

# Stockout Indicators: Landscape Analysis and Harmonization

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# Why Stockout Indicators?

- Challenges with stockout indicators currently in use:
  - Inconsistent definitions of what is being measured
  - Differences in methodology
  - Differences in how communicated
  - Lack of confidence in data collected
  - Rights not given due consideration

# Purpose

Propose a coordinated approach to how we measure stockouts and availability so that results can be universally interpreted and we are better able to quantify the incidence and impact of stockouts.

# Research Approach

## Methods

- Concept note
- Survey
- Key informant interviews
- Literature Review

## Topics

- Data collection
- Indicator definitions
- Uses of information
- Recommendations

# Key Informants

Sector	Advocacy	Supply Chain	Service Delivery	Social Marketing	Research	Commercial Supply Chain
<b>Country level / Global level</b>	AFP PAI PRB Indp't	MSI UNFPA DELIVER SC4CCM MSI USAID ICON McKinsey SIAPs PATH BMGF	Profamilia WINGS Engender IPPF World Bank Ipas	DKT PSI	Futures Ibis Pop Council	Biogen IDEC Novartis Consumer packaged goods

Other:

RHSC, PGH, PM&A, World Bank

# Main Indicator Categories

- Methods offered
- Stockout on day of assessment or report
- Choice of FP methods
- Stockout during the past XX months
- Magnitude of stockouts during the past XX months
- Method availability
- Referral tracking

# Differences in Stockout Indicators

- Months of stock remaining
- Level of system
- Time period of measurement
- By method or any method stocked out
- Which facilities/locations considered
- How data collected
- Frequency of data collection
- Source of data

# Choice

- Which methods clients know about and use and, if obtained, the method they wanted
- Availability of individual methods, including barrier, hormonal short-acting, and long-acting reversible
- Availability of 3 modern methods at SDPs
- Availability of at least 4 methods, including at least 1 LAPM
- Number of methods available per sector and overall



# How Data are Used

- **Advocacy**
  - To promote improved access to methods
- **Performance monitoring of supply chain**
  - To monitor, remedy, and prevent stockouts
  - To assess baseline and endline performance
- **Managing supplies**
  - To help in allocating supplies to different stores or channels
  - To inform demand forecasts and procurement decisions
- **Service delivery improvements**
  - To know where we can refer patients for methods
- **Accountability measure**
  - To measure performance of the health system

# Data Use – Observations

- When asked about stockouts, referred to demand or sales
- Supply chain technical respondents often use data for advocacy
- Few noted use of data for service delivery improvement
- Several organizations managing min/max and availability rather than stockouts

# Challenges in Collecting/Using Data

- Data accuracy and completeness (most popular)
- Data difficult to access/share (top response)
- Timeliness of data (top response)
- Resource constraints
- Method choice data is extremely difficult to obtain and interpret (censored demand)
- Lack of duration and frequency data
- Aggregation – collection methods and definitions vary
- Staff – lack of trained personnel, turnover

# Gaps in Data

- Choice
- Indicator by method type
- Duration
- Frequency
- Referral tracking
- Uncensored demand

# Next Steps – Options

Obtain feedback from advisory group regarding potential deliverables:

- Single indicator recommended for use
- Suite of clearly-defined indicators for organizations/countries to choose from
- List of all indicators currently in use or suggested for use by partners

# Discussion

- What option does your organization benefit most from in terms of harmonization?
- Is there something we're missing?