

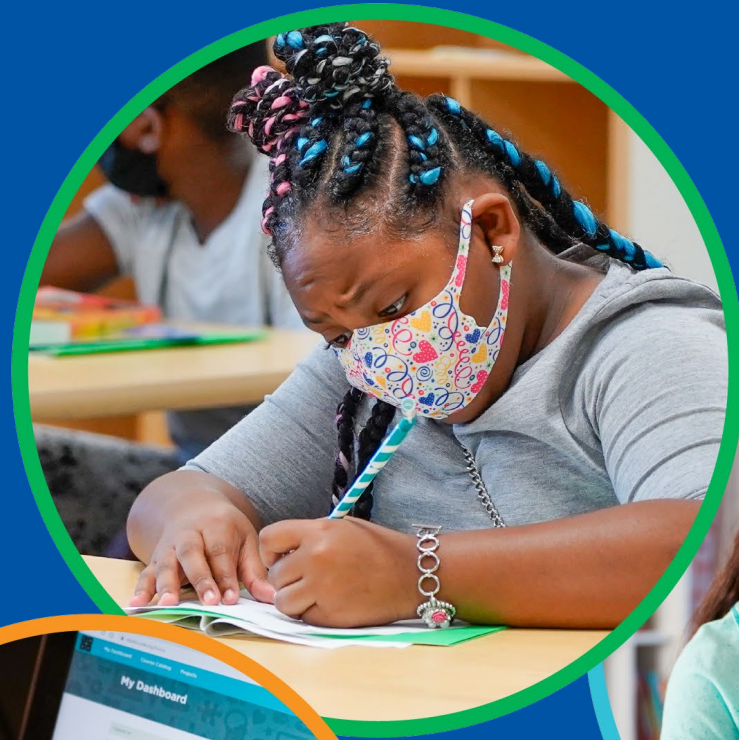
Health and Safety Update

March 1, 2021

BACKPACKS ON

LAPTOPS OPEN

FUTURES
BRIGHT!



PREPARING STUDENTS
FOR LIFE



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FOR LIFE

Health and Safety



A Timeline to Restore Hope

March

April

May

June

Priorities for 2020-2021 academic year

- Staff vaccines complete
- Community and staff engagement
- Summer scholars program
- Decisions about increased in-person learning



The future

- Strategic discussions
- 2021-2022 academic year



Today's Presentation Focus

Board Assignments

- Beginning to discuss possibility of increased in-person instructional time
- Criteria for operating schools
- CDC considerations

CDC Considerations

- “Considerations” versus “Rules” or “Requirements”
- Introduces new thresholds
- Example: how does it compare? (new positives per 100,000)
 - CDC → 7
 - Harvard → 100
 - Cincinnati current → 16.9

Weighing the Risks



ODE Data Insights: Effects of Pandemic on 2020-2021 School Year Across Ohio



<http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Reset-and-Restart/Data-Insights-on-the-2020-2021-School-Year>

Published: 2/3/2021

**Decreased student enrollment in
Preschool-12 public schools
(- 3%)**

**Chronic absenteeism is continuing
concern across Ohio**

**State's most vulnerable student
populations have been most
affected**

**Community school e-school enrollment
increased by 50%
(+13,000 students)**

**Decreased participation and scores on Fall 3rd
Grade ELA Ohio State Test**

**Report recommends
Districts examine MTSS frameworks
and acceleration strategies**

District Fall 3rd-Grade ELA Ohio State Tests

Fall 2019

**99% of 3rd-Graders
assessed**

**38% of students
assessed were at or
above the
proficient level**

Fall 2020

**77% of 3rd-Graders
assessed**

**21% of students
assessed were at or
above the
proficient level**

District Student Attendance Rate

Year to Date (YTD)

3-9-2020

Pre-COVID-19
Shutdown

91.0%

2-26-2021

Current YTD

86.0%

Social and Emotional Considerations

- There is a lot we do not know.
- The impact of distance versus in-school learning is difficult to measure.
- Concern for disparate impact of COVID-19 pandemic and associated school closures on populations facing inequities have been raised by the AAP, ODH and CDC.
- There is some early evidence of social and emotional harm from the pandemic.

Social and Emotional Considerations

- There has been a 24% increase in mental health Emergency Department (ED) visits for children 5-11 in the US and 31% for older children.
 - This may not be true in Cincinnati.
- The food insecurity rate in Hamilton County has gone from 14.1% to 18%, an increase of approximately 13,000 households.
- It may be a long time before we are able to understand any differential outcomes of in-person versus distance learning.

Variants

- How prevalent are they in Ohio?
- Are they more contagious?
- Are the vaccines effective against them?

COVID Measures to Inform School Planning

- The 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.
 - School Measures as Primary:
 - 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 as Secondary:
 - 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.

Mitigation strategies matter!

