PROTECT CHICAGO*

PROTEGE A CHICAGO **

Chicago's COVID-19 Travel Advisory: 38 States Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin Highest rates in country ND WA MT MN ME WI SD OR MI ID - NH WY - MA IÀ NE PA ILΙN OH NV UT CO KS MO TN OK As of today, AR NM AZ SC California, Guam MS AL GΑ and North Carolina LA TX have been removed TERRITORIES from the travel GU advisory. No new states were added > 15 daily cases Less than 15 daily to the advisory.

cases per 100k

per 100k

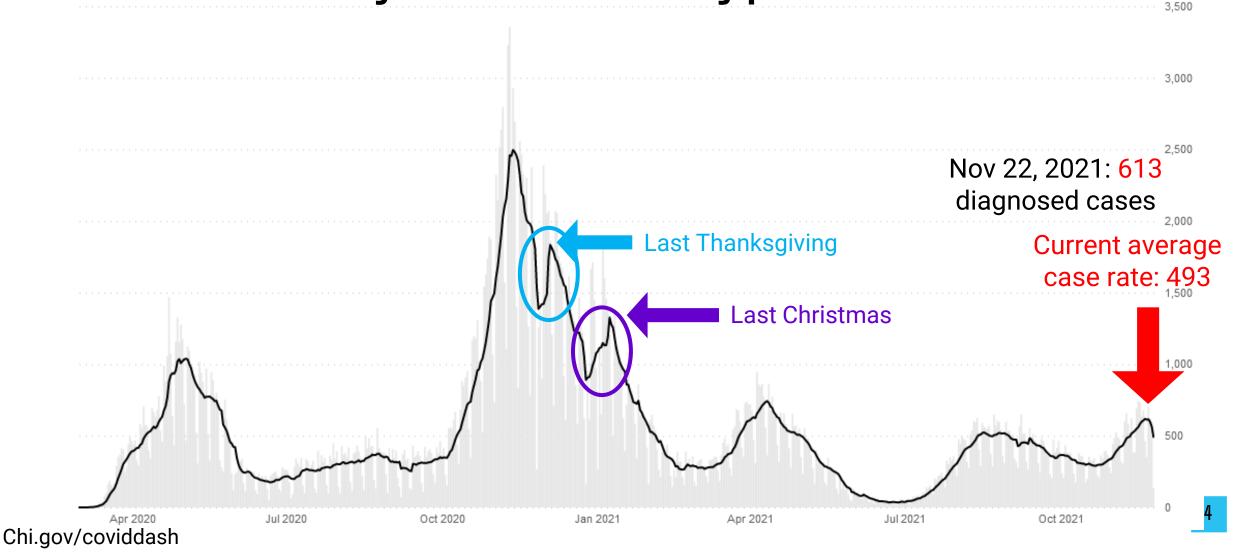


Chicago COVID-19 Community Transmission and Risk Matrix

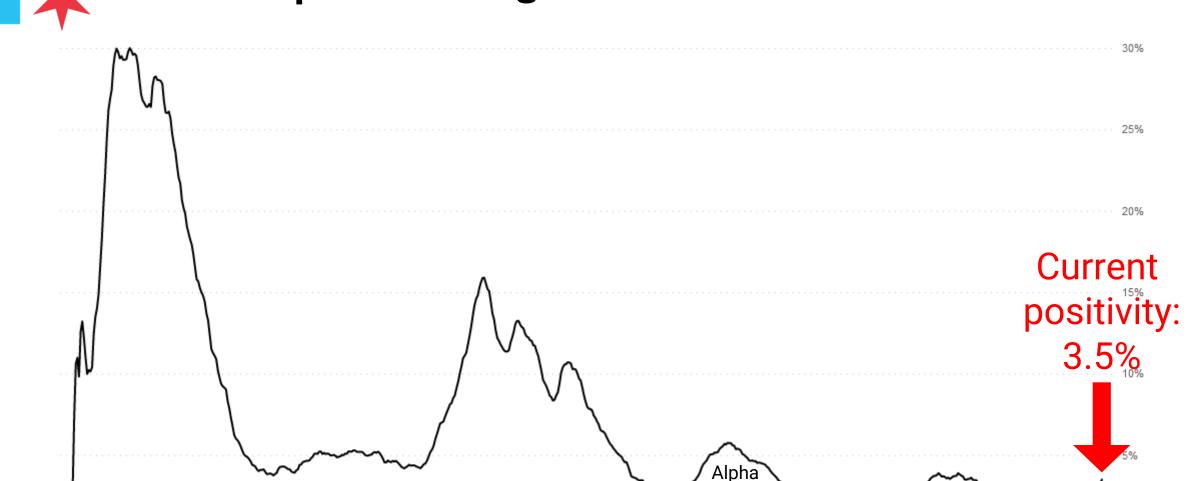
| | VERY HIGH TRANSMISSION | HIGH TRANSMISSION | SUBSTANTIAL TRANSMISSION | LOWER TRANSMISSION | LOW TRANSMISSION |
|--|---------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------|
| COVID-19 CASES DIAGNOSED PER DAY Chicago residents - 7-day rolling daily average | 800+ | 400 - 799 Current: 493 Decreased due to holiday testing | 200 – 399 | 20 - 199 | <20 |
