

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

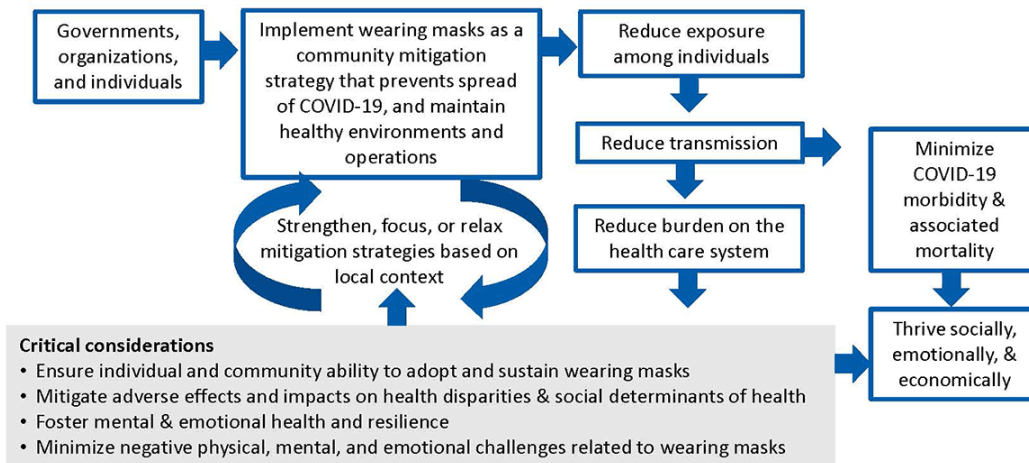


Monitoring and Evaluation Action Guide: Wearing Masks as a COVID-19 Community Mitigation Strategy

Updated Aug. 18, 2020 [Print](#)

This action guide is developed to help evaluators, program implementers, and policy makers monitor and evaluate wearing masks as a community mitigation strategy. This is not meant for healthcare settings. This guide provides practical considerations and examples of evaluation questions, indicators, and data sources.

Approach for the Monitoring and Evaluation of Wearing Masks



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Wearing masks can help communities slow the spread of COVID-19 when worn consistently and correctly by a majority of people in public settings and when masks are used along with other [preventive measures](#), including [social distancing](#), [frequent handwashing](#), and cleaning and disinfecting.

Please see [CDC's Considerations for Wearing Masks](#) for information about how wearing masks can help reduce spread of COVID-19, for whom wearing a mask is or is not recommended, and considerations regarding implementation of mask-wearing as a

COVID-19 community mitigation strategy.

This action guide tailors the logic model (depicted) for mask-wearing and the [CDC's Approach for Monitoring and Evaluating Community Mitigation Strategies for COVID-19](#) for monitoring and evaluating mask-wearing.

Monitoring and evaluation enable stakeholders to examine their unique circumstances and make proactive decisions about what is best for their needs and context.

Monitoring and Evaluation Action Steps

To evaluate mask wearing as a community mitigation strategy, consider performing the following activities:

- **Prioritize and focus** the evaluation on what is feasible, useful, and applicable to the jurisdiction (e.g., state, county, city, organization) and to a community's needs and context.
- **Collect new data or review existing data** on mask-wearing appropriate for the focus and align with other activities that monitor and evaluate COVID-19 community mitigation strategies.
- **Conduct analyses** that compare changes over time and geographic and socio-demographic variations to assess how mask-wearing can reduce COVID-19 transmission, morbidity, and related mortality.
- **Consider each community's cultural context** when interpreting findings and making conclusions.
- **Use evaluation findings** to
 - Inform decisions about strengthening, focusing, and relaxing guidance for mask-wearing.
 - Monitor disparities and social determinants of health to understand how different populations participate in, and are affected by, wearing masks, including stigma associated with mask-wearing in specific populations.
 - Share lessons learned, along with tools and resources needed to effectively implement mask-wearing as a COVID-19 community mitigation strategy.

**Example
Evaluation
Questions**

Example Indicators¹

**Example Data
Sources**


To what extent do individuals and organizations participate in the mask-wearing in community settings?

- Description and timeframe of implementation of workplace policies to mandate masks
 - Number/proportion of the population that report using masks outside the home
 - Number/proportion of K-12 school-aged children using masks outside the home or while attending school and school-sanctioned events
 - Number/proportion of people wearing a mask properly (e.g., over the nose) in highly trafficked settings (e.g., airport, grocery store)
- Environmental scan of local/state policies (Example: [Kaiser Family Foundation and Policy Actions to Address Coronavirus](#) )
 - Document review of administrative data
 - Survey data
 - Interviews or focus groups
 - Observational data

To what extent do individuals' knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions facilitate or hinder mask-wearing?

- Number/proportion of the population that report they know that CDC recommends wearing a mask in public settings for some people
 - Number/proportion of the population that report that wearing a mask in public settings is a good idea
 - Number/proportion of the population that report wearing a mask in public settings is easy
 - Number/proportion of the population that report they intend to wear a mask in public settings
 - Number/proportion of the population who report knowing how to wear masks correctly and who report wearing masks correctly
 - Number/proportion of the population that report they do not think they need to wear a mask in public settings
 - Number/proportion of the population that report wearing a mask in public settings is hard
 - Number/proportion of the population that report they won't wear a mask every time they go out in a public space
 - Perception of mask-wearing as a community mitigation strategy by K-12 school-aged children
 - Perceived or actual stigma and discriminations against wearing mask, especially among specific groups (e.g., people of color)
- Survey data
 - Interviews or focus groups
 - Observational data
 - Social media data

<p>To what extent do individuals' access to a mask hinder masks-wearing as a community mitigation strategy?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number/proportion of population that report they do not currently have a mask, do not have access to masks, and do not know where to get one or how to make one 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey data • Interviews • Focus groups • Business consumption data
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<p>What is the relationship between implementation of policies for mask-wearing and COVID-19 transmission, morbidity, and mortality?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description and timeframe of implementation of workplace/business policies to mandate masks • State and local mandates of wearing masks • Total and incident COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations, deaths 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Scan of local/state policies (Example: Kaiser Family Foundation and Policy Actions to Address Coronavirus ) • COVID-19 Epidemiology, Community Characteristics, Healthcare Capacity, and Public Healthcare Capacity²
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<p>How does mask-wearing and COVID-19 related outcomes differ among disproportionately affected population or groups who experience health disparities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number/proportion of people wearing masks by socioeconomic status, race, ethnicity, age, urban-rural status, essential worker status, and other groups. • Trends in COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations, and mortality among disproportionately affected populations 	<p>COVID-19 Epidemiology, Community Characteristics, Healthcare Capacity, and Public Healthcare Capacity²</p>
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¹ Indicators and data sources can be tailored to align with the context of the intended evaluation

² Data sources related to COVID-19 Epidemiology, Community Characteristics, Healthcare Capacity, and Public Healthcare Capacity should refer to existing indicators: [CDC COVID Data Tracker](#) or [CDC's COVID Surveillance and Data Analytics page](#) as well those being monitoring in your state/local jurisdiction.

Last Updated Aug. 18, 2020

Content source: [National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases \(NCIRD\), Division of Viral Diseases](#)