



BOSTON PUBLIC HEALTH COMMISSION (BPHC)

Communicable Disease Control Division
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Boston COVID-19 Report-For the Week Ending 11/27/2020

1/3/2020 - 11/27/2020

COVID-19 Cases [§] (Boston Residents)	#
Active Cases	4,339
Recovered Cases	21,380
Deaths	908
TOTAL CASES	26,627

COVID-19 Confirmed Hospitalizations (through 11/27/2020)	
YEAR	# HOSPITALIZED
2020	2,163

Boston ED CLI ^{§§} Syndromic Surveillance (All Visits)	
This Week Overall %CLI (11/20-11/24/2020)	6.4%
Last Week Overall %CLI (11/13-11/19/2020)	5.1%

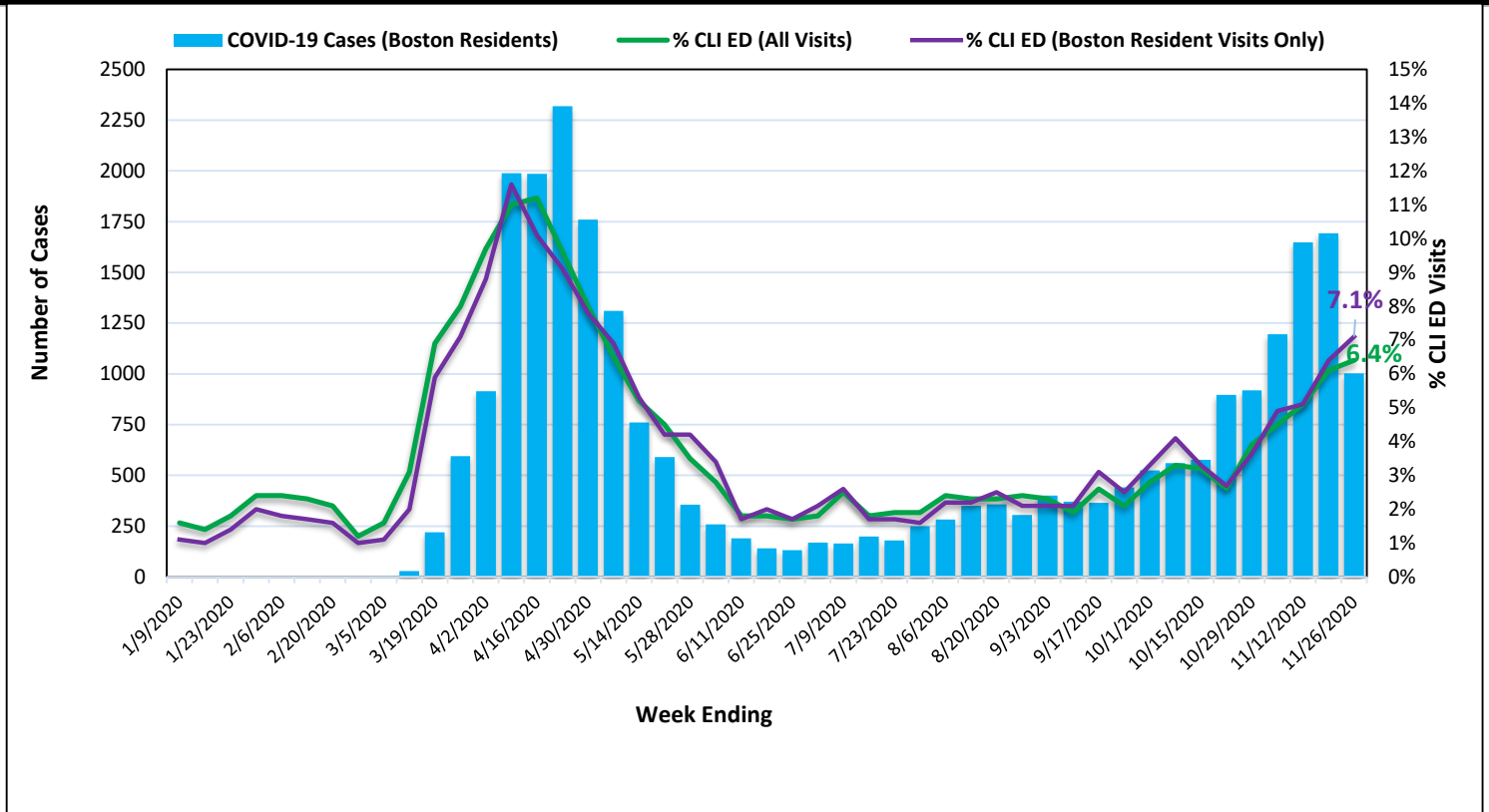
Summary: As of 11:53 am on 11/27/2020, a total of 26,627 cases of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 among Boston residents have been reported to the Boston Public Health Commission (BPHC). Of reported cases, two thousand, one hundred, and sixty-three (8.1%) required hospitalization. Nine hundred and eight (3.4%) residents have died. Twenty-one thousand three hundred and eighty (80.3%) residents have recovered.

