

Information note – COVID-19 situation update

9 December 2020

This is a background document only and does not purport to be a comprehensive discussion of the issues involved. It does not represent the view of the Fair Work Commission on any issue.

This information note provides an update of the current rate of transmission of COVID-19 in Australia, with a particular focus on the situation in Victoria and New South Wales (NSW).

The Commonwealth Department of Health provides a daily update on COVID-19 cases from when the first case of COVID-19 was detected in Australia in late January 2020. The data show that:

- As at 8 December 2020, Australia has had a total of 27 987 cases of COVID-19, of which 25 450 people have recovered, and 908 people have died.
- 15 new cases have been recorded in the previous 24 hours, of which 6 are from New South Wales, 6 from the Queensland, 2 from the Northern Territory and 1 from Western Australia.¹

Within the Commonwealth Department of Health, the COVID-19 National Incident Room Surveillance Team has been releasing regular Epidemiology reports since the week of 26 January to 1 February 2020, based on data extracted from the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS).² The latest of these reports covers the fortnightly reporting period ending 22 November 2020 and, based on data available at that time, found that the number of new cases reported nationally remained stable at 123, the same number reported in the previous fortnight (26 October to 8 November).³ There were 9 cases reported on average per day over the period.⁴ The majority of cases diagnosed were in New South Wales (56, or 46 per cent), South Australia (29, or 24 per cent) and Western Australia (18, or 15 per cent).⁵ The latest epidemiology data regarding infection rates for the fortnight ending 22 November showed that a cluster of cases in South Australia accounted for all of the 19 locally-acquired cases in the period, or 15 per cent of all cases. It has been 24 days since there was a locally-acquired case of unknown source. .⁶

The latest epidemiology report also noted, for the reporting period to 22 November, that:

'In this reporting period, 79% (97/123) of cases were reported as overseas acquired. Locally-acquired cases accounted for 15% (19/123) of cases, all of which were from a known source. There were no locally-acquired cases from an unknown source in this reporting period. This is a decrease from the

¹ Department of Health (2020), [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) current situation and case numbers](#), Commonwealth Government of Australia, 8 December.

² Department of Health (2020), [Coronavirus disease \(COVID-19\) epidemiology reports, Australia, 2020](#), Commonwealth Government of Australia, 22 July.

³ COVID-19 National Incident Room Surveillance Team (2020), [COVID-19, Australia: Epidemiology Report 29: Reporting fortnight ending 8 November 2020](#), Communicable Diseases Intelligence Volume 44, 21 November, p. 1: COVID-19 National Incident Room Surveillance Team (2020), [COVID-19, Australia: Epidemiology Report 30: Reporting fortnight ending 22 November 2020](#), Communicable Diseases Intelligence Volume 44, 3 December, p. 1

