COVID-19 WEEKLY SURVEILLANCE IN NSW

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL WEEK 06 ENDING 12 FEBRUARY 2022

Published 3 March 2022

Summary for the week 6 February 2022 to 12 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 12 February 2022

	1 Jan 2020 – 15 Jun 2021 (pre-Delta)	16 Jun 2021 – 25 Nov 2021 (Delta variant)	26 Nov 2021 – 12 Feb 2022 (Omicron emergence)	Total
Total cases	5,431 (100%)	75,316 (100%)	1,120,059 (100%)	1,200,806 (100%)
PCR cases	5,431 (100%)	75,316 (100%)	799,706 (71%)	880,453 (73%)
RAT cases*	-	-	320,353 (29%)	320,353 (27%)
Hospitalised#	381 (7%)	7,823 (10%)	11,603 (1%)	19,807 (2%)
Hospitalised and in ICU#	147 (3%)	1,469 (2%)	1,172 (<1%)	2,788 (<1%)
Deaths#	56 (1%)	588 (1%)	1,085 (<1%)	1,729 (<1%)
PCR Tests	6,858,465	15,811,921	6,618,349	29,288,735

* 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 12 February 2022:

- There were 60,827 total cases reported, including 25,801 (42%) detected by PCR and 35,026 (58%) registrations of a positive Rapid Antigen Test (RAT). In comparison, 76,293 cases were reported in the week ending 5 February 2022.
- The ten LGAs with the highest number of cases were:
  - Central Coast LGA with 3401 (6%) cases
  - Blacktown LGA with 2961 (5%) cases
  - Canterbury-Bankstown LGA with 2611 (4%) cases
  - Northern Beaches LGA with 2184 (4%) cases
  - Cumberland LGA with 2045 (3%) cases
  - Penrith LGA with 2000 (3%) cases
  - Lake Macquarie LGA with 1947 (3%) cases
  - Liverpool LGA with 1764 (3%) cases
  - Sutherland Shire LGA with 1638 (3%) cases
  - Wollongong LGA with 1620 (3%) cases
  - 37970 (62%) cases were residents across 118 other LGAs (not including cases in correctional settings and hotel quarantine)
- There were 113 deaths in people diagnosed with COVID, compared with 184 in the week ending 05 February 2022.
- From 26 November 2021, cases who had received two effective doses of a COVID-19 vaccine accounted for 61.7% of all cases, 60.9% of those hospitalised, and 58.5% 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 5.4% of all cases, 5.7% of those hospitalised, and 5.9% of those admitted to ICU.
- At 12 February, among those aged 12 years and over, 93.1% of the population had received at least two effective doses. Among those aged 16 years and over, 48.3% of the population had received more than two vaccine doses.
- PCR testing rates decreased compared to the previous week (down 28%).

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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 12 February 2022

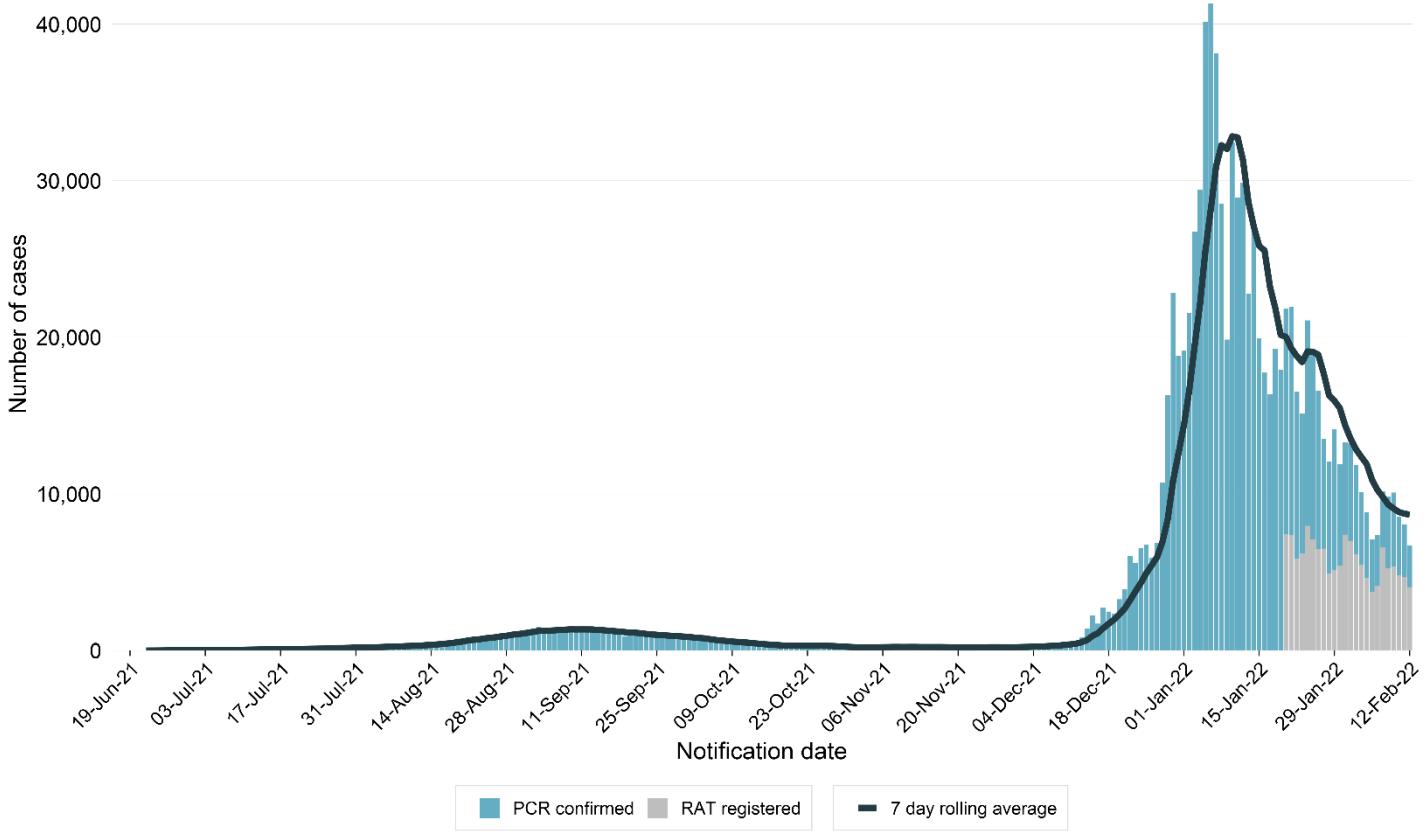


Table 2. Demographics of infections among notified cases by gender and age, NSW, 1 January 2020 to 12 February 2022

	Week ending		26 Nov 2021 – 12 Feb 2022	16 Jun 2021 – 25 Nov 2021	1 Jan 2020 – 15 Jun 2021
	12 Feb 2022	5 Feb 2022			
Gender					
Female	31,421 (52%)	39,071 (51%)	476,651 (51%)	35,774 (47%)	2,670 (49%)
Male	29,286 (48%)	37,071 (49%)	461,302 (49%)	39,509 (52%)	2,760 (51%)
Non-specified or non-binary	120 (<1%)	151 (<1%)	1,673 (<1%)	33 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
Age group					
0-9	12,348 (20%)	12,339 (16%)	97,579 (10%)	12,409 (16%)	251 (5%)
10-19	12,613 (21%)	13,563 (18%)	131,145 (14%)	12,319 (16%)	325 (6%)
20-29	8,471 (14%)	12,500 (16%)	218,680 (23%)	14,739 (20%)	1,115 (21%)
30-39	10,265 (17%)	13,516 (18%)	172,967 (18%)	12,883 (17%)	1,098 (20%)
40-49	7,842 (13%)	10,118 (13%)	124,752 (13%)	9,273 (12%)	718 (13%)
50-59	4,310 (7%)	6,712 (9%)	94,071 (10%)	6,745 (9%)	710 (13%)
60-69	2,641 (4%)	4,270 (6%)	58,229 (6%)	3,871 (5%)	656 (12%)
70-79	1,345 (2%)	2,092 (3%)	27,409 (3%)	1,902 (3%)	394 (7%)
80-89	691 (1%)	881 (1%)	11,228 (1%)	937 (1%)	122 (2%)
90+	296 (0%)	297 (0%)	3,438 (0%)	238 (0%)	42 (1%)
Total*	60,827 (100%)	76,293 (100%)	939,626 (100%)	75,316 (100%)	5,431 (100%)

* 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.

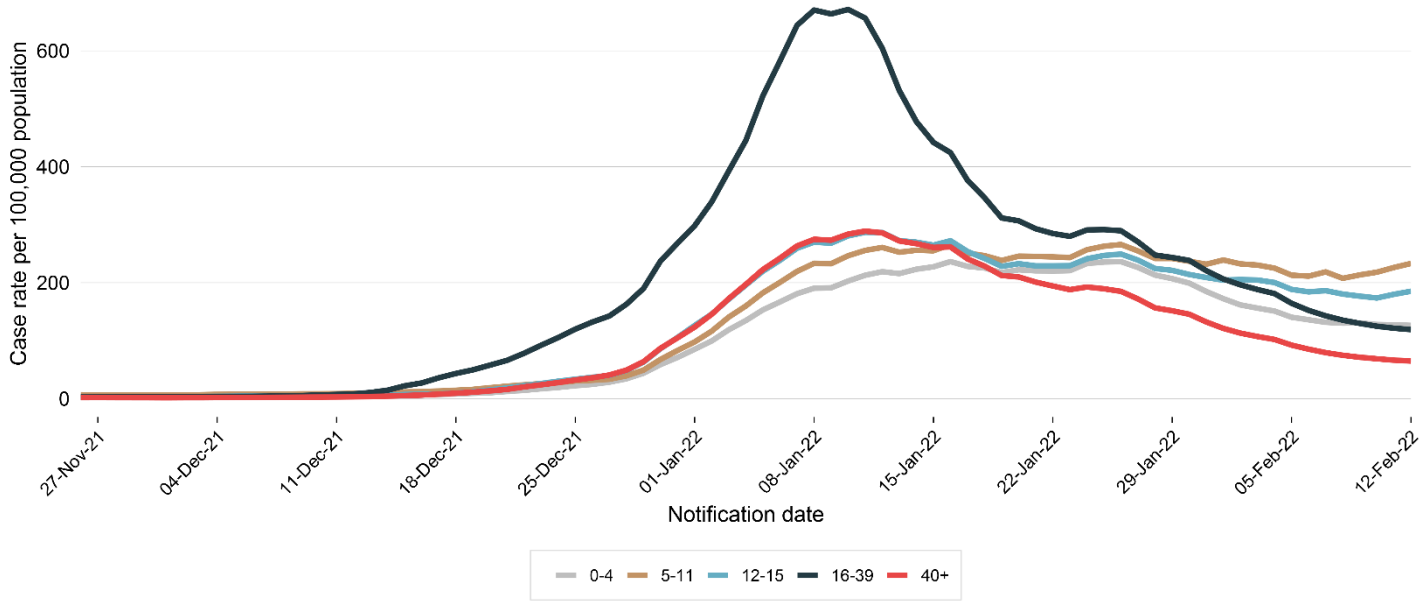
Table 3. Demographics of notified infections among PCR and RAT cases by gender, age and Local Health District of residence, NSW, 20 January 2022 to 12 February 2022

	Week ending 12 Feb 2022		20 Jan 2022 – 12 Feb 2022	
	PCR cases	RAT cases	PCR cases	RAT cases
Gender				
Female	13,274 (42%)	18,147 (58%)	86,088 (54%)	72,220 (46%)
Male	12,458 (43%)	16,828 (57%)	82,777 (55%)	67,453 (45%)
Non-specified or non-binary	69 (58%)	51 (43%)	334 (59%)	232 (41%)
Age group				
0-9	4,778 (39%)	7,570 (61%)	24,595 (51%)	23,460 (49%)
10-19	4,197 (33%)	8,416 (67%)	22,825 (45%)	27,395 (55%)
20-29	3,502 (41%)	4,969 (59%)	26,897 (53%)	23,877 (47%)
30-39	4,371 (43%)	5,894 (57%)	29,982 (54%)	25,886 (46%)
40-49	3,554 (45%)	4,288 (55%)	23,686 (56%)	18,861 (44%)
50-59	2,249 (52%)	2,061 (48%)	17,653 (62%)	10,853 (38%)
60-69	1,540 (58%)	1,101 (42%)	12,653 (68%)	6,003 (32%)
70-79	897 (67%)	448 (33%)	6,851 (74%)	2,407 (26%)
80-89	503 (73%)	188 (27%)	3,018 (78%)	854 (22%)
90+	205 (69%)	91 (31%)	1,019 (77%)	302 (23%)
Local Health District				
Central Coast	1,361 (40%)	2,040 (60%)	7,213 (49%)	7,415 (51%)
Illawarra Shoalhaven	1,403 (45%)	1,689 (55%)	9,383 (58%)	6,916 (42%)
Nepean Blue Mountains	1,540 (47%)	1,719 (53%)	9,066 (57%)	6,752 (43%)
Northern Sydney	2,586 (43%)	3,402 (57%)	17,329 (54%)	14,685 (46%)
South Eastern Sydney	2,605 (45%)	3,196 (55%)	17,283 (53%)	15,295 (47%)
South Western Sydney	3,191 (45%)	3,921 (55%)	23,433 (57%)	17,363 (43%)
Sydney	1,927 (49%)	2,031 (51%)	12,316 (56%)	9,650 (44%)
Western Sydney	3,785 (74%)	1,317 (26%)	25,939 (84%)	4,778 (16%)
Far West	88 (35%)	167 (65%)	379 (47%)	430 (53%)
Hunter New England	3,650 (41%)	5,298 (59%)	19,104 (51%)	18,227 (49%)
Mid North Coast	271 (13%)	1,749 (87%)	2,933 (31%)	6,651 (69%)
Murrumbidgee	684 (27%)	1,895 (73%)	6,205 (49%)	6,343 (51%)
Northern NSW	693 (26%)	1,925 (74%)	5,922 (45%)	7,102 (55%)
Southern NSW	542 (37%)	941 (63%)	3,143 (52%)	2,899 (48%)
Western NSW	909 (20%)	3,616 (80%)	6,203 (30%)	14,742 (70%)
Correctional settings	186 (100%)	0 (0%)	788 (100%)	0 (0%)
Hotel quarantine	10 (100%)	0 (0%)	19 (100%)	0 (0%)
Total*	25,801 (42%)	35,026 (58%)	169,199 (55%)	139,905 (45%)

* 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.
- In the week ending 12 February, the proportion of cases diagnosed by RAT is higher than the proportion of cases diagnosed by PCR.
- The proportion varies across Local Health Districts (LHDs), with the proportion diagnosed by RAT generally higher in regional areas.
- Overall, the proportion of cases diagnosed by RAT decreases with age.

