

## British Columbia (BC) COVID-19 Situation Report

### Week 17: April 24- April 30, 2022

**Data for week 17 (April 24 - April 30, 2022) may differ from the data published in the BCCDC weekly report. Data was extracted on May 09, 2022 for this situation report compared to May 11, 2022 for the latest weekly report.**

Table of Contents		Report Summary
Epidemic curve and regional incidence	<a href="#">3</a>	Due to changes in testing strategies in BC, case counts in this report likely underestimate the true number of COVID-19 cases in BC. This underestimation has increased compared to the period prior to the emergence of the Omicron variant in BC. The provincial incidence by episode date was 43 per 100K (2,272 cases) in week 17.
Test rates and % positive	<a href="#">4</a>	Incidence by Health Authority from week 16 to week 17: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fraser Health incidence was stable from 42 to 43 per 100K</li> <li>Interior Health incidence decreased from 70 to 62 per 100K</li> <li>Vancouver Island Health incidence was stable at 43 per 100K</li> <li>Northern Health increased from 39 to 42 per 100K</li> <li>Vancouver Coastal Health incidence was stable from 30 to 31 per 100K</li> </ul>
Age profile, testing and cases	<a href="#">5</a>	Testing of MSP-funded specimens decreased from ~11,300 in week 16 to ~11,000 in week 17, and the percent positivity of MSP-funded specimens was stable at 22.5% in week 16 and 22.9% in week 17.
Severe outcomes	<a href="#">7</a>	The per capita testing rates for MSP-funded specimens decreased from week 16 to week 17 in NH and IH, and was stable in all other HAs. The percent positivity for MSP-funded specimens was stable from week 16 to week 17 in all HAs other than NH, where it increased from 17.2% to 19.5%.
Age profile, severe outcomes	<a href="#">8</a>	Age-specific incidence rates between week 16 and week 17 decreased or were stable in all age groups other than the 70-79 and 80+ year olds, where incidence rates increased from 64 per 100K to 71 per 100K, and from 245 per 100K to 248 per 100K, respectively.
Care facility outbreaks	<a href="#">9</a>	The number of people in hospital with a positive COVID-19 test decreased from 423 in week 16 to 392 in week 17. In week 17, 60+ year-olds had the highest number of people in hospital with a positive COVID-19 test, with 138 hospitalizations in 60-79 years-olds and 154 hospitalizations in 80+ year-olds.
Wastewater surveillance	<a href="#">10</a>	The weekly number of deaths from any cause among people testing positive for COVID-19 decreased from 70 in week 16 to 63 in week 17. In week 17, 60+ year-olds had the highest number of deaths from any cause among people testing positive for COVID-19, with 17 deaths in 60-79 years-olds and 42 in 80+ year-olds.
Additional resources	<a href="#">12</a>	In week 17, 4 new care facility outbreaks and 2 new acute care outbreaks were declared, based on earliest case onset date (if unavailable, then outbreak declared date is used). Two deaths were associated with care facility outbreaks in week 17.
Appendix	<a href="#">12</a>	

#### BELOW ARE IMPORTANT NOTES relevant to the interpretation of cases, hospitalizations, and deaths:

- Due to changes in testing strategies in BC, case counts in this report likely underestimate the true number of COVID-19 cases in BC. This underestimation has increased compared to the period prior to the emergence of the Omicron variant in BC.
- Hospital data include admissions for people diagnosed with COVID-19 through hospital SARS-CoV-2 screening practices, and will overestimate the number of people who are hospitalized specifically due to severe symptoms of COVID-19 infection.
- Pre-transition (case line list) deaths include COVID-19 related deaths reported by Health Authorities up to April 1, 2022. As of April 2, 2022, post-transition (automated linkage) deaths include people who died from any cause recorded in Vital Statistics within 30 days of their first positive COVID-19 lab result date. Since death registration is recorded before the underlying cause of death is determined, deaths reported after the system transition use a broader definition and will overestimate deaths due to COVID-19. Due to the change in data source for death data, the number of pre-transition deaths should not be compared to the number of post-transition deaths.

**BELOW ARE IMPORTANT NOTES relevant to the interpretation of data displayed in this bulletin:**

- Cases include lab confirmed, lab probable, and epi-linked cases. Case definition can be found at [http://www.bccdc.ca/health-professionals/clinical-resources/case-definitions/covid-19-\(novel-coronavirus\)](http://www.bccdc.ca/health-professionals/clinical-resources/case-definitions/covid-19-(novel-coronavirus)). Cases include those reported in Health Authority case line lists and positive laboratory results in the Provincial Laboratory Information Solution (PLIS) up to April 1, 2022. As of April 2, 2022, only positive laboratory results in the PLIS are included and cases who are residents from outside of BC are not included.
  - Episode date is defined by date of illness onset when available. When illness onset date is unavailable, earliest laboratory date is used (collection or result date); if also unavailable, then public health case report date is used. As of April 2, 2022, episode date reflects earliest laboratory date (collection or result date) only. Analyses based on episode date may better represent the timing of epidemic evolution. Episode-based tallies for recent weeks are expected to increase as case data are more complete.
  - Surveillance date is defined by lab result date, if unavailable, then public health case report date is used. As of April 2, 2022, surveillance date reflects lab result date only. The weekly tally by surveillance date includes cases with illness onset date in preceding weeks.
  - Hospitalizations include those reported by Health Authorities up to April 1, 2022. As of April 2, 2022, hospitalizations are defined as individuals who had any COVID-19 hospitalization recorded in the PHSA Provincial COVID-19 Monitoring Solution (PCMS). Hospitalizations for individuals 0-19 years-old are reported by linked hospitalization episodes from the PCMS since the beginning of the pandemic. Episode date for hospitalization is defined by admission date, if unavailable, surveillance date is used.
  - Critical care admissions (HAU, ICU, and critical care surge beds) include individuals who had any COVID-19 positive critical care admission (regardless of timing) from the PCMS. Episode date for critical care admission is defined by critical care admission date, if unavailable, surveillance date is used. Previously only ICU admissions were presented in this report. Critical care admissions comprises a broader category than ICU admissions and therefore, the number of critical care admissions should not be compared to number of ICU admissions from previous weeks.
  - Deaths include COVID-19 related deaths reported by Health Authorities up to April 1, 2022. As of April 2, 2022, deaths are any COVID-19 lab positive cases who died from any cause recorded in Vital Statistics within 30 days of their first positive lab result date. Episode date for death is defined by death date, if unavailable, surveillance date is used.
  - As of April 2, 2022, data on Health Authority outbreaks are compiled from outbreak files provided by the Health Authorities.
  - Laboratory PLOVER data include Medical Service Plan (MSP) funded (e.g. clinical diagnostic tests) and non-MSP funded (e.g. screening tests) specimens.
  - As of June 15, 2021, per capita rates/incidences for year 2020 are based on Population Estimates 2020 (n= 5,147,772 for BC overall) and for year 2021 are based on PEOPLE 2021 estimates (n= 5,194,137 for BC overall).
  - Data sources include Health Authority case line lists, PHSA Provincial COVID-19 Monitoring Solution (PCMS), Vital Statistics, laboratory PLOVER data, and aggregate outbreak files from Health Authorities.
  - Integrated case data (including surveillance variables created using Health Authority case line lists, PCMS, and Vital Statistics) were extracted on May 09, 2022, laboratory PLOVER data on May 05, 2022, and Health Authority outbreak files on May 04, 2022.
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### A. COVID-19 case counts and epidemic curves