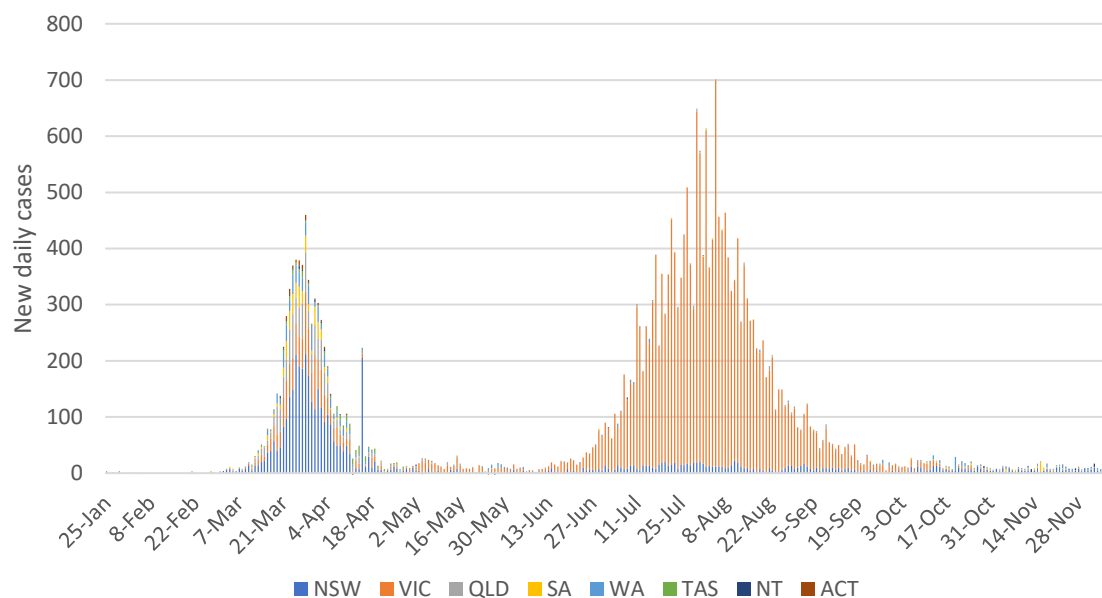
⁴ COVID-19 National Incident Room Surveillance Team (2020), [COVID-19, Australia: Epidemiology Report 30: Reporting fortnight ending 22 November 2020](#), Communicable Diseases Intelligence Volume 44, 3 December, p. 5.

⁵ COVID-19 National Incident Room Surveillance Team (2020), [COVID-19, Australia: Epidemiology Report 30: Reporting fortnight ending 22 November 2020](#), Communicable Diseases Intelligence Volume 44, 3 December, p. 5.

⁶ COVID-19 National Incident Room Surveillance Team (2020), [COVID-19, Australia: Epidemiology Report 30: Reporting fortnight ending 22 November 2020](#), Communicable Diseases Intelligence Volume 44, 3 December, p. 5.

previous reporting period, where 5% (1/19) of all locally-acquired cases were from an unknown source. In total, 6% (7/123) of cases reported this fortnight were under investigation at the time of reporting.⁷

Chart 1: New daily confirmed COVID-19 cases in Australia in states and territories



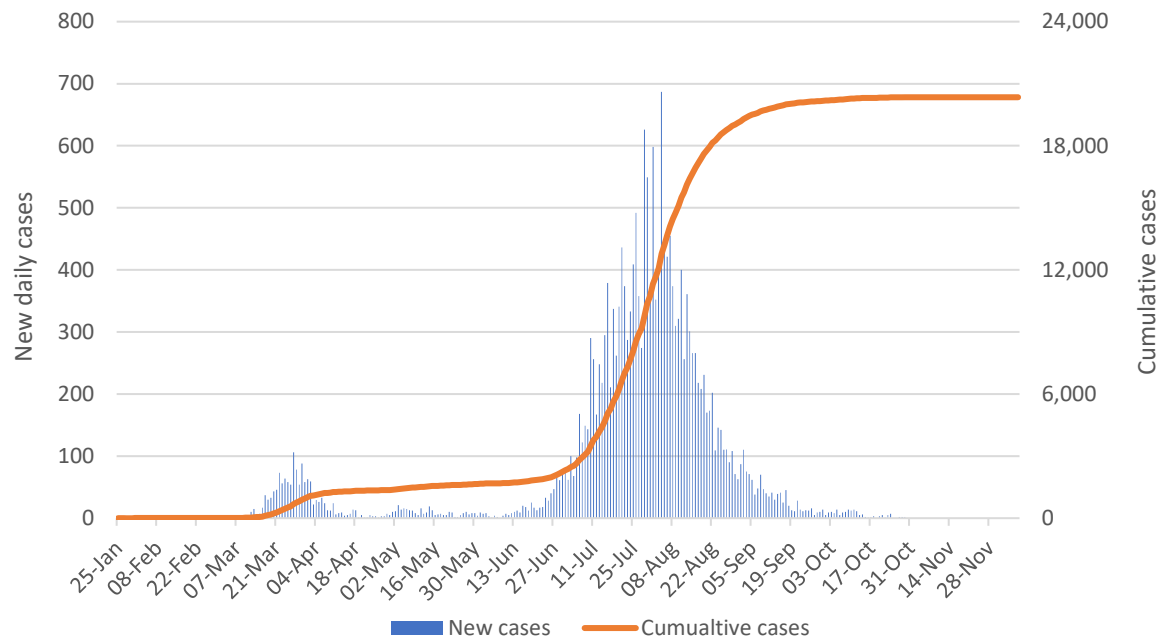
Note: The data are obtained from a variety of [state and commonwealth sources](#). Chart shows new daily cases as announced (not net added to total) except for Victoria, which shows official case notification data (due to many duplicate cases announced).

