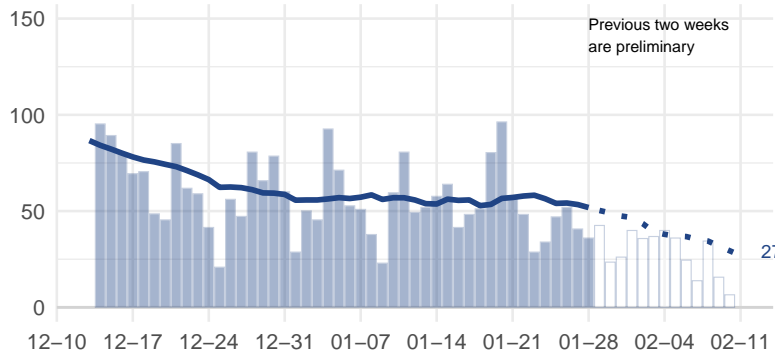
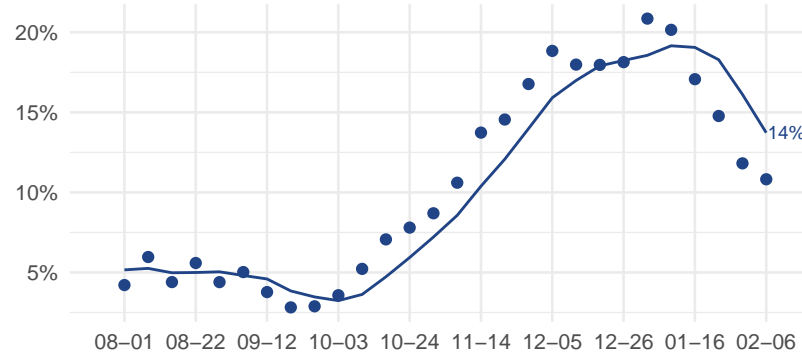


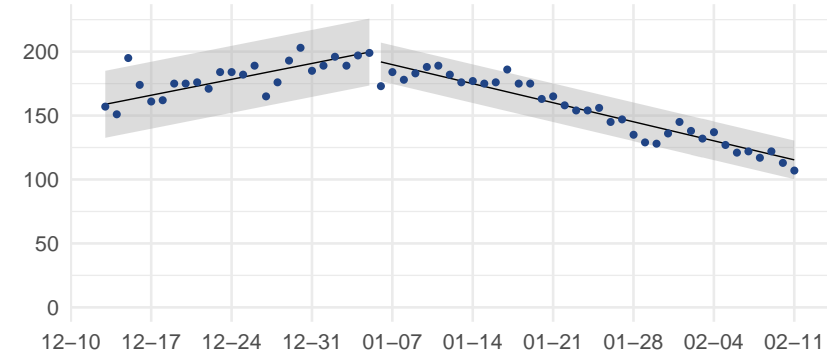
Daily incidence per 100,000 population; 14 day moving average



