

COVID-19 UPDATES

September 28th

For live updates on COVID-19 at the state level, county level and the Claremont neighborhood, you can check our [COVID-19 Claremont Graduate University Dashboard](#).

- **Global:** Total confirmed cases: 33,137,748. Total deaths: 998,372. Total recoveries: 24,638,480.
- **United States:** Total confirmed cases: 7,139,301. Total deaths: 204,597. Total recoveries: 4,571,236.
- **California:** Total confirmed cases: 811,698. Total deaths: 15,608.

County-Level Statistics

Table 1. County-level confirmed cases, deaths, and case-fatality rates.

County	Confirmed Cases	Deaths	Case-fatality rate per 1,000	Total Population
Los Angeles	265775	6488	23.8	10,039,107
San Bernardino	53669	922	14.5	2,180,085
Orange	52904	1204	18.7	3,175,692
Ventura	12488	150	10.4	846,006
Riverside	58178	1189	18.9	2,470,546

Case-fatality rates may be biased due to undercounts in both cases and deaths

LA County

- Total of 265775 cases across LA County, including 6488 deaths.
- For the previous 24 hours, 33 new deaths and 1361 new cases.

Cities In Claremont's Neighborhood

Total number of cases: 11797

Table 2. Confirmed cases in Claremont and neighboring cities

City	Total Confirmed Cases	Total Population
Claremont	384	36,478
La Verne	465	32,206
Pomona	5454	152,361
Montclair	1255	39,437
Rancho Cucamonga	2835	177,751
Upland	1404	77,000

Policy

- A comprehensive immunization campaign against COVID-19 needs to address liability protections for manufacturers and distributors of vaccines. Issues include legal immunity from lawsuits stemming from side effects, as well as over compensation systems to pay for some of the medical expenses, lost income, and other losses that can result from adverse effects of vaccination. The global nature of the pandemic complicates issues of liability outside the United States because an act of Congress cannot determine legal procedure in other countries. (RAND)
- **The U.S. Government Accountability Office** recently updated its oversight report of federal actions to support public health, individuals, and the economy during the COVID-19 pandemic. Findings indicate that the Department of Health and Human Services may be able to collect more complete data on COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations, and deaths among racial and ethnic minority groups. Additionally, the Department of the Treasury and the IRS do not know how many eligible people have yet to receive an economic impact payment.
- **San Francisco Mayor London N. Breed** Thursday announced a \$28.5 million COVID-related support for the Latino community, which has been disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. An initial funding of \$22.5 million will come through various public and private sources and support testing and contact tracing, housing, food access, workforce, and small businesses.
- A. County remains in the most restrictive level of state guidelines for waivers that would allow them to conduct in-person learning. Los Angeles Unified School District students are not expected to return to schools for in-person before November. Meanwhile, Orange County is allowed to reopen schools Tuesday, per state guidelines, as the county has gone 14 days without exceeding seven new COVID-19 cases per 100,000 people. School districts have decided to push their start dates back, with some planning a phased return with a hybrid online and in-person format to allow for physical distancing. (ABC News)
- Many American parents are hesitant to give their kids a COVID-19 vaccine as it becomes available. What if schools require it? While all 50 states require student vaccinations, a patchwork of laws allows for parental objections, including exemptions based on medical and non-medical reasons. Meanwhile, the public health response necessitates efforts to maximize the number of children who receive the vaccine, which will, in turn, help build herd immunity for those kids who are not or cannot be vaccinated. (NBC News)
- To boost trust and transparency, the Food and Drug Administration is expected to adopt more stringent standards for emergency authorization of a future COVID-19 vaccine. The new standards will require vaccine manufactures to follow participants in late-stage clinical trials for a median of at least two months, starting after they receive a second vaccine shot. The FDA is also looking for at least five severe cases of COVID-19 in the placebo group for each trial, as well as some cases of the disease in older people. The agency has previously said any vaccine would have to be 50 percent more effective than a placebo. (The Washington Post)

Latest Research News

- A study shows that the transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in Manaus, located in the Brazilian Amazon, increased quickly during March and April and declined more slowly from May to September. In June, one month following the epidemic peak, 44 percent of the

population was seropositive for SARS-CoV-2, equating to a cumulative incidence of 52 percent after correcting for the false-negative rate of the antibody test. The seroprevalence fell in July and August due to antibody waning. After correcting for this, the study estimates a final epidemic size of 66 percent, suggesting that herd immunity played a significant role in determining the size of the epidemic. ([Lewis Buss et al. medRxiv](#))

