







COVID-19 and Children's Surveillance Report

Number 19

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Aim	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Methods	
Overview	
Summary	
List of abbreviations	10
Australia: Australian Capital Territory	1
Australia: New South Wales	12
Australia: Tasmania	13
Australia: Victoria	14
Canada	1!
Denmark	10
England, UK	17
Finland	18
Netherlands	19
Scotland, UK	20
Singapore	2
South Africa	22
USA	23
USA: Impact of vaccination on disease incidence	24
Authors	2!

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Aim

- To provide a weekly summary on the latest COVID-19 surveillance data in children and adolescents, with a focus on Australian States and Territories as well as specific countries that are relevant to the Australian context because of their size, COVID-19 epidemiology, the mitigation measures in place and data availability.
- Data on Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C), otherwise known as Paediatric Inflammatory Multisystem Syndrome (PIMS-TS), is included where available.

Methods

- This report is updated weekly using the most recently available data from government websites.
- Excess mortality data are sourced from EuroMOMO and Our World in Data. Excess mortality refers to the number of deaths from all causes during a crisis above and beyond what we would have expected to see under 'normal' conditions. In this case, we are interested to compare the number of deaths during the COVID-19 pandemic compared to the expected number of deaths had the pandemic not occurred.
- Caveat: The number of cases in both unvaccinated and vaccinated children increases if school mitigation measures are few, or there are changes to testing criteria and the adoption of screening in schools which identifies asymptomatic cases. In the absence of random sampling of the population by age group or seroprevalence surveys, trends in case numbers are relatively an unreliable indicator to determine how much SARS-CoV-2 is circulating. Due to the nature of the testing, the number of cases and the age distribution of cases will be biased towards the age groups that are tested most. This means that if there is asymptomatic screening in school-age children then it will appear that children contribute more to case numbers than any other age group. Additionally, several countries have changed their testing requirements to no longer test asymptomatic cases and do not require reporting unless at high risk.

Overview

- The Omicron variant of concern² has been detected in 187 countries³ (up from 184 countries in the last report) and is the predominant variant worldwide due to its high transmissibility. Subvariant BA.2 has replaced BA.1 as the predominant Omicron subvariant in most regions included in this report, including New South Wales (NSW), Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands and the UK. BA.2 and BA.2.12.1 are now the predominant variants in the USA. BA.4 and BA.5 have replaced BA.2 as the predominant variants in South Africa. Genomic surveillance data is not publicly available for the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), Tasmania, Victoria and Singapore.
- With the predominance of Omicron in many settings and with vaccines having lower effectiveness against infection for this variant, the age distribution of cases has changed. Reports from NSW, the UK and Denmark, regions which have intensive surveillance, indicate that transmission mainly occurred in 20-29 year olds initially, with cases in children and adolescents increasing as schools reopened after the end-of-year holidays, which in most settings have now declined. However, in the absence of population-based random sampling for testing and changes to testing, it is problematic to compare case trends between and within countries. The UK is the only country in this report that undertakes random sample infection surveys.⁴
- Additionally, PCR/rapid antigen tests (RAT) underestimate the true infection rates. In the UK, seroprevalence surveys found that 97.6% of children aged 8-11 years had evidence of prior infection with SARS-CoV-2 by the third week of Feb 2022 during the Omicron (BA.1) wave. In the USA, 68% of children aged 1-4 years, 77% aged 5-11 years and 74% aged 12-17 years were infected over six months, highlighting the high transmissibility of the Omicron variant.⁶
- Hospitalisations in children and adolescents are now declining even in children who are too young to be vaccinated.

⁶ Clarke KEN, Kim Y, Jones J, et al. Pediatric infection-induced SARS-CoV-2 seroprevalence estimation using commercial laboratory specimens: how representative is it of the general U.S. pediatric population? [Preprint]. SSRN. 2022. https://papers.srn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4092074







Our World in Data. Excess mortality during the Coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). London, United Kingdom: Global Change Data Lab; 2022. https://ourworldindata.org/excess-mortality-covic

GISAID. Tracking of Variants. Munich, Germany: GISAID; 2022. https://www.gisaid.org/hcov19-variants/

Dean N. Tracking COVID-19 infections: time for change. Nature. 8 February 2022. https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-022-00336-8

Office for National Statistics (ONS). Coronavirus (COVID-19) antibody and vaccination data for the UK. London, United Kingdom: ONS; 2022. https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/conditionsanddiseases/datasets/coronaviruscovid19antibodydatafortheuk

School mitigation measures

- All countries in this report reopened schools during the Omicron period.
- School mitigation measures include RATs and multiple measures in many countries.
- Currently, there are no mask mandates for primary school-age children in any Australian state or territory. Victoria and Western Australia had a mask mandate for year 3 onwards until the end of term 1 2022. NSW and Victoria mandated masks for secondary school students until late Feb 2022. The ACT requires masks for high school students who are household contacts. Tasmania requires all school staff and secondary school students to wear masks. No Nordic countries have had mask mandates for children and several countries have never recommended masks for children. England does not have a mask mandate in most places including schools, whereas Scotland requires masks for specific circumstances in secondary schools. Singapore and South Africa require masks in schools.
- Finland and Denmark have lifted all restrictions since Feb 2022. The Netherlands and England have removed most restrictions.
- Vaccines generally have lower effectiveness against Omicron infection but are still highly effective against severe disease.
- All countries included in this report are offering vaccination to primary school-age children and adolescents, except for South Africa. First dose coverage rates range from ~6-80% among 5-11 year olds and ~54-99% among 12-15 year olds.

