# Executive summary

**11 October 2023**

Reported case rates for the week ending 08 October 2023 have increased compared to the week prior. In the week ending 01 October 2023, hospital admissions have remained relatively stable, and mortality has decreased compared to the previous week.

Genomics surveillance[[1]](#footnote-2) data from 18 September to 02 October 2023 showed an XBB variant called EG.5 had been slowly growing. EG.5 made up 41% of all observed cases. EG.5 was the most common tracked variant, but its growth rate had slowed in the past few weeks. This could mean that other variants were becoming competitive with EG.5, or that EG.5 had reached its limit. The rest of the cases were primarily other XBB variants (33%), with a smaller portion attributed to XBC.1.3 (14%) and other recombinants (10%)[[2]](#footnote-3). BA.2.86 variant was detected in wastewater monitoring.

# Key insights

## National Trends

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| **Cases**  | The 7-day rolling average of reported[[3]](#footnote-4) case rates increased for the week ending 08 October 2023 compared to the previous week ending 01 October 2023 (9.7 and 8.1 per 100,000 population, respectively).  |
| **Wastewater**  | SARS-CoV-2 levels remained relatively low and stable through September and into October 2023.[[4]](#footnote-5) |
| **Hospitalisations****[[5]](#endnote-2)** | In the week ending 01 October 2023, the 7-day rolling average of hospital admissions remained stable at 0.55 per 100,000 population, compared to the previous week (0.54 per 100,000 in the week ending 24 September 2023). |
| **Mortality[[6]](#endnote-3)**  | As of 01 October 2023, there were 713 deaths attributed to COVID-19 in 2023. There were 2,606 deaths during 2022 and 50 deaths prior to 2022. The 7-day rolling average mortality rate was 0.02 per 100,000 population as of 01 October 2023 (six deaths over the week) compared to 0.03 per 100,000 in the previous week (11 deaths over the week).  |
| **Variants of Concern** | Genomics surveillance data[[7]](#footnote-6) from 18 September to 02 October 2023 showed an XBB variant called EG.5 had been slowly growing. EG.5 made up 41% of all observed cases. EG.5 was the most common tracked variant, but its growth rate had slowed in the past few weeks. This could mean that other variants were becoming competitive with EG.5, or that EG.5 had reached its limit. The rest of the cases were primarily other XBB variants (33%), with a smaller portion attributed to XBC.1.3 (14%) and other recombinants (10%). BA.2.86 variant was detected in wastewater monitoring. |

## Māori

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| **Cases**  | The 7-day rolling average of reported case rates was 6.7 per 100,000 population for the week ending 08 October 2023, an increase compared to the previous week, which was 5.8 per 100,000.  |
| **Hospitalisationsi** | The 7-day rolling average rate for the week ending 01 October 2023 was 0.46 per 100,000 population, a decrease compared to the previous week (0.52 per 100,000). |
| **Mortalityii** | As of 01 October 2023, there were 55 deaths attributed to COVID-19 in 2023. There were 240 deaths during 2022 and 15 deaths prior to 2022.  |

## Pacific peoples

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| **Cases**  | The 7-day rolling average of reported case rates was 6.2 per 100,000 population for the week ending 08 October 2023, an increase compared to the previous week, which was 5.4 per 100,000.  |
| **Hospitalisationsi**  | The 7-day rolling average rate for the week ending 01 October 2023 was 0.72 per 100,000 population, an increase compared to the previous week (0.48 per 100,000).  |
| **Mortalityii** | As of 01 October 2023, there were 23 deaths attributed to COVID-19 in 2023. There were 150 deaths during 2022 and 4 deaths prior to 2022. |

1. https://www.esr.cri.nz/our-expertise/covid-19-response/covid19-insights/genomics-insights/ [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. WGS relies on PCR samples, and COVID-19 testing prioritises PCR for hospital and care cases. This means the cases sequenced are not random, and they mostly involve older individuals. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. The proportion of infections reported as cases is unknown and may vary by factors such as age and ethnicity. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. https://www.esr.cri.nz/our-expertise/covid-19-response/covid19-insights/wastewater-surveillance-report/ [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Hospital admissions data provides information on hospitalisations “for” COVID-19. Data pertaining to recent trends (up to 90 days) is provisional. Admissions may be re-coded as hospitalised “with” COVID-19 and removed from the dataset. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
6. The mortality figures are for deaths attributed to COVID-19. Recent trends should be interpreted with caution to account for death coding delays of months or years after death. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
7. https://www.esr.cri.nz/our-expertise/covid-19-response/covid19-insights/genomics-insights/ [↑](#footnote-ref-6)