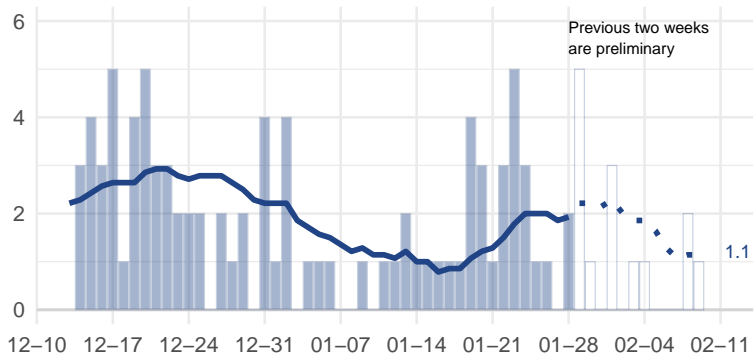
Positivity rate; 4 week moving average



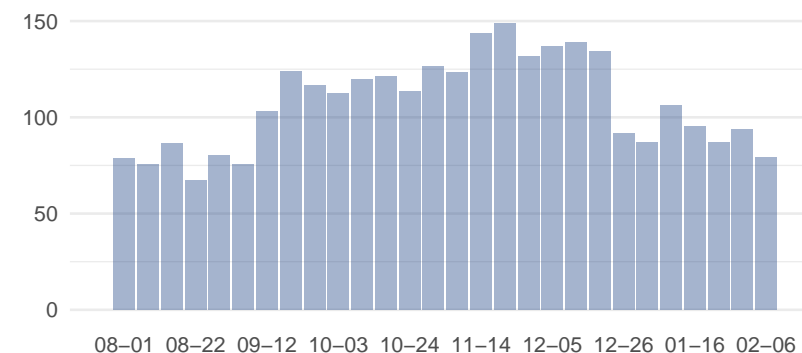
Positive COVID-19 patients in ICUs



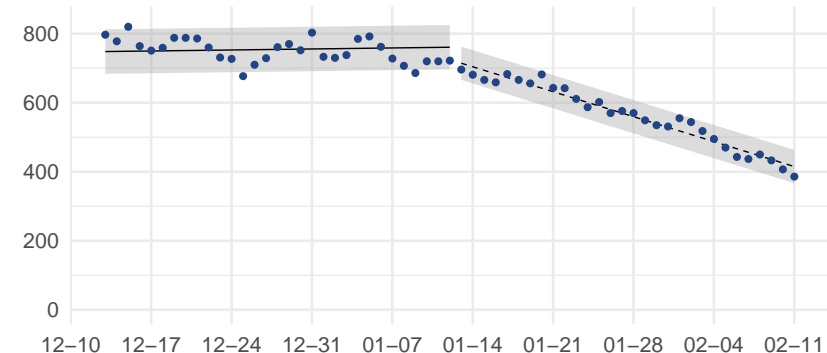
Daily COVID-19 related deaths; 14 day moving average



