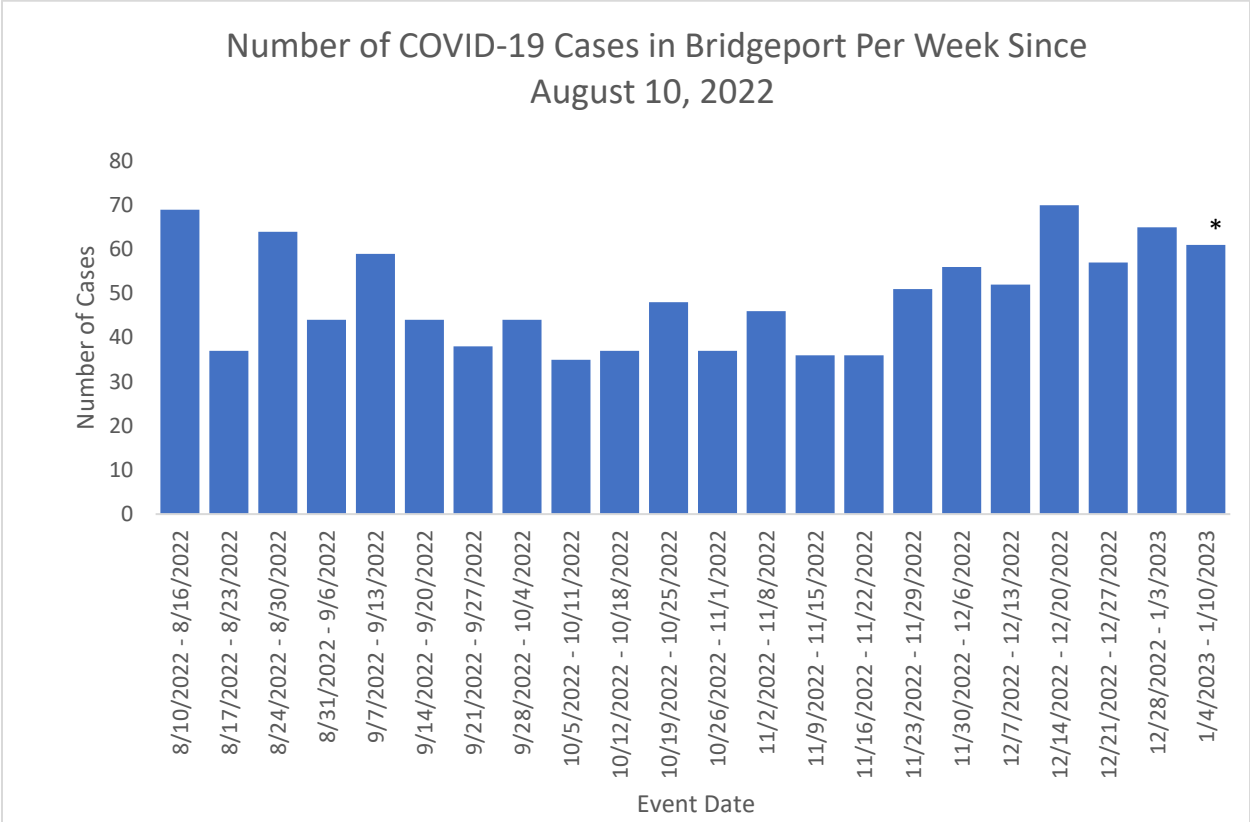
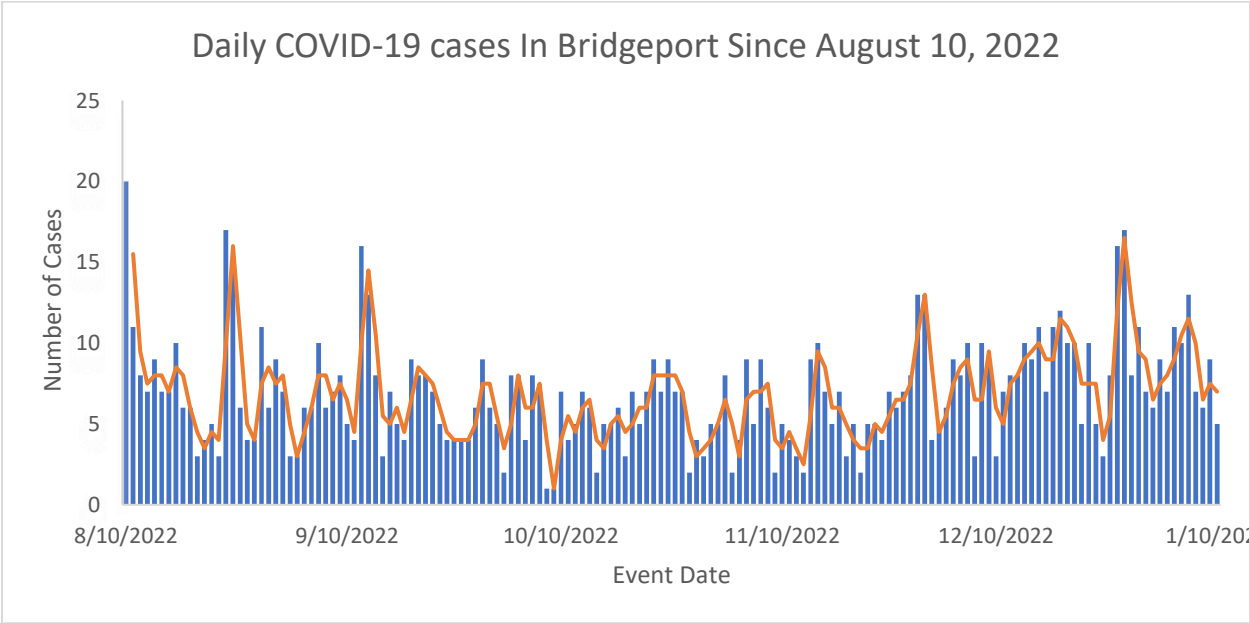


