Transcription

Module 3 - Unit 3: HHFA types of indicators

{00:00 – 00:19}

Welcome to Unit 3 of Module 3: HHFA types of indicators.

By the end of this unit, you will:

- describe the main types of HHFA indicators;
- identify to which type an indicator belongs.

{00:20 – 01:53}

As we saw in the indicator inventory platform, the HHFA indicators are organized hierarchically into service dimensions, areas, sub-areas and tables.

All HHFA indicators are grouped into tables.

It is important to note that all the indicators in the same table have the same denominator.

The HHFA uses different types of indicators, based on the way the indicator is calculated.

We will be looking at the most common types of HHFA indicators: percentages and indices.

A percentage describes the relationship of the numerator to the denominator where the numerator is included in the denominator.

An index is a summary indicator that is used to communicate information about a selected group of indicators. Most of the indices in the HHFA are a mean, that is, the average of a set of values.

Most HHFA indicators are percentages, and they are expressed as either:

- the percentage of facilities that:
- offer a certain service;
- have a certain item available; or

- have a certain system or condition in place;
- or the percentage of facilities offering a specific service that:
- have a certain item available; or
- a certain system or condition in place.

{01:54 – 04:29}

An illustration of the first would be the indicators in service-specific availability that we mentioned in Unit 1 and that refer to the specific services offered across ALL the surveyed facilities. The example we used was the percentage of facilities offering family planning services.

An illustration of the second would be the indicators in service-specific readiness that we mentioned in Unit 1 and that refer to the capacity to deliver the service across the surveyed FACILITIES THAT OFFER A SPECIFIC SERVICE. One of the examples we used was the percentage of facilities offering family planning services with staff trained in family planning.

We are going to show an example of both types of percentage indicators but now with a couple of tables from the inventory platform on antenatal care.

- In the Service-specific availability table, the table denominator is always “All the surveyed facilities”. For instance, in the “Percentage of facilities offering any antenatal care services”, the numerator is the number of facilities offering any antenatal care services and the denominator is ALL the surveyed facilities.

- In the Service-specific readiness table, the table denominator is always “facilities offering the specific service”, which happens to be the numerator of the first indicator in a Service-specific availability table. For instance, in the “Percentage of facilities offering ANC services with ANC guidelines”, the numerator is the number of facilities offering ANC services with ANC guidelines and the denominator is the number of facilities offering any antenatal care services.

There are tables that have many indicators. Look for example at this general service readiness table on basic equipment in main area of facility. It looks at whether the main service area of the facility has equipment such as thermometer, stethoscope, blood pressure apparatus, pulse oximeter, etc.

The table looks at 12 different items, and, beyond the usefulness to know the % of facilities with each item, you may want to summarize the 12 different items into one indicator, which is called an index.

{04:30 – 06:08}

In this kind of situation, indices are particularly useful because they allow you to gain a quick overview of a situation.

However, HHFA indices are also useful for:

- comparing subnational areas; or,
- assessing changes over time.

Note that HHFA indices are calculated as unweighted means.

All readiness tables contain at least 2 indices.

The first index expresses the mean percentage of the items in the table that are available across facilities. This is the overall readiness index of the table.

For example, imagine we assessed 10 facilities and in each one of them 9 out of the 12 equipment items were available at the main service area in the facility.

The mean is the sum of each value divided by the number of values.

Therefore, we sum 9/12 10 times and divide the resulting number by 10, and that number is 0.75.

We express the mean as a percentage, and the resulting value is 75%.

When we say that HHFA indices are calculated as unweighted means, what we are saying is that each of the 12 items in the table has the same value.

The second index expresses the percentage of facilities that have available all the items in the table. This is the all items index.

{06:09 – 07:45}

Since none out of the 10 facilities have all the 12 items, the percentage of facilities that have all the items is 0%.

These 2 indices are found at the end of all the Service readiness tables, both general readiness and service specific readiness, and with this example we can see the different information they provide.

The facilities surveyed have 75% of the basic equipment in the main service area, but 0% of the facilities have all the equipment in the main service area.

In addition to the previous 2 indices, the Service-specific readiness tables also contain indices called domain indices.

In the Service-specific readiness tables, the indicators are grouped according to the following 4 domains:

- Staff and guidelines;
- Equipment;
- Diagnostics; and

- Medicines and commodities.

A domain index is calculated for the indicators in each domain.
Note that not every service-specific readiness table will contain all 4 domains, as this will depend on the items that are considered necessary for readiness of the specific service.

In the example in the slide on Diabetes service readiness, we have the domains of Staff and guidelines, Equipment, Diagnostics, and Medicines and commodities, as all these items should be available for the facility to be able to provide diabetes services.

{07:46 – 10:04}

For example, imagine that we assessed whether the 10 facilities we mentioned above have the 4 medicines that are needed to provide diabetes services, and that we found that:

- 1 of them had all the 4 medicines;
- 4 of them had 3 of the 4 medicines;
- 2 of them had half of the medicines;
- 2 of them had 1 of the 4 medicines; and
- 1 of them had none of the medicines.

The mean would be the sum of each value divided by 10, and that number is 0.55.
We express the mean as a percentage, and the resulting value is 55%.

So the mean percentage of medicines and commodities for diabetes service readiness at facilities is 55%.

The HHFA also contains a few so-called “special indices”.

For example, the General service readiness index is the unweighted average of the 5 readiness indices for:

- basic amenities;
- basic equipment;
- basic diagnostic capacity;
- essential medicines and commodities; and
- standard precautions for infection prevention.

In addition to the percentages and the indices, which are the most common types of indicators that can be found in the HHFA, the HHFA also includes a few other indicator types, namely counts and ratios.

Count indicators are expressed as the total number of items, or simple counts, for example, the total number of inpatient beds.

Ratio indicators are expressed as the number of items per population.

A ratio describes the relationship of the numerator to the denominator where the numerator is NOT included in the denominator. For example, health facility density, bed density or workforce density.

It is important to note that the density indicators should be used only when the HHFA is conducted as a census of all facilities in the country. They should not be used when the HHFA is conducted as a sample survey.

{10:05 – 10:56}

In summary:

- the most common HHFA indicators are percentages and indices;
- a percentage describes the relationship of the numerator to the denominator where the numerator is included in the denominator;
- all the indicators in the same indicator table in the inventory platform have the same denominator;
- an index is a type of indicator that is used to summarize a group of indicators;
- there are a few other HHFA indicator types, namely counts and ratios.

You have now completed Unit 3

In the next unit, we will look at the functions of the HHFA indicator inventory platform.

First, try the practice exercise.