COVID Measures to Inform School Planning - *Updated*

As of October 25, 2020*

*Please note that the science of COVID-19 is evolving rapidly. This information reflects current existing models and will be updated as needed as guidance develops.



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Updates

October 25, 2020: Many schools have been fully or partially on site for weeks. This document has been updated to elevate the importance of school-specific data on children with COVID and those who are quarantined.

Description (updated 10-25-2020)

- The enclosed measures are offered as a tool to assist school leaders as they consider choices about on-site, hybrid, and remote learning models for their student populations.
- The following measures are early indicators to assist in real-time decision making about remote, hybrid, and in-person learning.
 - <u>School Measures:</u>
 - Number of school cases & quarantines among staff and students
 - Monitor closely for evidence of in-school transmission
 - Assess adequacy of staffing levels for safe and effective operations
 - Consistent adherence to protective bundle measures
 - Community Measures:
 - Rate of new COVID cases in the community & direction of trend
 - Community Performance Indicators to demonstrate how community systems are coping
- The existing Ohio Public Health Advisory System contains valuable community metrics, and schools may also use this to guide decisions. In addition, OPHAS may be used to guide government decisions or mandates around schools. But several indicators (outpatient visits, ED visits, hospital admissions, ICU occupancy) lag days or weeks behind new infections. The suggested measures above focus on current school state and incident infection as real-time indicators.

School Measures for In-Person Learning

Cases, Quarantines and Protective Bundle Implementation

<u>Count and rate</u> of daily COVID cases and students / staff in quarantine
 Sub-measure of community acquired vs. school acquired infection (when known)
 Measures of adequate staffing capacity for safe and effective operations

<u>Measures of</u> protective bundle use and reliability
 Home when sick, distancing, masking, hand hygiene, cleaning
 Also consider measures of adequate cohorting and ventilation

Maintain protection protocols effectively over time and adjust as evidence evolves. If protocols cannot be maintained, consider remote / hybrid models

Evidence to guide when to stop on-site learning based on cases and quarantine does not exist, so base decisions on practical considerations (e.g., insufficient staffing, in-school transmission)

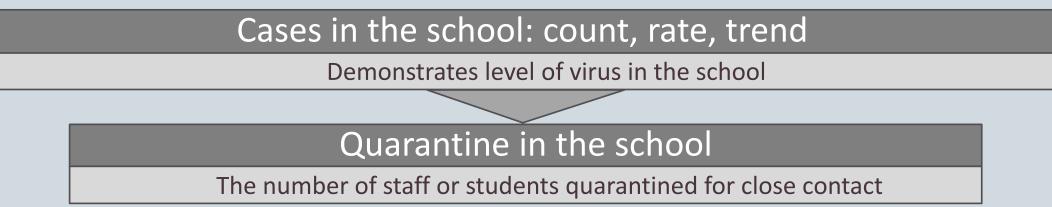
<u>Read more</u>:

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Overview of protection strategies: Harvard Global Health Institute. *Risk Reduction Strategies for Reopening Schools*. Retrieved from https://schools.forhealth.org/risk-reduction-strategies-for-reopening-schools/

Meta-analysis of distancing, masks, and eye protection: Chu et al. (2020) Physical distancing, face masks, and eye protection to prevent person-to-person transmission of SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *The Lancet, 395* (10242), 1973-1987. Retrieved from https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(20)31142-9/fulltext.

School Measures for In-Person Learning



Evidence to guide when to stop on site learning based on cases and quarantine does not exist so base on practical considerations (e.g., insufficient staffing, significant in-school transmission)

Measures of protective bundle use

Home when sick, distancing, masking, hand hygiene, cleaning; also consider adequacy of cohorting and ventilation