THE SWISS CHEESE RESPIRATORY VIRUS DEFENCE

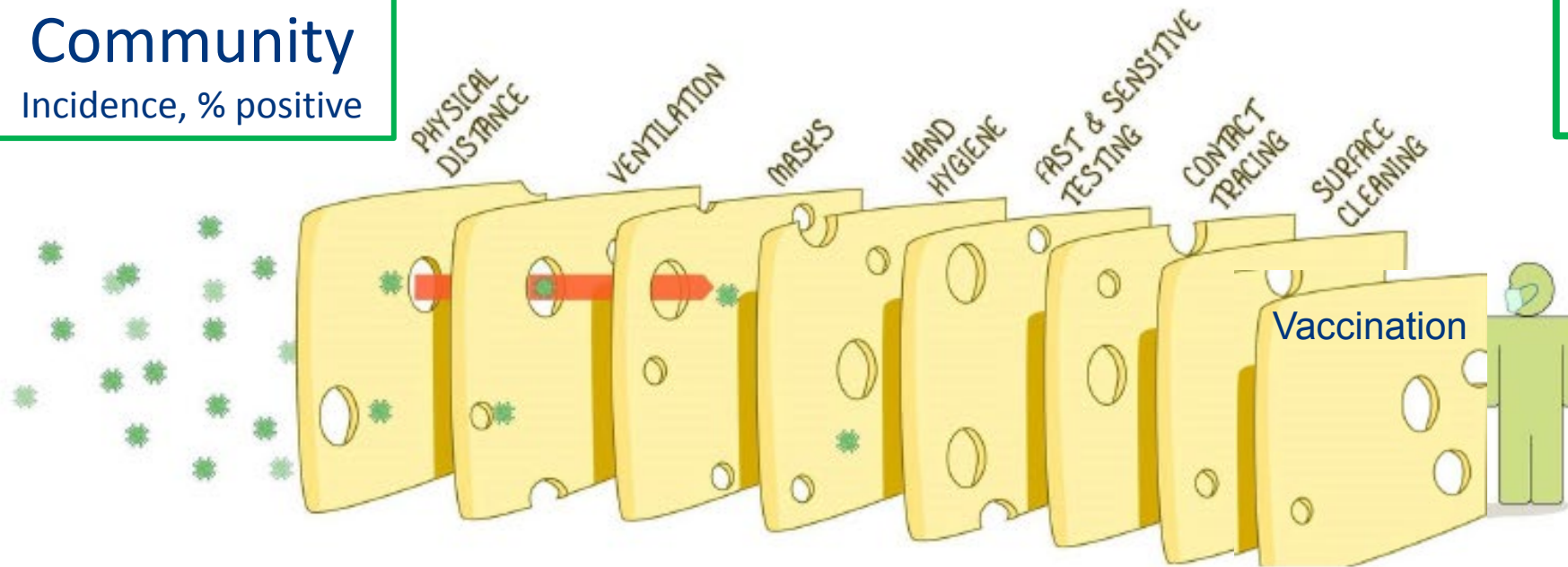
RECOGNISING THAT NO SINGLE INTERVENTION IS PERFECT AT PREVENTING SPREAD

Community

Incidence, % positive

Schools

Cases, Quarantine, Absences



EACH INTERVENTION (LAYER) HAS IMPERFECTIONS (HOLES).
MULTIPLE LAYERS IMPROVE SUCCESS.

IAN M. FRACKAY
VIOLOGYDOWNUNDER.COM

DERIVED FROM @SKETCHPLANATOR

BASED ON THE SWISS CHEESE MODEL OF ACCIDENT CAUSATION, BY JAMES T. REASON, 1990

VERSION 1.3

UPDATE: 12OCT2020

 **THE ABC SCIENCE**
COLLABORATIVE

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Mitigation Strategies

Social Distancing Guidance Varies

- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):** 6 ft or more to the greatest extent possible
- **Ohio Department of Health:** CDC defines acceptable distancing as a minimum of 6 feet. In accordance with the AAP, desks should be placed ideally 6 feet apart and at a minimum 3 feet apart
- **American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP):** primary school - 3 to 6 ft when feasible; secondary school – 6 ft when feasible; teachers - 6 ft when feasible; bus drivers minimum 6 ft
- **Harvard/Brown:** 3 ft for young learners; 3 ft for HS unless cases are below 100/100,000 and then 6 ft
- Mitigation strategies essential to all guidance