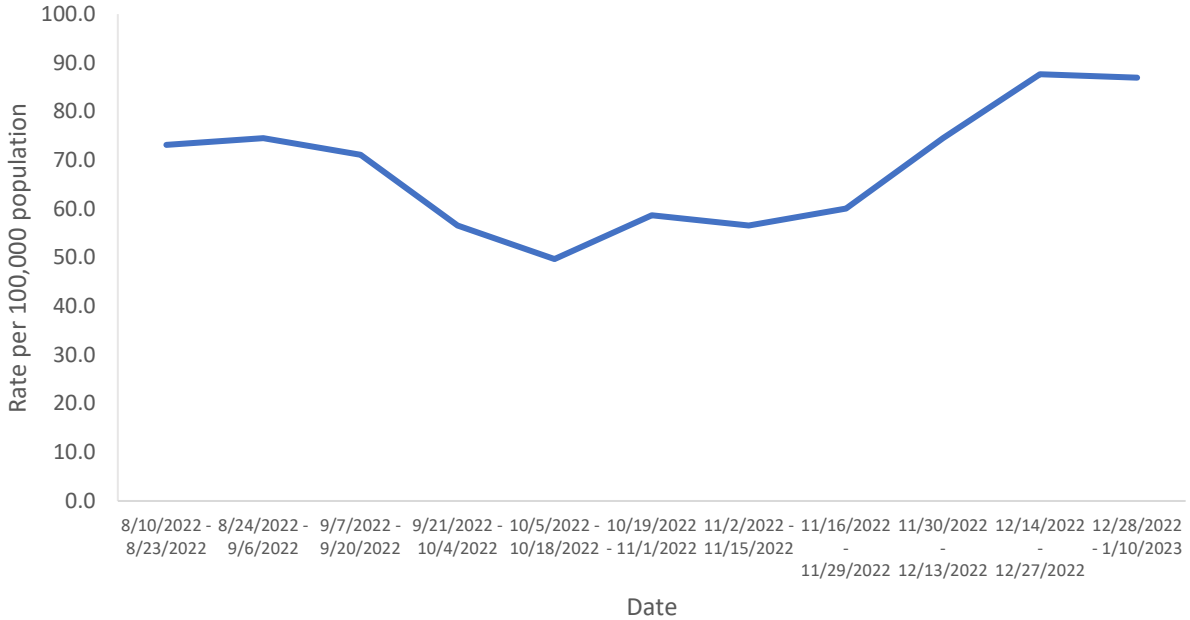
BRIDGEPORT COVID-19 EPIDEMIOLOGY REPORT AS OF 01/10/2023



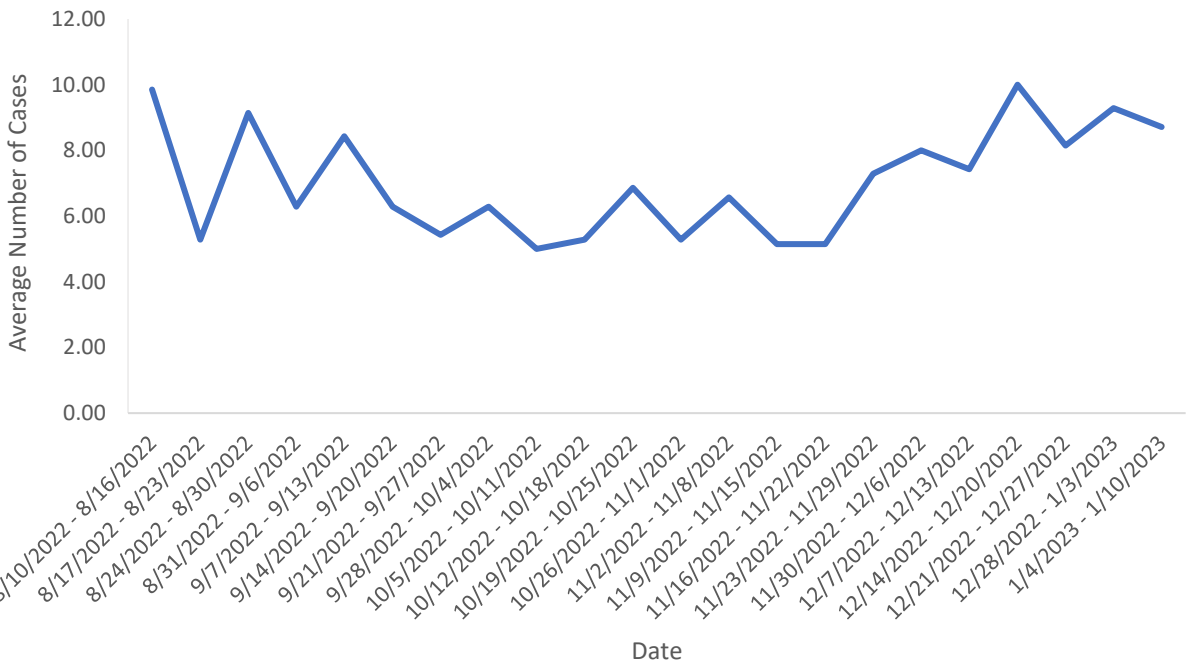
* Data are incomplete



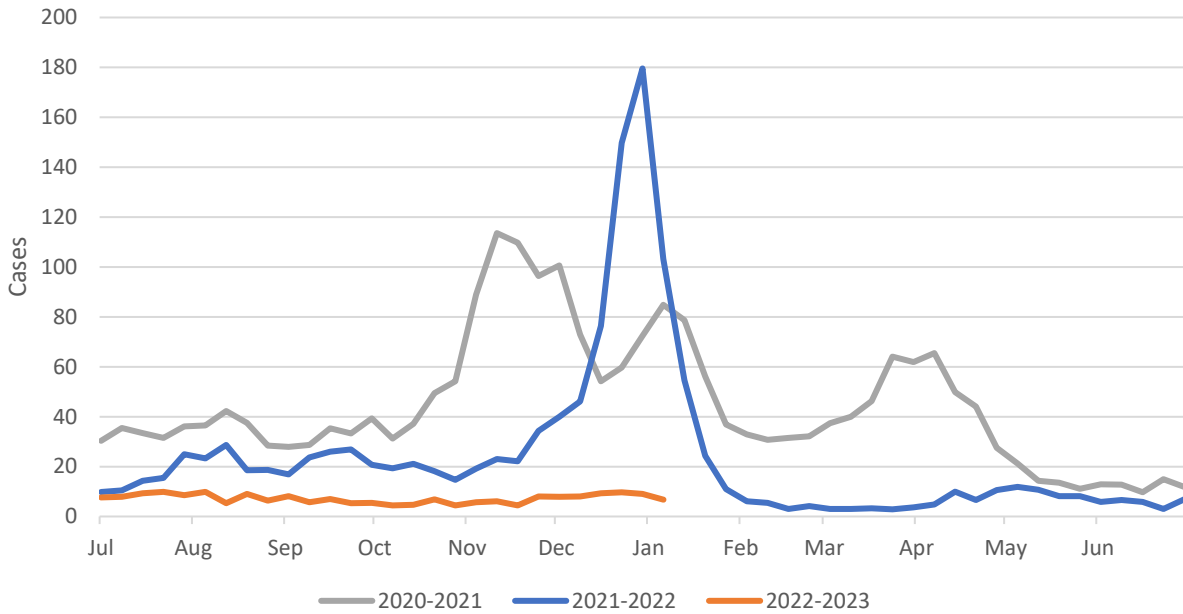
Bridgeport Bi-weekly COVID-19 Incidence Rate Per 100,000 Since August 10, 2022