| COVID-19 TEST POSITIVITY Chicago residents - 7-day rolling daily average | 10%+ | 6.6 - 9.9% | 5.0 – 6.5% | 2 - 4.9% Current: 3.5% Increasing | <2% |
| HOSPITAL BEDS (NON-ICU) OCCUPIED BY COVID PATIENTS Chicago hospitals - 7-day rolling daily average | 1250+ | 750 - 1249 | 250 - 749 Current: 300 Increasing | 100 - 249 | <100 |
| ICU BEDS OCCUPIED BY COVID PATIENTS Chicago hospitals - 7-day rolling daily average | 400+ | 300 - 399 | 100 – 299 | 20 - 99 Current: 86 Increasing | <20 |



Chicago: New COVID cases appear to be decreasing, however trends will likely mirror 2020 holiday patterns



Chicago: COVID test positivity continues to increase; still adequate testing overall



Jan 2021

Chi.gov/coviddash

Jul 2020

Oct 2020

Variant

surge

Apr 2021

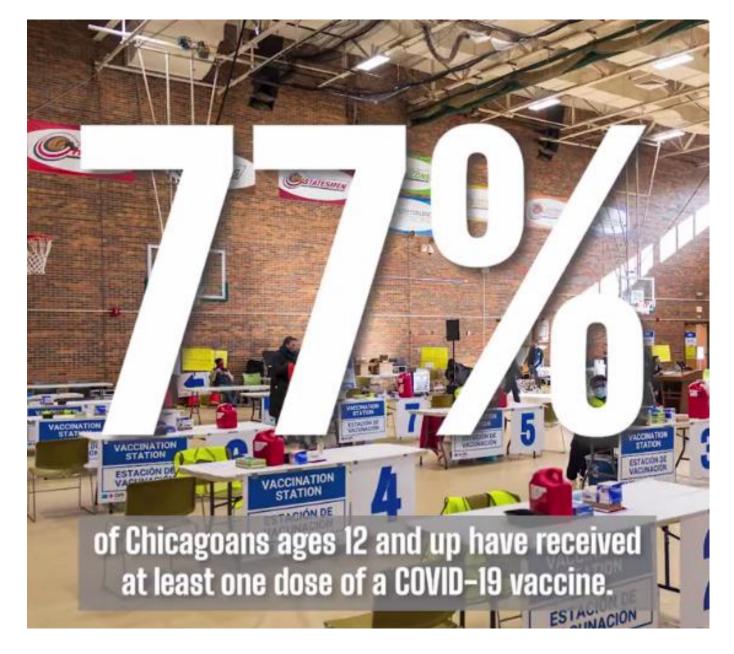
Delta

Variant

Jul 2021

surge Oct 2021





But there's still more work to do!

