

British Columbia (BC) COVID-19 Situation Report
Week 30: July 25- July 31, 2021

Table of Contents		Increase in provincial COVID-19 incidence, driven by Interior Health Authority accompanied by recent increase in hospital admissions	
Epidemic curve and regional incidence	2	From week 26-30 (i.e. through the month of July), provincial COVID-19 incidence increased five-fold (from 5 to 26 per 100K). There were 1,359 COVID-19 cases recorded in week 30.	
Likely sources of infection	3	From week 26-30 , incidence increased in all health authorities, but most notably Interior Health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fraser Health: 5 to 17 per 100K • Vancouver Coastal: 4 to 17 per 100K • Interior Health: 12 to 84 per 100K • Island Health: 2 to 9 per 100K • Northern Health: 0.3 to 10 per 100K 	
Test rates and % positive	4	Incidence has increased in all age groups compared to week 26. In week 30, the highest age-specific incidence (80 per 100K) was in 20-29 year-olds followed by 15-19-year-olds (47 per 100K), both representing a near 7-fold increase over week 26.	
Age profile, testing and cases	5	By week 30, the single-dose vaccination coverage in eligible 12+ year-olds exceeded 80% with about two-thirds fully vaccinated.	
Severe outcomes	8	Testing increased slightly from ~16-17K MSP-funded specimens weekly between weeks 26-28 to ~22.5K specimens in week 30. Positivity increased from 2% to 6% across that period in all age groups.	
Age profile, severe outcomes	9	The weekly number of hospital admissions initially decreased but has increased again across weeks 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 (38, 24, 16, 24, 35 admissions, respectively). The pattern among weekly ICU admissions (8, 4, 2, 11, 7) and deaths (5, 2, 4, 5, 1) warrants further monitoring. Severe outcomes may increase with delay relative to cases and as data become more complete.	
Care facility outbreaks	10	There was one new case of Multi-system Inflammatory Syndrome in children and adolescents (MIS-C) since last report.	
Additional resources	10	By case of earliest onset date, 2 new outbreaks were reported in care settings in week 30.	

Table of [pandemic phases](#) defined by implementation or relaxation of population-level mitigation measures in BC:

PRE-PHASE 1 Jan 15 (wk 3) - Mar 13 (wk 11) 2020	PHASE 1 Mar 14 (wk 11) - May 18 (wk 21) 2020	PHASE 2 May 19 (wk 21) - Jun 23 (wk 26) 2020	PHASE 3 Jun 24 2020 (wk 26) - Current wk, 2021 (DATES START FROM BEGINNING OF COMPLETE EPIWEEK)
From earliest symptom onset date	Initial restrictions	Re-opening of services	PHASE 3A: Jun 24 (wk 26)-Sept 12 (wk 37) 2020: Broader re-opening PHASE 3B: Sept 13 (wk 38)-Nov 7 (wk 45) 2020: Start of 2020-21 school year PHASE 3C: Nov 8 (wk 46)-Mar 27 (wk 12) 2021: Core bubble interaction only PHASE 3D: Mar 28 (wk 13)-May 22 (wk 20) 2021: Circuit breaker restrictions PHASE 3E: May 23 (wk 21)- Current wk, 2021: Step 1 BC Restart Plan (wk 21-23); Step 2 BC Restart Plan (wk 24-25) Step 3 BC Restart Plan (wk 26- current wk, 2021)

Table of [vaccination phases](#) defined by vaccine eligibility of target populations in BC:

VACCINATION PHASE 1 Dec 2020 to Feb 2021	VACCINATION PHASE 2 Feb to April 2021	VACCINATION PHASE 3 April to May 2021	VACCINATION PHASE 4 May 2021- Present
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.	Target populations include seniors, age ≥80; Indigenous peoples age ≥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.	Target populations include people aged 60-79 years, Indigenous peoples aged 18-64 and people aged 16-74 who are clinically extremely vulnerable.	Target populations include everyone 12+ years.

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

- Episode dates are defined by dates of illness onset. When those dates are unavailable, earliest laboratory date is used (collection or result date); if also unavailable, then public health care report date is used. Analyses based on episode date (or illness onset date) may better represent the timing of epidemic evolution. Episode-based tallies for recent weeks are expected to increase as case data, in particular onset dates, are more complete.
- The weekly tally by surveillance date (result date, if unavailable then report date) includes cases with illness onset date in preceding weeks. Episode dates for hospital admission, ICU, and death are defined by admission and death dates. When unavailable, surveillance date is used.
- As of June 15, 2021, per capita rates/incidences for year 2020 are based on Population Estimates 2020 (n= 5,139,568 for BC overall) and for year 2021 are based on PEOPLE 2020 estimates (n= 5,197,224 for BC overall).
- Laboratory data include Medical Service Plan (MSP) funded (e.g. clinical diagnostic tests) and non-MSP funded (e.g. screening tests) specimens.
- Data sources include: health authority case line list data, laboratory PLOVER data, PHSA Provincial Immunization Registry (PIR), and hospital data (PHSA Provincial COVID19 Monitoring Solution (PCMS)).
- Case data were extracted on August 09, 2021, laboratory data on August 06, 2021, PIR vaccine coverage date on August 06, 2021, and PCMS hospitalization data on August 09, 2021.

A. COVID-19 case counts and epidemic curves

As shown in [Figure 1](#), provincial incidence has been increasing since week 26 from 5 to 26 per 100K in week 30. Up to week 30, 2021, there have been 150,800 cases for a cumulative incidence of 2,897 per 100K ([Table 1, Figure 1](#)). Rates may increase as data by episode date become more complete.

Increased incidence is evident in all health authorities (HA) with the greatest upswing observed in Interior Health (IH). As shown in [Figure 2](#), incidence increased from week 26 to week 30 in IH (12 to 84 per 100K) and has been driven mainly by the Okanagan health service delivery area (HSDA) (14 to 129 per 100K) where a notable surge began from week 28 (from 20 per 100K). However, week 26-30 increased incidences have also been observed in Vancouver Coastal Health (VCH: 4 to 17 per 100K), Fraser Health (FH: 5 to 17), Northern Health (NHA: 0.3 to 10 per 100K), and Island Health (VIHA: 2 to 9 per 100K).