Seven Day Average COVID-19 Cases in Bridgeport Since August 10, 2022

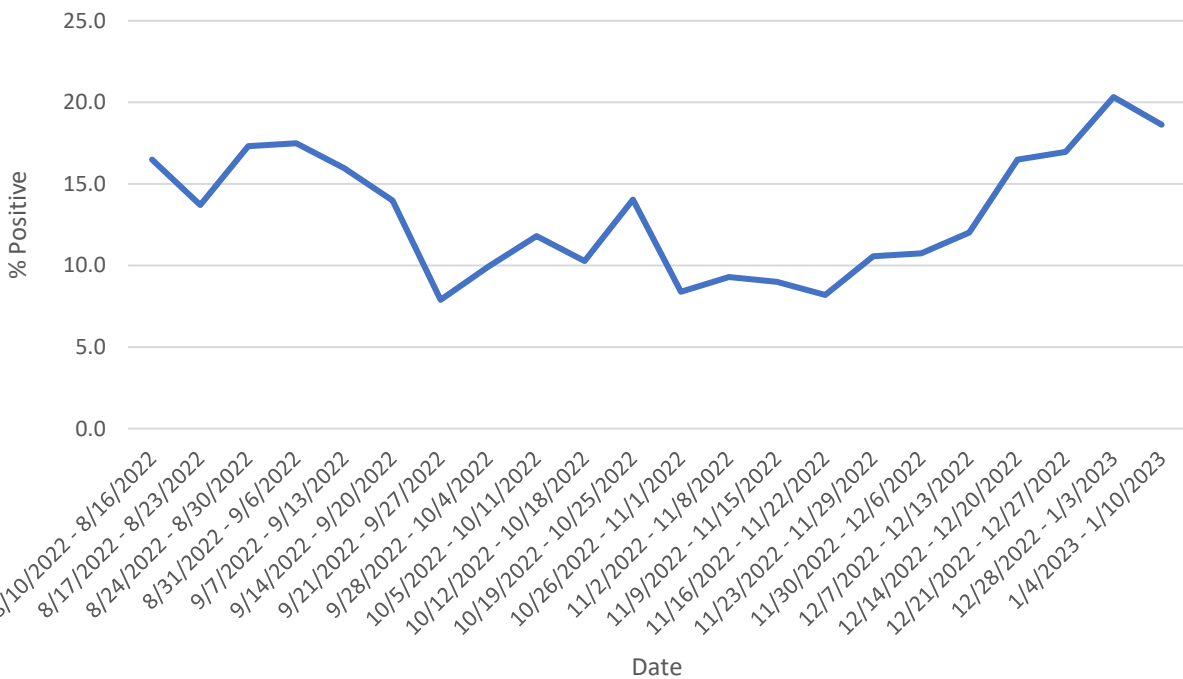


Weekly Average COVID-19 Cases for Bridgeport, CT Since July 1, 2020

