

**BE SAFE**

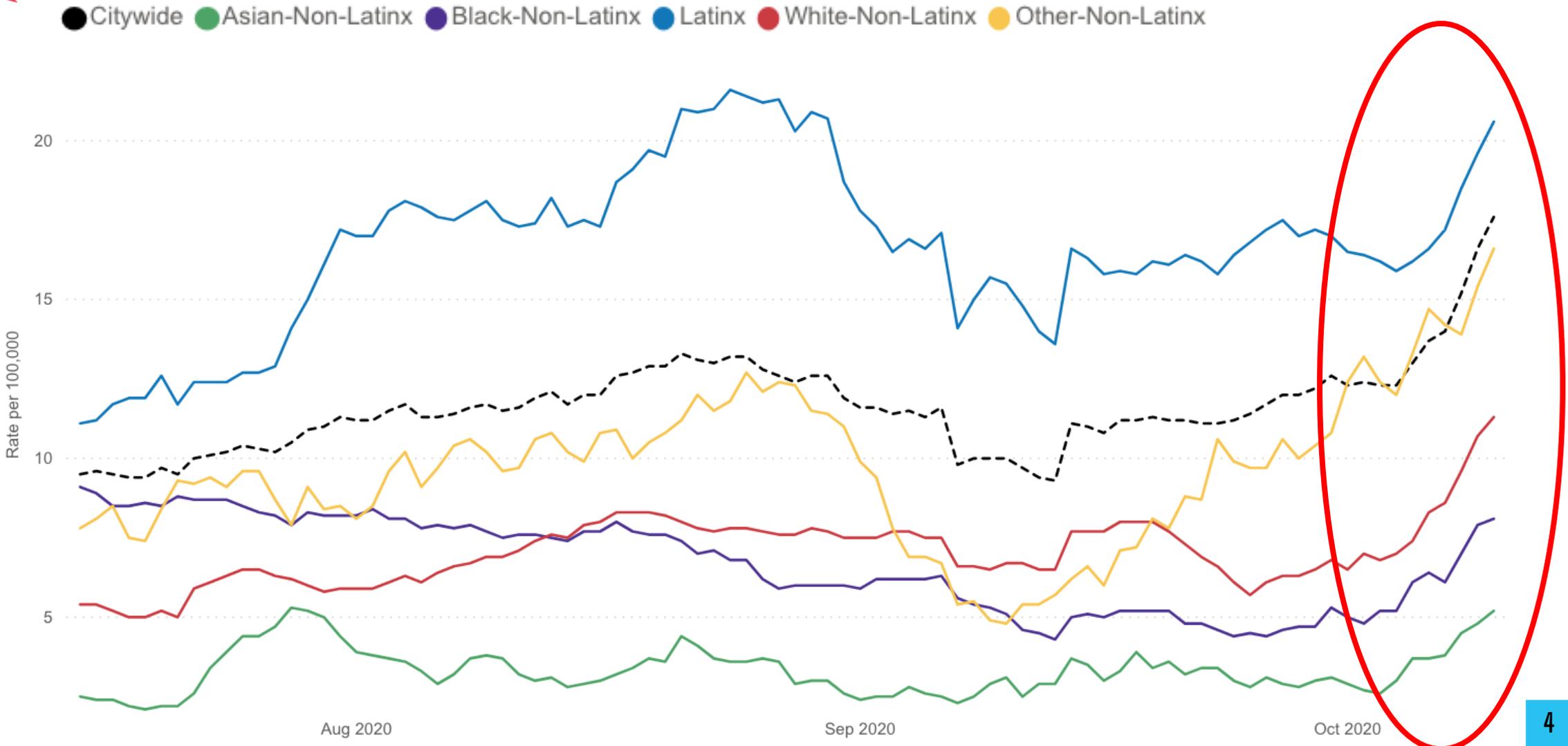
**CHICAGO**



# Warning sign: Chicago cases are now increasing sharply, with a rate of increase similar to early