Table 1. Episode-based case tallies by health authority, BC, Jan 15, 2020 – July 31, 2021 (week 30) (N= 150,800)

Case tallies by episode date	Health Authority of Residence					Outside Canada	Total
	FH	IH	VIHA	NH	VCH		
Week 30, case counts	336	702	80	29	203	9	1,359
Cumulative case counts	86,711	14,686	5,328	7,860	35,987	228	150,800
Week 30, cases per 100K population	17	84	9	10	17	NA	26
Cumulative cases per 100K population	4,407	1,747	609	2,716	2,939	NA	2,897

Figure 1. Episode-based epidemic curve (bars), surveillance date (line) and health authority (HA), BC January 15, 2020 (week 3) – July 31, 2021 (week 30) (N= 150,800)

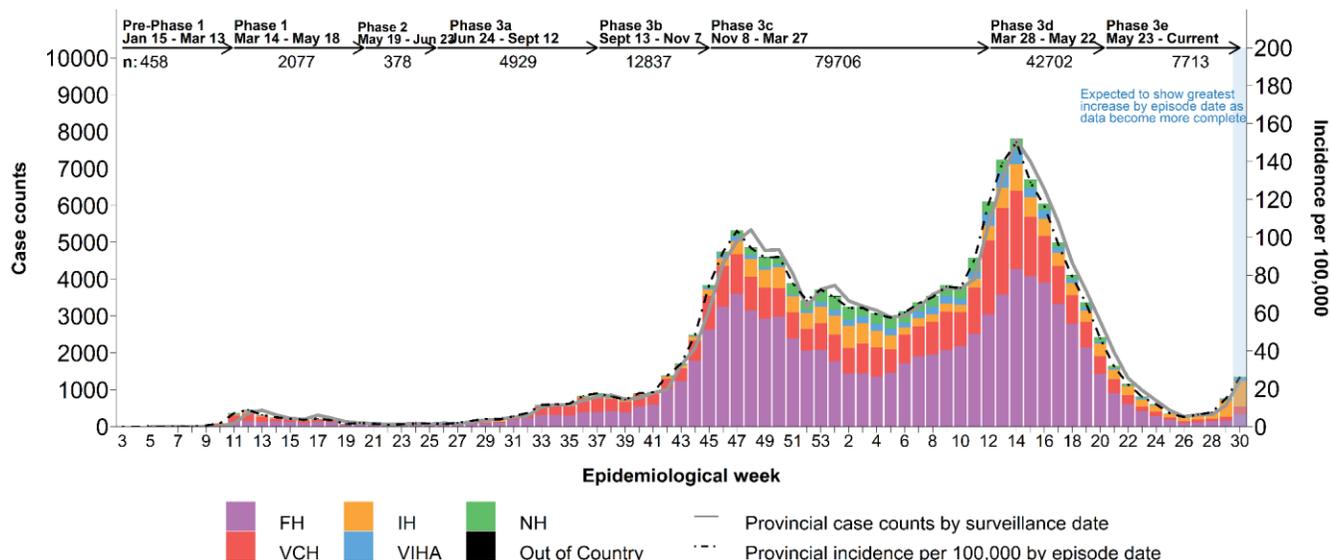
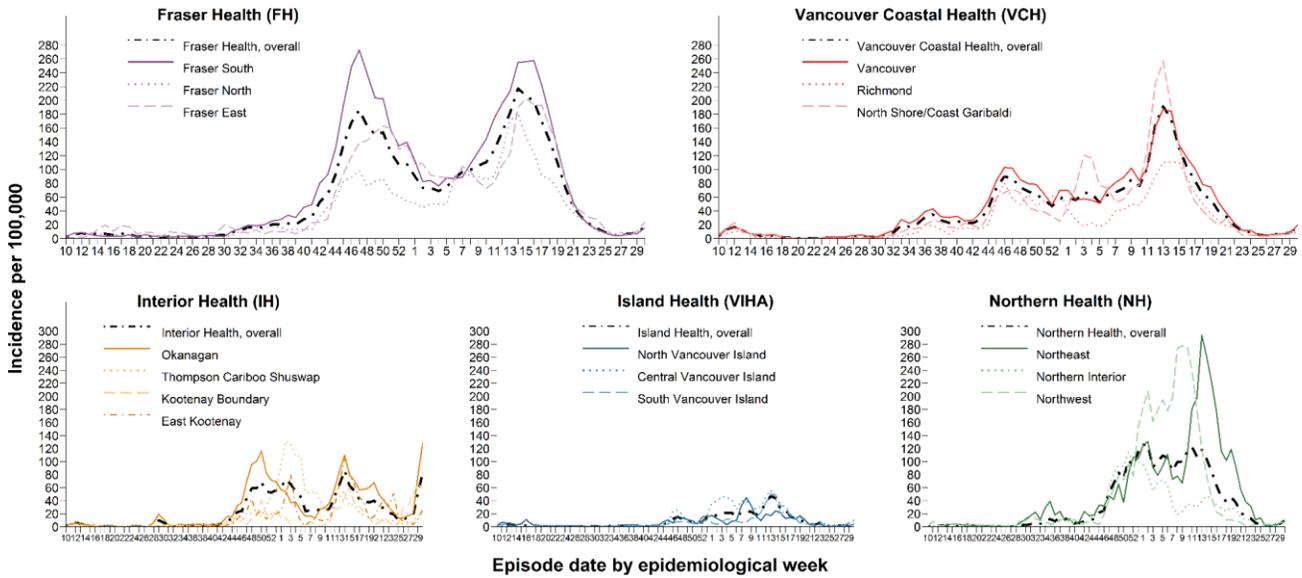


Figure 2. Weekly episode-based incidence rates by HA and health service delivery area (HSDA), BC March 01, 2020 (week 10) – July 31, 2021 (week 30) (N= 150,800)



