

Produced by ACT Health

Week ending 18 September 2022

Reporting period Monday 12 September 2022 to Sunday 18 September 2022 inclusive, Epidemiological Week 38.

Key statistics:

COVID-19:

- To align with the new jurisdictional reporting arrangements, this report covers the period from 4:01pm on Sunday 11 September 2022 to 4pm Sunday 18 September 2022.
- In Week 38, the ACT recorded 811 new COVID-19 cases. This is the lowest number of weekly cases recorded in the ACT for 2022.

Influenza:

- The ACT continues to record low influenza case numbers, with three new notifications in Week 38.
- 44.5% of ACT residents aged 6 months or over have received an influenza vaccination. This is higher than the national coverage of 38.7%.

Table 1: COVID-19 and laboratory-confirmed influenza notifications, 1 January 2022 to 18 September 2022

| COVID-19 ^a | | Influenza | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| WEEK 38 ending 18/09/2022 | Year to date 2022 ^{bd} | WEEK 38 ending 18/09/2022 ^c | Year to date 2022 ^{bd} |
| 811 | 200,290 | 3 | 1,962 |

Notes:

^aCOVID-19 cases notified to and managed by ACT Health during the reporting period

^bFrom 1 January 2022 until 4pm 18 September 2022.

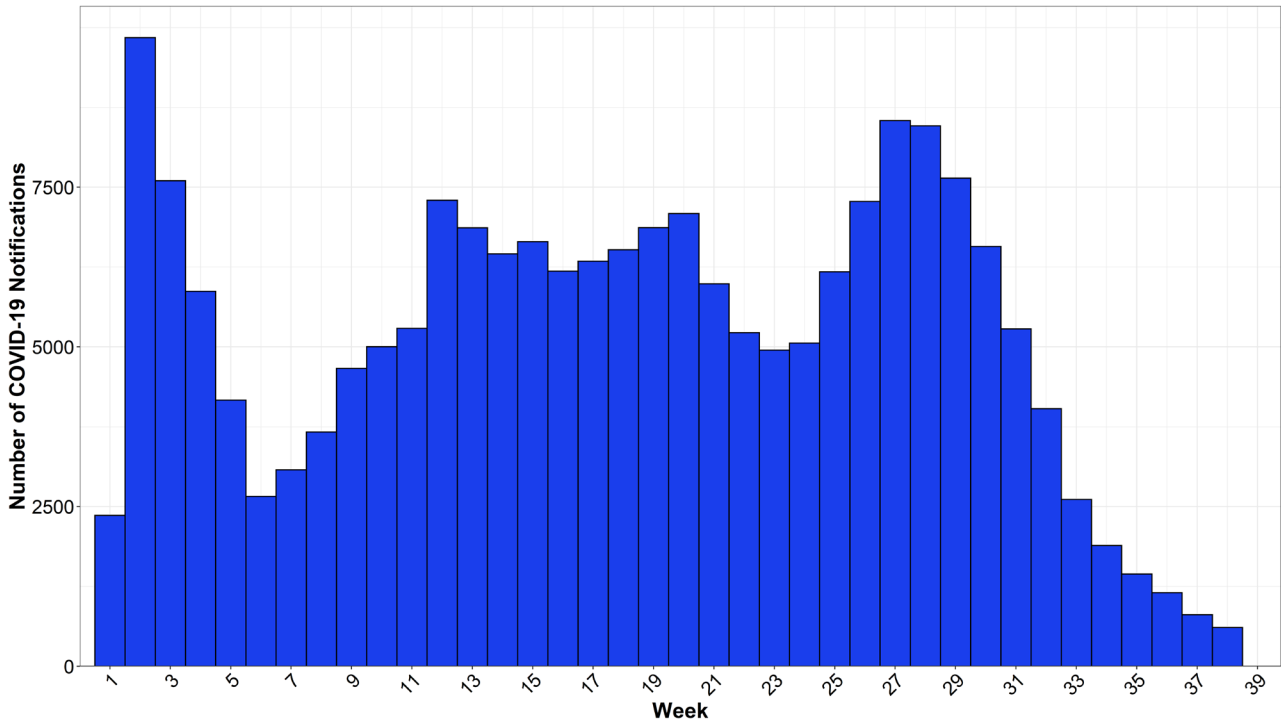
^cLaboratory-confirmed influenza notifications where the specimen collection date was within the reporting period.

^dTotal COVID-19 cases may not reflect the sum of cases from last week's reporting period and this week's reporting period. Please see the explanatory notes for further information.

ACT COVID-19 and Influenza Epidemiology Overview

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Figure 1: COVID-19 cases by week of diagnosis^a for 2022

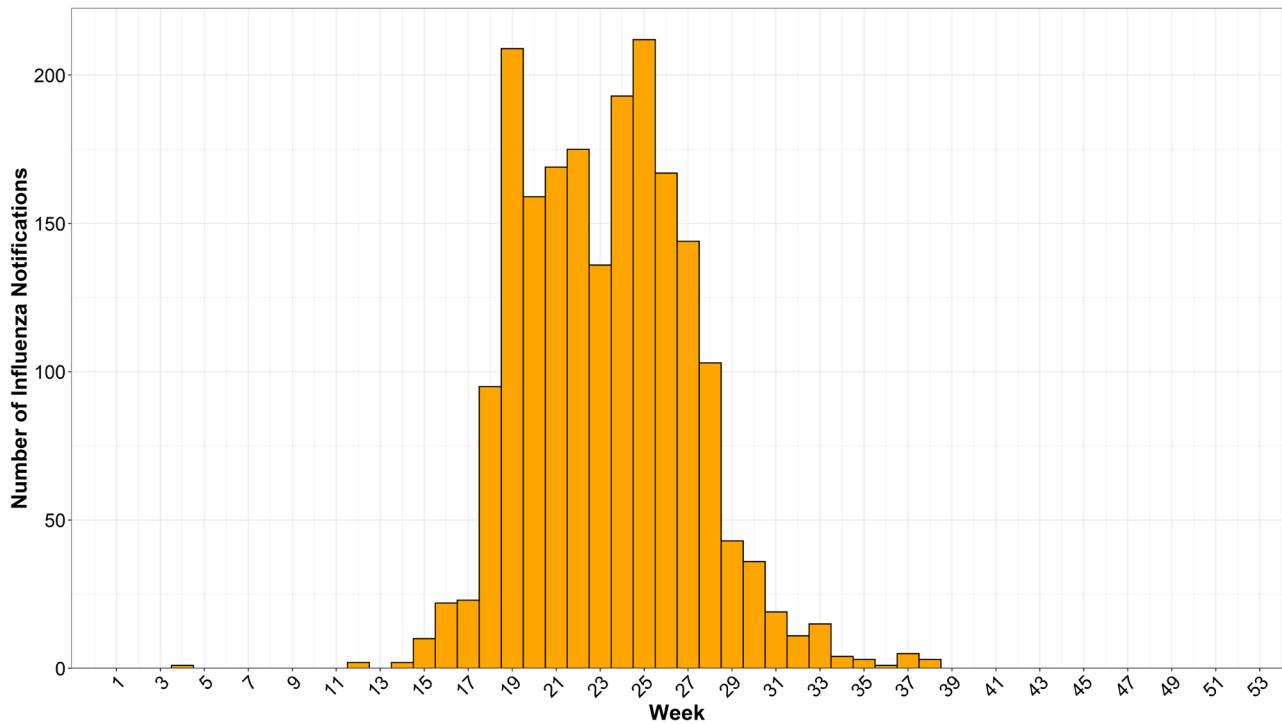


Notes:

^aThe DIAGNOSIS DATE will be the TRUE ONSET DATE if known, otherwise it will be earliest of the SPECIMEN DATE, the NOTIFICATION DATE or the NOTIFICATION RECEIVED DATE.