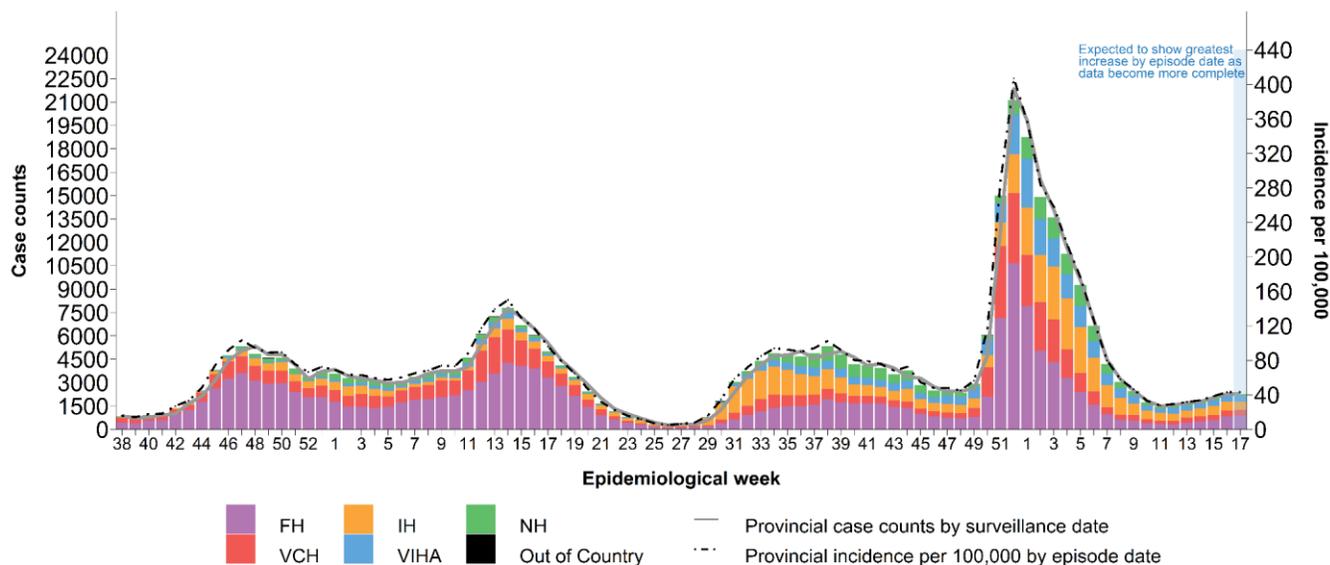
Due to changes in testing strategies in BC, case counts in this report likely underestimate the true number of COVID-19 cases in BC. This underestimation has increased compared to the period prior to the emergence of the Omicron variant in BC. Up to week 17, there have been 365,712 cases for a cumulative incidence of 6,948 per 100K (Table 1, Figure 1). The provincial incidence by episode date was 43 per 100K (2,272 cases) in week 17, which was stable compared to week 16. Incidence by episode date may increase as data become more complete in recent weeks.

As shown in Figure 2, incidence rates were stable from week 16 to week 17 in Fraser Health (FH), Vancouver Island Health (VIHA) and Vancouver Coastal Health (VCH). Incidence rates decreased in Interior Health (IH) from 70 per 100 in week 16 to 62 per 100k in week 17, and increased in Northern Health (NH) from 39 per 100K in week 16 to 42 per 100K in week 17. In week 17, the highest incidence rate was in Interior Health (IH) at 62 per 100K.

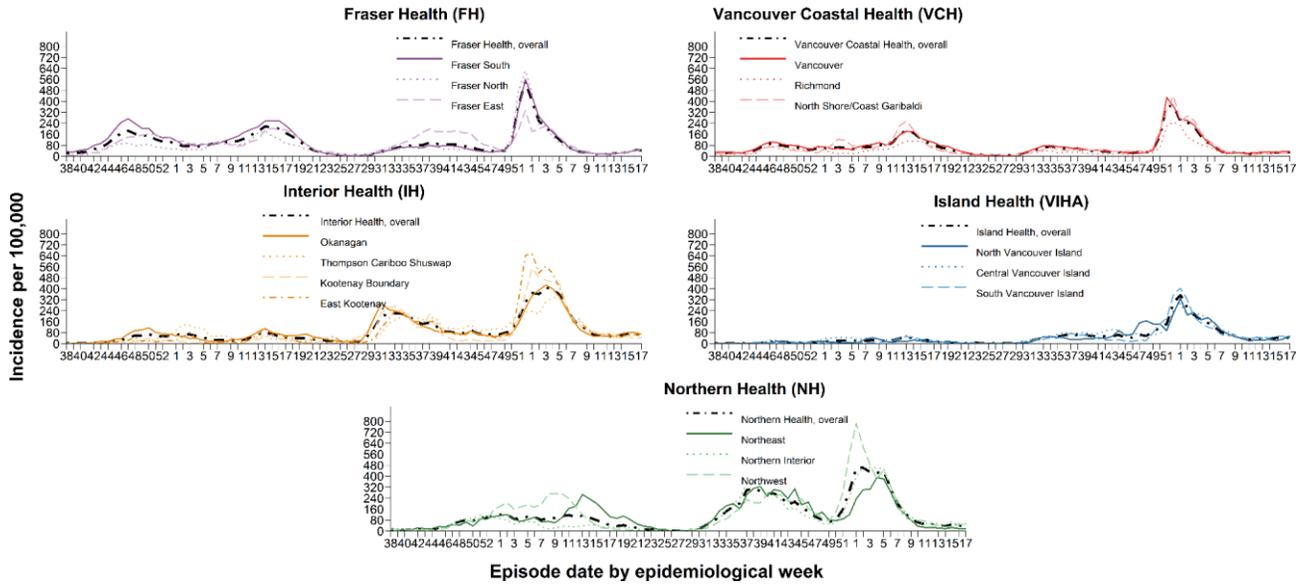
**Table 1. Episode-based case tallies by Health Authority, BC, Jan 15, 2020 (week 3) – Apr 30, 2022 (week 17) (N= 365,712)**

