

Disparity in the Quality of COVID-19 Data Reporting across India during 2020



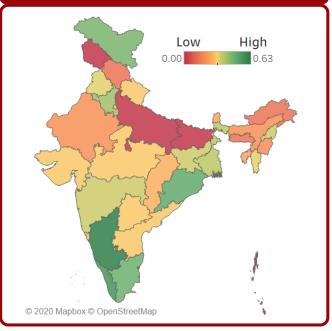
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Framework for assessing the quality of data reporting

Developed a framework with 45 indicators to reflect: 1) WHO's recommendations for reporting COVID-19 surveillance data, and 2) the best practices in data reporting.

		Report Item						
Dimension	Metric	Confirmed	Deaths	Recovered	Quarantine	ICU		
Availability	Total (cumulative)	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1		
	Daily	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1		
	Historical daily data	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1		
Accessibility	Ease of access			0,1				
	Availability in English			0,1				
	Total trend graphics	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1		
	Daily trend graphics	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1		
Granularity	Total stratified by age	0,1	0,1	0,1	NA	0,1		
	Total stratified by gender	0,1	0,1	0,1	NA	0,1		
	Total stratified by comorbidity	0,1	0,1,2	0,1	NA	0,1		
	Total stratified by districts	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1		
Privacy	Compromise in privacy			-1,1				

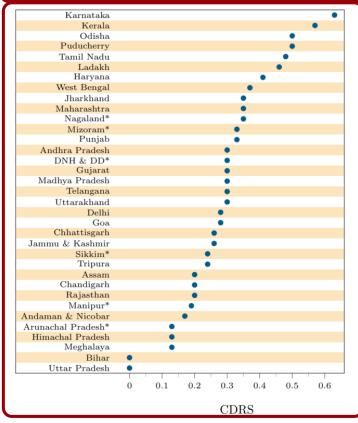
Geographical disparity in CDRS



Impact: media coverage and some improvement in reporting



CDRS ranking of states



References

- Vasudevan et al. Disparity in the quality of COVID-19 data reporting across India. To appear in BMC Public Health.
- 2. Vasudevan et al. Variation in COVID-19 data reporting across India: 6 months into the pandemic. Journal of Indian Insti of Sci. 2020

Majority of the states were not reporting granular data

			Low High		
Metric	Confirmed	Deaths	Recovered	Quarantine	ICU Cases
Ease of access	32				
Availability in English	29				
Trend graphics: Total	9	9	10	1	0
Trend graphics: Daily	7				0
Total	32	33	33	16	4
Daily (New)	26	20	24	4	3
Historical data (Date wise)	17	14	16	1	1
Stratified by age	3	2	0		0
Stratfied by gender	4				0
Stratified by comorbidities	0	8	0		0
Stratified by districts	21	20	22	9	1