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Figure 2: Influenza cases by week of specimen collection^a for 2022



Notes:

^aThe notification data was exported on 18 September 2022 from the ACT Notifiable Disease Management System for the 1 January 2022 to 18 September 2022, by date of specimen collection.

ACT COVID-19 and Influenza Epidemiology Overview



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Table 2: COVID-19 and laboratory-confirmed influenza notifications by age group, reporting period for 1 January 2022 to 18 September 2022

| Age Group | WEEK 38 ending 18/09/2022 | | Year to date 2022 | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | COVID-19 | Influenza ^c | COVID-19 | Influenza |
| 0-4 | 42 | - | 10,444 | 256 |
| 5-11 | 32 | - | 18,429 | 347 |
| 12-17 | 41 | - | 15,573 | 189 |
| 18-24 | 77 | - | 24,380 | 401 |
| 25-39 | 223 | - | 58,484 | 339 |
| 40-49 | 137 | - | 30,393 | 136 |
| 50-64 | 132 | - | 27,389 | 139 |
| 65+ | 127 | - | 15,198 | 155 |
| TOTAL^{ab} | 811 | 3 | 200,290 | 1,962 |

Source: ACT Health Data Repository.

Notes:

^aCases notified to and managed by ACT Health during the reporting period

^bTotal COVID-19 cases may not reflect the sum of cases from last week's reporting period and this week's reporting period. Please see the explanatory notes for further information.

^cWhere influenza notifications were fewer than five in an age group, these cells have been intentionally left blank.

Table 3: COVID-19 vaccination statistics^a as at 18 September 2022

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| 77.7% VACCINATIONS (TWO DOSES: 5-15 YRS) | 78.2% VACCINATIONS (THREE DOSES: 16 YRS+) | 58.8% VACCINATIONS (FOUR DOSES: 50 YRS+) |
|--|---|--|

Note:

^aPopulation change is occurring in the ACT including the shift in age breakdowns and interstate and overseas migration into and out of the ACT. Vaccination rates may either increase or decrease as they are affected by these changes.

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Number of cases reported with COVID-19 in the ACT

Table 4: COVID-19 case status by test type

| | Test type | WEEK 37 | WEEK 38 | 2022 TOTAL ^{bc} |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Ending 11/09/2022 ^a | Ending 18/09/2022 ^{ac} | |
| Cases | PCR | 431 | 379 | 116,750 |
| | RAT | 436 | 432 | 83,540 |
| | Total | 867 | 811 | 200,290 |
| Deaths ^d | | 0 | 0 | 110 |

Notes:

^aCases notified to ACT Health during the reporting period.

^bTotal cases since 1 January 2022.

^cTotal COVID-19 cases may not reflect the sum of cases from last week's reporting period and this week's reporting period. Please see the explanatory notes for further information.

^dRefers to a COVID-19 death that has been confirmed by ACT Health during the reporting period. The definition of a COVID-19 death for surveillance and reporting purposes is according to the COVID-19 SoNG.

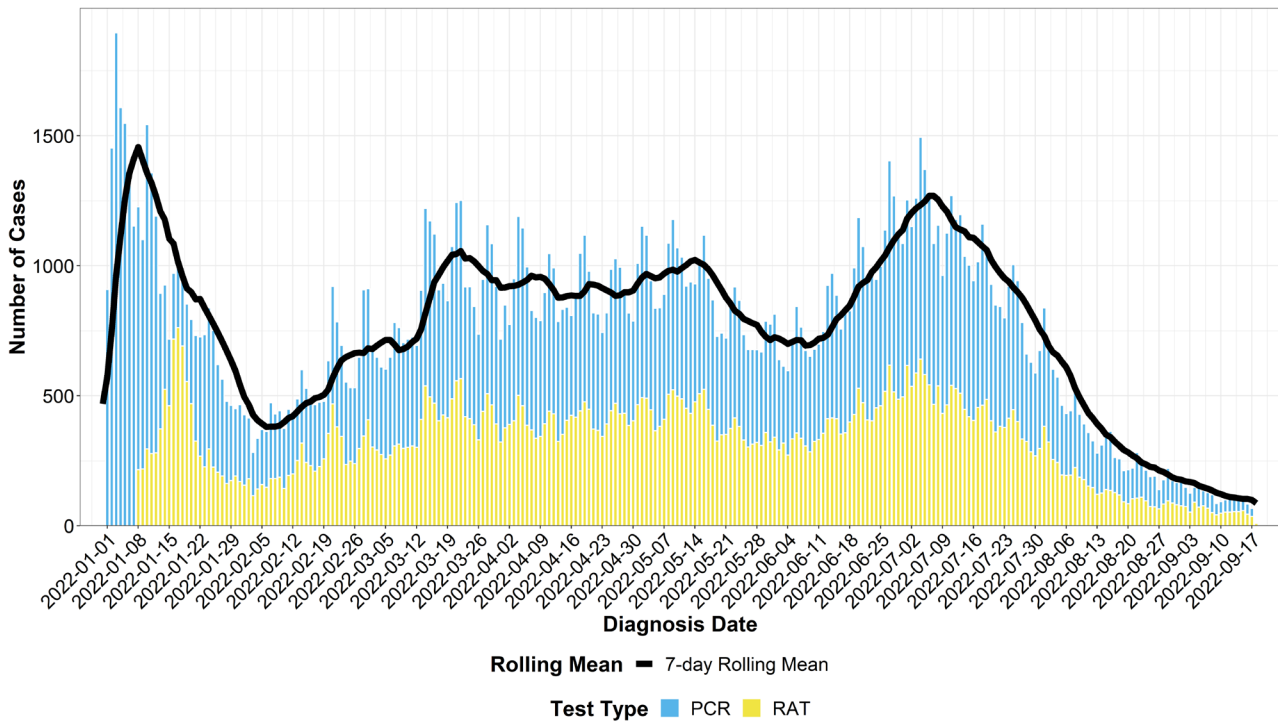
- There were no COVID-19-related deaths reported in the ACT during the reporting period.
- For the vaccination status of the 110 COVID-19-related deaths in 2022, please see the [Week 37 Report](#).
- In Week 38, 12% (99/811) of new cases were individuals who had more than one episode¹ of COVID-19 reported to ACT Health. This percentage has increased from 11% in Week 37. The proportion of ACT residents who experience multiple episodes of COVID-19 is expected to increase over time as immunity wanes following COVID-19 infection and vaccination, and as new variants and subvariants emerge.

¹ For this analysis we have defined multiple episodes as a person who had an initial positive PCR/RAT, was cleared from isolation, and a subsequent positive PCR/RAT after the nationally recommended testing window (COVID-19 SoNG) that was current at the time of the subsequent test. This has ranged from 4 weeks to 12 weeks throughout the pandemic. It is possible that some individuals have not been included in this analysis due to the changing recommended testing periods, due to the individuals having had an initial infection in a different location (i.e., not in the ACT Health system). This number should not be taken as meaning reinfection as some instances of prolonged viral shedding may have been counted as a separate episode. Most of these episodes have not had Whole Genome Sequencing attempted on both samples (if both were PCR), so we are unable to confirm how many have been a reinfection with a different variant/subvariant.