Figure 2. Seven day backward rolling average of notified COVID-19 cases rate per 100,000 population by age and notification date, NSW, from 26 November 2021 to 12 February 2022



- Most age groups continued to show a downward trend in the week ending 12 February 2022, with the exception of the 5-11 years and 12-15 years age groups. These age groups are generally school attenders and were participating in the school RAT surveillance program since 31 January 2022, which may be leading to increased case ascertainment in these age groups.
- Cases between December 2021 and mid-January 2022 have been concentrated in the 16-39 years age group (see Figure 2).
- 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)[#] identified among COVID-19 cases by week reported, NSW, 1 January 2020 to 12 February 2022

Variant	Week ending				26 Nov 2021 – 12 Feb 2022	16 Jun 2021 – 25 Nov 2021	Late 2020 – 15 Jun 2021
	12 Feb*	5 Feb*	29 Jan	22 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)	0	1	2	9	2713	16599	73
Omicron (B.1.1.529)	81	312	349	381	3493	0	0
Omicron (BA.2)	4	14	11	5	34	-	-
Total	85	327	362	395	6,240	16,615	297

***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 in the last 14 days), number of cases in hospital, in ICU and ventilated by date, NSW, from 27 November 2021 to 12 February 2022

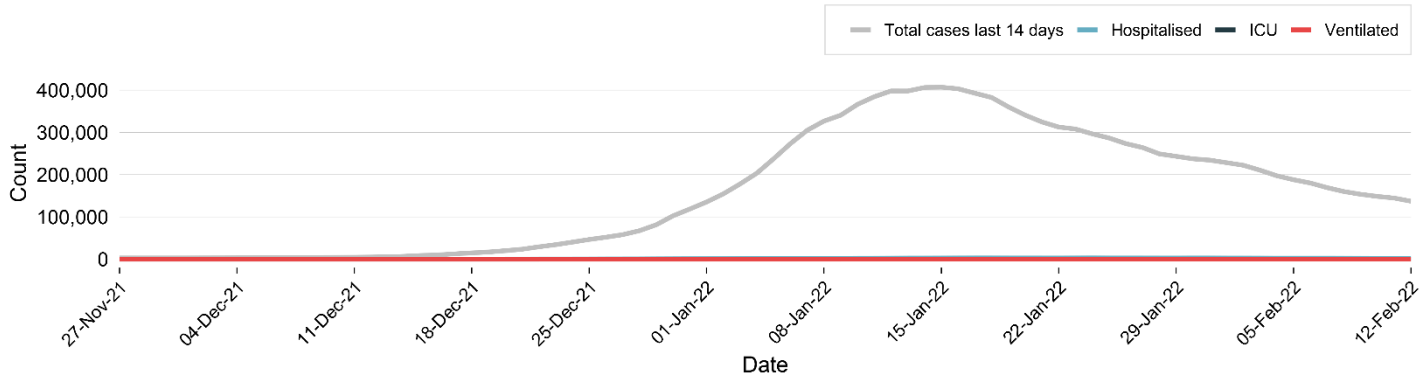


Figure 3b. Number of cases in hospital, in ICU and ventilated by date, NSW, from 27 November 2021 to 12 February 2022

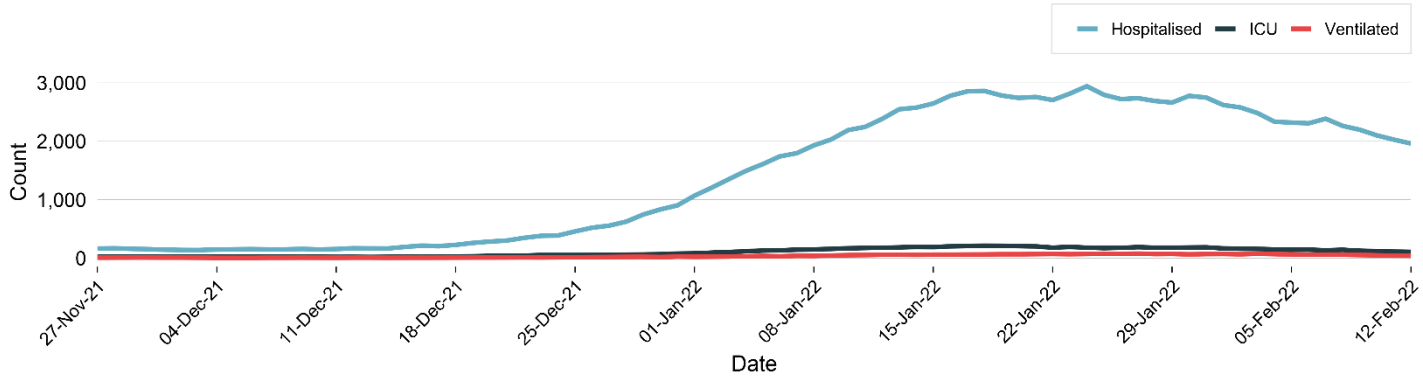
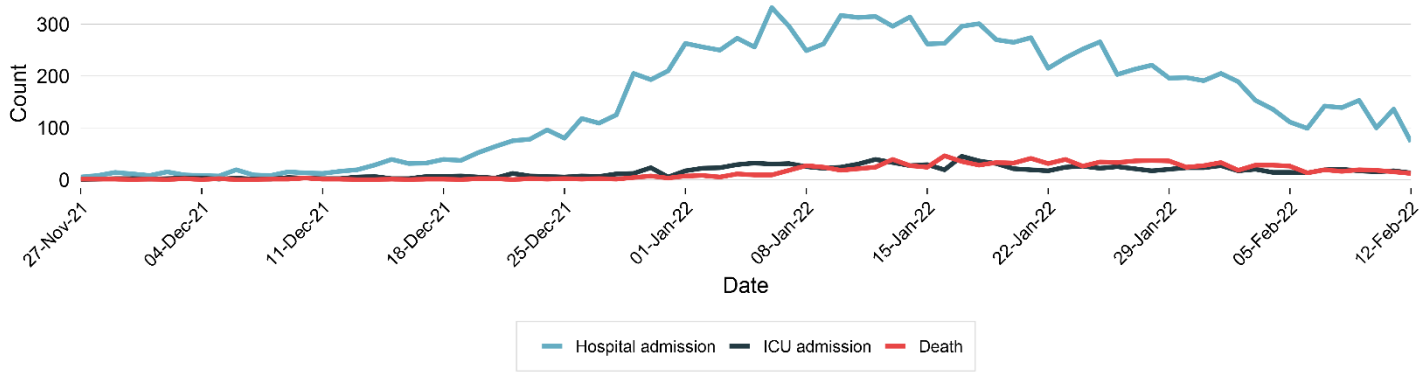


Figure 3c. Number of daily new hospital admissions, ICU admissions and deaths among cases, NSW, from 27 November 2021 to 12 February 2022



- The number of estimated active cases peaked in mid-January 2022. From this time the number of daily new hospital admissions has been decreasing. The number of cases in hospital, including ICU, also appear to follow a downward trend in recent weeks.
- 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 12 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	50,539	666 (1.3%)	69 (0.1%)	97 (0.2%)
Two effective doses	579,516	7,068 (1.2%)	686 (0.1%)	690 (0.1%)
One effective dose	7,747	210 (2.7%)	22 (0.3%)	31 (0.4%)
No effective dose	128,081	1,164 (0.9%)	127 (0.1%)	243 (0.2%)
Unknown	173,743	2,495 (1.4%)	268 (0.2%)	24 (<0.1%)
Total	939,626	11,603 (1.2%)	1,172 (0.1%)	1,085 (0.1%)

* 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) among all cases, by age and vaccination status, NSW, 26 November 2021 to 12 February 2022

Age-group (years)	Three or more effective doses		Two effective doses		Less than two effective doses	
0-9	-	-	-	-	<1%	(21/ 97,579)
10-19	<1%	(0/ 705)	<1%	(14/ 79,447)	<1%	(7/ 27,959)
20-29	<1%	(1/ 6,884)	<1%	(37/ 159,016)	<1%	(7/ 351)
30-39	<1%	(5/ 9,012)	<1%	(49/ 119,885)	<1%	(13/ 2,811)
40-49	<1%	(10/ 12,059)	<1%	(57/ 86,875)	1%	(17/ 1,564)
50-59	<1%	(12/ 8,889)	<1%	(92/ 67,002)	3%	(26/ 911)
60-69	<1%	(19/ 6,157)	<1%	(190/ 40,502)	7%	(47/ 654)
70-79	1%	(31/ 4,139)	2%	(308/ 18,060)	13%	(61/ 468)
80-89	2%	(43/ 1,917)	5%	(336/ 6,941)	30%	(109/ 363)
90+	4%	(32/ 777)	10%	(175/ 1,788)	39%	(65/ 168)
Total	<1%	(153/ 50,539)	<1%	(1,258/ 579,516)	<1%	(373/ 135,828)

* **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, 34,399 (56.6%) of all cases had received at least two effective doses (see Appendix D). 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

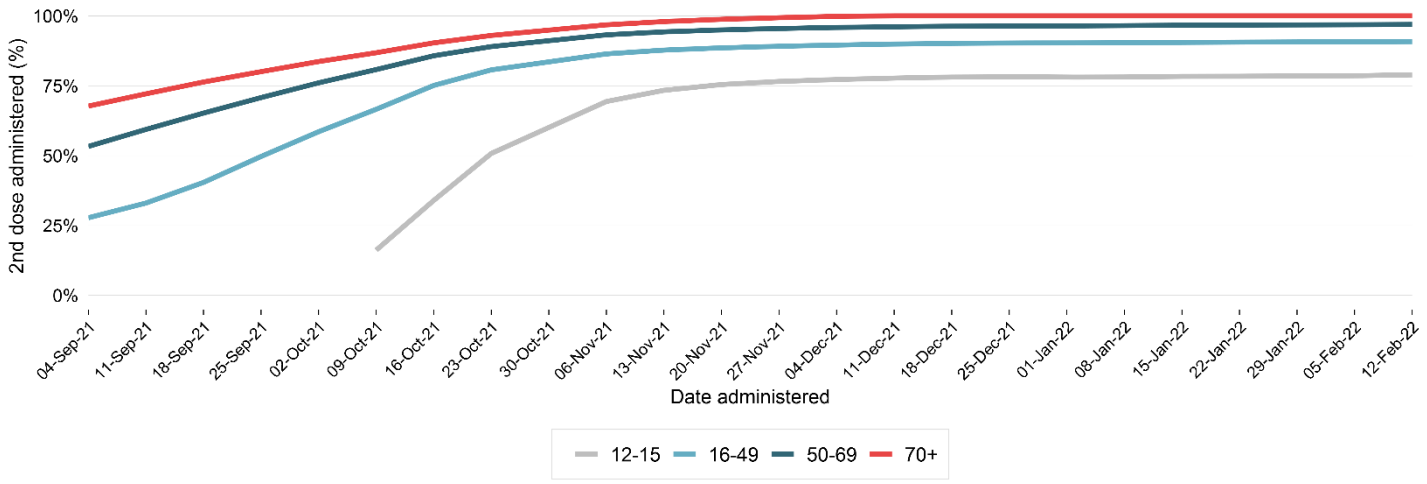
Table 7. Deaths following recent infection with COVID-19, by age group and location, NSW, 26 November 2021 to 12 February 2022

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	<0.1%	0	0	0
20-29	2	<0.1%	2	0	0
30-39	5	<0.1%	4	0	1
40-49	16	<0.1%	13	0	3
50-59	36	<0.1%	30	0	6
60-69	102	0.2%	88	4	10
70-79	247	0.9%	204	38	5
80-89	405	3.6%	283	114	8
90+	271	7.9%	144	125	2
Total	1,085	0.1%	768	281	36

- Since the start of the pandemic, 0.14% of confirmed cases (1,729 people) have died. This includes 548 residents of aged care facilities.
- Among cases since 26 November, 22.4% (243/1085) of the deaths were among people who had received no effective dose (see Table 5), despite people with no effective dose representing 13.6% (128081/939626) of cases.
- The majority of deaths in cases since 26 November 2021 have occurred in a health care facility (768/1085, 71%).
- Among the 36 deaths at home since 26 November 2021, 29 (81%) were diagnosed after death.
- In the week ending 12 February 2022, there were 113 people with COVID-19 died, including:
  - 24 people who had received three doses (1 in their 50s, 2 in their 60s, 7 in their 70s, 7 in their 80s, and 7 aged 90+ years),
  - 53 people who had received two effective doses (1 in their 50s, 8 in their 60s, 19 in their 70s, 14 in their 80s, and 11 aged 90+ years),
  - 2 people who had received one dose (1 in their 70s, and 1 in their 80's),
  - 34 people who had received no effective dose (1 in their 40s, 3 in their 60s, 5 in their 70s, 14 in their 80s, and 11 aged 90+ years)
- In the week ending 12 February 2022, 92 died in a health care facility and 21 died in an aged care facility.

