

Indicators used in policy monitoring documents and decision tools assessing the impact of COVID-19

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Aim

- To present a synthesis of health indicators used in policy documents and decision tools.
- to tackle the impact of COVID-19 pandemic across Europe.

Methods + Results

1 Indicators of direct impact of COVID-19



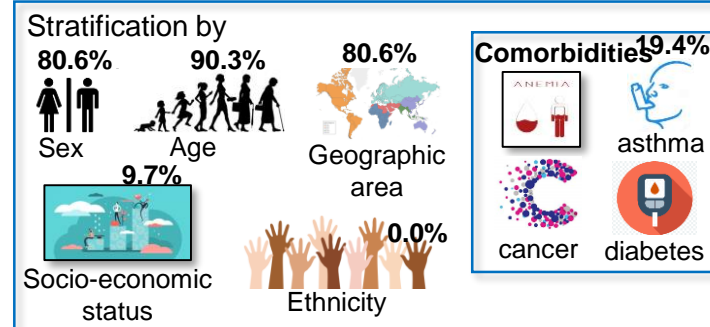
Online survey



24 public health researchers
31 completed

Direct impact indicators	Number of documents (n)	%
Type of indicators		
Morbidity	29	93.5
Severity	20	64.5
Mortality	26	83.9
Composite	10	32.3

Aim of the document	Number of documents (n)	%
Promotion	1	3.2
Prevention	7	22.6
Care of COVID-19 patients	1	3.2
Promotion and prevention	2	6.5
Prevention and care	12	38.7
Promotion, prevention and care	8	25.8



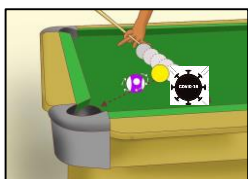
Indicators' strengths

Exhaustive data collection	22	71.0
Large sample	19	61.3
Representativeness	18	58.1

Indicators' limitations

Missing data	6	19.4
SARS-CoV-2 infection diagnosis not clear	6	19.4
Lack of representativeness	3	9.7

2 Indirect impact



Online survey

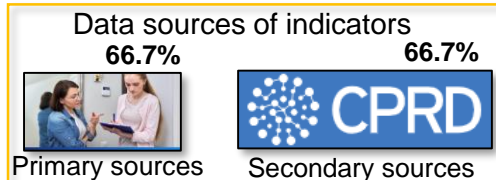
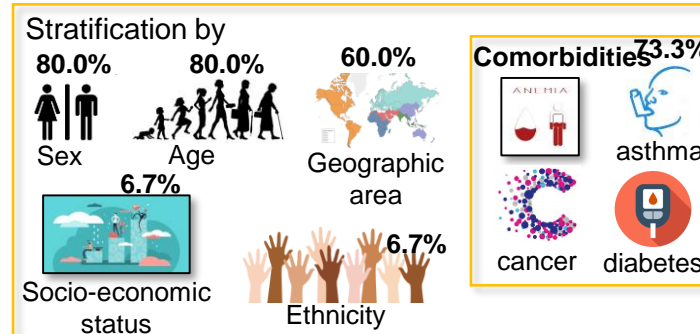


7 public health researchers



15 completed

Aim of the document	Number of documents (n)	%
Promotion	0	—
Prevention	2	13.3
Care of COVID-19 patients	1	6.7
Promotion and prevention	7	46.7
Prevention and care	0	—
Promotion, prevention and care	1	6.7



Indicators' strengths

Large sample	9	60.0
Data easy to obtain	5	33.3
Easy to calculate	1	6.7

Indicators' limitations

Reduced sample size	1	6.7
Different time periods	1	6.7

Conclusions

- Direct indicators were mainly used in documents combining prevention and care while, indirect in documents on promotion and prevention.
- Strengths and limitations differed between direct and indirect indicators.
- Different characteristics of direct and indirect indicators covered different health areas affected by COVID-19 pandemic and could be useful to tackle future epidemics.