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Figure 3: COVID-19 cases (with 7-day rolling mean) by test type and diagnosis date^{ab}

Since 1 January 2022



Notes:

^aThe DIAGNOSIS DATE will be the TRUE ONSET DATE if known, otherwise it will be the earliest of the SPECIMEN DATE, the NOTIFICATION DATE or the NOTIFICATION RECEIVED DATE.

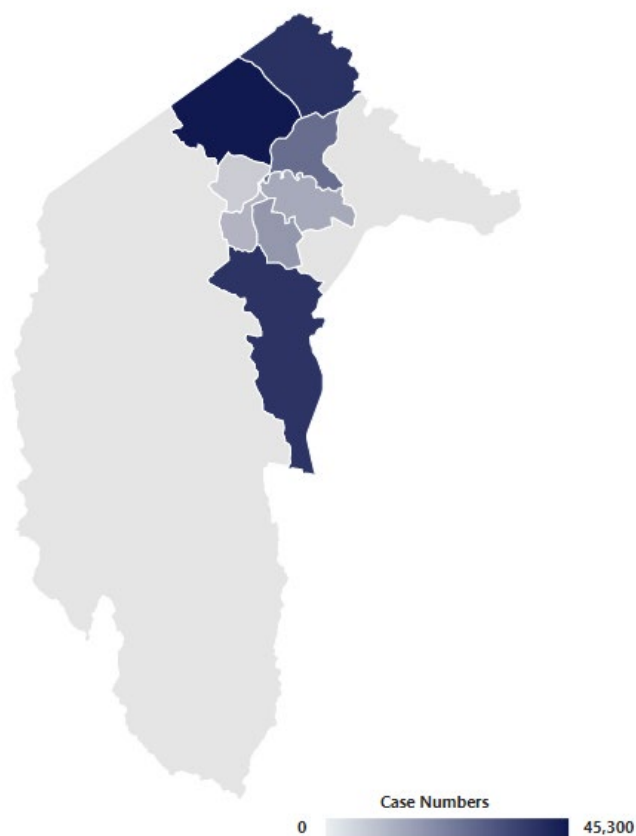
^bDue to the case processing system, there is a small proportion of cases that will not appear before the end of the cut-off period. This will result in an under-reporting of the case numbers and average mean for the 48 hours prior to the cut-off period.

- COVID-19 case numbers have continued to decrease this reporting period.
- There were 811 cases reported in Week 38 (Monday 12 September 2022 to Sunday 18 September 2022) compared with 867 new cases in Week 37. Total cases for Week 37 were previously reported as 876, which has decreased following data cleaning, including the removal of duplicate records.
- In Week 38, the 7-day rolling case mean (PCR and RAT) decreased to 85-110 cases per day. This compares to 105-130 cases per day in Week 37. This is the lowest 7-day rolling case mean (PCR and RAT) recorded in the ACT for 2022.

ACT COVID-19 and Influenza Epidemiology Overview

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Figure 4: Map of COVID-19 cases by Statistical Area Level 3 (SA3) since 1 January 2021



| SA3 Region ^a | Cases ^{bc} |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Belconnen | 45,214 |
| Canberra East | 488 |
| Gungahlin | 39,120 |
| Molonglo | 5,579 |
| North Canberra | 25,770 |
| South Canberra | 12,667 |
| Tuggeranong | 38,678 |
| Uriarra - Namadgi | 248 |
| Weston Creek | 10,372 |
| Woden Valley | 16,635 |
| Not available ^d | 2,518 |
| Outside ACT ^d | 3,001 |
| TOTAL^{ae} | 200,290 |

Notes:

^aData show cases notified to and managed by ACT Health from 1 January 2022 until the end of the reporting period (4pm, 18 September 2022). These data use the [Australian Statistical Geography Standard \(ASGS\) Edition 3](#).

^bThese data use multiple address identifiers to determine the SA3 region.

^cTotals are calculated as case numbers and do not take into account differences in populations across regions.

^dThere were 5,519 cases not included in the figure due to incomplete or inaccurate address data reported to ACT Health and/or residential address being outside the ACT.

^eTotal COVID-19 cases may not reflect the sum of cases from last week's reporting period and this week's reporting period. Please see the explanatory notes for further information.

ACT COVID-19 and Influenza Epidemiology Overview



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Table 5: COVID-19 cases^{ab} by age group for reporting period

| Age Group | WEEK 37 | WEEK 38 | Age Group Percentage (%) of TOTAL WEEK 38 | Age Group Rate (per 100,000 population) of TOTAL WEEK 38 |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|---|
| | Ending 11/09/2022 | Ending 18/09/2022 | | |
| 0-4 | 38 | 42 | 5.2 | 157 |
| 5-11 | 64 | 32 | 3.9 | 79 |
| 12-17 | 35 | 41 | 5 | 136 |
| 18-24 | 81 | 77 | 9.5 | 167 |
| 25-39 | 265 | 223 | 27.5 | 194 |
| 40-49 | 133 | 137 | 16.9 | 223 |
| 50-64 | 137 | 132 | 16.3 | 183 |
| 65+ | 114 | 127 | 15.7 | 204 |
| Total | 867 | 811 | 100 | 178 |

Source: ACT Health Data Repository.

Notes:

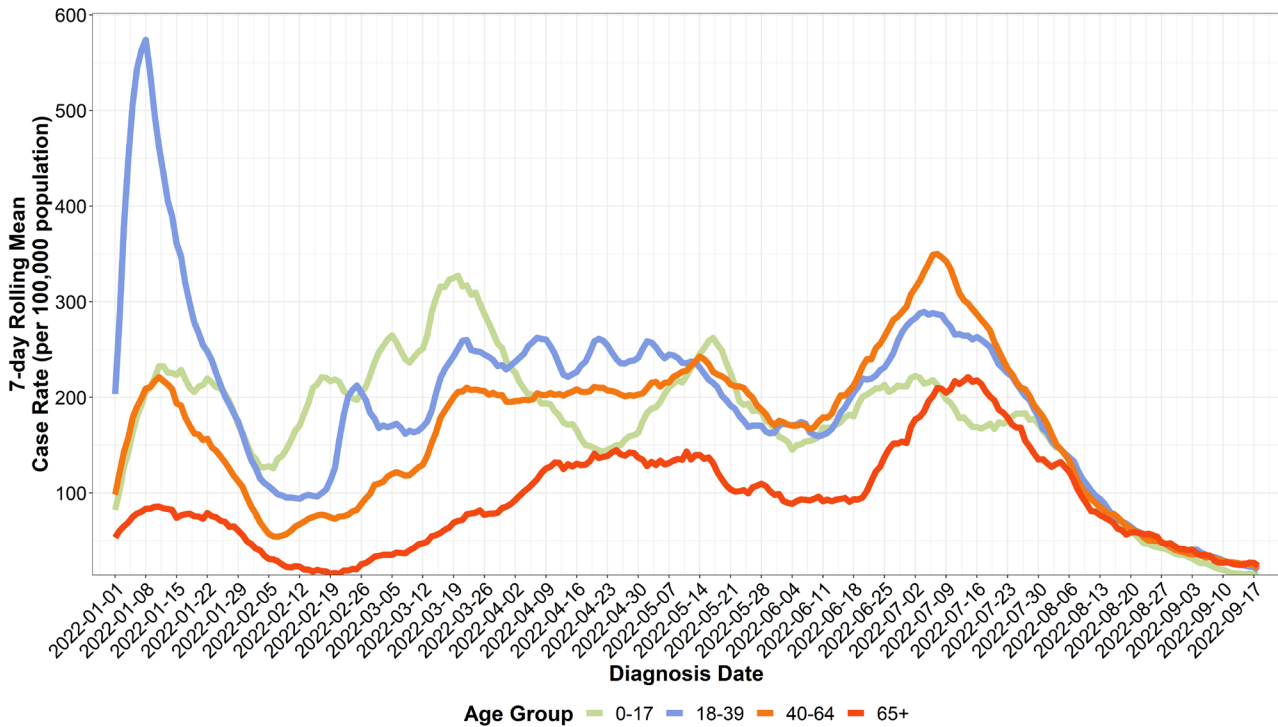
^aCases notified to and managed by ACT Health during the reporting period.