Case tallies by episode date	Health Authority of Residence					Outside Canada	Total
	FH	IH	VIHA	NH	VCH		
Week 17, case counts	859	516	380	128	389	0	2,272
<b>Cumulative case counts</b>	<b>161,780</b>	<b>65,019</b>	<b>34,901</b>	<b>29,948</b>	<b>73,673</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>365,712</b>
Week 17, cases per 100K population	43	62	43	42	31	NA	43
<b>Cumulative cases per 100K population</b>	<b>8,141</b>	<b>7,848</b>	<b>3,965</b>	<b>9,784</b>	<b>5,838</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>6,948</b>

**Figure 1. Episode-based epidemic curve (bars), surveillance date (line) and Health Authority (HA), BC Sept 13, 2020 (week 38) – Apr 30, 2022 (week 17) (N= 357,865)**



**Figure 2. Weekly episode-based incidence rates by HA and health service delivery area (HSDA), BC Sept 13, 2020 (week 38) – Apr 30, 2022 (week 17) (N= 357,865)**



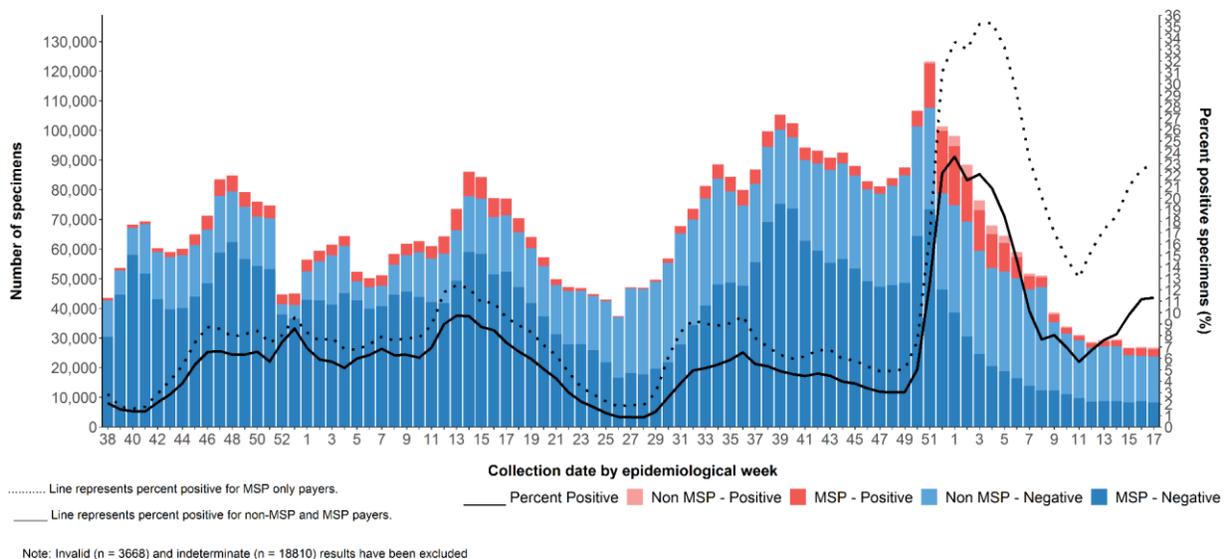
**B. Test rates and percent positive**

[COVID-19 testing guidelines](#) recommend testing for people who have COVID-19 symptoms, and are at risk of more severe disease or live/work in high-risk settings. As shown by the darker-colored bars and the dotted line in [Figure 3](#), the number of MSP-funded specimens decreased slightly from ~11,300 in week 16 to ~11,000 in week 17, and the percent positivity of MSP-funded specimens was stable at 22.5% in week 16 and 22.9% in week 17.

As shown by the dotted lines in [Figure 4](#), the per capita testing rates for MSP-funded specimens (Panel A) decreased from week 16 to week 17 in NH and IH, and was stable in all other HAs. In week 17, NH had the highest testing rate at 260 per 100K.

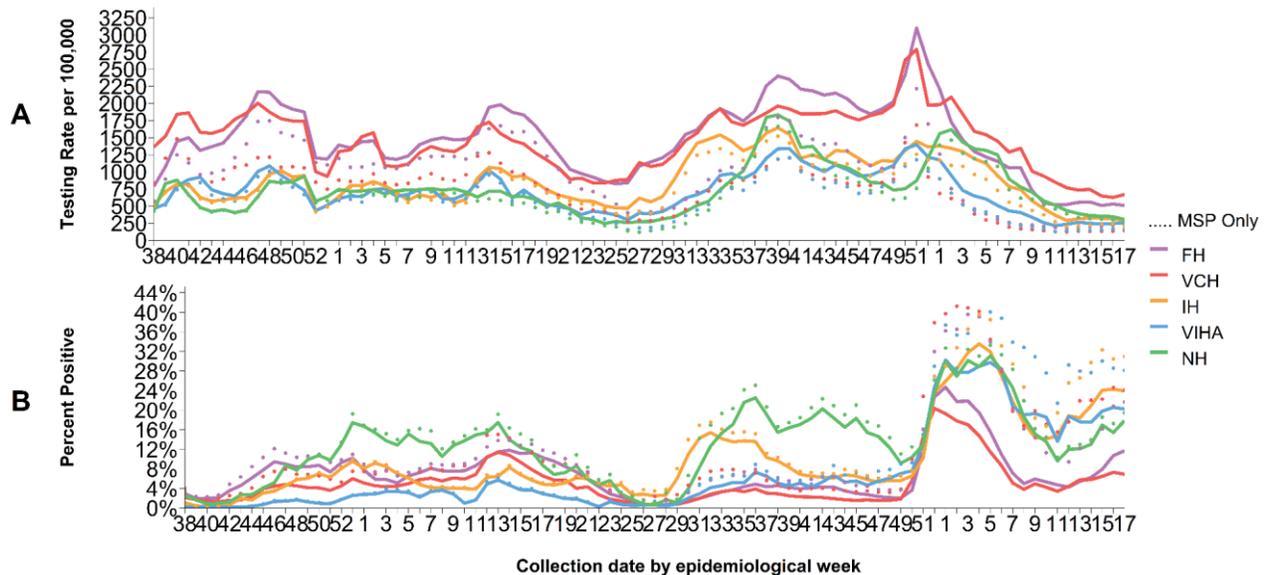
The percent positivity (dotted lines in Panel B) for MSP-funded specimens was stable from week 16 to week 17 in all HAs other than NH, where it increased from 17.2% to 19.5%. In week 17, percent positivity ranged from 19.5% in NH to 31% in IH.