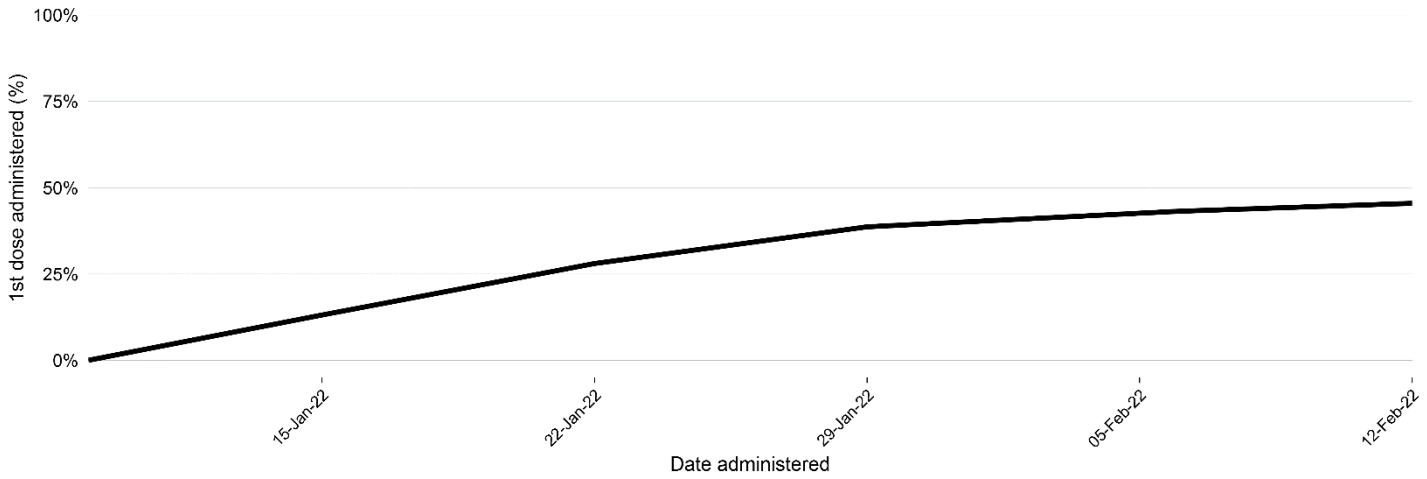
Section 6: Vaccination coverage in NSW

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 12 February 2022



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

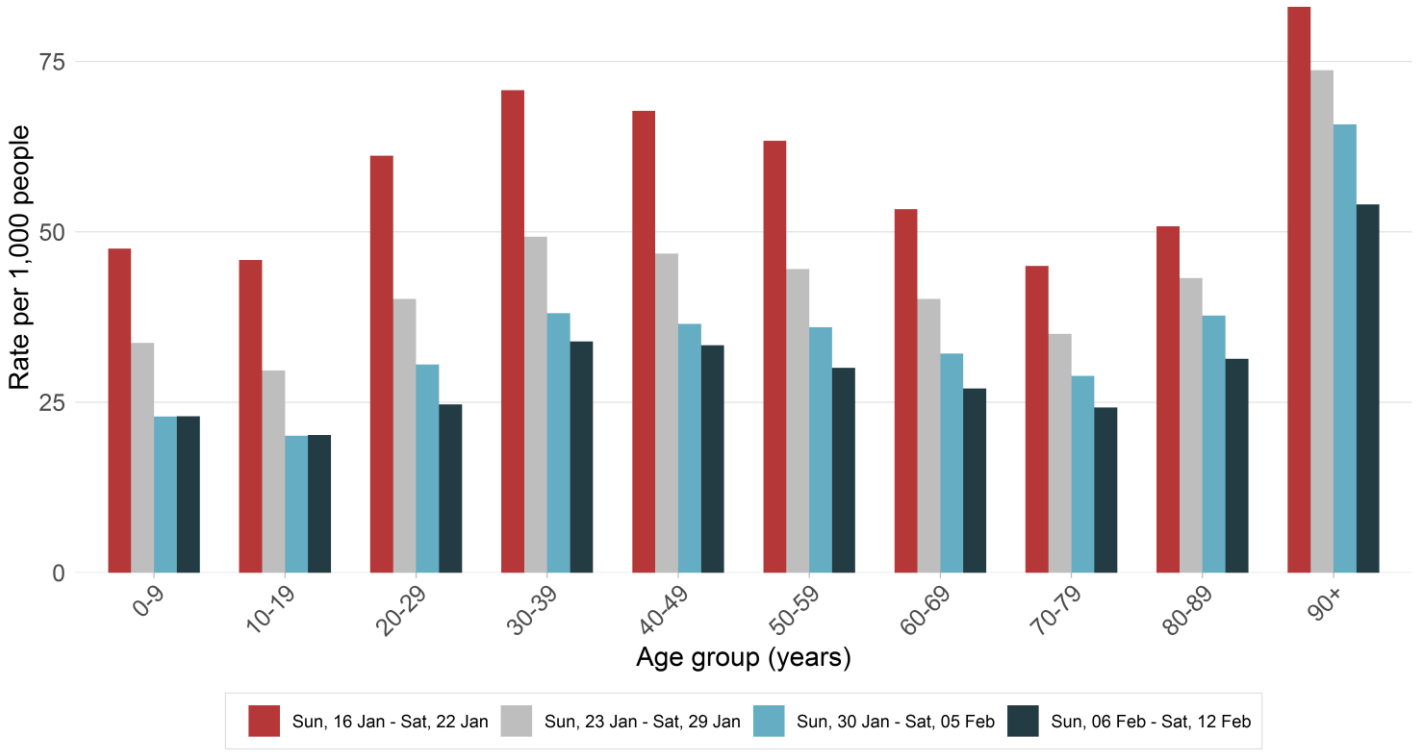
Figure 5. Proportion of children aged 5-11 years who have received one dose of COVID-19 vaccine, by age range and time, NSW, 9 January 2022 to 12 February 2022



- The proportion of the NSW population aged 12 and over who have received two vaccine doses is over 93% by 12 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 12 February 2022 45.5% 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 0.50% of children in this age range have received two doses.
- By 12 February 2022, 48.3% of the NSW population aged 16 years and over had received more than two 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, 16 January to 12 February 2022

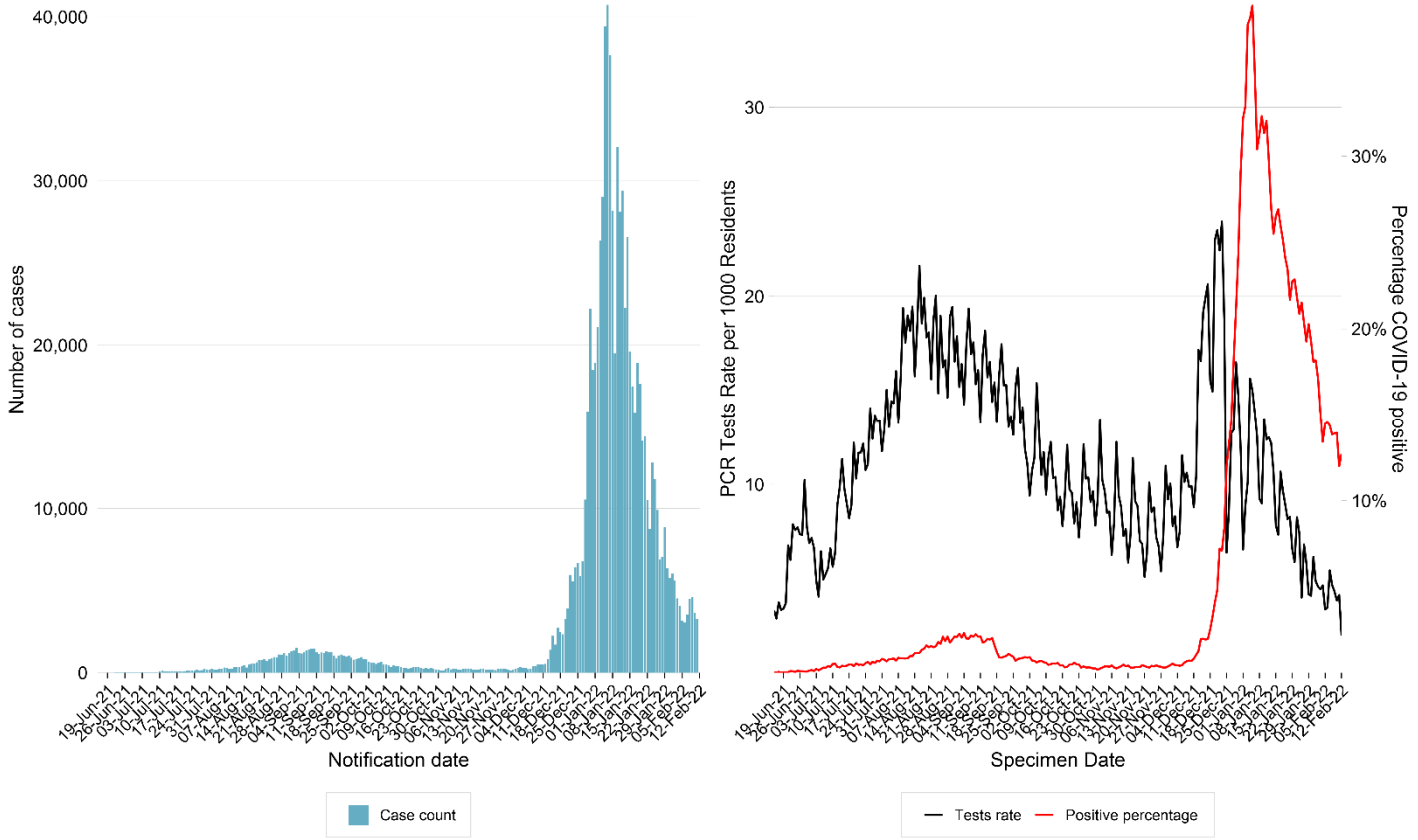


Includes SARS-CoV-2 PCR tests only and excludes notifications with age missing.

- 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 12 February, PCR testing rates decreased for all age groups except for those aged under 20 years. Changes in testing policy direct people to RATs as the primary option, with PCR testing recommended only in select circumstances.
- People aged under 20 years are generally school attenders and since 31 January 2022 have been participating in the school RAT surveillance program. The stable PCR testing rates in these age groups is accompanied by stable PCR positivity rates, suggesting that this may be due to children having confirmatory PCR tests after receiving a positive RAT result.
- 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 12 February 2022



- There were 216,207 PCR tests reported in the week ending 12 February 2022, down 12% from the 245,574 reported in the week ending 5 February 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 92% (23,749/25,801) in the week ending 12 February 2022, compared to 88% (31,806/35,962) in the previous week.

Section 9: Case rates in Local Health Districts

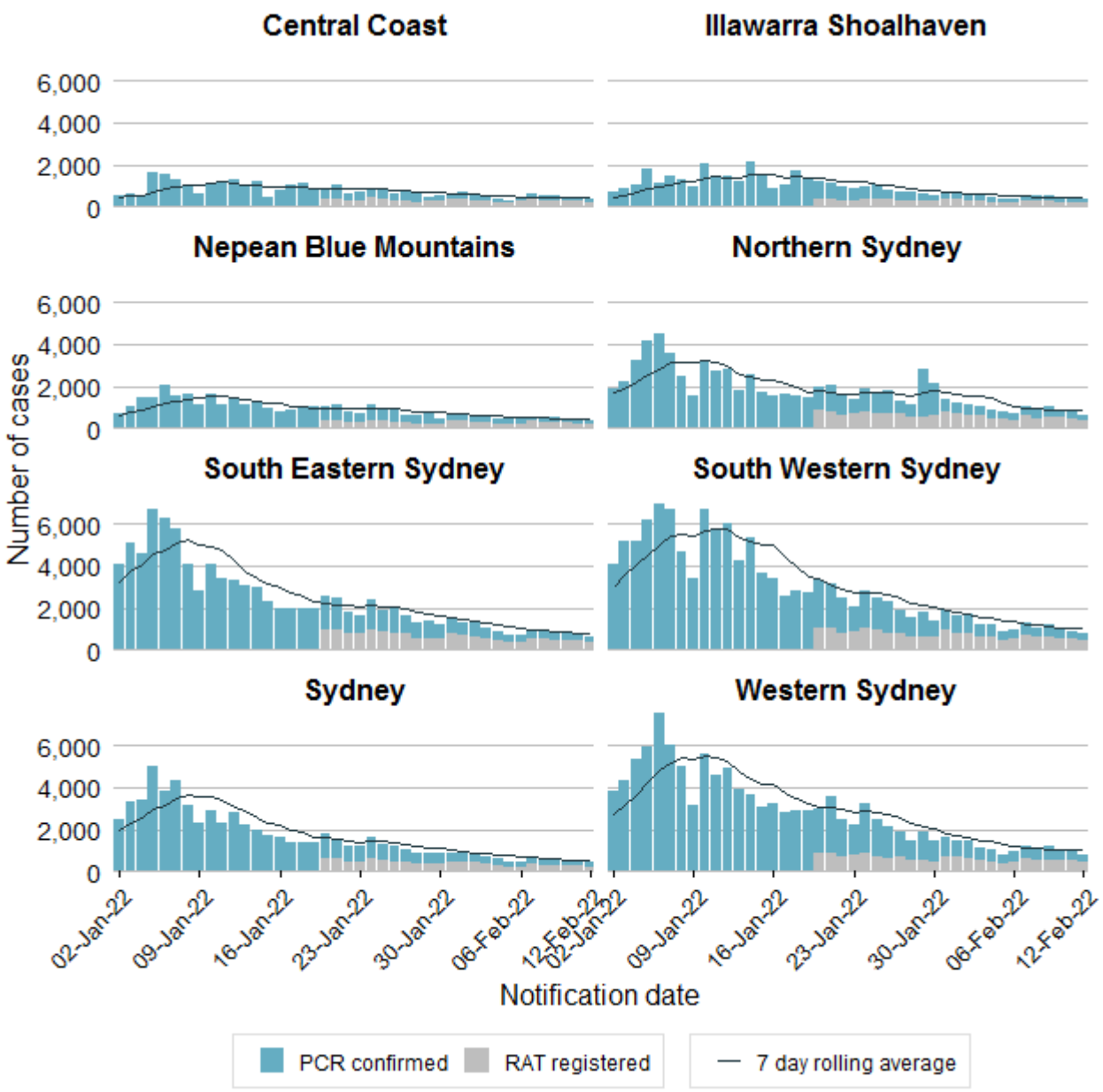
Table 8. Total notified COVID-19 cases rate per 100,000 population by LHD of residence and week reported, NSW, 16 January to 12 February 2022