Source: [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) in Australia](#), covid19data.com.au, 9 December 2020.

More recent data in Chart 1 show the significant increase in new daily cases in Australia in July and August, which are mainly due to Victoria, as well as a small but sustained level of new daily cases recorded in New South Wales from late June. It also shows the decline in case numbers in September and October, largely due to continued decline in new cases in Victoria, which is likely associated with the restrictions in place at that time.⁸ Chart 2 highlights the much larger number of cases being recorded in Victoria since July than at the early stages of the epidemic in March. It also shows that cases in Victoria appear to have peaked in early August, steadily falling since then and achieving 38 consecutive days of zero cases to 7 December.

⁷ COVID-19 National Incident Room Surveillance Team (2020), [COVID-19, Australia: Epidemiology Report 30: Reporting fortnight ending 22 November 2020](#), Communicable Diseases Intelligence Volume 44, 3 December, p. 5.

⁸ COVID-19 National Incident Room Surveillance Team (2020), [COVID-19, Australia: Epidemiology Report 25: Reporting fortnight ending 13 September 2020](#), Communicable Diseases Intelligence Volume 44, 23 September, p. 1.

Chart 2: Daily and cumulative number of reported COVID-19 cases in Victoria

Source: Victorian Department of Health and Human Service, [Victorian coronavirus \(COVID-19\) data](#), last updated 8 December 2020.

On 21 June, the Australian Health Protection Principal Committee (AHPPC) released a statement on recent outbreaks of COVID-19 in Victoria, noting that due to the continued growth in confirmed cases overseas and the number of Australians still overseas who may return; as well as sporadic community transmission in Australia, that it remains probable that Australia will experience periodic outbreaks.⁹

On 20 June, the Victorian Government announced that it would not be easing restrictions as initially planned from 22 June because of the increase in cases. It also reimposed some restrictions, such as limiting the number of people you can have at your home to 5 persons and outdoor gatherings to 10 persons. Restaurants, pubs, auction halls, community halls, libraries, museums and places of worship were limited to a maximum of 20 people in any one space until 12 July and businesses including gyms, cinemas, theatres and TABs could remain open with a maximum of 20 people per space.¹⁰

The continued increase in daily cases (including community transmission) led to a number of areas in Melbourne return to stage 3 (Stay at Home) restrictions from 2 July. Further areas were added on 5 July, and this was extended to all of Metropolitan Melbourne and the Mitchell Shire from 9 July. Under stage 3 restrictions there are only 4 reasons to leave home: shopping for food and supplies; medical care and caregiving; exercise and recreation; and study and work (if it cannot be done from home). Businesses across these regions also returned to Stage 3 restrictions: restaurants and cafes will return to takeaway and delivery services only; beauty and personal

⁹ Department of Health (2020), [Australian Health Protection Principal Committee \(AHPPC\) statement on recent outbreaks of COVID-19 in Victoria](#), Commonwealth Government of Australia, 21 June.

