# Instructions for using ESPEN Portal data

## Use of Institute Health Methods and Evaluation (IHME) data on ESPEN

**Step 1:** Access the analytic files

The Expanded Special Project for Elimination of Neglected Tropical Diseases (ESPEN) provides an analytic file that determines high/low access to improved water and improved sanitation, with 'low' defined as implementation units (IUs) with access to improved water below the national median. Likewise, the national median access to improved sanitation is calculated and IUs with access below the national median are categorized as low. The high/low value is combined with soil-transmitted helminthiases (STH) and schistosomiasis (SCH) endemicity data to create a cross-tabulation of IUs with high/low access broken down across the disease prevalence categories.

## Step 2: Data in the analytic files

The ESPEN WASH files will provide the STH and SCH endemicity for the most current year of data, along with the high/low status of access to improved water and access to improved sanitation. You can also find the national median for both improved access to water and improved access to sanitation along with the raw access percentage of household access within the IU.



## Step 3: Determine the coding for disease endemicity status

Now that you have the WASH and NTD analytic file from ESPEN, you will need to create the cross-tabulation tables to show the number of IUs by access to improved water or access to improved sanitation and STH or SCH disease endemicity. To do this, you will first have to determine how disease endemicity is coded in this dataset. To do this, use the Excel function Index/Match. You will be working with columns E and F for STH and G and H for SCH.

Let's start with STH. Select all of the values in column E and paste them outside of the data table. Now that you have the values pasted in column S (see image below), you can use the Remove Duplicates function to obtain a list of unique values.



## Step 4: Create the cross-tabulation table

You will now create a new variable called 'coding' in column R. Use the Index/Match function to match the text string in column S with the text in column E and return the row value from column F as the value for the new variable coding in column R. You can now see both the text value and the numeric code representing that value.



You can proceed to create the cross-tabulation table. Here you will have STH endemicity categories along the top and access to improved water along the side. Again, use Excel functions, this time COUNTIFS, to count the number of IUs that have the combination values of STH endemicity and access to improved water.

## Step 5: Use the data

As shown in the below table and chart, 51 IUs have both low access to improved water (defined as below the national median value) and high STH endemicity. All IUs in the low access row could be prioritized. However, if resources are limited, disease endemicity could provide an additional input into determination of priority IUs to increase access to improved water.

| STH_Endemicity | | High prevalence (50% and above) | Moderate prevalence (20%-49%) | Low prevalence (less than 20%) | Non-endemic |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| High_Low_Water | Low | 0 | 51 | 122 | 199 | 12 |
| | High | 1 | 56 | 196 | 120 | 12 |

# Using the Country Health Information Platform (CHIP)

All CHIP country dashboards are open access and available from the individual country page on ESPEN or from the CHIP page on ESPEN.

## ESPEN country page – Kenya

## CHIP page