	Local Health District	Week ending				Total
		12 Feb	5 Feb	29 Jan	22 Jan	
Metropolitan Local Health Districts	Central Coast	964	1,022	1417	1,818	5,221
	Nepean Blue Mountains	834	1,022	1,411	1,724	4,990
	Illawarra Shoalhaven	737	962	1,388	1,987	5,074
	Western Sydney	703	851	1,447	1,986	4,986
	South Western Sydney	685	949	1,431	1,968	5,033
	Northern Sydney	626	892	1,249	1,223	3,991
	South Eastern Sydney	605	820	1,264	1,537	4,226
	Sydney	568	761	1,171	1,476	3,976
Rural and Regional Local Health Districts	Hunter New England	940	998	1,310	1,292	4,539
	Mid North Coast	895	1,143	1,551	1,065	4,655
	Murrumbidgee	865	1,008	1,499	1,468	4,841
	Far West	846	667	813	620	2,946
	Northern NSW	844	1,094	1,555	1,449	4,942
	Western NSW	781	1032	1,376	1,185	4,375
	Southern NSW	683	666	936	1,306	3,591
	NSW[#]	743	931	1364	1608	4,647

[#] 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.

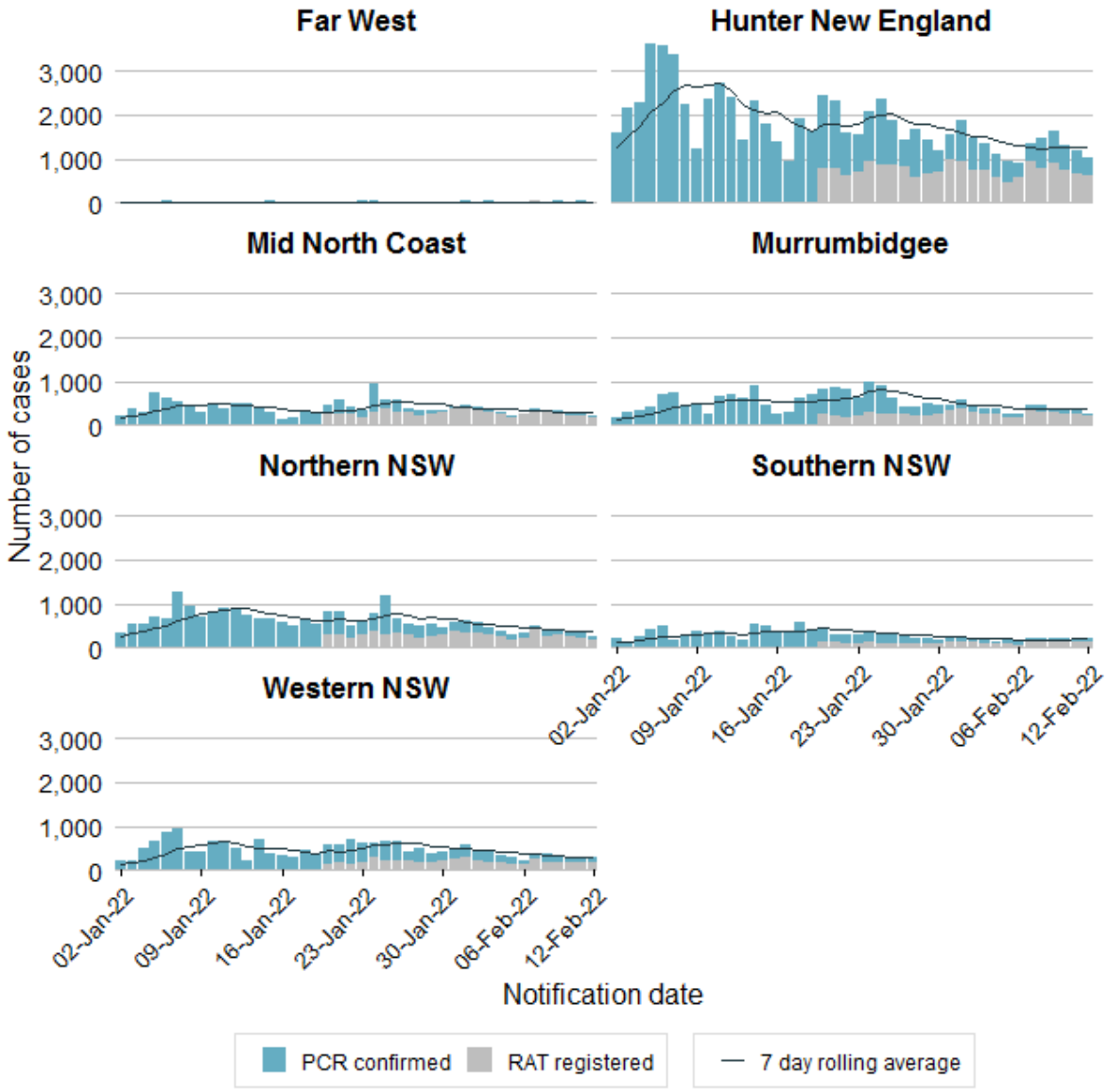
- In the week ending 12 February, notified case rates per 100,000 population were highest in Central Coast, Hunter New England and Mid North Coast Local Health Districts.
- Notified case rates in all LHDs have dropped since the previous week, with the exception of Far West and Southern NSW Local Health Districts.
- Since 16 January 2022, case rates per 100,000 population were highest in Central Coast, Illawarra Shoalhaven and South Western Sydney Local Health Districts.
- Table 8 does not include 903 cases in correctional settings and 22 cases in hotel quarantine.

Figure 8a. Number of notified COVID-19 cases for metropolitan Local Health District by test type, NSW, 2 January to 12 February 2022



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

Figure 8b. Number of notified COVID-19 cases for rural and regional Local Health Districts by test type, NSW, 2 January to 12 February 2022



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

Section 10: Aboriginal people

Figure 9. Number of notified COVID-19 infections in Aboriginal people by date and vaccine status, NSW, 16 June 2021 to 12 February 2022

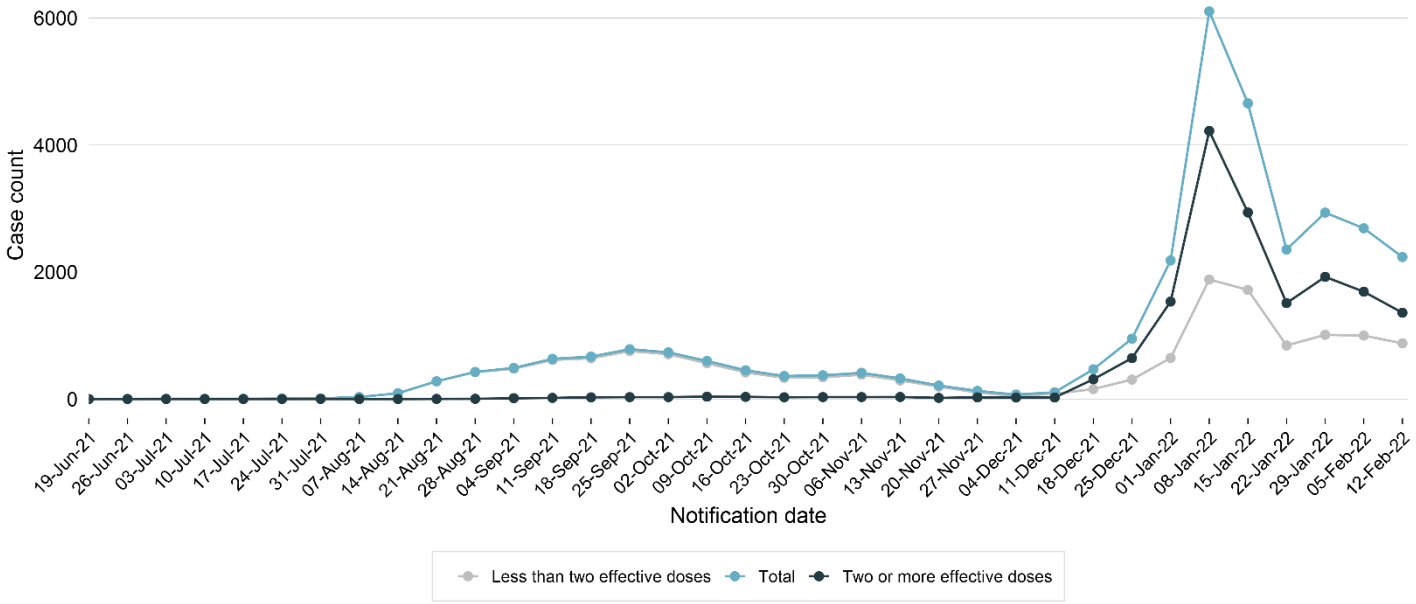


Table 9. Demographics of notified infections among Aboriginal people by gender, age, and vaccination status, NSW, 16 June 2021 to 12 February 2022

	Week ending				26 Nov 2021 – 12 Feb 2022	16 Jun 2021 - 25 Nov 2021
	12 Feb	5 Feb	29 Jan	22 Jan		
Gender						
Female	1,271 (57%)	1,503 (56%)	1,571 (54%)	1,275 (54%)	13,538 (55%)	3,575 (51%)
Male	960 (43%)	1,177 (44%)	1,360 (46%)	1,077 (46%)	11,203 (45%)	3,446 (49%)
Non-specified or non-binary	5 (<1%)	9 (<1%)	<5 (<1%)	<5 (<1%)	29 (<1%)	<5 (<1%)
Age group						
0-9	227 (10%)	258 (10%)	284 (10%)	301 (13%)	3,134 (13%)	1,838 (26%)
10-19	426 (19%)	503 (19%)	498 (17%)	393 (17%)	4,887 (20%)	1,632 (23%)
20-29	573 (26%)	722 (27%)	834 (28%)	640 (27%)	7,053 (28%)	1,247 (18%)
30-39	505 (23%)	559 (21%)	597 (20%)	437 (19%)	4,159 (17%)	987 (14%)
40-49	280 (13%)	342 (13%)	346 (12%)	266 (11%)	2,669 (11%)	666 (9%)
50-59	122 (5%)	181 (7%)	241 (8%)	179 (8%)	1,721 (7%)	399 (6%)
60+	103 (5%)	124 (5%)	135 (5%)	138 (6%)	1,147 (5%)	253 (4%)
Vaccination status						
Three or more effective doses	130 (6%)	131 (5%)	84 (3%)	57 (2%)	630 (3%)	0
Two effective doses	1,229 (55%)	1,559 (58%)	1,840 (63%)	1,454 (62%)	15,552 (63%)	360 (5%)
One effective dose	43 (2%)	44 (2%)	49 (2%)	58 (2%)	390 (2%)	478 (7%)
No effective dose	311 (14%)	338 (13%)	388 (13%)	369 (16%)	4,788 (19%)	5,620 (80%)
Unknown	523 (23%)	617 (23%)	574 (20%)	416 (18%)	3,410 (14%)	564 (8%)
Total	2,236 (100%)	2,689 (100%)	2,935 (100%)	2,354 (100%)	24,770 (100%)	7,022 (100%)

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

- Since 26 November 2021 there have been 24,770 Aboriginal people notified with COVID-19, representing 2.1% 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 9.3% 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 30% 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 notified 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 12 February 2022

Clinical severity	1 Jan 2020 – 25 Nov 2021	26 Nov 2021 – 12 Feb 2022
	Aboriginal people	Aboriginal people
Hospitalised	493 (7.1%)	373 (1.5%)
Admitted to ICU	107 (1.5%)	45 (0.2%)
Death	21 (0.3%)	21 (<0.1%)
Total	6,934 (100%)	24,770 (100%)

* 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 notified COVID-19 infections among people residing in correctional settings by date, NSW, 16 June 2021 to 12 February 2022