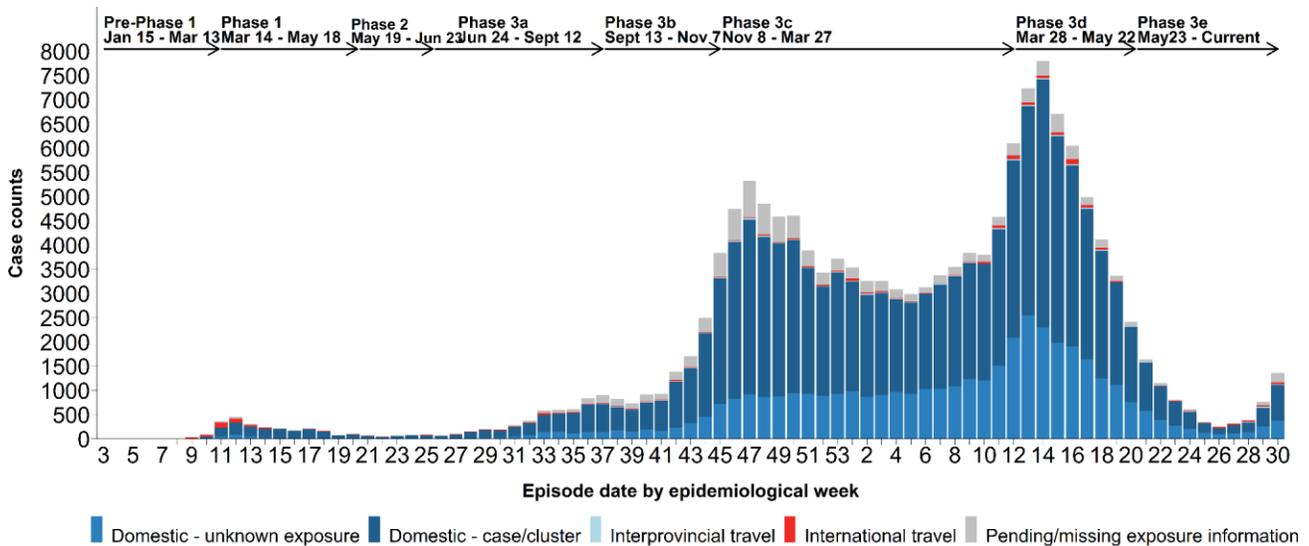
B. Likely sources of infection

As shown in [Table 2](#) and [Figure 3](#), domestic contact with a known case or cluster has been the most commonly reported source of infection across the pandemic to date.

Table 2. Likely source of COVID-19 infection by episode date, BC January 15, 2020 (week 3) – July 31, 2021 (week 30) (N= 150,800)

Likely exposure (row %)	International travel	Interprovincial travel	Domestic – case/cluster	Domestic – unknown	Pending/missing
Week 30 , Exposures	37 (3)	13 (1)	739 (54)	380 (28)	190 (14)
Cumulative Exposures	1,734 (1)	668 (<1)	96,717 (64)	40,840 (27)	10,841 (7)

Figure 3. Likely source of COVID-19 infection by episode date, BC January 15, 2020 (week 3) – July 31, 2021 (week 30) (N= 150,800)



C. Test rates and percent positive

As shown by the darker-colored bars in **Figure 4**, testing of MSP-funded specimens has increased from ~16-17K specimens weekly between weeks 26-28 to ~22.5K specimens in week 30. Positivity of MSP-funded specimens has also increased from 2% in weeks 26-28 to 3% in week 29 and 6% in week 30.

As shown **Figure 5**, the per capita testing rates (**Panel A**) and percent positivity (**Panel B**) for MSP-only specimens have both increased since week 26 in all HAs. Most notably, percent positivity in IH increased from 4% in week 26 to 8% in week 29 and 14% in week 30. NHA also experienced a sharp increase in percent positivity from 1% in week 26 to 2% in week 29 and 7% in week 30.

Figure 4. Number of specimens tested and percent SARS-CoV-2 positive, by collection week, BC March 15, 2020 (week 12) – July 31, 2021 (week 30)

