

# COVID-19 WEEKLY SURVEILLANCE IN NSW

## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL WEEK 05 ENDING 5 FEBRUARY 2022

Published 23 February 2022

### Summary for the week 30 January 2022 to 5 February 2022 (inclusive)

**Table 1. Total number of cases and tests, and number of cases who were hospitalised, admitted to an Intensive Care Unit (ICU) or died, to the week ending 5 February 2022**

	1 Jan 2020 – 15 Jun 2021 (pre-Delta)	16 Jun 2021 – 25 Nov 2021 (Delta variant)	26 Nov 2021 – 5 Feb 2022 (Omicron emergence)	Total
Total cases	5,431 (100%)	75,316 (100%)	1,059,497 (100%)	1,140,244 (100%)
PCR cases	5,431 (100%)	75,316 (100%)	773,551 (73%)	854,298 (75%)
RAT cases*	-	-	285,946 (27%)	285,946 (25%)
Hospitalised#	382 (7%)	7,825 (10%)	10,797 (1%)	19,004 (2%)
Hospitalised and in ICU#	147 (3%)	1,474 (2%)	1,097 (<1%)	2,718 (<1%)
Deaths#	56 (1%)	588 (1%)	938 (<1%)	1,582 (<1%)
PCR Tests	6,858,481	15,811,903	6,390,224	29,060,608

\* This includes 180,433 RAT cases registered between 12 and 19 January 2022. Demographic data was not available for RAT registrations until 20 January 2022, and as such these cases are not included in any demographic data presented in the report. However, they are included in clinical outcome data.

# Note, these categories are not mutually exclusive. Hospitalised includes cases admitted to ICU; deaths may occur with or without being admitted to hospital or ICU.

In the week ending 5 February 2022:

- There were 76,331 total cases reported, including 35,962 (47%) detected by PCR and 40,369 (53%) registrations of a positive rapid antigen test (RAT). In comparison, 111,763 cases were reported in the week ending 29 January 2022.
- The ten LGAs with the highest number of cases were:
  - Central Coast LGA with 3607 (5%) cases
  - Blacktown LGA with 3585 (5%) cases
  - Canterbury-Bankstown LGA with 3414 (4%) cases
  - Northern Beaches LGA with 3302 (4%) cases
  - Penrith LGA with 2563 (3%) cases
  - Liverpool LGA with 2404 (3%) cases
  - Cumberland LGA with 2372 (3%) cases
  - Sutherland Shire LGA with 2137 (3%) cases
  - Wollongong LGA with 2100 (3%) cases
  - Lake Macquarie LGA with 2083 (3%) cases
  - 47705 (62%) cases were residents across 118 other LGAs (not including cases in correctional settings and hotel quarantine)
- There were 166 deaths in people diagnosed with COVID, compared with 220 in the week ending 29 January 2022.
- From 26 November 2021, cases who had received two effective doses of a COVID-19 vaccine accounted for 62.8% of all cases, 61.6% of those hospitalised, and 58.2% of those admitted to ICU.
- From 26 November 2021, cases who had received three or more effective doses of a COVID-19 vaccine accounted for 4.8% of all cases, 5.1% of those hospitalised, and 5.5% of those admitted to ICU.
- At 5 February, among those aged 12 years and over, 93.0% of the population had received at least two effective doses. Among those aged 18 years and over, 33.5% of the population had received three or more effective vaccine doses.
- PCR testing rates decreased compared to the previous week (down 47%).

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## Section 1: Case overview

Figure 1. COVID-19 case count by notification date, with 7 day backward rolling average, NSW, from 16 June 2021 to 5 February 2022

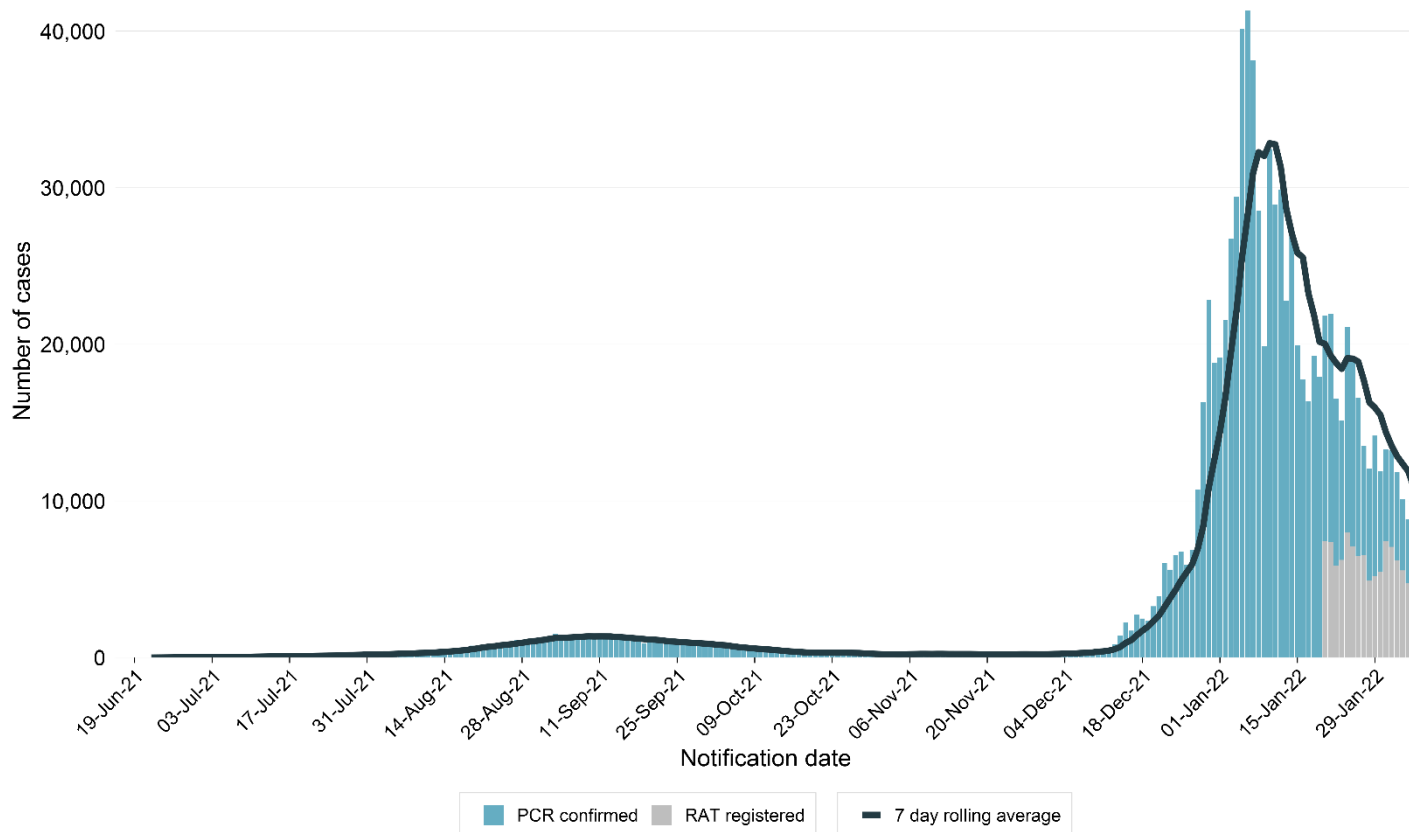


Table 2. Demographics of infections among total confirmed cases by gender and age, NSW, 1 January 2020 to 5 February 2022

	Week ending		26 Nov 2021 – 5 Feb 2022	16 Jun 2021 – 25 Nov 2021	1 Jan 2020 – 15 Jun 2021
	5 Feb 2022	29 Jan 2022			
<b>Gender</b>					
Female	39,084 (51%)	57,169 (51%)	445,353 (51%)	35,774 (47%)	2,670 (49%)
Male	37,102 (49%)	54,387 (49%)	432,162 (49%)	39,509 (52%)	2,760 (51%)
Non-specified or non-binary	145 (<1%)	191 (<1%)	1,549 (<1%)	33 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
<b>Age group</b>					
0-9*	12,341 (16%)	15,855 (14%)	85,257 (10%)	12,409 (16%)	251 (5%)
10-19*	13,571 (18%)	15,945 (14%)	118,575 (13%)	12,319 (16%)	325 (6%)
20-29	12,508 (16%)	19,004 (17%)	210,254 (24%)	14,739 (20%)	1,115 (21%)
30-39	13,521 (18%)	20,876 (19%)	162,743 (19%)	12,883 (17%)	1,098 (20%)
40-49	10,120 (13%)	16,009 (14%)	116,952 (13%)	9,273 (12%)	718 (13%)
50-59	6,717 (9%)	11,117 (10%)	89,790 (10%)	6,745 (9%)	710 (13%)
60-69	4,267 (6%)	7,361 (7%)	55,594 (6%)	3,871 (5%)	656 (12%)
70-79	2,097 (3%)	3,679 (3%)	26,076 (3%)	1,902 (3%)	394 (7%)
80-89	885 (1%)	1,425 (1%)	10,548 (1%)	937 (1%)	122 (2%)
90+	299 (<1%)	462 (<1%)	3,150 (<1%)	238 (<1%)	42 (1%)
<b>Total#</b>	<b>76,331 (100%)</b>	<b>111,747(100%)</b>	<b>879,064 (100%)</b>	<b>75,316 (100%)</b>	<b>5,431 (100%)</b>

\* Since 31 January school children have been requested to have twice weekly RATs for surveillance purposes and so cased detection is likely higher in these age groups.

# Total includes cases for whom age was not available at the time of data extraction, and excludes 180,433 positive RATs registered up to 19 January 2022.

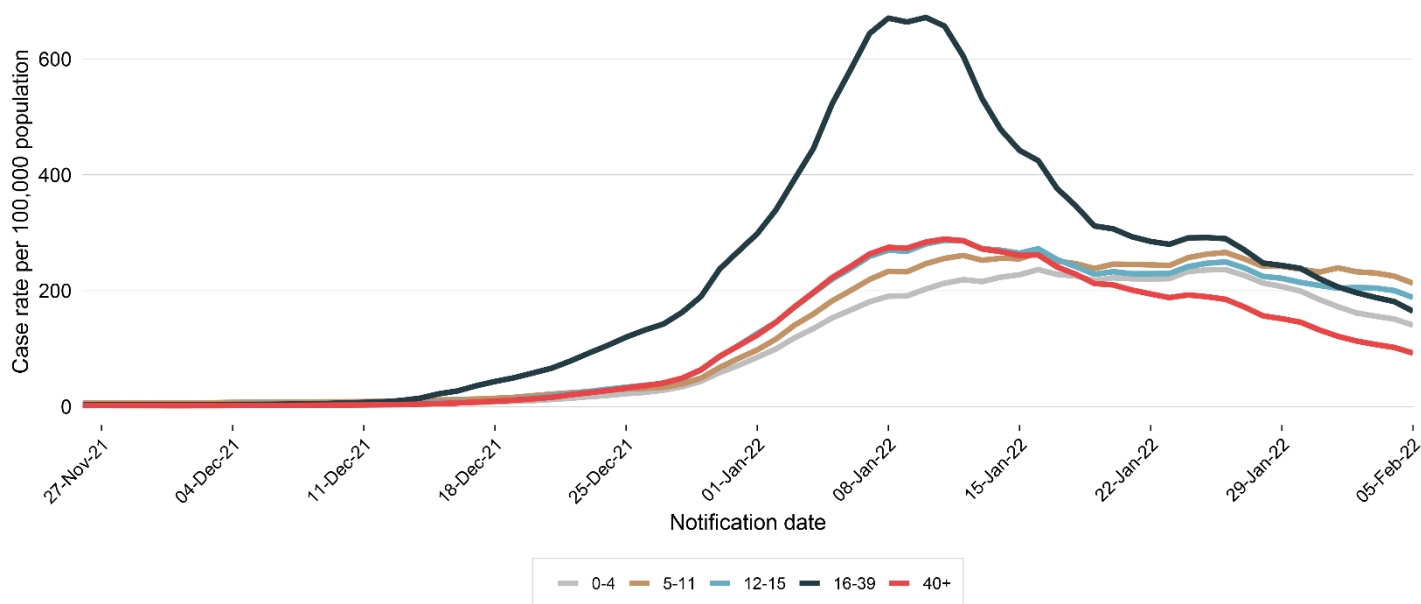
**Table 3. Demographics of infections among PCR and RAT cases by gender, age and Local Health District of residence, NSW, 20 January 2021 to 5 February 2022**

	Week ending 5 Feb 2022		20 Jan 2022 – 5 Feb 2022	
	PCR cases	RAT cases	PCR cases	RAT cases
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	18,202 (47%)	20,882 (53%)	72,562 (57%)	54,405 (43%)
Male	17,683 (48%)	19,419 (52%)	70,133 (58%)	50,908 (42%)
Non-specified or non-binary	77 (53%)	68 (47%)	259 (58%)	185 (42%)
<b>Age group</b>				
0-9	5,227 (42%)	7,114 (58%)	19,773 (55%)	15,951 (45%)
10-19	4,919 (36%)	8,652 (64%)	18,566 (49%)	19,077 (51%)
20-29	5,866 (47%)	6,642 (53%)	23,304 (55%)	19,029 (45%)
30-39	6,385 (47%)	7,136 (53%)	25,538 (56%)	20,089 (44%)
40-49	4,915 (49%)	5,205 (51%)	20,064 (58%)	14,670 (42%)
50-59	3,692 (55%)	3,025 (45%)	15,363 (63%)	8,851 (37%)
60-69	2,629 (62%)	1,638 (38%)	11,061 (69%)	4,955 (31%)
70-79	1,461 (70%)	636 (30%)	5,940 (75%)	1,982 (25%)
80-89	640 (72%)	245 (28%)	2,511 (79%)	677 (21%)
90+	224 (75%)	75 (25%)	817 (79%)	213 (21%)
<b>Local Health District</b>				
Central Coast	1,564 (43%)	2,043 (57%)	5,832 (52%)	5,399 (48%)
Illawarra Shoalhaven	2,087 (52%)	1,950 (48%)	7,950 (60%)	5,267 (40%)
Nepean Blue Mountains	1,969 (49%)	2,027 (51%)	7,502 (60%)	5,065 (40%)
Northern Sydney	4,237 (50%)	4,296 (50%)	14,686 (56%)	11,352 (44%)
South Eastern Sydney	3,725 (47%)	4,144 (53%)	14,623 (55%)	12,177 (45%)
South Western Sydney	4,905 (50%)	4,955 (50%)	20,195 (60%)	13,520 (40%)
Sydney	2,678 (50%)	2,632 (50%)	10,355 (57%)	7,667 (43%)
Western Sydney	4,951 (55%)	4,022 (45%)	22,083 (66%)	11,224 (34%)
Far West	85 (42%)	116 (58%)	291 (53%)	263 (47%)
Hunter New England	4,211 (44%)	5,303 (56%)	15,408 (54%)	12,996 (46%)
Mid North Coast	400 (16%)	2,180 (84%)	2,656 (35%)	4,909 (65%)
Murrumbidgee	1,017 (34%)	1,989 (66%)	5,500 (55%)	4,478 (45%)
Northern NSW	1,230 (36%)	2,166 (64%)	5,214 (50%)	5,195 (50%)
Southern NSW	598 (41%)	848 (59%)	2,584 (57%)	1,976 (43%)
Western NSW	1,434 (49%)	1,510 (51%)	5,285 (60%)	3,473 (40%)
Correctional settings	353 (99%)	3 (1%)	603 (100%)	3 (<1%)
Hotel quarantine	4 (100%)	0 (0%)	9 (100%)	0 (0%)
<b>Total*</b>	<b>35,962 (47%)</b>	<b>40,369 (53%)</b>	<b>142,954 (58%)</b>	<b>105,498 (42%)</b>

\* Total includes people with an unknown date of birth, people with a usual place of residence outside NSW, and those for whom LHD was not available at the time of data extraction.

- Detailed demographic information about RAT cases became available from 20 January 2022.
- Where both RAT and PCR records are found for a case, only the PCR result is counted.
- Among those aged 0-19, the proportion of cases diagnosed by RAT increased substantially in the week ending 5 February, likely due to the RAT surveillance program implemented in NSW schools this week.
- The proportion of cases diagnosed by PCR increases with age.
- The proportion of cases detected by PCR compared to the proportion detected by RAT varies between Local Health Districts (LHDs). For example, since 20 January 2022, 66% of cases residing in the Western Sydney LHD were detected by PCR compared to only 35% in the Mid North Coast LHD.

Figure 2. Seven day backward rolling average of COVID-19 cases rate per 100,000 population by age and notification date, NSW, from 26 November 2021 to 05 February 2022



- Cases decreased in the week ending 5 February 2022, compared to the previous week.
- Cases between 26 November 2021 and late January 2022 have been concentrated in the 16-39 years age group.
- The median age of cases since 26 November 2021 was 31 (interquartile range: 20-46).