**Figure 3. Number of specimens tested and percent SARS-CoV-2 positive, by collection week, BC Sept 13, 2020 (week 38) – Apr 30, 2022 (week 17)**



Note: Invalid (n = 3668) and indeterminate (n = 18810) results have been excluded

**Figure 4. Testing rates and percent SARS-CoV-2 positive by Health Authority and collection week, BC Sept 13, 2020 (week 38) – Apr 30, 2022 (week 17)**



Data source: Laboratory PLOVER data

### C. Age profile – Testing and cases

#### Testing rates and percent positivity by age group

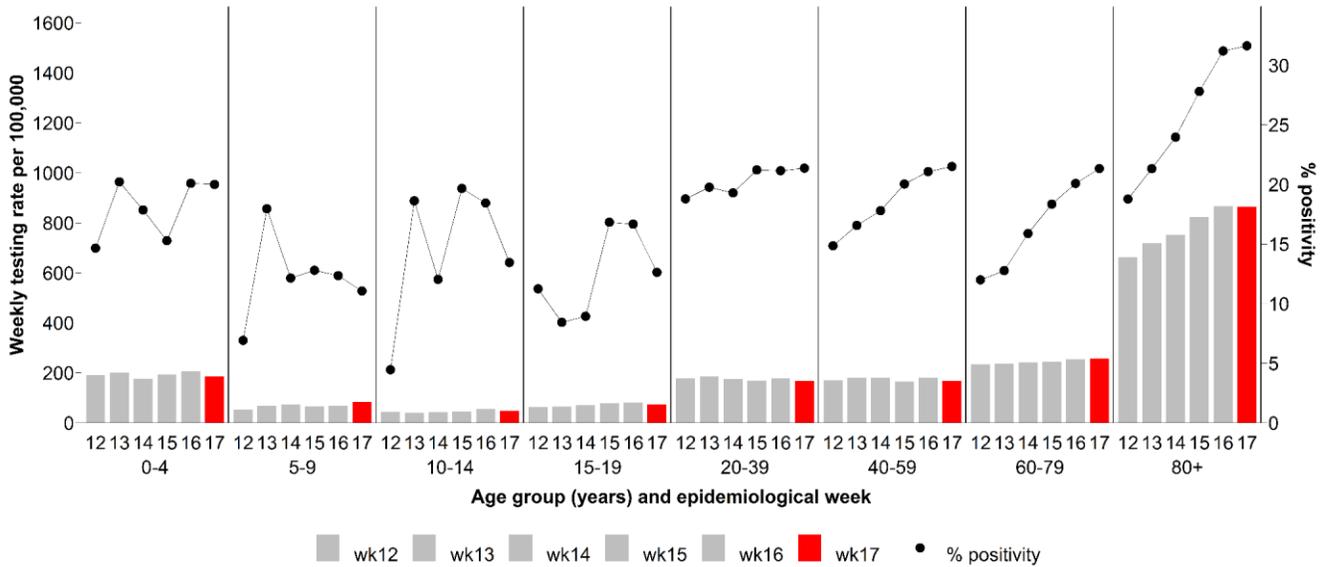
As shown by the bars in [Figure 5](#), testing rates between week 16 and week 17 decreased or remained stable in all age groups except those aged 5-9, where it increased from 69 per 100K in week 16 to 85 per 100K in week 17.

As shown by the black dots in [Figure 5](#), percent positivity between week 16 and week 17 decreased in the 10-14 and 15-19 age groups, while percent positivity remained stable in other age groups other than in those aged 60-79, where it increased. Percent positivity ranged from 11.1% in 5-9 year-olds to 31.6% in 80+ year-olds.

#### Case distribution and weekly incidence by age group

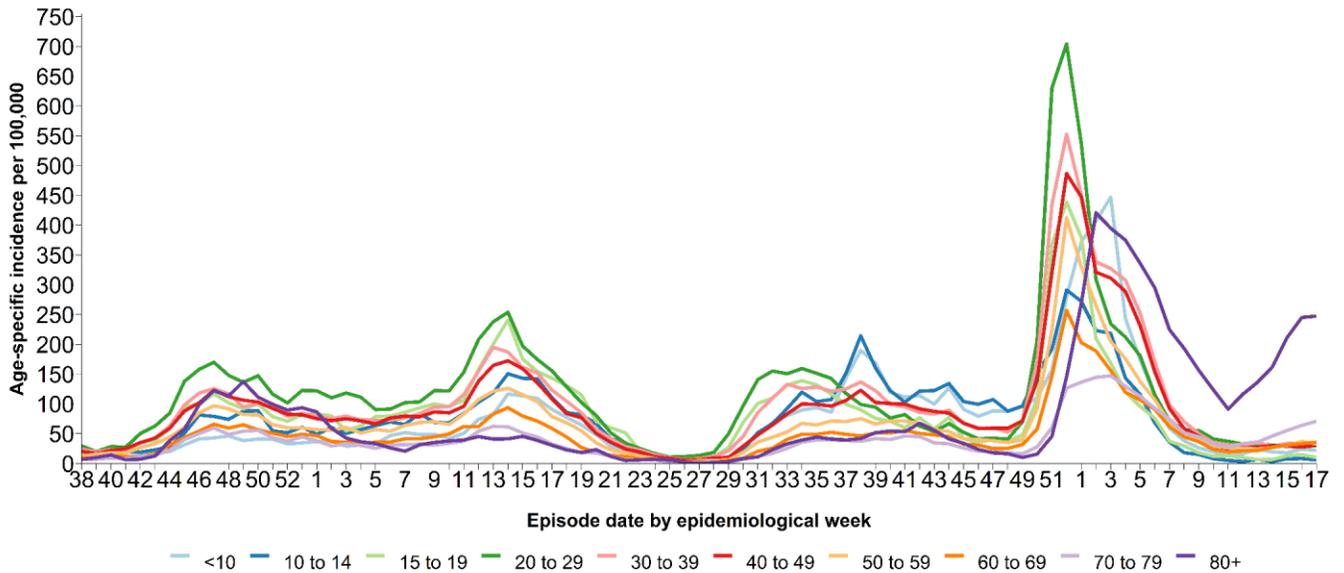
As shown in [Figure 6](#), age-specific incidence rates between week 16 and week 17 decreased or were stable in all age groups other than the 70-79 and 80+ year olds, where incidence rates increased from 64 per 100K to 71 per 100K, and from 245 per 100K to 248 per 100K, respectively. Age-specific incidence may increase as data become more complete. Detailed information about age-specific incidence by vaccination status can be accessed at [BCCDC COVID-19 Regional Surveillance Dashboard](#).