Trends in cases and hospitalisations

- Cases: Following the peak in cases and reopening of schools in Victoria and NSW in Feb 2022, cases, hospitalisations, ICU admissions and deaths declined with subvariant BA.1. This pattern was similarly observed after schools reopened in 2020 with the ancestral strain, and in 2021 with the Delta variant. School cases occur but there was no evidence during these periods that they drive community transmission, as the peak of the BA.1 wave occurred during the school holidays and reflected broader community transmission. However, cases amongst school-age children increased in the ACT and Tasmania following school reopening in Feb 2022. This also coincided with an increase in testing availability during school term. During term 1, cases in school-age children peaked in NSW and the ACT in mid-Mar and in Tasmania in late Mar to early Apr 2022, 2-4 weeks before school holidays commenced. BA.2 replaced BA.1 as the predominant subvariant in NSW and Victoria. Omicron subvariants BA.4, BA.5 and BA.2.12.1 have been detected in both states (detected in sewerage samples in Victoria). Cases continue to decline in school age children in ACT, NSW and Tasmania in Term 2.
- Fine age category breakdown by year of age is not available for children except for England and The Netherlands which both showed an age-dependent increase in case rates up to about 13 years of age. This pattern was seen for all variants. This may be due to younger children being more efficient at clearing the virus.
- A study in children <5 years infected with the Omicron and Delta variants in the US found that8:
 - Incidence rates increased from 1.0-1.5 (Delta period) to 2.4-5.6 cases per 1000 persons per day (Omicron emergence). Monthly rates peaked in Jan 2022 during the Omicron period at 8.6 cases per 1000 persons per day.
 - Omicron infection was higher in children aged 0-2 years compared to 3-4 years.
- For educational staff, the Netherlands found similar case rates in educational staff vs the general adult population. During 14 Mar to 24 Apr 2022, of 60,496 people tested and working in education or childcare, 64.7% were positive. In comparison, 65.1% of the 1,060,385 adults tested were positive in the same period.9
- Some countries had an increase in cases in children and adolescents with schools reopening during the Omicron period, which mostly declined within a few weeks.
- Hospitalisations: Similarly, hospitalisations briefly increased in children, but this has been a combination of admission for COVID-19 treatment and incidentally testing positive when admitted for an unrelated condition. This is now declining even in children too young to be vaccinated.
- In the USA, the increase in paediatric hospitalisations during the Omicron wave was seen more so in the 0-4 year old age group but was higher in 0-2 year olds compared to 3-4 year olds. 10 The rate of hospitalisations during the peak of the Omicron wave (first week of January 2022) was highest in children aged 0-4 years at 14.5 per 100,000 children (five times that of Delta peak of 2.9). 11 Hospitalisation rates were lowest in the 5-11 year age group at approximately 3 per 100,000, which is the lowest of all age groups. The monthly hospitalisation rate of unvaccinated adolescents aged 12-17 years was six times higher than fully vaccinated adolescents (23.5 vs 3.8 per 100,000). Hospitalisations in children aged 0-4 years decreased by mid-February 2022 to 3.9 per 100,000. Recent data is not yet available for the 12-17 year age groups. 12

¹² Marks KJ, Whitaker M, Anglin O, et al. Hospitalizations of infants and children aged 0-4 years with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 - COVID-NET, 14 States, March 2020 - February 2022. MMWR. 2022;71(11);429-36. https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/wr/mm7111e2.htm?s cid=mm7111e2 w







Mallapaty S. Kids show mysteriously low levels of COVID antibodies. Nature. 10 March 2022. https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-022-00681-8
Wang L, Berger NA, Kaelber DC, et al. Incidence rates and clinical outcomes of SARS-CoV-2 infection with the Omicron and Delta variants in children younger than 5 years in the US. JAMA Pediatrics. 2022. https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapediatrics.2022.0945

National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM). Research results from GGD data about children and COVID-19. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport; 2022, https://www.rivm.nl/en/coronavirus-covid-19/children-and-covid-19/research-results-ggd-data

Pediatric COVID-19 update: 7 January 2022. New York, USA: New York State Department of Health; 2022. https://www.health.ny.gov/press/releases/2022/docs/pediatric_covid-19_hospitalization_report_summary.pdf

