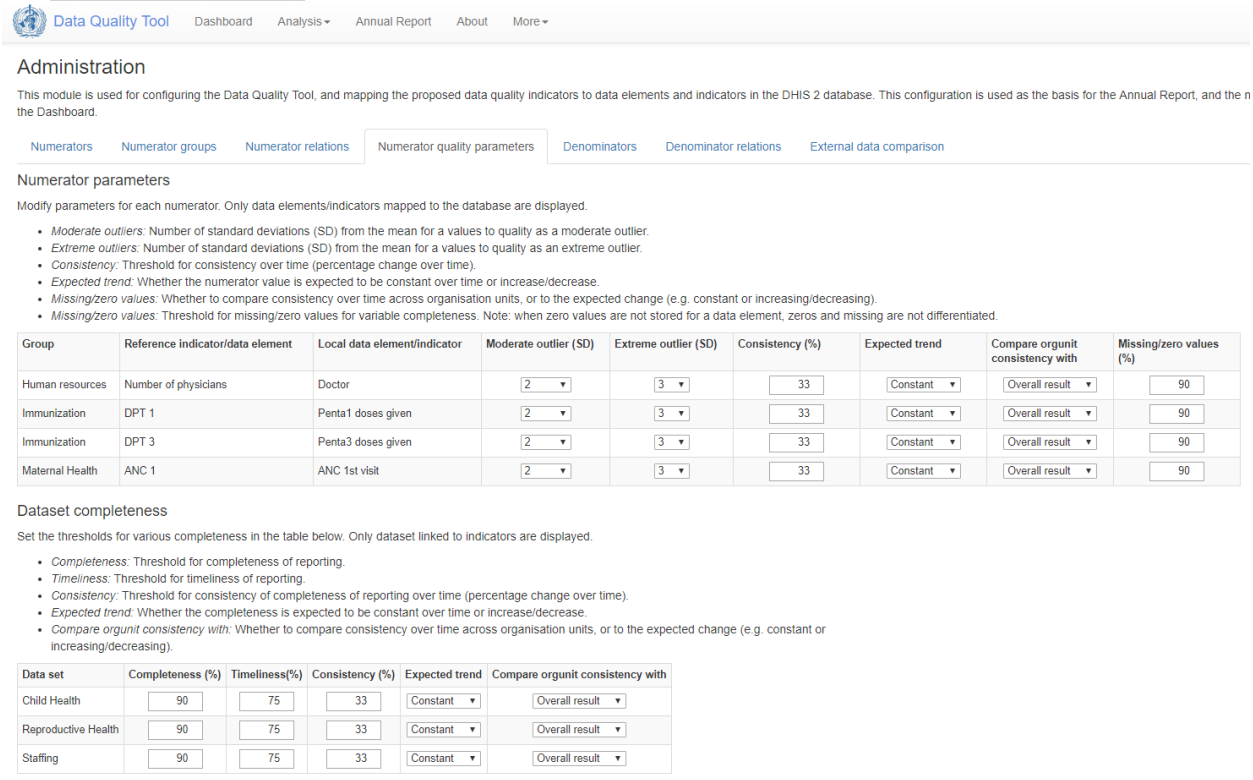
Review the numerator quality parameters

1. While still in More-Administration, click on the tab labeled "Numerator Quality Parameters". Don't worry if, at first, you find this busy page to be a bit overwhelming. Fortunately, the Tool comes with default quality parameters. You do not need to adjust any of these parameters until you understand how they function and have thought about how you might want to re-set them.



2. As one example, let us consider the parameters set for Completeness at the bottom of the page. We can think of a threshold as being like a target. By default, a threshold/target is set for 90% completeness. Suppose that reporting completeness for a particular data set averages only 80% nationwide. In this case, if you used a threshold of 90% to assess each district, you might find that almost all districts failed to meet this threshold/target.

Data set	Completeness (%)	Timeliness(%)	Consistency (%)	Expected trend	Compare orgunit consistency with
Child Health	90	75	33	Constant	Overall result
Reproductive Health	90	75	33	Constant	Overall result
Staffing	90	75	33	Constant	Overall result

In that case, it would be appropriate to lower the completeness target to identify only those districts which had especially low completeness. You can do this by placing the cursor in the cell. Up and down arrows will then appear which permit you to change the threshold (or you could simply type a number in the cell). Click on the blue "Save changes" button in the lower right of the page and the Tool will then use the adjusted threshold. The screen will not change when you click the button but the Tool will have indeed saved the change.

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3. As another example, consider the parameters which define moderate and extreme outliers for an epidemic prone or seasonal disease such as malaria. In most settings, we do not expect the number of reported cases of confirmed malaria to remain roughly constant from month to month. During outbreaks or months of increased transmission we may have values that are several standard deviations above the mean monthly value. Hence we may want to ignore moderate outliers and set the threshold for extreme outliers to 4 standard deviations rather than 3.

Numerator parameters

Modify parameters for each numerator. Only data elements/indicators mapped to the database are displayed.

- *Moderate outliers:* Number of standard deviations (SD) from the mean for a values to quality as a moderate outlier.
- *Extreme outliers:* Number of standard deviations (SD) from the mean for a values to quality as an extreme outlier.
- *Consistency:* Threshold for consistency over time (percentage change over time).
- *Expected trend:* Whether the numerator value is expected to be constant over time or increase/decrease.
- *Missing/zero values:* Whether to compare consistency over time across organisation units, or to the expected change (e.g. constant or increasing/decreasing).
- *Missing/zero values:* Threshold for missing/zero values for variable completeness. Note: when zero values are not stored for a data element, zeros and missing are not differentiated.

Group	Reference indicator/data element	Local data element/indicator	Moderate outlier (SD)	Extreme outlier (SD)	Consistency (%)	Expected trend	Compare orgunit consistency with	Missing/zero values (%)
General Service Statistics	OPD total attendance	OPD total attendance	2	3	33	Constant	Overall result	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	Confirmed malaria cases	Confirmed malaria cases	Ignore	4	33	Constant	Overall result	90
Malaria	IPTp 3	SP 4 doses at ANC	2	3	33	Constant	Overall result	90
...	Albendazole 1 dose at	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

....

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HIV/Aids	PLHIV receiving ART	PLHIV receiving ART						

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	year	given < 1 year						
Malaria	Confirmed malaria cases	Confirmed malaria cases	Ignore	4	33	Constant	Overall result	90
Malaria	IPTp 3	SP 4 doses at ANC	2	3	33	Constant	Overall result	90
	Albendazole 1 dose at							