in the first wave



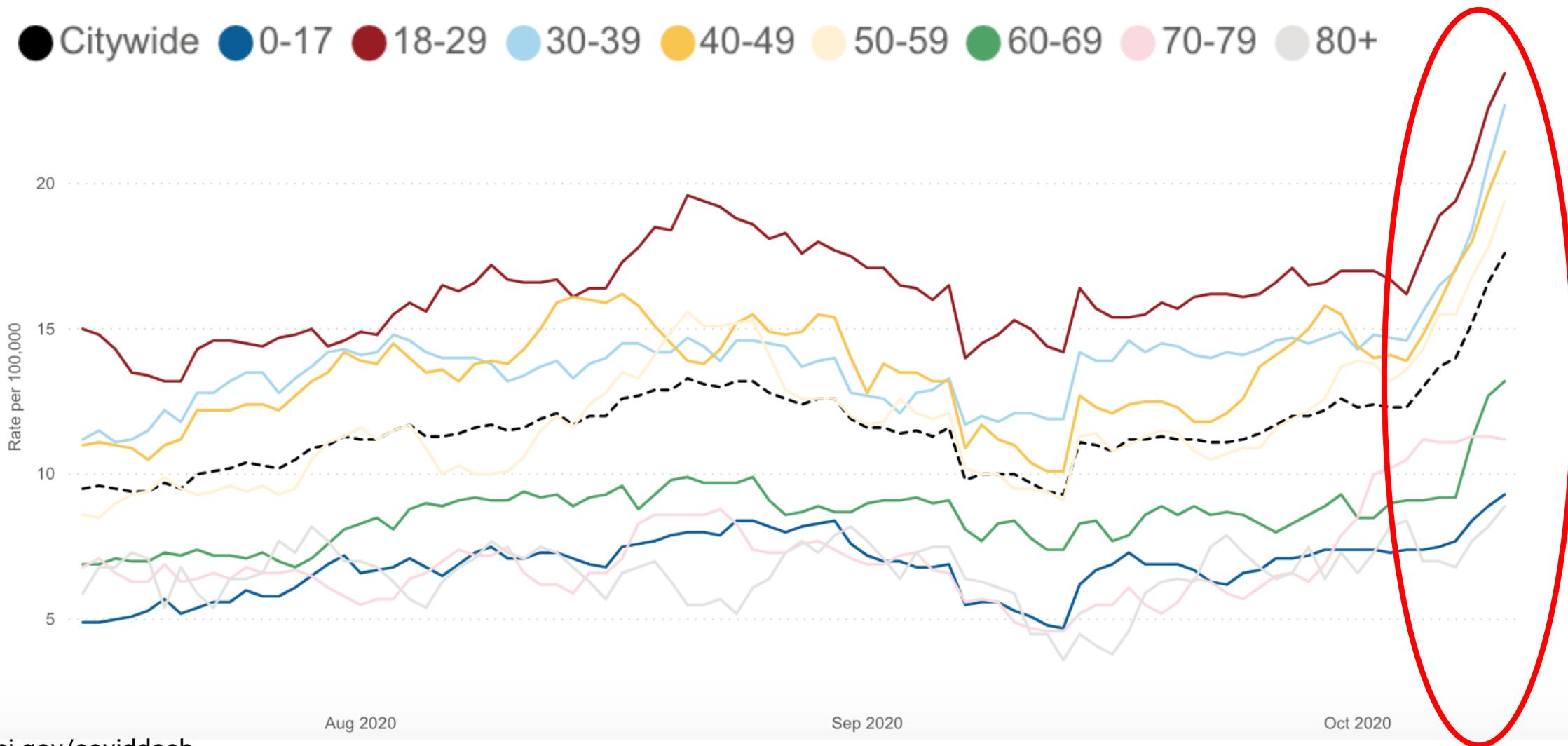
# Warning sign: Chicago COVID-19 cases have dramatically increased across all race-ethnicity groups