[&]quot;Marks KJ, Whitaker M, Anglin O, et al. Hospitalizations of children and adolescents with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 - COVID-NET, 14 States, July 2021 - January 2022. MMWR. 2022:71(7):271-8. https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/wr/mm7107e4.htm

- During the Omicron wave in South Africa, paediatric cases were higher than in the three previous SARS-CoV-2 waves and hospitalisations in children uncharacteristically increased ahead of adults. Nearly two-thirds (63%) of the paediatric hospitalisations were in children aged 0-4 years and 44% of these had a primary diagnosis of COVID-19. 13
- In Europe, there is no substantial increase in excess mortality in children aged 0-14 years during the Omicron period. 14
- There is no evidence that school re-opening during the Omicron BA.1 period (and BA.2 for Denmark) has increased community transmission or increased excess mortality in all ages. Where reported, excess mortality has declined, except for temporary increases in Denmark and the Netherlands which are now declining.

Clinical summary

- During the Omicron BA.1 surge, the clinical manifestations in children have been similar to other common paediatric respiratory viral infections. Croup has been a common reason for admission in the 0-4 year age group with admission to ICU for monitoring and treatment. 15
- In the United States, acute upper airway disease in SARS-CoV-2 positive children increased during the Omicron wave (1.5% pre-Omicron vs 4.1% Omicron). More than one-fifth of children hospitalised with SARS-CoV-2 and upper airway disease developed severe disease.¹⁶
- An analysis of paediatric hospitalisation data in England (Dec 2020 to Jan 2022 spanning Alpha, Delta and Omicron waves) found that 17:
 - Amongst children hospitalised with COVID-19, 10% (15/147) were admitted with severe COVID-19 presenting as pneumonitis, mainly during the Alpha wave (10/15, 67%) and in older children and adolescents (9/15, 60% aged 12-18 years) with comorbidities (11/15, including 8 with immunosuppression). One third (49/147, 33%) had SARS-CoV-2 as a likely contributor to hospitalisation. The remaining 56% (83/147) incidentally tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 when admitted for an unrelated non-infectious condition.
- An analysis of children <5 years infected with the Omicron and Delta variants in the US found that the risk of severe clinical outcomes in children infected with Omicron were significantly lower than those with Delta. 18
- During the Omicron period (mid-Dec 2021 to late Feb 2022) in the USA, COVID-19-associated hospitalisation rates in children aged 5-11 years were approximately twice as high among unvaccinated as among vaccinated children. There were no underlying medical conditions in 30% of children and 19% were admitted to ICU. Children with diabetes and obesity were more likely to experience severe COVID-19.19
- In South Africa, most of these children (88%) required standard ward care and 20% needed oxygen therapy, while 5% were ventilated and 3% died during the study period. All children were unvaccinated against COVID-19.20
- MIS-C: Data from the US and UK both show that despite a large increase in cases during BA.1, the number of MIS-C cases did not increase. MIS-C declined in the USA.²¹ A UK study found that compared with the Alpha wave, there were fewer cases of MIS-C relative to SARS-CoV-2 cases during both the initial and subsequent Delta waves, and continuing into the Omicron wave despite extensive spread of BA.1.²² Compared to the Alpha wave, the proportion of MIS-C cases to SARS-CoV-2 cases were lower in pre-vaccine Delta, post-vaccine Delta and Omicron waves, at 56%, 66% and 95% lower respectively.

²² Cohen JM, Carter MJ, Cheung CR, et al. Lower risk of paediatric inflammatory multisystem syndrome (PIMS-TS) with the Delta variant of SARS-CoV-2 [Preprint]. medRxiv. 2022. https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2022.03.13.22272267v1







¹³ Cloete J, Kruger A, Masha M, et al. Paediatric hospitalisations due to COVID-19 during the first SARS-CoV-2 omicron (B.1.1.529) variant wave in South Africa: a multicentre observational study. Lancet Child & Adolescent Health. 2022:6(5):294-302. https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanchi/article/PIIS2352-4642(22):00027-X/fulltex ⁴ EuroMOMO. Graphs and maps. Copenhagen, Denmark: Statens Serum Institut (SSI); 2022. https://www.euromomo.eu/graphs-and-maps

Omicron drives record cases of child COVID hospitalisations. Financial Times. 17 January 2022. https://www.ft.com/content/28be9d3f-0b12-4c33-bda9-fbff375c0b7e

Martin B, DeWitt PE, Russell S, et al. Acute upper airway disease in children with the Omicron (B.1.1.529) variant of SARS-CoV-2 - a report from the US National COVID Cohort Collaborative. JAMA Pediatrics. 2022. https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4038380

Mang L, Berger NA, Kaelber DC, et al. Incidence rates and clinical outcomes of SARS-CoV-2 infection with the Omicron and Delta variants in children younger than 5 years in the US. JAMA Pediatrics. 2022. https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4038380