## Section 2: Variants of concern in NSW

**Table 4. Variants of concern (VOCs)<sup>#</sup> identified among COVID-19 cases by week reported, NSW, 1 January 2020 to 5 February 2022**

Variant	Week ending				26 Nov 2021 – 5 Feb 2022	16 Jun 2021 – 25 Nov 2021	Late 2020 – 15 Jun 2021
	5 Feb*	29 Jan*	22 Jan	15 Jan			
Alpha (B.1.1.7)	0	0	0	0	0	11	189
Beta (B.1.351)	0	0	0	0	0	5	29
Gamma (P.1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Delta (B.1.617.2)	1	0	8	20	2,708	16,599	73
Omicron (BA.1)	178	253	355	450	3,134	-	-
Omicron (BA.2)	12	9	5	0	26	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>5,868</b>	<b>16,615</b>	<b>297</b>

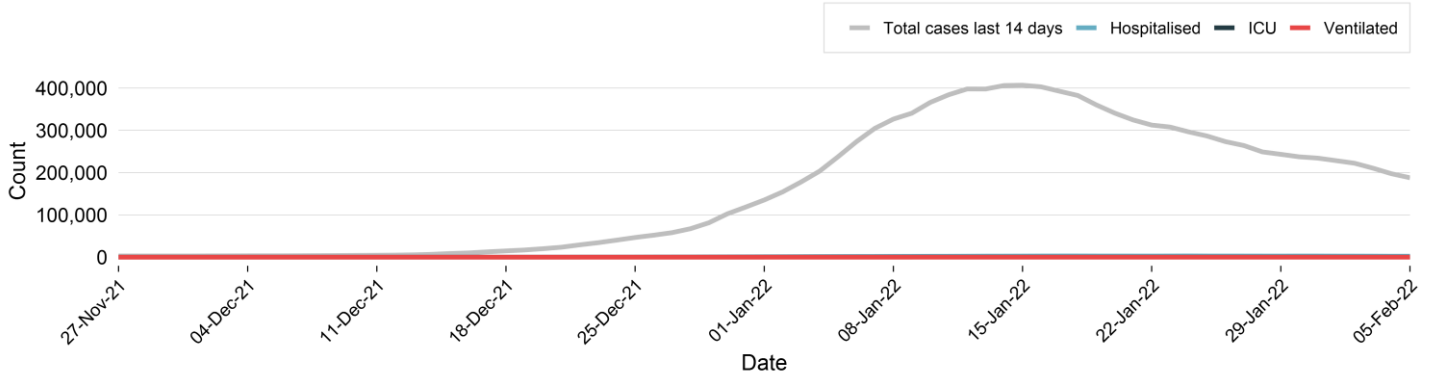
**\*Note:** identification of variants of concern is through whole genome sequencing. Results for reported cases in the most recent weeks may not be available at the time of reporting.

**#** Variants that pose an increased risk to global public health are designated as VOCs by the World Health Organization.

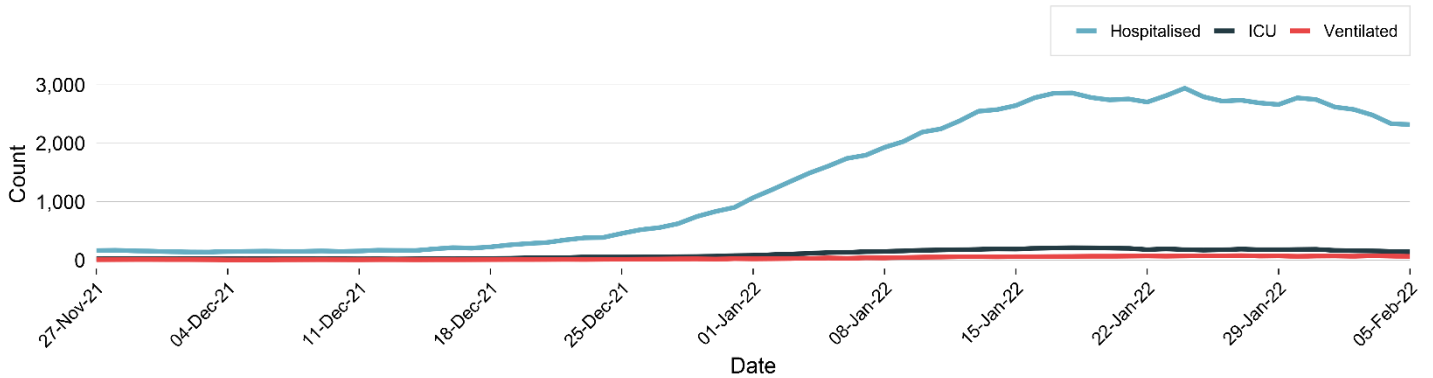
- From late 2020 to 15 June 2021, genomic sequencing identified several VOCs in cases in NSW, with the predominant variant being Alpha (B.1.1.7).
- On 16 June 2021, the first community case with the Delta (B.1.617.2) variant was notified and genomic sequencing has identified this as the only variant circulating in the community in the following months (other variants were detected in hotel quarantine).
- On 26 November 2021, the first community case with the Omicron (B.1.1.529) variant was notified. Since that time, both the Delta and Omicron variants have been circulating in the community. Two descendant lineages of the Omicron variant have been identified in the NSW community – BA.1 and BA.2.
- These dates form the basis for the major time intervals used throughout the report.
- The current priority for whole genome sequencing is cases admitted to an intensive care unit. In the general community, the Omicron variant is now dominant.

### Section 3: Cases in hospital each day with COVID-19

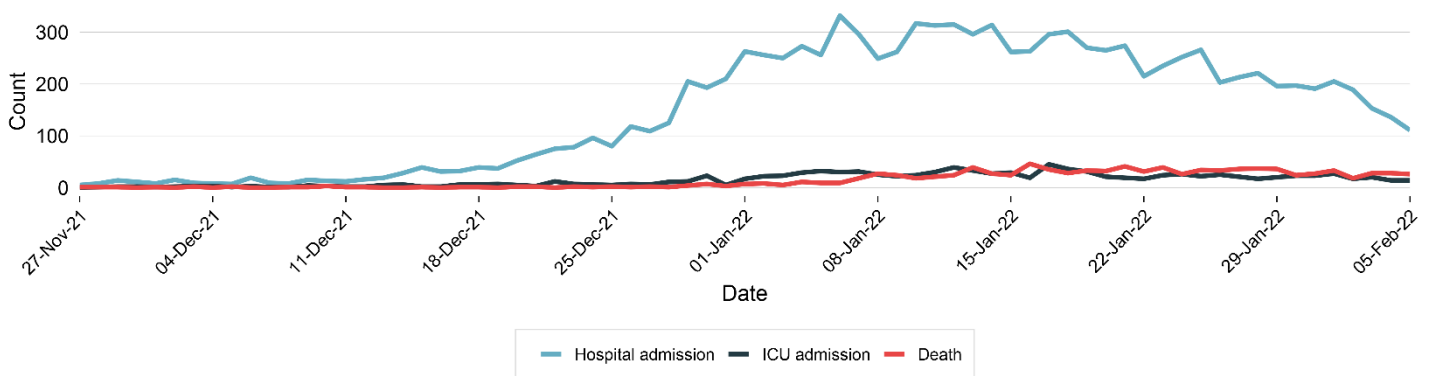
**Figure 3a. Estimated active cases (number of cases notified last 14 days), number of cases in hospital, in ICU and ventilated by date, NSW, from 27 November 2021 to 5 February 2022**



**Figure 3b. Number of cases in hospital, in ICU and ventilated by date, NSW, from 27 November 2021 to 5 February 2022**



**Figure 3c. Number of daily new hospital admissions, ICU admissions and deaths among cases, NSW, from 27 November to 5 February 2022**



- The figures show the number of active cases and the number of cases hospitalised, in ICU and ventilated.
- The number of daily new hospital admissions, ICU admissions, and deaths all decreased in the week ending 5 February 2022 compared to the previous week.
- Since 16 June 2021, the median delay between a person becoming ill with COVID-19 and requiring a hospitalisation is 4 days.

## Section 4: Clinical severity by vaccination status

**Table 5. Hospitalisations, ICU admissions and deaths among cases diagnosed with COVID-19, by vaccination status, NSW, from 26 November 2021 to 5 February 2022**

Vaccination status	Total cases	Hospitalised* (% of total cases)	Hospitalised and in ICU* (% of total cases)	Death* (% of total cases)
Three or more effective doses	42,529	554 (1.3%)	60 (0.1%)	72 (0.2%)
Two effective doses	551,898	6,647 (1.2%)	639 (0.1%)	613 (0.1%)
One effective dose	7,188	194 (2.7%)	23 (0.3%)	30 (0.4%)
No effective dose	111,769	1,076 (1.0%)	115 (0.1%)	198 (0.2%)
Unknown	165,680	2,326 (1.4%)	260 (0.2%)	25 (<0.1%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>879,064</b>	<b>10,797 (1.2%)</b>	<b>1,097 (0.1%)</b>	<b>938 (0.1%)</b>

\* Note, table categories are not mutually exclusive. Hospitalised includes cases admitted to ICU; deaths may occur with or without being admitted to hospital or ICU.

**Table 6. Proportion of cases with a severe outcome (ICU and/or death) amongst all cases, by age and vaccination status, NSW, 26 November 2021 to 5 February 2022**

Age-group (years)	Three or more effective doses	Two effective doses	Less than two effective doses
0-9	-	-	<1% (20 / 85,257)
10-19	0% (0 / 500)	<1% (14 / 73,084)	<1% (6 / 23,938)
20-29	<1% (1 / 5,935)	<1% (36 / 152,890)	<1% (7 / 3,210)
30-39	<1% (5 / 7,242)	<1% (45 / 113,486)	<1% (13 / 2,650)
40-49	<1% (9 / 9,934)	<1% (52 / 82,619)	1% (17 / 1,484)
50-59	<1% (11 / 7,654)	<1% (85 / 64,761)	3% (27 / 870)
60-69	<1% (16 / 5,305)	<1% (175 / 39,227)	7% (42 / 620)
70-79	1% (22 / 3,613)	2% (280 / 17,491)	11% (51 / 448)
80-89	2% (35 / 1,674)	5% (308 / 6,660)	28% (91 / 326)
90+	3% (23 / 672)	9% (159 / 1,680)	34% (52 / 154)
<b>Total</b>	<b>&lt;1% (122 / 42,529)</b>	<b>&lt;1% (1,154 / 551,898)</b>	<b>&lt;1% (326 / 118,957)</b>

\* Note: Less than two effective doses combines those with one and no effective dose. The table excludes cases with an Unknown vaccination status.

- In the past week, 46,556 (61.0%) of cases had received at least two effective doses (see Appendix C). In the period since 26 November 2021, the *number* of cases with two effective doses who experience severe outcomes is reflective of the high number of people in the community who have received two effective doses. However, the *proportion* of cases with two effective doses who experience severe outcomes is still lower than that for cases with less than two effective doses in every age group, demonstrating the effectiveness of vaccines to protect against severe outcomes.



## Section 5: Deaths following recent infection with COVID-19

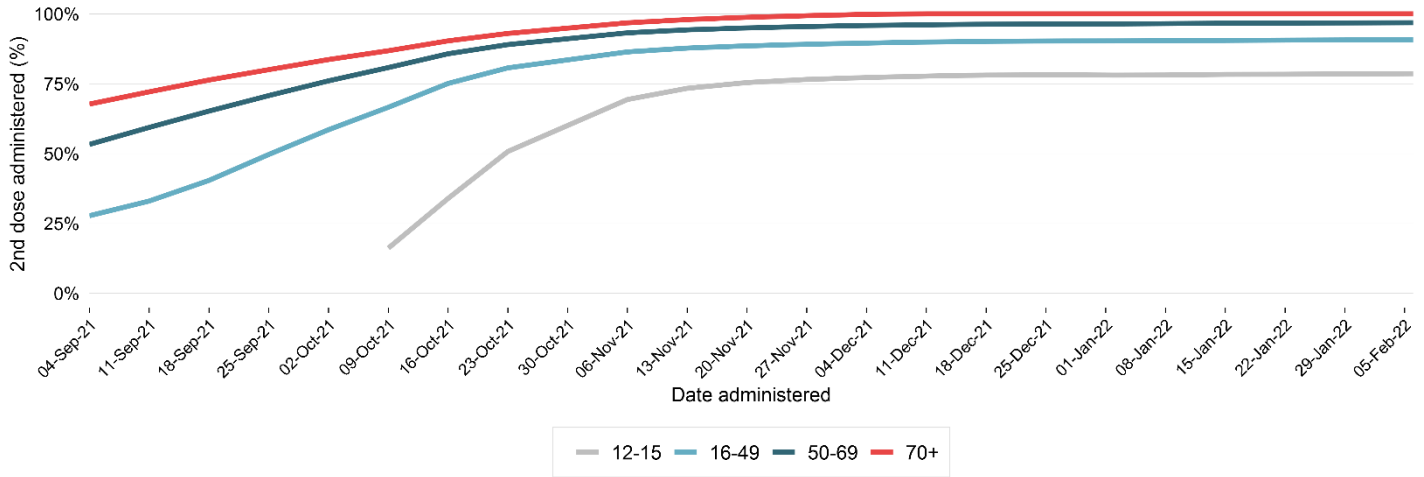
Table 7. Deaths following recent infection with COVID-19, by age group and location, 26 November 2021 to 5 February 2022

Age-group (years)	Number of deaths	Case fatality rate	Location of death		
			Health care facility	Aged care facility	Home
0-9	1	<0.1%	0	0	1
10-19	0	0.0%	0	0	0
20-29	2	<0.1%	2	0	0
30-39	5	<0.1%	4	0	1
40-49	13	<0.1%	10	0	3
50-59	31	<0.1%	27	0	4
60-69	85	0.2%	75	4	6
70-79	208	0.8%	174	33	1
80-89	360	3.4%	252	100	8
90+	233	7.4%	127	104	2
Total	938	0.1%	671	241	26

- Since the start of the pandemic, 0.14% of confirmed cases (1,582 people) have died, this includes 480 residents of aged care facilities.
- Among cases since 26 November, 21.1% (198/938) of the deaths were among people who had received no effective dose (see Table 5), despite people with no effective dose representing 12.7% (111,769/879,064) of the total number of cases.
- The majority of deaths in cases since 26 November 2021 have occurred in hospital (671/938, 72%).
- Among the 26 deaths at home since 26 November 2021, 19 (73%) were diagnosed after death.
- In the week ending 5 February 2022, there were 166 deaths in people with a diagnosis of COVID-19, including:
  - 30 people who had received three doses (1 in their 50s, 5 in their 60s, 4 in their 70s, 14 in their 80s, and 6 aged 90+ years),
  - 101 people who had received two effective doses (1 in their 30s, 1 in their 40s, 1 in their 50s, 9 in their 60s, 25 in their 70s, 33 in their 80s, and 31 aged 90+ years),
  - 3 people who had received one dose (2 in their 70s and 1 aged 90+ years),
  - 31 people who had received no effective dose (2 in their 40s, 2 in their 50s, 2 in their 60s, 4 in their 70s, 16 in their 80s, and 5 aged 90+ years), and
  - 1 person in their 90s whose vaccination status is unknown
- In the week ending 5 February 2022, 131 died in a health care facility, 35 died in an aged care facility, and 1 died at home.