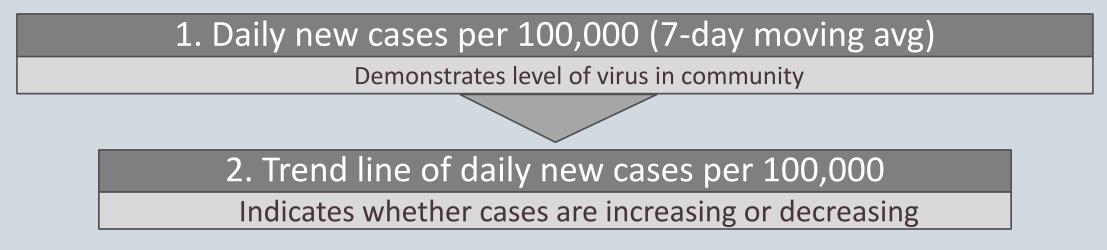
If protocols cannot be maintained, consider remote / hybrid models

<u>Read more</u>:

- Overview of protection strategies: Harvard Global Health Institute. *Risk Reduction Strategies for Reopening Schools*. Retrieved from https://schools.forhealth.org/risk-reduction-strategies-for-reopening-schools/
- Meta-analysis of distancing, masks, and eye protection: Chu et al. (2020) Physical distancing, face masks, and eye protection to prevent person-to-person transmission of SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *The Lancet, 395* (10242), 1973-1987. Retrieved from https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(20)31142-9/fulltext.

Community Measures

New Cases



Community Performance Indicators

Percent of COVID tests that are positive

Demonstrates adequacy of community testing (and prevalence of disease)

Also consider: Time from test to result ("turnaround time" – see appendix); Positive test rates in asymptomatic people; Contact tracing success rate

*Harvard Global Health Institute. *Key Metrics for COVID Suppression. Retrieved from* <u>hhttps://globalepidemics.org/wp-</u> <u>content/uploads/2020/06/key_metrics_and_indicators_v4.pdf</u>

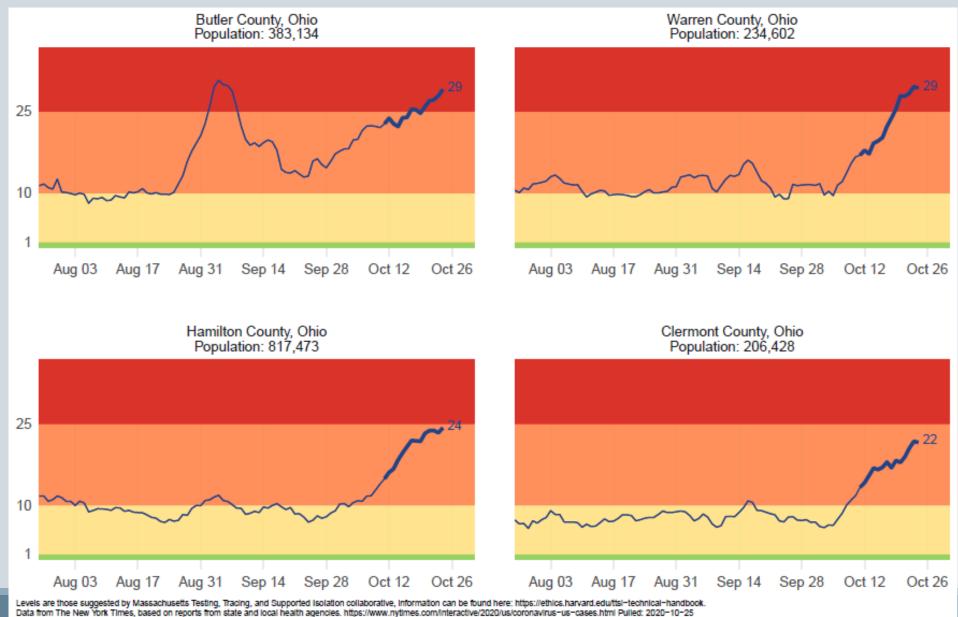
Community Measures - Proposed Thresholds

Below is an adaptation of suggested thresholds from Harvard Global Health Institute (*see link below for original recommendations*). This chart should be considered in the context of school cases and quarantines, evidence of school transmission, ability to implement protection protocols, and student academic and social needs.

