

National Health Workforce Accounts – Indicators and sources of HRH data

WORKSHOP ON INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON HUMAN RESOURCES FOR HEALTH (HRH), 15-17 October 2018

Health workforce reporting



SDG₃

Indicator 3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution

GSHRH Global Milestones' indicators

Milestones 2020: 6/7 milestone indicators from NHWA

e.g. Health workforce registries to track stock, distribution, flows, demand, supply, capacity and remuneration

Milestones 2030: 4/6 milestone indicators from NHWA

e.g. Density of health workers per 1000 population by cadre and by subnational level distribution

Working for health and growth: investing in the health workforce (ComHEEG)

Recommendation 10: Data, information and accountability (harmonization, analysis, strenghtened evidence)

Action C: Advance health labour market data, analysis and tracking in all countries

PAHO regional reporting

PAHO Plan of Action on HRH for universal access to heath and UHC 2018-2023

Other reporting:

The WHO Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel State of the World's Nursing and State of the World's Midwifery

Country needs are the primary driver for the data collection

National Health Workforce Accounts



Indicators

NHWA Handbook defines both **numeric and 'capability' indicators** to support strategic workforce planning and global monitoring

The indicators feed into three labour market components: **education**, **labour force** and **serving population health needs**

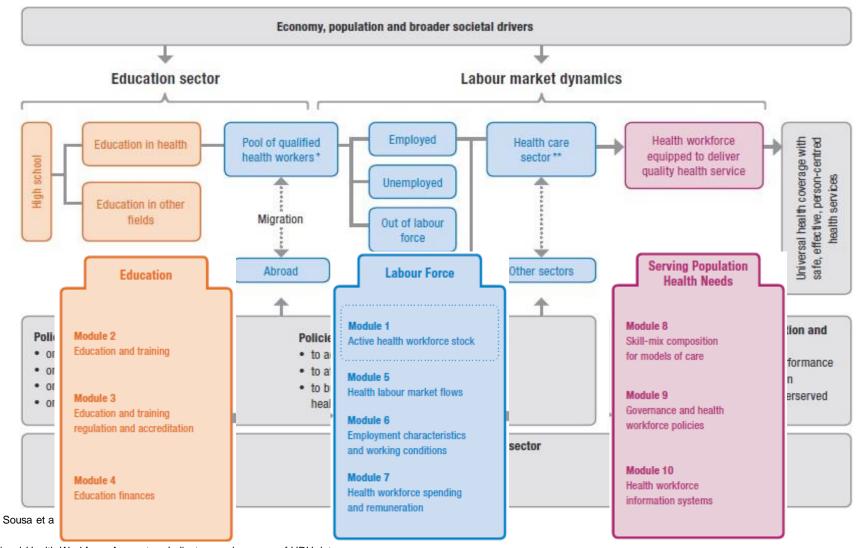
Countries can select and prioritize NHWA indicators according to their specific needs and goals at a given time, and eventually work towards selecting and covering the entire NHWA with flexible approach → Progressive implementation

The more indicators available at national and subnational level, the better the overview of the health workforce landscape will be, along with the potential for more sophisticated analyses, more efficient health workforce policies, and progress towards UHC.

National Health Workforce Accounts: Modular approach



The concept of the NHWA is closely aligned with the health labour market framework for UHC



National Health Workforce Accounts: Modular overview

labour market

Active health workforce stock **Employment characteristics and working conditions** Distribution Stock Migration Working time Labour market characteristics Working conditions · Health worker density Nealth worker distribution by age group-. Share of foreign-born health workers · Health worker status in employment Standard working hours . Measures to prevent attacks on . Health worker density at subnational level Female health workforce . Share of foreign-trained health workers Health workers with a part-time contract · Regulation on dual practice health workers · Nealth worker distribution by facility Distribution Decent work Regulation on compulsory service. . Attacks on health-care system . Share of workers across health and ownership type · Regulation on working hours and conditions . Health worker distribution by facility type Abbreviated name **Education and training** Health worker distribution by age group **Applications** . Ratio of admissions to available places . Master list of accredited health workforce education and training institutions . Ratio of students to qualified educators for **Dimension: Distribution** Duration of education and training education and training Applications for education and training Exit / drop out Exit / drop-out rate from education and Indicator name Percentage of active health workers in different age groups training programmes Numerator Number of active health workers in a specific age group Education and training regulation and accreditation Denominator Total number of active health workers, defined in headcounts Disaggregation By occupation Regulation Accreditation . Standards for the duration and content Accreditation mechanisms for education Definition Percentage of active health workers in the given age groups, by occupation. of education and training and training institutions and their programmes Age groups considered are the following: $> 25, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, \le 65$. Standards for social accountability Standards for social accountability Glossary · Active health worker effectively implemented Age group Occupation **Education finances** Data reporting frequency Annual Potential data sources Health workforce registry or database Financing of higher education · Total expenditure on higher education · Adequate budgetary resources for Aggregate data from health facilities (routine administrative records, Health Management Information · Total expenditure on health workforce investments in transformative education System, District Health Information System census and/or survey) education **Education expenditure** · Professional council/chamber/association registers Average tuition fee per student Expenditure per graduate on health workforce education Labour force surveys · Population census data Further information (WHO 2015c, OECD et al. 2016, WHO et al. 2009) **Health labour market flows** and related links Entry into labour market Exit from labour market (International Labour Organization 2013, USAID and CapacityPlus 2015) Additional references · Graduates starting practice within one year · Voluntary exit rate from health . Replenishment rate from domestic efforts labour market . Entry rate of foreign health workers · Involuntary exit rate from health