Emergency Department (ED) visits for COVID-19-like illness (CLI) comprised 6.4% of all ED visits between (11/20 - 11/24/2020),^{§§} up from 5.1% the prior week.

[§]New daily cases are defined by the date of their first reported positive test. Prior to October 8, 2020, new cases were reported using the event date. An event date is the earliest associated date corresponding to each disease event and is hierarchical based on available information (e.g., symptom onset date, test date, report date).

^{§§}COVID-19-like illness (CLI) is defined as "Covid or (fever and (cough or respiratory distress))" in ED chief complaint data from Boston acute care hospitals, captured by BPHC Syndromic Surveillance System.

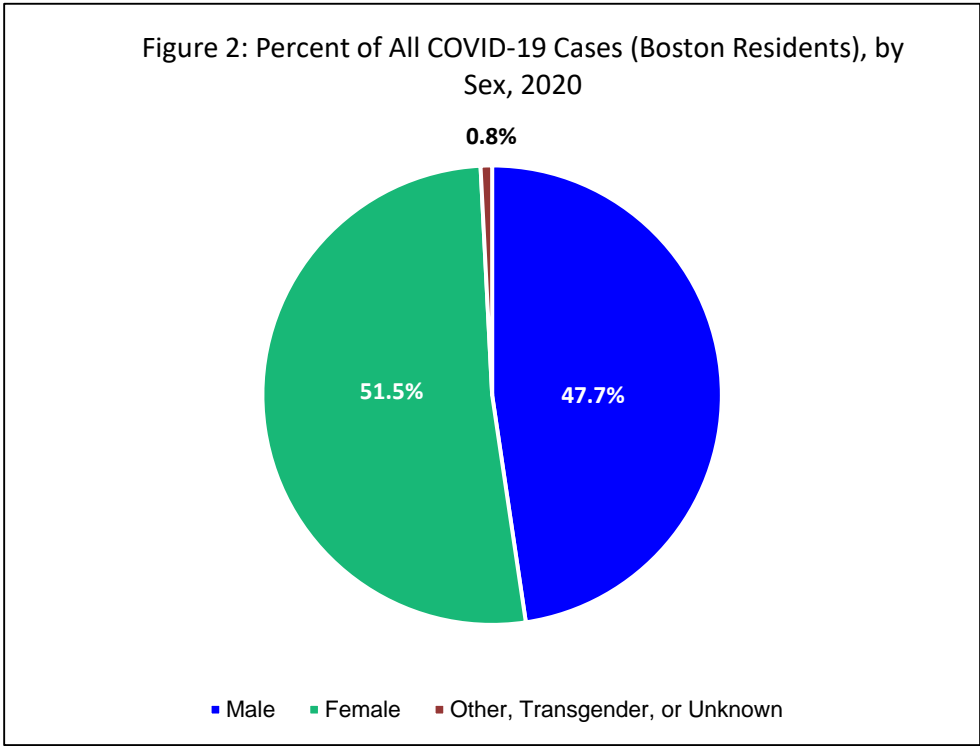
Figure 1. Reported COVID-19 Cases and % CLI Emergency Department Visits, by Week, 2020^{§,§§}