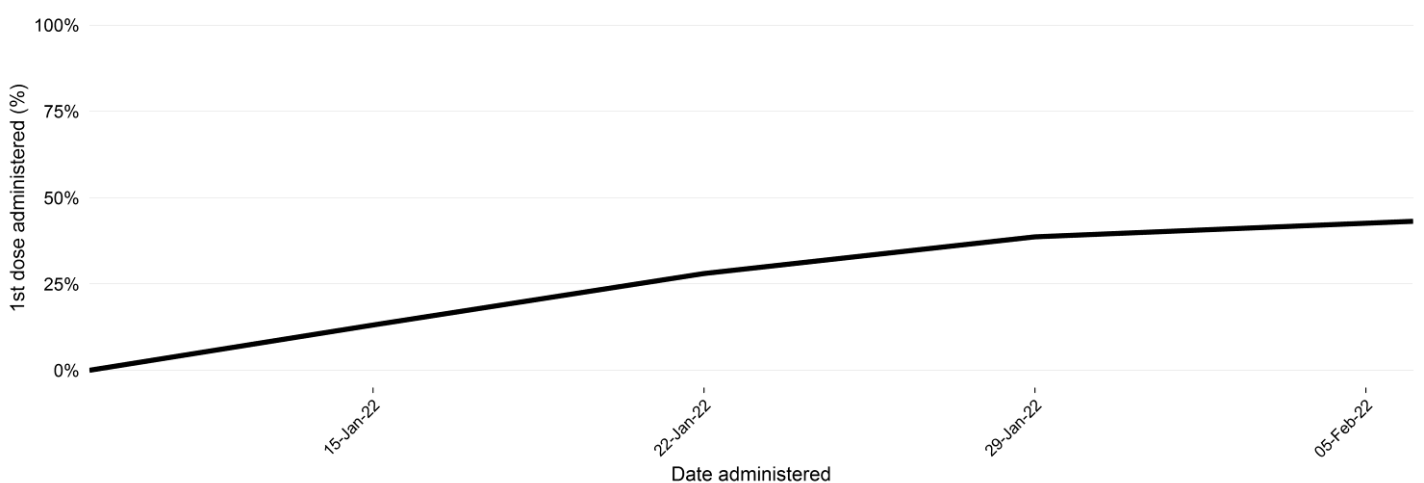
## Section 6: Vaccination coverage in NSW

**Figure 4. Proportion of 12+ year-olds who have received two doses of COVID-19 vaccine, by age range and time, NSW, 4 September 2021 to 5 February 2022**



Sources: <https://www.health.gov.au/resources/collections/covid-19-vaccination-daily-rollout-update>

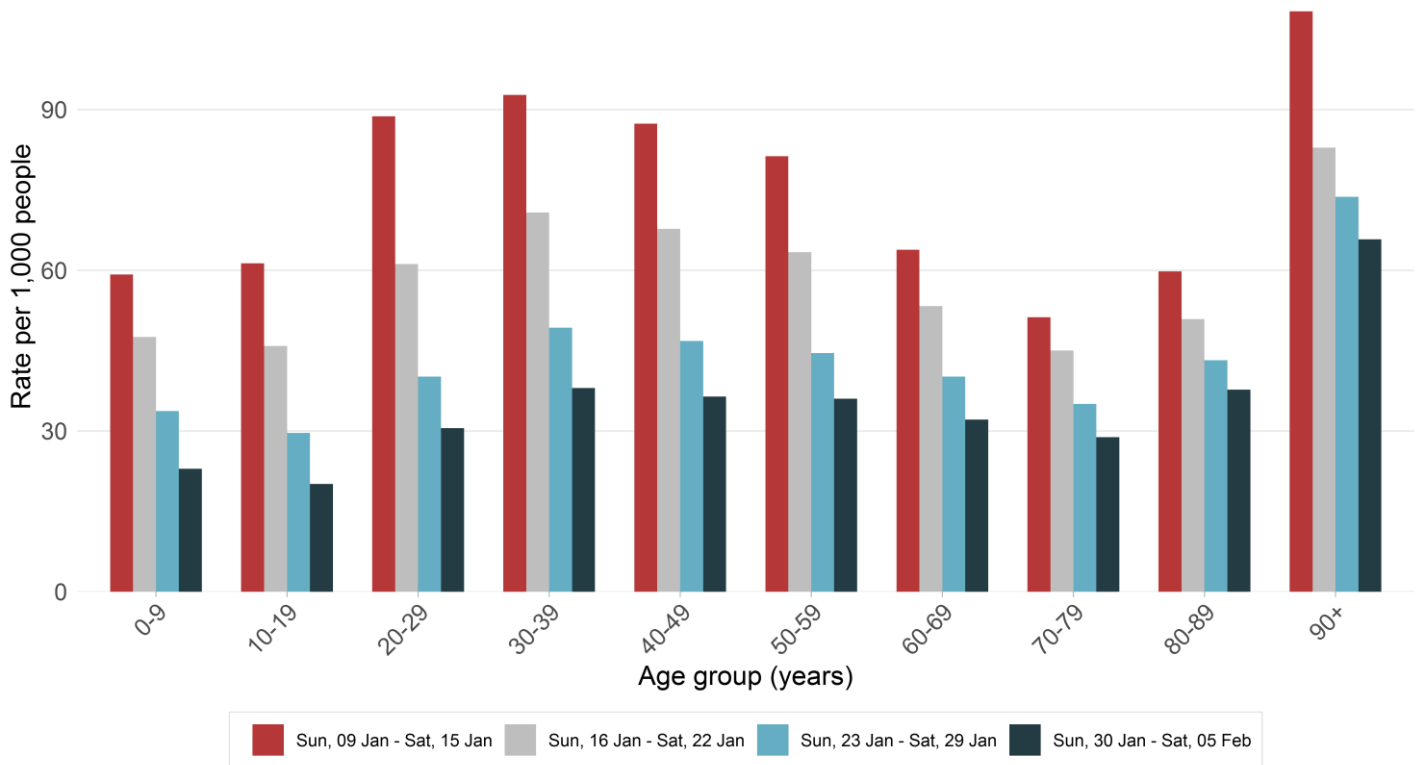
**Figure 5. Proportion of children aged 5-11 years who have received one dose of COVID-19 vaccine, by age range and time, NSW, 9 January 2022 to 5 February 2022**



- The proportion of the NSW population aged 12 and over who have received two vaccine doses is over 93% by 5 February 2022.
- Children aged 12-15 years became eligible for vaccination from mid-September 2021 and showed strong uptake of vaccination immediately. Since mid-November their vaccination has remained stable at around 78%.
- The highest vaccination rates have been achieved among those aged 70+ and 50-69 years, who have a vaccination rate above 95%.
- Children aged 5-11 became eligible for vaccination on 10 January 2022, and by 5 February 43.1% of children in this age range had received their first dose. Children in this age range are recommended to receive their second dose 8 weeks after the first, with a minimum interval of 3 weeks, such that 0.03% of children in this age range have received two doses.
- By 5 February 2022, 43.8% of the NSW population aged 16 years and over had received three or more vaccine doses.

## Section 7: COVID-19 testing in NSW by age group

Figure 6. Number of PCR tests per 1,000 population, by age group, NSW, 9 January to 5 February 2022

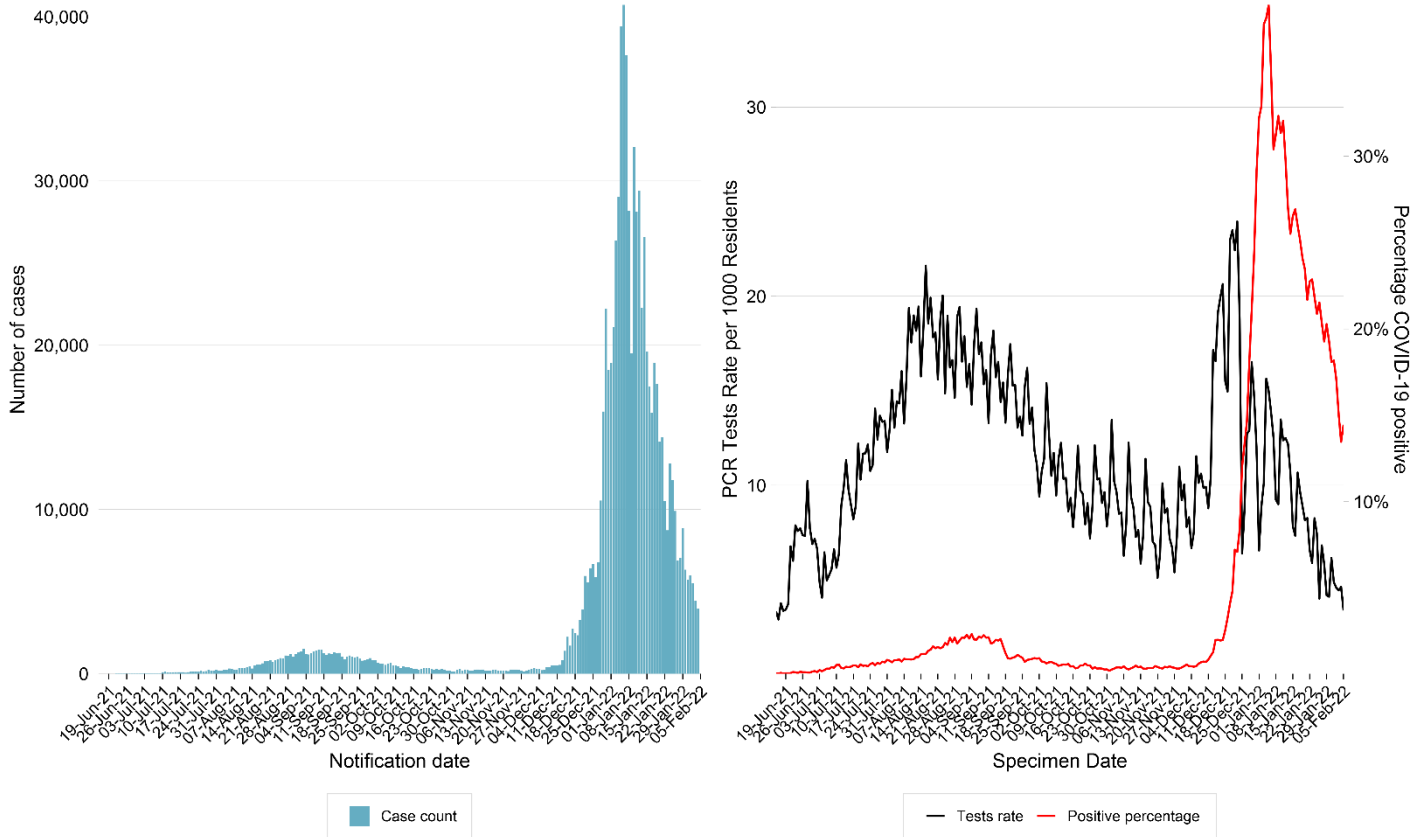


Includes SARS-CoV-2 PCR tests only and excludes notifications with age missing.

- The figure shows PCR testing only and excludes RAT results. While it is mandatory to report positive RAT results, NSW Health receives no information about the number of negative tests performed, and as such it is not possible to calculate RAT testing rates.
- In the last four weeks to 5 February, PCR testing rates decreased for all age groups. Changes in testing policy direct people to RATs as the primary option, with PCR testing recommended only in select circumstances.
- The PCR testing rate remains highest among those aged 90 years and over.

## Section 8: PCR testing and positivity rates

Figure 7. PCR confirmed cases, testing rates per 1000 population, and percentage of tests which were positive for COVID-19, NSW, 16 June 2021 to 5 February 2022



- There were 254,295 PCR tests reported in the week ending 5 February 2022, down 21% from the 320,900 reported in the week ending 29 January 2022.
- This is likely due to recent policy changes to use Rapid Antigen Tests as the primary option, with PCR recommended only in select circumstances.
- Test positivity rates have generally been well below 3%, reflecting high surveillance capacity and rapid case identification. However, during January 2022, the test positivity rate increased to above 30%. This high positivity rate indicates that there were likely undetected COVID-19 cases in the community.
- The proportion of PCR confirmed cases notified to NSW Health by the laboratory within 24 hours of specimen collection was 88% (31,806/35,962) in the week ending 29 January 2022, compared to 81% (53,850/66,707) in the previous week.

## Section 9: Case rates in Local Health Districts

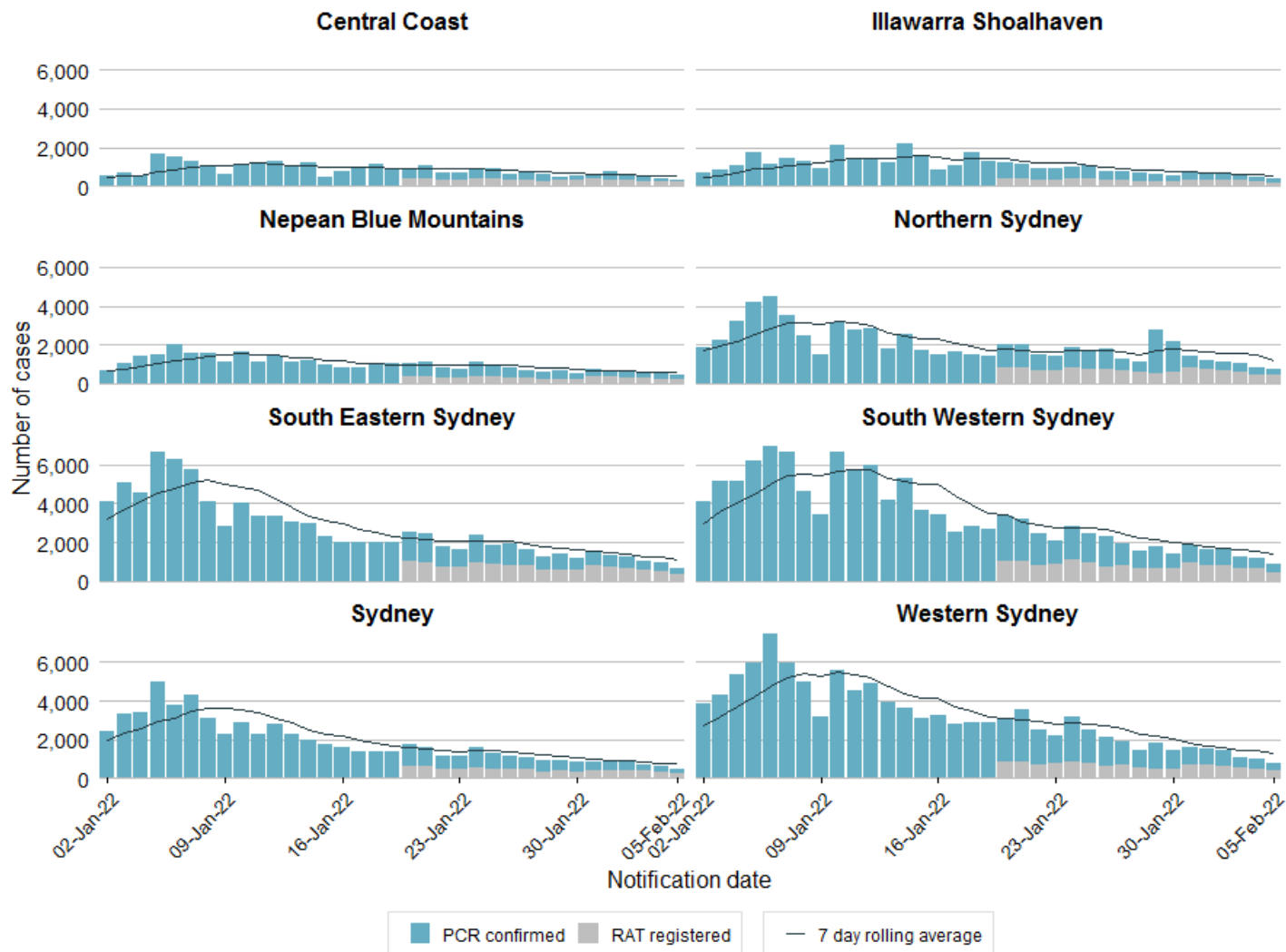
**Table 8. Total COVID-19 cases rate per 100,000 population by LHD of residence and week reported, NSW, 9 January to 5 February 2022**

	Local Health District	Week ending				Total
		5 Feb	29 Jan	22 Jan	15 Jan	
Metropolitan Local Health Districts	Central Coast	1,022	1,417	1,819	1,927	6,185
	Nepean Blue Mountains	1,022	1,412	1,725	2,207	6,365
	Illawarra Shoalhaven	962	1,390	1,988	2,603	6,943
	South Western Sydney	949	1,433	1,969	3,366	7,717
	Northern Sydney	893	1,250	1,223	1,717	5,083
	Western Sydney	852	1,448	1,987	2,740	7,027
	South Eastern Sydney	820	1,265	1,538	2,279	5,902
	Sydney	762	1,172	1,477	2,332	5,743
Rural and Regional Local Health Districts	Mid North Coast	1,143	1,551	1,066	1,268	5,028
	Northern NSW	1,094	1,556	1,449	1,735	5,834
	Western NSW	1,033	1,377	1,185	1,246	4,840
	Murrumbidgee	1,008	1,500	1,470	1,376	5,355
	Hunter New England	999	1,311	1,293	1,500	5,102
	Far West	667	813	620	677	2,777
	Southern NSW	666	936	1,307	1,172	4,081
	NSW <sup>#</sup>	932	1,365	1,609	2,211	6,118

<sup>#</sup> Includes people with a usual place of residence outside of NSW, and those for whom LHD was not available at the time of data extraction. The table excludes 180,433 positive RATs registered up to 19 January 2022.

