



COVID-19 Resources

- Visit the GOECD website: www.earlychildhood.illinois.gov
- Webpages with Resources for ECEC **Providers and Families**
- Links to Guidance and Opportunities
 - Strengthen and Grow Child Care **Grants**
 - Child Care Restoration Grants
 - Child Care Workforce Bonus





COVID-19 Outbreaks in Child Care Settings: Public Health Updates & Illinois Data

12/9/2021

What is a Variant of Concern?



Increased transmissibility



More severe disease



Reduction in neutralization by antibodies

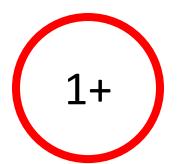


Reduced effectiveness of treatments



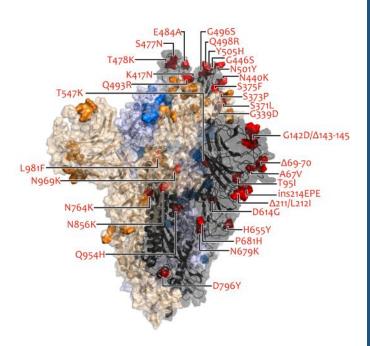
Diagnostic detection failures





Omicron

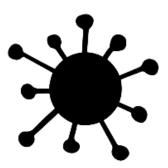
Known



~50 mutations

(source: COVID-19 Genomics UK Consortium)

Unknown





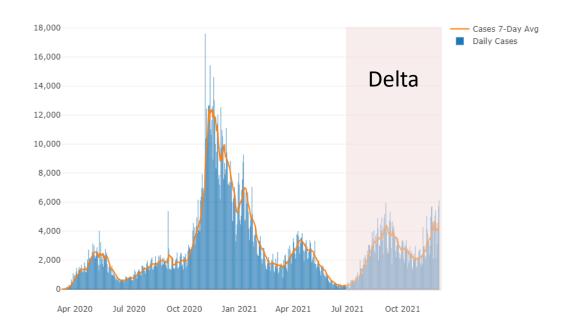








Delta is still here!



Delta currently makes up 99.9% of cases of COVID-19 in the US.



Variant Take-Aways

- Delta is still driving the current wave of infections in Illinois.
- Vaccines, vaccines!
- Masking, testing, and quarantine remain important.



Outbreak Reporting System

Outbreak definition:

- 2+ laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases
- All staff/students at the child care program*
- Within a 14- day period
- Not linked outside of the program

*includes child care centers and licensed and unlicensed home daycares

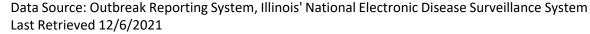


Outbreak Reporting System

| Total Reported Outbreaks | Total Outbreak-Associated Cases |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 522 | 2,320 |

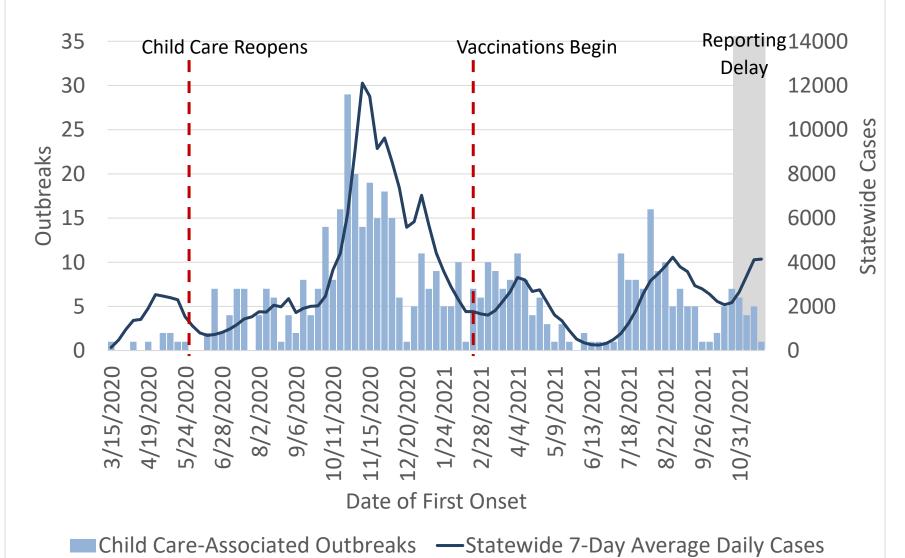


4.5% of licensed child care programs have experienced one or more outbreaks since March of 2020.