[&]quot;Shi DS. Whitaker M, Marks KJ, et al. Hospitalizations of children aged 5-11 years with laboratory-confirmed COVID-NET, 14 States, March 2022. MMWR. 2022;71(16):574-81. https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/wr/mm/7116e1.htm?s cid=mm/7116e1 w

²⁰ Cloete J, Kruger A, Masha M, et al. Paediatric hospitalisations due to COVID-19 during the first SARS-CoV-2 omicron (B.1.1.529) variant wave in South Africa; a multicentre observational study. Lancet Child & Adolescent Health. 2022;6(5):294-302. https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanchi/article/PIIS2352-4642(22)100027-X/fulltext

²¹ Does Omicron hit kids harder? Scientists are trying to find out. Nature. 04 February 2022. https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-022-00309-x

Summary of COVID-19 epidemiology in children and adolescents

Country	Predominant variants	Cases	Hospitalisations	MIS-C/PIMS-TS	Deaths^
ACT, Australia	Not reported	\	Stable	Not reported	0
NSW, Australia	Omicron BA.2	\downarrow	↓*	Not reported	4 ^b
TAS, Australia	Not reported	↓	Not available	Not reported	0
VIC, Australia	Not reported	1	Not available	Not reported	2 ^b
Canada	Omicron BA.2	_ 	Not available	Not reported	44b
Denmark	Omicron BA.2	Stable	Stable	44 cases⁺	7 ^b
England, UK	Omicron BA.2	\downarrow	Stable	Not reported	90 ^{b,#,±}
Finland	Omicron BA.2	\downarrow	Not available	Not reported	0
Netherlands	Omicron BA.2	Stable	Stable	Not reported	Not reported
Scotland, UK	Omicron BA.2	↓*	↓	Not reported	5a,#
Singapore	Not reported	↑	Stable	5 cases-	0
South Africa	Omicron BA.4 & BA.5	Stable	↑	Not reported	862 ^b
USA	Omicron BA.2 & BA.2.12.1	↑	↑	8210 cases	1045b

Note: Trends and values are for children only, unless otherwise specified. *Available data includes both children and adults.







^{*}During the Omicron period (1 Nov 2021 - 1 Feb 2022). *Last reported 8 Nov 2021. *Last reported 7 Apr 2022. ^Age range for child deaths between 0-19y except Scotland (0-14y) and USA (0-17y). Deaths *adue to COVID-19 or *bwith COVID-

^{19. #}In the past year.

Summary

- In Australia, COVID-19 Public Health and Social Measures (PHSM) and trends differ by State/Territory.
 - o Nationwide, approximately 53% of 5-11 year olds and 85% of 12-15 year olds have received at least one dose of vaccine.
 - o From early Apr 2022, a second booster dose is offered to all aged 65 years and older and high-risk groups, including Indigenous Australians 50 years and older, individuals living in aged or disability care and immunocompromised individuals aged 16 years and older.
 - Australia has one of the highest testing rates per capita globally.²³
- The ACT closed schools for holidays in early Apr and reopened in late Apr 2022.
 - o Masks are no longer required in most settings and the advice to work from home has been removed.
 - o Schools have multi-layered mitigation strategies in place, including mask-wearing only for high school students who are household contacts. RATs are now provided as needed.
 - o Approximately 80% of 5-11 year olds and >99% of 12-15 year olds have received at least one dose of vaccine.
 - o Case numbers are declining in all ages, with currently ~1000 confirmed cases per day in all ages.
 - Cases are highest in the 18-39 year age group and lowest in the 65+ year age group. Children across the state were offered RATs in the first eight weeks of the school year (Jan to Feb 2022), during which time they were likely to be over-represented in case numbers and the percentage contribution to total cases due to increased testing.
 - The hospitalisation rates for 0-17 year olds is very low at 1 per 100,000. It is unknown how many are incidental. Of all the hospitalisations in <17 years, three quarters are unvaccinated.
 - o There have been no deaths in children throughout the entire pandemic.
- NSW schools closed for holidays in early Apr and reopened in late Apr 2022.
 - Masks are no longer required in most settings and advice to work from home has been removed.
 - Schools have multi-layered mitigation strategies in place, including RATs for symptomatic individuals and close contacts and maximising classroom ventilation.
 - o Approximately 50% of 5-11 year olds and 83% of 12-15 year olds have received at least one dose of vaccine.
 - Cases are declining, with currently ~10,700 confirmed cases per day in all ages.
 - Cases declined in school-age children 2-3 weeks before term 1 school holidays, which may be due to reductions in testing. Cases are highest in the 30-49 year age group and lowest in the 0-19 and 70+ year age groups. Children across the state were offered weekly RATs until the end of Feb 2022, during that time they were likely to be over-represented in case numbers and the percentage contribution to total cases due to increased testing.
 - There is no data on hospitalisation trends by age, but overall hospitalisations are declining.
 - o Four children have died with COVID-19 throughout the entire pandemic.
- Tasmania closed schools for holidays in mid-Apr and reopened in early May 2022.
 - o Masks are no longer required in most settings.
 - Schools have multi-layered mitigation strategies in place, including mask-wearing for all school staff and secondary school students, RATs for symptomatic individuals and close contacts, cohorting and supply of air-purification devices.
 - o Approximately 64% of 5-11 year olds and 87% of 12-15 year olds have received at least one dose of vaccine.
 - There are currently ~980 confirmed cases per day in all ages. Case numbers in school-age children started declining two weeks before term 1 school holidays commenced.
 - Cases are highest in the 20-49 year age group, followed by the 0-4 and 12-19 age groups, and lowest in the 70+ age group. Children across the state are offered RATs through schools so are likely to be over-represented in case numbers and the percentage contribution to total cases due to increased testing.
 - Since Dec 2021, there have been eight 5-19 year olds admitted to hospital for treatment, with one in ICU (aged 18-19 years). Thirty-four children aged 0-4 years were hospitalised for treatment of COVID-19, with three admitted to ICU.
 - There have been no deaths in children throughout the entire pandemic.
- Victoria closed schools for holidays in early Apr and reopened in late Apr 2022.
 - Masks are no longer required in most settings and advice to work from home has been removed. Schools have mitigation strategies in place, including improved ventilation and RAT testing (previously twice weekly screening but now only for symptomatic testing).
 - Approximately 57% of 5-11 year olds and 89% of 12-15 year olds have received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine.