¹⁰ Department of Health and Human Services (2020), [Victoria's restriction levels](#), Victorian Government, updated 23 November.

services will need to close; entertainment and cultural venues will need to close; and community sport will stop.¹¹

On 19 July, the Victorian Government announced that, from 23 July, people living in metropolitan Melbourne or Mitchell Shire must wear a face covering if they leave their home.¹² On 30 July, it was announced that from 31 July, people living in the local government areas of Greater Geelong, the Surf Coast, Moorabool, Golden Plains, Colac-Otway and Borough of Queenscliffe will no longer be able to have visitors at home, or visit other peoples' homes. From 3 August, face coverings became mandatory for all of Victoria.¹³

At 6pm on 2 August, Victoria entered into a state of disaster and stage 4 restrictions were applied to Melbourne, initially until 13 September. These included a curfew from 8pm and 5am, with the only reason to leave home during these hours being for work, medical care and caregiving. Outside of curfew hours, the 4 reasons to leave home are to: exercise (limited to 1 hour a day and to a size of 2 people regardless of if you are in the same household or not); shopping for food and necessary supplies (limited to 1 person per households per day); care and health care; and work. Exercise and shopping for essentials must both be done within a 5km radius of home. Mitchell shire remained at stage 3 restrictions and the rest of regional Victoria moved to stage 3 restrictions from 6 August.¹⁴

On 3 August, further restrictions on businesses and workplaces were announced, commencing from 6 August. Those that can continue to operate are certain retail services (supermarkets, grocery stores, bottle shops, pharmacies, petrol stations, banks, news agencies and post offices) and those involved in the frontline health response. Other retail stores, some manufacturing and administration industries were to cease onsite operation 6 weeks. Retail stores not specifically allowed to operate were permitted to operate on a contactless 'click and collect' and delivery services basis. Other businesses in the meat industry, warehousing and distribution centres and construction will be subject to mandated reductions in onsite worker numbers. These workplaces will be required to implement additional safety requirements, including extra personal protective equipment, staggered shifts and breaks, health declarations and more support for sick workers to stay at home. From 6 August, employees working in permitted industries who cannot work from home will be required to have a new 'Worker Permit' when travelling to and from work. All open businesses and services will have until 11:59pm Friday 7 August to enact a COVIDSafe plan.¹⁵

¹¹ Department of Health and Human Services (2020), [Victoria's restriction levels](#), Victorian Government, updated 23 November.

¹² Government of Victoria (2020), [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) restrictions Victoria](#), updated 23 November.

¹³ Government of Victoria (2020), [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) restrictions Victoria](#), updated 23 November.

¹⁴ Government of Victoria (2020), [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) restrictions Victoria](#), updated 23 November.

¹⁵ Government of Victoria (2020), [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) restrictions Victoria](#), updated 18 October.

On 6 September, the Victorian Government announced a roadmap for reopening, with separate roadmaps for metropolitan Melbourne and regional Victoria. Each roadmap has 4 steps towards reaching a 'COVID normal' and progressing through each step will largely be triggered by the later of planned dates and when the number of new cases reaches established thresholds. Metropolitan Melbourne moved to the Second Step of the roadmap on 14 September, allowing 'single social bubbles' and increased daily exercise from 1 hour to 2 hours, with the curfew commencing from 9pm.¹⁶

Regional Victoria moved to the Third Step of the roadmap on 17 September which included: no restrictions on reasons to leave home or the distance that can be travelled; public gatherings with up to 10 people; 'household bubbles' with visitors allowed with one nominated household (up to 5 visitors at a time); childcare and early educators open; staggered return to onsite learning; no time limit for outdoor exercise and recreation; restaurants and cafes open with a group limit of 10 people and density limits; retail open; travel within Victoria allowed (except to or through metropolitan Melbourne); and accommodation open with capacity limits.¹⁷

The ability to move to next steps is largely based on the average number of cases over a 14-day period. In order for metropolitan Melbourne to move to the Second Step of the roadmap, the 14-day average had to be between 30 to 50 cases.¹⁸ As shown in Chart 3, the state-wide 14-day average was 18.8 on 28 September. On 27 September, the Victorian Government announced that metropolitan Melbourne would move to the Second Step towards reopening from 28 September. Based on public health advice, some further easing of restrictions beyond those initially planned in the roadmap to recovery were announced, such as the removal of the curfew, expanded workforce limits in some industries (such as supermarkets, food distribution, abattoirs and manufacturing) and weddings allowed with up to 5 people.¹⁹ Further, it was announced that future progression through the Third and Last Steps will no longer be defined by dates in the roadmap, but instead by trigger points that are solely based on case number targets.²⁰