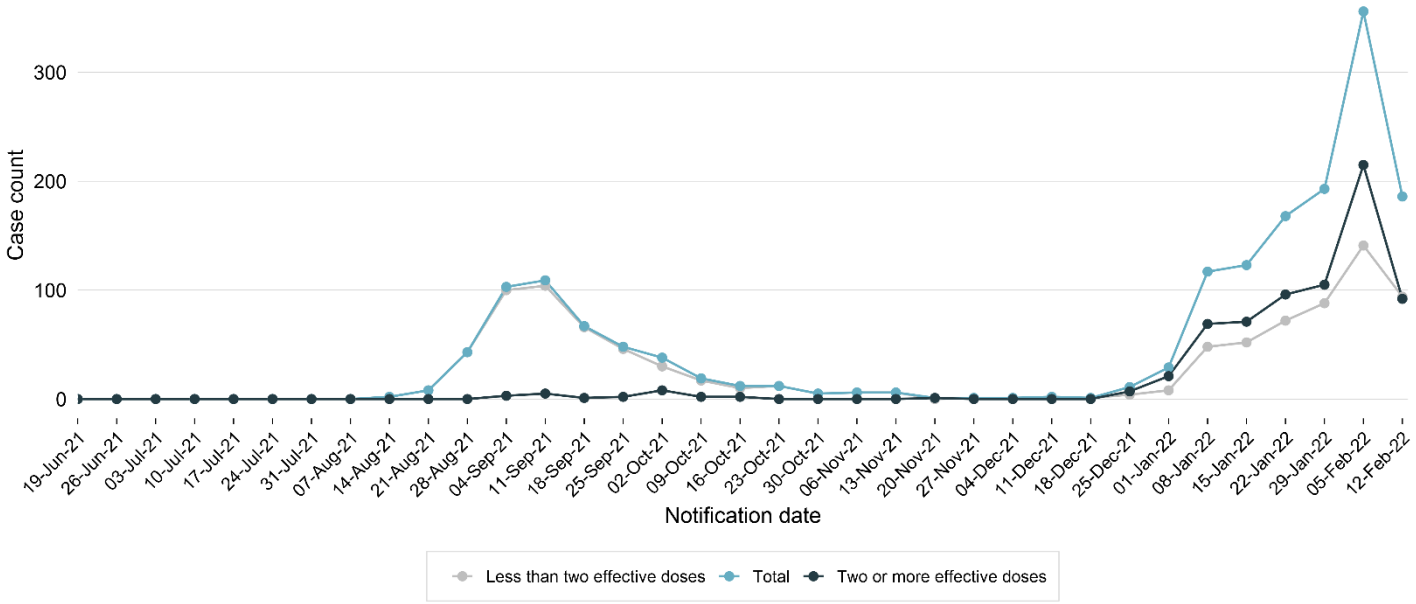


Table 11. Demographics of notified infections in correctional settings by gender, age, and vaccination status, NSW, 16 June 2021 to 12 February 2022

	Week ending				26 Nov 2021 – 12 Feb 2022	16 Jun 2021 - 25 Nov 2021
	12 Feb	5 Feb	29 Jan	22 Jan		
Gender						
Male	186 (100%)	348 (99%)	193 (100%)	166 (99%)	1,172 (99%)	453 (94%)
Female	0	5 (1%)	0	1 (1%)	14 (1%)	27 (6%)
Non-specified or non-binary	0	0	0	1 (1%)	1 (0%)	0
Age group						
10-19	3 (2%)	8 (2%)	13 (7%)	2 (1%)	49 (4%)	28 (6%)
20-29	43 (23%)	78 (22%)	50 (26%)	49 (29%)	295 (25%)	142 (30%)
30-39	65 (35%)	111 (31%)	57 (30%)	51 (30%)	367 (31%)	169 (35%)
40-49	49 (26%)	69 (20%)	43 (22%)	37 (22%)	268 (23%)	95 (20%)
50-59	16 (9%)	53 (15%)	17 (9%)	12 (7%)	120 (10%)	35 (7%)
60-69	5 (3%)	23 (7%)	9 (5%)	10 (6%)	57 (5%)	7 (1%)
70-79	4 (2%)	10 (3%)	2 (1%)	5 (3%)	25 (2%)	3 (1%)
80-89	0	1 (<1%)	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	5 (0%)	1 (0%)
Vaccination status						
Three or more effective doses	2 (1%)	4 (1%)	0	1 (1%)	8 (1%)	0
Two effective doses	90 (48%)	210 (59%)	105 (54%)	95 (57%)	668 (56%)	24 (5%)
One effective dose	15 (8%)	18 (5%)	11 (6%)	7 (4%)	63 (5%)	59 (12%)
No effective dose	79 (42%)	121 (34%)	74 (38%)	64 (38%)	440 (37%)	129 (27%)
Unknown	0	0	3 (2%)	1 (1%)	8 (1%)	268 (56%)
Total	186 (100%)	353 (100%)	193 (100%)	168 (100%)	1,187 (100%)	480 (100%)

- 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 decreased in the week ending 12 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 6 February 2022

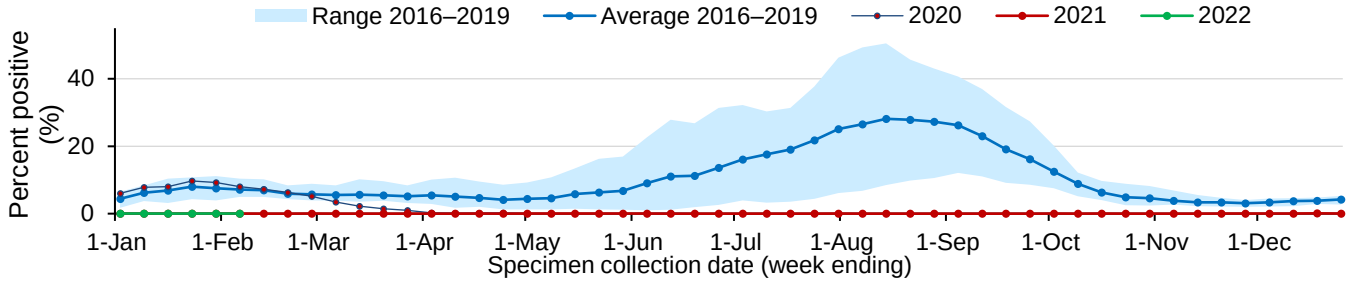


Figure 12. Proportion of FluTracker participants reporting influenza-like illness, NSW, 1 January 2016 to 6 February 2022

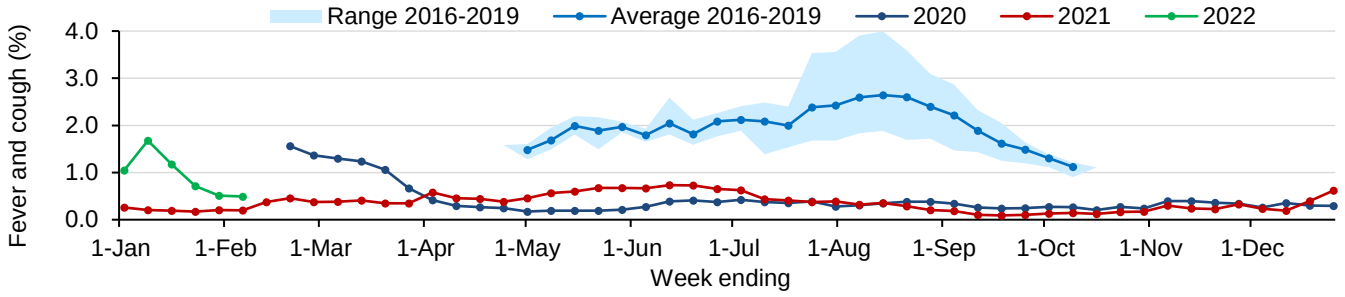


Figure 13. Emergency Department pneumonia presentations, NSW, 1 January 2017 to 13 February 2022

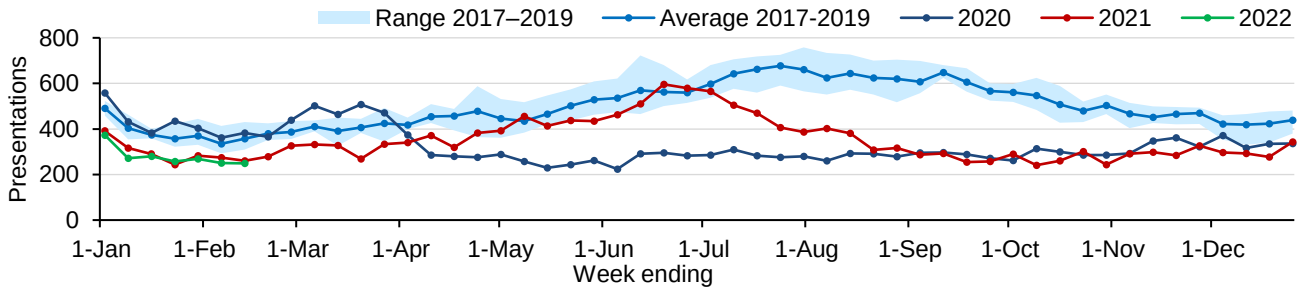
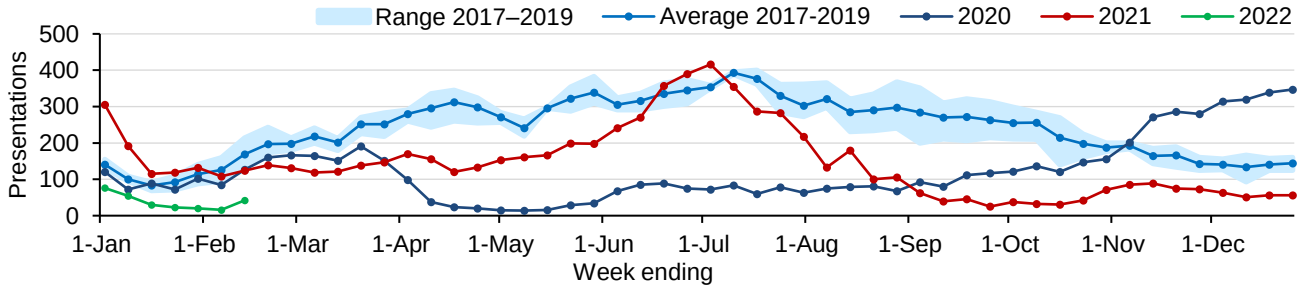


Figure 14. Emergency Department bronchiolitis presentations, NSW, 1 January 2017 to 13 February 2022



- 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.
- In the week ending 6 February 2022, 21,959 people were surveyed with FluTracker, and 108 people (0.5%) reported flu-like symptoms (see Figure 12, and Glossary for further details on the FluTracker survey).
- In the last four weeks, 53% (344/645) 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.
- Pneumonia presentations and bronchiolitis presentations to emergency departments 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

		Week ending				Total since January 2022	
		12 Feb 2022		5 Feb 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
Central Coast	*LHD Total**	8,799	24.94	9,260	26.24	95,044	269.35
Illawarra Shoalhaven	Kiama	520	22.24	582	24.89	7,292	311.81
	Shellharbour	2,110	28.81	2,504	34.19	28,615	390.74
	Shoalhaven	2,758	26.11	3,050	28.87	33,022	312.57
	Wollongong	5,577	25.57	7,055	32.35	76,019	348.53
	*LHD Total**	10,965	26.13	13,191	31.44	144,948	345.43
Nepean Blue Mountains	Blue Mountains	1,810	22.88	2,181	27.57	20,209	255.43
	Hawkesbury	3,039	45.16	3,464	51.47	27,322	406.00
	Lithgow	243	11.25	262	12.13	4,085	189.08
	Penrith	8,054	37.82	9,227	43.32	91,692	430.53
	*LHD Total**	13,055	33.39	15,012	38.40	142,231	363.77
Northern Sydney	Hornsby	3,152	20.73	3,519	23.14	31,828	209.31
	Hunters Hill	774	51.67	878	58.61	7,476	499.07
	Ku-ring-gai	3,488	27.43	3,977	31.28	38,565	303.30
	Lane Cove	1,609	40.07	1,624	40.44	16,266	405.08
	Mosman	614	19.82	594	19.17	7,169	231.40
	North Sydney	1,073	14.30	1,086	14.48	11,752	156.65
	Northern Beaches	7,333	26.81	8,170	29.87	85,300	311.88
	Parramatta#	5,964	23.19	6,999	27.21	72,055	280.15
	Ryde	3,837	29.23	4,380	33.37	41,335	314.88
	Willoughby	1,732	21.33	1,749	21.54	16,490	203.11
	*LHD Total**	24,758	25.90	27,405	28.67	268,653	281.04
South Eastern Sydney	Bayside	5,112	28.66	5,528	30.99	59,549	333.80
	Georges River	4,500	28.22	5,087	31.90	53,426	335.02
	Randwick	4,625	29.71	4,987	32.04	52,177	335.22
	Sutherland Shire	6,531	28.32	7,840	34.00	81,171	351.98
	Sydney#	5,995	24.34	6,213	25.22	67,136	272.53
	Waverley	1,921	25.86	2,000	26.92	21,665	291.61
	Woollahra	1,488	25.06	1,575	26.52	14,504	244.23
	*LHD Total**	26,249	27.37	28,973	30.21	304,102	317.07
South Western Sydney	Camden	3,854	37.99	4,479	44.16	43,932	433.10
	Campbelltown	5,734	33.54	7,108	41.58	75,770	443.25
	Canterbury-Bankstown#	12,589	33.31	14,584	38.59	153,186	405.34
	Fairfield	5,813	27.46	6,936	32.76	77,786	367.44
	Liverpool	7,119	31.28	8,285	36.40	88,524	388.97
	Wingecarribee	977	19.11	1,106	21.63	11,665	228.13
	Wollondilly	944	17.76	1,111	20.90	12,174	229.05
	*LHD Total**	31,064	29.91	36,980	35.61	390,592	376.10
Sydney	Burwood	1,272	31.32	1,403	34.55	12,566	309.42
	Canada Bay	3,192	33.22	3,583	37.29	31,430	327.14
	Canterbury-Bankstown#	12,589	33.31	14,584	38.59	153,186	405.34
	Inner West	5,705	28.41	6,474	32.24	55,834	278.04
	Strathfield	1,963	41.83	2,590	55.19	24,929	531.24