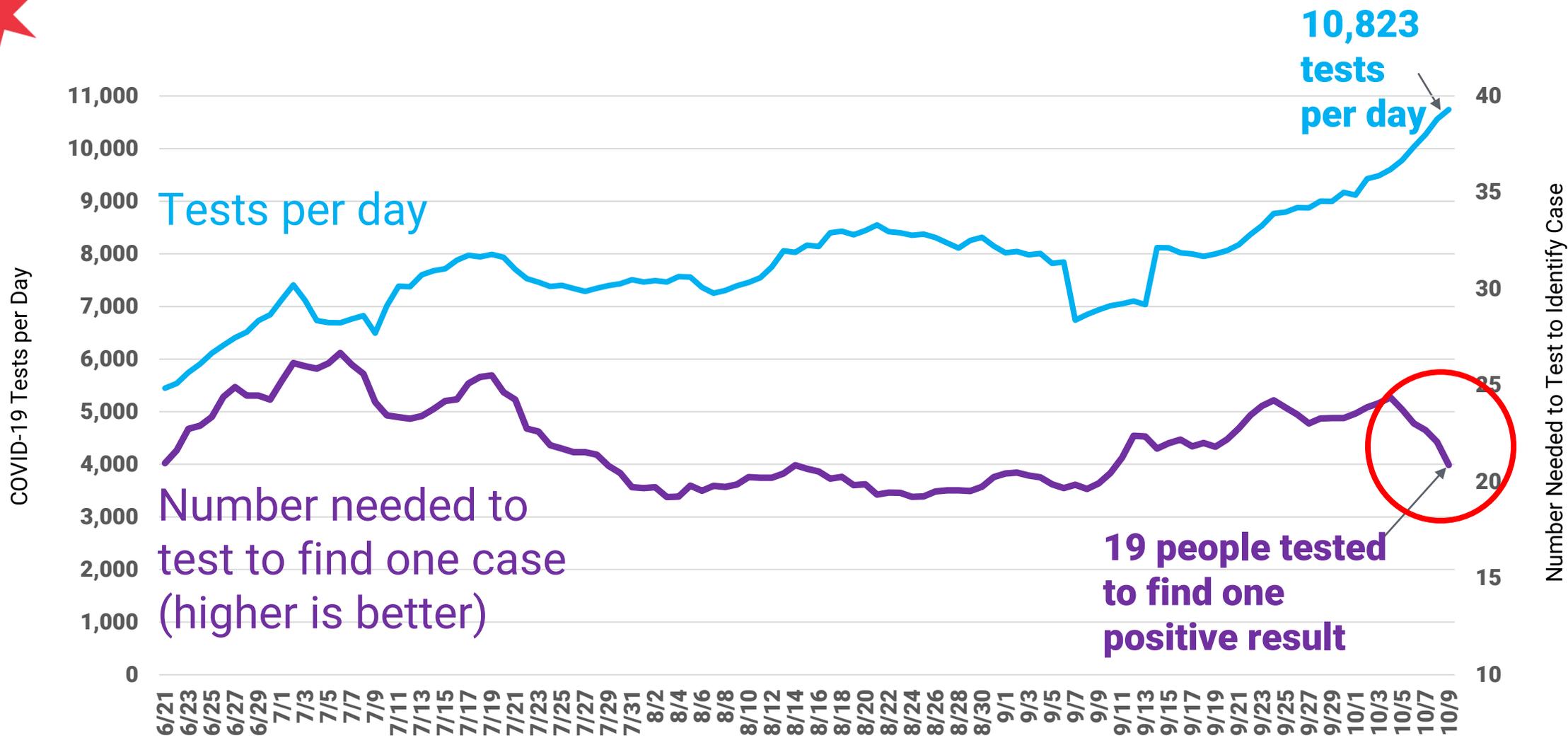
# Warning sign: Chicago cases have dramatically increased across all age groups, including among older Chicagoans