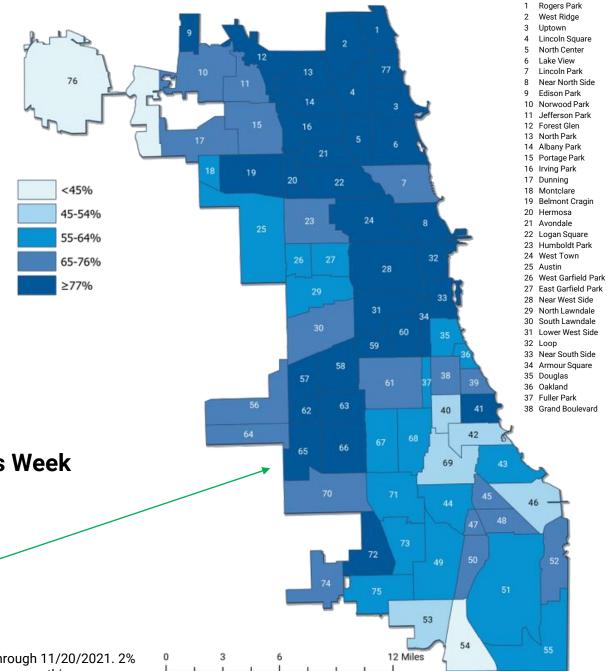


Percent of residents 12+ years-old with at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine by community area

Citywide: 77.2%

Community Area Milestones This Week

- Roseland reached 60%
- Chicago Lawn reached 77%
- Near West Side reached 80%
- West Lawn reached 90%



Data reported to the Illinois Comprehensive Automated Immunization Registry (I-CARE) through 11/20/2021. 2% of people with a first dose had an address that was unable to be geocoded and do not appear on this map.

Community Areas:

39 Kenwood

42 Woodlawn 43 South Shore

44 Chatham

47 Burnside

49 Roseland

50 Pullman

52 East Side53 West Pullmar

54 Riverdale

55 Hegewisch

56 Garfield Ridge

57 Archer Heights58 Brighton Park

59 McKinley Park

60 Bridgeport

62 West Elsdon

63 Gage Park

65 West Lawn 66 Chicago Lawn

68 Englewood

70 Ashburn

72 Beverly

76 O'Hare 77 Edgewater

67 West Englewood

71 Auburn Gresham

73 Washington Heights

74 Mount Greenwood

75 Morgan Park

69 Greater Grand Crossing

64 Clearing

61 New City

51 South Deering

45 Avalon Park

46 South Chicago

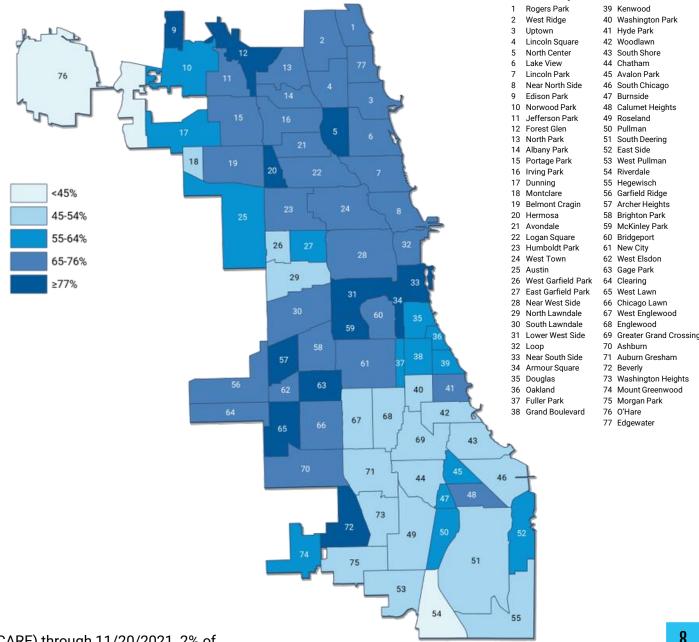
48 Calumet Heights

40 Washington Park 41 Hyde Park



Percent of residents 12+ years-old with a completed COVID-19 vaccine series by community area

Citywide: 70.9%



Data reported to the Illinois Comprehensive Automated Immunization Registry (I-CARE) through 11/20/2021. 2% of people with a completed series had an address that was unable to be geocoded and do not appear on this map.