		Week ending				Total since January 2022	
		12 Feb 2022		5 Feb 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[#]	5,995	24.34	6,213	25.22	67,136	272.53
	LHD Total[*]	21,766	31.24	24,627	35.34	239,292	343.43
Western Sydney	Blacktown	14,336	38.29	16,917	45.18	173,136	462.37
	Cumberland	9,146	37.87	10,507	43.50	107,696	445.91
	Parramatta[#]	5,964	23.19	6,999	27.21	72,055	280.15
	The Hills Shire	6,956	39.09	7,771	43.66	75,459	424.00
	LHD Total[*]	35,607	33.80	41,203	39.11	420,516	399.19
Far West	Balranald	17	7.27	16	6.84	265	113.34
	Broken Hill	322	18.42	337	19.28	3,492	199.78
	Central Darling	69	37.52	57	31.00	495	269.17
	Wentworth	137	19.42	107	15.17	1,107	156.95
	LHD Total[*]	545	18.08	517	17.15	5,359	177.78
Hunter New England	Armidale Regional	822	26.71	777	25.24	7,065	229.54
	Cessnock	1,282	21.37	1,324	22.07	13,984	233.12
	Dungog	147	15.60	106	11.25	1,219	129.36
	Glen Innes Severn	105	11.84	101	11.39	1,199	135.16
	Gunnedah	224	17.66	247	19.48	2,567	202.43
	Gwydir	37	6.91	51	9.53	430	80.33
	Inverell	460	27.24	366	21.67	3,830	226.76
	Lake Macquarie	5,254	25.52	5,137	24.95	54,472	264.55
	Liverpool Plains	66	8.35	82	10.38	957	121.09
	Maitland	3,158	37.08	3,061	35.94	32,579	382.54
	Mid-Coast	1,300	13.85	1,758	18.73	19,376	206.49
	Moree Plains	309	23.30	415	31.29	3,696	278.71
	Muswellbrook	146	8.91	206	12.58	2,185	133.42
	Narrabri	143	10.89	171	13.02	2,583	196.65
	Newcastle	4,108	24.81	4,717	28.49	49,934	301.59
	Port Stephens	1,466	19.95	1,586	21.58	19,039	259.10
	Singleton	483	20.59	475	20.25	4,839	206.26
	Tamworth Regional	1,698	27.15	1,616	25.84	16,459	263.17
	Tenterfield	38	5.76	43	6.52	620	94.02
	Upper Hunter Shire	77	5.43	75	5.29	1,578	111.28
	Uralla	91	15.14	78	12.97	801	133.23
	Walcha	46	14.68	36	11.49	466	148.69
	LHD Total[*]	21,488	22.56	22,430	23.55	239,809	251.80
Mid North Coast	Bellingen	95	7.31	75	5.77	1,232	94.80
	Coffs Harbour	450	5.82	559	7.23	10,229	132.37
	Kempsey	249	8.37	277	9.31	5,119	172.10
	Nambucca	111	5.60	155	7.83	2,392	120.78
	Port Macquarie-Hastings	568	6.72	639	7.56	12,693	150.17
	LHD Total[*]	1,473	6.53	1,705	7.56	31,665	140.32
Murrumbidgee	Albury	1,320	24.29	1,514	27.85	13,662	251.36
	Berrigan	82	9.37	97	11.09	709	81.03
	Bland	25	4.19	35	5.86	504	84.39
	Carrathool	5	1.79	13	4.64	206	73.60

		Week ending				Total since January 2022	
		12 Feb 2022		5 Feb 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	39	8.98	45	10.37	635	146.28
	Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional	85	7.57	104	9.26	1,326	118.02
	Edward River	155	17.06	40	4.40	984	108.32
	Federation	121	9.73	147	11.82	2,027	162.98
	Greater Hume Shire	155	14.40	162	15.05	2,061	191.47
	Griffith	337	12.47	478	17.68	7,593	280.92
	Hay	16	5.43	47	15.94	318	107.83
	Hilltops	249	13.31	362	19.35	4,265	228.03
	Junee	140	20.95	404	60.45	1,630	243.90
	Lachlan[#]	48	7.90	61	10.04	777	127.90
	Leeton	258	22.54	190	16.60	1,900	166.01
	Lockhart	22	6.70	43	13.09	414	126.03
	Murray River	24	1.98	84	6.93	805	66.43
	Murrumbidgee	22	5.62	34	8.68	521	133.01
	Narrandera	51	8.65	39	6.61	494	83.74
	Snowy Valleys	63	4.35	94	6.49	1,492	103.05
	Temora	54	8.56	45	7.13	683	108.29
	Wagga Wagga	1,045	16.01	1,177	18.04	15,713	240.78
	LHD Total[*]	4,288	14.38	5,168	17.34	58,149	195.06
	Ballina	593	13.29	735	16.47	8,133	182.24
	Byron	352	10.03	488	13.91	7,432	211.85
	Clarence Valley	669	12.95	654	12.66	6,955	134.63
	Kyogle	67	7.62	63	7.16	837	95.16
Northern NSW	Lismore	468	10.71	503	11.51	6,181	141.47
	Richmond Valley	278	11.85	318	13.55	3,587	152.87
	Tenterfield	38	5.76	43	6.52	620	94.02
	Tweed	1,644	16.95	2,302	23.73	26,599	274.21
	LHD Total[*]	4,079	13.14	5,068	16.33	59,834	192.79
	Bega Valley	559	16.21	599	17.37	6,324	183.43
	Eurobodalla	665	17.28	779	20.25	6,460	167.91
	Goulburn Mulwaree	573	18.41	551	17.70	8,601	276.28
Southern NSW	Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional	1,387	22.70	1,557	25.48	16,073	263.06
	Snowy Monaro Regional	306	14.72	382	18.37	5,305	255.11
	Upper Lachlan Shire	75	9.31	93	11.54	1,344	166.77
	Yass Valley	318	18.61	355	20.78	3,168	185.40
	LHD Total[*]	3,883	17.89	4,316	19.88	47,282	217.82
	Bathurst Regional	1,446	33.15	1,836	42.09	18,294	419.41
	Blayney	135	18.30	209	28.32	1,741	235.94
	Bogan	34	13.18	54	20.93	471	182.56
Western NSW	Bourke	53	20.46	70	27.03	875	337.84
	Brewarrina	21	13.04	11	6.83	159	98.70
	Cabonne	141	10.34	192	14.08	1,889	138.55
	Cobar	42	9.02	30	6.44	581	124.73

		Week ending				Total since January 2022	
		12 Feb 2022		5 Feb 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
	Coonamble	41	10.36	54	13.64	670	169.28
	Cowra	116	9.10	144	11.30	1,520	119.28
	Dubbo Regional	3,293	61.30	3,593	66.89	32,970	613.75
	Forbes	143	14.44	149	15.04	1,442	145.57
	Gilgandra	85	20.05	124	29.25	907	213.97
	Lachlan#	48	7.90	61	10.04	777	127.90
	Mid-Western Regional	256	10.14	294	11.64	3,426	135.68
	Narromine	214	32.84	234	35.91	2,279	349.70
	Oberon	61	11.27	77	14.23	915	169.10
	Orange	1,256	29.59	1,300	30.62	14,421	339.71
	Parkes	440	29.66	525	35.38	3,890	262.18
	Walgett	60	10.08	73	12.26	980	164.62
	Warren	101	37.45	106	39.30	1,117	414.16
	Warrumbungle Shire	97	10.45	123	13.26	1,314	141.63
	Weddin	25	6.92	24	6.64	378	104.62
	*LHD Total**	8,088	28.38	9,269	32.52	90,825	318.67
NSW Total	**NSW Total^**	216,207	26.73	245,574	30.36	2,539,448	313.91

Source - Notifiable Condition Information Management System, accessed as at 8pm 12 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.
^ 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 4 February to 10 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 11 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 4 February to 10 February 2022, NSW Health reported the deaths of 141 people with COVID-19.

52 women and 89 men.

Of these, 5 in their 40s, 3 in their 50s, 16 in their 60s, 34 in their 70s, 47 in their 80s, 35 between 90 and 99 and 1 person who was over 100 years of age.

Of the 141 deaths, 32 were unvaccinated, 2 had received one dose, 75 had received two doses and 32 had received three doses.

53 were aged care residents. Of these, 11 were unvaccinated, 1 had received one dose, 23 had received two doses and 18 had received three doses.

There were 10 deaths in people aged under 65 years. Five in their 40s, 3 in their 50s and 2 in their early 60s. Four were unvaccinated, 4 had received two doses, and 2 had received three doses. The 2 with three doses had significant pre-existing comorbidities.

Nine people died in hospital, and 1 died at home in a post-mortem diagnosis.

Of the people aged under 65 years:

- 2 people had diabetes
- 1 had cardiac disease
- 4 had chronic pulmonary disease
- 3 had asthma
- 2 had significant immunosuppression
- 2 had renal disease
- 1 had a cancer
- 2 had obstructive sleep apnoea
- 1 had a chronic neurological disorder

Appendix C: Number of positive PCR test results for influenza and other respiratory viruses at sentinel NSW laboratories, January 2020 to 6 February 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.

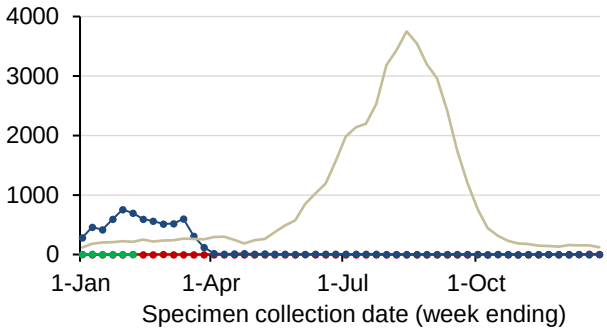
Testing numbers in NSW from 28 December 2020 – 6 February 2022

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
Month ending											
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
Week ending											
16 January	15,222	1	0.01%	0	0.00%	30	34	2	105	66	10
23 January	14,308	2	0.01%	1	0.01%	33	23	1	94	46	14
30 January	14,012	2	0.01%	0	0.00%	27	17	9	74	24	12
6 February	13,861	4	0.03%	0	0.00%	32	20	10	103	20	28

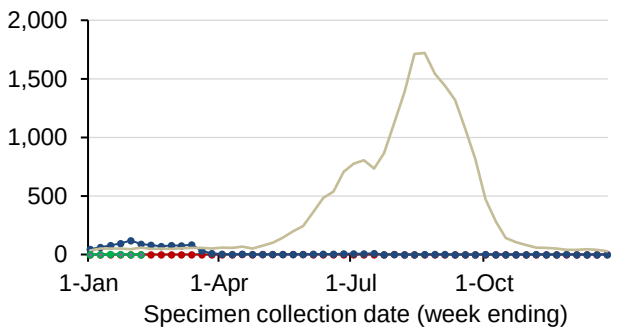
Notes: Preliminary laboratory data is provided by participating sentinel laboratories on a weekly basis and are subject to change. Serological diagnoses are not included. Testing numbers have increased in this report compared to previous reports as data from more laboratories have become available.
HMPV – 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 6 February 2022

