Choice of indicators

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Choice of Indicators 1

• **Valid**
  – Does it measure the condition/event this it is meant to measure?

• **Reliable**
  – Does it produce the same results when used more than once to measure the same condition/event?
Choice of Indicators 2

• **Specific**
  – Does it measure only the condition/event that it is meant to measure?

• **Sensitive**
  – Does it reflect changes in the state of the condition/event under consideration (and in a timely manner)?
Choice of Indicators 3

• **Operational**
  – Is it possible to measure/quantify them using tested definitions and reference standards?

• **Affordable**
  – Is the cost of measuring the indicator reasonable?

• **Feasible**
  – Is it possible to carry out the proposed data collection?
Interpretation of Outcome Indicators for Behavioural Interventions

- **Relative:** Proportion of sexual exposures considered risky/safe (e.g. percent condom use)

- **Absolute:** Number of sexual exposures considered risky/safe
Which is more risky when having sex with an HIV-positive partner?

• Having sex **10 times**, using a condom **10%** of the time

OR

• Having sex **100 times**, using a condom **75%** of the time
Which is more risky when having sex with an HIV-positive partner?

• Having sex **10 times**, using a **condom 10%** of the time (9 episodes of unprotected sex)

**OR**

• Having sex **100 times**, using a **condom 75%** of the time (25 episodes of unprotected sex)
Monitoring & Evaluation Pipeline

MONITORING
“Process Evaluation”

EVALUATION
“Effectiveness Evaluation”

Inputs

Outputs

Outcomes

Short-term and intermediate effects

Long-term effects

Impact

Number of Projects

Levels of Evaluation Efforts

All

Most

Some

Few

• Resources
• Staff
• Funds
• Materials
• Facilities
• Supplies
• Training

• Condom availability
• Trained staff
• Quality of services (e.g. STI, VCT, care)
• Knowledge of HIV transmission

• Behavior change
• Attitude change
• Changes in STI trends
• Increase in social support

Changes in:
• HIV/AIDS trends
• AIDS-related mortality
• Social norms
• Coping capacity in community
• Economic impact

Short-term and intermediate effects

Changes in:
• HIV/AIDS trends
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