**Figure 5. Average weekly SARS-CoV-2 MSP testing rates and MSP percent positive by known age group, BC Mar 26, 2022 (week 12) – Apr 30, 2022 (week 17)**



Data source: Laboratory PLOVER data

**Figure 6. Weekly age-specific COVID-19 incidence per 100K population by epidemiological week, BC Sept 13, 2020 (week 38) – Apr 30, 2022 (week 17) (N= 357,771)**



## D. Severe outcome counts and epi-curve

Hospital data include admissions for people diagnosed with COVID-19 through hospital SARS-CoV-2 screening practices, and will overestimate the number of people who are hospitalized specifically due to severe symptoms of COVID-19 infection. The number of people in hospital with a positive COVID-19 test decreased from 423 in week 16 to 392 in week 17. In week 17, 60+ year-olds had the highest number of people in hospital with a positive COVID-19 test, with 138 hospitalizations in 60-79 year-olds and 154 hospitalizations in 80+ year-olds.

As of April 2, 2022, death data include people testing positive for COVID-19 and died from any cause (COVID-19 or non-COVID-19) within 30 days of their first positive lab result date. The weekly number of deaths from any cause among people testing positive for COVID-19 decreased slightly from 70 in week 16 to 63 in week 17. In week 17, 60+ year-olds had the highest number of deaths from any cause among people testing positive for COVID-19, with 17 deaths in 60-79 year-olds and 42 in 80+ year-olds ([Table 2, Figure 8](#)). Detailed information about outcomes by vaccination status can be accessed at [BCCDC COVID-19 Regional Surveillance Dashboard](#).

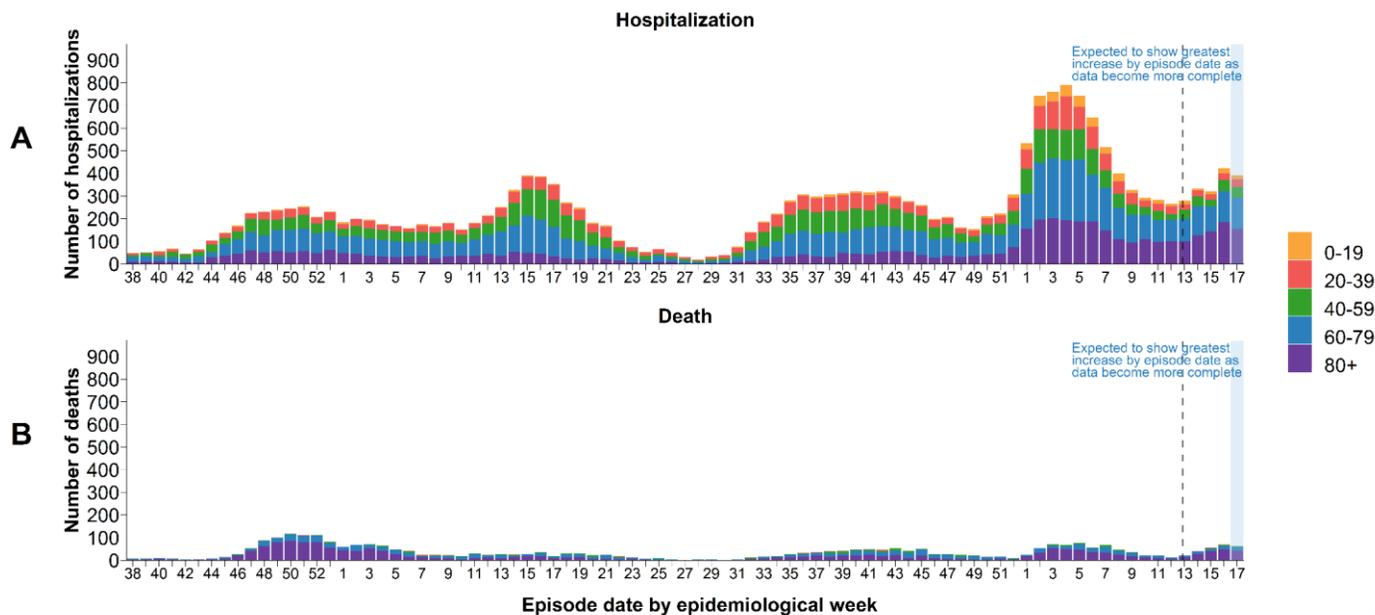
Cumulatively, there have been 31 confirmed cases of [Multi-system Inflammatory Syndrome in children and adolescents \(MIS-C\)](#) in BC since January 1, 2020. There have been no new confirmed cases of MIS-C since the last report. The median age of all cases is 9 years old (range from 4 months old to 16 years old).

**Table 2. COVID-19 severe outcomes by episode date, Health Authority of residence, BC  
Jan 15, 2020 (week 3) – Apr 30, 2022 (week 17)**

Severe outcomes by episode date	Health Authority of residence					Residing outside of Canada	Total n/N <sup>a</sup> (%)
	FH	IH	VIHA	NH	VCH		
Week 17, hospitalizations	167	56	56	20	93	0	392
<b>Cumulative hospitalizations</b>	<b>9,964</b>	<b>3,768</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>4,203</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21,709/365,712 (6)</b>
Week 17, critical care admissions <sup>b</sup>	26	9	6	4	8	0	53
<b>Cumulative critical care admissions<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5,187/365,712 (1)</b>
Week 17, deaths	19	17	15	1	11	0	63
<b>Cumulative deaths, pre-transition (case line list)<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,002/356,663 (1)</b>
<b>Cumulative deaths, post-transition (automated linkage)<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>66</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>241/9,049 (3)</b>

- Cases with unknown outcome are included in the denominators (i.e. assumed not to have the specified severe outcome).
- Due to the change in data source for hospitalization data, ICU admissions are no longer available. Critical care admissions are now being provided, which comprises a broader category than ICU admissions (please see Important Notes on Page 2 for more information). Number of critical care admissions should not be compared to number of ICU admissions from previous weeks.
- Pre-transition (case line list) deaths include COVID-19 related deaths reported by Health Authorities up to April 1, 2022. As of April 2, 2022, post-transition (automated linkage) deaths are any COVID-19 lab positive cases who died from any cause recorded in Vital Statistics within 30 days of their first positive lab result date. Since death registration is recorded before the underlying cause of death is determined, post-transition deaths use a broader definition and will overestimate deaths due to COVID-19. Due to the change in data source for death data, the number of pre-transition deaths should not be compared to the number of post-transition deaths.