Child Care-Associated COVID-19 Outbreaks in Illinois





Take-Away

- When COVID-19 activity is high in the community, it also causes child care outbreaks.
- Since August, Illinois has been experiencing high COVID-19 activity due to the Delta variant.



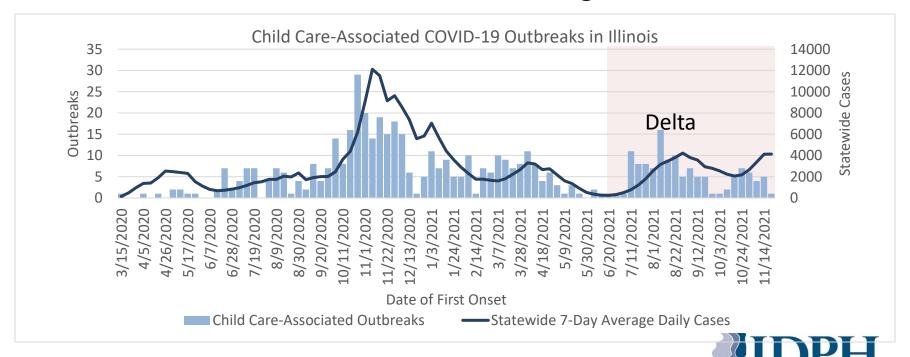
Outbreaks by Era

Pre-July 2021

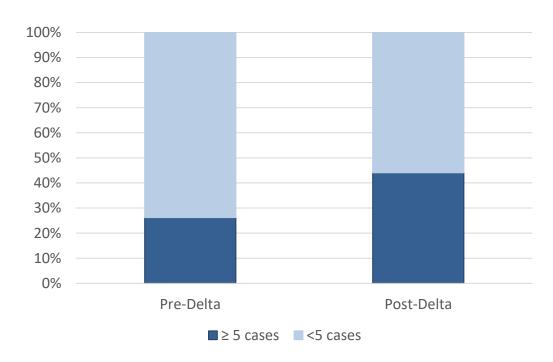
- Early viral strains
- Less/no vaccine access

Post-July 2021

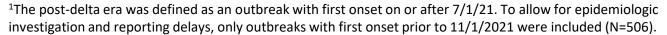
- More transmissible virus (Delta)
- All 12+ eligible for vaccine



Outbreak Size by Era¹

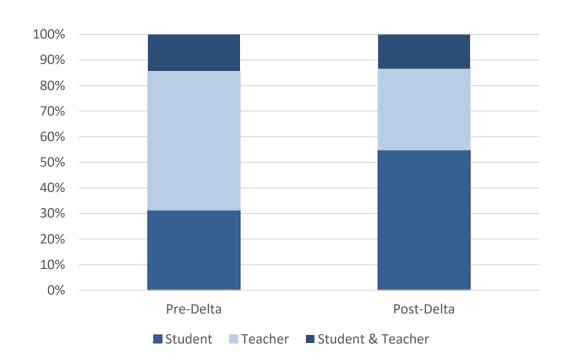


 Outbreaks since July 2021 have been larger than outbreaks before Delta became the most common variant.

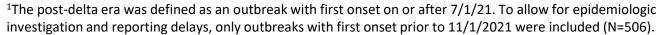




First Case by Era¹

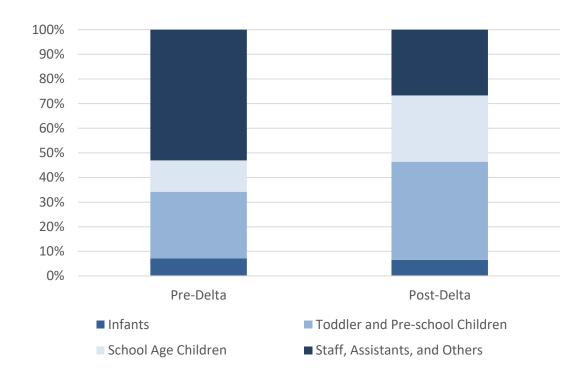


 Since July 2021, more than half of outbreaks began with a student case.