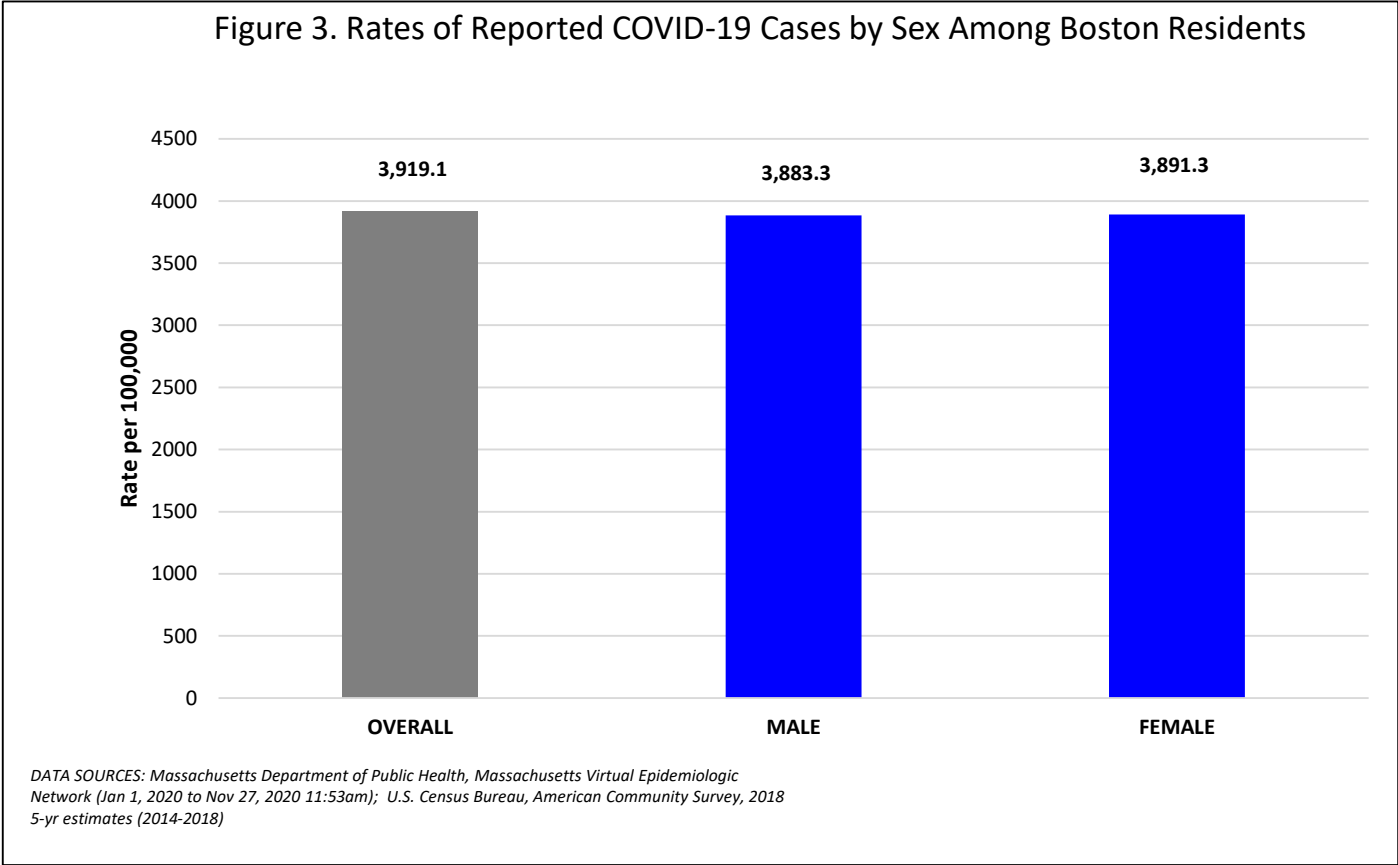
Data Sources: Boston Syndromic Surveillance System (Jan 3, 2020 to Nov 24, 2020); Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Massachusetts Virtual Epidemiologic Network (Jan 1, 2020 to Nov 27, 2020, 11:53am)

[§] New daily cases are defined by the date of their first reported positive test. Prior to October 8, 2020, new cases were reported using the event date. An event date is the earliest associated date corresponding to each disease event and is hierarchical based on available information (e.g., symptom onset date, test date, report date).