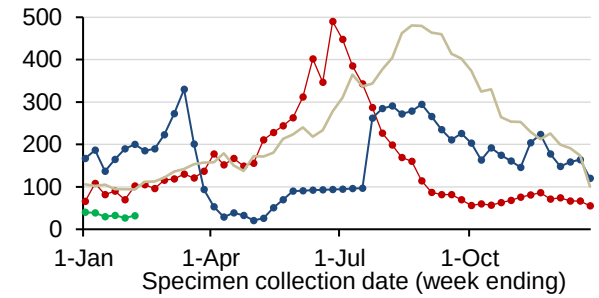
Influenza A



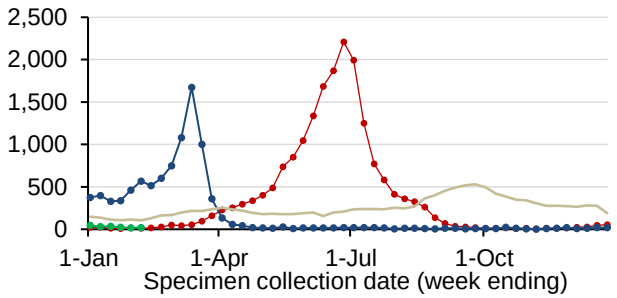
Influenza B



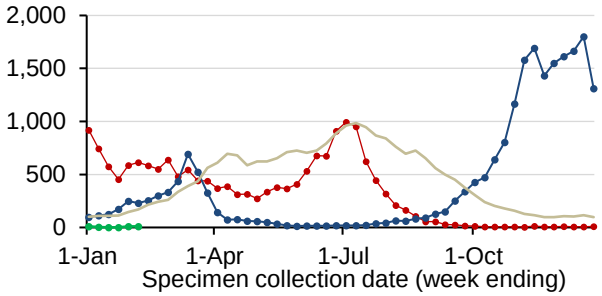
Adenovirus



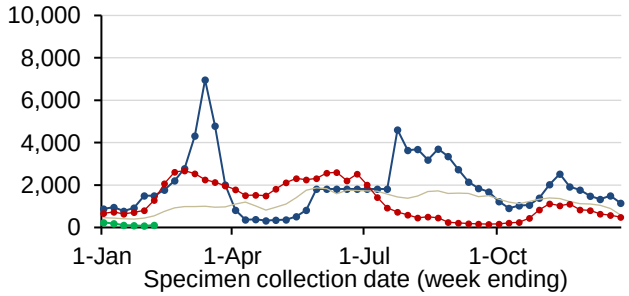
Parainfluenza



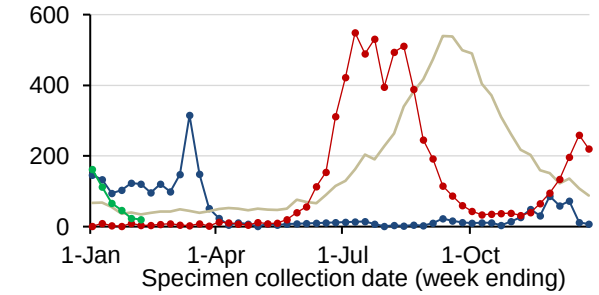
Respiratory Syncytial Virus



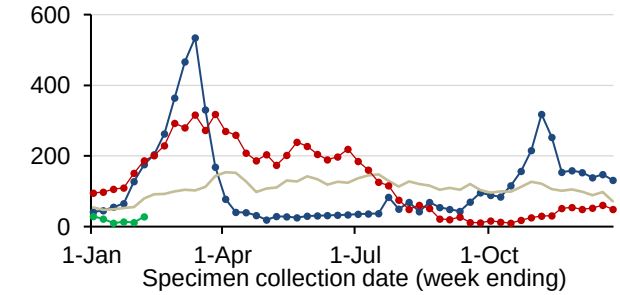
Rhinovirus



Human metapneumovirus



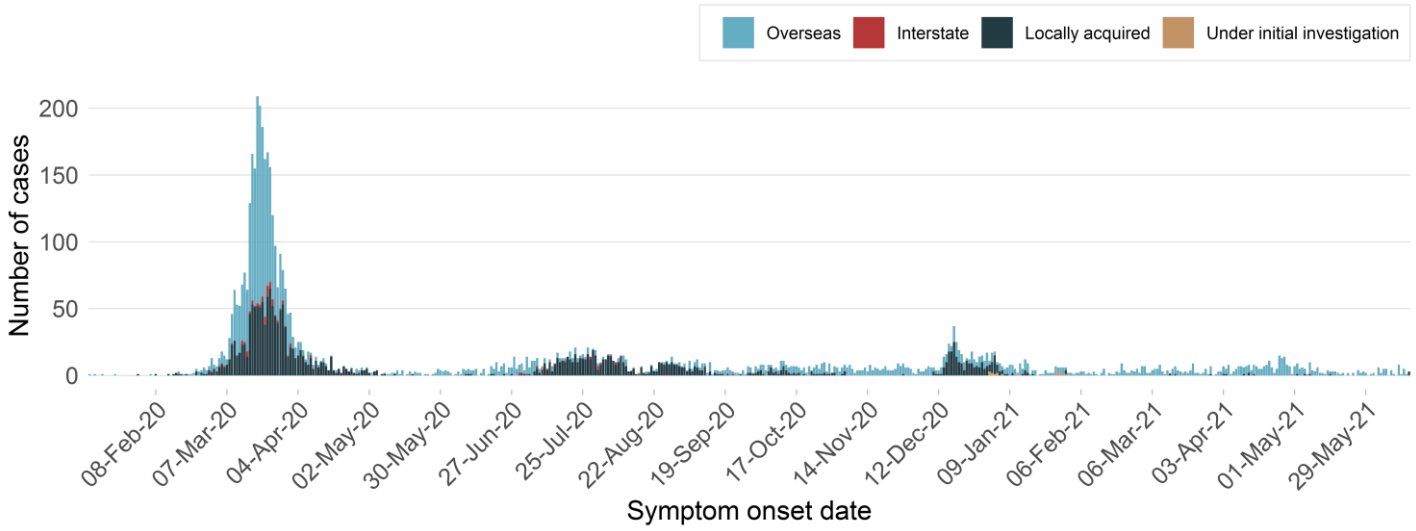
Enterovirus



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.

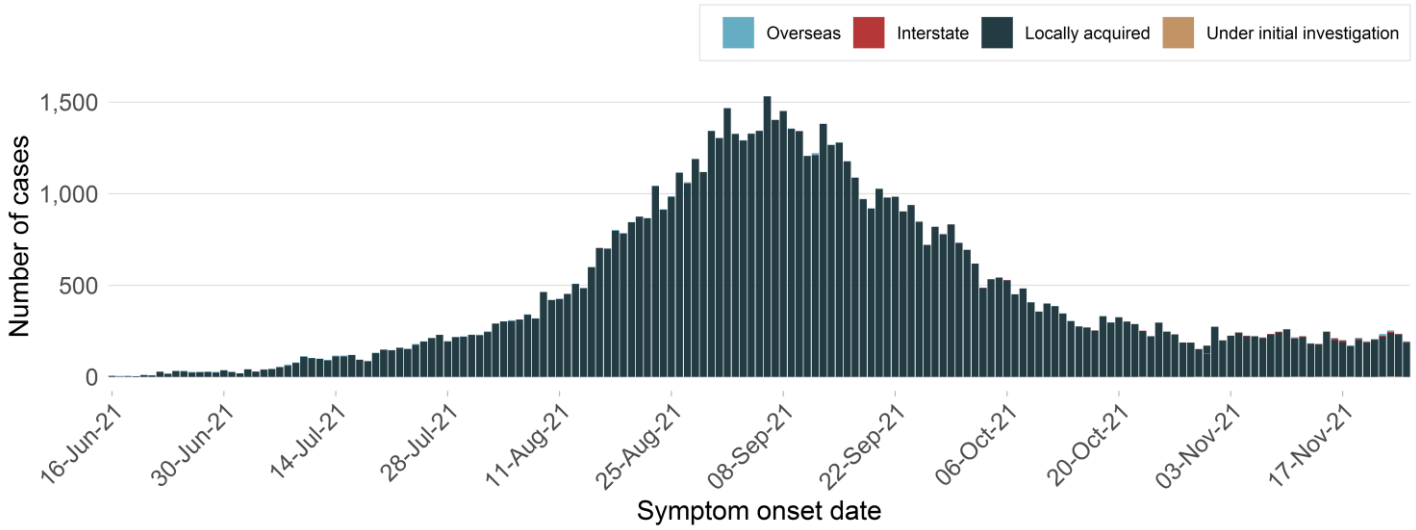
Appendix D: Additional tables and figures

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



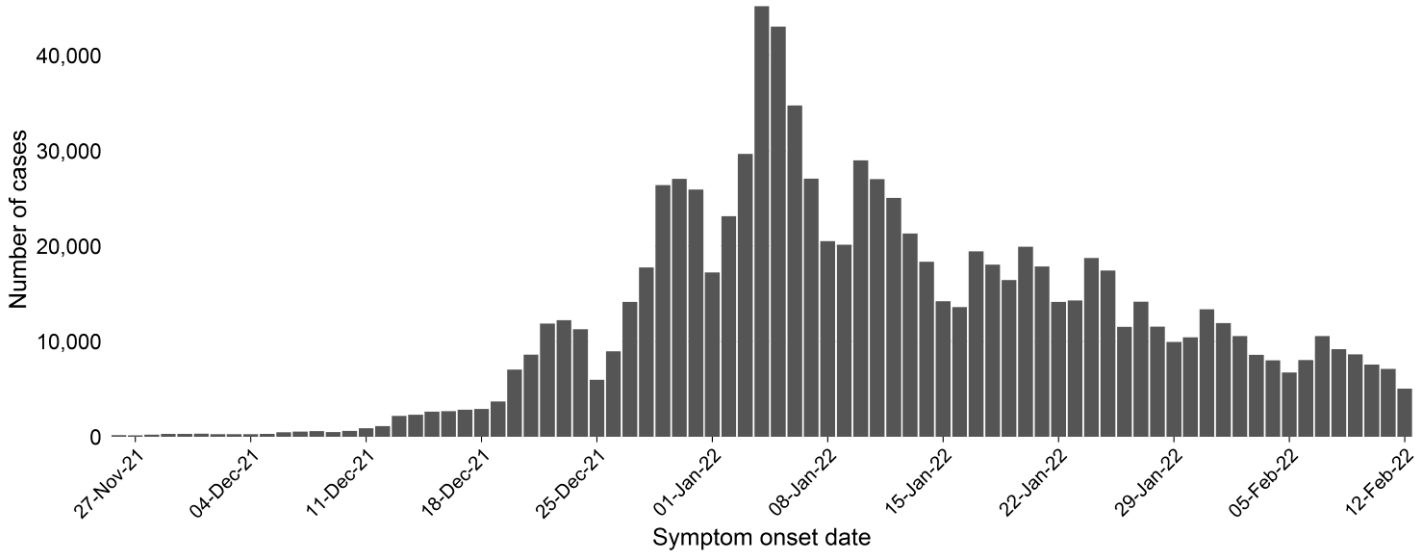
The date of the first positive test is used for cases who did not report symptoms.

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 12 February 2022

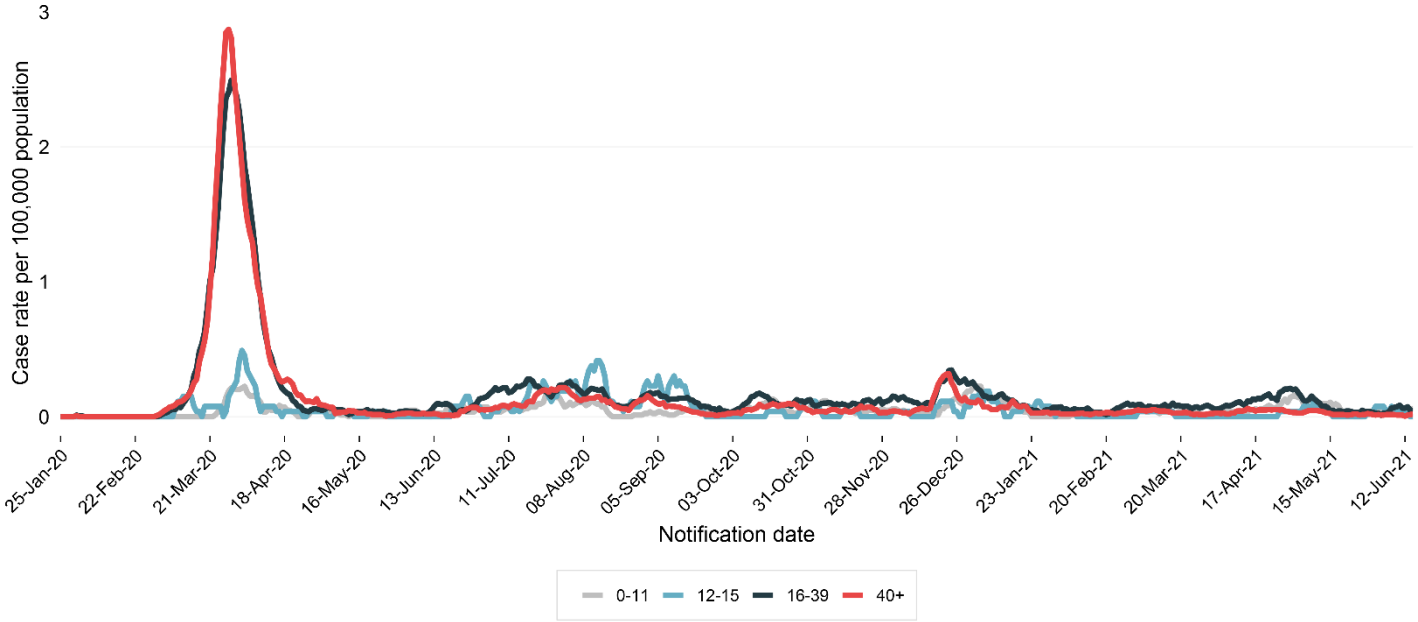


Total COVID-19 cases by vaccination status and week reported, NSW, 16 June 2021 to 12 February 2022