^bTotal COVID-19 cases may not reflect the sum of cases from last week's reporting period and this week's reporting period. Please see the explanatory notes for further information.

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Figure 5: Rolling mean of COVID-19 case rate by age group and diagnosis date^a

Since 1 January 2022



Notes:

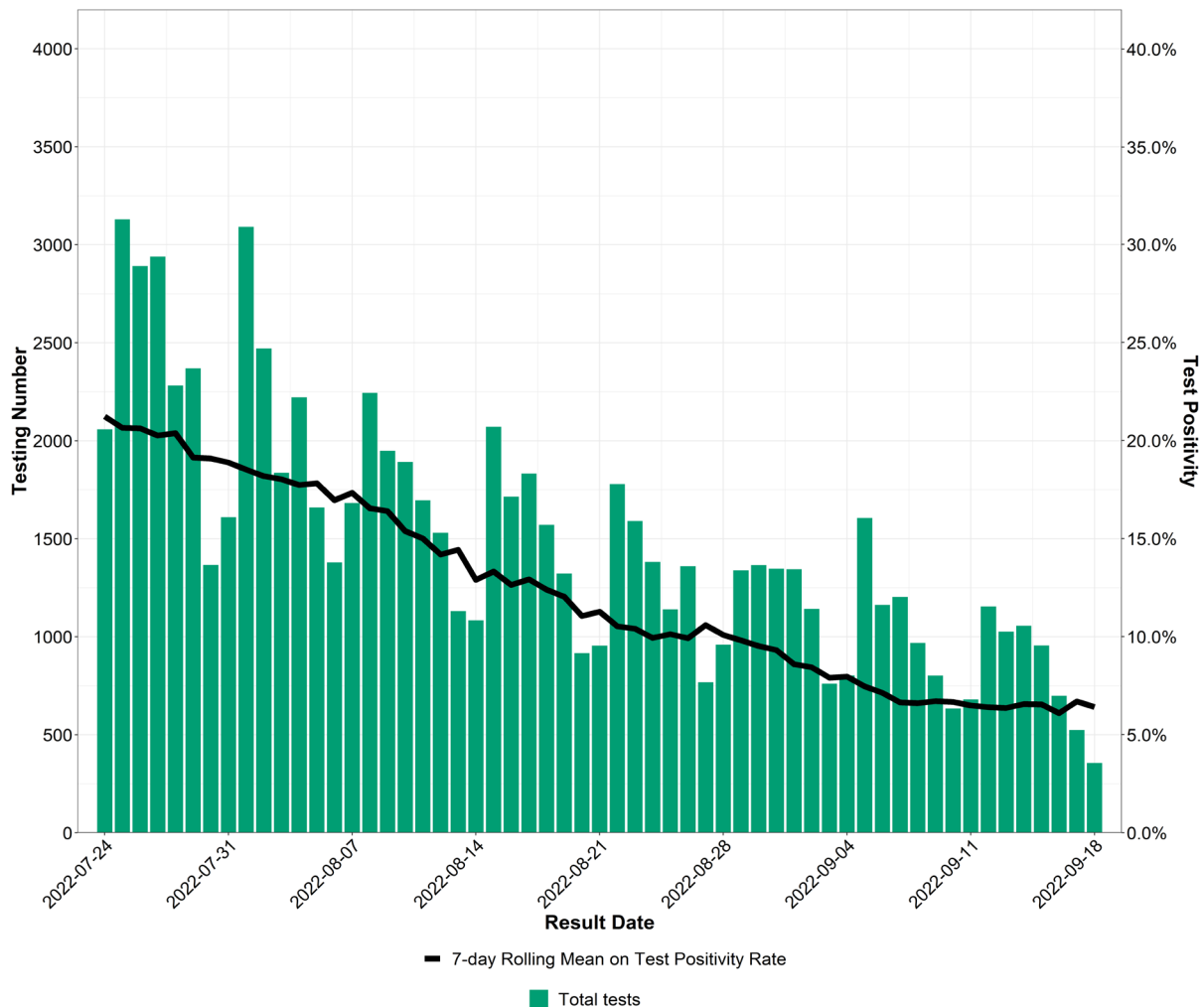
^aThe DIAGNOSIS DATE will be the TRUE ONSET DATE if known, otherwise it will be earliest of the SPECIMEN DATE, the NOTIFICATION DATE or the NOTIFICATION RECEIVED DATE

- The case rate is calculated as the number of reported cases divided by the population count of the people in the ACT in that age group multiplied by 100,000. The rolling mean is the average of the rate for that day and the previous 6 days. A rolling mean provides an average line over time and smooths out predictable peaks and troughs.
- In Week 38, the 7-day rolling average case rate decreased in the 0-17 age group and remained stable for all other groups. The 0-17 age group saw an average of 10-15 cases per day, with all other age groups recording an average of 20-30 cases per day.

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Figure 6: Testing^a by result date with test positivity^b

Past 8 Weeks



Notes:

^aTesting number includes positive and negative tests for PCR only.

^bTest positivity is calculated as the number of positive PCR tests divided by the total number of PCR tests, both positive and negative. The rolling mean is the average of the test positivity for that day and the previous 6 days.

- Total PCR test numbers remained stable this reporting period, with a total of 7,075 PCR tests being conducted in Week 38. This compares to 7,058 tests in Week 37.
- Based on PCR tests only, the test positivity 7-day rolling mean has decreased again this reporting period to an average of 6% compared to 7% in Week 37. This is the lowest test-positivity 7-day rolling mean in the ACT for 2022.

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Table 6: COVID-19 cases^{ab} by Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status for the reporting period

| Indigenous Status | WEEK 38 Ending 18/09/2022 | 2022 TOTAL |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander People | 19 | 3,645 (2%) |
| Neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander People | 519 | 163,222 (81%) |
| Not stated/inadequately described ^c | 30 | 7,743 (4%) |
| Not available ^d | 243 | 25,680 (13%) |
| Total | 811 | 200,290 |

Notes:

^aCases notified to and managed by ACT Health during the reporting period.

^bTotal COVID-19 cases may not reflect the sum of cases from last week's reporting period and this week's reporting period. Please see the explanatory notes for further information.

^cIndividuals have chosen not to identify their Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Status.

^dData were not available on Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Status. These data were not available if an individual has not completed the survey, is awaiting a case interview, or has declined to respond to a case interview.