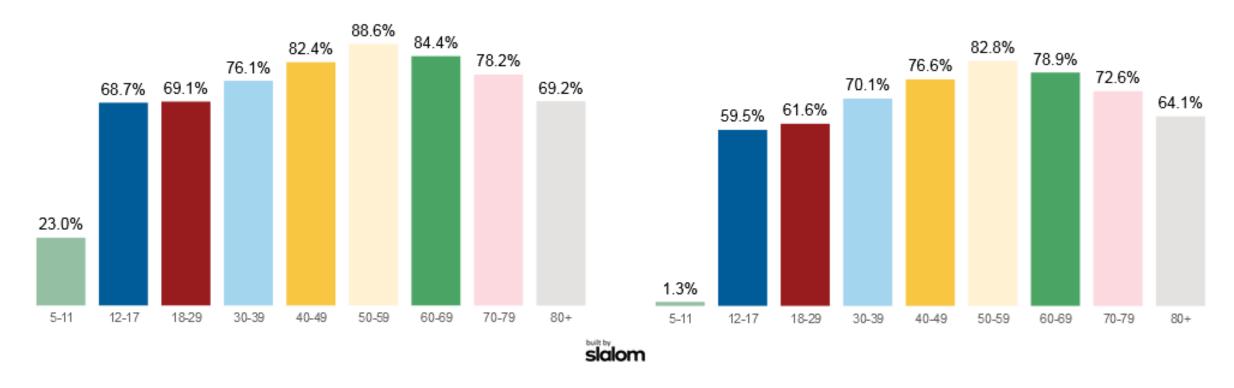
Community Areas:



Uptake among 5-11 year-olds continues to rise

At least one dose (% vaccinated as of 11/28/2021)

Completed vaccine series (% vaccinated as of 11/28/2021)





Where to get your child a vaccine

- Approximately 200 locations across Chicago
- Your pediatrician, family doctor, hospital, or pharmacy
- Community-based events
- Richard J Daley College Saturday, 12/4 9am-2pm
- Wilbur Wright College Sunday, 12/5 9am-2pm
- Protect Chicago At Home
 - Next week, expanding to 7-day operations (appointments available on weekends starting 12/11)







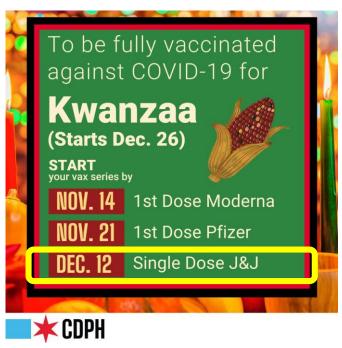
Need a vaccine? Need a booster? Have a question?

Call 312-746-4835 chi.gov/covidvax



Get vaccinated *now* in time for the holidays:









Omicron (B.1.1.529)

Key updates as of November 30, 2021



X Timeline of detection to date

- November 11-14, 2021: specimens collected in Botswana and South Africa that are later identified as Omicron
- November 23, 2021: Discovery of new variant that showed different results in qPCR in South Africa
- November 24, 2021: First news reports from similar variant found in Botswana and China (from traveler from South Africa) from sequences in database
- November 26, 2021: Designated as a Variant of Concern (VOC) by WHO
- November 29, 2021: Detected so far in Africa, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America



Current Worldwide Distribution







Viruses replicate (copy themselves), leading to mutations

- Viruses need a host (YOU!) to survive; they use human/animal cells to copy themselves
- Once a virus enters a human, it starts copying itself millions of times. The human immune system works to fight off the virus, but not before these copies are made. The virus is looking for opportunities to reproduce and spread.
- Mutations are random "errors" in the virus' genetic code that can be introduced when the virus copies itself
- The more virus that is circulating in a population, the more the virus itself can change
- If a mutation makes it more likely that a virus will survive/replicate, it may out-compete versions of the virus that don't have that mutation.

Three Levels of Variants: A version of the virus with a certain pattern of mutations

Variant of Interest (VOI): Repeated transmission

Variant of Concern (VOC): Repeated transmission that is concerning from a public health standpoint (e.g. Delta)

- A VOC may
- -be more transmissible (contagious)
- -be more able to evade our immune system's lessons from prior infection and/or vaccine
- -make us sicker
- -make our treatments less likely to work

Variant of High Consequence: Repeated transmission that is highly concerning from a public health standpoint

Not had one of these yet (could it be Omicron?)