From 19 October, further restrictions were eased under an amended Second Step for metropolitan Melbourne and an amended Third Step for regional Victoria. For metropolitan Melbourne, the changes included extending the travel limit from home or your place of work to 25 kilometres, allowing outside gatherings of up to 10 people from a maximum of 2 households, hairdressers opening, some real estate activities allowed, and groups of up to 5 workers for certain low risk outdoor work allowed. The move to the Third Step is expected to occur on 2 November, subject to a public health assessment.²¹

For regional Victoria, up to 2 people can visit a household once per day, groups limits of 10 for hospitality, with density limits and indoor cap of 40 patrons and an outdoor cap of 70 patrons, indoor pools open (including swimming classes) for people aged up to 18 years old and outdoor

¹⁶ Government of Victoria (2020), [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) roadmap to reopening: Mapping Victoria's path toward COVID Normal](#), updated 18 October.

¹⁷ Government of Victoria (2020), [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) updates: Restrictions in regional Victoria: Third Step of the roadmap](#), updated 19 October.

¹⁸ Government of Victoria (2020), [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) roadmap to reopening: Mapping Victoria's path toward COVID Normal](#), updated 18 October.

¹⁹ Government of Victoria (2020), [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) roadmap to reopening: Mapping Victoria's path toward COVID Normal](#), updated 18 October.

²⁰ Government of Victoria (2020), [Statement from the Premier](#), media release, 27 September.

²¹ Government of Victoria (2020), [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) roadmap to reopening: Mapping Victoria's path toward COVID Normal](#), updated 18 October.

religious gatherings of up to 20 people allowed proximate to places of worship (plus a faith leader).²²

Declining case numbers and the 14-day moving average falling below 5 cases led to metropolitan Melbourne moving to the Third Step towards reopening on 28 October. This includes no restrictions on the reasons to leave home, up to 2 people from the same household can visit or be visited by another household once a day, up to 10 people from any number of households able to meet outside in public, all retail open, and hospitality allowed seated service for up to 20 patrons indoors and 50 patrons outdoors (subject to limits and density requirements).²³

From 28 October regional Victoria had further restrictions eased under the Third Step. These include opening food courts (subject to specific density limits); indoor physical recreation and non-contact sports for those aged 18 years or younger (with certain caps); indoor fitness and fitness classes with up to 10 people in a space and 20 people in a venue for adults (subject to density limits); indoor pools open with a maximum of 20 people (subject to density limits); and funerals allowed up to 50 people outdoors.²⁴

As shown in Chart 3, for 10 consecutive days to 9 November, zero new cases of COVID-19 were recorded in Victoria, with the 14-day moving average approaching zero. As a result, from 9 November, restrictions were further eased across the state in addition to those previously announced. These included: up to 2 adults allowed to visit a household per day; for adults, indoor physical recreation with density limits and a patron cap of 10 per space and 20 per venue; indoor skateparks, playcentres and trampoline centres open to people aged 18 years and under with a maximum of 20 patrons, subject to density limits; food and drink facilities open for seated service subject to a maximum of 40 patrons for indoor venues and a maximum of 70 patrons per outdoor venue (subject to density limits); and workforce caps removed for abattoirs and meat, seafood and poultry processing.²⁵

As shown in Chart 3, Victoria recorded no new cases of COVID-19 for 24 consecutive days to 22 November, with the 14-day moving average being zero since 12 November. Subsequently, from 23 November restrictions were further eased with up to 15 people able to visit a household, the outdoor public gathering limit increased to 50 people, hospitality venues able to have up to 150 patrons indoors and 300 outdoors (subject to density limits based on the size of venues). Weddings and funerals able to have a maximum of 150 people, and large multipurpose sporting facilities to have a cap of 25 per cent capacity. From 30 November, workplaces currently working from home can have up to 25 per cent of their workforce per site (subject to density limits).²⁶

Victoria had recorded no new cases of COVID-19 for 38 consecutive days to 7 December. On 6 December, the Victorian Government announced further easing of restrictions, effective from 7 December, that included allowing up to 30 visitors to households, 100 people to gather in public

²² Government of Victoria (2020), [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) roadmap to reopening: Mapping Victoria's path toward COVID Normal](#), updated 18 October.