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COVID-19 Hospitalisation in the ACT

Table 7: COVID-19 cases^a by vaccination status and hospitalisation status (non-mutually exclusive^b)

| Status (NON-MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE) ^a | Unvaccinated N (%) | 1 doses of COVID-19 vaccine N (%) | 2 doses of COVID-19 vaccine N (%) | 3 doses of COVID-19 vaccine N (%) | 4 doses of COVID-19 vaccine N (%) | Unvalidated/Unknown N (%) | 2022 TOTAL |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| In hospital ^{bcd} | 268 (17%) | 45 (3%) | 438 (28%) | 615 (39%) | 195 (12%) | 15 (1%) | 1,576 (100%) ^e |
| In ICU | 22 (17%) | 3 (2%) | 44 (34%) | 46 (35%) | 13 (10%) | 3 (2%) | 131 (100%) ^e |

Notes:

^aTotal cases since 1 January 2022 to 16 September 2022. Data from 17 and 18 September 2022 were unavailable at the time of reporting.

^bCases are counted multiple times for the different types of hospital admissions (admitted to the hospital ward, ICU and receiving ventilation). Therefore, data in this table are not non-mutually exclusive.

^cCases admitted to an ACT hospital, including those with a residential address in the ACT or another state or territory.

^dHospitalisation is defined as a person being admitted to an ACT hospital for any reason and does not differentiate between a person admitted for COVID 19 related reasons or for other reasons.

^e5 cases were admitted to an ACT hospital with admission date prior to the reporting period and 3 cases were admitted to an ICU with an admission date prior to the reporting period.

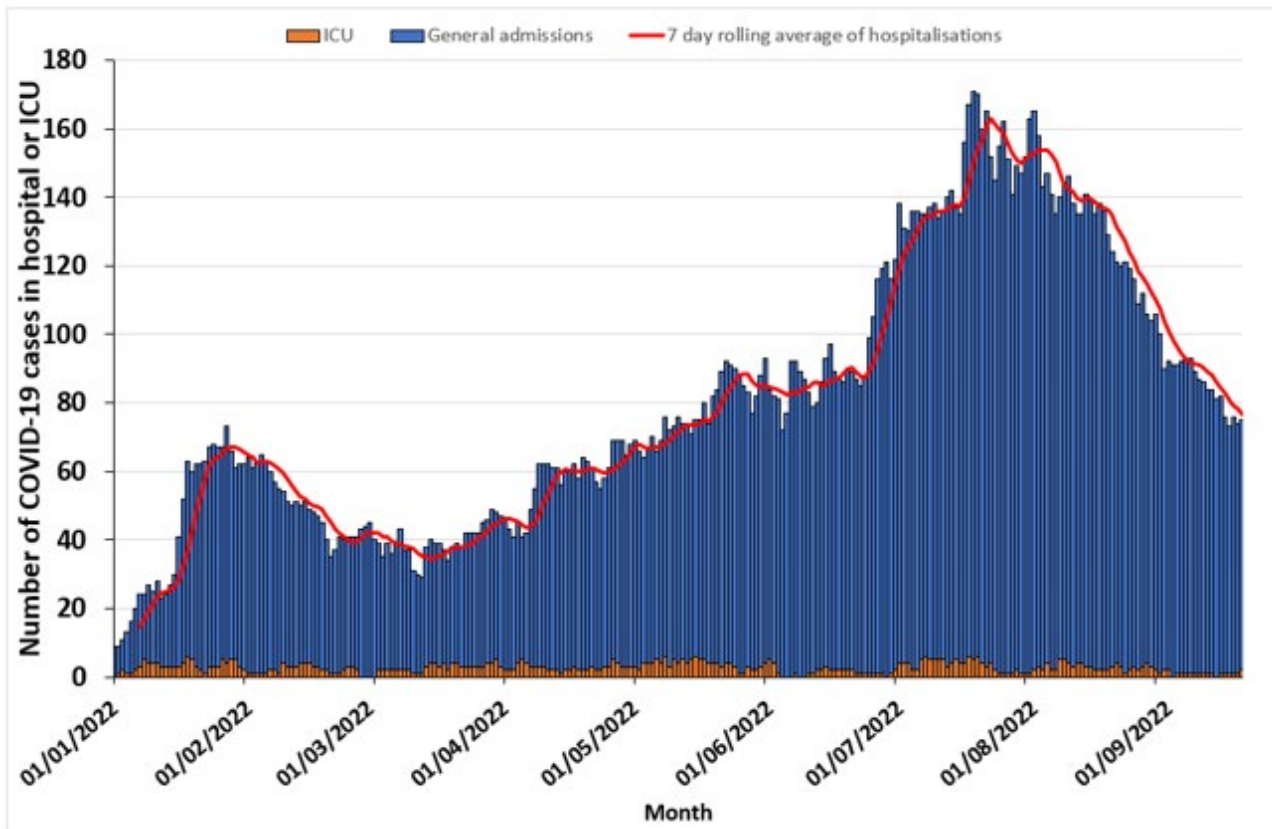
- Since 1 January 2022, 50%² (66/131) of all cases admitted to the ICU had received fewer than three doses of COVID-19 vaccine at the time of their admission despite being age eligible.
- Since 1 January 2022, 17% of cases admitted to the ICU were unvaccinated at the time of their admission.
- In the last four weeks, there have been 24 hospital admissions in people aged above 65 years of age. Of these individuals, only 54% (13/24) had received a fourth dose of COVID-19 vaccine at the time of hospital admission despite being age eligible since early April 2022.

² This numerator only includes cases admitted to the ICU whose vaccination status was able to be verified and who were age eligible for 3 or more doses of COVID-19 vaccine at the time of admission. Since 1 January 2022 there have been 3 cases who were not age eligible for 3 doses of vaccine at the time of their admission, and two cases whose vaccination status remains unvalidated/unknown

ACT COVID-19 and Influenza Epidemiology Overview

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Figure 7: COVID-19 hospitalisations^a in the ACT, by date, from 1 January 2022^b



^aHospitalisation is defined as a person admitted to an ACT hospital for any reason and does not differentiate between a person admitted for COVID-19 related reasons or for other reasons. Cases admitted to an ACT hospital includes those with a residential address in the ACT or another state or territory.

^bDate used in the reporting week refers to the date of publication of COVID-19 hospitalisations on the ACT Health website. Data published on, for example, 17 July 2022 refer to COVID-19 cases in hospital up until 8pm 16 July 2022.

- As of 4pm Sunday 18 September 2022, there were 76 inpatients affected by COVID-19 across ACT hospitals.
- Despite ongoing inpatient numbers, COVID-19 ICU admissions remain low. As of 4pm Sunday 18 September 2022, only one of the 76 inpatients was admitted to ICU and ventilated.

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Table 8: Hospitalised^a COVID-19 cases^b by age group and vaccination status

| Age Group | Unvaccinated N (%) | 1 doses of COVID-19 vaccine N (%) | 2 doses of COVID-19 vaccine N (%) | 3 doses of COVID-19 vaccine N (%) | 4 doses of COVID-19 vaccine N (%) | Unvalidated/ Unknown N (%) | 2022 TOTAL |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0-17 | 125 (70%) | 13 (7%) | 33 (19%) | 2 (1%) | 0 (0%) | 5 (3%) | 178 (100%) |
| 18-39 | 35 (13%) | 8 (3%) | 118 (45%) | 94 (36%) | 3 (1%) | 4 (2%) | 262 (100%) |
| 40-64 | 43 (12%) | 7 (2%) | 111 (32%) | 162 (46%) | 26 (7%) | 2 (1%) | 351 (100%) |
| 65+ | 65 (8%) | 17 (2%) | 176 (22%) | 357 (45%) | 166 (21%) | 4 (1%) | 785 (100%) |
| 2022 TOTAL^c | 268 (17%) | 45 (3%) | 438 (28%) | 615 (39%) | 195 (12%) | 15 (1%) | 1,576 (100%) |

Notes:

^aHospitalisation is defined as a person being admitted to an ACT hospital for any reason and does not differentiate between a person admitted for COVID-19 related reasons or for other reasons.