²³ Our World in Data. Total COVID-19 tests per 1,000 people. London, United Kingdom: Global Change Data Lab; 2022, https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/full-list-cumulative-total-tests-per-thousand-map?tab=table

- Case numbers are increasing, with currently ~12,500 confirmed cases per day in all ages.
 - Children were offered RATs twice weekly in term 1 2022, so were tested more and therefore likely to be over-represented in case numbers and the percentage contribution to all cases, although testing compliance is not known and the daily breakdown by age for PCR/RATs is not available.
 - Since 8 Jan 2022, both PCR and RAT positive results are considered positive cases.
 - Subvariants BA.4. BA.5 and BA.2.12.1 have been detected in sewerage samples, although genomic surveillance data is not publicly available.
- There is no hospitalisation data available by age, but overall numbers in all ages are increasing.
- Two children have died with COVID-19 throughout the entire pandemic.
- In Europe and North America, the downward trend continues in many countries and regions, although some regions are experiencing a new increase due to both an increase in Omicron subvariant BA.2, which is more transmissible, and the easing of restrictions.
- Canada closed its schools for a one-week holiday in mid-Mar 2022.
 - PHSM vary by province.
 - Approximately 57% of 5-11 year olds and 88% of 12-17 year olds have received at least one dose of vaccine.
 - There was an initial steep increase in cases due to the Omicron (BA.1) variant followed by a steep downward trend in all age groups. BA.2 became the predominant variant which caused a temporary steep increase in mid-Apr 2022. Cases are now declining.
 - o There is no data on hospitalisation trends by age. Overall hospitalisations had increased before declining but are now increasing again.
 - There have been 44 deaths with COVID-19 in children aged 0-19 years throughout the entire pandemic.
- **Denmark** closed its schools for one-week holidays in mid-Feb and mid-Apr 2022. Excess mortality in all age groups dramatically declined over the Omicron period but slightly increased before decreasing and stabilising over the past two months. 24
 - All restrictions have been lifted from Feb 2022.
 - Approximately 47% of 5-11 year olds and 81% of 12-15 year olds have received at least one dose of vaccine.
 - Cases are low and stable in all age groups, although testing is now only recommended for individuals at increased risk for severe disease (data to Report #17, 02 May 2022).
 - Hospitalisations in children have remained relatively stable and very low (data to Report #17, 02 May 2022).
 - There have been seven deaths with COVID-19 in children aged 0-19 years throughout the entire pandemic.
- England closed its schools for holidays from early to mid-Apr 2022. Excess mortality in all age groups continues to dramatically decline over the Omicron period. 25
 - Most restrictions have been lifted since late Feb 2022. Some remain in place including advice to stay home if positive and mask-wearing in healthcare settings only. Free PCRs and RATs are no longer available for most people.
 - Approximately 7% of 5-11 year olds, 54% of 12-15 year olds and 66% of 16-17 year olds have received at least one dose of vaccine.
 - Cases across all age groups peaked in late Dec 2021 to early Jan 2022 with BA.1 and then decreased, which then increased with subvariant BA.2 but are now decreasing in all age groups.
 - Case rates are highest in the 80+ year age group and lowest in the 0-19 age group. Positivity rates are also highest in the 50+ age group.
 - Case rates in England remained lower than Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland despite having had fewer restrictions, 26
 - Hospitalisations remain stable for most age groups, except in the 75+ age group which is declining but remains high. Hospitalisations remain lowest in children and are stable.
 - Deaths are no longer available by age group but total deaths in all age groups are decreasing.
- Finland closed its schools for a one-week holiday in mid-Feb 2022. Excess mortality fluctuated above and below the historical average over the Omicron period but is currently low and continues to decrease. 27
 - Few restrictions remain in place and masks are recommended indoors.
 - Approximately 26% of 5-11 year olds and 79% of 12-17 year olds have received at least one dose of vaccine.
 - Cases peaked in Apr 2022 and are declining in all age groups. Cases are highest in the 25-49 year age group.
 - Specialist care admissions remain low and stable in children (data to Report #17, 02 May 2022).
 - There have been no deaths in children throughout the entire pandemic.