**Figure 8. Weekly COVID-19 hospital admissions (A) and deaths (B) by age groups, BC, Sept 13, 2020 (week 38) – Apr 30, 2022 (week 17)<sup>a</sup>**



a. Among those with available age information only.

### E. Age profile, severe outcomes

**Table 3** displays the distribution of cases and severe outcomes. In week 17, median age of hospital admissions, critical care admissions and deaths was 64 years, 63 years and 82 years, respectively.

In the past five weeks (from week 13 to week 17), there has been a weekly average of <1 death in those <60 years of age, 4 deaths in 60-69 year-olds, 9 deaths in 70-79 year-olds and 34 deaths in the 80+ year-olds (data not shown). The number of deaths may increase over time as data becomes more complete.

**Table 3: COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations, critical care admissions, and deaths by age group, BC, Jan 15, 2020 (week 3) – Apr 30, 2022 (week 17) (N= 365,680)<sup>a</sup>**

Age group (years)	Cases	Hospitalizations n (%)	Critical care admissions <sup>b</sup> n (%)	Pre-transition (case line list) deaths <sup>c</sup> n (%)	Post-transition (automated linkage) deaths <sup>c</sup>		
					UCD as COVID-19 <sup>d</sup> n (%)	UCD as non-COVID-19 <sup>d</sup> n (%)	UCD pending <sup>d</sup> n (%)
<10	30,019	455 (2)	57 (<1)	2 (<1)	0 (<1)	0 (<1)	0 (<1)
10-19	35,578	319 (1)	44 (<1)	0 (<1)	0 (<1)	0 (<1)	1 (<1)
20-29	72,338	1,246 (2)	181 (<1)	6 (<1)	0 (<1)	0 (<1)	2 (<1)
30-39	68,923	2,132 (3)	394 (1)	31 (<1)	1 (<1)	0 (<1)	4 (<1)
40-49	53,297	2,085 (4)	549 (1)	64 (<1)	0 (<1)	1 (<1)	2 (<1)
50-59	42,975	2,851 (7)	980 (2)	166 (<1)	1 (<1)	1 (<1)	4 (<1)
60-69	29,168	3,738 (13)	1,298 (4)	353 (1)	1 (<1)	3 (<1)	14 (1)
70-79	16,050	4,050 (25)	1,148 (7)	655 (4)	3 (<1)	5 (<1)	34 (3)
80-89	11,338	3,440 (30)	471 (4)	989 (10)	9 (1)	8 (1)	68 (5)
90+	5,994	1,393 (23)	65 (1)	736 (15)	17 (2)	8 (1)	54 (6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>365,680</b>	<b>21,709</b>	<b>5,187</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>183</b>
<b>Median age</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>84</b>

- a. Among those with available age information only.
- b. Due to the change in data source for hospitalization data, ICU admissions are no longer available. Critical care admissions are now being provided, which comprises a broader category than ICU admissions (please see Important Notes on Page 2 for more information). Number of critical care admissions should not be compared to number of ICU admissions from previous weeks.
- c. Pre-transition (case line list) deaths include COVID-19 related deaths reported by Health Authorities up to April 1, 2022. As of April 2, 2022, post-transition (automated linkage) deaths are any COVID-19 lab positive cases who died from any cause recorded in Vital Statistics within 30 days of their first positive lab result date. Since death registration is recorded before the underlying cause of death is determined, post-transition deaths use a

broader definition and will overestimate deaths due to COVID-19. Due to the change in data source for death data, the number of pre-transition deaths should not be compared to the number of post-transition deaths.

- d. Since underlying cause of death (UCD) takes approximately 8 weeks to be recorded, all-cause mortality is initially reported and then retrospective evaluations of underlying cause of death are provided here to better understand true COVID-19 mortality. UCD as COVID-19 are deaths that have been determined to be caused by COVID-19 in their Vital Stats record. UCD as non-COVID-19 are deaths that have been determined to be not attributable to COVID-19 in their Vital Stats record that are reported as deaths due to a lab positive COVID-19 test within 30 days of death. UCD pending are all post-transition deaths that do not yet have a recorded UCD.

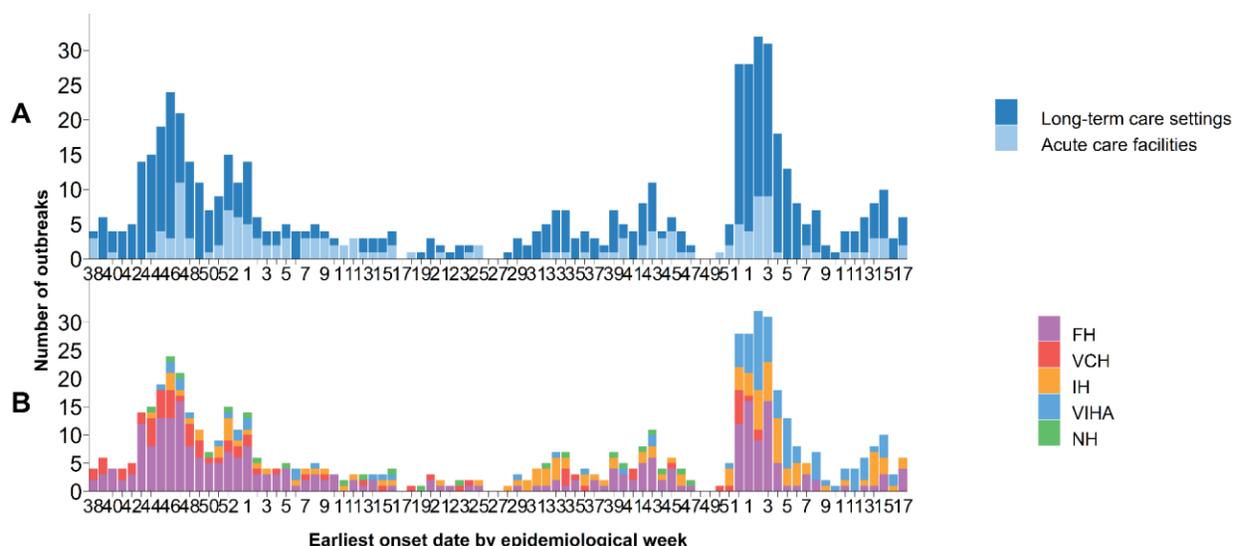
### F. Care facility outbreaks

As shown in [Table 4](#) and [Figure 9](#), 648 care facility (acute care and long-term care settings) outbreaks were reported in total in BC to the end of week 17. In week 17, based on earliest date, 4 new outbreaks in long-term care settings and 2 new outbreaks in acute care facilities were declared. In the past four weeks (from week 14 to week 17), there has been a weekly average of 7 care facility outbreaks declared. In week 17, 2 deaths were associated with care facility outbreaks.

