The Health Collaborative Situational Dashboard: Slide Descriptions

Hospital Demand

**Slide 4: Number of positive COVID-19 patients in Region 6 ICUs, I-Chart**
**Slide 5: Number of positive COVID-19 patients in Region 6 hospitals, I-Chart**

Slides 4 and 5 present the daily number of positive COVID-19 patients in ICU (slide 4) and hospital beds (slide 5) in Region 6, which includes 8 counties in Southwest Ohio: Hamilton, Butler, Warren, Clermont, Clinton, Brown, Highland, and Adams. An I-Chart is a type of chart that tracks data over time. The y-axis is the number of patients in beds, and the x-axis is time measured in days. These data are reported to the Ohio Hospital Association.

**Slide 6: Percentage of beds in use**

Slide 6 shows the daily percentage of Region 6 (Southwest Ohio) hospital (“medical-surgical”) and ICU (“critical care”) beds that are currently occupied. Hospitals report these data to the SurgeNet database every four hours, and the last value reported each day is used to construct this chart. Colored bars are used to mark <80% (green), 80-90% (yellow), 90-95% (orange), and >95% (red) occupancy levels, using baseline capacity as the denominator. There is the possibility of expanding capacity for both types of beds, if needed (shown in gray).

Forecast Demand

**Slides 8-10 present:**

1. The daily positive SARS-CoV-2 (virus that causes COVID-19) cases;
2. An estimate of Reff (effective reproductive ratio) for Hamilton County and for Greater Cincinnati (slide 8), as well as local counties where Reff>1 (slide 9); and
3. A map of Reff estimates for Greater Cincinnati with the number of COVID-19 cases in the last week, color coded by Reff value (slide 10).

The 14-county Cincinnati region includes 3 counties in Southeastern Indiana, 3 in Northern Kentucky, and 8 in Southwest Ohio. The daily incidence is calculated from the cumulative number of COVID-19 cases in each county, which is tracked by the New York Times. Reff estimates the number of SARS-CoV-2 cases generated by one case in the current state of a population (e.g., Reff of 1.0 means that someone with COVID-19 infects, on average, one other person). If Reff<1, the number of cases slowly declines and the epidemic decays. Reff is calculated using open-source software, data on laboratory-confirmed cases, and an estimate of the time between someone becoming infected and infecting a second person.

**Slide 11: Number of COVID-19 deaths in 14 county area**

Slide 11 shows the daily number of COVID-19 deaths in the 14-county Cincinnati region. These data are tracked by the New York Times using reports from state and local health agencies.

**Slide 12: Percentage of test results returned positive**

Slide 12 shows the daily number of SARS-CoV-2 (or COVID-19) tests completed by labs from Greater Cincinnati health systems, and the percentage of tests that were positive for the virus. Studies suggest that we should be testing enough to see a positive rate at or below 5%.

**Slide 13: Weekly positive tests for COVID-19 per 10,000 people**

Slides 13 shows the weekly number of positive tests for COVID-19 per 10,000 people in 11 counties in Southwest Ohio and Southeastern Indiana, which allows for comparing rates across counties with varying populations.
**Slide 14: Percentage of test results returned positive by age of patient**

Slide 14 shows the percentage of daily SARS-CoV-2 (or COVID-19) tests from Region 6 that were positive for SARS-CoV-2 for 7 different age groups. Because testing patterns can differ between weekdays and weekends, the chart is color-coded: blue dots for weekdays and orange dots for weekends.

**Mobility**

**Slide 16: Percentage change in weekday mobility in Hamilton County**

Slide 16 uses data from Google to show how movement of Hamilton County residents has changed since the start of the pandemic across four different types of activity: grocery/pharmacy, residential, retail/recreation, and workplace. You can read more about these reports here.