Category	Daily New Cases per 100,000	Schools should:
Red	>25	Encourage remote learning for all learners when possible
Orange	10<25	Consider remote or hybrid learning unless Community Performance Indicators <i>(slide 3)</i> met. If Community Performance Indicators are met, follow guidance in Yellow:
Yellow	1<10	 Consider if school protective protocols can be strictly implemented (see slide 4) → If no, consider remote or hybrid learning → If yes, consider return to in-person with possible prioritization & phase-in: Priority 1: preK-5, special education through 8th Priority 2: grades 6-8 and special education for grades 9-12 Grades 9-12: Not a priority in Orange – continued remote or hybrid learning Return in Yellow on hybrid schedule IF distancing can be maintained for all grades, majority of time
Green	<1	All grades in school with strict protection protocols

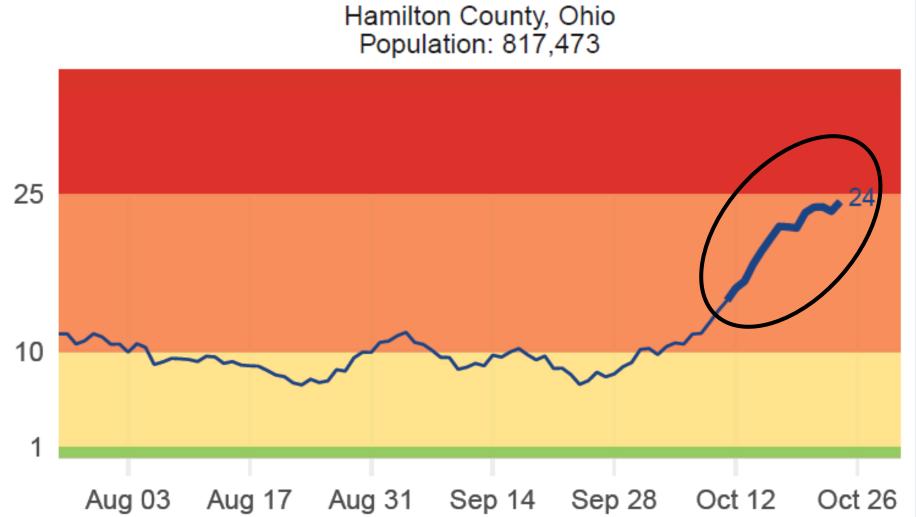
*Harvard Global Health Institute. *The Path to Zero and Schools: Achieving Pandemic Resilient Teaching and Learning Spaces. Retrieved from* <u>https://globalepidemics.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/pandemic resilient schools briefing 72020.pdf</u>.

Current Data: Daily new cases per 100,000 (7-day rolling average)



Population esimates from US Census Population Estimates Program, Vintage 2019

Current Data: Trend line of daily new cases per 100,000



Previous 2 weeks. CDC positive indicators for continued re-opening:

14th day less than 1st day, 9 of past 14 days declined; REBOUND = 5 consecutive days of increase

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (May 2020). CDC Activities and Initiatives Supporting the COVID-19 Response and the President's Plan for Opening America Up Again. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/php/CDC-Activities-Initiatives-for-COVID-19-Response.pdf.