**Table 4. COVID-19 care facility<sup>a</sup> outbreaks by earliest case onset<sup>b,c</sup>, associated cases and deaths by episode date, BC Jan 15, 2020 (week 3) – Apr 30, 2022 (week 17) (N=648)<sup>d,e</sup>**

Care facility outbreaks and cases by episode date	Outbreaks	Cases			Deaths		
		Residents	Staff/other	Total	Residents	Staff/other	Total
Week 17, Care Facility Outbreaks	6	149	5	154	2	0	2
<b>Cumulative, Care Facility Outbreaks</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>8,953</b>	<b>3,753</b>	<b>12,706</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,418</b>

**Figure 9. COVID-19 care facility<sup>a</sup>, outbreaks by earliest case onset<sup>b,c</sup>, facility type (A) and Health Authority (B), BC Sept 13, 2020 (week 38) – Apr 30, 2022 (week 17) (N=580)<sup>d,e</sup>**



- a. Case and death counts include PCR positive cases only for outbreaks in NHA and VIHA. Vancouver Coastal Health, Fraser Health Authority, and Interior Health Authority outbreaks may also include those diagnosed by rapid antigen tests or considered as suspect reinfection.
- b. Earliest dates of onset of outbreak cases are subject to change as investigations and data are updated. If unavailable, outbreak declared date is used.
- c. New outbreaks reported since the last report with an earliest case onset date (if unavailable, outbreak declared date is used) prior to the current reporting week will be included in the cumulative care facility outbreak total.
- d. Cases with unknown role are included in the case count for Staff/other.
- e. Data might be incomplete or vary from what was reported previously due to updates by Health Authorities.

## G. Wastewater surveillance

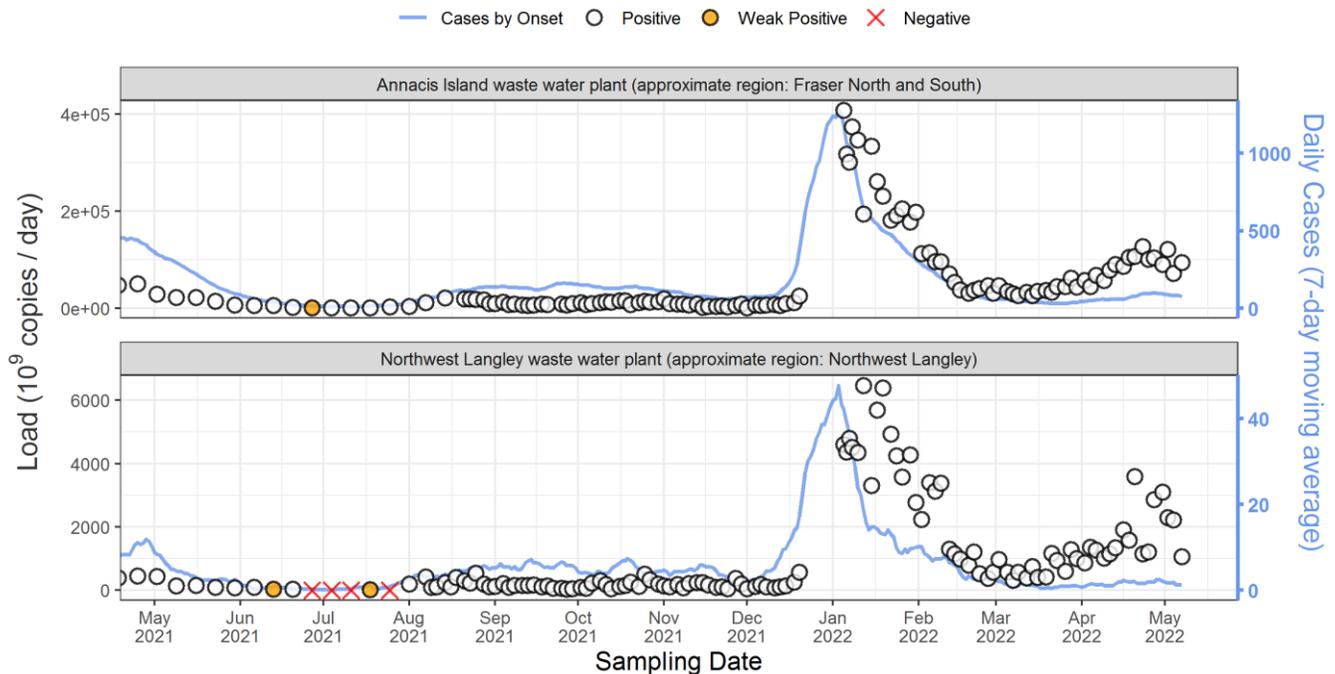
The BCCDC and Metro Vancouver have been testing for SARS-CoV-2 in wastewater at five wastewater treatment plants (representing 50% of BC’s population) since May 2020, in order to assess whether COVID-19 virus is present and how it might be changing over time. For each sample collected, Metro Vancouver measures the daily wastewater flow (i.e. volume coming into the wastewater treatment plants). Wastewater flows can change with rainfall and snowmelt. To account for possible effects of wastewater volume, SARS-CoV-2 concentrations have been normalized by daily wastewater flow and referred to as viral load to wastewater treatment plant (copies/day). All COVID-19 positive cases are mapped to each sewage catchment. As shown in [Figure 10](#) and [Figure 11](#), SARS-CoV-2 wastewater results are compared to the incidence of community COVID-19 cases, though community testing is currently limited.