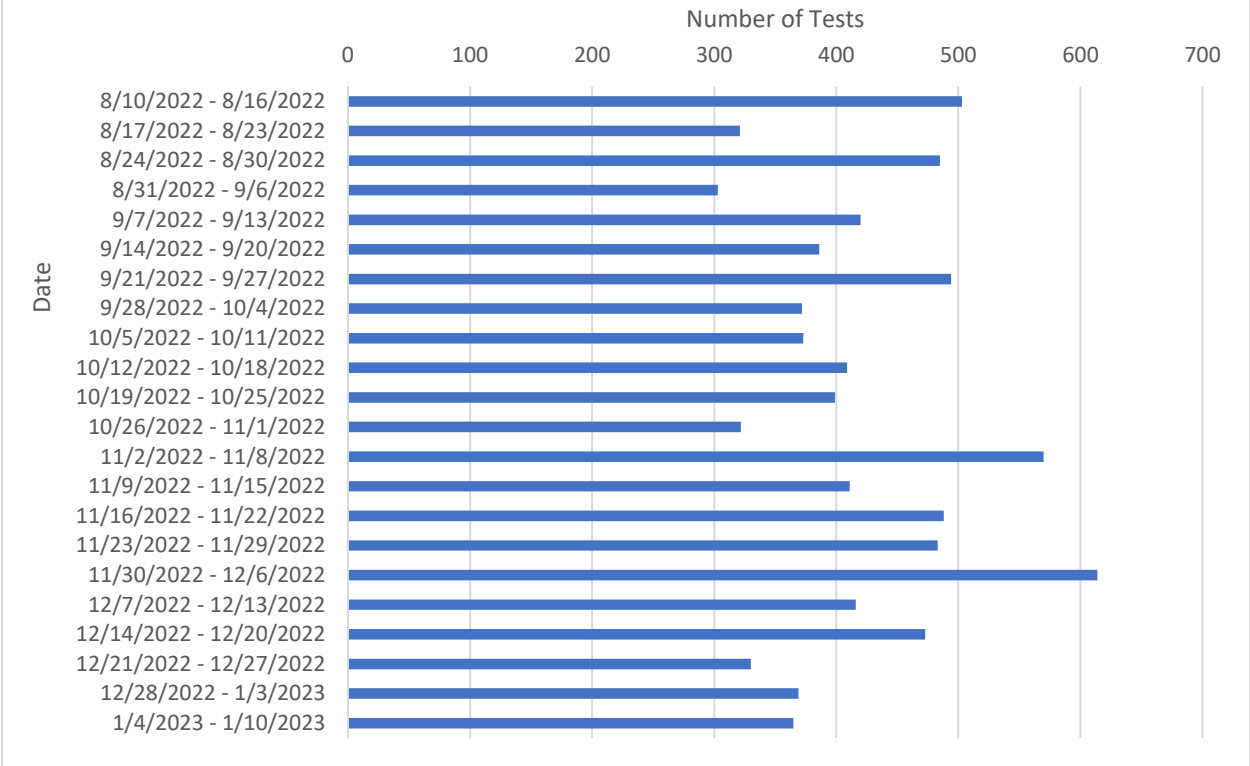


TESTING & TEST POSITIVITY

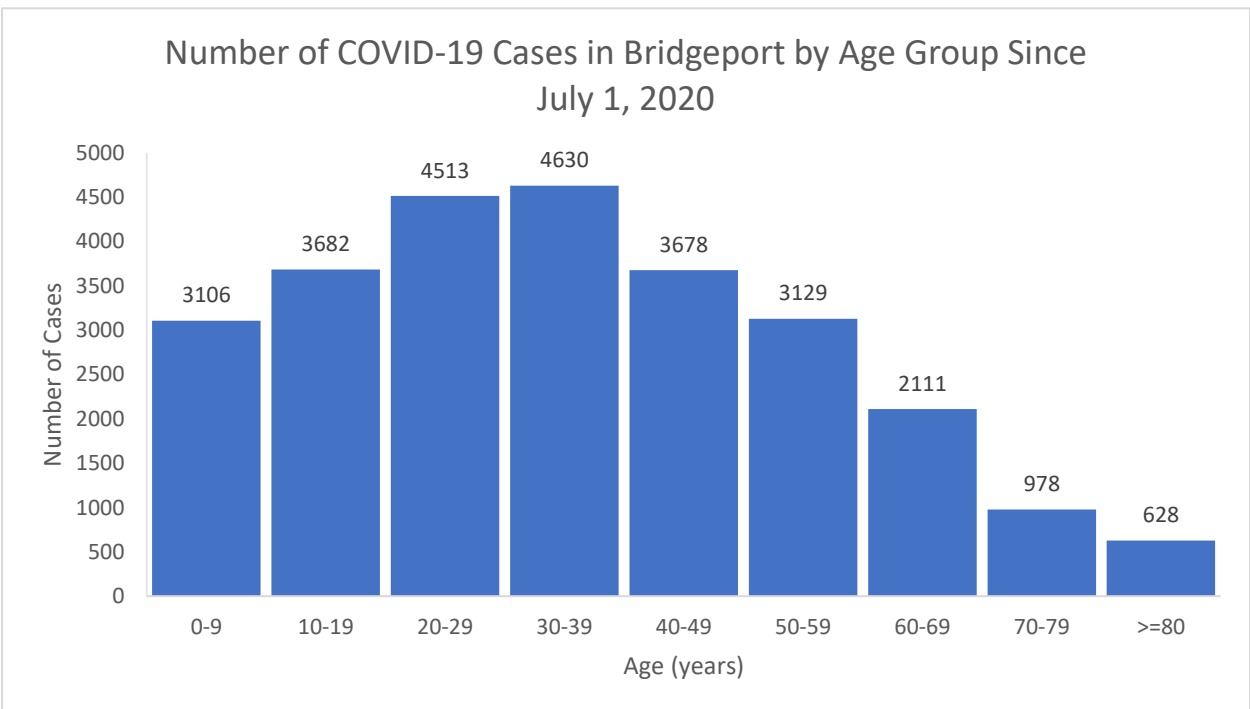
Seven Day Rolling Average Percentage Positive Tests for COVID-19 in Bridgeport Since August 10, 2022

