

Reforming the District Health System: information for decision-making

Session 4

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) National Dialogue

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Assessing data capturer behavioural factors relevant to the Health Information System
Dr. E.R. Sampier

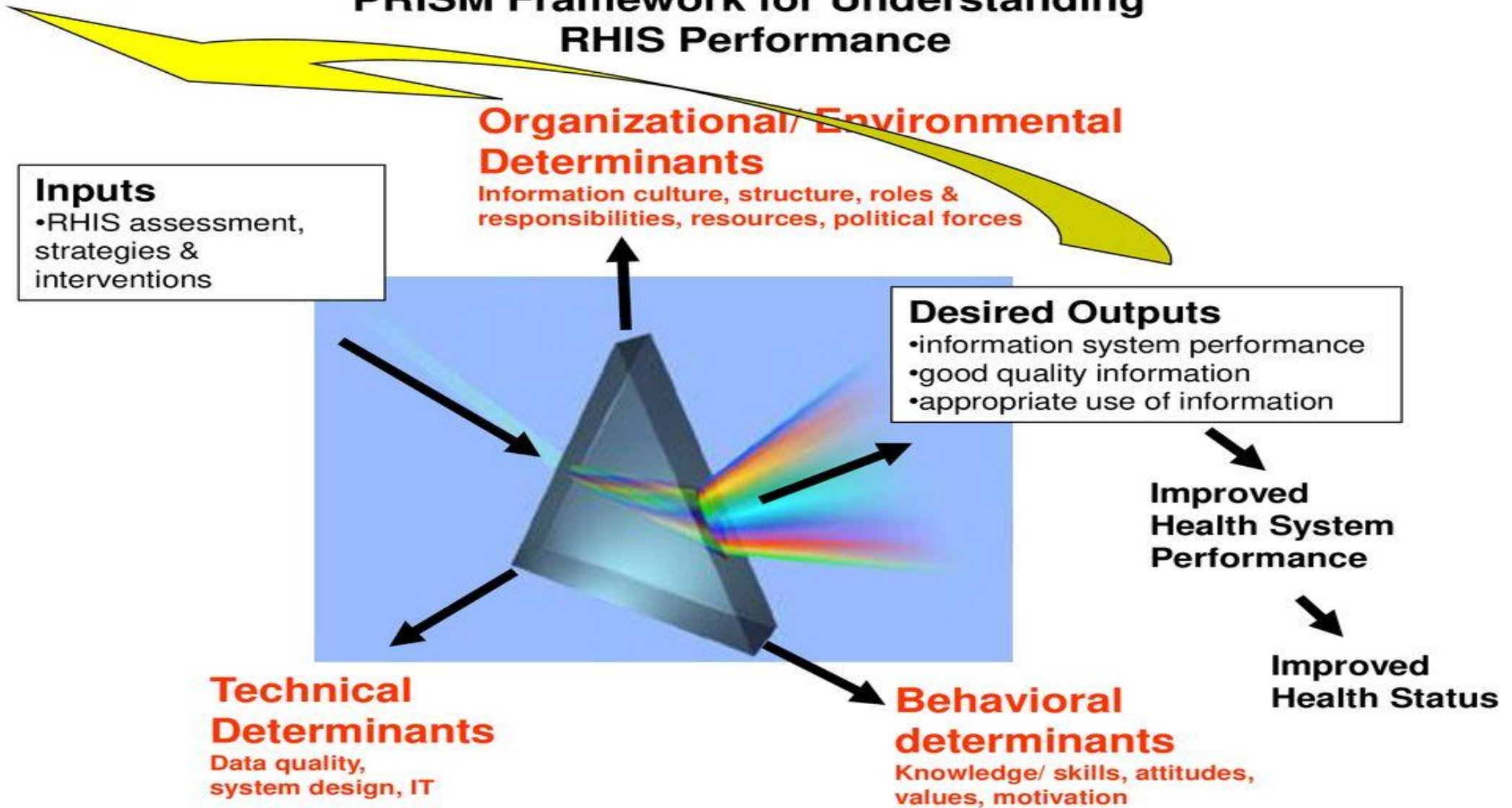
Background and purpose of study

- Background
 - Poor data quality is a problem locally and globally
 - Data capturers are key role players in the South Africa health information system
- Purpose
 - This study complement the broader LESEDI PROJECT and add to work done by others locally