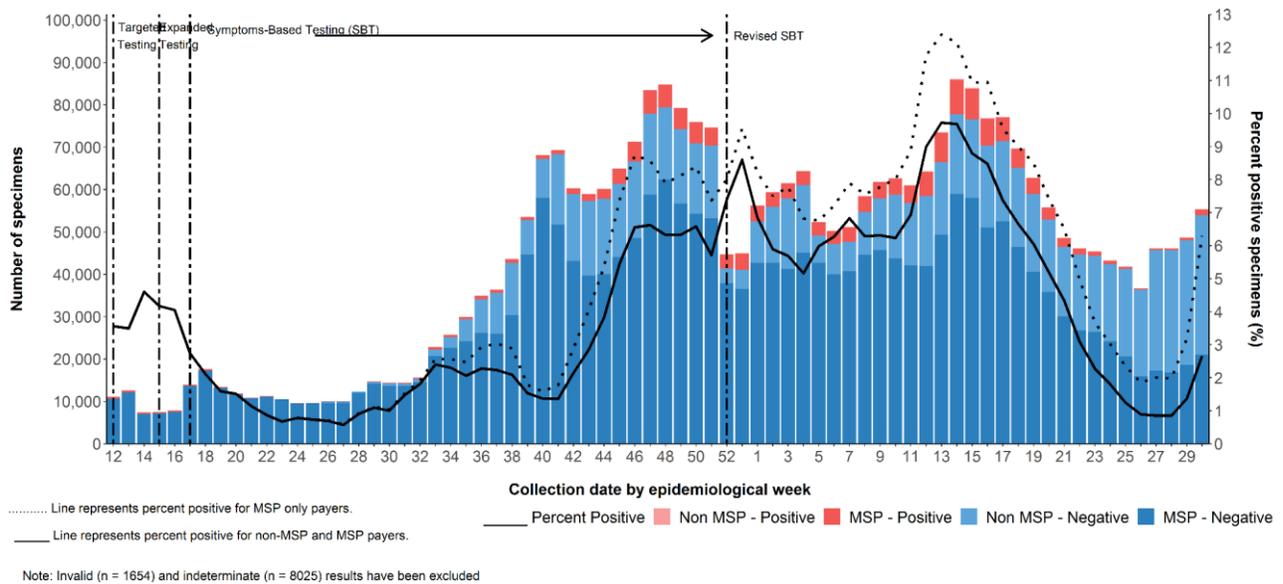
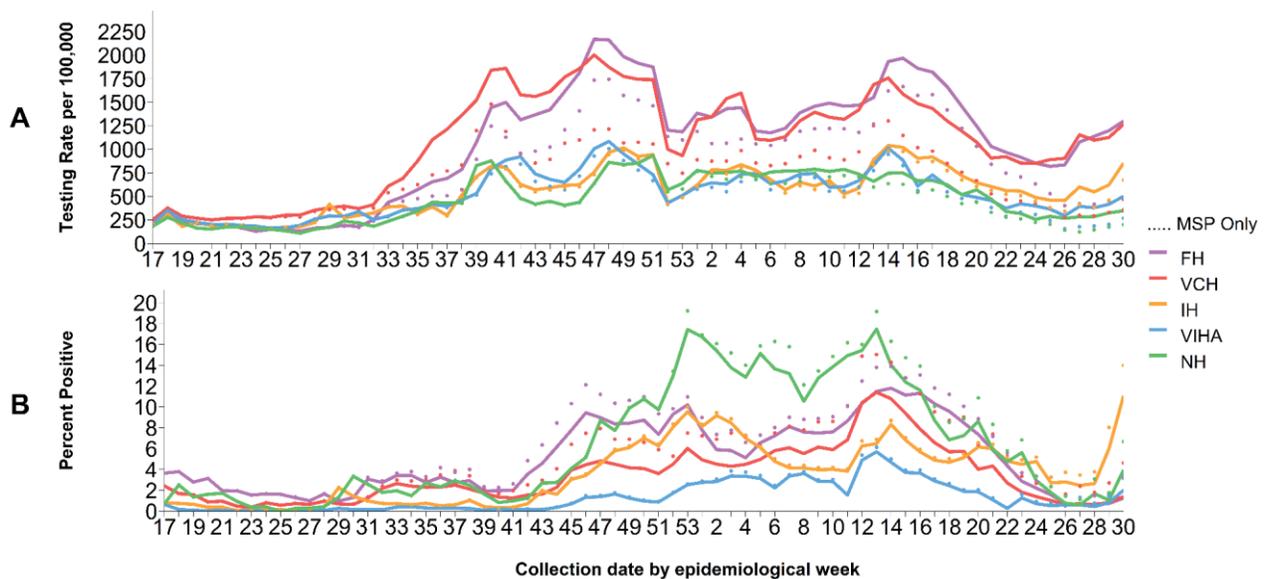


Figure 5. Testing rates and percent SARS-CoV-2 positive by health authority and collection week, BC March 15, 2020 (week 12) – July 31, 2021 (week 30)



Data source: laboratory PLOVER data

D. Age profile – Testing and cases

Testing rates and percent positivity by age group

As shown by the bars in [Figure 6](#), testing rates in all age groups increased since week 29 except for ages 60+ where rates were comparable to prior recent weeks. The 80+ year-olds continue to have the highest testing rate for week 30 at 632 per 100K followed by the 20-39 year-olds at 609 per 100K.

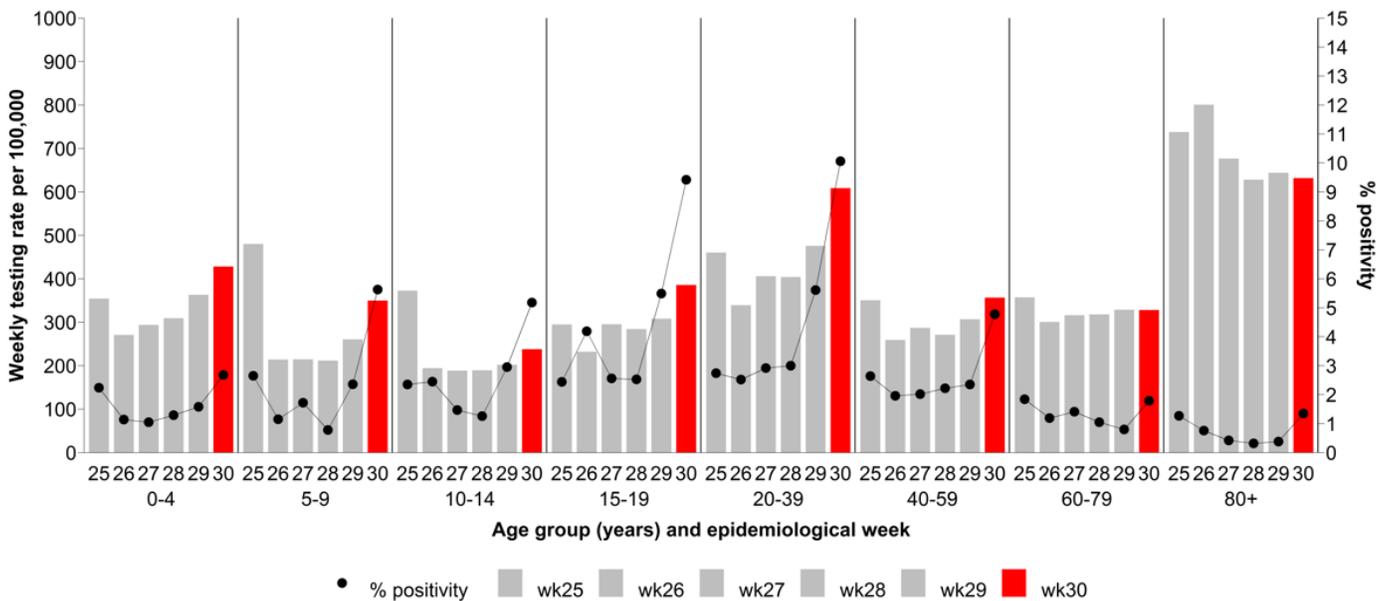
As shown by the black dots in [Figure 6](#), the percent positivity has increased since week 29 in all age groups, including the 60+ year-olds. Most notable increases from week 28 to week 30 were in the 15-19 and the 20-39 year-olds where percent positivity jumped from 2.5% to 9.4% and from 3.0% to 10.1% (highest percent positivity), respectively.