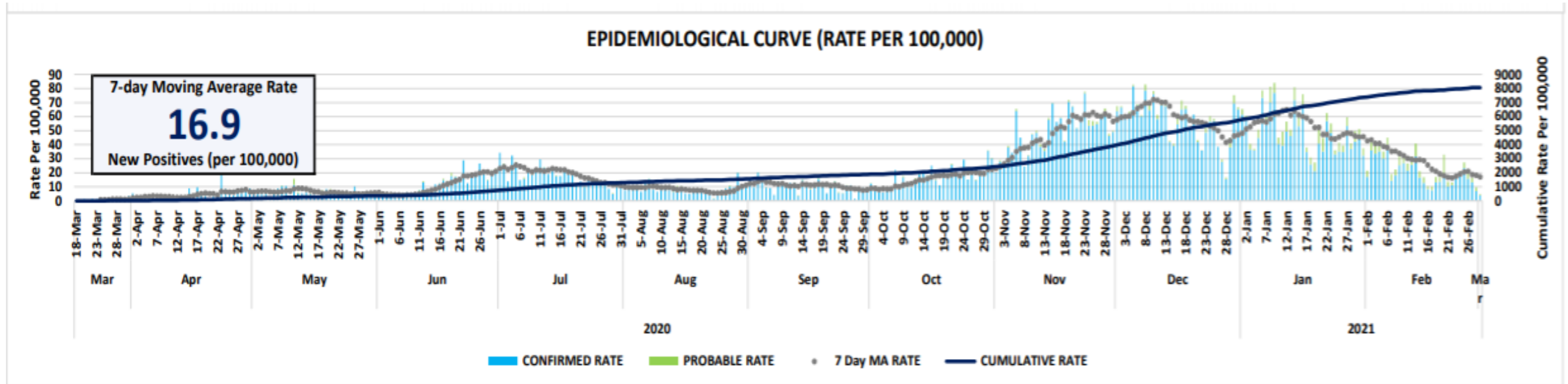
Mitigation Strategies

CPS is using these!

- **Essential strategies:** When mitigation strategies are consistently and correctly used, the risk of spread within the school environment is decreased.
 - ✓ Universal Masking including while speaking
 - ✓ Hand and bathroom hygiene
 - ✓ Achieving 4-6 air changes per hour of 'clean' air through any combination of ventilation and filtration (or outdoor classrooms)
 - ✓ Physical distancing
 - ✓ Isolation and Quarantine policies and contact tracing practices
 - ✓ Cleaning and maintaining healthy facilities
- **Additional strategies being utilized or under consideration:**
 - ✓ Diagnostic testing
 - ✓ Vaccination
 - Screening testing (TBD)

Local Community Measures

City of Cincinnati COVID-19 rate per 100,000



*DATA IS PROVISIONAL CONTINGENT UPON COMPLETION OF CONTACT TRACING AND CONFIRMATION OF JURISDICTIONAL RESIDENCE

*Reporting of hospitalizations may be delayed. Data displayed illustrates current reporting

*WEEKLY TRENDS UPDATED DAILY AT 9:30AM

As of 03.01.21

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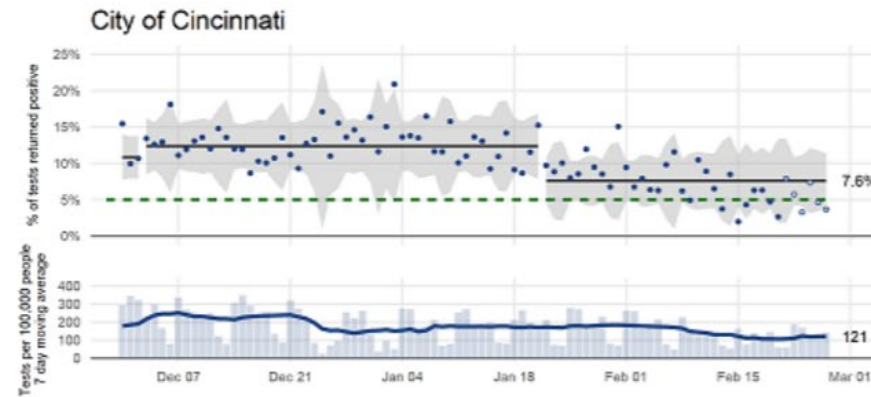
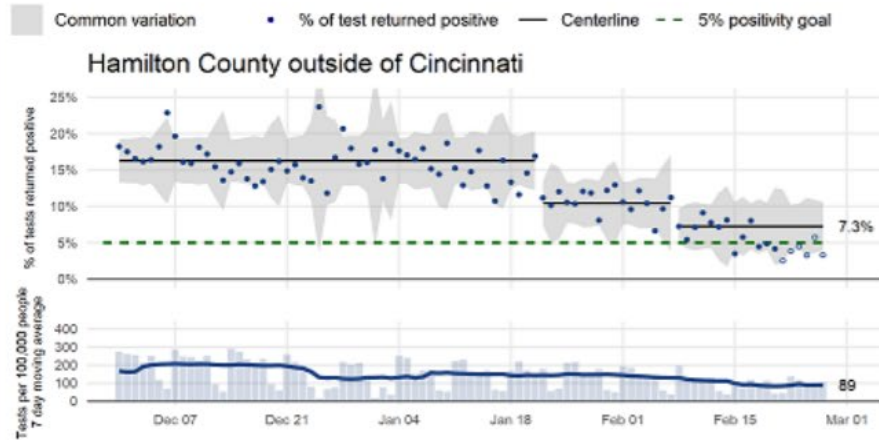