Omicron variant

- Variant: A version of the virus with a certain pattern of mutations
- Omicron has 50 different mutations, many in the "spike region"

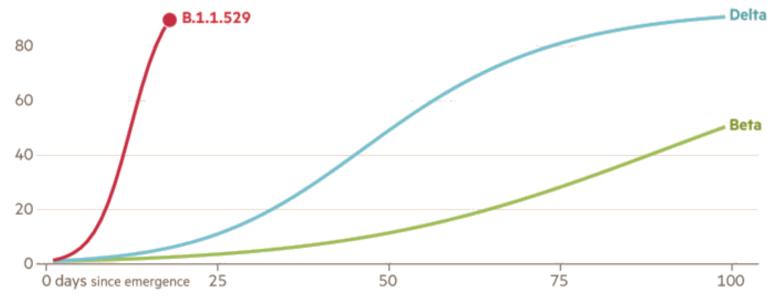




> Why the concern? Epidemiologic evidence

A new variant is spreading rapidly in South Africa, and appears to be outcompeting other variants much faster than previous variants of concern did

Share of all sequenced cases* in South Africa accounted for by each variant, by number of days since it passed 1% 100%



*Growth of B.1.1.529 is modelled from SGTF data rather than full genomic sequences Source: FT analysis of data from Gisaid and the South African National Health Laboratory Service © FT





Why the concern? Totality of evidence

- More transmissible? (More contagious)
 - · Likely, based on pattern seen in South Africa
- More immune escape? (Humans less likely to be fully protected as a result of vaccination or prior infection)
 - Likely, being investigated
 - Most divergent variant (most mutations) so far¹
 - Known mutations are concerning (though some protection against severe disease still likely, T-cell response unclear)
- Less effective treatments?
 - Somewhat likely
 - Monoclonal antibodies may need to be retargeted. Some good news—upcoming antiviral medications likely less affected.
- More severe disease?
 - Unclear
 - Early cases in South Africa among the young, relatively mild. Increasing hospitalizations in SA may be related simply to increasing cases (not the variant)
- Less sensitive diagnostics? (Tests don't work as well)
 - Unlikely
 - Some PCR assays may be less sensitive, impact likely minimal given most are multi-target
 - Some theoretical risk to antigen tests given deletion in N gene, but studies ongoing and initial results not concerning



X National actions on travel

- As of November 29, 2021, the US announced travel restrictions from eight countries: Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, South Africa, and Namibia
- May see increased testing and quarantine requirements for all international travelers.





Local CDPH/laboratory responses

- Regional Innovative Public Health Laboratory (RIPHL) tests for variants across Chicago
 - Federal funding, collaboration with Rush University Medical Center
 - Partner with multiple hospitals/health systems, coordinate with state
 - Sample is representative of city population
- Increase Chicago-wide collection for sampling for genetic sequencing for variants
- In the laboratory, add a pre-screening PCR step to identify possible Omicron variant rather than batching testing
- Continue to increase local wastewater sampling for COVID, including adding capacity at ORD international terminal
 - Argonne National Laboratory (subcontractors of UIC) should have primers for Omicron this week

Next steps

- We are well placed to detect Omicron and likely will soon.
- The question is our response.
 - Vaccinations!!!
 - Boosters!
 - All Chicagoans 18+ should get a booster 6 months after Pfizer/Moderna, 2 months after J/J.
 - Masks indoors!
 - Staying home if you're sick, handwashing, distancing, etc.