Case distribution and weekly incidence by age group

As shown in [Figure 7](#), recent fluctuations in the proportion of affected age groups reflect small case counts, which are more pronounced starting week 22. Generally, adults between 20 and 49 years of age comprise half of the cases.

As shown in [Figure 8](#), incidence has increased in all age groups. In week 30, the highest age-specific incidence (80 per 100K) was in 20-29 year-olds followed by 15-19-year-olds (47 per 100K), both representing a near 7-fold increase over week 26 (12 and 7 per 100K, respectively). The 30-39, 40-49, and 50-59 have increased since week 26 to week 30 from 7 to 34, 5 to 20, and 3 to 13 per 100K, respectively. Rates in children <15 years of age and age groups 60+ have also increased in recent weeks with rates ranging between 4 to 16 in week 30.

Figure 6. Average weekly SARS-CoV-2 MSP testing rates and MSP percent positive by known age group, BC January 20, 2020 (week 4) – July 31, 2021 (week 30)



Data source: laboratory PLOVER data

Figure 7. COVID-19 case distribution by known age group (years) and episode date, BC March 15, 2020 (week 12) – July 31, 2021 (week 30) (N= 150,264)

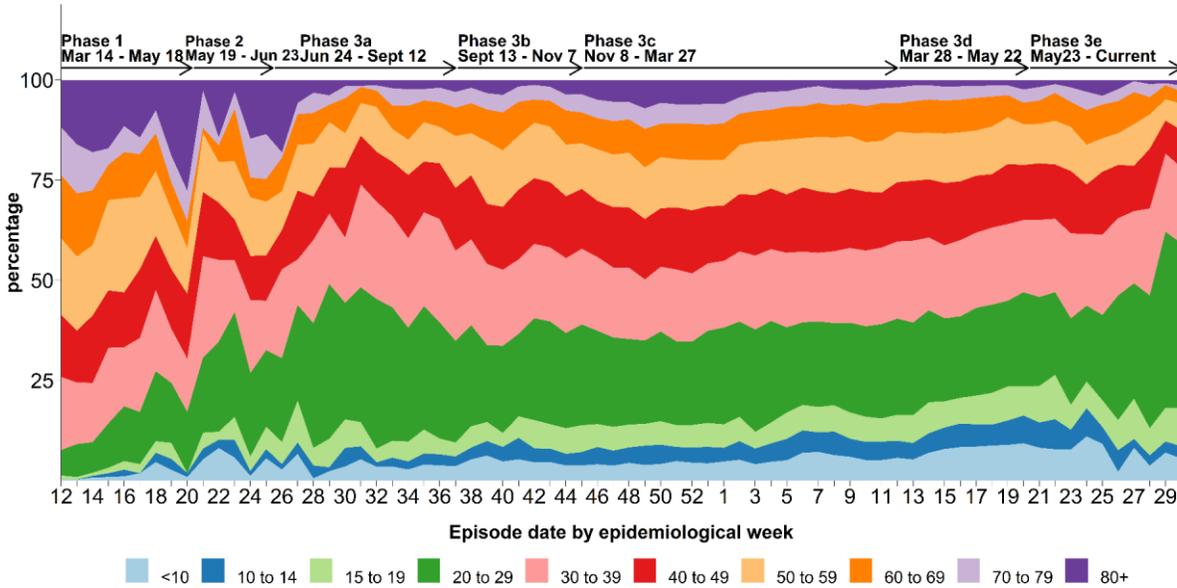
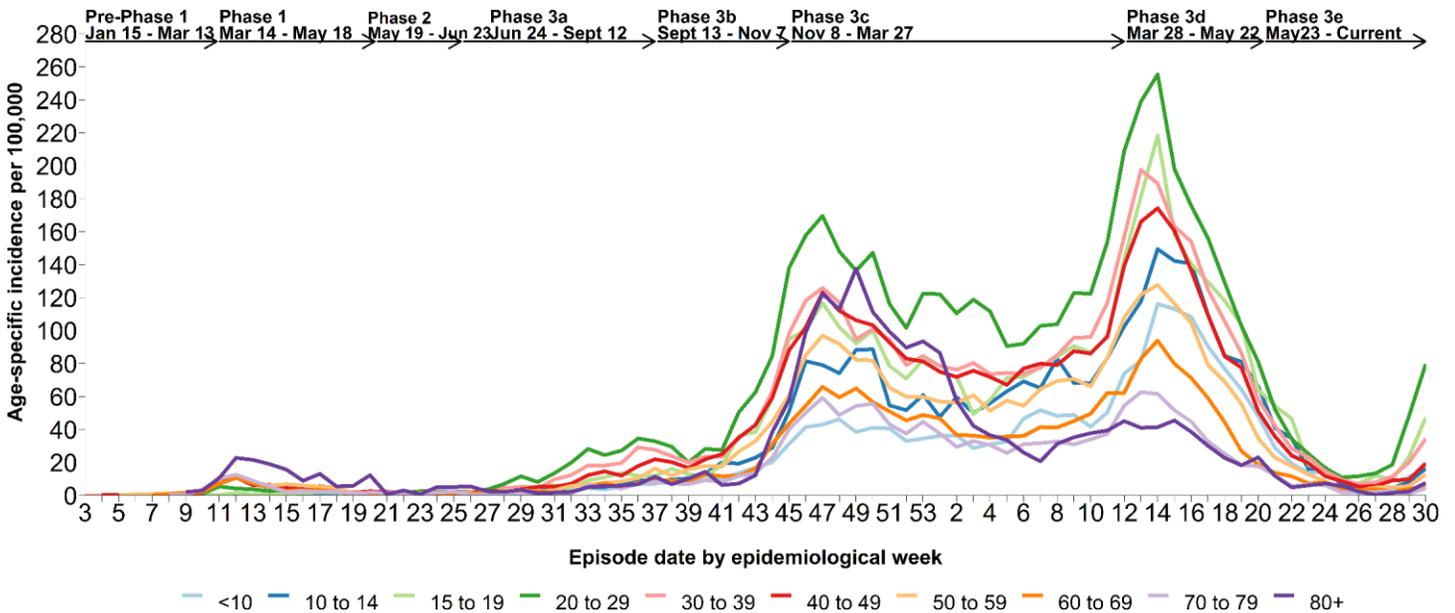


