BCCDC Data Summary

8 July 2021
Purpose

The surveillance deck is a summary of COVID-19 related indicators that can help inform the pandemic response in British Columbia. This surveillance monitoring constitutes the medical chart for population health assessment that guides the public health community of practice. As such this is a working document that reflects a snapshot in time and may differ from other published reports.

Data Sources

The collection, use and disclosure of case data is subject to the Public Health Act. COVID-19 cases are reported under the Public Health Act to the health authority of residence. Public health case notification, clinical management, contact tracing and follow-up contributes surveillance data for regional and provincial COVID-19 monitoring. Each regional health authority have their own workflows and information systems for capture of relevant data. This data foremost serves the public health and clinical management of the case and their contacts.

Disclaimer

• Data and key messages within these documents are not finalized and considered to be work in progress that is subject to retroactive changes as more data and information become available.

• Accurate interpretation of figures may be difficult with the limited inclusion of data notes and methodology descriptions in this document.
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Overall Summary

• **Case rates** are low and continue to decline in all HAs, now approaching levels last observed in August 2020; **test positivity** for public tests is ~2% provincially.
  - Percent positivity ≤3% in all age groups
  - Percent positivity ≤3% in VIHA, VCH, FH and NH, and between 3 and 5% in IH

• **New hospitalizations** are low and declining or stable in each region (at September 2020 level); **hospital/critical care census** is declining or stable across BC (September 2020 level); **new deaths** are stable and low.

• The share of **VOCs** among all positive tests in BC is ~73% from June 27 to July 3; provincially P.1(Gamma) (~55%) and B.1.1.7 (Alpha) (~35%) remain two dominant VOCs, with B.1.617.2 (Delta) representing ~11% of VOCs.

• **Vaccine** coverage in BC, July 8\textsuperscript{nd} : 7 in 10 individuals have received the first dose of vaccine, and 1 in 3 have received two doses [8 in 10 individuals 12+ have received first dose; 2 in 5 two doses]

• **Studies consistently show that both mRNA and AstraZeneca vaccines remain highly effective against the Delta variant**, especially against severe outcomes. Vaccinated individuals tend to have milder illness if they get infected and are also less likely to pass virus on than unvaccinated individuals.
Jul 01 to Jul 07: BC COVID-19 Profile

- Total cases: 147,856
  - New this week: 235
- Ever hospitalized: 8,059
  - New this week: 40
- Total deaths: 1,759
  - New this week: 5
- Removed from isolation: 145,455
  - New this week: 423

New daily COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations and deaths, Aug 01 2020 - Jul 06 2021

* Data are by surveillance date for cases and deaths, and admission date for hospitalizations

Data source: PHRDW Jul-07-2021
Case rates are declining in all HAs; **new hospitalizations** are declining or stable in all HAs; **new deaths** are stable and low.

For latest version of a graph similar to this one (difference: hospital census, not new hospitalizations), see the [Epi App](#).
Hospital and critical care census is declining or stable in all regions.
Number of new hospital admissions is low and decreasing. Deaths are low and stable.
For latest version of this map, see the new (note: change symbols not included) COVID-19 Surveillance Dashboard

Geographic Distribution of COVID-19 by LHA and CHSA of Case Residence

Recent 7-Days Cases
June 30 to July 6, 2021

Change from prior week (average daily rate change >5.0 per 100,000 pop.)

- ▲ decrease
- △ increase

Average daily rate per 100,000 population

- 0.0
- 0.1 - 5.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 15.0
- 15.1 - 20.0
- > 20.0

Data source: Public Health Reporting Data Warehouse (PHRDW) integrated COVID dataset; we operate in a live database environment and case information is updated as it becomes available. Cases are mapped by location of residence; cases with unknown residence and from out of province are not mapped. Data are by date of first positive test, or date reported to public health for ep-linked cases. Population denominator from BC Stats PEOPLE estimates for 2021.
COVID-19 Recent 7-Day Case Incidence Rates by CHSA (June 30 to July 6, 2021)

For latest version of this map, see the new (note: change symbols not included) COVID-19 Surveillance Dashboard
Total cases by local health area, Jul 01 - Jul 07, 2021

For latest version of this map, see the new COVID-19 Surveillance Dashboard
For latest version of this map, see the new [COVID-19 Surveillance Dashboard](https://www2.gov.bc.ca.gov/bccdc).
Case incidence is decreasing in all HAs. Percent positivity low in all HAs.
Vaccine coverage in BC, July 8\textsuperscript{nd}: 7 in 10 individuals have received 1\textsuperscript{st} dose of vaccine, and 1 in 3 have received 2 doses [8 in 10 individuals 12+ have received 1\textsuperscript{st} dose; 2 in 5 two doses]

Data updated 2021-07-08
Data Source: Provincial Immunization Registry, PHSA
For latest version of this map, see the new COVID-19 Surveillance Dashboard
For latest version of this map, see the new COVID-19 Surveillance Dashboard.
For latest version of this map, see the new COVID-19 Surveillance Dashboard
For latest version of this map, see the new COVID-19 Surveillance Dashboard.
Nationally, BC’s vaccination rate is very close to Canadian average; internationally, Canada is one of the countries with the highest proportion of the population with at least one dose.

