

**LIST OF CRITERIA**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
1. Validity	The degree to which the data measures what the indicator claims.
2. Feasibility	The degree of confidence in how likely data will be available at the data source provided; if there are additional costs required to obtain the data either through field work or payment to private databases; and mechanism of coordination between the stakeholders for smooth operations.
3. Local relevance	The appropriateness of an indicator in regards to preparedness within the country context.
4. Political importance	To what degree information captured addresses an area of concern to policymakers; potential to generate change based on country-specific political context.
5. Financial commitment	Based on the availability of government funding for data generation. Includes length of commitment and type of commitment (e.g. budget line versus one-off).
6. Consistency	The degree in which there is consistency throughout country on the way that the indicator is defined, collected, and reported (i.e. across sub-national entities), and uniformity of tools and procedures.
7. Regional comparability	The degree in which there is consistency throughout country on the way that the indicator is defined, collected, and reported (i.e. across sub-national entities), and uniformity of tools and procedures.
8. Data quality/ Legitimacy	The degree to which there is high confidence that the data collected represents the real-world construct it refers to; belief that data collected truthfully represents measurement reported.
9. Availability	The degree to which data are accessible for use for preparedness monitoring. Includes the availability of data at a single point in time (e.g., baseline data) and over time, as appropriate.
10. Timeliness	The degree in which data is collected on-time based on previously defined timelines; the earliest accessibility of data for sharing with NPHI after initial collection.
11. Sustainability	This refers to consistency of data over time.