Local Community Measures

Positivity Rate

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

Positivity rate and tests per 100,000 people for Hamilton County and City of Cincinnati



Open circles indicate points highly subject to change.
Location is based on address provided to the lab.
Source: The Health Collaborative
Date: as of 2/28/21

City of Cincinnati:
7.6%

Hamilton County
outside of Cincinnati:
7.3%

Local Community

Regional findings and limitations

- For school districts in-person learning in Southwest Ohio, an increase in school cases was observed when community rates were 50 per 100,000.
 - Limitation: Unknown which classroom settings were 3-6 ft and unknown which were due to in-school transmission
- For non-public schools in-person learning in Cincinnati City
 - No school closures
 - Some classroom closures in pre-K-elementary classrooms where case identified and specific close contacts could be identified
 - Limited in school transmission
 - Limitation: Unknown which classroom settings were 3-6 ft

Criteria for Decisions About In-Person Learning

- # In-School Transmissions
 - including screening testing for asymptomatic cases
- Implementation of safety protocols
 - including staff attendance
- Cluster of positive cases in one class/school
- Recommendation from Cincinnati Health Department

Why? We did not have these school measures in the summer and early fall, but now we do. Regional health experts recommend using these school measures in making decisions, as more important than community measures.

Measure	Value
# In School Transmissions:	6
% Implementation of safety protocols:	95.4%
Number of classes or schools with a cluster of positive cases:	0
Number of student positive cases:	451
Number of staff positive cases:	573
Certificated Staff Attendance	92.4%
Civil Service Staff Attendance	89.4%
Percent of screening testing with positive results:	X

How Will We Know?

- Daily Huddles with Cincinnati Health Department
- CPS COVID-19 Dashboard Case Count
- Safety hotline
- Daily staff safety reports
- Safety huddles with principals
- Union safety reports



Choice for Families

What has to be true to offer families 5 days?

Mitigation Strategies in Place

- ✓ Universal Masking including while speaking
- ✓ Hand and bathroom hygiene
- ✓ Achieving 4-6 air changes per hour of 'clean' air through any combination of ventilation and filtration (or outdoor classrooms)
- ✓ Physical distancing
- ✓ Isolation and Quarantine policies and contact tracing practices
- ✓ Cleaning and maintaining healthy facilities
- ✓ Diagnostic testing
- ✓ Vaccination

Choice for Families: What it could look like

5 Days/Week In-Person Choice

- Universal use of masks
- Physical distancing to the maximum extent possible **but may not be 6'**
- Handwashing and respiratory etiquette
- Cleaning and ventilation
- Contact tracing, isolation, quarantine
- Screening testing (coming)
- Vaccinations for staff

Distance Learning Choice

- Cincinnati Digital Academy

OR

- Distance Learning from home school in non-concurrent model using Schoology

Note: Parent/guardian and staff surveys being fielded this week

Weighing Risks and Benefits

Benefits

- Academic
- Social and emotional

Mitigation Strategies in Place

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Family Choice

- Making more in-person instructional time available for families based on individual situation and how their child learns best

Summary

CDC considerations and thresholds continue to shift.

However, due to rigorous implementation of health and safety protocols *and* strong partnerships **we know the following to be true:**

- (1) The mitigation strategies CPS has put in place work
- (2) There are relatively low transmissions within schools



Health Department References

- Ohio Department of Health COVID-19 Health and Prevention Guidance for Ohio K-12 Schools [K-12-Schools-Guidance.pdf \(ohio.gov\)](#) (accessed 2/28/2021)
- American Academy of Pediatrics “COVID-19 Guidance for Safe Schools” <https://services.aap.org/en/pages/2019-novel-coronavirus-covid-19-infections/clinical-guidance/covid-19-planning-considerations-return-to-in-person-education-in-schools/> (accessed 2/28/2021)
- Mental Health–Related Emergency Department Visits Among Children Aged <18 Years During the COVID-19 Pandemic — United States, January 1–October 17, 2020. *MMWR Weekly* / November 13, 2020 / 69(45);1675–1680
- Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and Mental Health for Children and Adolescents. *JAMA Pediatr.* 2020;174(9):819-820. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2020.1456
- Ali MM, West K, Teich JL, Lynch S, Mutter R, Dubenitz J. Utilization of mental health services in educational setting by adolescents in the United States. *J Sch Health.* 2019;89(5):393-401. doi:10.1111/josh.12753

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