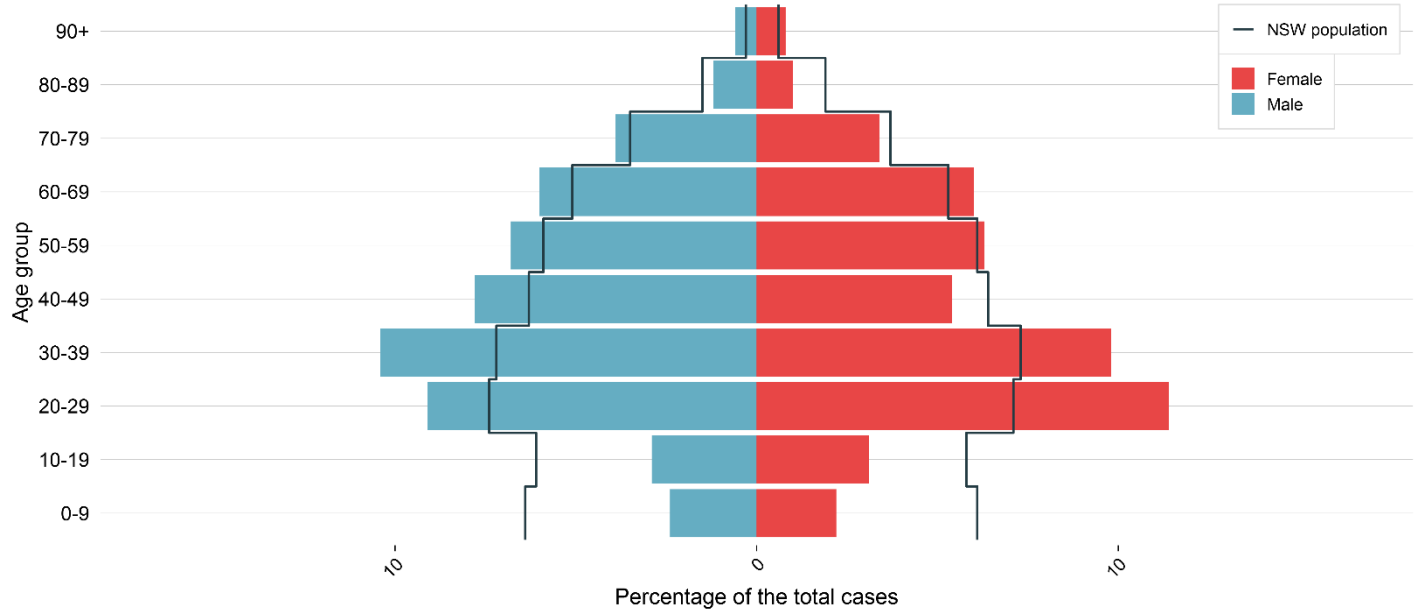
	Third or more effective doses	Two effective doses	One effective dose	No effective dose	Unknown	Total
16 Jun - 25 Nov 2021	2 (0%)	6,931 (9%)	6,931 (9%)	53,156 (71%)	8,296 (11%)	75,316
26 Nov 2021 – 12 Feb 2022	50,539 (5%)	579,516 (62%)	7,747 (1%)	128,081 (14%)	173,743 (18%)	939,626
Month						
June 2021	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%)	571 (3%)	817 (4%)	16,509 (87%)	1,083 (6%)	18,980
September 2021	0 (0%)	2,641 (8%)	3,947 (11%)	22,059 (63%)	6,224 (18%)	34,871
October 2021	2 (0%)	1,894 (15%)	1,737 (14%)	8,146 (66%)	581 (5%)	12,360
November 2021	3 (0%)	2,162 (33%)	339 (5%)	3,591 (55%)	446 (7%)	6,541
December 2021	2,043 (2%)	92,979 (70%)	1,138 (1%)	12,926 (10%)	23,081 (17%)	132,167
Week ending						
22 Jan 2022	7,736 (6%)	77,774 (59%)	1,066 (1%)	20,452 (16%)	24,632 (19%)	131,660
29 Jan 2022	9,189 (8%)	62,142 (56%)	910 (1%)	19,853 (18%)	19,563 (18%)	111,657
5 Feb 2022	8,213 (11%)	38,445 (50%)	597 (1%)	15,887 (21%)	13,151 (17%)	76,293
12 Feb 2022	7,944 (13%)	26,455 (43%)	564 (1%)	16,286 (27%)	9,578 (16%)	60,827

* 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



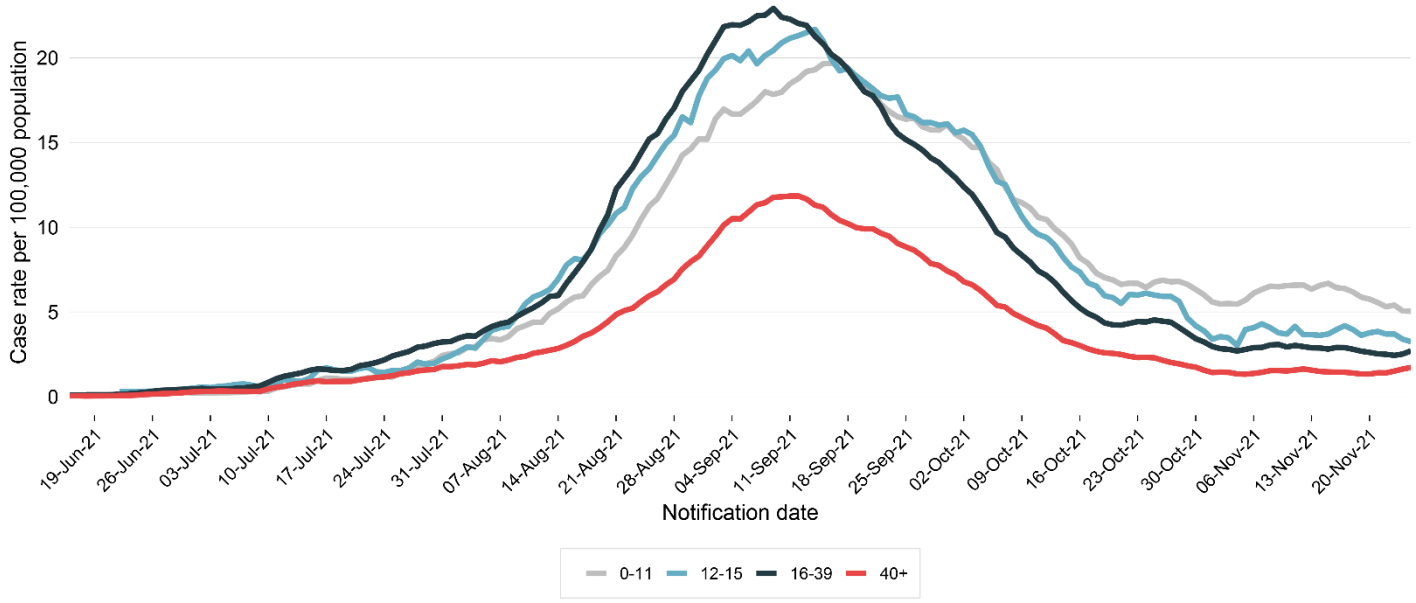
Total case percentage (n = 5,430) by age and gender, NSW, from 1 January 2020 to 15 June 2021



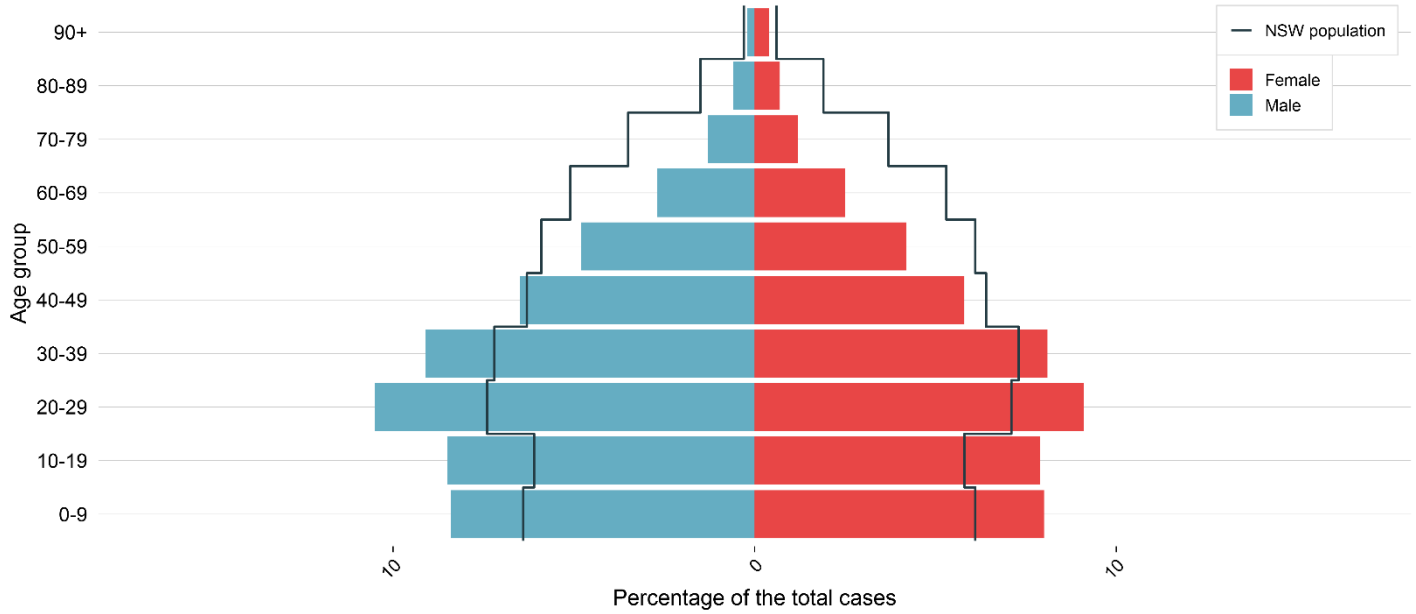
Note that the figure does not include cases for whom gender is not specified or non-binary.

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 12 February 2022

Age-group (years)	1 Jan 2020 – 15 Jun 2021		16 Jun – 25 Nov 2021		26 Nov 2021 – 12 February 2022	
	Hospitalised	Percentage of cases hospitalised	Hospitalised	Percentage of cases hospitalised	Hospitalised	Percentage of cases hospitalised
0-9	5	2%	288	2%	591	1%
10-19	8	2%	361	3%	407	<1%
20-29	22	2%	961	7%	1,257	1%
30-39	41	4%	1,246	10%	1,349	1%
40-49	39	5%	1,291	14%	904	1%
50-59	59	8%	1,260	19%	1,085	1%
60-69	84	13%	1,040	27%	1,536	3%
70-79	68	17%	750	39%	1,955	7%
80-89	41	34%	497	53%	1,907	17%
90+	13	31%	126	53%	615	18%
Total	380	7%	7,820	10%	11,606	1%

* 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 12 February 2022

Age-group (years)	1 Jan 2020 – 15 Jun 2021		16 Jun – 25 Nov 2021		26 Nov 2021 – 12 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%	20	<1%
10-19	2	1%	36	<1%	27	<1%
20-29	4	<1%	119	1%	65	<1%
30-39	14	1%	183	1%	101	<1%
40-49	12	2%	229	2%	105	<1%
50-59	23	3%	337	5%	168	<1%
60-69	41	6%	281	7%	254	<1%
70-79	36	9%	210	11%	278	1%
80-89	14	11%	58	6%	135	1%
90+	1	2%	1	0%	14	0%
Total	147	3%	1465	2%	1167	0%

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				
					Location of death		
	Number of deaths	Case fatality rate	Number of deaths	Case fatality rate	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
Total	56	1%	588	1%	510	33	45

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 12 February 2022

LGA name	Last 7 days		26 Nov 2021 - 12 Feb 2022	
	Cases	Cases per 100,000 population	Cases	Cases per 100,000 population
Lane Cove	422	1,051	6,090	15,166
Hunters Hill	153	1,021	2,732	18,238
Central Coast	3,401	989	36,908	10,730
Camden	1,000	986	16,166	15,937
Penrith	2,000	939	30,081	14,124
Hawkesbury	621	923	6,710	9,971
Shellharbour	648	885	9,258	12,642
Cumberland	2,045	847	40,859	16,917
Campbelltown	1,392	814	26,309	15,391
Northern Beaches	2,184	799	32,809	11,996
Blacktown	2,961	791	56,747	15,155
The Hills Shire	1,399	786	22,932	12,885
Liverpool	1,764	775	37,117	16,309
Wollongong	1,620	743	24,652	11,302
Sutherland Shire	1,638	710	30,278	13,129
Randwick	1,086	698	22,078	14,184
Canterbury-Bankstown	2,611	691	58,385	15,449
Blue Mountains	531	671	5,951	7,522
Shoalhaven	690	653	8,298	7,854
Waverley	460	619	11,967	16,107

* 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 12 February 2022

LGA name	Last 7 days		26 Nov 2021 – 12 Feb 2022	
	Cases	Cases per 100,000 population	Cases	Cases per 100,000 population
Central Darling	42	2,284	130	7,069
Brewarrina	32	1,986	103	6,394
Wentworth	127	1,801	450	6,380
Inverell	278	1,646	1,569	9,290
Balranald	34	1,454	178	7,613
Maitland	1,213	1,424	11,386	13,369
Lachlan	78	1,284	390	6,420
Armidale Regional	390	1,267	2,565	8,334
Berrigan	108	1,234	439	5,017
Singleton	283	1,206	2,346	10,000
Dungog	110	1,167	692	7,344
Tamworth Regional	726	1,161	5,631	9,004
Hay	33	1,119	122	4,137
Leeton	125	1,092	713	6,230
Albury	588	1,082	4,686	8,621
Cessnock	635	1,059	6,549	10,918
Orange	448	1,055	4,497	10,593
Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional	620	1,015	4,871	7,972
Federation	126	1,013	891	7,164
Blayney	74	1,003	525	7,115

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

Glossary

Term	Description
PCR case	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). Case counts include: - NSW residents diagnosed in NSW who were infected overseas or in Australia (in NSW or interstate), and - interstate or international visitors diagnosed in NSW who were under the care of NSW Health at the time of diagnosis
RAT case	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 has been entered in the NSW Health database for COVID cases from 20 January 2022.
Incubation period	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.
Overseas acquired case	Case who likely acquired their infection overseas.
Interstate acquired case	Case who likely acquired their infection interstate.
Three effective doses	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.
Two effective doses	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.
One effective dose	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.
No effective dose	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. 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. 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.
Unknown	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.
Hospitalisation	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).
Death	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.
Variants of concern	This report reflects the recommendations of Australia’s Communicable Diseases Genomics Network (CDGN) for reporting of Variants of Concern (VoC) in NSW.

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: https://info.flutracking.net/

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	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. 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. 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. Positive RAT cases: The date of notification is collected by NSW Health on the day of notification.