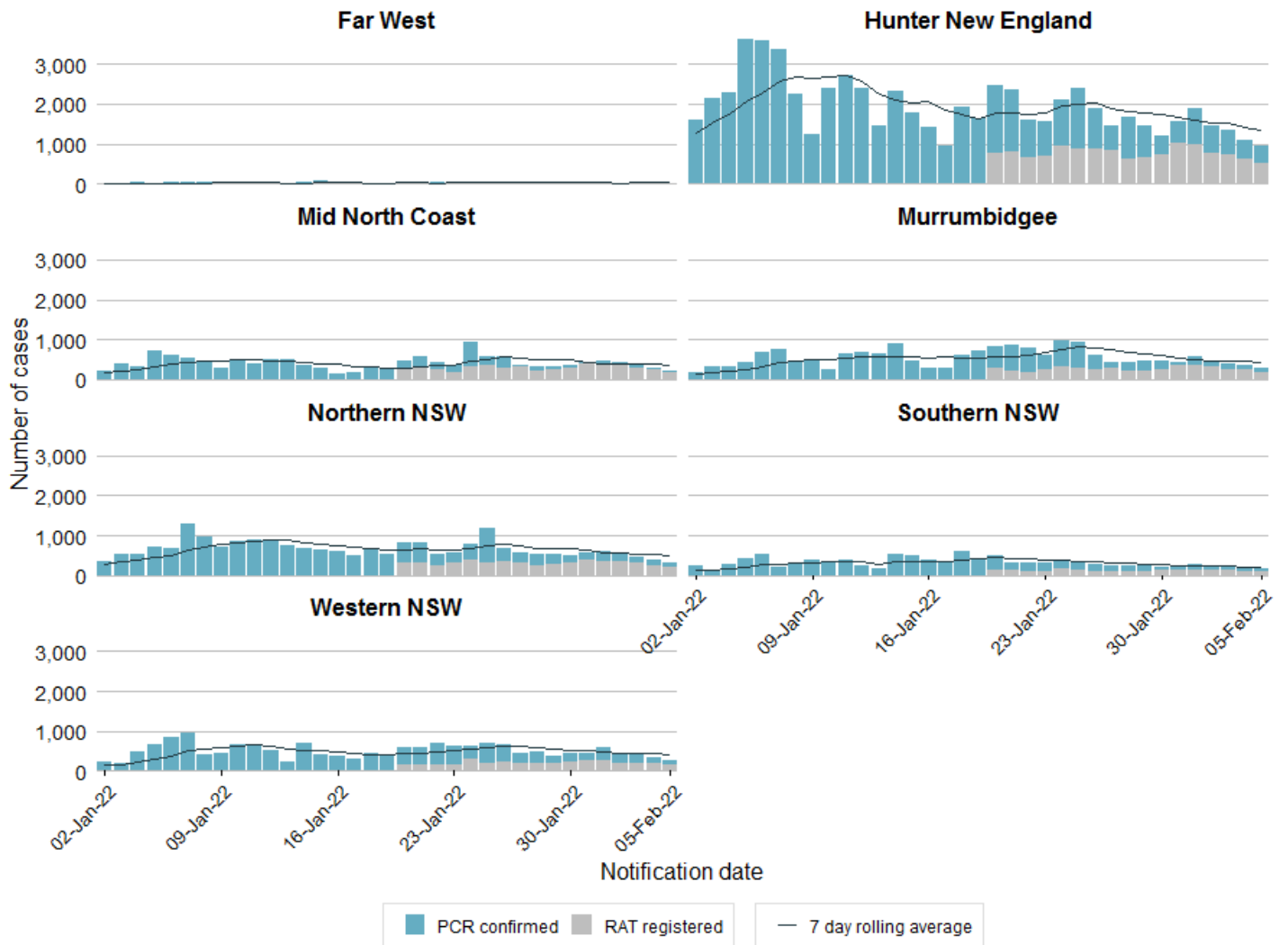
- In the week ending 5 February 2022, case rates per 100,000 population were highest in three regional Local Health Districts (LHDs), Mid North Coast, Northern NSW and Western NSW. These three LHDs have much smaller populations than the metropolitan LHDs.
- Case rates in all LHDs have dropped since the previous week.
- Since 9 January 2022, South Western Sydney, Western Sydney and Illawarra Shoalhaven LHDs had the highest case rates per 100,000 population.
- Table 8 does not include 841 cases in correctional settings and 16 cases in hotel quarantine.

Figure 8a. Number of COVID-19 cases for metropolitan Local Health District by test type, NSW, 2 January to 5 February 2022



Note: The figure excludes 180,433 positive RATs registered up to 19 January 2022.

Figure 8b. Number of COVID-19 cases for rural and regional Local Health Districts by test type, NSW, 2 January to 5 February 2022



Note: The figure excludes 180,433 positive RATs registered up to 19 January 2022.

## Section 10: Aboriginal people

Figure 9. Number of COVID-19 infections in Aboriginal people by date, NSW, 16 June 2021 to 5 February 2022

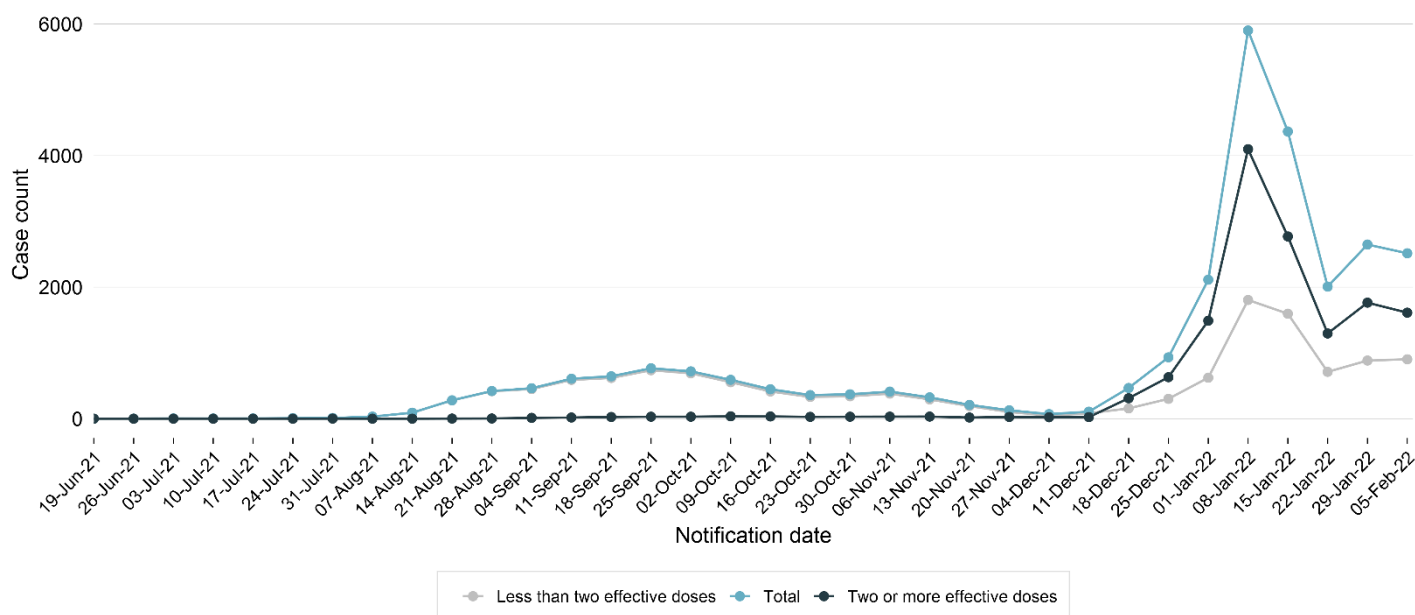


Table 9. Demographics of infections among Aboriginal people by gender, age, and vaccination status, NSW, 16 June 2021 to 5 February 2022

	Week ending				26 Nov 2021 – 5 Feb 2022	16 Jun 2021 - 25 Nov 2021
	5 Feb	29 Jan	22 Jan	15 Jan		
<b>Gender</b>						
Female	1,416 (56%)	1,421 (54%)	1,087 (54%)	2,371 (54%)	11,537 (55%)	3,508 (51%)
Male	1,089 (43%)	1,223 (46%)	919 (46%)	1,994 (46%)	9,585 (45%)	3,375 (49%)
Non-specified or non-binary	10 (<1%)	4 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	2 (<1%)	25 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
<b>Age group</b>						
0-9	208 (8%)	230 (9%)	244 (12%)	729 (17%)	2,660 (13%)	1,805 (26%)
10-19	469 (19%)	440 (17%)	332 (17%)	899 (21%)	4,196 (20%)	1,606 (23%)
20-29	689 (27%)	780 (29%)	555 (28%)	1,035 (24%)	6,147 (29%)	1,224 (18%)
30-39	538 (21%)	552 (21%)	383 (19%)	658 (15%)	3,465 (16%)	965 (14%)
40-49	329 (13%)	320 (12%)	228 (11%)	502 (11%)	2,257 (11%)	647 (9%)
50-59	172 (7%)	215 (8%)	162 (8%)	335 (8%)	1,495 (7%)	390 (6%)
60+	110 (4%)	111 (4%)	104 (5%)	209 (5%)	927 (4%)	247 (4%)
<b>Vaccination status</b>						
Three or more effective doses	125 (5%)	78 (3%)	49 (2%)	101 (2%)	467 (2%)	0 (0%)
Two effective doses	1,487 (59%)	1,686 (64%)	1,247 (62%)	2,670 (61%)	13,553 (64%)	357 (5%)
One effective dose	42 (2%)	41 (2%)	50 (2%)	61 (1%)	320 (2%)	472 (7%)
No effective dose	279 (11%)	323 (12%)	297 (15%)	1,147 (26%)	4,174 (20%)	5,528 (80%)
Unknown	582 (23%)	520 (20%)	365 (18%)	388 (9%)	2,633 (12%)	527 (8%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,515 (100%)</b>	<b>2,648 (100%)</b>	<b>2,008 (100%)</b>	<b>4,367 (100%)</b>	<b>21,147(100%)</b>	<b>6,884 (100%)</b>

\* The table excludes positive RATs registered up to 19 January 2022.

- Since 26 November 2021, 21,147 cases have reported being Aboriginal, representing 1.8% of all cases in that time. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people represent 3.4% of the NSW population according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics. In contrast, in the period 16 June to 25 November 2021 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were over-represented in total cases, with 9.1% of cases identified as Aboriginal.
- This data needs to be interpreted cautiously. NSW Health is no longer interviewing every case and Aboriginal status is now recorded through the short text message survey sent at the time of notification. However, not all cases respond to this message and hence Aboriginality may be under-reported (complete data available for 31% of cases).
- Since 26 November 2021, the proportion of cases of COVID-19 who report being Aboriginal has been highest in the 20-29 year age group, reflecting the high case numbers in this age group in the population as a whole.



**Table 10. Hospitalisations, ICU admissions and deaths among Aboriginal people diagnosed with COVID-19, NSW, from 1 January 2020 to 5 February 2022**

	1 Jan 2020 – 25 Nov 2021	26 Nov 2021 – 5 Feb 2022
Hospitalised	493 (7.1%)	335 (1.6%)
Admitted to ICU	107 (1.5%)	39 (0.2%)
Death	21 (0.3%)	19 (<0.1%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,934</b>	<b>21,147</b>

\* Note, table categories are not mutually exclusive. Hospitalised includes cases admitted to ICU; deaths may occur with or without being admitted to hospital or ICU.

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities are recognised as a priority group due to key drivers of increased risk of transmission and severity of COVID-19 which include mobility, remoteness, barriers to healthcare access which may include institutional racism and mistrust of mainstream health services, crowded and inadequate housing, and burden of disease.

## Section 11: Correctional settings

Figure 10. Number of COVID-19 infections among people residing in correctional settings by date, NSW, 16 June 2021 to 5 February 2022

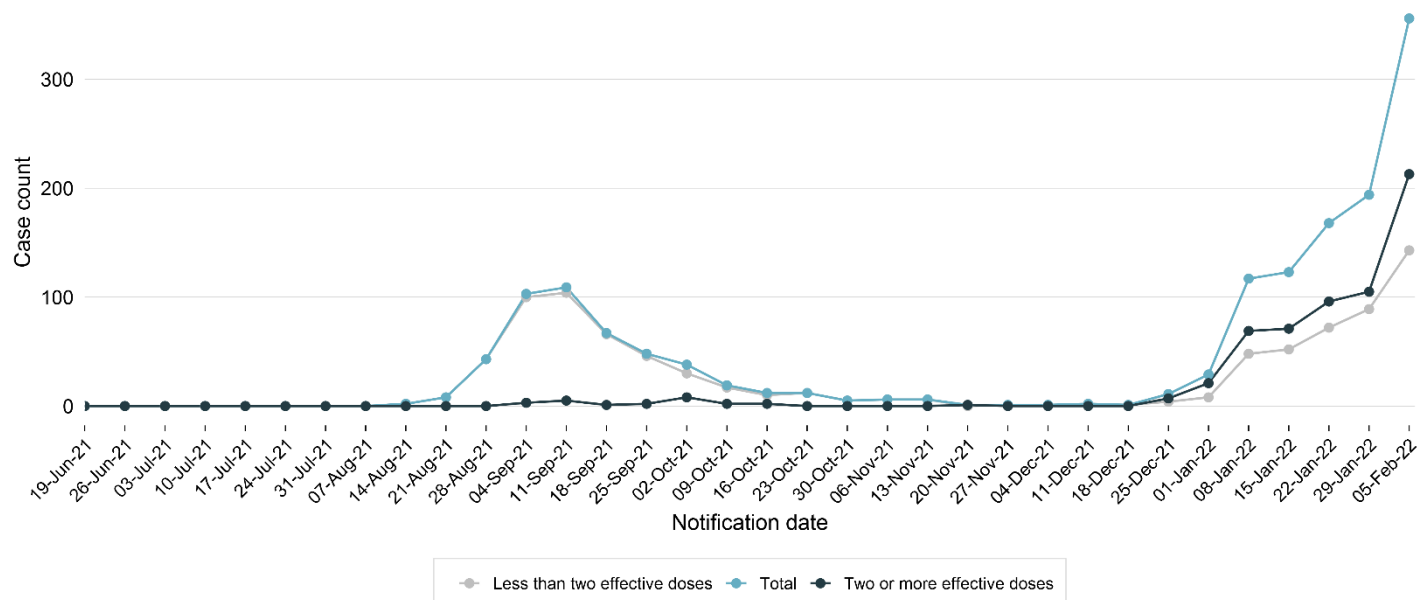


Table 11. Demographics of PCR-confirmed infections in correctional settings by gender, age, and vaccination status, NSW, 16 June 2021 to 5 February 2022

	Week ending				26 Nov 2021 – 5 Feb 2022	16 Jun 2021 – 25 Nov 2021
	5 Feb	29 Jan	22 Jan	15 Jan		
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	348 (99%)	194 (100%)	166 (99%)	121 (98%)	987 (99%)	453 (94%)
Female	5 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	2 (2%)	14 (1%)	27 (6%)
Non-specified or non-binary	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)
<b>Age group</b>						
10-19	8 (2%)	13 (7%)	2 (1%)	10 (8%)	46 (5%)	28 (6%)
20-29	78 (22%)	50 (26%)	49 (29%)	29 (24%)	252 (25%)	142 (30%)
30-39	111 (31%)	58 (30%)	51 (30%)	38 (31%)	303 (30%)	169 (35%)
40-49	69 (20%)	43 (22%)	37 (22%)	28 (23%)	219 (22%)	95 (20%)
50-59	53 (15%)	17 (9%)	12 (7%)	10 (8%)	104 (10%)	35 (7%)
60-69	23 (7%)	9 (5%)	10 (6%)	4 (3%)	52 (5%)	7 (1%)
70-79	10 (3%)	2 (1%)	5 (3%)	4 (3%)	21 (2%)	3 (1%)
80-89	1 (<1%)	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	5 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
<b>Vaccination status</b>						
Three or more effective doses	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	6 (1%)	0 (0%)
Two effective doses	208 (59%)	105 (54%)	95 (57%)	71 (58%)	576 (57%)	24 (5%)
One effective dose	18 (5%)	11 (6%)	7 (4%)	3 (2%)	48 (5%)	59 (12%)
No effective dose	2 (1%)	3 (2%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	8 (1%)	268 (56%)
Unknown	124 (35%)	75 (39%)	64 (38%)	48 (39%)	364 (36%)	129 (27%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>353 (100%)</b>	<b>194 (100%)</b>	<b>168 (100%)</b>	<b>123 (100%)</b>	<b>1,002 (100%)</b>	<b>480 (100%)</b>

- Note that cases in correctional settings may have acquired their infection prior to entry into the setting.
- Table 11 includes PCR cases only because positive RAT results are not currently reported by correctional settings to NSW Health. A process is being developed to enable reporting of these results.
- Most cases of COVID-19 among people residing in correctional settings were male and aged 30-39 years, consistent with the demographics of correctional populations generally.
- The number of cases in correctional settings increased in the week ending 5 February 2022 compared to the previous week.