Data source: Open Data
Visualization: BCCDC

For latest vaccination progress statistics in Canada and internationally, see the Epi App.

Data source: Our World in Data
Visualization: BCCDC
• **Percent positivity** among publicly funded tests is 1.9% in BC.
  - Test positivity is low in all HAs, ranging from 0.3% in VIHA to 3.3% in IH.
  - Percent positivity is <3% in all age groups.

• Testing rates decreased 3% this week (~34,000 total tests June 27 to July 3)

• The provincial weekly median **turnaround time** (time from specimen collection to lab result) is 16 hours, indicating good testing capacity; only 1 in 4 tests took ≥24 hours to result.

• The share of **VOCs** among all positive tests in BC is ~73% from June 27 to July 3. Note that given the much smaller number of weekly cases, percentages are more likely to fluctuate from week to week.

• Sequencing-based VOC prevalence for June 27 to July 3 shows distribution of lineages among VOC samples: P.1 (Gamma) ~55%, B.1.1.7 (Alpha)~35% and B.1.617.2 (Delta) ~11%.
Weekly Summary of ALL lab tests performed

- **2,919,675** total specimens tested
- **34,108** new this epi week

- **155,684** total positive specimens
- **321** new positive this epi week

Mean turnaround time (TAT): 19 hr

- **↓3%** relative to last week
- **0.9%** positivity
- **↓0.5%** absolute change from last week
- **↓2%** TAT relative to last week

Weekly Summary of Lab tests paid Publicly

- **2,361,644** total specimens tested
- **16,116** new this epi week

- **154,230** total positive specimens
- **299** new positive this epi week

- **↓23%** relative to last week
- **1.9%** positivity
- **↓0.5%** absolute change from last week

NB: due to differences in data capture, this number is not comparable to last week.

Data source: PLOVER extract at 10:30am on July 8, 2021.
Epi week 26 (June 27 – July 3)
For latest version of this map, see the new (note: change symbols not included) COVID-19 Surveillance Dashboard.

Data source: BCCDC Public Health Laboratory PLOVER system (all tests performed). Data are by testing result date, and location of client’s residence or if missing, physician’s address.

Change from prior week (test positivity absolute change >3%)
- ▼ decrease
- ▲ increase
COVID-19 Recent 7-Day Test Positivity by CHSA (June 30 to July 6, 2021) Includes all tests

For latest version of this map, see the new (note: change symbols not included) COVID-19 Surveillance Dashboard

BC Centre for Disease Control
Percent positivity among publicly funded tests continued to decrease (1.9%). The number of publicly funded tests resulted has also decreased relative to the previous epi week.

Note: Invalid (n = 1587) and indeterminate (n = 7620) results have been excluded

Data source: PLOVER 03-Jul-2021
Incidence is stable and low in all HSDAs; positivity is <3% in all regions except East Kootenay and Okanagan where it is between 3 and 5%

Case incidence rate, test percent positivity, and testing rate by HSDA (Public Payers Only).

For latest version of a graph similar to this one (difference: all tests, not public tests), see the Epi App.
Incidence continues to decline in all age groups; percent positivity is $\leq 3\%$ in all age groups.

The majority of COVID-19 positive samples are VOCs (~73%); but the absolute number of VOC samples is small.

Prevalence of presumptive VOC, by epi week in BC and Health Authorities, June 27-July 3, 2021

Data from the Plover system at the BCCDC Public Health Lab

This figure can also be found in the weekly VOC report

Shaded area reflects partial data and is subject to change

Note: given smaller number of weekly cases, percentages are more likely to fluctuate
Among sequenced samples provincially based on information for June 27 – July 3, P.1 (~55%) and B.1.1.7 (~35%) remain two dominant VOCs. B.1.617 currently represents ~11% of VOCs.