²⁵ Sundhedsstyrelsen [Danish Health Authority]. Opdatering vedr. covid-19 vaccination af bøm på 5-11 år [Update regarding COVID-19 vaccination of children aged 5-11 years]. Copenhagen, Denmark: Sundhedsstyrelsen; 2022. https://www.sst.dk/-/media/Udgivelser/2022/Corona/Vaccination/Notat-vaccination/Notat-vaccination-af-boern-5-11-aar.ashx-26 Office for National Statistics (ONS). Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey, UK: 13 May 2022. London, United Kingdom: ONS; 2022. https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/conditionsanddiseases/bulletins/coronaviruscovid19infectionsurveypilot/13may2022

²⁷ Our World in Data. Excess mortality during the Coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). London, United Kingdom: Global Change Data Lab; 2022. https://ourworldindata.org/excess-mortality-covic

- The Netherlands closed its schools for one-week holidays in mid-late Feb and late Apr to early Mar 2022. Excess mortality declined over the Omicron period, before increasing slightly and decreasing over the past two months. 28
 - Few restrictions remain in place, including mask-wearing in airports only and advice to test if symptomatic.
 - Approximately 6% of 5-11 year olds and 69% of 12-17 year olds have received at least one dose of vaccine.
 - Cases due to BA.1 were on a steep downward trend when restrictions eased, including removal of mask-wearing, until late Feb 2022. Subvariant BA.2 resulted in a steep upward trend over a few weeks, followed by a steep decline. Cases are highest amongst 30-39 year olds. There was an age-related increase in cases in children up to 13 years of age.
 - Hospitalisations increased with Omicron (BA.1 and BA.2) but have since declined. There was an increase in the 70+ year age groups, especially in 90+ year olds, but rates are now declining. Rates remained stable and lowest in children.
 - In the past year, children <18 years accounted for 2.3% of all hospital admissions with COVID-19 (data to Report #18, 09 May 2022).
 - The number of deaths with COVID-19 in children is not reported.
- Scotland closed its schools for a one-week holiday in mid-Feb and a two-week holiday in early to mid-Apr 2022. Excess mortality in all age groups remains low and stable over the Omicron period. 29
 - Most restrictions have been lifted. Some remain in place including mask-wearing on public transport and some indoor settings. From May 2022, testing is only available to high-risk groups and healthcare workers. Asymptomatic close contacts are not required to isolate and there is reduced isolation time for cases.
 - Approximately 18% of 5-11 year olds, 68% of 12-15 year olds and 81% of 16-17 year olds have received at least one dose of vaccine.
 - Cases across all age groups peaked in Jan and then decreased, before increasing again in mid-Mar 2022 due to BA.2 and are now decreasing. Cases are no longer reported by age
 - Hospitalisations in children increased with the BA.2 wave but are now decreasing. For children, hospitalisations are highest in the <1 year age group. Hospitalisations also include children who test positive, irrespective of the reason for admission, so is an overestimate of hospitalisations for treatment of COVID-19.
 - There have been five deaths due to COVID-19 in children aged 0-14 years in the past year.
- **Singapore** closed its schools for a one-week holiday in mid-Mar 2022.
 - From late Apr 2022, restrictions have eased further to include mask-wearing indoors only (including schools), and removal of work from home advice, physical distancing requirements and density limits.
 - Approximately 93% of the entire population has received at least one dose of vaccine. All children aged 5-11 years are offered vaccine.
 - Following a peak in cases with BA.2, there was a decline in case numbers. Cases are now on a slight upward trend and are primarily in the 20-39 year age group.
 - Overall hospitalisations are stable and admissions remain lowest in children.
 - A total of five cases of MIS-C have been reported, all from the Delta wave in mid-late 2021. There has been one ICU admission due to MIS-C up until 8 Nov 2021.
 - There have been no deaths in children throughout the entire pandemic.
- South Africa closed its schools for holidays in mid-Mar to early Apr 2022. Overall excess mortality declined over the Omicron period and is now close to baseline levels. 30
 - Few restrictions remain in place, including mandatory indoor mask-wearing for all aged six years and older. Asymptomatic cases are not required to isolate.
 - Approximately 50% of the entire population is fully vaccinated. Vaccination is only offered to those aged 12 years and older.
 - There was a rapid increase in cases due to Omicron BA.1 in all age groups followed by a rapid decrease. Omicron subvariant BA.2 overtook BA.1 as the predominant variant in late Jan 2022 but there was no increase in case numbers. Cases then increased again with BA.4 and BA.5 overtaking BA.2 as the predominant variants, but are now stabilising.
 - Overall hospitalisations are increasing but so far remain lower than the increase seen with BA.1.
 - There have been 862 deaths with COVID-19 in children aged 0-19 years throughout the entire pandemic. This accounts for <1% of all COVID-19 deaths in the country.
- The United States closed its schools for a one-week holiday between Mar-Apr 2022, which varied by location. Excess mortality in all age groups declined over the Omicron period and stabilised. 31
 - The US Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommend multi-layered PHSM, but adoption varies by State and Territory.
 - Approximately 35% of 5-11 year olds and 69% of 12-17 year olds have received at least one dose of vaccine.
 - Cases are on an upward trend in all age groups due to the recent predominance of BA.2 and BA.2.12.1.







