Quantification Quiz

1) The quality of the quantification is only as good as…….
    a) the recentness of the data and the qualifications of those running the quantification exercise
    b) *the quality of the data and the methodology followed in conducting the quantification*
    c) the quality of the data and the supply chain that supports it

2) An example of why Quantification is as much an art as a science is exemplified best by which of the following statements:

    a) The science is understanding *how* we got here, the art is understanding *why* got here
    b) The science is knowing how to fill in missing data, while the art is convincing leaders and donors of our accuracy
    c) The science is knowing the historical trend, but the art is anticipating where the trend will go in the future

3) The biggest challenge to arriving at an acceptable forecast is….
    a) Having accurate input data
    b) Having the most accurate methodology for your country
    c) Finding talented staff
    d) Determining the best combination of data sets to use

4) Ways to improve forecasting accuracy include:
    a) Shortening the time period for which you are forecasting
    b) Regularly updating system stock status
    c) Including logistics and program personnel from all levels of the system in the quantification exercise
    d) All of the above

5) To adjust for incomplete reporting we use the formula:
    Reported Consumption ÷ **?** = Estimated consumption for period
        a) Time period
        b) Percent of facilities reporting
        c) Total quantity used in other periods
        d) Number of facilities reporting

6) What are the four main types of data used for Forecasting? (fill in the blank)
    a) _____
    b) _____
    c) _____
    d) _____

7) How can conducting a Quantification help mobilize financial resources?

8) What is the difference between Quantification and Forecasting?

9) Strong adherence to dispensing protocols makes this type of forecasting data more valuable.

10) Supply planning is primarily for….
   a) Deciding how much of a product to bring into the country by what date
   b) Determining which commodities you need for the coming year
   c) Making a budget to determine what you can afford
   d) The process of expanding the number of suppliers to allow for greater flexibility of buyers to choose from

11) We say that these are the 4 steps in Forecasting Product Consumption
   1. Organize and analyze data
   2. Select forecasting method
   3. Build forecasting assumptions
   4. Calculate forecasted consumption for each product
   Step 5 would be_____? (fill in the blank)

12) The formula below is used to calculate a:
   a) Demographic based forecast
   b) Morbidity based forecast
   c) Consumption based forecast
   d) Service based forecast

Estimated # of disease cases or health condition	X	Quantity of Drug(s) required for 1 treatment	=	Total quantity of drug(s) required for treatment of disease or condition

13) What is triangulation and what is the advantage of using it when forecasting ? (fill in the blank)

14) Now lets' think about *Need* and *Demand* in the context of Quantification

   NEED is defined as: a requirement, a lack of something wanted or deemed necessary, an urgent want, as of something requisite

   DEMAND is defined as: to ask for with proper authority; claim as a right; to call for or require as just, proper, or necessary

   Distinguishing between a *Needs*-based forecast and a *Demand*-based forecast is crucial, as these can vary greatly.

14 A) In the context of limited-resource public sector supply chains, how is "*need*" different from "*demand*"?

14 B) What would be the difference between a *needs*-based forecast and a *demand*-based forecast?

14 C) How might you use a *needs*-based forecast differently than a *demand*-based forecast?