^bCases admitted to an ACT hospital, including those with a residential address in the ACT or another state or territory. Total cases since 1 January 2022 to 16 September 2022. Data from 17 and 18 September 2022 were unavailable at the time of reporting.

^c5 cases were admitted to an ACT hospital with admission date prior to the reporting period. 3 cases were admitted to an ICU with an admission date prior to the reporting period.

Historical COVID-19 cases

Table 9: COVID-19 case totals by year

| Year | Total cases ^a |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 2020 | 118 |
| 2021 | 4,264 |
| YTD 2022 ^b | 200,290 |

Notes:

^aCOVID-19 cases notified to and managed by ACT Health during the reporting period.

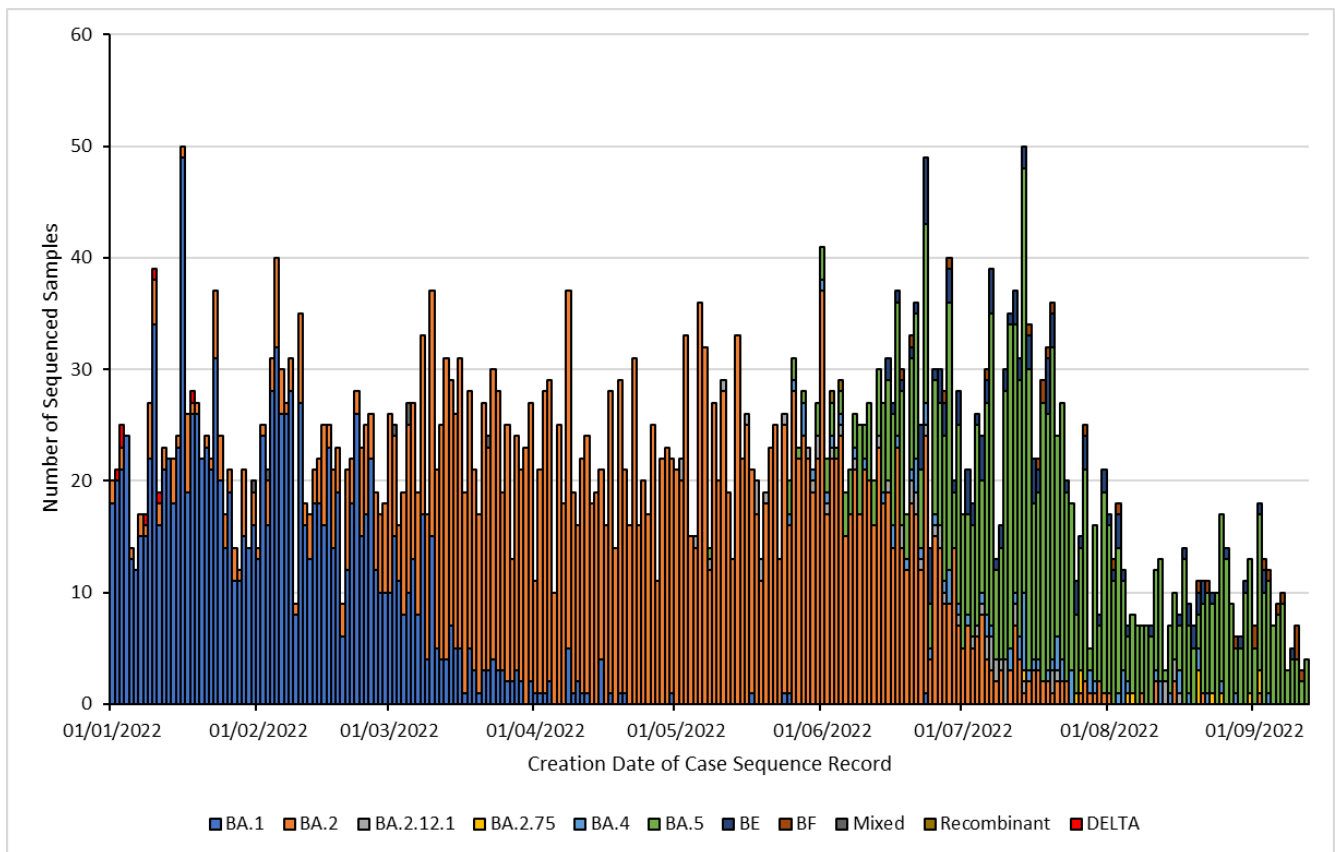
^bFrom 1 January 2022 until 4pm 18 September 2022

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COVID-19 Whole Genome Sequencing

- No recombinant COVID-19 infections³ were recorded during the reporting period. The last recombinant (XM) was detected in Week 24.
- No mixed COVID-19 infections⁴ were recorded during the reporting period. Six mixed infections have been previously identified in the ACT with the last recorded in mid-March 2022.
- BA.5 remains the dominant variant sequenced on samples sent for sequencing in the ACT (see Figure 8).

Figure 8: Proportion of variant designations of sequenced samples in the ACT since 1 January 2022



³ A recombinant COVID-19 infection is where two strains have shared genetic material to form a new variant.

⁴ A mixed COVID-19 infection is defined as a case being simultaneously infected with two different COVID-19 strains.

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Institutional outbreaks of influenza and COVID-19

- In Week 38, there were three active COVID-19 outbreaks in ACT Residential Aged Care Facilities (RACFs)⁵, and a total of six new COVID-19 cases in residents in these facilities. This compares to Week 37, in which there were six active COVID-19 outbreaks and eight new resident cases.
- In Week 38, there were two non-COVID-19 active Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) outbreaks⁶ in ACT RACFs.
- During the reporting period, no COVID-19 outbreaks in residential disability settings were notified to ACT Health.

COVID-19 vaccination coverage in the ACT

Table 10: COVID-19 vaccination coverage rates^a for ACT residents^{de} by age group, as of 18 September 2022

| Age Group | Dose 1 | Dose 2 | Dose 3 ^b | Dose 4 ^c |
|-------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 5-15 ^f | 84.7% | 77.7% | <1% | - |
| 16-29 | 89.4% | 87.3% | 56.2% | 1.2% |
| 30-39 | >99% | 98.7% | 73.1% | 12.4% |
| 40-49 | >99% | >99% | 84.2% | 19.9% |
| 50-69 | >99% | >99% | 90.7% | 47.3% |
| 70+ | >99% | >99% | >99% | 82.8% |
| Total 5 and over | 97.5% | 95.0% | 67.1% | 23.8% |
| Total 16 and over | >99% | 97.9% | 78.2% | 27.8% |
| Total 50 and over | >99% | >99% | 93.8% | 58.8% |

Source: Australian Immunisation Register, QLIK reports. Population estimates are sourced from 2021 ABS Census ACT population data.

