

# Measuring Women's Experience of Care: Interim Results

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Women's experiences of care are central to health service quality, yet existing measures are narrow and fragmented. This study tests a rapid approach to developing a cross-cutting measure. **Methods:** An expert workshop produced a new conceptual framework and 68 items for testing. The study is being carried out across four phases and four countries. In Phase 1: surveys were administered by phone in Kenya, Nigeria, and Pakistan. Planned missingness was addressed with multiple imputation, and exploratory factor analysis guided item refinement. **Results:** Data from Kenya and Nigeria (n=1,145) support an eight-factor solution, reducing items to 42. **Conclusion:** The refined item set will undergo further refinement and validation to produce a practical, cross-cutting, generalizable measure of women's care experiences.

## BACKGROUND

- Universal coverage requires attention to both outcomes and experiences of care.<sup>1-3</sup>
- Experiences of care influence clinical safety and effectiveness.<sup>4-7</sup>
- Women have unique needs across their life course.<sup>8,9</sup>
- Existing measures are narrow, focused mainly on sexual and reproductive health.
- A broader, cross-cutting measure is needed across diverse health areas.
- Traditional approaches to health service quality measurement development are slow and resource intensive. This study tests a rapid, cost-effective alternative.
- This work is built on formative work from Metrics for Management (M4M) and Population Services International (PSI).

GOAL: TO CREATE A GENERALIZABLE TOOL FOR WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE OF CARE DELIVERING ACTIONABLE INSIGHTS FOR PROGRAMS, DONORS, AND POLICYMAKERS.

## METHODS

### EXPERT CONVENING

- Two-day workshop with 10 international experts on quality of care
- Produced: 1) A new conceptual framework for women's experience of care; 2) an initial list of proxy indicator items; and 3) recommendations to enhance end-user utility.

### KEY STUDY ELIGIBILITY

- Women aged 18+
- Sought care in past 2 weeks from any formal or informal provider

### MEASURE DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION

The four sequential phases test (table 1) successively more refined versions of an item list, to find a short list that reflects the conceptual framework and is valid across countries. Phase 1 uses a split design to test all items, with a single shorter item list in Phase 2. In Phase 3, findings will be correlated against the PCAT-10,<sup>10</sup> and in Phase 4, cognitive interviewing explores interpretation.

Table 1: Design of Four Phases of Measurement Development

| Phase                  | Phase 1                      | Phase 2                      | Phase 3                        | Phase 4                        |
|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Data Collection Method | Telephone interviews         | Telephone interviews         | Online survey                  | In-depth interviews            |
| Sample                 | 1,746                        | 504                          | 450                            | 45                             |
| Countries              | Kenya<br>Nigeria<br>Pakistan | Kenya<br>Nigeria<br>Pakistan | Kenya<br>Pakistan<br>Guatemala | Kenya<br>Pakistan<br>Guatemala |
| Goal                   | Test questions               | Confirm question list        | Validate questions             | Adjust wording                 |

### PHASE I DATA & ANALYSIS

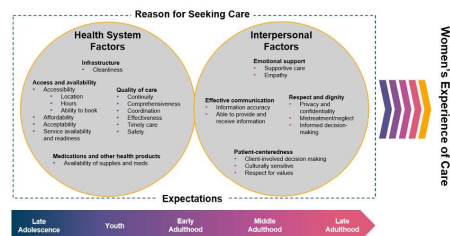
- Combined datasets from Kenya + Nigeria
- Addressed planned missingness (33–67% per item) with multiple imputation (100 datasets)
- Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) of pooled covariance matrix, applying Rubin's rules<sup>11</sup>
- Results aligned with conceptual framework, refining item selection
- Ethical approval obtained in U.S., Kenya, and Nigeria

## RESULTS TO DATE

### CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT

- Expert committee created Women's Experience of Care framework (figure 1)
- Informed by WHO's AAAQ and other quality frameworks
- Designed for life course relevance
- Two main domains:
  - Health Systems Factors: infrastructure, access, quality, supply readiness
  - Interpersonal Factors: emotional support, communication, respect/dignity, patient-centeredness
- Domains shaped by women's reasons for seeking care and expectations (context- and stage-specific)

Figure 1: Women's Experience of Care Framework



## PHASE I PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS (KENYA & NIGERIA)

Presented here are participant demographics for Kenyan and Nigerian respondents in Phase 1, including age, reason for seeking care (Table 2), relative household wealth (Figures 2 & 3), and self-rated health (Figure 4).

Table 2: Median Age & Reason for Seeking Care

|                             | Kenya (N=589) | Nigeria (N=597) |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Age                         |               |                 |
| Median (IQR)                | 34 (28-45)    | 30 (26-36)      |
| N                           |               |                 |
| Reason for visit            |               |                 |
| Chronic [ongoing] condition | 140           | 23.8            |
| New condition               | 357           | 60.6            |
| Chronic new condition       | 12            | 2               |
| Routine check-up            | 79            | 13.4            |

Figure 2: Kenya Respondent Relative Wealth Distribution

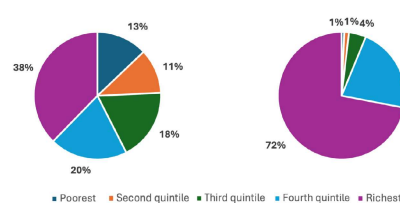


Figure 3: Nigeria Respondent Relative Wealth Distribution

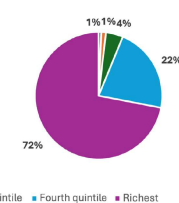
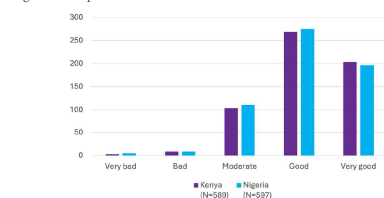


Figure 4: Respondent Self Rated Health



## PHASE I INITIAL ITEM TESTING (KENYA & NIGERIA)

- Data collected in Kenya & Nigeria (n=1,145), Pakistan data ongoing
- Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) applied to 68 items
- 8-factor solution retained 42 items for further testing
- Factors explained ~39.8% of total variance
- Factors labeled by conceptual themes of highest-loading items (Table 2)

Table 3: Retained Factors from Initial Item Testing

| Factor   | Name                                    | Top Item Themes   | No. of Items |
|----------|---|---|--------------|
| Factor 1 | Compassionate & Effective Communication | Items on empathetic, compassionate, and effective communication     | 8            |
| Factor 2 | Quality of Care                         | Items on technical skill  | 8            |
| Factor 3 | Access & Availability                   | Items on service hours, waiting times, and counseling               | 6            |
| Factor 4 | Administrative & Clinical Competence    | Items on organization, record-keeping, and clinical processes       | 7            |
| Factor 5 | Patient Centeredness                    | Items on communication, shared decision-making, and personalization | 6            |
| Factor 6 | Facility Milieu                         | Items on utilities, supplies, and approachability of the facility   | 3            |
| Factor 7 | Infrastructure                          | Items on cleanliness, comfort, and atmosphere of the facility       | 2            |
| Factor 8 | Safety                                  | Items on physical security  | 2            |

## NEXT STEPS

- Incorporate Phase 1 data from Pakistan and develop a single questionnaire.
- Complete remaining 3 phases by March 2026.

## STUDY IMPACT

- Test a rapid approach to measure development, which can be expanded to other challenging areas of measurement.
- Develop a generalizable tool for measuring women's experience of care
- Share easy to use tool to examine, and ultimately improve, women's experiences of care.

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