Module 1: Active health workforce stock



1

Active health workforce stock

Stock

- Health worker density
- . Health worker density at subnational level

Distribution

- · Health worker distribution by age group
- . Female health workforce
- Health worker distribution by facility ownership
- Health worker distribution by facility type

Migration

- Share of foreign-born health workers
- . Share of foreign-trained health workers

Distribution

 Share of workers across health and social sectors

• Indicators on the **density and distribution of health workers** (geographical, by age and by sex, institutional sector and facility types), which allows monitoring progress towards halving inequalities in access to a health worker (Global milestone 1, by 2030)

Potential data sources?

- Health workforce registry or database
- Health facilities
- Professional council/chamber/ association registers
- Labour force surveys

Education: potential sources of data



2_3 Ratio of applications for education and training

Ministry of Education

Ministry of Higher Education

Databases on education and training statistics

Education and training institutions

3_2 Accreditation mechanisms for education and training institutions and their programmes

Ministry of Health

Ministries of Education, Higher Education or similar

National accreditation authorities

Legitimate bodies, statutory corporations

Professional council/chamber/ association registers

4_6 Cost per graduate of medical specialist education programmes

Ministry of Finance

Ministry of Education

Databases on education statistics

Education and training institutions

Labour force: potential data sources



5_5 Involuntary exit rate from health labour market

Health workforce registry or database

Professional council/chamber/association registers

Aggregate data from health facilities

Data from pension and/or retirement administration units

Mortality records

6_6 Health worker status in employment

Facility surveys

Health worker registries

Public service human resources and payroll administrations

Labour force surveys

7_7 Gender wage gap

Wage and salaried workers (employees):

- Ministry of Health records
- Ministry of Finance records
- Payroll data
- Income tax data
- General labour force surveys
- Specific health worker surveys

Self-employed workers:

- Public/social health insurance
- Income tax data
- Specific health worker surveys

Serving population health needs: potential data sources



8_4 Specialist surgical workforce

National labour force surveys

National health workforce registries or databases

National medical specialist registries or databases

Population census data

9_1 Mechanisms to coordinate an intersectoral health workforce agenda

Ministry of Health

Subnational level ministries of health

Institutions or units responsible for policies on health workforce

Relevant ministries according to the national government structure and constitutional arrangements/level of devolution 10_4 HRHIS for reporting on outputs from education and training institutions

Ministry of Health and regional ministries of health

Professional chambers

Institutions or units responsible for monitoring, or for policies on health workforce

Ministry of Labour

National Statistical Office

Possible supporting indicators for geographical distribution of the health workforce



Policy question:

What is the baseline distribution of health workers across the subnational disaggregation to account for assessing the difference in accessing health care?

Module 1 – Active health workforce stock:

1-02: Health worker density at subnational level

Module 5 – Health labour market flows:

5-06: Unemployment rate

5-07: Vacancy rate

Policy relevancy enhancer

Module 9 - Governance and health workforce policies:

9-05: Institutional models for assessing health care staffing needs

Reporting (partly) enabled

Module 10 – Health workforce information systems:

10-01: HRHIS for reporting on International Health Regulations

10-02: HRHIS for WHO Code of Practice reporting

10-06: HRHIS for tracking the number of active stock on the labour market

HRHIS: human resource health information system; IHR: International Health Regulations (2005).

Key attributes of data sources

Attribute	Census	Force	Facility	Routine administrative Sources (payrolls, HRH registries)
Complete count of health workforce	***	***	**	**
Across sectors coverage (public, private)	***	***	*	**
Disaggregated data (Age, Sex, Geographical)	***	**	**	**
Capturing unemployment	*	***	=	*
Rigorous data collection / management	***	***	**	**
Periodicity and regular updating	*	**	**	**
Occupational data coding	*	**	**	**
Sampling errors	***	**	*	**
Tracking of workforce entry-to-exit	*	**	-	*
Tracking of in-service Training / Productivity)	-		***	*
Accessibility to micro-data	**	***	**	*
Relative cost	*	**	***	**



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