²³ Government of Victoria (2020), [Victoria's roadmap for reopening – How we live in Metropolitan Melbourne](#), updated 27 October.

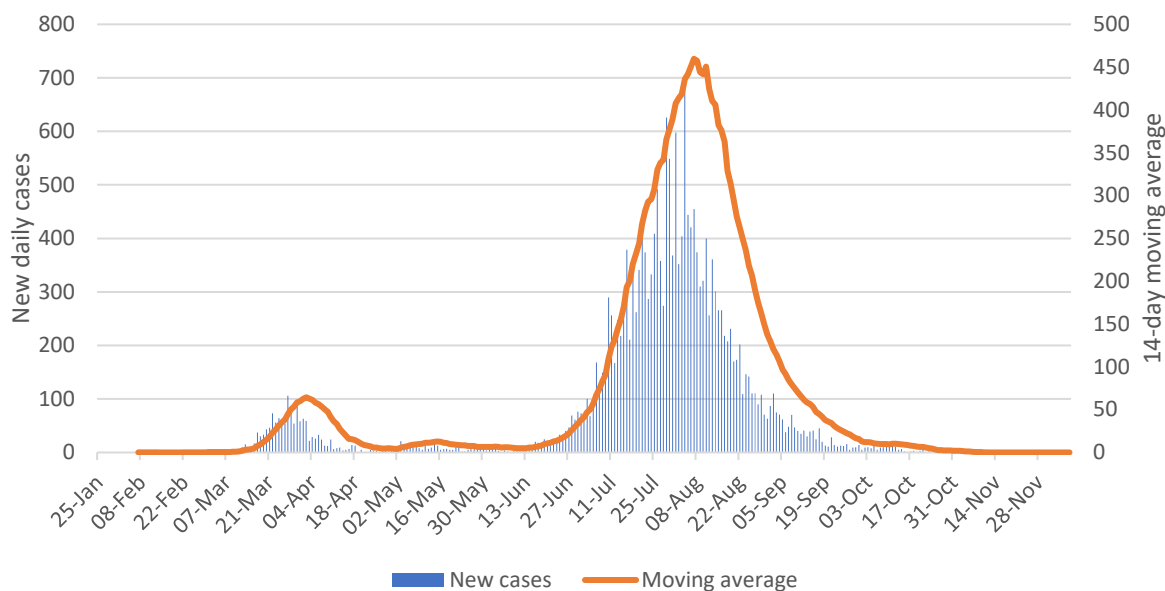
²⁴ Government of Victoria (2020), [Victoria's roadmap for reopening – How we live in regional Victoria](#), updated 26 October.

²⁵ Government of Victoria (2020), [Summary of statewide restrictions for the Third Step and Last Step of Victoria's roadmap to reopening](#), updated 8 November.

²⁶ Government of Victoria (2020), [Summary of Last Step Restrictions from 11.59pm on 22 November 2020](#), 22 November.

spaces; venues to have no maximum patron cap and instead capacity to be determined by density limits.²⁷

Chart 3: Victoria state-wide moving average of cases (14 days)



Note: Calculated using official case notification data (truest reflection of daily cases).

Source: Victorian Department of Health and Human Service, [Victorian coronavirus \(COVID-19\) data](#), last updated 8 December 2020.