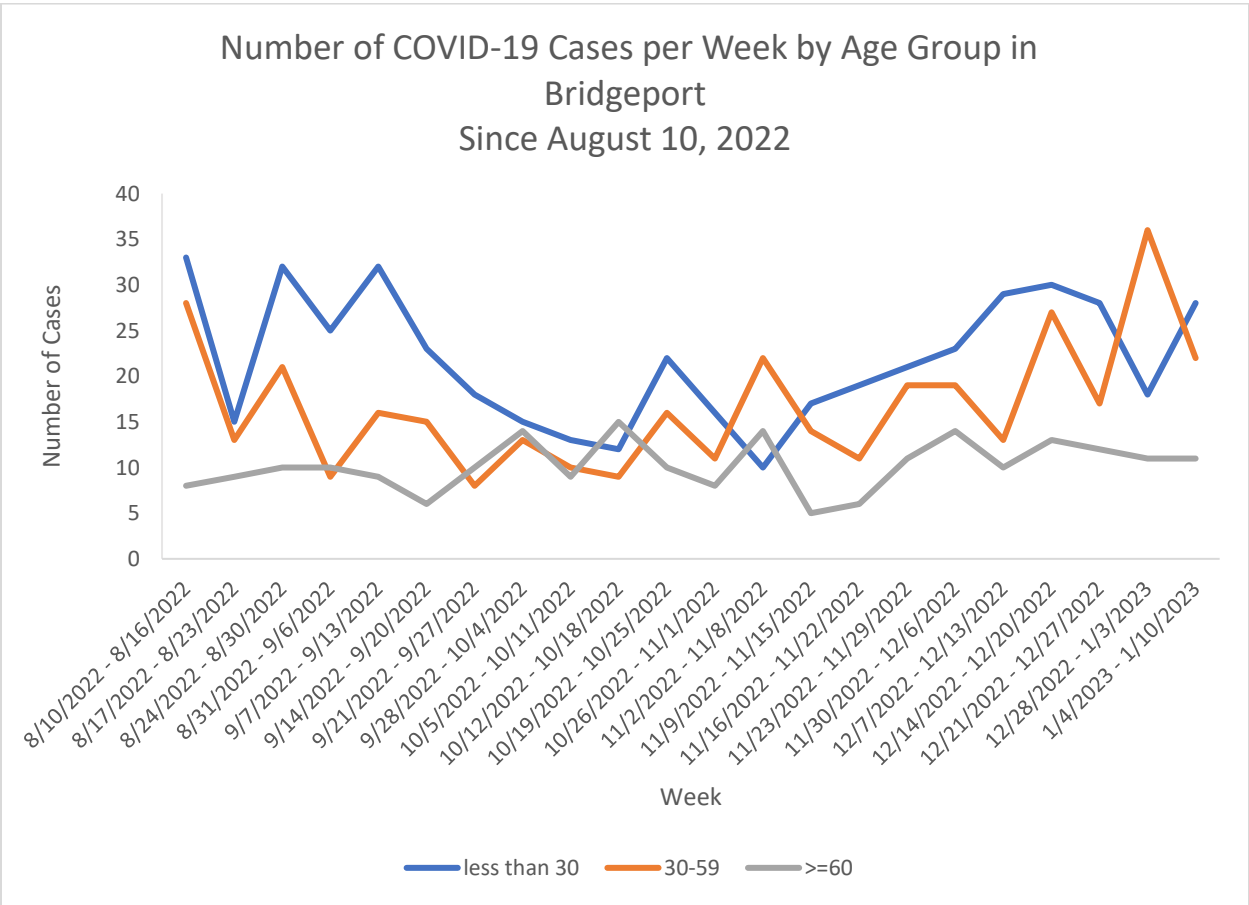
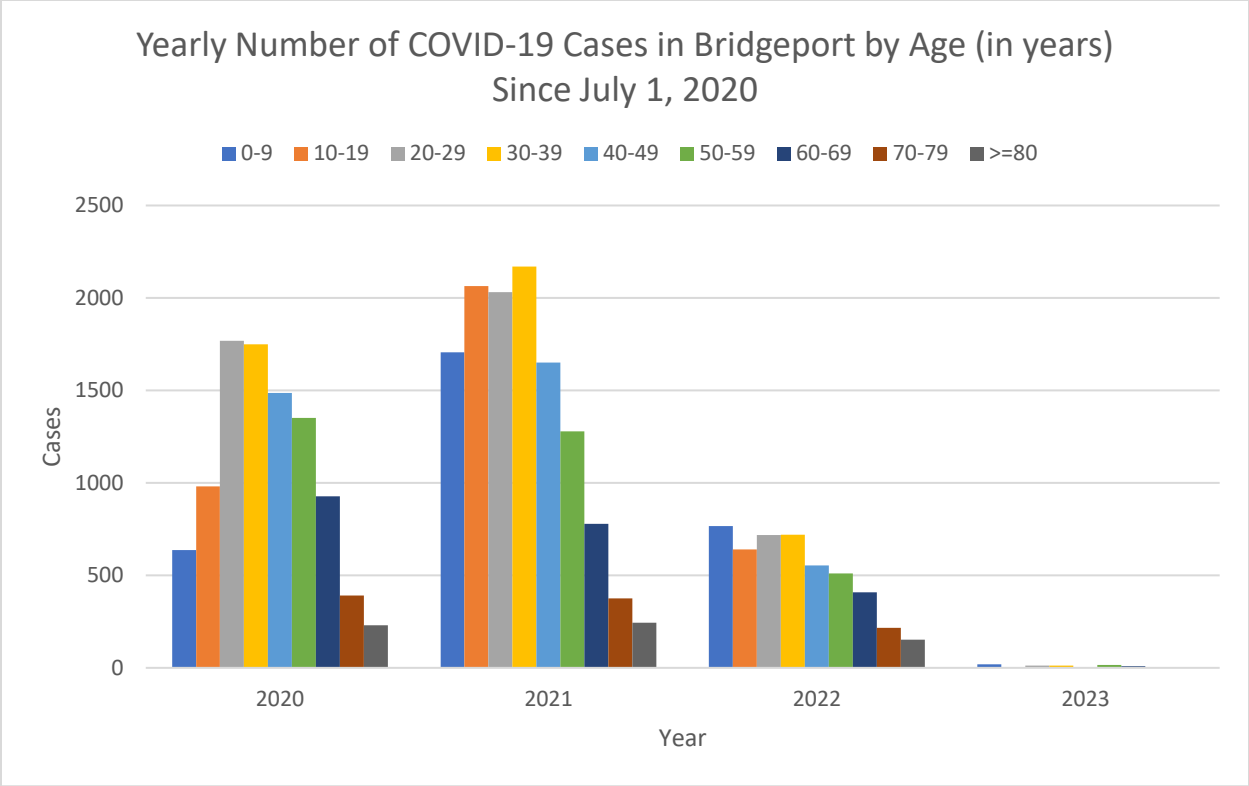