## Section 12: Other respiratory infections in NSW

Figure 11. Proportion of tests positive for influenza, NSW, 1 January 2016 to 30 January 2022

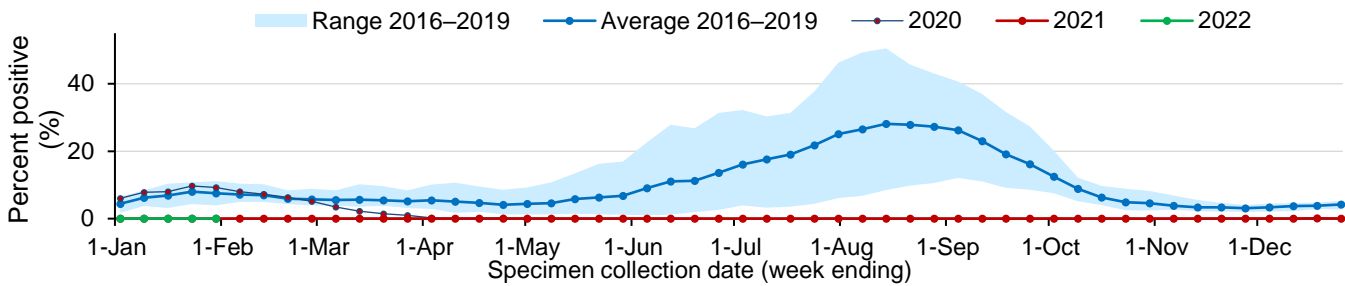


Figure 12. Proportion of FluTracker participants reporting influenza-like illness, NSW, 1 January 2016 to 30 January 2022

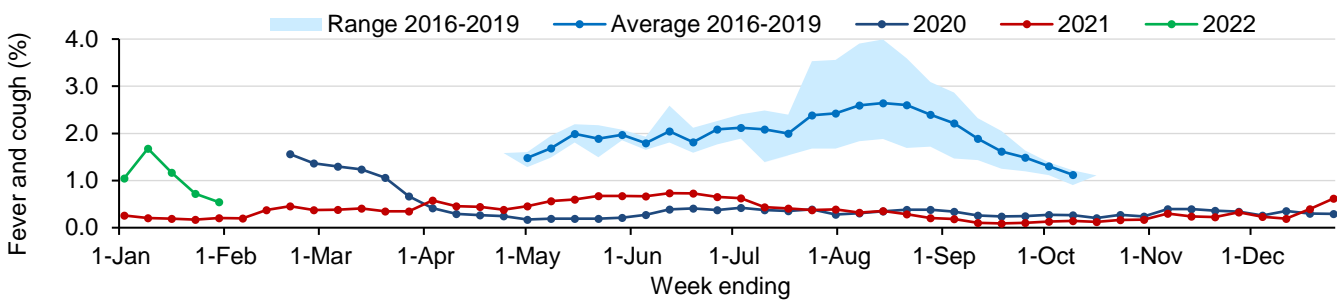


Figure 13. Emergency Department pneumonia presentations, NSW, 1 January 2017 to 6 February 2022

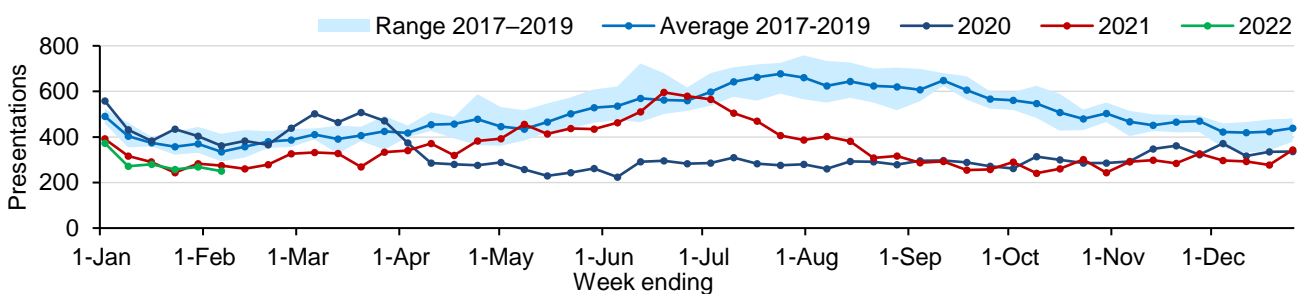
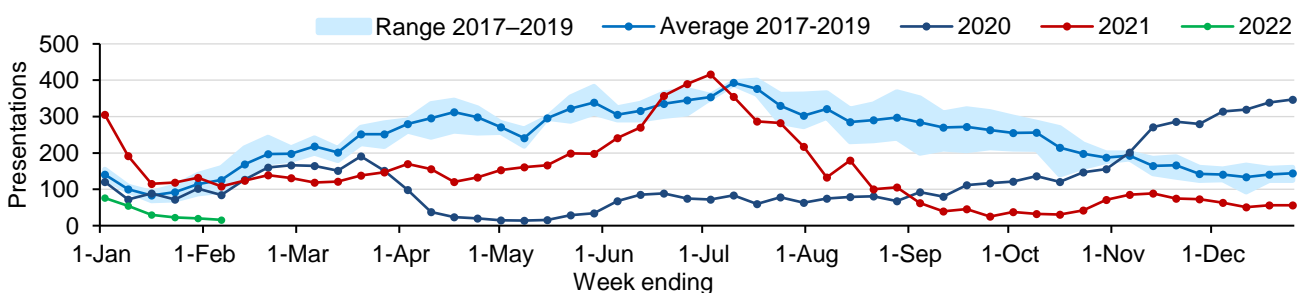


Figure 14. Emergency Department bronchiolitis presentations, NSW, 1 January 2017 to 6 February 2022



- The percentage of influenza tests that were positive has been low (<1%) relative to the usual seasonal range (see Figure 11), indicating limited influenza transmission in the community. Data are pending from several labs from 5 December 2021 and are subject to change.
- In the week ending 30 January 2022, 17,382 people were surveyed with FluTracker, and 94 people (0.5%) reported flu-like symptoms (see Figure 12, and Glossary for further details on the FluTracker survey). In the last four weeks, 56% (494/881) of people with flu-like illness reported having a COVID-19 test.
- International border closures, improved hygiene and social distancing measures implemented during 2020 and 2021 in the COVID-19 pandemic impacted on a broad range of other viral and bacterial infections.
- Both pneumonia presentations and bronchiolitis presentations to emergency departments decreased in March 2020 and again in July 2021, and remain below the seasonal range for this time of year (see Figures 13 and 14).

## Appendix A: COVID-19 PCR tests in NSW by Local Government Area

Local Health District	Local Government Area	Week ending				Total since January 2022	
		5 Feb 2022		29 Jan 2022		No.	Tests per 1,000 population
		No.	Tests per 1,000 population	No.	Tests per 1,000 population	No.	Tests per 1,000 population
<b>Central Coast</b>	<i>LHD Total*</i>	9,272	26.28	12,785	36.23	86,275	244.50
	Kiama	582	24.89	899	38.44	6,771	289.53
<b>Illawarra Shoalhaven</b>	Shellharbour	2,508	34.25	3,567	48.71	26,513	362.04
	Shoalhaven	3,054	28.91	3,984	37.71	30,273	286.55
	Wollongong	7,052	32.33	9,072	41.59	70,452	323.01
	<i>LHD Total*</i>	13,196	31.45	17,522	41.76	134,009	319.36
<b>Nepean Blue Mountains</b>	Blue Mountains	2,188	27.65	2,763	34.92	18,407	232.65
	Hawkesbury	3,466	51.50	4,108	61.04	24,286	360.88
	Lithgow	264	12.22	447	20.69	3,844	177.92
	Penrith	9,243	43.40	11,974	56.22	83,670	392.86
	<i>LHD Total*</i>	15,039	38.46	19,149	48.98	129,219	330.49
<b>Northern Sydney</b>	Hornsby	3,522	23.16	4,319	28.40	28,676	188.58
	Hunters Hill	878	58.61	991	66.15	6,701	447.33
	Ku-ring-gai	3,972	31.24	5,067	39.85	35,077	275.86
	Lane Cove	1,625	40.47	1,969	49.03	14,661	365.11
	Mosman	593	19.14	792	25.56	6,556	211.61
	North Sydney	1,087	14.49	1,390	18.53	10,681	142.37
	Northern Beaches	8,170	29.87	10,406	38.05	77,972	285.09
	Parramatta <sup>#</sup>	7,001	27.22	9,303	36.17	66,103	257.01
	Ryde	4,375	33.33	5,496	41.87	37,493	285.62
	<i>LHD Total*</i>	27,403	28.67	34,286	35.87	243,904	255.15
<b>South Eastern Sydney</b>	Bayside	5,538	31.04	7,338	41.13	54,445	305.19
	Georges River	5,087	31.90	6,637	41.62	48,929	306.82
	Randwick	4,992	32.07	6,018	38.66	47,549	305.49
	Sutherland Shire	7,852	34.05	10,724	46.50	74,664	323.77
	Sydney <sup>#</sup>	6,219	25.25	7,549	30.64	61,153	248.24
	Waverley	1,997	26.88	2,457	33.07	19,749	265.82
	<i>LHD Total*</i>	29,004	30.24	37,068	38.65	277,899	289.75
<b>South Western Sydney</b>	Camden	4,472	44.09	5,826	57.43	40,079	395.11
	Campbelltown	7,114	41.62	9,541	55.81	70,049	409.78
	Canterbury-Bankstown <sup>#</sup>	14,587	38.60	19,029	50.35	140,610	372.07
	Fairfield	6,937	32.77	9,509	44.92	71,981	340.02
	Liverpool	8,278	36.37	10,552	46.37	81,403	357.68
	Wingecarribee	1,106	21.63	1,363	26.66	10,687	209.00
	<i>LHD Total*</i>	36,978	35.61	48,576	46.77	359,576	346.23
<b>Sydney</b>	Burwood	1,405	34.60	1,683	41.44	11,299	278.22
	Canada Bay	3,584	37.30	4,238	44.11	28,232	293.86
	Canterbury-Bankstown <sup>#</sup>	14,587	38.60	19,029	50.35	140,610	372.07
	Inner West	6,479	32.26	7,856	39.12	50,135	249.66
	Strathfield	2,589	55.17	3,291	70.13	22,958	489.24

		Week ending				Total since January 2022		
		5 Feb 2022		29 Jan 2022				
Local Health District	Local Government Area	No.	Tests per 1,000 population	No.	Tests per 1,000 population	No.	Tests per 1,000 population	
	Sydney <sup>#</sup>	6,219	25.25	7,549	30.64	61,153	248.24	
	<i>LHD Total<sup>*</sup></i>	24,633	35.35	30,677	44.03	217,521	312.18	
<b>Western Sydney</b>	Blacktown	16,917	45.18	22,649	60.49	158,797	424.08	
	Cumberland	10,513	43.53	13,530	56.02	98,596	408.23	
	Parramatta <sup>#</sup>	7,001	27.22	9,303	36.17	66,103	257.01	
	The Hills Shire	7,776	43.69	9,904	55.65	68,529	385.06	
	<i>LHD Total<sup>*</sup></i>	41,218	39.13	54,302	51.55	384,988	365.46	
	<b>Far West</b>	Balranald	16	6.84	31	13.26	248	106.07
		Broken Hill	338	19.34	366	20.94	3,169	181.30
Central Darling		57	31.00	89	48.40	425	231.10	
Wentworth		107	15.17	109	15.45	971	137.67	
<i>LHD Total<sup>*</sup></i>		518	17.18	595	19.74	4,813	159.67	
<b>Hunter New England</b>	Armidale Regional	773	25.11	1,033	33.56	6,239	202.70	
	Cessnock	1,323	22.06	1,718	28.64	12,708	211.85	
	Dungog	106	11.25	170	18.04	1,072	113.76	
	Glen Innes Severn	101	11.39	162	18.26	1,094	123.32	
	Gunnedah	247	19.48	313	24.68	2,343	184.76	
	Gwydir	51	9.53	42	7.85	393	73.42	
	Inverell	369	21.85	538	31.85	3,372	199.64	
	Lake Macquarie	5,140	24.96	7,305	35.48	49,225	239.07	
	Liverpool Plains	82	10.38	93	11.77	891	112.74	
	Maitland	3,063	35.97	3,889	45.66	29,429	345.55	
	Mid-Coast	1,763	18.79	2,275	24.24	18,079	192.67	
	Moree Plains	415	31.29	487	36.72	3,387	255.41	
	Muswellbrook	205	12.52	263	16.06	2,037	124.38	
	Narrabri	171	13.02	291	22.15	2,439	185.69	
	Newcastle	4,719	28.50	6,246	37.72	45,826	276.78	
	Port Stephens	1,589	21.62	2,620	35.66	17,578	239.22	
	Singleton	472	20.12	817	34.82	4,355	185.63	
	Tamworth Regional	1,613	25.79	1,896	30.32	14,762	236.04	
	Tenterfield	44	6.67	66	10.01	583	88.41	
	Upper Hunter Shire	75	5.29	158	11.14	1,501	105.85	
Uralla	74	12.31	128	21.29	706	117.43		
Walcha	36	11.49	56	17.87	420	134.01		
	<i>LHD Total<sup>*</sup></i>	22,433	23.55	30,565	32.09	218,342	229.26	
<b>Mid North Coast</b>	Bellingen	75	5.77	149	11.47	1,138	87.57	
	Coffs Harbour	559	7.23	813	10.52	9,781	126.57	
	Kempsey	277	9.31	396	13.31	4,869	163.69	
	Nambucca	155	7.83	184	9.29	2,281	115.17	
	Port Macquarie-Hastings	638	7.55	1,066	12.61	12,128	143.48	
	<i>LHD Total<sup>*</sup></i>	1,704	7.55	2,608	11.56	30,197	133.81	
<b>Murrumbidgee</b>	Albury	1,517	27.91	1,602	29.47	12,345	227.13	
	Berrigan	96	10.97	82	9.37	626	71.54	
	Bland	35	5.86	51	8.54	479	80.21	
	Carrathool	13	4.64	15	5.36	201	71.81	

		Week ending				Total since January 2022	
		5 Feb 2022		29 Jan 2022			
Local Health District	Local Government Area	No.	Tests per 1,000 population	No.	Tests per 1,000 population	No.	Tests per 1,000 population
	Coolamon	45	10.37	87	20.04	596	137.30
	Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional	103	9.17	129	11.48	1,240	110.37
	Edward River	40	4.40	77	8.48	827	91.04
	Federation	147	11.82	157	12.62	1,907	153.33
	Greater Hume Shire	164	15.24	203	18.86	1,905	176.98
	Griffith	482	17.83	1,091	40.36	7,261	268.64
	Hay	47	15.94	60	20.35	301	102.07
	Hilltops	363	19.41	525	28.07	4,019	214.87
	Junee	227	33.97	137	20.50	1,310	196.02
	Lachlan <sup>#</sup>	61	10.04	129	21.23	729	120.00
	Leeton	190	16.60	352	30.76	1,644	143.64
	Lockhart	43	13.09	57	17.35	392	119.33
	Murray River	84	6.93	57	4.70	781	64.45
	Murrumbidgee	34	8.68	68	17.36	499	127.39
	Narrandera	39	6.61	72	12.21	442	74.93
	Snowy Valleys	93	6.42	143	9.88	1,427	98.56
	Temora	46	7.29	60	9.51	631	100.05
	Wagga Wagga	1,178	18.05	1,943	29.77	14,671	224.82
	<i>LHD Total*</i>	5,000	16.77	7,004	23.49	53,691	180.11
<b>Northern NSW</b>	Ballina	737	16.51	899	20.14	7,539	168.93
	Byron	489	13.94	712	20.30	7,081	201.85
	Clarence Valley	653	12.64	983	19.03	6,286	121.68
	Kyogle	63	7.16	110	12.51	770	87.54
	Lismore	504	11.54	614	14.05	5,714	130.78
	Richmond Valley	321	13.68	403	17.17	3,311	141.10
	Tenterfield	44	6.67	66	10.01	583	88.41
	Tweed	2,300	23.71	3,542	36.52	24,957	257.29
	<i>LHD Total*</i>	5,072	16.34	7,269	23.42	55,760	179.66
<b>Southern NSW</b>	Bega Valley	597	17.32	825	23.93	5,767	167.28
	Eurobodalla	780	20.27	846	21.99	5,796	150.65
	Goulburn Mulwaree	550	17.67	794	25.50	8,023	257.71
	Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional	1,545	25.29	2,388	39.08	14,677	240.21
	Snowy Monaro Regional	382	18.37	525	25.25	4,998	240.35
	Upper Lachlan Shire	93	11.54	168	20.85	1,268	157.34
	Yass Valley	351	20.54	219	12.82	2,846	166.56
<i>LHD Total*</i>	4,298	19.80	5,766	26.56	43,382	199.85	
<b>Western NSW</b>	Bathurst Regional	1,840	42.18	2,583	59.22	16,851	386.33
	Blayney	209	28.32	275	37.27	1,606	217.64
	Bogan	54	20.93	88	34.11	437	169.38
	Bourke	70	27.03	125	48.26	822	317.37
	Brewarrina	11	6.83	12	7.45	138	85.66
	Cabonne	192	14.08	238	17.46	1,750	128.36
	Cobar	30	6.44	59	12.67	539	115.71

Local Health District	Local Government Area	Week ending				Total since January 2022	
		5 Feb 2022		29 Jan 2022		No.	Tests per 1,000 population
		No.	Tests per 1,000 population	No.	Tests per 1,000 population	No.	Tests per 1,000 population
	Coonamble	54	13.64	44	11.12	629	158.92
	Cowra	144	11.30	183	14.36	1,402	110.02
	Dubbo Regional	3,596	66.94	4,886	90.95	29,680	552.50
	Forbes	148	14.94	220	22.21	1,300	131.23
	Gilgandra	124	29.25	147	34.68	822	193.91
	Lachlan <sup>#</sup>	61	10.04	129	21.23	729	120.00
	Mid-Western Regional	295	11.68	362	14.34	3,171	125.58
	Narromine	234	35.91	335	51.40	2,066	317.02
	Oberon	77	14.23	88	16.26	854	157.83
	Orange	1,305	30.74	1,889	44.50	13,165	310.12
	Parkes	527	35.52	503	33.90	3,454	232.80
	Walgett	73	12.26	74	12.43	920	154.54
	Warren	106	39.30	99	36.71	1,016	376.71
	Warrumbungle Shire	123	13.26	125	13.47	1,217	131.17
	Weddin	24	6.64	57	15.78	353	97.70
	<i>LHD Total*</i>	9,283	32.57	12,487	43.81	82,750	290.34
<b>NSW Total</b>	<b>NSW Total<sup>^</sup></b>	245,496	30.35	320,820	39.66	2,323,366	287.20

Source - Notifiable Condition Information Management System, accessed as at 8pm 8 February 2022

\* Local Health District total counts and rates includes tests for LHD residents only. Murrumbidgee includes Albury LGA residents.