Figure 8. Weekly age-specific COVID-19 incidence per 100K population by epidemiological week, BC January 15, 2020 (week 3) – July 31, 2021 (week 30) (N= 150,777)



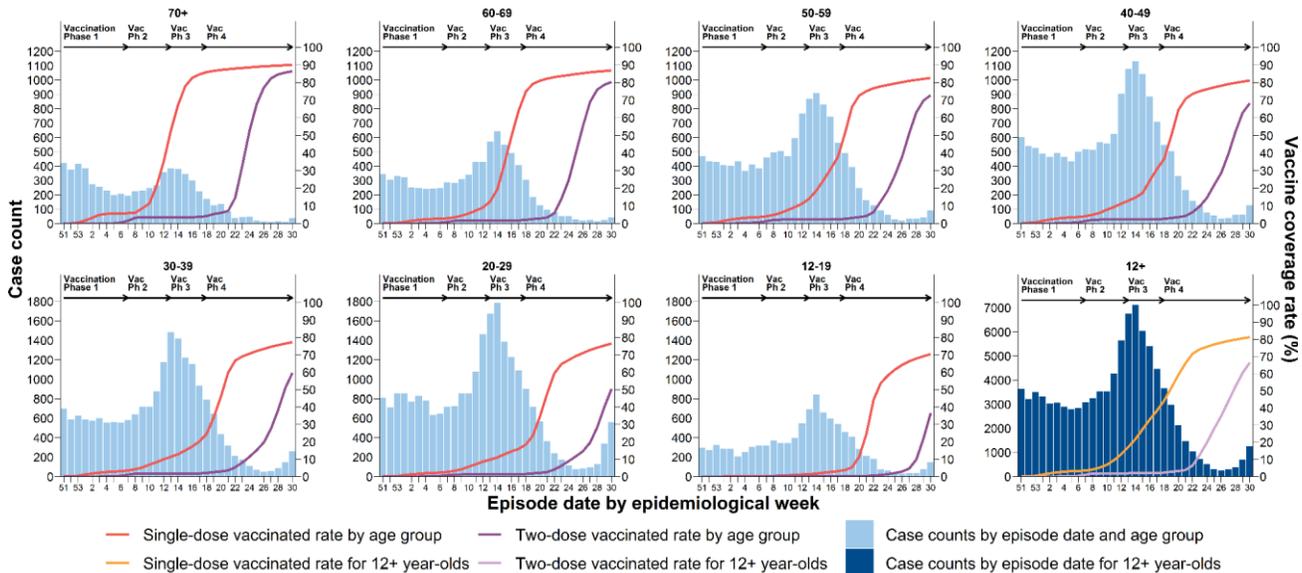
Vaccine coverage and weekly cases by age group

Vaccine roll-out in the community (i.e. individuals not residing in healthcare facilities, not healthcare workers and not clinically extremely vulnerable) was phased by age groups. The 70+ year-olds were eligible between weeks 10 and 14, the 40 to 69 year-olds started in weeks 15-19, the 20 to 39 year-olds started in weeks 19-20, and children 12-19 years of age started in week 20. As vaccination coverage increases, case counts are expected to decrease a few weeks later ([Figure 9](#)).

By week 30, the overall single-dose vaccination coverage in the eligible 12+ year-olds reached 81.3%, and 66.5% were fully vaccinated. The single-dose coverage for age groups 50+ years of age ranged from 83-90%, and two-dose coverage ranged from 73-86%, with 170 cases reported for those age groups combined.

For younger adults, single-dose coverage in the 20-49 year-olds was between 76-81%, and two-dose coverage ranged between 50-68%, with 942 cases reported for those age groups combined.

Figure 9. Weekly age-specific single-dose COVID-19 vaccine coverage and case counts by epidemiological week, BC December 13, 2020 (week 51) – July 31, 2021 (week 30)



Data sources: health authority case line list data and PHSA Provincial Immunization Registry

E. Severe outcome counts and epi-curve

The weekly number of hospital admissions initially decreased but has increased again across weeks 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 (38, 24, 16, 24, 35 admissions, respectively) (Table 3, Figure 9). The pattern among weekly ICU admissions (8, 4, 2, 11, 7, respectively) and deaths (5, 2, 4, 5, 1, respectively) warrants further monitoring. Severe outcomes may increase with delay relative to cases and as data become more complete.