^{§§} %CLI ED (All Visits) is a percentage of CLI visits among all ED including irrespective of residence. %CLI ED (Boston Resident Visits Only) is a percentage of CLI visits by Boston residents among all ED visits by Boston residents. Due to the Thanksgiving Holiday, CLI for the week ending 11/26/2020 only includes data until 11/24/2020.



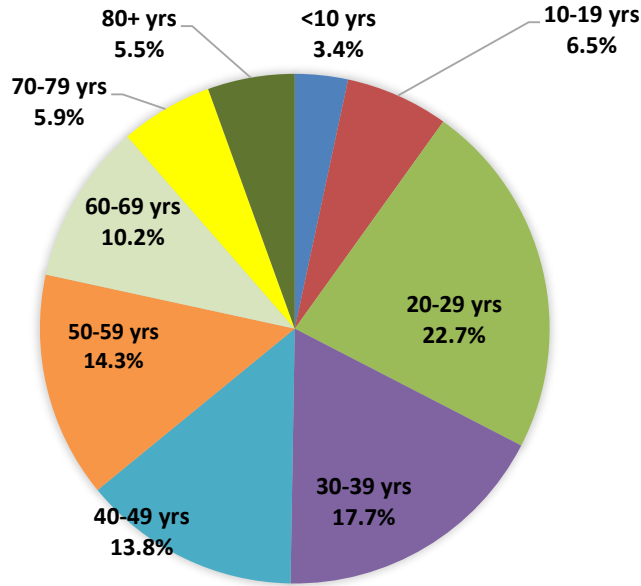
DATA SOURCES: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Massachusetts Virtual Epidemiologic Network (Jan 1, 2020 to Nov 27, 2020, 11:53am)



DATA SOURCES: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Massachusetts Virtual Epidemiologic Network (Jan 1, 2020 to Nov 27, 2020 11:53am); U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2018 5-yr estimates (2014-2018)

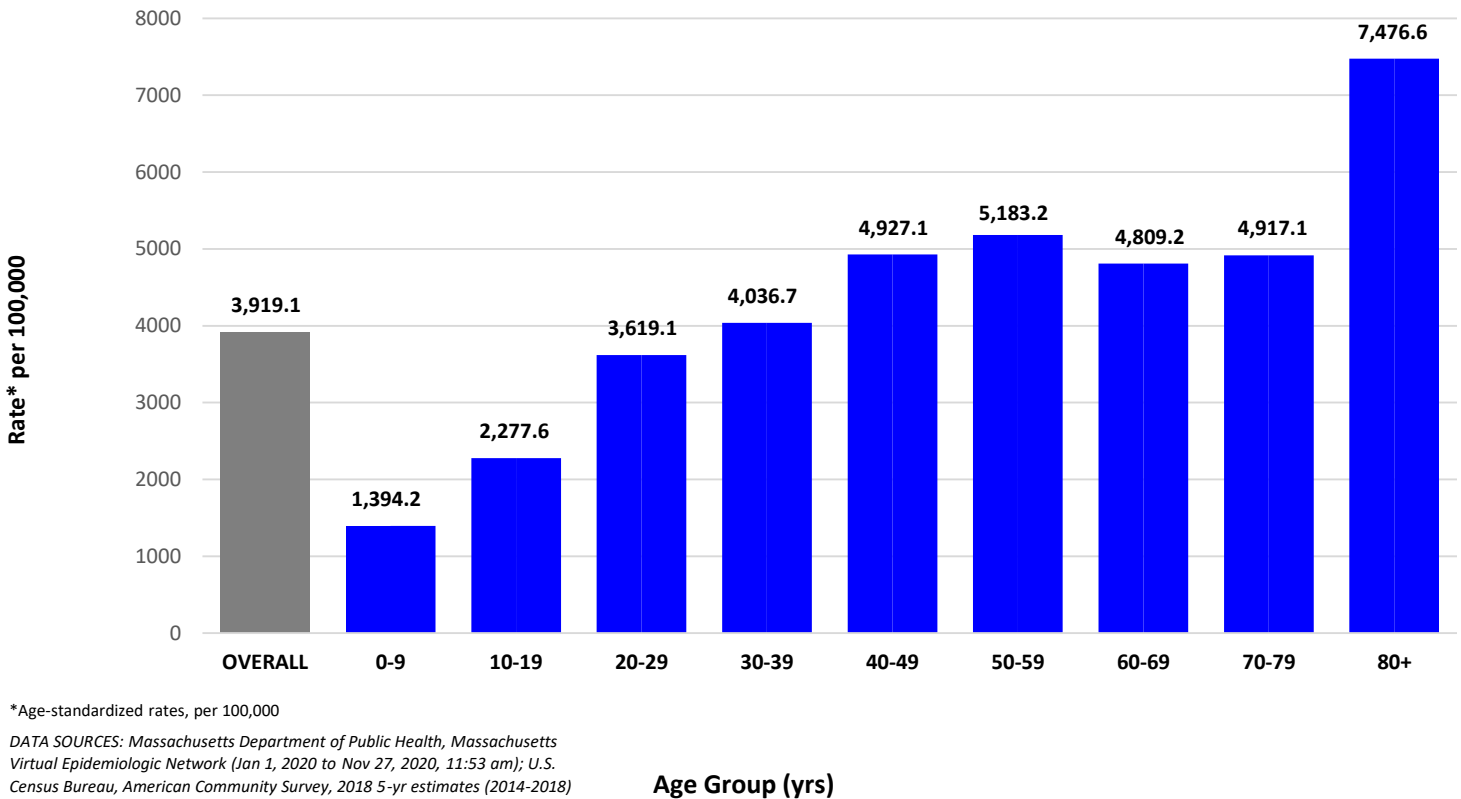
There was a similar distribution of male cases and female cases (Figure 2). The incidence rate of COVID-19 among female residents was similar compared to male residents (Figure 3). *Note: The overall rate was higher than rates by sex due to the 0.8% of cases with other/unknown sex or who identify as transgender.*