Total COVID-19 Tests Per Week in Bridgeport Since August 10, 2022

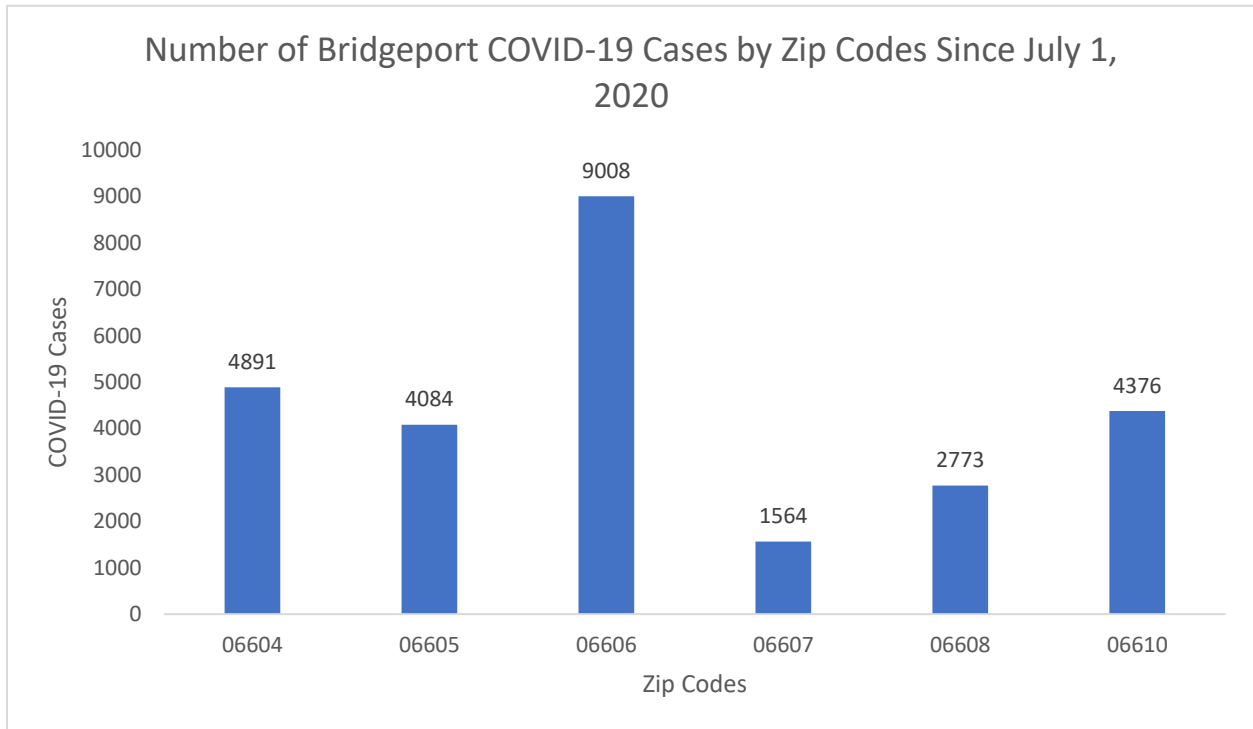


CASES BY AGE

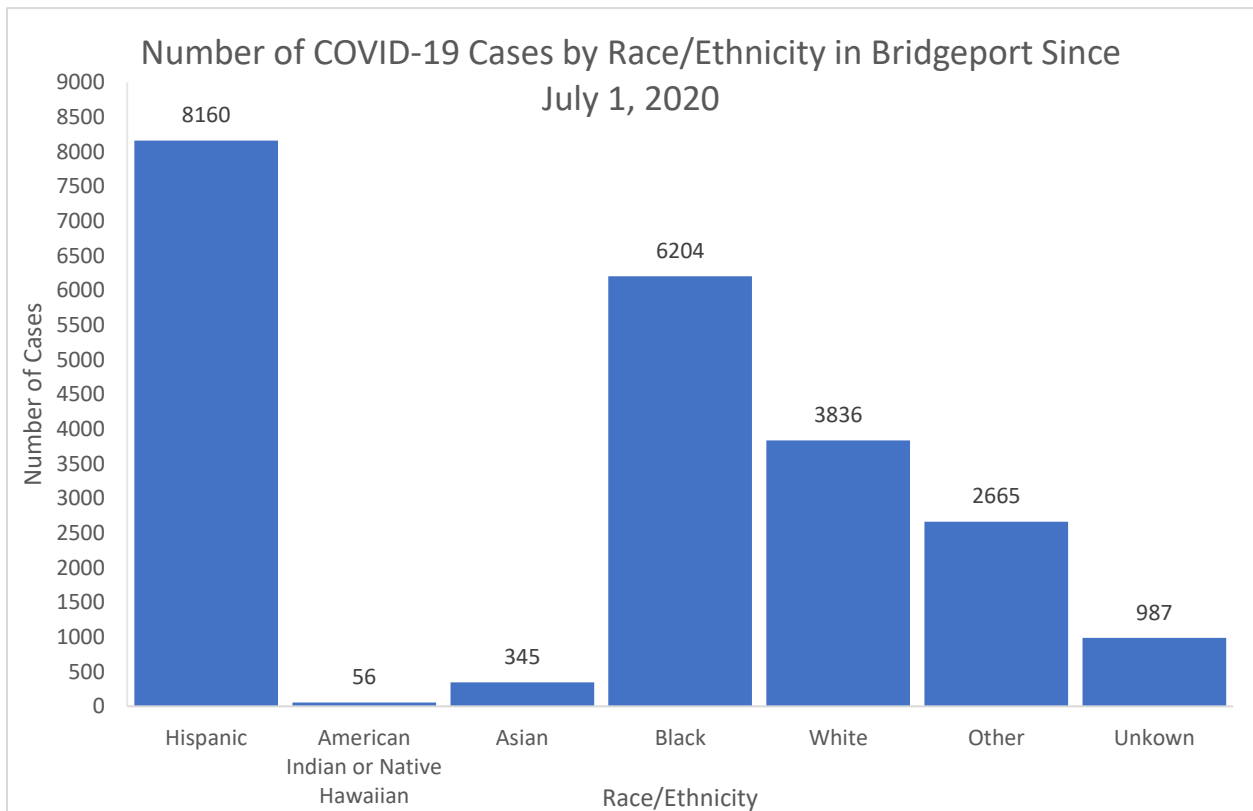




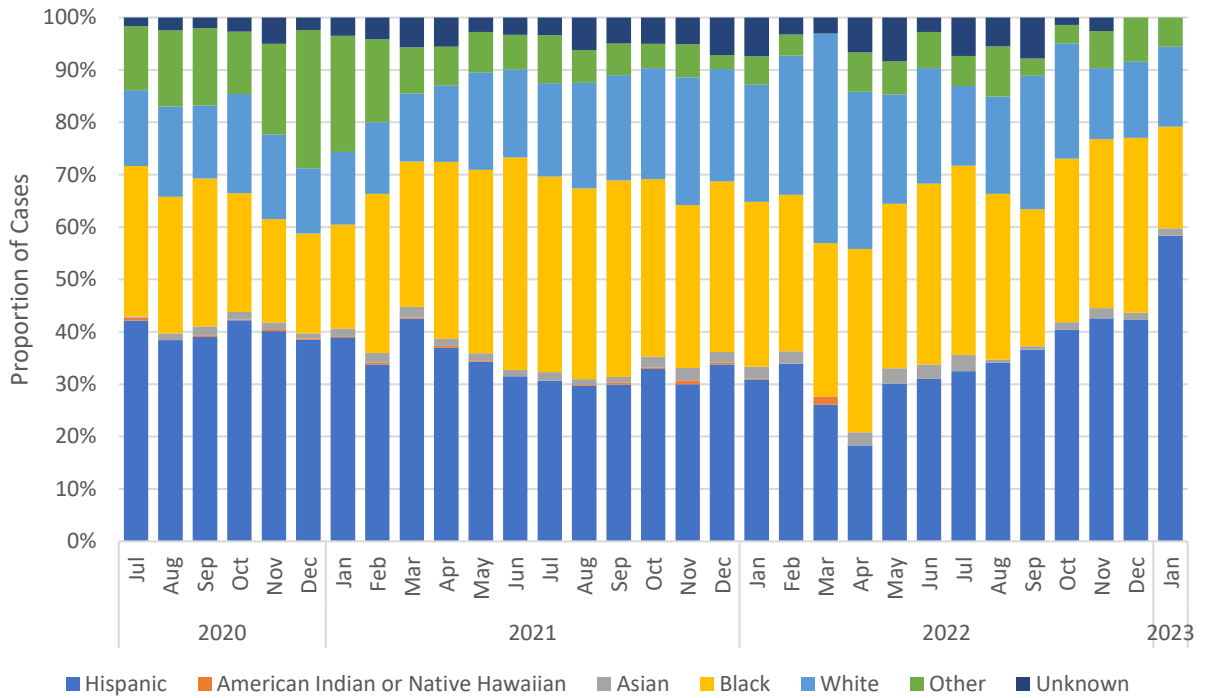
CASES BY ZIP CODE



CASES BY RACE/ETHNICITY

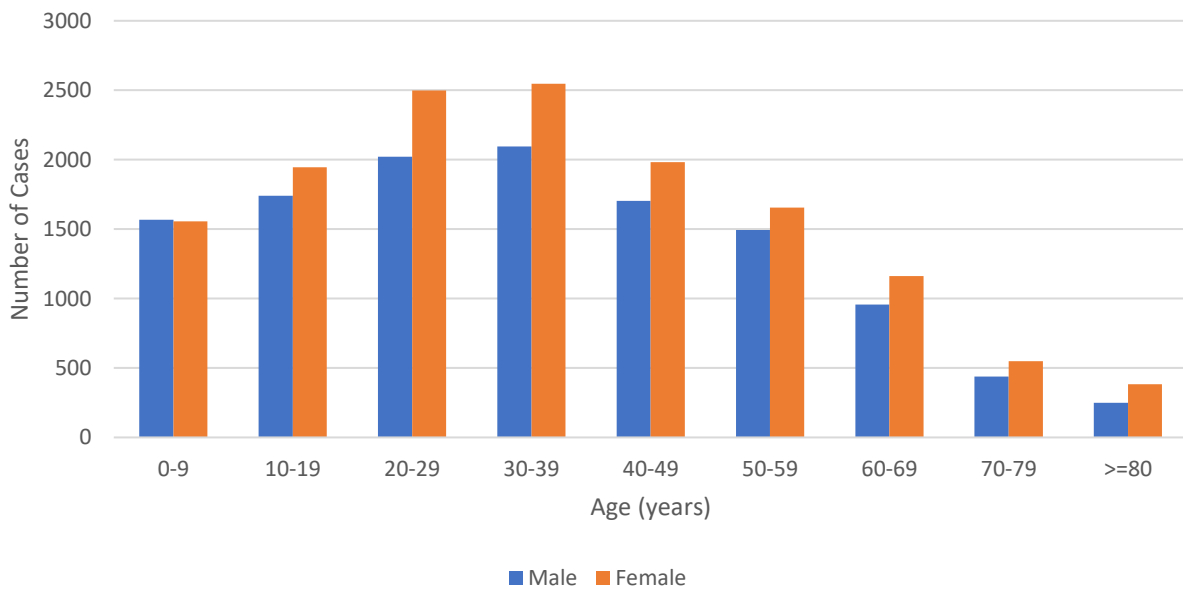


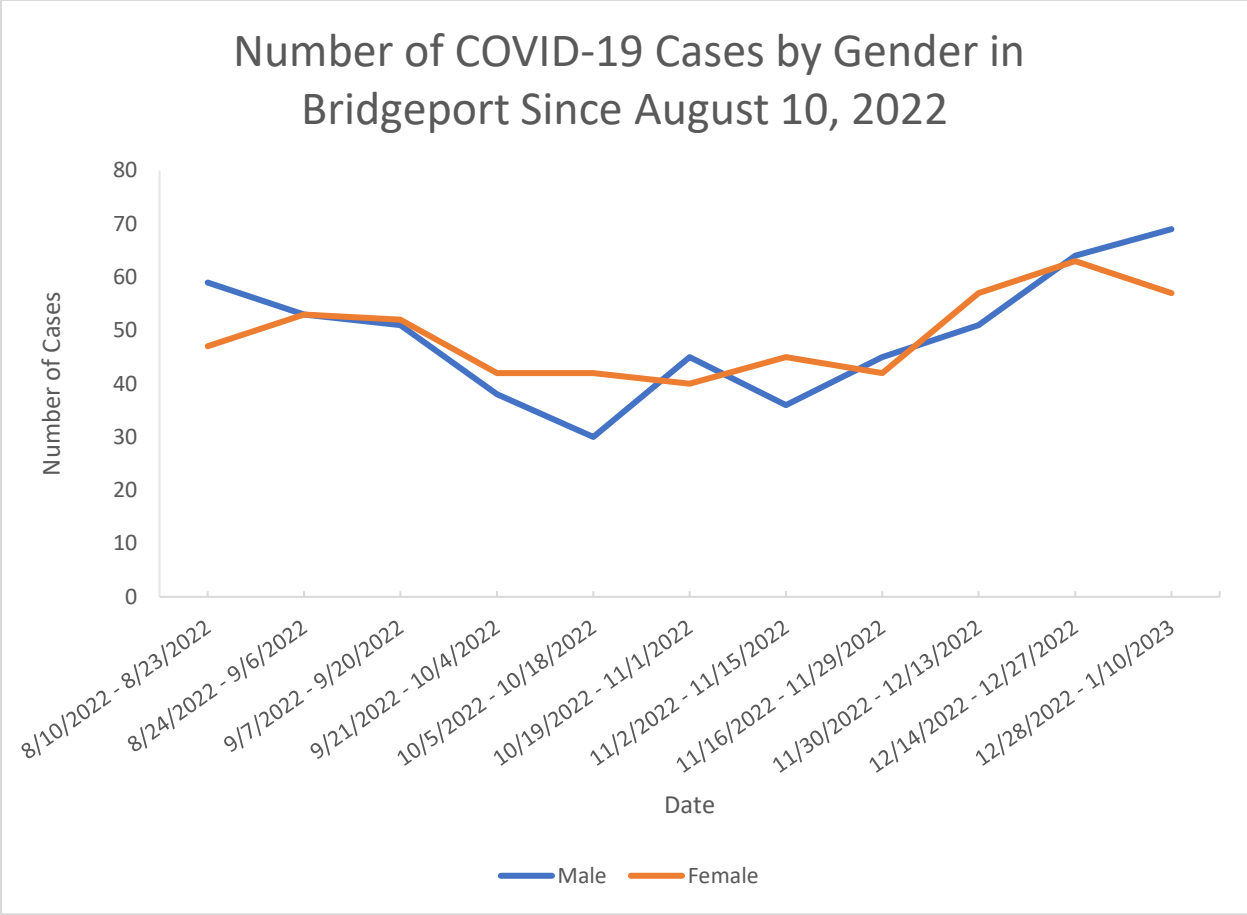
Monthly Proportion of COVID-19 Cases by Race/Ethnicity Since July 1, 2020



CASES BY GENDER

Number of COVID-19 Cases by Gender, Grouped by Age, Since July 1, 2020





SUMMARY

The number of new COVID-19 cases per week have remained elevated since the end of November but without any dramatic peaks in cases in the past 8 weeks. If examined by the number of new daily cases, there was a small spike in cases on 12/27/2022-12/28/2022 (16 and 17 new cases respectively), but levels went quickly back down to levels seen in the previous weeks. This spike could have been due to delays in patients seeking treatment during the Christmas holiday which would create an artificial spike in cases, a theory that is backed up by the comparative decrease in new COVID-19 cases seen on 12/25/2022 (3 new cases). The