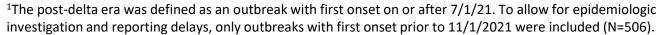




Age by Era¹

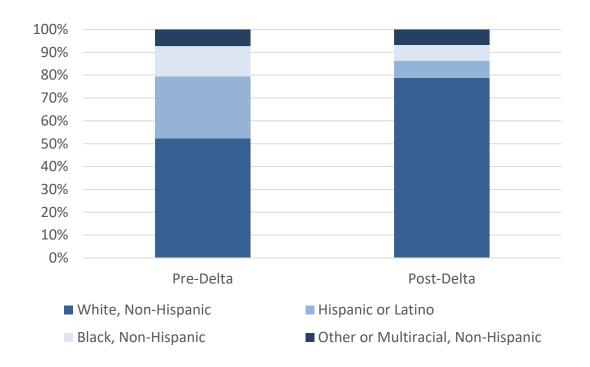


 Since July 2021, most cases have been among students.

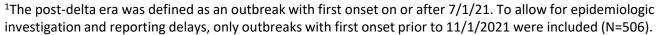




Race/Ethnicity by Era

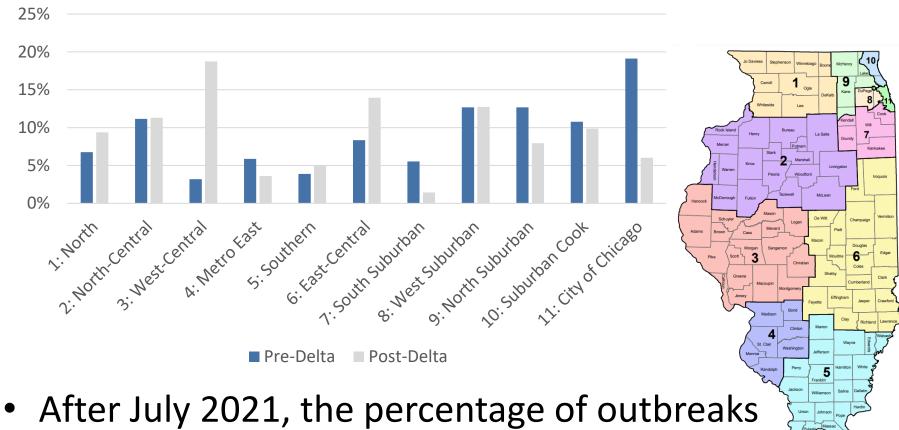


• After July 2021, the percentage of White, Non-Hispanic cases increased from 50% to 80%.

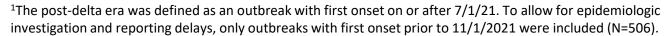




Region by Era¹



 After July 2021, the percentage of outbreak increased in rural regions and decreased in urban and suburban regions.





Data Take-Homes

- Children can and do both catch and spread COVID-19 in child care settings.
- Outbreaks and cases are more common among groups who are less likely to have gotten vaccinated.
 - Children not yet eligible for vaccine
 - Rural regions



Booster Shot Recommendations

CDC recommends:

Everyone Ages 18 and Older Should Get a Booster Shot

IF YOU RECEIVED

Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna

Who should get a booster:

Everyone 18 years or older

When to get a booster:

At least 6 months after completing your primary COVID-19 vaccination series.

Which booster should you get?

<u>Any of the COVID-19 vaccines</u> authorized in the United States.

IF YOU RECEIVED

Johnson & Johnson's Janssen

Who should get a booster:

Everyone 18 years or older

When to get a booster:

At least 2 months after completing your primary COVID-19 vaccination.

Which booster should you get?

<u>Any of the COVID-19 vaccines</u> authorized in the United States.





THANK YOU

Stay Connected & Updated

- Visit the GOECD website: www.earlychildhood.illinois.gov
- Sign up for our email communications and monthly newsletter
- View GOECD's past newsletters and video briefings
- Submit content you would like to share in our monthly newsletter