CPS COVID UPDATE





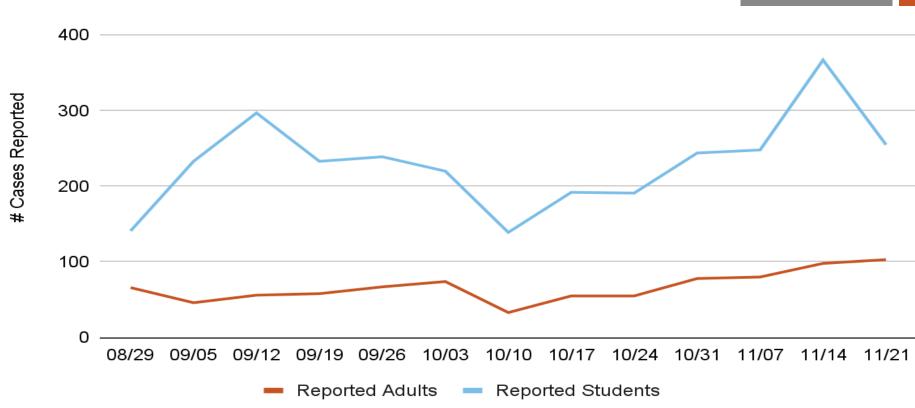
Total Reported Case Counts in SY21-22

Aug. 29 - Nov. 27

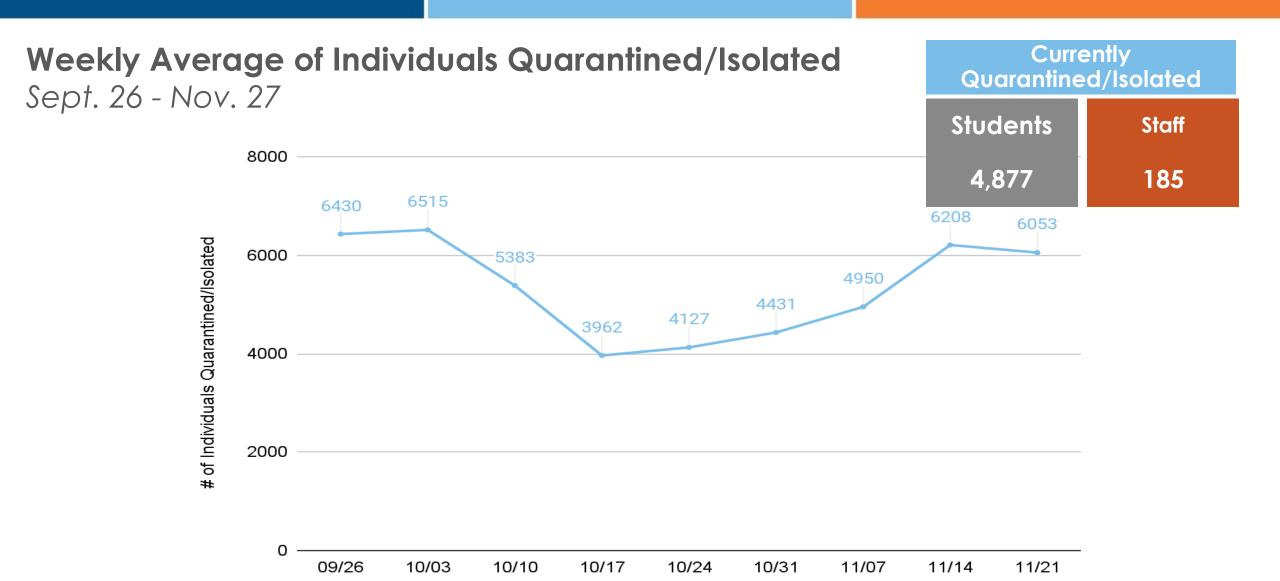
500



Overall Total Cases:









Registered Individual

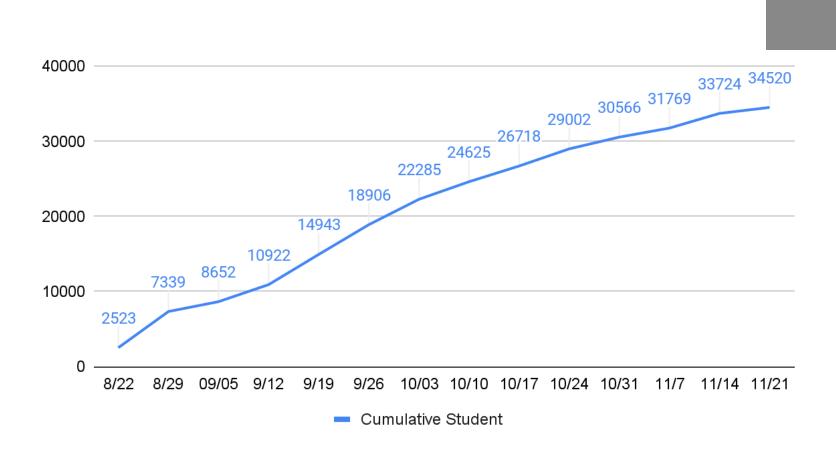
50000

Sept. 26 - Nov. 27



Students

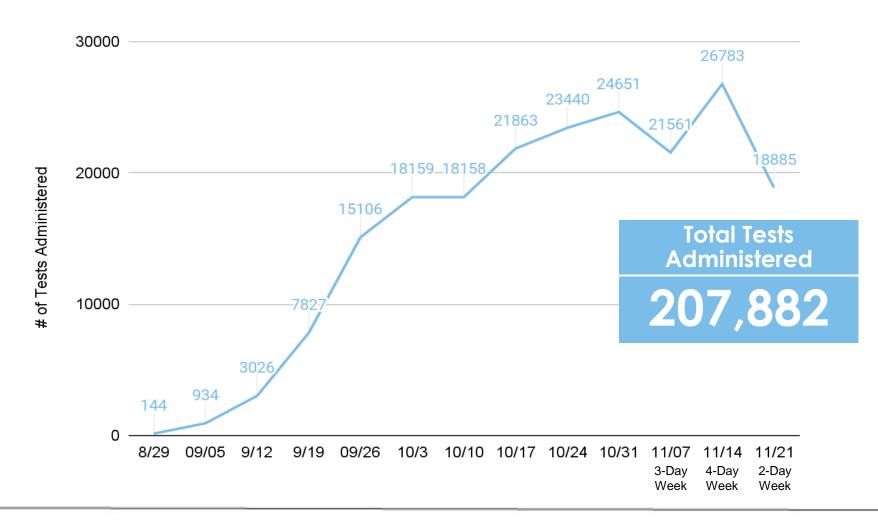
35,433





Number of Tests Administered

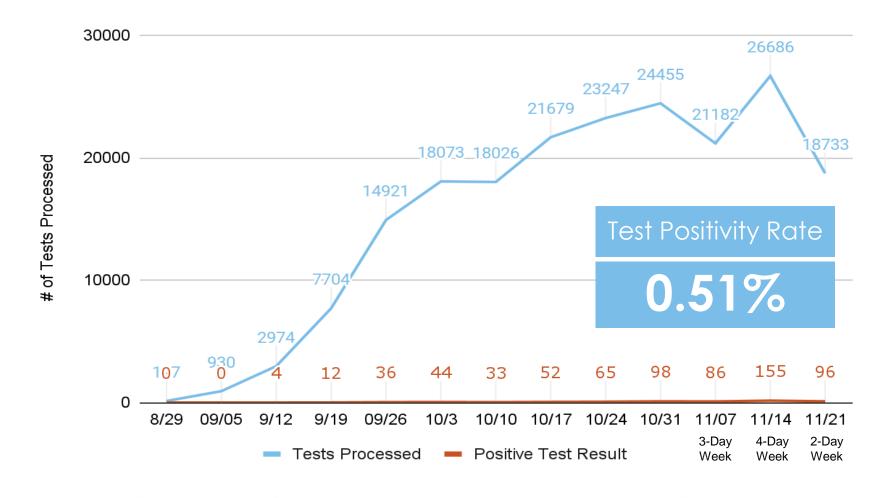
Sept. 26 - Nov. 27





Weekly Number of COVID Tests Completed vs. Positive Tests

Aug. 29 - Nov. 27





CPS Staff & Student Vaccination Status

90.3%

of CPS staff are fully vaccinated

49.6%

of CPS students ages 12 and up have been fully vaccinated

12.6%

of CPS students ages 5 - 11 have received at least one dose of the vaccine



CPS Vaccine Advertising & Material for Schools















PROTECT CHICAGO*

PROTEGE A CHICAGO **