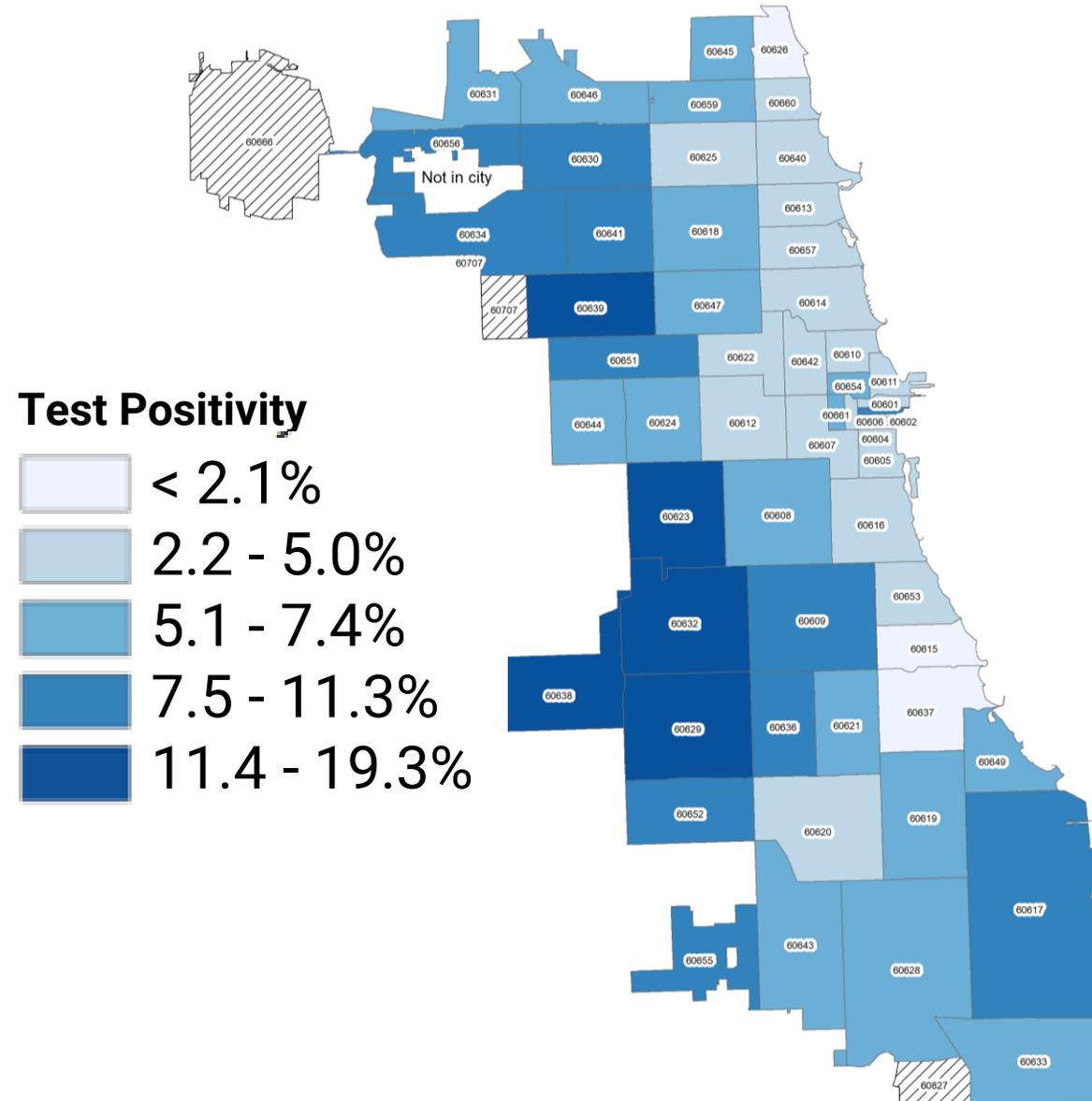
● Citywide ● 0-17 ● 18-29 ● 30-39 ● 40-49 ● 50-59 ● 60-69 ● 70-79 ● 80+