*Note: % may not add to 100 due to rounding

Weeks 13 onward include specimens from qPCR SNP screening that resulted as presumptive positive for B.1.1.7 and P.1.
Global epidemiology update

• UK, Israel, and many countries in Europe are experiencing a resurgence of cases

• Recent rises in cases in the UK, Europe, Israel, and the Yukon are largely driven by resurgences in infections among younger susceptible individuals (unvaccinated or partially vaccinated)

• While the number of hospitalizations and deaths have also recently increased in the UK, it has not mirrored the pattern of previous waves and they remain significantly lower than before at the national level (but there is some regional variation)

• Studies consistently show that both mRNA and AstraZeneca vaccines remain highly effective against the Delta variant, especially against severe outcomes

• Vaccinated individuals tend to have milder illness if they get infected and are also less likely to pass it on than unvaccinated individuals
UK, Israel, and many countries in Europe are experiencing a resurgence of cases
England: resurgence is driven by those under 40 years of age, most of whom are not vaccinated yet

England: coronavirus case rates by age group

Figure 57: Age/Sex pyramid for COVID-19 vaccine uptake by age in England for Dose 1

Source: Guardian
While the number of hospitalizations and deaths have also recently increased in the UK, it has not mirrored the pattern of previous waves and they remain significantly lower than before at the national level (but there is some regional variation).
**Israel**: Recent resurgence of cases is driven by infections in children and youth, the majority of whom have not been vaccinated yet.

With the majority of adults in Israel now vaccinated, just over half of the country's new COVID-19 cases in the month up to 5 July were in people aged 19 and under.

### Proportion of recent COVID-19 cases in Israel by age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age range</th>
<th>% of cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-79</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-89</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90+</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note that vaccination of 12-15 year olds only began at the end of June.*

Source: Israel Ministry of Health
Several studies have consistently shown that vaccines remain highly effective against the Delta variant, especially against severe outcomes.

**Symptomatic infection:** 1 dose of vaccine is not as effective against Delta as 2 doses.

**Severe outcomes:** vaccines are very effective after 1 dose, and offer excellent protection after 2 doses.

### Effectiveness estimates against symptomatic disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>1 dose</th>
<th>2 doses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alpha</td>
<td>Delta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pfizer</td>
<td>27-66%</td>
<td><strong>33-56%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderna</td>
<td>72-83%</td>
<td><strong>72%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astra-Zeneca</td>
<td>39-64%</td>
<td><strong>33-67%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Effectiveness estimates against hospitalizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>1 dose**</th>
<th>2 doses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alpha</td>
<td>Delta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pfizer</td>
<td>80-83%</td>
<td><strong>78-94%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderna</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td><strong>96%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astra-Zeneca</td>
<td>76-85%</td>
<td><strong>71-88%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sources: Public Health England (1, 2, and 3), Scotland, Ontario*
Visualization of the table on previous slide:

How vaccine efficacy compares against the Alpha and Delta variants

Vaccine efficacy against infection and hospitalisation for each variant, by vaccine manufacturer, number of doses and country of study

Efficacy against symptomatic infection

Efficacy against hospital admission

Source: FT research © FT

Visualization source: FT
Dynamic compartmental modeling: recent trends

Our model shows that Rt remains below 1 and is stable across BC

Solid black line: median $R_t$, modeled using all reported cases up to July 6, 2021; Grey band: 5%-95% credible interval; Purple bars: all reported cases. Due to lag from symptom onset to reporting, most recent case counts and Rt are not shown. Recent trend shown comparing 7 day average $R_t$ from (last week → this week). Data source: BCCDC HA linelist.
Model notes and assumptions

- $R_t$ modelling: a dynamic compartmental model was fit to COVID-19 data for BC using a Bayesian framework (Anderson et al. 2020. PLoS Comp. Biol. 16(12): e1008274). Results are presented as provincial and regional time-varying estimates of average daily transmission rate ($R_t$).
  - the model does not consider importation of cases, hence all transmission is assumed to arise from local cases
  - the model does not distinguish cases arising from variants of concern (VoCs) versus ‘wild-type’ COVID-19, hence model estimates represent average rates of transmission
Additional Resources

- BCCDC COVID-19 Surveillance Dashboard showing maps, vertical plots, and trends by LHA can be found [here](#)

- More BC COVID-19 data, including the latest Situation Report, maps, and BC COVID-19 public dashboard, can be found [here](#)

- For more information on variants of concern and whole genome sequencing, the latest report is posted [here](#)

- To put BC provincial, Health Authority, and HSDA trajectories into national and international context, see [BCCDC COVID-19 Epidemiology app](#)

- COVID SPEAK 2020 Round 1 Survey results

- Slides for previous public and modelling briefings by Dr. Bonnie Henry can be found [here](#)

- PHAC’s COVID-19 Epidemiology update can be found [here](#)