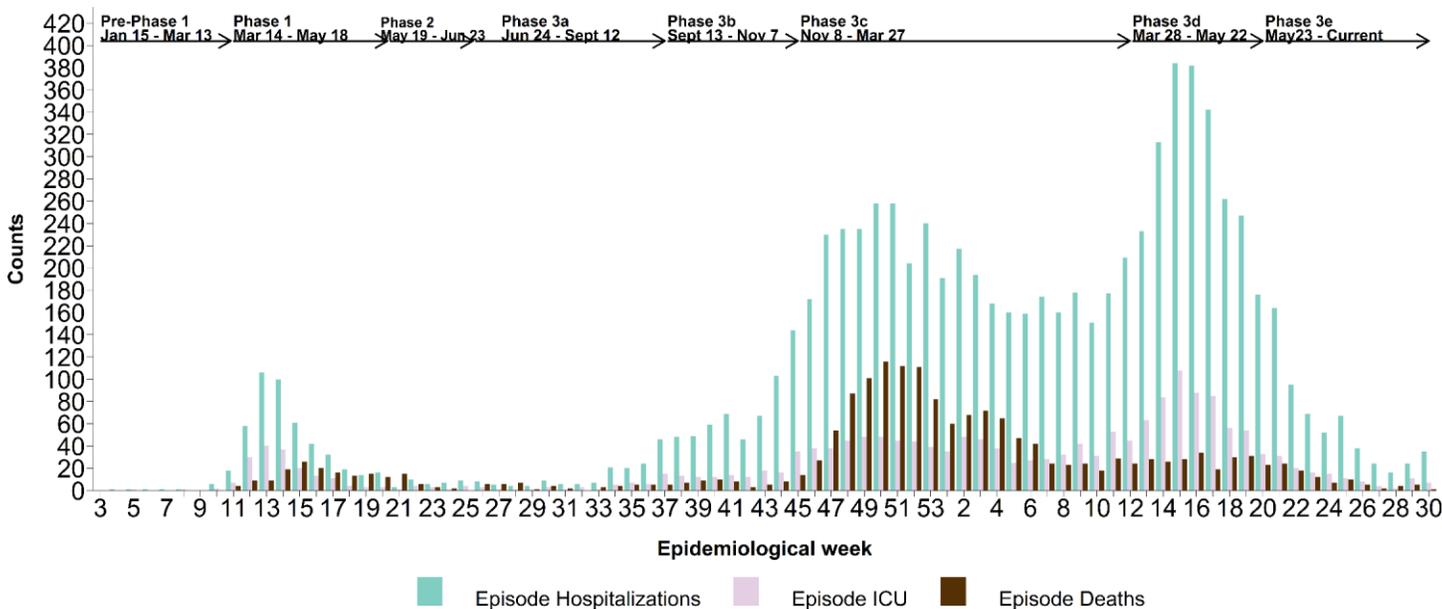
Cumulatively, there have been 17 confirmed cases of [Multi-system Inflammatory Syndrome in children and adolescents \(MIS-C\)](#) in BC from January 1, 2020 to week 30, with one new cases reported since the last report. The median age of these cases is 8 (range 1-15) years.

**Table 3. COVID-19 severe outcomes by episode date, health authority of residence, BC
 January 15, 2020 (week 3) – July 31, 2021 (week 30)**

Severe outcomes by episode date	Health authority of residence					Residing outside of Canada	Total n/N ^a (%)
	FH	IH	VIHA	NH	VCH		
Week 30, hospitalizations	13	16	0	0	6	0	35
Cumulative hospitalizations^b	4,498	782	257	669	1,930	14	8,150/150,800 (5)
Week 30, ICU admissions	3	4	0	0	0	0	7
Cumulative ICU admissions^b	879	202	71	180	521	2	1,855/150,800 (1)
Week 30, deaths	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cumulative deaths	925	163	41	158	487	0	1,774/150,800 (1)

- a. Cases with unknown outcome are included in the denominators (i.e. assumed not to have the specified severe outcome).
- b. Data source: health authority case line lists only. Data may be incomplete and subject to change

**Figure 10. COVID-19 hospital admissions and deaths by episode date, BC
 January 15, 2020 (week 3) – July 31, 2021 (week 30)**



Data sources: health authority case line list data and PHSA Provincial Immunization Registry

F. Age profile, severe outcomes

Table 4 displays the distribution of cases and severe outcomes. In week 30, median age of hospital admissions, ICU admissions and deaths was 50 years, 59 years and 80 years, respectively, based on health authority case line lists only (data not shown).

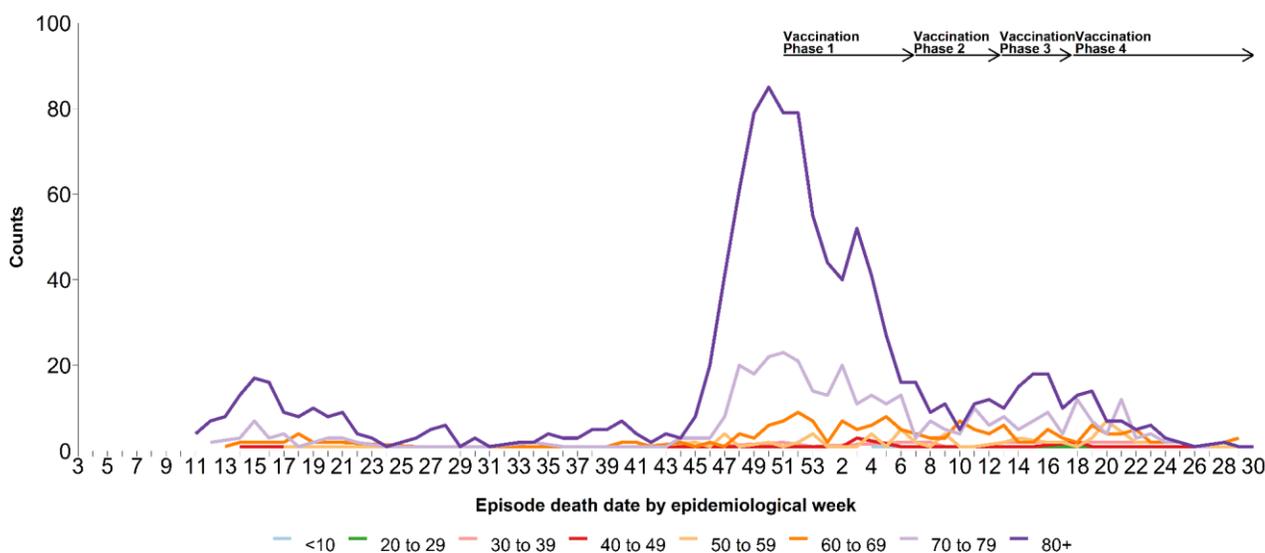
As shown in **Figure 11**, since week 23, death counts have been low and stable in elderly adults with an average of 2 deaths per week in each of the 80+ year-olds and the 60-69-year-olds, and 1 in each of the 70-79-year-olds and the 50-59-year-olds.