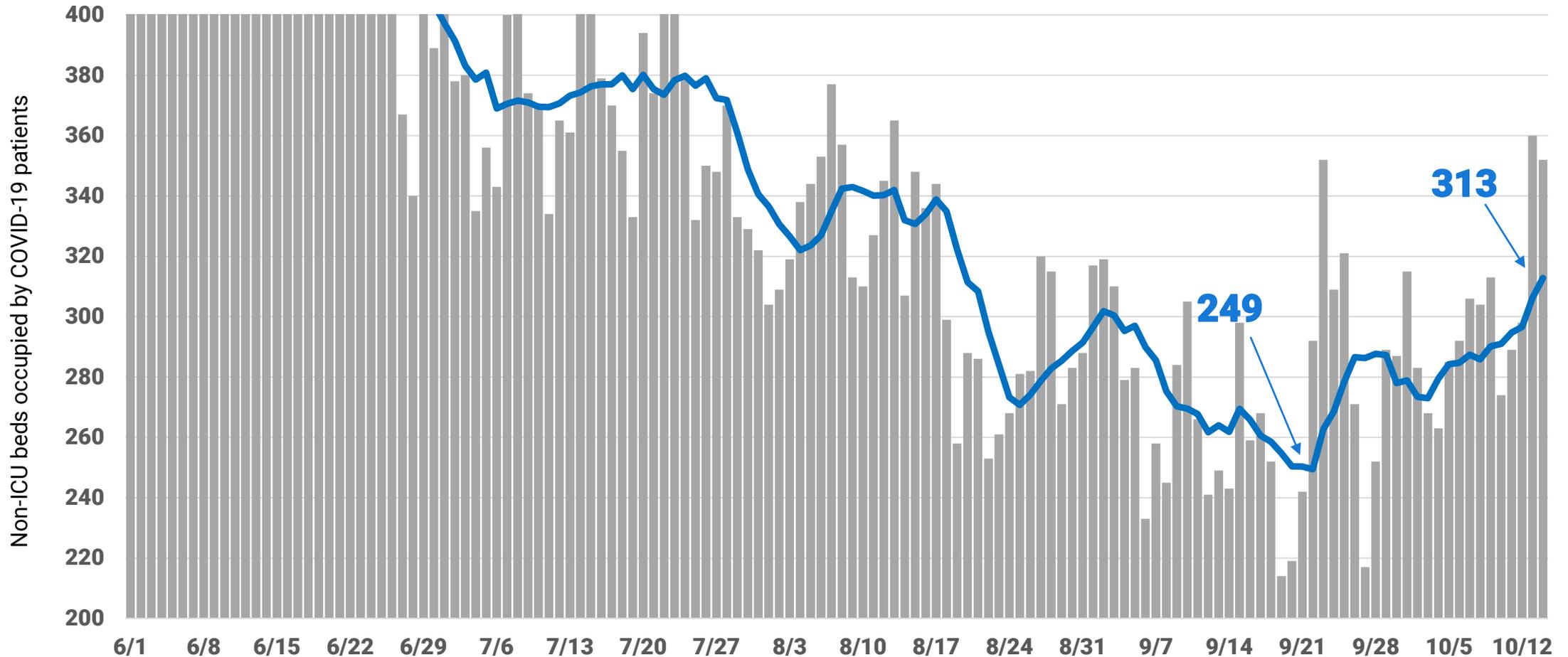
# Warning sign: Testing continues to increase in Chicago but number of tests needed to identify one case is decreasing



# Warning sign: Test positivity has increased to an average of 5.4% citywide, with some ZIP codes much higher



# Warning sign: COVID-19 hospitalizations (non-ICU) in Chicago have increased by 25% since late September



Includes all Chicago hospitals. Includes Chicago and non-Chicago residents. Includes confirmed and suspected COVID-19 cases.



# Warning signs: Reopening metrics with changes in the last week

7-day rolling daily average	Stop: May need to pull back	Caution: Pause and monitor	Go: Cautious progress	Go: Continued progress	Go: Advanced progress
Cases	Any sustained increase >14 days within the past 28 days	Increase 1-14 days in most recent 14-day period	Stable or decrease 1-13 days (w/o increase in most recent 14-day period)	Stable or decrease 14-28 days	Stable or decrease >28 days and/or sustained <200 new cases per day
Hospitalizations					
Deaths					
Emergency department visits					
Test positivity rate	>8%	>5% - 8%	4 - 5%	2 - 4%	< 2%
Hospital system capacity (occupied by COVID patients)	>1280 non-ICU >480 ICU beds >360 ventilators	>1000 non-ICU >400 ICU beds >300 ventilators	<1000 non-ICU <400 ICU beds <300 ventilators	<500 non-ICU <200 ICU beds <150 ventilators	<250 non-ICU <100 ICU beds <75 ventilators
Testing capacity	Unexplained decline in testing <4500 tests/day	Explained decline in testing <4500 tests/day	>4500 tests/day	>7,000 tests/day	>10,000 tests/day