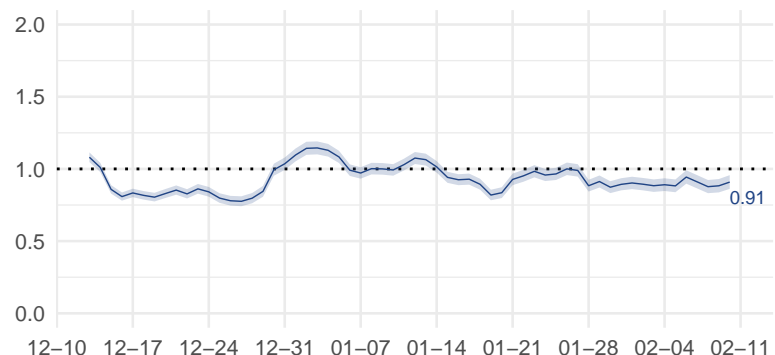
Average daily tests per 100,000 people



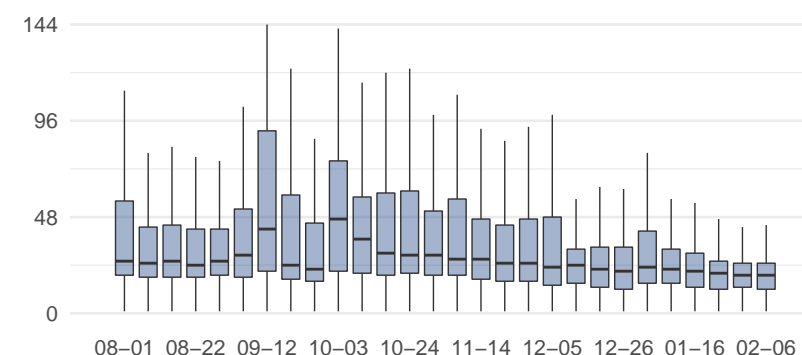
Positive COVID-19 patients in hospitals



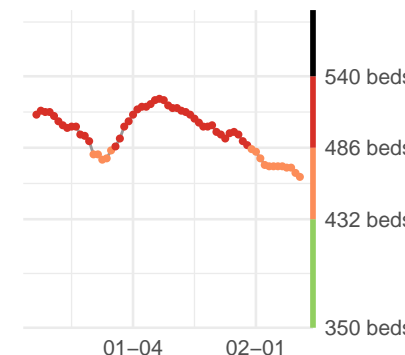
Estimated R



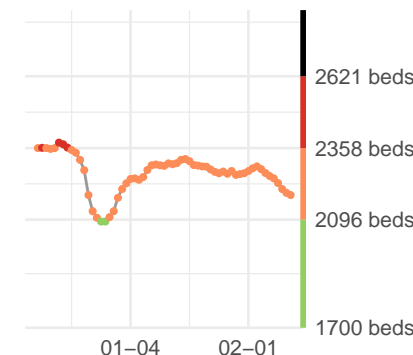
Hours to result for COVID-19 tests



ICU beds



Medical-Surgical beds



<p>Incidence – Daily positive SARS–CoV–2 (virus that causes COVID–19) cases measured per 100,000 per day (14–day moving average per county). This is depicted for the county in which the public health jurisdiction is located. Dotted lines/open bars represent preliminary data. Data are obtained from the Ohio Department of Health.</p>	<p>% positive – Each dot represents the % of all tests conducted within the jurisdiction that turn positive. The data source is The Health Collaborative’s regional health information exchange. A 4–week average is added to smooth out the week–to–week variation.</p>	<p>Number of positive COVID–19 patients in regional ICUs – This is a regional chart, looking at all COVID–positive patients in ICU beds over time. The y–axis is the number of patients in beds and the x–axis is time measured in days. The center line in between the points is fit to the direction of the points. The gray shading represents what would be consider standard, or common variation across the fit line. These data are obtained from the Ohio Hospital Association.</p>
<p>Deaths – Daily number of COVID–19 deaths (with 14–day moving average) in the county in which the public health jurisdiction is located. Dotted lines/open bars represent preliminary data. Data are obtained from the Ohio Department of Health.</p>	<p>Number of tests completed – This chart shows the daily number of completed tests for individuals living within the jurisdiction. These data are shared from The Health Collaborative’s health information exchange.</p>	<p>Number of positive COVID–19 patients in regional hospital beds – This is a regional chart, looking at all COVID–positive patients in hospital beds over time. The y–axis is the number of patients in beds and the x–axis is time measured in days. The center line in between the points is fit to the direction of the points. The gray shading represents what would be consider standard, or common variation across the fit line. These data are obtained from the Ohio Hospital Association.</p>
<p>R – This is a measure of transmission (simply, the number of cases 1 infected person will go on to infect while contagious). When <math>R &lt; 1</math>, the pandemic decays away; when <math>R &gt; 1</math>, it expands. This is the R for the county in which the public health jurisdiction is located. These data are obtained from the New York Times public feed.</p>	<p>Time from test to result – The faster a result can come back the better to help with tracing and isolation. This “box–and–whisker plot” is the distribution of how long it takes for each daily test to come back. These data are shared from The Health Collaborative’s health information exchange.</p>	<p>Number of Greater Cincinnati medical–surgical and ICU beds in use – This chart depicts the daily number of ICU beds and medical–surgical beds in use across Greater Cincinnati, used for any reason. These data emerge from Ohio Hospital Association. This specifically highlights use across Southwestern Ohio. The green–orange–red–black coloration indicates staffing strain. In the green zone, hospitals/ICUs are operating at normal staffing levels. Strain increases going up through orange and red. In the black zone, there is extreme strain on staffing and need for further capacity expansion.</p>