Notes:

^aPopulation change is occurring in the ACT including the shift in age breakdowns and interstate and overseas migration into and out of the ACT. Vaccination rates may either increase or decrease as they are affected by these changes. In Week 38, first and second dose coverage rates for those aged 5-29 decreased by 0.01%.

^bThere were 1,233 third doses administered prior to the approval of third doses for severely immunocompromised people on 8 October 2021. Third doses cannot be distinguished from boosters in AIR reporting.

^cThere were 3,280 forth doses administered prior to the commencement of the administration of winter (second) boosters. Forth doses cannot be distinguished from second boosters in AIR reporting.

^dACT residential status is determined by residential address given at the time of vaccination. This may differ from a person's Medicare address.

^ePostcode 2901 is excluded from counting as this postcode lists vaccines administered under the Commonwealth COVID-19 Vaccination Program for persons that do not disclose their address, or for whom there is no known address. It includes national residents.

^fFrom 22 July 2022, 5-11-year group has been replaced with 5-15-year group to reflect the vaccination rollout.

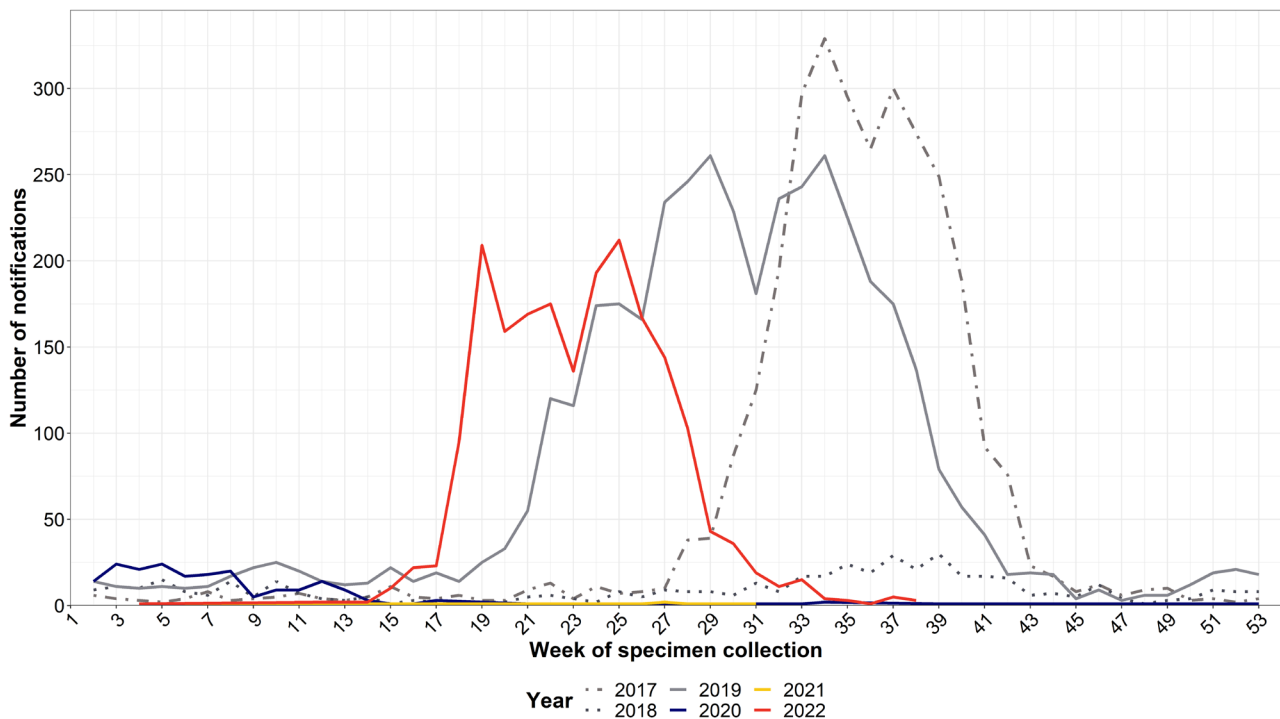
⁵ As of 16 June 2022, a RACF COVID-19/Acute Respiratory Infection outbreak is defined as when two (2) or more residents test positive to COVID-19/the same respiratory virus within a 72-hour period.

⁶ As of 16 June 2022, a RACF COVID-19/Acute Respiratory Infection outbreak is defined as when two (2) or more residents test positive to COVID-19/the same respiratory virus within a 72-hour period.

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Number of people reported to be diagnosed with influenza in the ACT

Figure 11: Number of influenza notifications, by week and year of specimen collection, 1 January 2017 to 18 September 2022, ACT.



- Influenza notifications to ACT Health remain low. During the reporting period, three new influenza notifications were made to ACT Health where the specimen was collected in Week 38. This compares to five influenza notifications in Week 37. Total notifications for Week 37 were previously reported as three but have since increased following additional data received.
- ACT Health continues to monitor cases of influenza as there may be further peaks later in the year. Historically, the influenza season in the ACT lasts from June to October.

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Table 11: Number and proportion of influenza notifications^a by age group 1 January 2022 to 18 September 2022, ACT

| Age Group | Number of Notifications | Proportion of Notifications (%) | Rate (notifications per 100,000 age specific population) |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 0-4 | 256 | 13.0 | 960 |
| 5-9 | 280 | 14.3 | 960 |
| 10-19 | 422 | 21.5 | 790 |
| 20-64 | 849 | 43.3 | 300 |
| 65+ | 155 | 7.9 | 249 |
| TOTAL | 1,962 | 100 | 432 |

Source: ACT Health Data Repository. Population estimates are sourced from 2021 ABS Census ACT population data.

Notes:

^aData provided for the current and most recent weeks may be incomplete. All data is preliminary and subject to change as updates are received.

- So far in 2022, the 0–9 age group has had the highest rate of influenza notifications per 100,000 population in the ACT. This may reflect health-seeking and testing behaviours.

Influenza vaccination coverage

- Free influenza vaccines are available under the National Immunisation Program for:
 - All children aged 6 months to under 5 years
 - People aged 6 months and over with a medical condition that increase risk of influenza complications
 - Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people aged 6 months and over
 - Anyone pregnant (at any stage of pregnancy)
 - People aged 65 and over.
- In 2022, in the ACT, people aged 5 and over with a disability, their carers and concessions card holders (including the ACT Services Access Card) can also receive a free influenza vaccination.

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Table 12: Influenza vaccination coverage by jurisdiction, all residents, 4 September 2022

| | ACT | NSW | VIC | QLD | SA | WA | TAS | NT | AUS |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 6 mo - <5 yrs | 52.1 | 32.1 | 37.6 | 25.9 | 33.7 | 28.0 | 36.1 | 36.4 | 32.4 |
| 5 - <15 yrs | 28.3 | 23.0 | 26.7 | 19.4 | 25.5 | 19.6 | 25.1 | 17.5 | 23.0 |
| 15 - <50 yrs | 36.6 | 27.6 | 31.7 | 25.4 | 34.7 | 25.5 | 32.8 | 25.8 | 28.7 |
| 50 - <65 yrs | 52.2 | 44.1 | 48.1 | 44.4 | 54.1 | 44.4 | 54.9 | 32.7 | 46.1 |
| ≥65 yrs | 71.7 | 66.5 | 70.3 | 68.4 | 75.6 | 69.2 | 75.5 | 41.6 | 68.9 |
| Total (≥6mo) | 44.5 | 37.6 | 41.3 | 35.7 | 45.8 | 35.8 | 45.7 | 28.5 | 38.7 |

Source: [National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance Australia](#), AIR data⁷ as at 4 September 2022.