FIGURE 4. REPORTED COVID-19 CASES BY AGE AMONG BOSTON RESIDENTS



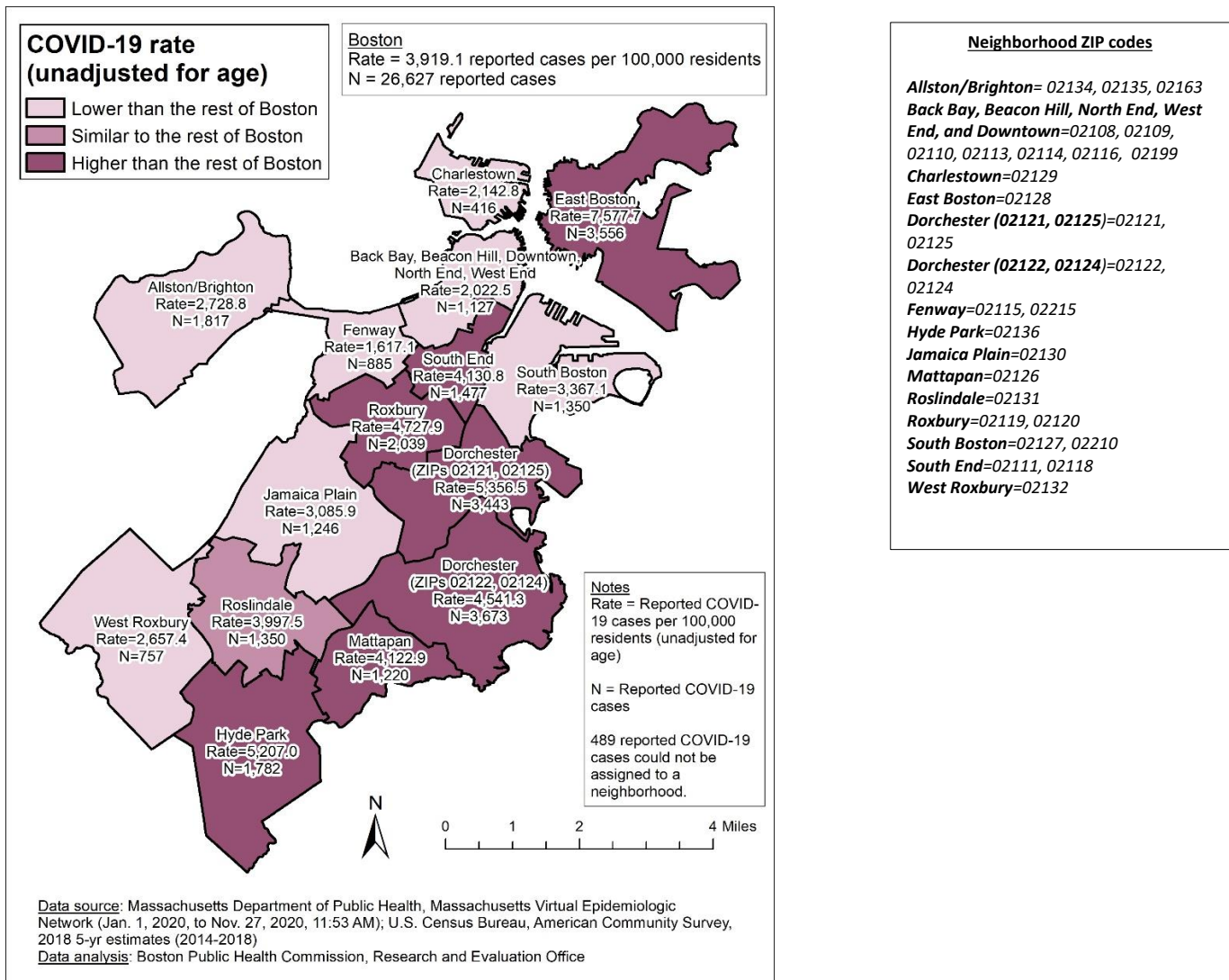
DATA SOURCES: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Massachusetts Virtual Epidemiologic Network (Jan 1, 2020 to Nov 27, 2020, 11:53 am)