Key messages with results through to May 7<sup>th</sup>, 2022:

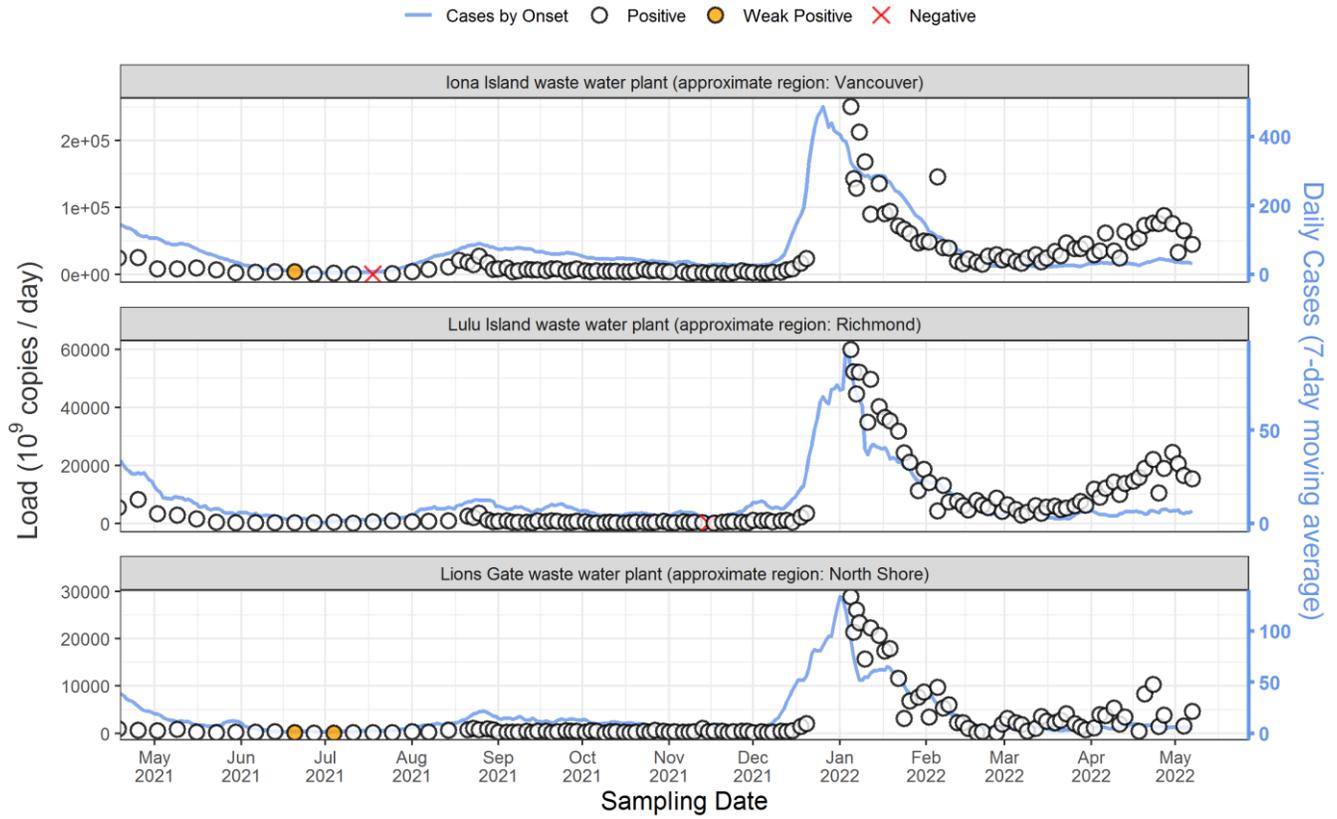
- Results for Fraser Health:
  - Viral loads detected at Annacis Island Plant continue to show a decreasing over the past two weeks.
  - After 6+ weeks of increasing viral loads detected at Northwest Langley Plant, viral loads show a decreasing trend over this past week (1 week decrease). Several weeks of data is necessary to determine whether these decreases represent a sustained trend or possible variability.
- Results for Vancouver Coastal Health:
  - Viral loads detected at Lulu Island and Iona Island Plants continue to show a decreasing trend over the past two weeks.
  - Viral loads detected at Lions Gate Plant have been variable over recent weeks and do not show a clear trend.

For both FH and VCH, we continue to observe a divergence between viral signal and reported cases, as expected in the context of reduced testing.

**Figure 10. Wastewater surveillance, FH**



**Figure 11. Wastewater surveillance, VCH**



## H. Additional resources

For maps and geographical distribution of cases and vaccinations, visit the BCCDC COVID-19 Regional Surveillance Dashboard here: <http://www.bccdc.ca/health-professionals/data-reports/covid-19-surveillance-dashboard>

Variant of concern (VOC) findings are available weekly here: <http://www.bccdc.ca/health-info/diseases-conditions/covid-19/data#variants>

For local, national, and global comparisons of BC to other jurisdictions on key epidemiological metrics, visit the BCCDC COVID-19 Epidemiology App here: [https://bccdc.shinyapps.io/covid19\\_global\\_epi\\_app/](https://bccdc.shinyapps.io/covid19_global_epi_app/)

## I. Appendix

[Vaccination phases](#) defined by vaccine eligibility of target populations in BC

### **Vaccination Phase 1 (December 2020 – February 2021)**

Target populations include residents, staff and essential visitors to long-term care settings; individuals assessed and awaiting a long-term care placement; health care workers providing care for COVID-19 patients; and remote and isolated Indigenous communities.

### **Vaccination Phase 2 (February 2021 – April 2021)**

Target populations include seniors, age  $\geq 80$ ; Indigenous peoples age  $\geq 65$  and Indigenous Elders; Indigenous communities; hospital staff, community general practitioners and medical specialists; vulnerable populations in select congregate settings; and staff in community home support and nursing services for seniors.

### **Vaccination Phase 3 (April 2021 – May 2021)**

Target populations include people aged 60-79 years, Indigenous peoples aged 18-64 and people aged 16-74 who are clinically extremely vulnerable.

### **Vaccination Phase 4 (May 2021 – November 2021)**

Target populations include everyone 12+ years. In September, third dose is available for people who are clinically extremely vulnerable.

### **Vaccination Phase 5 (November 2021 – February 2022)**

Target populations include everyone 5+. Children aged 5-11 are eligible at the end of November. Everyone 18 and older will be invited to get a booster dose within 6-8 months of their second dose.

### **Vaccination Phase 6 (February 2022 – April 2022)**

Target populations include everyone 5+. Everyone 12 and older will be invited to get a booster dose within 6-8 months of their second dose.

### **Vaccination Phase 7 (April 2022 – Present)**

Target populations include everyone 5+. Everyone 12 and older will be invited to get a booster dose within 6-8 months of their second dose. People in long-term care, assisted living, seniors and Indigenous people can get a second booster 6 months after the date of the first booster.