing of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches and other open spaces or with solid waste. | |
| Population using basic hygiene services (%) | Place of residence | The proportion of the population using handwashing facilities with soap and water available on premises. | Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents. |
| Population using limited hygiene services (%) | Place of residence | The proportion of the population using handwashing facilities without soap and water available on premises. | Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents. |
| Population with no hygiene services (%) | Place of residence | The proportion of the population using handwashing facility available off premises. | Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not |

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| | | | include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents. |
| Women and girls aged 15-49 years using menstrual materials (%) | Place of residence | The proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 years who menstruated the previous year using menstrual materials to capture and contain menstrual blood, such as pads, cloths, tampons and cups. | |
| Women and girls aged 15-49 years using reusable menstrual materials (%) | Place of residence | The proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 years who menstruated the previous year using reusable materials to capture and contain menstrual blood. | |
| Women and girls aged 15-49 years using single-use menstrual materials (%) | Place of residence | The proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 years who menstruated the previous year using single-use materials to capture and contain menstrual blood. | |
| Women and girls aged 15-49 years participating in activities during menstruation (%) | Place of residence | The proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 years who menstruated the previous year participating in activities during menstruation, such as school, work and social activities | |
| Women and girls aged 15-49 years having a private place to wash and change during menstruation (%) | Place of residence | The proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 years who menstruated the previous year having a private place to wash and change while at home. | |
| Schools with basic water services (%) | Place of residence School type | The proportion of schools with water from an improved source on premises with water available at the time of the survey. | Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water. |
| Schools with limited water services (%) | Place of residence School type | The proportion of schools with an improved source on premises without water available at the time of the survey. | Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water. |

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| Indicator name | Disaggregation | Definition / Further information | Notes |
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| Schools with no water services (%) | Place of residence School type | The proportion of schools with an unimproved source (unprotected well/spring, surface water) on premises or with no water source. | |
| Schools with basic sanitation services (%) | Place of residence School type | The proportion of schools with improved sanitation facilities on premises that are single-sex and usable (available, functional and private) at the time of the survey. | Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs. |
| Schools with limited sanitation services (%) | Place of residence School type | The proportion of schools with improved sanitation facilities on premises that are not single-sex and or not usable at the time of the survey. | Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs. |
| Schools with no sanitation services (%) | Place of residence School type | The proportion of schools with unimproved facilities (pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, bucket latrines) on premises or with no toilets or latrines. | |
| Schools with basic hygiene services (%) | Place of residence School type | The proportion of schools with handwashing facilities with water and soap available on premises. | Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents. |
| Schools with limited hygiene services (%) | Place of residence School type | The proportion of schools with handwashing facilities with water but no soap on premises. | Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents. |

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| Indicator name | Disaggregation | Definition / Further information | Notes |
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| Schools with no hygiene services (%) | Place of residence School type | The proportion of schools with no handwashing facilities available on premises or with handwashing facilities with no water on premises. | Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents. |
| Health care facilities with basic water services (%) | Administration type Facility type Place of residence | The proportion of health care facilities with an improved water source on premises with water available at the time of the survey. | Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water. |
| Health care facilities with limited water services (%) | Administration type Facility type Place of residence | The proportion of health care facilities with an improved water source on premises without water available at the time of the survey, or with an improved water source off premises (within 500 metres of premises). | Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water. |
| Health care facilities with no water services (%) | Administration type Facility type Place of residence | The proportion of health care facilities with an improved water source off premises (more than 500 metres from premises), with an unimproved water source on premises, or with no water source. | |
| Health care facilities with basic sanitation services (%) | Administration type Facility type Place of residence | The proportion of health care facilities with improved sanitation facilities that are usable, with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities, and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility. | Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs. Usable refers to toilets or latrines that are accessible to patients and staff (doors are unlocked or a key is available at all times), functional (the toilet is not broken, the toilet hole is not blocked, and water is available for flush/pour-flush) |

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| Indicator name | Disaggregation | Definition / Further information | Notes |
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| | | | toilets), and private (there are closable doors that lock from the inside and no large gaps in the structure). |
| Health care facilities with limited sanitation services (%) | Administration type Facility type Place of residence | The proportion of health care facilities with improved sanitation facilities that are not usable, not separated for patients and staff, not separated for women with menstrual hygiene facilities, or do not meet the needs of people with limited mobility. | Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs. Usable refers to toilets or latrines that are accessible to patients and staff (doors are unlocked or a key is available at all times), functional (the toilet is not broken, the toilet hole is not blocked, and water is available for flush/pour-flush toilets), and private (there are closable doors that lock from the inside and no large gaps in the structure). |
| Health care facilities with no sanitation services (%) | Administration type Facility type Place of residence | The proportion of health care facilities with unimproved sanitation facilities (pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines), or with no toilets or latrines. | |
| Health care facilities with basic hygiene services (%) | Administration type Facility type Place of residence | The proportion of health care facilities with functional hand hygiene facilities (with water and soap and/or alcohol-based hand rub) available at points of care and toilets. | Points of care refer to any location in the outpatient setting where care or treatment is delivered (i.e. consultation/exam rooms). |
| Health care facilities with limited hygiene services (%) | Administration type Facility type Place of residence | The proportion of health care facilities with functional hand hygiene facilities (with water and soap and/or alcohol-based hand rub) available at either points of care or toilets, but not both. | Points of care refer to any location in the outpatient setting where care or treatment is delivered (i.e. consultation/exam rooms). |
| Health care facilities with no hygiene services (%) | Administration type Facility type Place of residence | The proportion of health care facilities with no functional hand hygiene facilities (no facilities or no cleansing materials) available at either points of care or toilets. | Points of care refer to any location in the outpatient setting where care or treatment is delivered (i.e. consultation/exam rooms). |