Figure 5. Rates of Reported COVID-19 Cases by Age Among Boston Residents



In general, COVID-19 rates increased with age (Figure 5).

Figure 6: Incidence Rates of Reported COVID-19 Cases by Neighborhood Among Boston Residents



The incidence rate of COVID-19 was higher for Dorchester (02121, 02125), Dorchester (02122, 02124), East Boston, Hyde Park, Mattapan, Roxbury, and the South End compared with the rest of Boston. The incidence rate of COVID-19 was similar for Roslindale compared with the rest of Boston. The incidence rate of COVID-19 was lower for Allston/Brighton, Back Bay (including Beacon Hill, Downtown, the North End, and the West End), Charlestown, Fenway, Jamaica Plain, South Boston, and West Roxbury compared with the rest of Boston (Figure 6). To test neighborhood differences, an individual neighborhood is compared with the rest of Boston (i.e., all other neighborhoods combined), rather than to Boston overall so that individual neighborhood's contribution to the Boston overall rate does not mask a difference from the rest of Boston.

Race/Ethnicity ¹	# of Cases	% of All Cases	% of Cases with Known Race/Ethnicity ²
Asian, nL/nH	1019	3.8%	4.4%
Black, nL/nH	6337	23.8%	27.2%
Latinx/Hispanic	7639	28.7%	32.8%
Other, nL/nH ³	1813	6.8%	7.8%
White, nL/nH	6489	24.4%	27.9%
Unknown/Missing Data	3330	12.5%	