2 out of 3

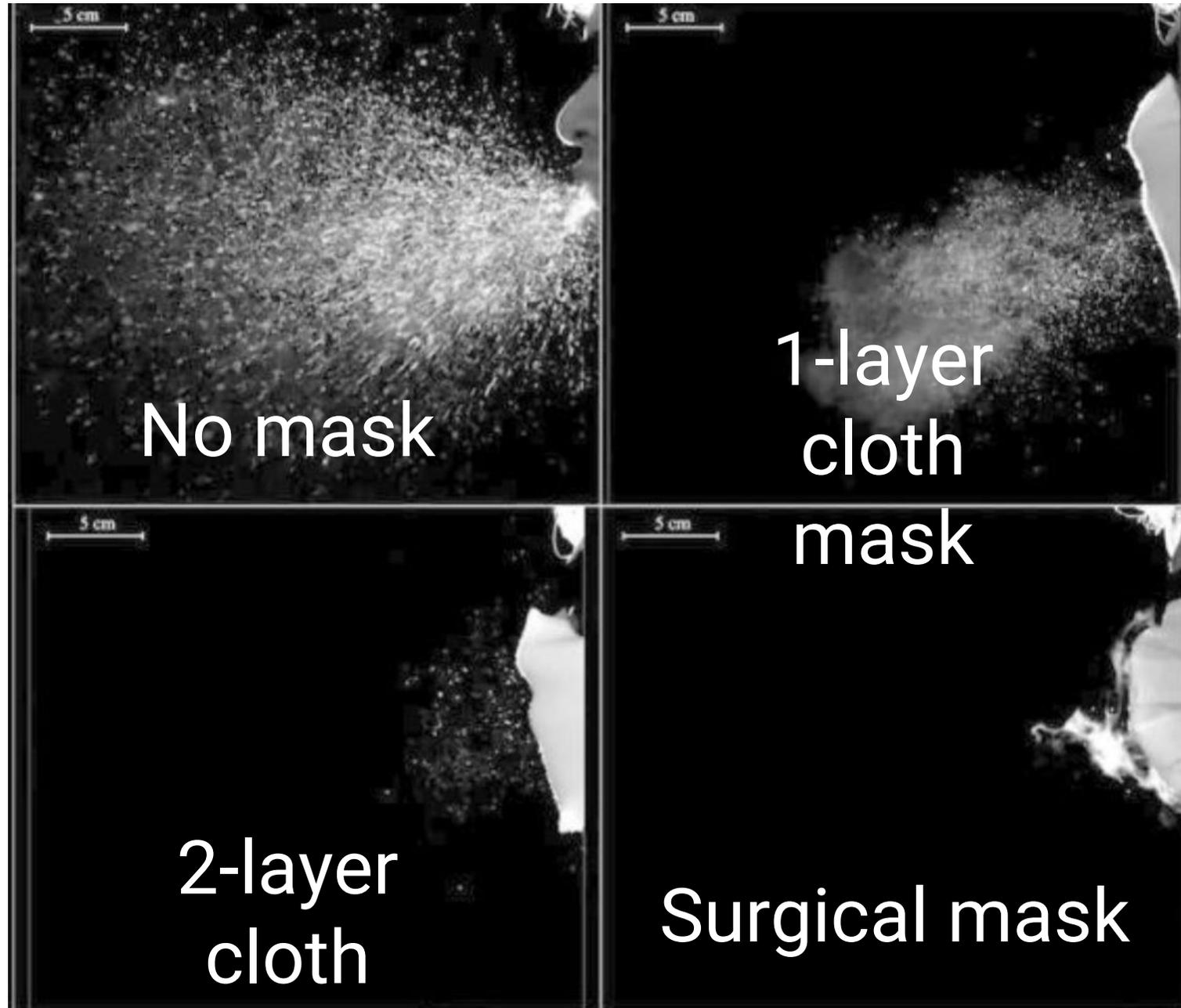
Chicagoans diagnosed with COVID-19  
know the person who likely infected them

3 out of 4

of these close interactions took place  
at home

# ★ Masks

- ✓ Decrease your chance of spreading COVID to others
- ✓ *May* help protect you from getting COVID; may reduce the severity of disease if you do get infected (animal studies)
- ✓ Do not harm you
- ✓ Can not give you COVID and do not make you more likely to get COVID
- ✓ Should cover your mouth *and* nose
- ✓ **Wear your mask and *also* watch your distance**



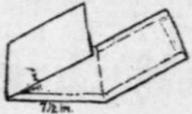


**GERM SCREEN**

Dr. C. St. Clair Drake, State Health Director, Tells How to Make Influenza Masks.

23 in. 8 in.

Cut strip of gauze (44-60 mesh) 8 in. wide by 23 in. long.



Turn in edges  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. on sides and one end. Fold twice, unturned end in, making a  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inch square.



Cut off corners diagonally opposite, turn in raw edges, and stitch firmly all around.



Take up a 1-inch dart  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches long in each of the 4 sides. Sew 14-inch tapes to opposite uncut corners

1918-1919



US baseball players wore masks while playing during the 1918 influenza epidemic. Credit: Underwood And Underwood/LIFE Images Collection/Getty

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