

Index	Assessment Area	Measure	Definition	Output	Methodology	Objective / Explanation	Consultation questions
1.1	Timeliness	Frequency	Assess how often a publisher's data is updated, using transaction-date elements.	Categorisation of frequency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - weekly - monthly - quarterly - six-monthly - annual - less than annual. 	<p>Count the number of days in each of the last 12 months on which the most recently recorded transaction date changed.</p> <p>Calculate frequency assessment:</p> <p>For publishers of 1 year or more: Weekly = average of 4 updates a month across the past 12 months Monthly = 10 out of 12 of the past 12 full months Quarterly = All of the past 4 full quarters Six-Monthly = Both of the last 6 month periods Annual = 1 of the last 12 months</p> <p>For publishers of 6 months or more: Weekly = average of 4 updates a month across the past 6 months Monthly = 5 out of 6 of the past 6 full months Quarterly = 2 of the past 2 full quarters Six-Monthly = 1 of the last 6 months</p> <p>For publishers of 3 months or more: Weekly = average of 4 updates a month across the past 3 months Monthly = 3 out of the past 3 full months Quarterly = 1 out of the last 3 months</p> <p>For publishers of less than 3 months: Weekly = average of 4 updates a month across the past 1 month Monthly = 1 out of the past 1 month</p> <p>Note: future transaction dates will be discounted from the measure as they go against IATI rules.</p>	<p>Data quality objective: Frequent and predictable updates.</p> <p>Based on the methodology, this is measuring whether a publisher has updated one transaction of any type. As such, it is not an assessment of whether substantive updates have been made but rather whether any more recent transactions have been added. .</p> <p>As such, this will motivate publishers to publish at least one transaction with a more recent date every time they update their data.</p> <p>And bigger picture, the goal is to motivate more frequent and predictable updates.</p>	<p>How many and which frequency categories should be used? Are the ones listed still useful or should they be reduced, or others added?</p> <p>Would it be useful to have a category for 'every two years' and 'less than every two years'?</p> <p>How many updates should be required to qualify for each category? For data users, predictability is key so taking an average provides a misleading assessment of the frequency of publication. Should a publisher get credit for publishing weekly if they have published 4 updates a month but all in one week? Or should they be required to update their data 1 time per week? Should a publisher get credit for publishing monthly if they have only published in 10 out of past 12 months (or 5 out of the past 6 months) or should they be required to publish in all 12 months?</p> <p>Should there be 4 categories used to calculate frequency assessment as presented or should this be reduced? For example, to 2 categories, to include "For publishers of 1 year or more" and "For publishers of less than 1 year"?</p> <p>Do you agree that future transaction dates should be ignored from the assessment? In other words, a publisher will not get credit for updating their transactions if they are for future dates.</p> <p>Should publishers get credit for publishing transactions with a transaction value of 0?</p>