Chart 4 shows the daily new cases and cumulative cases of COVID-19 recorded in NSW. It shows that although the numbers of cases are lower than the peak of the epidemic in March and April 2020, there was a gradual increase in new daily cases in June and July. In response, the NSW government announced that from 17 July there would be restrictions to group bookings at pubs to a maximum of 10 people (down from 20) and a cap of 300 people inside a venue at any time was introduced. Further tightening of restrictions took effect from 24 July, with the 10 people group booking limit extended to restaurants, bars and cafés: a limit of 150 people for weddings and corporate events (subject to the 4 square metre rule); and a limit of 100 people for funerals and places of worship (subject to the 4 square metre rule) also imposed.²⁸ From 1 August, a limit of 20 people applied to gym and recreation classes such as yoga, tai chi and Pilates. Community sporting activities that involve more than 20 participants must have a COVID-19 Safety Plan and the maximum number of participants must not exceed 500.²⁹

From 22 July, people seeking to enter New South Wales from Victoria required an entry permit³⁰ and may only enter for essential travel, with some exceptions. Victorian residents living in metropolitan Melbourne or the Mitchell Shire are not eligible for entry permits.³¹ On 5 August, it was announced that from 7 August, New South Wales residents returning to Victoria must go into

²⁷ Government of Victoria (2020), [COVIDSafe Summer – How we live in Victoria](#), accessed 8 December 2020.

²⁸ Government of New South Wales (2020), [COVID-19: What you can and can't do under the rules](#), updated 23 November.

²⁹ Government of New South Wales (2020), [COVID-19: What you can and can't do under the rules](#), updated 23 November.

³⁰ Government of New South Wales (2020), [Apply for a COVID-19 NSW border entry permit](#), accessed 23 November.

³¹ Government of New South Wales (2020), [Your guide to border restrictions](#), updated 4 November.

14 days mandatory hotel quarantine at their own expense. Some entry permits may indicate requirements on them entering New South Wales (such as needing to self-isolate). Chart 4 shows signs of decreasing daily cases numbers from mid-August, an increase in early September and then a return to declining case numbers throughout the rest of September. In line with declining case numbers, the New South Wales government further eased restrictions, including: allowing more than one parent to attend community sporting activities from 26 September;³² theatres, cinemas and concert halls allowed an increased capacity to 50 percent from 28 September;³³ and increasing the limit on sporting crowds at stadiums from 25 per cent to 40 per cent capacity (to a maximum of 40 000) from 1 October.³⁴

From 16 October, people entering from New Zealand do not need to enter mandatory quarantine upon arrival. Outdoor music rehearsals and performances can have up to 500 people in public places. Hospitality venues that use electronic systems for registering contact details of patrons may apply a density rule of 1 person per 2 square metres for outdoor areas. Corporate events, weddings, funerals and religious services that use electronics system for registering patron details can have up to 300 people for corporate events, 150 people for weddings and 100 people for funeral and religious services.³⁵

From 23 October outdoor gatherings in public spaces and group bookings at restaurants will be increased to 30 people and from 1 December, the number of people who can attend a wedding will be increased to 300 people (subject to indoor and outdoor density limits). From 23 November, the border to Victoria will reopen.³⁶

From 7 December, restrictions were further eased including the removal of maximum venue caps replaced by density limits for gyms and night clubs, and allowing up to 5000 people allowed for outdoor events that are fenced, ticketed and seated.³⁷

³² Government of New South Wales (2020), [School, sport and music restrictions relaxed](#), 24 September.