# Local Government Area (LGA) spans multiple Local Health Districts.

<sup>^</sup> NSW Total counts and rates since January 2021 include tests where residential information is incomplete. See <https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/covid-19/Pages/counting-tests.aspx> for detail on how tests are counted.

## Appendix B: Deaths reported by the Chief Health Officer in the media for 28 January to 3 February 2022

At a press conference each Friday, the Chief Health Officer provides a summary of deaths publicly reported in the week prior, including age, vaccination status and underlying health conditions. The summary provided on 4 February 2022 is included here.

These deaths do not necessarily correlate with the deaths reported in Section 5 of this report. Section 5 summarises deaths that occurred up to and including the epidemiological week of the report, based on the date of death. The summary provided by the Chief Health Officer and included here is based on the date the deaths were reported and covers a 7 day period from Friday to the following Thursday.

From 28 January to 3 February 2022, NSW Health reported the deaths of 253 people with COVID-19.

Of these, 1 was in their 30s, four in their 50s, 18 in their 60s, 50 in their 70s, 108 in their 80s, 68 between 90 and 99 and 4 people who were over 100 years of age.

136 were aged care residents.

Of the 253 deaths, 52 were unvaccinated, 6 had received one dose, 149 had received two doses and 46 had received three doses. The vast majority of those aged over 70 had not had their booster, and overall only 18% of the people who died had had their booster.

There were 13 deaths in people aged under 65 years. One in their 30s, 4 in their 50s and 8 in their early 60s. Of these, 4 were unvaccinated, 1 had received one dose and 7 had received two doses. One had received three doses, and had very severe existing immunosuppression.

Of the people aged under 65 years:

- 6 people had diabetes
- 4 were obese
- 4 had cardiac disease
- 3 had significant immunosuppression
- 2 had renal disease
- 1 had severe liver disease
- 1 had a cancer
- 2 had obstructive sleep apnoea



## Appendix C: Number of positive PCR test results for influenza and other respiratory viruses at sentinel NSW laboratories, January 2020 to 30 January 2022

The reported testing numbers reflect the number of influenza PCR tests conducted. Not all samples are tested for all of the other respiratory viruses. Therefore, data presented may tend to under-represent current respiratory virus activity in NSW.

### Testing numbers in NSW from 28 December 2020 – 30 January 2022

Specimen collection date	PCR tests conducted	Influenza A		Influenza B		Adeno-virus	Para-influenza	RSV	Rhino-virus	HMPV	Entero-virus
		No.	%Pos.	No.	%Pos.						
2021 Total	811,134	30	<0.01%	12	<0.01%	8,474	18,847	17,612	64,890	6,693	6,842
<b>Month ending</b>											
31 January*	63,814	1	<0.01%	0	-	416	88	3,275	3,541	23	560
28 February	54,010	2	<0.01%	0	-	419	106	2,386	8,667	22	910
28 March	42,760	0	-	0	-	507	354	1,909	8,891	18	1,187
2 May*	53,506	0	-	3	<0.01%	802	1,515	1,653	8,141	48	1,128
30 May	52,445	0	-	6	<0.01%	946	3,129	1,491	8,982	78	843
27 June	73,605	1	<0.01%	0	-	1,551	7,104	2,794	9,915	635	811
26 July	78,704	0	-	0	-	1,463	4,603	3,014	5,089	1,991	587
29 August*	126,147	0	-	1	<0.01%	869	1,497	852	2,252	2,035	259
26 September	75,074	0	-	0	-	321	151	124	715	454	70
31 October*	88,568	6	<0.01%	0	-	304	59	40	1,898	188	82
28 November	55,275	3	<0.01%	0	-	577	45	31	4,086	232	167
2 January*	46,776	17	0.04%	2	<0.01%	299	196	43	2,713	969	238
<b>Week ending</b>											
9 January	9,588	4	0.04%	0	-	37	27	4	155	120	18
16 January	6,974	1	0.01%	0	-	27	31	2	85	68	7
23 January	6,060	2	0.03%	0	-	29	21	0	75	47	10
30 January	5,734	2	0.03%	0	-	23	14	9	57	23	9

Notes: Preliminary laboratory data is provided by participating sentinel laboratories on a weekly basis and are subject to change. Serological diagnoses are not included. Data are pending from several labs for the weeks since 5 December due to high demand on testing laboratories in the past weeks.

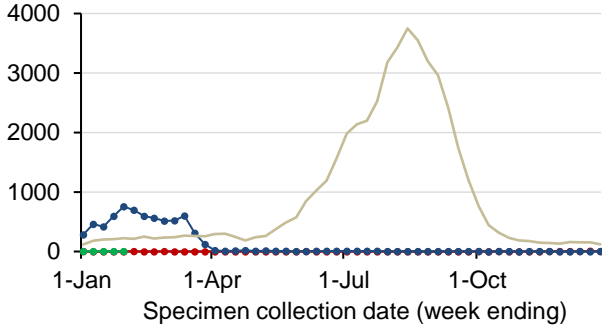
HMPV – Human metapneumovirus

RSV - Respiratory syncytial virus

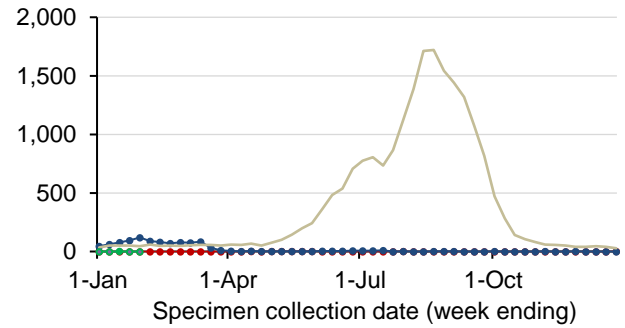
\*Five-week period

Number of positive PCR test results for influenza and other respiratory viruses at sentinel NSW laboratories, January 2020 to 30 January 2022

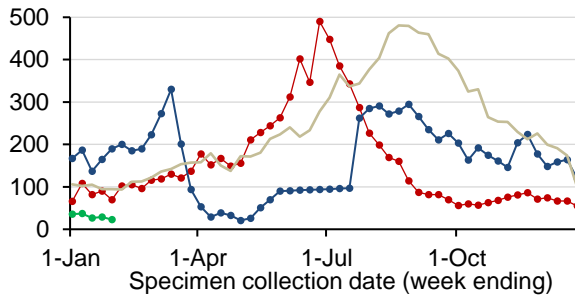
**Influenza A**



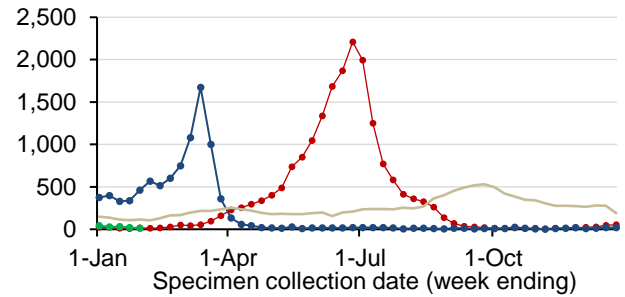
**Influenza B**



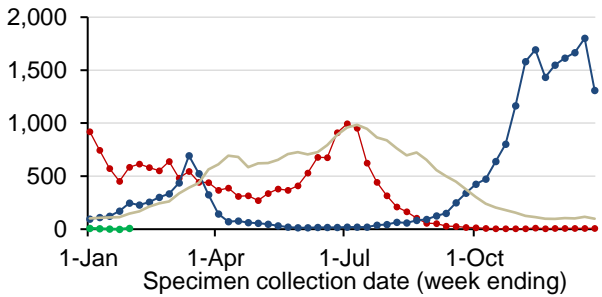
**Adenovirus**



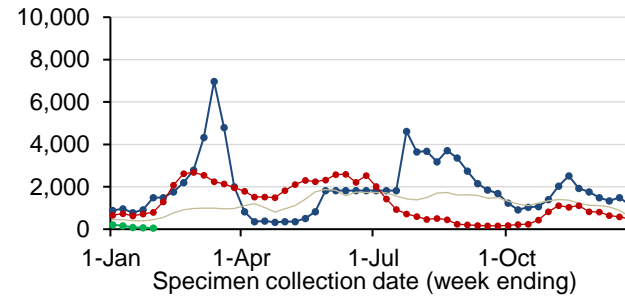
**Parainfluenza**



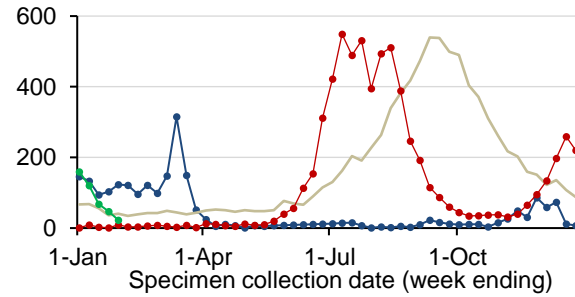
**Respiratory Syncytial Virus**



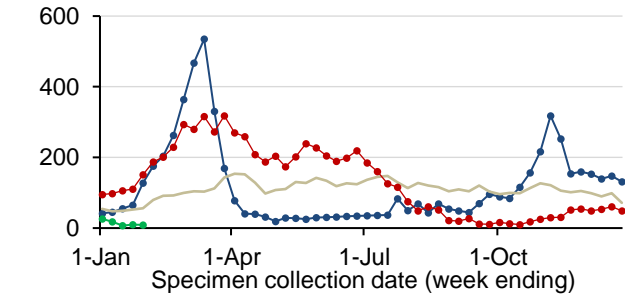
**Rhinovirus**



**Human metapneumovirus**



**Enterovirus**

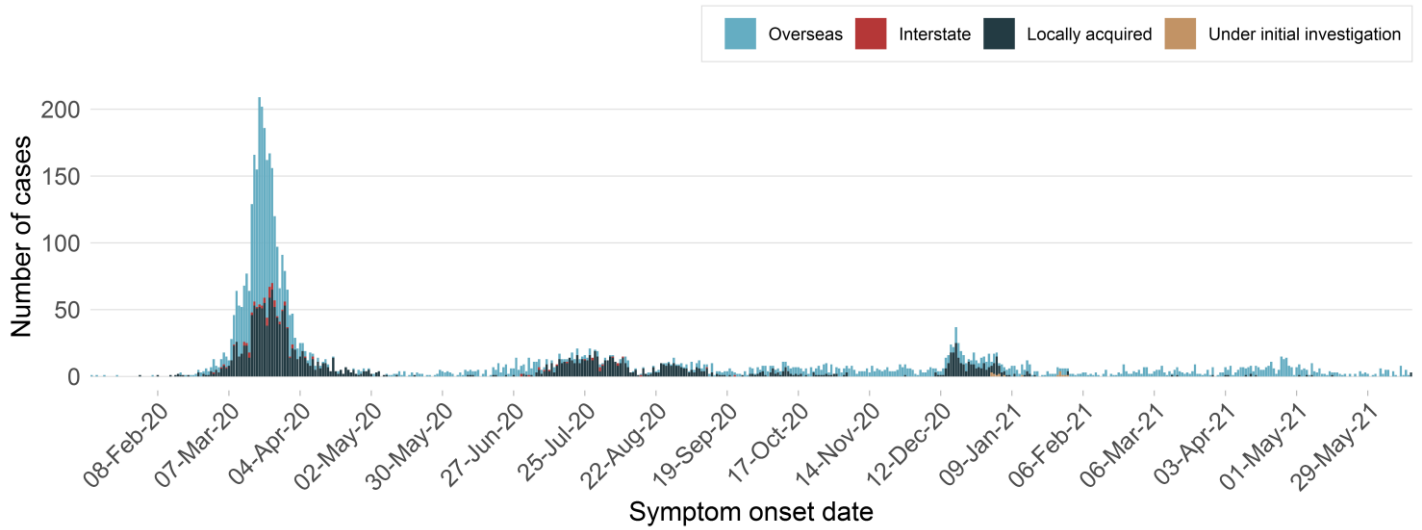


— 2022      — 2021      — 2020      — Average 2016–2019

Note: Preliminary laboratory data are provided by participating sentinel laboratories on a weekly basis and are subject to change. Serological diagnoses are not included. Not all samples are tested for all respiratory viruses. Therefore, data presented may tend to under-represent current respiratory virus activity in NSW. Data from early/mid December 2022 are pending from several labs due to high demand on testing laboratories.