²⁸ EuroMOMO. Graphs and maps. Copenhagen, Denmark: Statens Serum Institut (SSI); 2022. https://www.euromomo.eu/graphs-and-maps

²⁹ EuroMOMO. Graphs and maps. Copenhagen, Denmark: Statens Serum Institut (SSI); 2022. https://www.euromomo.eu/graphs-and-maps ³⁰ Our World in Data. Excess mortality during the Coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). London, United Kingdom: Global Change Data Lab; 2022. https://ourworldindata.org/excess-mortality-covic

³¹ Our World in Data. Excess mortality during the Coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). London, United Kingdom: Global Change Data Lab; 2022. https://ourworldindata.org/excess-mortality-covic

COVID-19 and Children's Surveillance Report

- Hospitalisations remain low in children, although there is a slight increase in 0-4 year olds.
- There have been 1045 deaths with COVID-19 in children aged 0-17 years throughout the entire pandemic. This accounts for 0.1% of all COVID-19 deaths in the country.
 - Texas has had the highest number of child deaths (146) and there are three states that have reported zero deaths throughout the entire pandemic. 32
- A total of 8210 cases of MIS-C have been reported, including 68 deaths.
 - There was no increase in MIS-C despite the surge of Omicron cases.
- Hospitalisations and deaths include all children who test positive, irrespective of the reason for admission or death, so is likely an overestimate of hospitalisations and deaths due to COVID-19.







¹² American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP). Children and COVID-19: State-Level Data Report. Illinois, US: AAP; 2021. https://www.aap.org/en/pages/2019-novel-coronavirus-covid-19-infections/children-and-covid-19-state-level-data-report/



Abbreviation	Term
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
CDC	US Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
MIS-C	Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children
NSW	New South Wales
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
PHSM	Public health & social measures
PIMS-TS	Paediatric inflammatory multisystem syndrome
RAT	Rapid antigen testing
TTIQ	Test, trace, isolate, quarantine





Australia: Australian Capital Territory

(population 430,000)

PHSM³³

From mid Mar 2022, masks are no longer required in most settings except public transport, hospitals and schools, QR check-in and proof of vaccination for certain venues only and advice to work from home removed.

Schools & mitigation 34

Schools closed for holidays in early Apr and returned in late Apr 2022. Density limits no longer apply and masks are only required for high school students who are household contacts. RATs were provided to staff and students for the first eight weeks of the school year and are now provided on a needs basis.

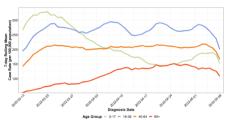
Vaccination coverage 35, 36

Age group (years)	1st dose (%)	2 nd dose (%)	3 rd /booster (%)
5-11	80.3	66.8	-
12-15	>99.0	>99.0	-
16+	>99.0	>99.0	75.8

Fourth dose for immunocompromised recommended from early Jan 2021, booster dose available to all eligible adults aged 18y+ and 16-17y from 3 Feb 2022, second booster dose available to all 65y+ and high-risk groups from 4 Apr 2022. Three primary dose recommendation extended to all severely immunocompromised people aged 5y+ from mid-Jan 2022. Vaccination for 5-11y available from 10 Jan 2022.

Cases by age group 37

Figure 3: Rolling Mean of COVID-19 Case Rate by Age Group and Diagnosis Date 1



Notes:

*The DIAGNOSS DATE will be the TRUE ONSET DATE if known, otherwise it will be earliest of the SPECIMEN DATE, the NOTIFICATION DATE or the NOTIFICATION FOR THE NOTIFICATION DATE.

Omicron (BA.2) is the predominant variant.