Current Data: Percent of COVID tests that are positive

Positivity rate and tests per 100,000 people by county

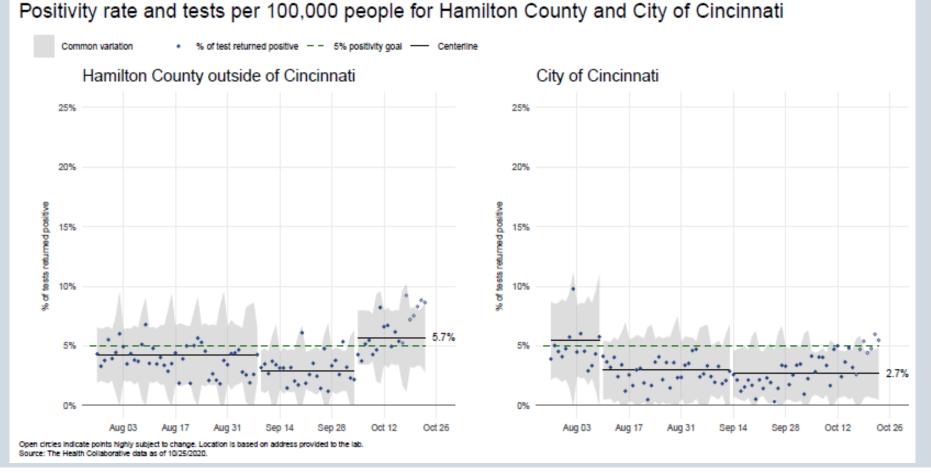
Goal: < 5% (CDC)*, <3% (Harvard)**

Common variation est returned positive Butler County, Ohio Warren County, Ohio 259 25% 20% 159 15% 109 10% 5% 100,000 peo 300 300 8 200 200 100 100 Aug 17 Aug 03 Aug 31 Aug 03 Aug 17 Aug 31 Hamilton County, Ohio Clermont County, Ohio 25% 25% 20% 20% 15% 15% 10% 10% 5% 0% 000 per 300 300 8 200 200 100 100 Aug 03 Oct 26 Open circles indicate points highly subject to change. Location is based on address

*Redfield, R. Transcript for CDC Telebriefing on New Resources and Tools to Support Opening Schools, July 24, 2020. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2020/t0724-new-resources-tools-schools.html.

**Harvard Global Health Institute, Testing Targets. Retrieved from https://globalepidemics.org/testing-targets/.

Current Data: Percent of COVID tests that are positive Goal: < 5% (CDC)*, <3% (Harvard)**



Open circles indicate points highly subject to change. Location is based on address provided to the lab. Source: The Health Collaborative data as of 10/25/2020

*Redfield, R. Transcript for CDC Telebriefing on New Resources and Tools to Support Opening Schools, July 24, 2020. Retrieved from <u>https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2020/t0724-new-resources-tools-schools.html</u>.

**Harvard Global Health Institute, *Testing Targets*. Retrieved from <u>https://globalepidemics.org/testing-targets/</u>.

References and Data Sources

Harvard Global Health Institute. *The Path to Zero and Schools: Achieving Pandemic Resilient Teaching and Learning Spaces*. Retrieved from https://globalepidemics.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/pandemic resilient schools_briefing_72020.pdf.

Harvard Global Health Institute. *Risk Reduction Strategies for Reopening Schools*. Retrieved from <u>https://schools.forhealth.org/risk-reduction-strategies-for-reopening-schools/</u>

Chu, D.K., Akl, E.A., Duda, S., Solo, K., Yaacoub, S., Schunemann, H.J. (2020) Physical distancing, face masks, and eye protection to prevent person-to-person transmission of SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19: a systematic review and meta-analysis. The Lancet, 395 (10242), 1973-1987. Retrieved from https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(20)31142-9/fulltext.

Redfield, R. (2019, July 24). *Transcript for CDC Telebriefing on New Resources and Tools to Support Opening Schools*. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2020/t0724-new-resources-tools-schools.html</u>

Data Sources:

The Health Collaborative Situational Dashboard: <u>https://www.cctst.org/covid19</u>. Includes

- Daily New Cases per 100,000 people by county, Greater Cincinnati Regional Data
- Daily COVID Tests that are Positive

Harvard Global Health Institute, Key Metrics for COVID Suppression: <u>https://globalepidemics.org/key-metrics-for-covid-suppression/</u>

- Daily New Cases per 100,000 people by county, United States
- Current Test Positive Rate by State, vs target of 3% or lower

Measures Under Development

Potential future metrics to inform in-school COVID tracking:

- •Count and rate of in-school transmission of COVID among students / staff
- •Count of students / staff quarantined due to in-school close contact
- •Total number of enrolled in-person students
- •Total number of kid-days (# of kids * # of days in school this will be impacted by whether school is fully in-person or using a hybrid model)
- •Count of in-school close contacts who became positive



Hamilton County Public Health: Commissioner Greg Kesterman, MPA; Assistant Health Commissioner Jennifer Mooney, PhD, MS; David Carlson, MPH; Tom Boeshart, MPH

Cincinnati Health Department: Commissioner Melba R. Moore, DBA, MS, CPHA; Maryse Amin, PhD, MS; Steve Englender, MD, MPH

Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center: Robert Kahn, MD, MPH; David Hartley, PhD, MPH; Andrew Beck, MD, MPH

The Health Collaborative: Craig Brammer, CEO; Alex Vaillancourt, CPHIMS, Chief Information Officer



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