1/03/2020 - 1/14/2021

**COVID-19 Cases** (Boston Residents) | #
---|---
Active Cases | 7,129
Recovered Cases | 38,969
Deaths | 1,077
**TOTAL CASES** | 47,175

**COVID-19 Confirmed Hospitalizations (through 1/14/2021)**

Hospitalizations | 2,371

**Boston ED CLI** Syndromic Surveillance (All Visits)

This Week Overall %CLI (1/08-1/14/2021) | 8.3%
Last Week Overall %CLI (1/01-1/07/2021) | 9.6%

**Summary**: As of 8:58 am on 1/14/2021, a total of 47,175 cases of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 among Boston residents have been reported to the Boston Public Health Commission (BPHC). Of reported cases, two thousand three hundred and seventy-one (5.0%) required hospitalization. One thousand and seventy-seven (2.3%) residents have died. Thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (82.6%) residents have recovered.

Three thousand three hundred and thirty-nine (7.1%) were healthcare workers.

Emergency Department (ED) visits for COVID-19-like illness (CLI) comprised 8.3% of all ED visits between (1/08 - 1/14/2021), down from 9.6% the prior week.

Data Sources: Boston Syndromic Surveillance System (Jan 3, 2020 to Jan 14, 2021); Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Massachusetts Virtual Epidemiologic Network (Jan 3, 2020 to Jan 14, 2021, 8:58 am)

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§ 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.
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 0.7% of cases with other/unknown sex or who identify as transgender.
FIGURE 4. REPORTED COVID-19 CASES BY AGE AMONG BOSTON RESIDENTS

80+ yrs 4.4%
70-79 yrs 5.1%
<10 yrs 4.3%
10-19 yrs 7.6%
60-69 yrs 9.4%
50-59 yrs 13.2%
40-49 yrs 13.0%
30-39 yrs 18.1%
20-29 yrs 24.8%

DATA SOURCES: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Massachusetts Virtual Epidemiologic Network (Jan 1, 2020 to Jan 14, 2021, 8:58 am)

There continued to be a low percentage of Boston resident COVID-19 cases under 20 years of age (Figure 4). Rates are lowest for those ages 20 years or less, and highest for those ages 80 and above (Figure 5).
The incidence rate of COVID-19 was higher for Dorchester (02121, 02125), Dorchester (02122, 02124), East Boston, Hyde Park, Roxbury, and South Boston compared with the rest of Boston. The incidence rate of COVID-19 was similar for Rosindale 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, Mattapan, South End 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.
Of cases where race/ethnicity was known, 5.3% were Asian, 24.4% were Black, 31.0% were Latinx or Hispanic, 32.0% were White, and 7.3% identified as multi-racial, another racial/ethnic group or Other race. 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.

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).