¹nL/nH=non-Latinx/non-Hispanic

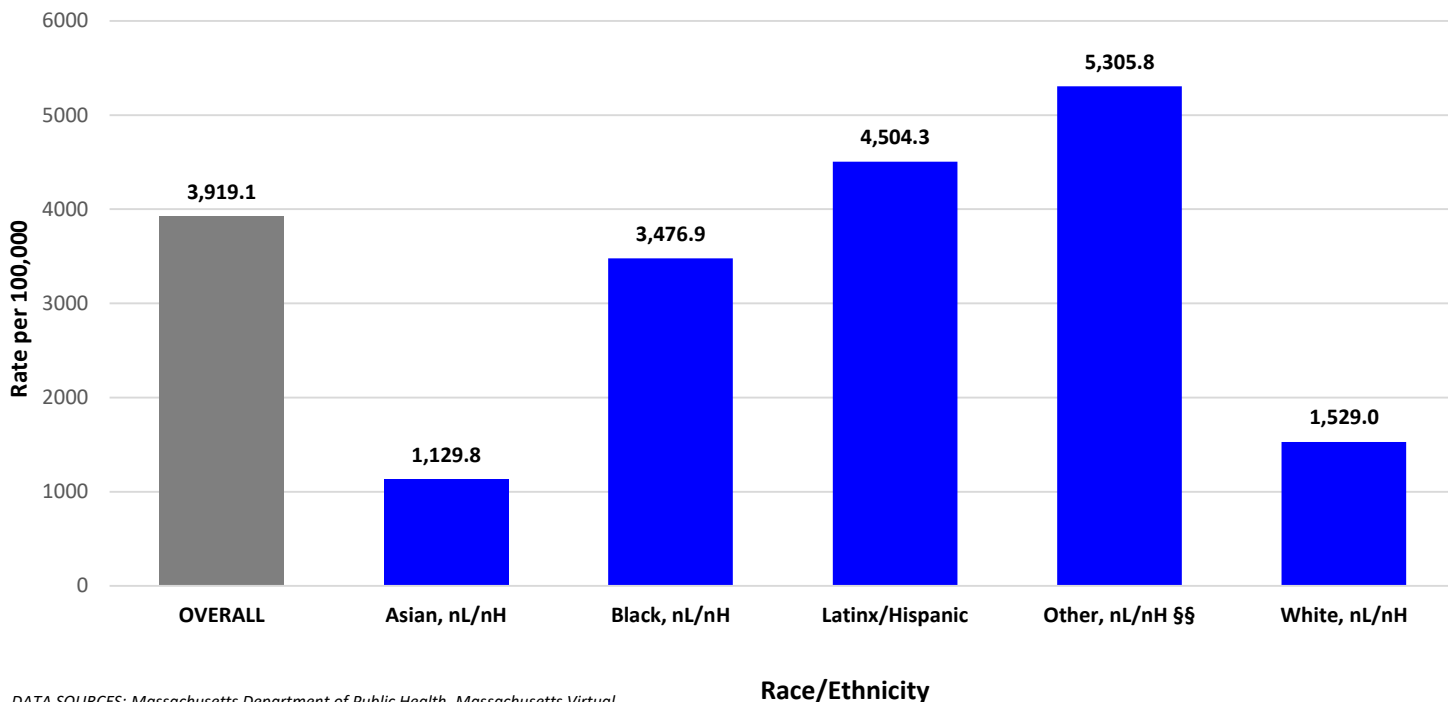
²Total with Known Race/Ethnicity=23,297 cases (87.5%) of all reported COVID-19 cases

³ Other, nL/nH includes American Indian/Alaska Native and multiracial

DATA SOURCES: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Massachusetts Virtual Epidemiologic Network (Jan 1, 2020 to Nov 27, 2020, 11:53 am)

Of cases where race/ethnicity was known, 4.4% were Asian, 27.2% were Black, 32.8% were Latinx or Hispanic, 27.9% were White, and 7.8% identified as Other race, American Indian/Alaskan Native, or multiracial. When the percent of information that is missing or unknown is greater than 20%, percentages are calculated among the known cases, but both are presented here.

Figure 7. Rates of Reported COVID-19 Cases by Race/Ethnicity[§] Among Boston Residents



DATA SOURCES: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Massachusetts Virtual Epidemiologic Network (Jan 1, 2020 to Nov 27 2020, 11:53am); U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2018 5-yr estimates (2014-2018)

[§]nL/nH=non-Latinx/non-Hispanic
^{§§}Other, nL/nH includes American Indian/Alaska Native and multiracial

The incidence rate of COVID-19 was higher for Black and Latinx/Hispanic residents and residents of other races/ethnicities (including multiple races and individuals that did not specify a given race or ethnicity category) compared with the rate for White residents (Figure 7). The incidence rate was lower for Asian residents compared with White residents (Figure 7). Interpret these rates with caution due to the high percentage of missing race/ethnicity data (Table 1).