biweekly incidence rate per 100,000 population that has trended upward since the beginning of November has leveled off over the past two weeks at 87.0 per 100,000 and the seven day average of new COVID-19 cases is hovering around 8 new cases. When compared to the previous 2 years, the expected winter increase in COVID-19 cases has been mild, but new cases continue to occur at a steady rate. Test positivity reached a high of 20.3% for the week ending 1/3/2023 and have dipped slightly downward to 18.6% positivity for the week ending 1/10/2023. The total number of COVID-19 tests per week continues to be far lower than is desired to obtain an accurate picture of community viral spread. There was a small increase in testing after the Thanksgiving holiday, but the number of tests quickly fell back down to the low levels seen this fall.

Since 7/1/2020, the majority of cases have been in the 20-39 year age group, but when this same data is broken down by year, it shows that COVID-19 cases have shifted to a younger demographic since the start of the pandemic. In 2020, the 20-29 year age group had the most new cases of COVID-19 but it 2021 that shifted to the 30-39 year age group. In 2022 the 0-9 year age group has had the highest number of new cases and that has

continued into the first 10 days of 2023 as well. This shifting of the distribution of cases to younger ages is emphasizing the importance of vaccination for children and young adults. The less than 30 years age group and the 30-59 years age group both continue to have increased numbers of cases from early November while the over 60 years age group has had only slight increases in the number of new cases during that time period. The proportion of cases in individuals identifying as Hispanic has continued to increase since April 2022 and has approached 60% of total new cases for the first 10 days of January 2023. As this is only partial data for January, this ratio could change dramatically, but it suggests an increased need for outreach and vaccination in this population. Both males and females have seen a steady increase in new COVID-19 cases since November until this past week when there was a slight decrease in new cases in females.

DATA SOURCES

Connecticut Epidemiologic Disease Surveillance System