Aims and objectives

- **Aim:** To describe the behavioural factors ,as outlined in the PRISM framework, amongst data capturers at primary healthcare clinics in Johannesburg in relation to the DHIS
- **Objective 1:** To describe the individual characteristics of data capturers
- **Objective 2:** To describe the HIS related behavioural factors in data capturers
- **Objective 3:** To assess the relationship between individual characteristics of these data capturers and the two key behavioural factors of interest: **data quality checking knowledge** and **competence**

PRISM Framework for Understanding RHIS Performance



Methods

- Cross sectional study
- In Johannesburg Metropolitan District in 2017
- Organizational & Behavioural Assessment Tool (OBAT) – a PRISM tool
- Variables collected:
 - Background characteristics: sex and age
 - Individual characteristics: education, training & work history
 - Behavioural characteristics: motivation, knowledge, confidence & competence
- Key outcomes : knowledge and competence scores

Results

The factors associated with data quality checking knowledge score

Explanatory variables	OR	CI	P value
Age category	1.38	0.83 – 2.28	0.20
Sex	0.59	0.17 – 1.97	0.39
Education Level	1.01	0.40 – 2.54	0.97
Employment category	21.54	3.14 – 147.50	<u>0.002</u>
Employment duration	1.48	0.89 – 2.45	0.12
Prior training	5.51	1.52 – 19.95	<u>0.009</u>
Post- employment training	0.79	0.22 – 2.90	0.73
Confidence Level	0.63	0.26 – 1.55	0.32
Motivation Level	6.28	2.67 – 14.78	<u>0.000</u>

Results

The factors associated with competence score

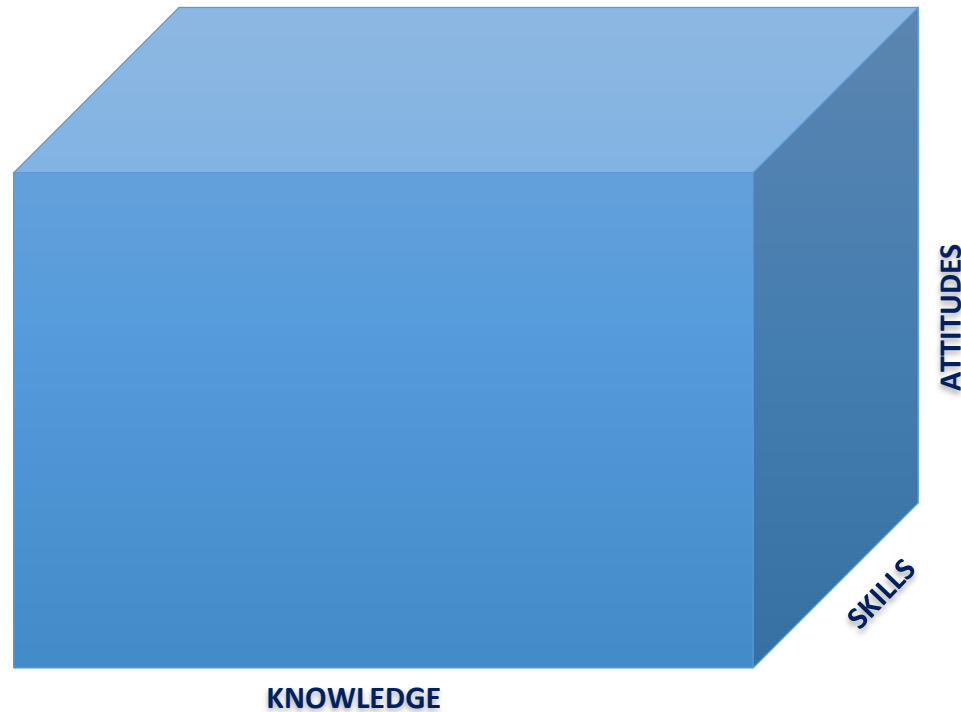
DHIS competence		Coefficients	95% CI	P value
Prior training	No		ref	
	Yes	0.16	0.04 - 0.27	0.006
Motivation score	Low motivation		Ref	
	Mid Motivation Level (0.05 – 0.079)	0.21	0.17 - 0.41	0.033
	High Motivation Level (0.80 - 1)	0.35	0.16 – 0.53	0.000

Discussion and key recommendations

- **Type of employment contract, prior training** important for HIS knowledge
- **Prior training and high motivation level** important for **competence**
- **Recommendations**
 - Improve job security
 - Improved in-service training
 - Exploration of the reasons for poor motivation
 - Exploration of other factors that lead to poor data quality

Implications for NHI

- NHI will mean Whole System changes; not just financing changes
- Universal Determinant Coverage (UDC) should keep us awake at night



THANK YOU