Table 13: Influenza vaccination coverage by jurisdiction, Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, 4 September 2022

| | ACT | NSW | VIC | QLD | SA | WA | TAS | NT | AUS |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 6 mo - <5 yrs | 33.2 | 21.3 | 24.5 | 17.1 | 20.0 | 19.4 | 26.6 | 40.7 | 21.5 |
| 5 - <15 yrs | 21.4 | 17.6 | 18.8 | 14.8 | 17.5 | 16.5 | 20.7 | 27.2 | 17.6 |
| 15 - <50 yrs | 28.1 | 21.7 | 25.0 | 20.8 | 26.4 | 23.2 | 27.9 | 37.2 | 24.1 |
| 50 - <65 yrs | 52.5 | 49.2 | 50.6 | 46.4 | 53.7 | 47.3 | 61.5 | 53.4 | 49.4 |
| ≥65 yrs | 72.2 | 71.8 | 72.8 | 66.3 | 70.7 | 62.1 | 81.1 | 56.1 | 68.3 |
| Total (≥6mo) | 32.3 | 27.4 | 30.6 | 24.4 | 29.7 | 26.1 | 34.4 | 38.7 | 28.1 |

Source: [National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance Australia](#), AIR data¹⁰ as at 4 September 2022.

⁷ Considerations when using AIR data in relation to influenza:

- Vaccinations reported to the AIR are more comprehensive and accurate since 2021 due to the introduction of mandatory reporting. Vaccinations where the person has since been 'end dated' in the Medicare Consumer Directory (due to death, emigration, etc) are included in the data.
- Data includes influenza vaccinations given to Medicare eligible and non-Medicare eligible individuals.
- The counted values represent a count of all vaccination episodes.
- The 'vaccination episode' is linked to a state or territory based on the vaccination individual's Medicare residential address at the time of the report's creation
- There is a 'reporting lag' for the AIR data, as vaccine providers can upload the immunisation encounter days or weeks after the actual encounter occurs. The result of this 'reporting lag' is the immunisation figures for the current day/week appearing as lower than the reality of the situation.
- AIR is unable to identify individuals receiving a National Immunisation Program-funded vaccine due to a medical condition or pregnancy.

Produced by ACT Health

Explanatory Notes:

Reporting period is Monday 12 September 2022 to Sunday 18 September 2022 inclusive, Epidemiological Week 38.

COVID-19

This report analyses COVID-19 case notifications, positive by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) or Rapid Antigen Test (RAT) self-declaration, received by ACT Health. Some data in this report is based on online surveys sent to everyone who tests positive for COVID-19 in the ACT, by both PCR and RAT.

All analysis is based on data available in the ACT Health Notifiable Disease Management System (NDMS) at the time of reporting and is subject to change. Total COVID-19 cases may not reflect the sum of total cases reported in last week's report and this week's reporting period. This difference in cases is due to ACT Health's case processing system reclassifying some cases following investigation, removal of duplicates, and other case processing activities. In addition, new cases may be identified in previous reporting periods due to the inter-jurisdictional reporting agreements on cases being managed by ACT Health (after receiving a positive COVID-19 test interstate). These will be reflected in subsequent reports.

All case notification data is for ACT residents or non-ACT residents who fall under the management of ACT Health (i.e. they have a residential address outside the ACT but will remain in the ACT for their period of isolation). Case notifications that have a residential address outside the ACT have been excluded.

ACT Health must balance the importance of transparency with its legal and ethical obligations to maintain the confidentiality of the personal health information of individuals. As such, not all data tables are updated every week if the count difference between the weeks is fewer than five and if there is a chance of individuals being identified.

Diagnosis date is used to estimate the disease activity within the reporting period. This date represents when a person reported that their symptoms started, or the earliest of the date the PCR was collected/positive RAT was declared, or the date ACT Health received the positive PCR/RAT declaration. Due to potential delays in people seeking a COVID-19 test and the time taken for the test to be notified, the diagnosis date and notification date may differ by several days. This can result in underestimates of case numbers late in the reporting period, with data often appearing to trend down. This should be interpreted with caution and may change in subsequent reports as further notifications are received and data is reanalysed.

Daily case reporting by ACT Health represents COVID-19 case notifications received in the past 24 hours, also known as the notification-received date. The cut off time for reporting changed on 11 September 2022 from 8pm to 4pm to align with other jurisdictions. The notification received date provides a useful 'snapshot' of COVID-19 numbers over a shorter time. The diagnosis date can differ from the notification received date, as explained above, therefore case numbers in this report may not match the number of cases reported daily elsewhere for the same period.

Age is calculated as the age of the person on the date when their PCR specimen was collected, or the positive RAT was declared.

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All cases are asked if they identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander in the online survey. People may choose to answer this question as 'not stated'. ACT Health attempts to contact all those that have not responded to their case survey. No data will be available for this question if a person declines to respond to their survey or for a small proportion of people who ACT Health is unable to contact.

Hospitalisation is defined as a person admitted to an ACT hospital for any reason and does not differentiate between a person admitted for COVID-19 related reasons or for other reasons. It may include those with a residential address outside the ACT. Those admitted may be active or cleared cases as defined by the CDNA National Guidelines for Public Health Units. ACT Health may receive notification of a case being admitted to hospital that falls within the reporting period after the release of the report. These will be reflected in subsequent reports.

Vaccination status is based on Australian Immunisation Register (AIR) records. Where a vaccination status is listed as 'unknown', this is because no record was found for the individual in AIR or the record was not accessible. Hospitalised cases, deaths and people who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander with missing vaccination statuses are prioritised for review and the data updated accordingly.

On 22 July 2022, ACT Health began using 2021 ABS Census ACT population data for COVID-19 vaccination analyses. This resulted in changes to vaccination coverage rates due to the underestimate of the previous source (ACT Government Treasury Projections 2021 estimate). This change was publicly reported on Friday 22 July 2022.

The definition of a COVID-19 related death for surveillance purposes is according to the COVID-19 SoNG. A COVID-19 related death is reported if the person dies with COVID-19, though it may not be the primary cause of death. Deaths under investigation by the coroner will not be reported until the findings have been issued. ACT Health may receive notifications of COVID-19 related deaths that fall within the reporting period after the release of the report. These will be reflected in subsequent reports. COVID-19 related deaths are reported by the date of death, as recorded on the death certificate.

Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS) is currently being prioritised for cases from outbreaks in high-risk settings, recently returned overseas travellers, hospitalised cases, deaths and a small proportion of other community cases.

Laboratory-confirmed influenza

This report analyses laboratory-confirmed cases of influenza reported to ACT Health who are residents of the ACT. Influenza notification data should be interpreted with caution as notification data generally only represents a small proportion of cases of influenza in the community.

Data provided for the current and most recent weeks may be incomplete. All data are preliminary and subject to change as updates are received.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, interpretation of 2020-2022 influenza notification data should consider: the impact of travel restrictions, quarantine, and social distancing measures; likely changes in health seeking behaviour of the community; and focused testing for COVID-19 response activities.

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From 1 January 2022, the definition for a laboratory-confirmed influenza case changed. Please see the [Australian national notifiable diseases case definition](#) for more information. This change has minimal impact on the interpretation of influenza notification trends.