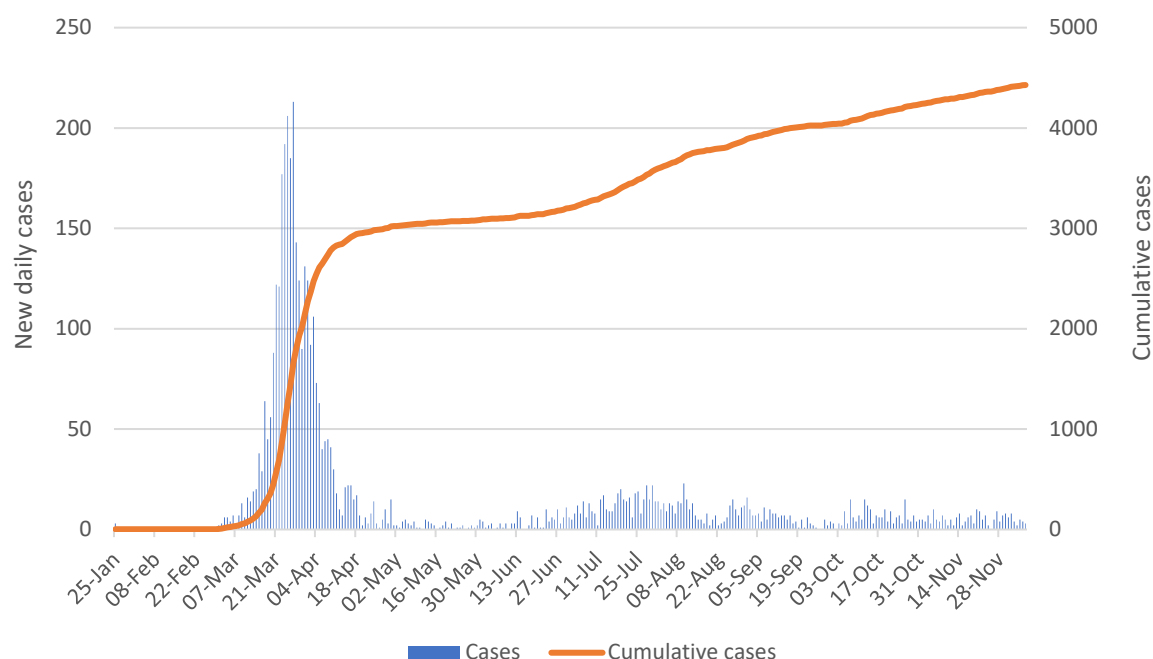
³³ Government of New South Wales (2020), [Capacity increase for entertainment venues](#), 25 September.

³⁴ Government of New South Wales (2020), [Stadiums and economy to benefit from increased capacity](#), 17 September.

³⁵ Government of New South Wales (2020), [COVID-19: What you can and can't do under the rules](#), updated 23 November.

³⁶ Government of New South Wales (2020), [COVID-19: What you can and can't do under the rules](#), updated 23 November.

³⁷ Government of New South Wales (2020), [Common questions about the rules](#), updated 6 December.

Chart 4: Daily and cumulative number of reported COVID-19 cases in NSW

Note: Case counts reported by NSW Health for a particular notification date may vary over time due to ongoing investigations and the outcome of cases under review, thus this dataset and any historical data contained within is subject to change on a daily basis.

Source: New South Wales Government, [NSW COVID-19 cases data](#), Data.NSW, last updated 7 December 2020

South Australia experienced a spike in community transmission of COVID-19 in mid-November. This peaked at 18 new cases report on 16 November 2020³⁸ and led to the South Australian Government increasing restrictions on 17 November and again on 19 November (initially for 6 days).³⁹ Following contact tracing investigations,⁴⁰ and with cases dropping to below 5 per day from 18 November,⁴¹ restrictions were eased from 22 November.⁴² Restrictions were further eased from 4 December, including a density limit of 1 person per 2 square metres for hospitality venues replacing the previous 1 person per 4 square metres.⁴³

³⁸ Government of South Australia (2020), [Dashboard table data: Daily cases - SA](#), 22 November.

³⁹ Government of South Australia (2020), [Public activities](#), accessed 23 November.

⁴⁰ Government of South Australia (2020), [Contact tracing: Parafield Cluster – COVID-10 Health Alert](#)

⁴¹ Government of South Australia (2020), [Dashboard table data: Daily cases - SA](#), 22 November.

⁴² Government of South Australia (2020), [Activities and gatherings](#), updated 4 December.

⁴³ Government of South Australia (2020), [Activities and gatherings](#), updated 4 December.