- London is to host the world's first COVID-19 human challenge trials, in which healthy volunteers are deliberately infected with coronavirus to assess the effectiveness of experimental vaccines. The trials will play a vital role in narrowing the large field of promising COVID-19 vaccines likely to move into clinical testing early next year. Volunteers will be inoculated with a vaccine and a month or so later receive a "challenge" dose of SARS-COV-2 under controlled conditions. ([Financial Times](#))
- Johnson & Johnson said Wednesday it started a 60,000-person clinical trial of its single-dose COVID-19 vaccine on three continents, becoming the fourth experimental COVID-19 shot to enter final-stage testing in the United States. ([Wall Street Journal](#))
- A study estimating the COVID-19 infection risk for different indoor environments such as an office, a classroom, a choir practice room and reception/party environments suggests that aerosols from highly infective subjects can effectively transmit COVID-19 in indoor environments. Active room ventilation and the ubiquitous wearing of face masks may reduce the individual infection risk by a factor of five to ten, similar to high-volume HEPA air filtering. ([Lelieveld et al. medRxiv](#))
- Patients with a recent diagnosis of substance use disorders are found to be at significantly increased risk for COVID-19, an effect that is strongest for individuals with opioid use disorders, followed by individuals with tobacco use disorder. COVID-19 patients with substance use disorders have significantly worse outcomes (death: 9.6 percent hospitalization: 41 percent) than general COVID-19 patients (death: 6.6 percent, hospitalization: 30.1 percent). African Americans with COVID-19 and substance use disorders experience worse outcomes (death: 13 percent, hospitalization: 50.7 percent) than Caucasians (death: 8.6 percent, hospitalization: 35.2 percent). ([Quan Qiu Wang et al. Molecular Psychiatry](#))
- A study of genetic sequencing of SARS-CoV-2 suggests a possible in-flight transmission of coronavirus during long-distance air travel. Four people positive for COVID-19 travelling from the U.S. to Hong Kong had unique genetic sequences, belonging to a clade not previously identified in Hong Kong. ([Edward M. Choi et al. CDC Emerging Infectious Diseases](#))

Useful Links

[Urban Institute Mapping Neighborhoods Where Low-income Renters Face Greater Risks of Housing Instability and Homelessness to Inform an Equitable COVID-19 Response](#)

[The COVID Tracking Project](#)

[Protect Public Data Hub by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services](#)

[Contact Tracing Workforce Estimator by Fitzhugh Mullan Institute for Health Workforce Equity, the George Washington University](#)

[California COVID-19 statistics by county](#)

[Los Alamos National Laboratory COVID-19 Forecasts](#)

[Paul Bogaardt et al. IPRC Working Paper](#)

[CDC Provisional Death Counts for COVID-19: Data Updates by Select Demographic and Geographic Characteristics](#)

[NBER Working papers on COVID-19 and Economics](#)

[Census COVID-19 Impact Report](#)

[CDC COVID-19 Forecasts](#)

[Johns Hopkins University CSSE international map](#)

[RAND State Policy Evaluation Tool: The Health and Economic Impacts of COVID-19 Interventions](#)

[Map of California Counties advancing to Stage 2 of reopening](#)

[Google COVID-19 Community Mobility Reports](#)

[COVID-19 Projections by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation](#)

[COVID-19 Projections by the University of Texas COVID-19 Modeling Consortium](#)

[Our World in Data COVID-19 Statistics and Research](#)

[Estimation of COVID-19 epidemic evaluation by the SIR model by Milan Batista \(2020\), fitVirusCOVID19](#)

[Imperial College London COVID-19 Behavior Tracker](#)

[Penn Wharton Budget Model](#)

[Kaiser Family Foundation Data Tool](#)

[RAND Tool for Estimating Critical Care Capacity](#)

[NBER Working papers on COVID-19 and Economics](#)

[Becker Friedman Institute for Economics Working Papers on COVID-19](#)

[COVID-19 Research and Information from Human Capital and Economic Opportunity Global Working Group, University of Chicago](#)

[The Trump Administration's Guidelines for Opening Up America Again](#)