## Where We Are Today

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Where we are today (data as of 8/15/20)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community Spread</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sustained decrease in community spread</td>
<td>Increasing trend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low transmission rate ($R_t$)</td>
<td>$R_t = 1.07$</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Testing Capacity</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Low positivity rate</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Health Care System Capacity</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sufficient health care capacity without surge</td>
<td>75.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Contact Tracing</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Make first contact attempt for new positive cases within 1 day of notification</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make first contact attempt for close contacts of new positive cases within 2 days of identification</td>
<td>95.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of positive cases from quarantined contacts</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
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Residents who need a COVID-19 test should call their doctor or a community health care provider or clinic and schedule an appointment to get tested.

Residents who are unable to get tested through a private health care provider should use the public testing sites.

Regardless of where you are tested, you should stay home while you wait for your results.
Travel To and From High-Risk States

Find a list of high-risk states at coronavirus.dc.gov/phasetwo

If you come into DC after nonessential travel, you need to SELF-QUARANTINE FOR 14 DAYS.

NO TESTING OUT
Testing is not a replacement for quarantine

NO ESSENTIAL WORK OPT OUT
i.e. If you vacation in a high-risk state, you must quarantine upon your return even if you have an essential job in DC

CORONAVIRUS.DC.GOV August 17, 2020
The Contact Trace Force will begin **home visits** this week.

DC Health is hiring an additional **175 contact tracers**, bringing the force up to **450 contact tracers**.
Home visits will be conducted for cases in which individuals were reached but did not complete the interview or were unable to be reached through phone outreach after a period of 1-2 days. These criteria will also be applied to all established contacts.

Prior to all home visits, cases/contacts will be notified via phone call and text message, and an appropriate time and date will be confirmed to conduct the scheduled in-home visit. If contact tracers do not hear back, a text message will be sent with a home visit time and date and visits may be conducted without confirmation.
Interviews will be used to determine symptom onset, identify additional individuals who are at risk from exposure, enumerate contacts, assess clinical acuity, refer to medical services as needed, and set up for further public health monitoring.

Investigators will assess needs for additional social services, including alternative housing, food, and/or medication.

Investigators will also assess the home for safe quarantine and isolation. If there are additional contacts or individuals with potential exposure within the home, case investigators will provide resources and information for further testing if needed.
CASE STUDIES FROM CONTACT TRACING
A woman in her 20s has mild symptoms of headache and loss of appetite. She continues to work and goes out to dinner with 5 friends in a restaurant, where they share food. Days later, her symptoms worsen and all of her friends also develop symptoms. She and three friends all test positive. While she gets better, one of her friends ends up hospitalized and on oxygen.
4 college friends take flights to celebrate July 4th in Los Angeles. None of them are symptomatic when they depart. They stay at a rental home and only interact with each other. The day after they arrive, one of them develops symptoms. Two fly back together, while the others fly home on different flights. Two days after they get home, 2 more develop symptoms. They all get tested and are all positive.
A family gathering takes place to celebrate a six-year-old's birthday. Mom, dad and six-year-old invite aunt, uncle and cousin (age 2), along with grandma and grandpa. They have lunch and eat cake at their home. The next day the aunt who works at a hospital develops symptoms. She tests positive and ends up being admitted to the hospital. Five days after the party, the mom of the six-year-old starts feeling unwell. The children from both households seem well so they go and stay with grandma and grandpa. Grandpa gets sick a few days later, and now all three households are affected.
Initial Contact Tracing Findings

Exposure data for positive cases is gathered by asking people to describe the activities in which they engaged during the 2-week period before they had symptoms or, if they didn’t have symptoms, the 2-week period before they were tested.

We ask questions about travel, events/gatherings, and if they have been in close contact with someone who was diagnosed with COVID-19.

Limitations: While over the past two months, we have completed interviews with about 70% of positive cases (6/12/20-8/13/20), not all individuals who are contacted are willing to share information about exposures and/or close contacts.
Exposure Data: Close Contacts

CHARACTERISTICS OF CLOSE CONTACTS:

711 cases answered the question about whether they had contact with a person diagnosed with COVID-19 during the exposure period

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Unsure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>12%</td>
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Based on data from 971 cases created 7/31/2020-8/13/2020
CHARACTERISTICS OF LARGE EVENTS:
(with 5 or more people)

- **145 cases** reported attending a large event during their exposure period.
- Types of large events include gatherings at places of worship, cookouts, parties, meetings, etc.
- **Over 60%** of cases indicated that some part of the event occurred indoors.
- The majority of people attending large events indicated that social distancing was not observed at some point during the event (62%) or they were unsure (5%).

Based on data from 971 cases created 7/31/2020-8/13/2020.
Exposure Data: Travel

CHARACTERISTICS OF TRAVEL:

102 cases reported traveling by at least one travel mode during their exposure period.

Most who traveled said they traveled in the exposure period by:

- Plane 71.1%
- Rideshare 33.3%
- Public transportation 6.7%
- Shared van/shuttle 8.9%
- Train/commuter rail 4.4%

This data is for cases who engaged in domestic and/or international travel.

Based on data from 971 cases created 7/31/2020-8/13/2020
Even mild symptoms can be COVID-19
- It’s important to stay home if you’re not feeling well, even if it doesn’t seem bad
- Talk to your healthcare provider to see if testing is needed

You can infect people before symptoms start
- It’s important to stay home if you’ve been exposed so you don’t infect other people, including your friends and family

Young people can end up hospitalized and very sick

People in small groups can spread the virus to each other, so it’s important to wear a facemask and maintain social distance, even with friends

Travel is a risk for many reasons, and can lead to the virus spreading in your friends and family, and to others who may be traveling across the US

Even with family, is important to wear facemasks and maintain distance if you’re not in the same household to prevent the spread of the virus between loved ones
When around people outside of your household, you should still wear a mask and social distance.

Wearing a mask around friends, family, and coworkers is not a sign of distrust or disrespect, it signals that you care about their health and well-being.