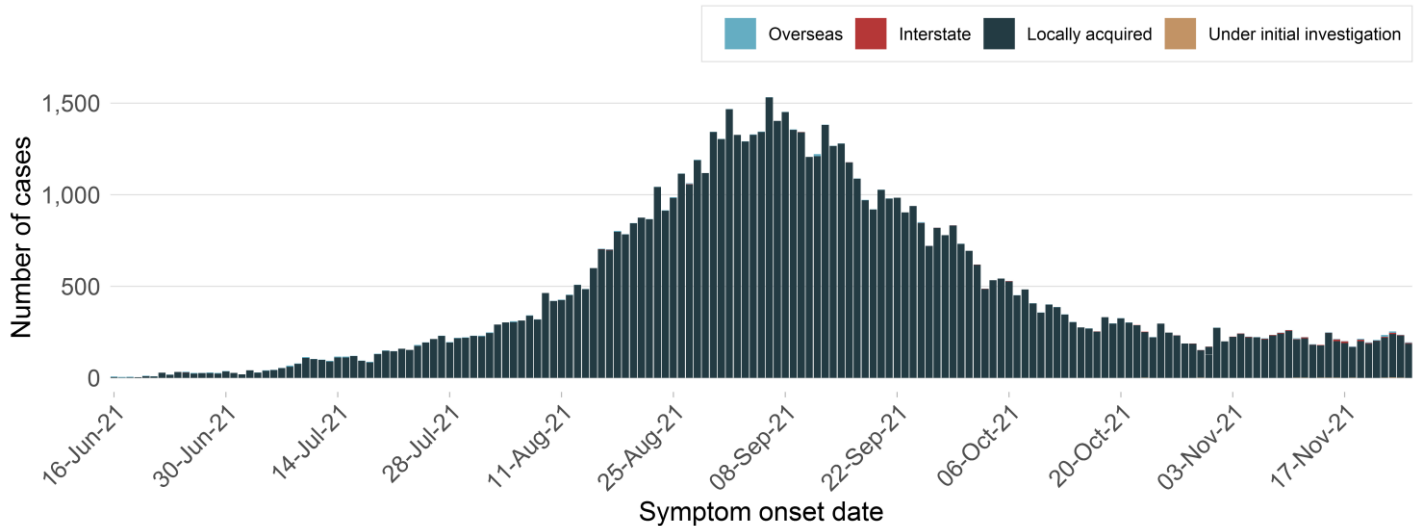
## Appendix D: Additional tables and figures

COVID-19 cases by likely infection source and reported illness onset, NSW, 13 January 2020 to 15 June 2021



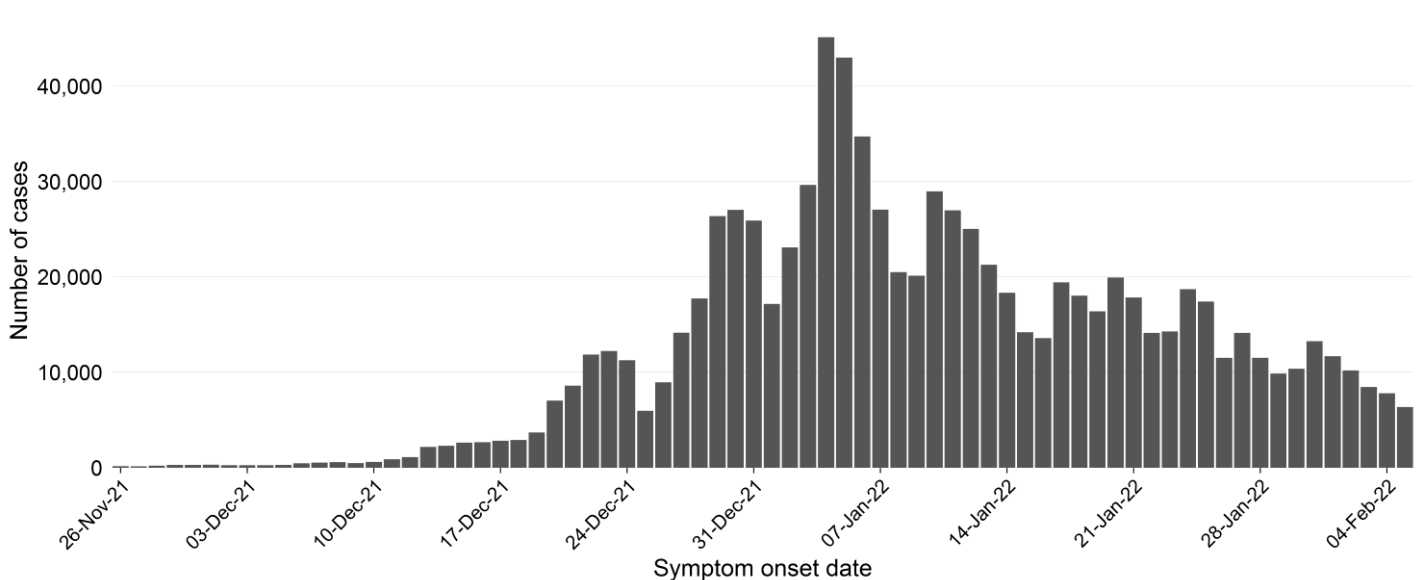
The date of the first positive test is used for cases who did not report symptoms.

COVID-19 cases by likely infection source and reported illness onset, NSW, 16 June to 25 November 2021



The date of the first positive test is used for cases who did not report symptoms.

COVID-19 cases by reported illness onset, NSW, 26 November 2021 to 5 February 2022

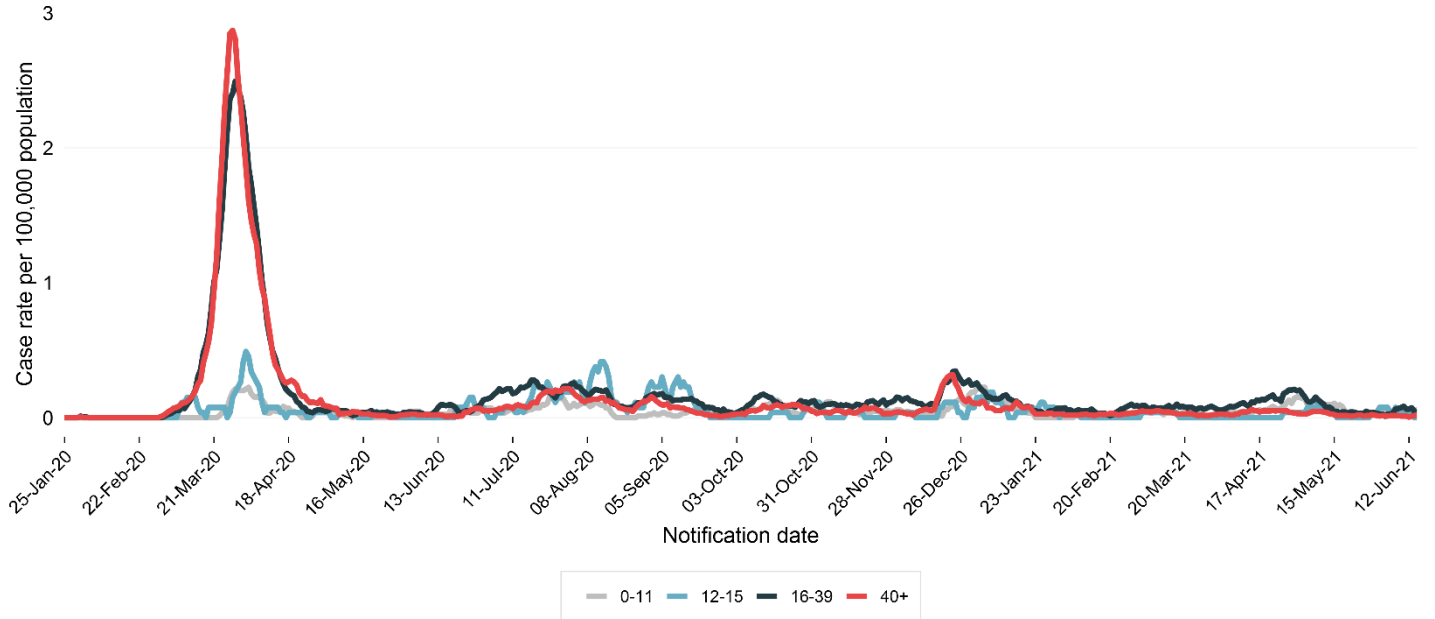


**Total COVID-19 cases by vaccination status and week reported, NSW, 16 June 2021 to 5 February 2022**

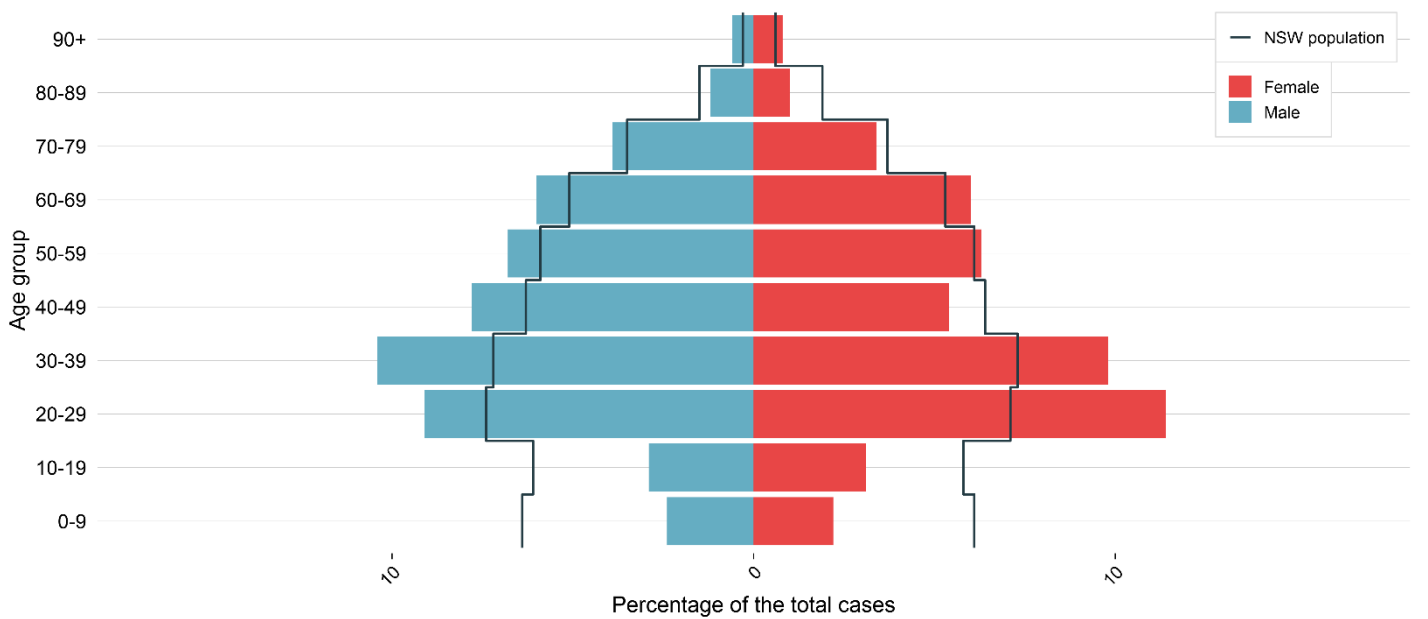
	Third or more effective doses	Two effective doses	One effective dose	No effective dose	Unknown	Total
16 Jun - 25 Nov 2021	2 (<1%)	6,923 (9%)	6,928 (9%)	53,152 (71%)	8,311 (11%)	75,316
26 Nov 2021 – 5 Feb 2022	42,529 (5%)	551,898 (63%)	7,188 (1%)	111,769 (13%)	165,680 (19%)	879,064
<b>Month</b>						
June 2021	0 (0%)	3 (1%)	11 (5%)	221 (93%)	2 (1%)	237
July 2021	0 (0%)	70 (2%)	104 (3%)	3,093 (94%)	40 (1%)	3,307
August 2021	0 (0%)	570 (3%)	818 (4%)	16,508 (87%)	1,084 (6%)	18,980
September 2021	0 (0%)	2,638 (8%)	3,946 (11%)	22,057 (63%)	6,230 (18%)	34,871
October 2021	2 (<1%)	1,892 (15%)	1,734 (14%)	8,145 (66%)	587 (5%)	12,360
November 2021	3 (<1%)	2,160 (33%)	339 (5%)	3,591 (55%)	448 (7%)	6,541
December 2021	2,039 (2%)	92,792 (70%)	1,141 (1%)	12,927 (10%)	23,268 (18%)	132,167
<b>Week ending</b>						
15 Jan 2022	8,095 (4%)	113,220 (63%)	1,520 (1%)	21,339 (12%)	36,806 (20%)	180,980
22 Jan 2022	7,724 (6%)	77,611 (59%)	1,062 (1%)	20,448 (16%)	24,886 (19%)	131,731
29 Jan 2022	9,181 (8%)	62,094 (56%)	905 (1%)	19,860 (18%)	19,707 (18%)	111,747
5 Feb 2022	8,202 (11%)	38,354 (50%)	592 (1%)	15,857 (21%)	13,326 (17%)	76,331

\* Vaccination status is updated regularly using both the Australian Immunisation Register and the patient's interview. See Glossary for details of vaccination status categories. The increase in cases with an unknown vaccination status since December 2021 is due to no record being found in AIR, and NSW Health no longer interviewing every case, such that cases cannot provide further information about vaccination. These cases likely represent a mix of those with two or more effective doses, and those with no effective dose. The table excludes 180,433 positive RATs registered up to 19 January 2022.

Seven day backward rolling average of COVID-19 cases rate per 100,000 population by age and notification date, NSW, from 1 January 2020 to 15 June 2021



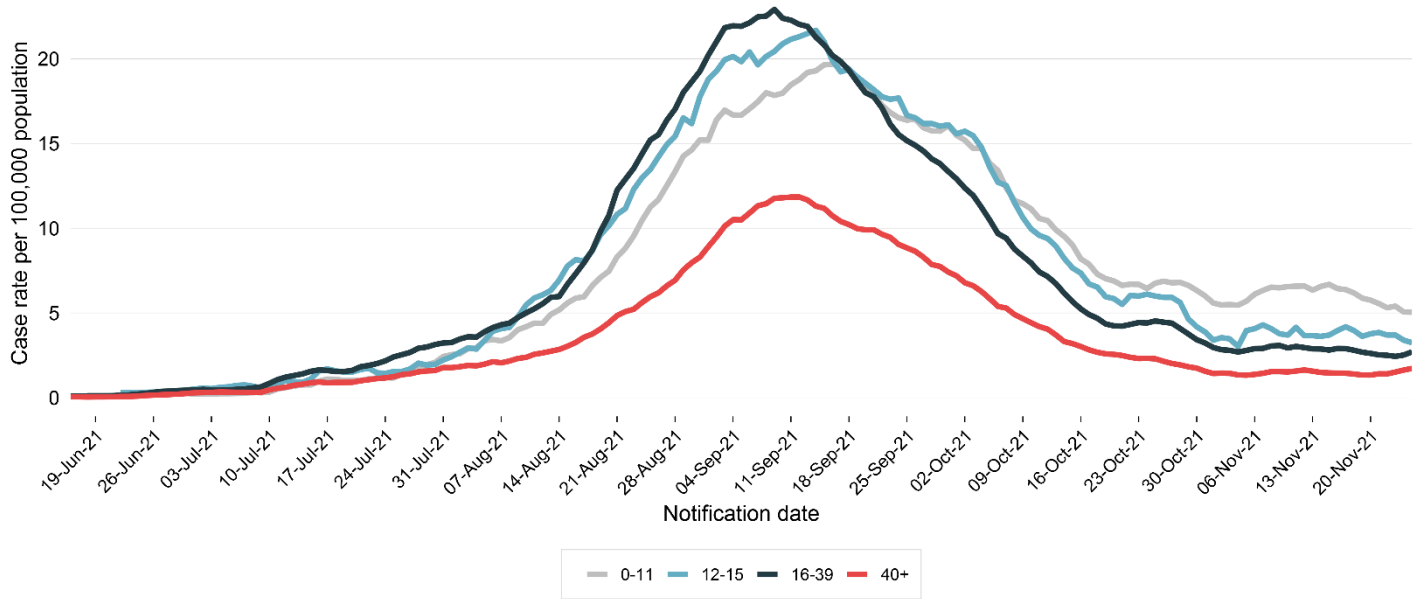
Total case percentage (n = 5,430) by age and gender, NSW, from 1 January 2020 to 15 June 2021



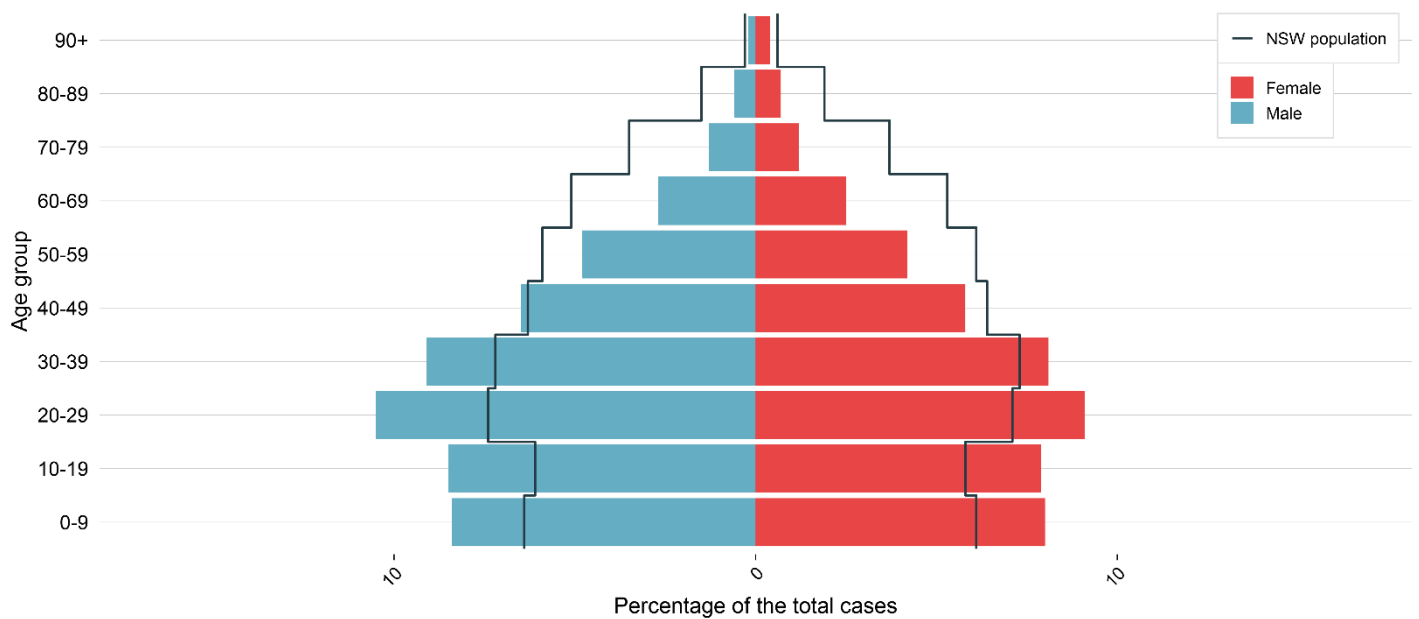
Note that the figure does not include cases for whom gender is not specified or non-binary.