Table 4: Age distribution: COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations, ICU admissions, deaths, and BC population by age group January 15, 2020 (week 3) – July 31, 2021 (week 30) (N= 150,777)^a

Age group (years)	Cases n (%)	Hospitalizations n (%) ^b	ICU n (%)	Deaths n (%)	General BC population n (%)
<10	8,618 (6)	95 (1)	7 (<1)	2 (<1)	470,017 (9)
10-19	16,274 (11)	69 (1)	15 (1)	0 (<1)	529,387 (10)
20-29	34,340 (23)	424 (5)	46 (2)	2 (<1)	699,476 (13)
30-39	27,825 (18)	824 (10)	157 (8)	16 (1)	750,054 (14)
40-49	22,069 (15)	909 (11)	193 (10)	27 (2)	648,377 (12)
50-59	18,608 (12)	1,264 (16)	355 (19)	72 (4)	711,930 (14)
60-69	11,998 (8)	1,537 (19)	466 (25)	175 (10)	686,889 (13)
70-79	6,165 (4)	1,530 (19)	440 (24)	376 (21)	454,855 (9)
80-89	3,365 (2)	1,120 (14)	165 (9)	625 (35)	193,351 (4)
90+	1,515 (1)	392 (5)	17 (1)	479 (27)	52,885 (1)
Total	150,777	8,164	1,861	1,774	5,197,221
Median age^c	35	63	63	84	41

- a. Among those with available age information only.
- b. Data sources: health authority case line lists and a subset of PHSa Provincial COVID19 Monitoring Solution (PCMS) data for children <20 years of age. PCMS data were included as of June 8 2021. Due to this change in data source, additional admissions that occurred since the start of the pandemic are now included in age groups 0-9 and 10-19 years.
- c. Median ages calculated are based on health authority case line lists only.

Figure 11. Weekly age-specific COVID-19 deaths by episode date, BC January 15, 2020 (week 3) – July 31, 2021 (week 30) (N= 1,774)^a



G. Care facility outbreaks

As shown in [Table 5](#) and [Figure 12](#), 336 care facility (acute and long-term care setting) outbreaks were reported in total in BC to the end of week 30. In weeks 26 and 27 there were no outbreaks reported but in each of weeks 28, 29 and 30 there were two outbreaks reported per week (6 in total, all in long-term care settings and 4/6 from IH).

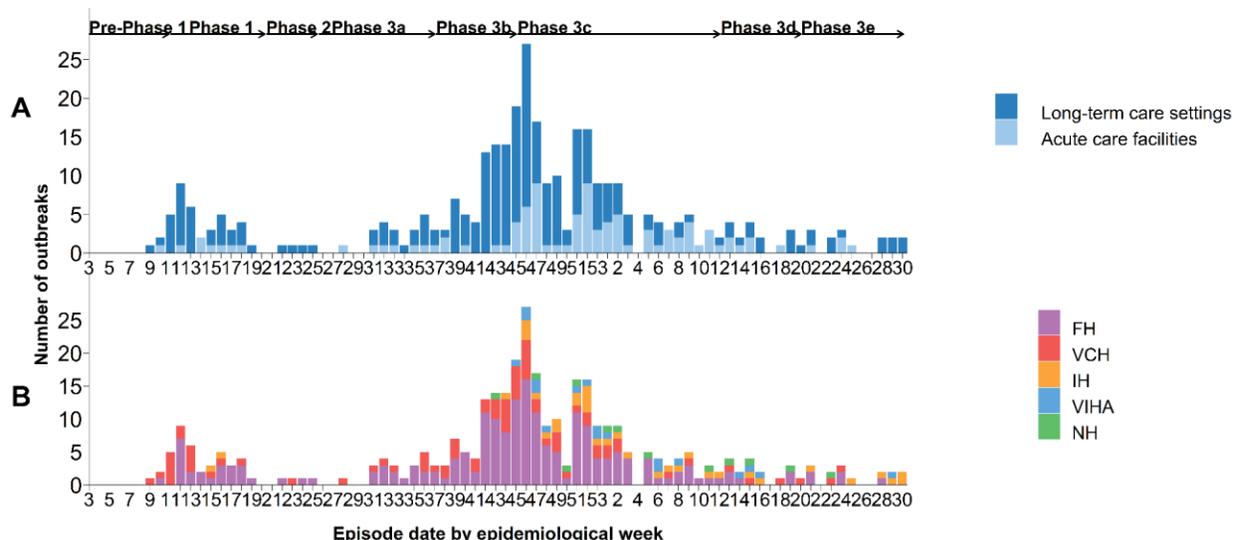
The death reported in week 30 was not associated with an outbreak in a care facility setting.

Table 5. COVID-19 care facility^{a,b} outbreaks by earliest case onset^{a,c}, associated cases and deaths by episode date, BC^d January 15, 2020 (week 3) – July 31, 2021 (week 30) (N=336)

Care facility outbreaks and cases by episode date	Outbreaks	Cases				Deaths			
		Residents	Staff/Other	Unknown	Total	Residents	Staff/other	Unknown	Total
Week 30, Care Facility Outbreaks	2	8	7	0	15	0	0	0	0
Cumulative, Care Facility Outbreaks	336	3,611	2,290	6	5,907	1,035	0	0	1,035

a. New outbreaks reported since the last report with an earliest case onset date prior to the current reporting week will be included in the cumulative care facility outbreak total.

Figure 12. COVID-19 care facility^b outbreaks by earliest case onset^c, facility type (A) and health authority (B), BC^d January 15, 2020 (week 3) – July 31, 2021 (week 30) (N=336)



- b. Care facility settings include acute care or long-term care settings (defined as long-term care facility or assisted living).
- c. Earliest dates of onset of outbreak cases are subject to change as investigations and data are updated.
- d. As of week 46, VCH and FH no longer declare outbreaks with single staff cases unless there is evidence of transmission within the facility.

H. Additional resources

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

For maps and geographical distribution of cases and vaccinations, visit the BCCDC COVID-19 Surveillance Dashboard here: <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/bccdc/viz/BCCDCCOVID-19SurveillanceDashboard/Introduction>

For global comparisons and additional epidemiological summaries on cases, severity and testing, visit the BCCDC COVID-19 Epidemiology App here: https://bccdc.shinyapps.io/covid19_global_epi_app/