



AVERAGE STOCKOUT RATE OF CONTRACEPTIVES AT SERVICE DELIVERY POINTS BY FAMILY PLANNING METHOD

Data analysis and calculation guide

This guide provides a refresher in how to calculate the average (annual) stockout rate of contraceptives at service delivery points (SDPs) by family planning (FP) method for USAID Global Health Standard Performance Plan and Report Indicator HL.7.1-3, while also introducing a new process for determining which are active family planning sites.

How to determine active family planning sites

As national health facilities lists are not always consistently updated to indicate which sites are actively offering particular products, or which sites have the trained personnel to be able to offer a product, this rule is a way of using the available data in a country's logistics information management system (LMIS) or health management information system (HMIS) to provide a more accurate understanding of the percentage of facilities stocked out of a particular FP method, based on which sites are actively able to offer the method.

If *at least one* of the following is true, the SDP is providing voluntary FP services and **is actively offering** the method:

1. SDP has had the method/product **in stock** at any time in the past 12 consecutive months (prior to the month when the indicator is reported)
2. SDP has **issued** the method/product to clients at any time in the past 12 months
3. SDP has **ordered** the method/product at any time in the past 12 months

Therefore, any SDP providing voluntary FP services that has had both zero stock on hand AND no consumption or ordering of the method/product in the previous 12 consecutive months should not be included in the calculation of this indicator and should be removed from both the numerator and denominator. Removal of inactive SDPs should be done product by product. An SDP that is inactive for one product may still be active for another product within the same method.

This rule should be applied by all countries whose LMIS or HMIS reports both stock status and consumption data by individual health facilities on a monthly or bi-monthly (every two months) basis. For countries where data is reported bi-monthly, the period for determining an active site is one which has had stock or has issued and/or ordered the product for all of the previous six consecutive bi-monthly reporting periods.

Stockout rate calculation for FP methods with one product

The average stockout rate for a particular FP method with one product is calculated as the sum of SDPs stocked out of the method according to the ending balance of each logistics report (or on the day of each site visit) across all available reporting periods for the previous 12 months, divided by the sum of SDPs that reported/were visited which offer the method across all of these reporting periods, as illustrated below:

Average annual stockout rate of a contraceptive method with one product at SDPs

For all SDPs offering method X:

Numerator:

SDPs stocked out for month 1 +
SDPs stocked out for month 2 +
SDPs stocked out for month 3 +
SDPs stocked out for month 4 +
SDPs stocked out for month 5 +
SDPs stocked out for month 6 +
SDPs stocked out for month 7 +
SDPs stocked out for month 8 +
SDPs stocked out for month 9 +
SDPs stocked out for month 10 +
SDPs stocked out for month 11 +
SDPs stocked out for month 12

X 100 (to convert to percent)

Denominator:

SDPs that reported for month 1 +
SDPs that reported for month 2 +
SDPs that reported for month 3 +
SDPs that reported for month 4 +
SDPs that reported for month 5 +
SDPs that reported for month 6 +
SDPs that reported for month 7 +
SDPs that reported for month 8 +
SDPs that reported for month 9 +
SDPs that reported for month 10 +
SDPs that reported for month 11 +
SDPs that reported for month 12

Family Planning Method Notes

The indicator should be calculated for each of the following FP methods:

- Male condoms
- Female condoms
- Calendar-based methods (e.g. CycleBeads)
- Intrauterine devices (e.g. CopperT IUDs)

For the following FP methods, if multiple products are offered in the country, the stockout rate must be calculated using the process described in the box below:

- Implantable hormonal contraceptives
- Injectable hormonal contraceptives
- Oral hormonal contraceptives (includes both combined oral contraceptives AND progestin-only pills, but NOT emergency contraceptives). Consider each combined oral contraceptive product along with progestin-only pills using the calculation described below.

Stockout rate calculation for FP methods with multiple products

If an FP method has multiple products offered in the country, such as implantable hormonal contraceptives (e.g. 1-rod and 2-rod implants), the stockout rate measures the percentage of facilities stocked out of any or all contraceptive products within the method. Therefore, you first must determine which facilities “offer” which products within the method, using the active site rule discussed above. There are several possible ways to do this calculation depending on the configuration of data within a country’s LMIS (from the monthly stock report ending balance). The following illustrates what data the indicator intends to capture, to help set up a formula accordingly:

Average stockout rate of a contraceptive method with multiple products at SDPs

Example scenarios for implantable hormonal contraceptives for month X:



Facility A

Offers: 1-rod and 2-rod implants
Reported: 10 units of 1-rod implants, 20 units of 2-rod implants
Result: *Not stocked out of implants*



Facility B

Offers: 1-rod and 2-rod implants
Reported: 0 units of 2-rod implants, did not report on 1-rod implants (stock status unknown).
Result: *Stocked out of implants*



Facility C

Offers: 1-rod implants
Reported: 0 units of 1-rod implants
Result: *Stocked out of implants*



Facility D

Offers: 1-rod and 2 rod implants
Reported: 0 units of 1-rod implants, 0 units of 2-rod implants
Result: *Stocked out of implants*



Facility E

Offers: 1-rod and 2-rod implants
Reported: 5 units of 1-rod implants, 0 units of 2-rod implants
Result: *Not stocked out of implants*

Stockouts: Fac B + Fac C + Fac D

Reported: Fac A + Fac B + Fac C + Fac D + Fac E

Multiple product stockout rate: 3 out of 5 sites stocked out
= 60% stockout rate for implantable hormonal contraceptives in month X



Using the numerators and denominators for each month, you can now use the first formula in the previous box to calculate the average annual stockout rate.

Other Business Rules to Keep in Mind

This indicator measures the stockout rate for public sector facilities offering voluntary family planning services and commodities, as well as any NGO, social marketing, and private sector facilities that are USG-supported. If your LMIS includes non-USG-supported NGO, social marketing, and private sector facilities, these should be removed from the calculation if possible. If your LMIS does include these sites but it is not possible to identify and remove them from the calculation, please include a note with your indicator report to explain that the indicator includes these facilities that are not intended to be part of the calculation.

Additionally, this indicator is intended to capture the percentage of facilities that are stocked out of a contraceptive method *throughout the facility*. Therefore, if you know that your country's LMIS does not fully capture possible units of stock in a dispensary or service delivery room, please note that in an explanation accompanying your indicator report submission.