Cases before 16 June 2021 had a median age 39 years, and interquartile range (IQR) = 27-57 years.

Seven day backward rolling average of COVID-19 cases rate per 100,000 population by age and notification date, NSW, from 16 June to 25 November 2021



Total case percentage (n = 75,277) by age and gender, NSW, from 16 June to 25 November 2021



Note that the figure does not include cases for whom gender is not specified or non-binary.

Cases between 16 June 2021 and 25 November 2021 were younger, with a median age = 28 years and IQR = 15-44 years.

**Hospitalisations among people with COVID-19, by age group, NSW, 1 January 2020 to 5 February 2022**

Age-group (years)	1 Jan 2020 – 15 Jun 2021		16 Jun – 25 Nov 2021		26 Nov 2021 – 5 Feb 2022	
	Hospitalised	Percentage of cases hospitalised	Hospitalised	Percentage of cases hospitalised	Hospitalised	Percentage of cases hospitalised
0-9	5	2%	288	2%	535	1%
10-19	8	2%	361	3%	372	<1%
20-29	22	2%	962	7%	1,176	1%
30-39	42	4%	1,249	10%	1,268	1%
40-49	39	5%	1,292	14%	848	1%
50-59	59	8%	1,260	19%	1,015	1%
60-69	85	13%	1,040	27%	1,420	3%
70-79	68	17%	750	39%	1,821	7%
80-89	41	34%	497	53%	1,773	17%
90+	13	31%	126	53%	569	18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7,825</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>10,797</b>	<b>1%</b>

\* There is often a delay between a person becoming ill with COVID-19 and subsequently requiring a hospitalisation or dying. Since 16 June 2021, the median time between onset and hospitalisation is 4 days and between onset and death is 12 days. Therefore hospitalisations and deaths are under-reported for the most recently notified cases.

**ICU hospitalisations among people with COVID-19, by age group, NSW, 1 January 2020 to 5 February 2022**

Age-group (years)	1 Jan 2020 – 15 Jun 2021		16 Jun – 25 Nov 2021		26 Nov 2021 – 5 Feb 2022	
	Admitted to ICU	Percentage of cases admitted to ICU	Admitted to ICU	Percentage of cases admitted to ICU	Admitted to ICU	Percentage of cases admitted to ICU
0-9	0	0%	11	<1%	19	<1%
10-19	2	1%	36	<1%	26	<1%
20-29	4	<1%	119	1%	61	<1%
30-39	14	1%	185	1%	97	<1%
40-49	12	2%	230	2%	104	<1%
50-59	23	3%	340	5%	165	<1%
60-69	41	6%	283	7%	236	<1%
70-79	36	9%	211	11%	255	1%
80-89	14	11%	58	6%	120	1%
90+	1	2%	1	<1%	14	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>

**Deaths following recent infection with COVID-19, by age group and location, 1 January 2020 to 25 November 2021**

Age-group (years)	1 January 2020 – 15 June 2021		16 June 2021 – 25 November 2021				
	Number of deaths	Case fatality rate	Number of deaths	Case fatality rate	Location of death		
					Health care facility	Aged care facility	Home
0-9	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	-
10-19	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	-
20-29	0	0%	6	<1%	4	0	2
30-39	0	0%	16	<1%	11	0	5
40-49	0	0%	29	<1%	22	0	7
50-59	1	<1%	67	1%	58	0	9
60-69	4	1%	107	3%	94	1	12
70-79	15	4%	135	7%	126	6	3
80-89	20	16%	165	18%	148	10	7
90+	16	38%	63	26%	47	16	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>45</b>

Before 16 June 2021, location of death was not well-recorded. Among deaths occurring at home for cases in the period 16 June – 25 November 2021, the majority (28/45, 62%) were diagnosed after death.

**Hospitalisations, ICU admissions and deaths among cases with COVID-19, by vaccination status, NSW, from 1 January 2020 to 25 November 2021**

Vaccination status	Total cases	Hospitalised (% of total cases)	Hospitalised and in ICU (% of total cases)	Death (% of total cases)
1 January 2020 – 15 June 2021				
Total	5,431	382 (7.0%)	147 (2.7%)	56 (1.0%)
16 June 2021 – 25 November 2021				
Two or more effective doses	6,925	569 (8.2%)	65 (0.9%)	89 (1.3%)
One effective dose	6,928	588 (8.5%)	97 (1.4%)	73 (1.1%)
No effective dose	53,152	5,445 (10.2%)	1,076 (2.0%)	418 (0.8%)
Unknown	8,311	1,223 (14.7%)	236 (2.8%)	8 (0.1%)
Total	75,316	7,825 (10.4%)	1,474 (2.0%)	588 (0.8%)

\* Note, these categories are not mutually exclusive. Hospitalised includes cases admitted to ICU; deaths may occur with or without being admitted to hospital or ICU.

- The percentage of cases who died is higher for those with two or more effective doses compared to those with no effective dose because elderly people were more likely to have received two doses before or during this period, and the group with no effective dose contains a considerable proportion of children aged 0-11 who were ineligible for vaccination throughout this period, and typically have mild illnesses. Among cases in the period from 16 June to 25 November 2021, the median age of those who died was 83.5 (interquartile range (IQR) = 76-90); for those with no effective dose it was 72 (IQR 60-82).

**Proportion of cases with a severe outcome (ICU and/or death) amongst all cases, by age, time of infection, and vaccination status, NSW, 1 January 2020 to 25 November 2021**

Age-group (years)	1 Jan 2020 - 15 Jun 2021		16 Jun 2021 – 25 Nov 2021			
			Two or more effective doses		Less than two effective doses	
0-9	0%	(0 / 251)	-	-	<1%	(11 / 12,409)
10-19	<1%	(1 / 325)	0%	(0 / 160)	<1%	(31 / 10,583)
20-29	<1%	(4 / 1,115)	<1%	(2 / 1,055)	1%	(98 / 11,693)
30-39	1%	(15 / 1,098)	<1%	(5 / 1,415)	2%	(163 / 9,723)
40-49	2%	(12 / 718)	<1%	(4 / 1,314)	3%	(191 / 6,701)
50-59	4%	(30 / 710)	1%	(15 / 1,175)	6%	(289 / 4,730)
60-69	7%	(44 / 656)	2%	(17 / 824)	10%	(255 / 2,547)
70-79	12%	(46 / 394)	7%	(37 / 568)	18%	(198 / 1,085)
80-89	21%	(26 / 122)	12%	(35 / 300)	30%	(155 / 517)
90+	38%	(16 / 42)	21%	(24 / 114)	42%	(39 / 92)
Total	4%	(194 / 5,431)	2%	(139 / 6,923)	2%	(1,430 / 60,080)

\* Less than two effective doses combines those with one and no effective dose.

- Prior to 15 June 2021, 4% of cases had a severe outcome, with an increasing risk of severe outcome with increasing age (from <1% for those aged under 30 to 38% for those aged 90+ years).
- Although vaccination was available in Australia before 15 June 2021, there were relatively few cases between 22 February 2021 (when vaccination began) and 15 June 2021.
- The total proportion of cases with a severe outcome is lower in the period from 16 June – 25 November 2021 compared to before this date; this is because infections were in a younger cohort in the later period.
- In the period from 16 June to 25 November 2021, the likelihood of a severe outcome for individuals with less than two effective doses is similar to the pre-delta period, while the likelihood of a severe outcome is substantially reduced amongst individuals with two or more effective doses.
- Increased age remains a significant predictor of increased risk of a severe outcome, but the protective effects of vaccination remain apparent for every age group.



**Top 20 metropolitan LGAs of residence, ordered by COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population rate in the last 7 days, NSW, 26 November 2021 to 5 February 2022**

LGA name	Last 7 days		26 Nov 2021 - 5 Feb 2022	
	Cases	Cases per 100,000 population	Cases	Cases per 100,000 population
Hunters Hill	220	1,469	2,580	17,223
Camden	1,425	1,405	15,171	14,956
Lane Cove	523	1,302	5,671	14,123
Northern Beaches	3,302	1,207	30,635	11,201
Penrith	2,563	1,203	28,091	13,190
Shellharbour	797	1,088	8,621	11,772
Campbelltown	1,849	1,082	24,924	14,580
Hawkesbury	713	1,059	6,090	9,050
Liverpool	2,404	1,056	35,360	15,537
Central Coast	3,607	1,049	33,514	9,743
Cumberland	2,372	982	38,827	16,076
Wollongong	2,100	963	23,035	10,561
Blacktown	3,585	957	53,797	14,367
Waverley	710	956	11,510	15,492
Sutherland Shire	2,137	927	28,646	12,422
Shoalhaven	965	913	7,610	7,203
The Hills Shire	1,613	906	21,538	12,102
Canterbury-Bankstown	3,414	903	55,733	14,747
Randwick	1,373	882	20,995	13,489
Bayside	1,490	835	23,664	13,265

\* The table excludes 180,433 positive RATs registered up to 19 January 2022.

**Top 20 regional and rural LGAs of residence, ordered by COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population rate in the last 7 days, NSW, 26 November 2021 to 5 February 2022**

LGA name	Last 7 days		26 Nov 2021 – 5 Feb 2022	
	Cases	Cases per 100,000 population	Cases	Cases per 100,000 population
Armidale Regional	457	1,485	2,175	7,067
Inverell	242	1,433	1,291	7,644
Murrumbidgee	55	1,404	250	6,382
Kempsey	416	1,399	2,440	8,203
Narrandera	82	1,390	226	3,831
Orange	585	1,378	4,050	9,540
Coolamon	55	1,267	256	5,897
Gilgandra	53	1,250	213	5,025
Ballina	554	1,241	3,628	8,129
Coonamble	49	1,238	262	6,620
Cessnock	739	1,232	5,915	9,861
Coffs Harbour	941	1,218	5,952	7,702
Parkes	180	1,213	804	5,419
Snowy Valleys	175	1,209	786	5,429
Richmond Valley	283	1,206	1,403	5,979
Maitland	1,020	1,198	10,176	11,948
Leeton	134	1,171	588	5,138
Tweed	1,134	1,169	9,670	9,969
Dubbo Regional	625	1,163	4,629	8,617
Cobar	54	1,159	224	4,809

\* The table excludes 180,433 positive RATs registered up to 19 January 2022.

## Glossary

Term	Description
PCR case	<p>A person infected who has tested positive to a validated specific SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acid test (in NSW, this has been principally via polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests) or has had the virus identified by electron microscopy or viral culture. Blood tests (serology) is only used in special situations following a public health investigation and require other criteria to be met in addition to the positive serology result (related to timing of symptoms and contact with known COVID-19 cases).</p> <p>Case counts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NSW residents diagnosed in NSW who were infected overseas or in Australia (in NSW or interstate), and</li> <li>- interstate or international visitors diagnosed in NSW who were under the care of NSW Health at the time of diagnosis</li> </ul>
RAT case	<p>A person who has reported a positive result with a SARS-CoV-2 rapid antigen test (RAT). From 12 January 2022, it was mandatory to report positive results to NSW Health via the Service NSW app. NSW Health receives no information about negative test results. Detailed demographic information about RAT cases will be entered in the NSW Health database for COVID cases from 20 January 2022.</p>
Incubation period	<p>The time between a case becoming infected and developing symptoms. The incubation period for COVID-19 is between 1 and 14 days prior to symptom onset.</p>
Overseas acquired case	<p>Case who likely acquired their infection overseas.</p>
Interstate acquired case	<p>Case who likely acquired their infection interstate.</p>
Three effective doses	<p>Cases reported as having three effective doses have had a third dose of COVID-19 vaccine at least 60 days after a valid second dose and 14 days prior to COVID infection. This includes people who are immunocompromised and have had a third primary dose (recommended 2-6 months after second dose), and non-immunocompromised people who have had a booster dose.</p>
Two effective doses	<p>Cases reported as having received two effective doses have received their second vaccine dose at least 14 days prior to known exposure to COVID-19, and have not yet received an effective third dose.</p>
One effective dose	<p>Cases reported as having one effective dose received their first dose of a two-dose vaccination course at least 21 days prior to known exposure to COVID-19, or received their second dose of a two-dose vaccination course less than 14 days prior to known exposure to COVID-19.</p>
No effective dose	<p>Cases reported as no effective dose received their first dose of a two-dose vaccination course less than 21 days prior to known exposure to COVID-19, or have not received any vaccine dose.</p> <p>Using the phrase “no effective dose” indicates that an insufficient period of time has elapsed to allow for maximal immune response provided by the vaccine. It does not indicate that vaccines are ineffective.</p> <p>Historical cases in children aged 5-11 between 16 June 2021 and 9 January 2022 have been assigned No effective dose, as have all cases in children aged 0-4 since 16 June 2021.</p>
Unknown	<p>Cases reported with an unknown vaccination status are those whose vaccination status has not yet been determined via searching the Australian Immunisation Register and/or via case interview.</p>
Hospitalisation	<p>People with COVID-19 can be hospitalised because of the disease but may also be hospitalised for other reasons not related to their COVID-19 diagnosis. For the purposes of surveillance, reported hospitalisation counts include all people who were admitted to any hospital ward for more than 1 day, around the time of their COVID-19 diagnosis. The count does not include people managed in the community (e.g., including Hospital in the Home schemes).</p>
Death	<p>A COVID-19 death is defined for surveillance purposes as a death in a confirmed COVID-19 case, unless there is a clear alternative cause of death that cannot be related to COVID-19 (e.g., trauma). There should be no period of complete recovery from COVID-19 between illness and death.</p>
Variants of concern	<p>This report reflects the recommendations of <a href="#">Australia’s Communicable Diseases Genomics Network (CDGN)</a> for reporting of Variants of Concern (VoC) in NSW.</p>

Pneumonia presentations	Pneumonia presentations to Emergency Departments include people with diagnoses of viral, bacterial, atypical or unspecified pneumonia, and Legionnaires' disease, but excludes 'pneumonia with influenza' and provides an indicator of more severe respiratory conditions.
Bronchiolitis presentations	Bronchiolitis is a common disease of infants often caused by respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). Public health measures introduced in 2020 around social distancing and improved hygiene practices coincided with a large decrease in bronchiolitis presentations for the majority of 2020. A rise in bronchiolitis presentations in the later part of 2020 corresponds to an increase in RSV detections (see Appendix B). Since 16 June 2021, there has again been a steady decrease in bronchiolitis presentations.
FluTracking	FluTracking is an online weekly survey asking participants to report flu-like symptoms. It usually runs only between May and October in line with flu season but has continued every week since the start of the pandemic. Members of the public are encouraged to enrol and contribute to the FluTracking initiative: <a href="https://info.flutracking.net/">https://info.flutracking.net/</a>

### Dates used in COVID-19 reporting

Event	Date name	Source
Person first starts to feel unwell	Date of symptom onset	The date that the case reports their symptoms commenced, or the date of test if self-report information is not available.
Person has a PCR swab taken, or performs a rapid antigen test	Date of test	This date is provided to NSW Health by the laboratory when the PCR test result (positive or negative) is notified, or by the person when reporting their test result.
Laboratory or case notifies NSW Health of result	Date of notification	<p>For PCR tests, this date is provided to NSW Health by the laboratory. Laboratories prioritise notification of positive results to allow prompt public health action.</p> <p>Positive PCR cases: The date of notification is collected by NSW Health on the day of notification. Cases are informed of their diagnosis by their doctor or public health staff as soon as the result is available. The date of notification to NSW Health is usually the same day as the date the case finds out about the result.</p> <p>Negative PCR cases: Some laboratories notify NSW Health of negative results in batches at regular intervals. For these laboratories the date of notification to NSW Health does not reflect the date the negative result was available at the laboratory. NSW Health does not collect information on the date the person was informed of the result.</p> <p>Positive RAT cases: The date of notification is collected by NSW Health on the day of notification.</p>