Table 6: Whole Genome Sequencing results

Last 8 Weeks

Reporting Week	Omicron sub lineage BA.1	Omicron sub lineage BA.2	Unassigned ¹	Total
Week 9: Ending 27/02/2022	159 (65%)	50 (21%)	34 (14%)	243
Week 10: Ending 06/03/2022	96 (62%)	52 (34%)	7 (4%)	155
Week 11: Ending 13/03/2022	114 (50%)	103 (45%)	10 (4%)	227
Week 12: Ending 20/03/2022	33 (18%)	144 (78%)	8 (4%)	185
Week 13: Ending 27/03/2022	19 (11.2%)	147 (86.4%)	4 (2%)	170
Week 14: Ending 03/04/2022	16 (11%)	131 (87%)	3 (2%)	150
Week 15: Ending 10/04/2022	18 (11%)	140 (83%)	11 (6%)	169
Week 16: Ending 17/04/2022	13 (8%)	144 (88%)	6 (4%)	163
Week 17: Ending 24/04/2022	14 (8%)	139 (84%)	13 (8%)	166

Note: Genomic surveillance data as of Report #17, 02 May 2022

Hospitalisations in children 38

Table 5: Hospitalised COVID-19 Cases¹ by Age Group and Vaccination Status

Age Group	4 doses of COVID-19 vaccine N (%)	3 doses of COVID-19 vaccine N (%)	2 doses of COVID-19 vaccine N (%)	1 doses of COVID-19 vaccine N (%)	Unvaccinated N (%)	Unvalidated/ Unknown N (%)	TOTAL Pandemic
0-17	0 (0%)	1 (1%)	16 (14%)	11 (9%)	87 (75%)	1 (1%)	116 (100%)
18-39	1 (1%)	38 (20%)	73 (38%)	7 (4%)	69 (36%)	3 (2%)	191 (100%)
40-64	0 (0%)	54 (25%)	72 (34%)	8 (4%)	78 (36%)	2 (1%)	214 (100%)
65+	1 (0%)	121 (36%)	129 (38%)	13 (4%)	67 (20%)	8 (2%)	339 (100%)
TOTAL ¹	2 (0%)	214 (25%)	290 (34%)	39 (5%)	301 (35%)	14 (2%)	860² (100%)

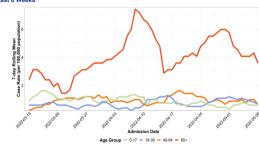
Notes:

¹Cases admitted to an ACT hospital, including those with a residential address in the ACT or another state or territory

²Includes 10 new hospital admissions from previous reporting periods due to data being updated after the reporting cut-off period.

Figure 6: Rolling Mean of Hospitalised¹ COVID-19 Case Rate by Date of Admission

Last 8 Weeks



Deaths by age group 39

Table 1: Case Status by Test type

	Test type	WEEK 19 ¹ Ending 08/05/2022	TOTAL ²
	PCR	3,598	69,736
New Cases	RAT	3,138	42,671
	Total	6,736	112,407
New Deaths		2	55

Note

¹Cases notified to ACT Health during the reporting period.

²Total cases since the start of the pandemic, March 2020.

Deaths are not available by age group. There have been 0 deaths in children throughout the entire pandemic.







https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/restrictions/current-restrictions

https://www.education.act.gov.au/public-school-life/covid-school-arrangements

https://www.health.gov.au/resources/collections/covid-19-vaccination-daily-rollout-update

https://twitter.com/ACTHealth

https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/updates/act-covid-19-statistics

³⁸ https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/updates/act-covid-19-statistics 39 https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/updates/act-covid-19-statistics

Age Group — (1.7 = 16.3) = 40.64 = 65+

Note:

*Class admitted to an ACT houghtst, including those with a residential address in the ACT or another state or territory, if the case was admitted to an ACT houghtst, including those with a residential address in the ACT or another state or territory, if the case was admitted to an ACT houghtst or multiple or multiple or another state of the houghtst admission is used in the reporting week. Admissions are counted whether it was for COVID-related reasons or for other reasons.

Australia: New South Wales

(population 8.2 million)

PHSM⁴⁰

From late Feb 2022, masks are no longer required
in most settings, QR check-in and proof of
vaccination for certain venues only, reduced TTIQ
and advice to work from home removed.

Schools closed for holidays in early Apr and returned in late April 2022. Masks are no longer required in most school settings and RATs are provided to symptomatic individuals and close contacts. Vaccination and maximising ventilation continue to be encouraged.

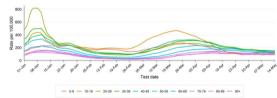
Schools & mitigation 41

Vaccination coverage ^{42, 43}								
Age group (years)	1st dose (%)	2 nd dose (%)	3 rd /booster (%)					
5-11	50.0	36.6	-					
12-15	83.1	79.4	-					
16+	96.3	94 9	63.1					

Fourth dose for immunocompromised recommended from early Jan 2021, booster dose available to all eligible adults aged 18y+ and 16-17y from 3 Feb 2022, second booster dose available to all 65y+ and high-risk groups from 4 Apr 2022. Three primary dose recommendation extended to all severely immunocompromised people aged 5y+ from mid-Jan 2022. Vaccination for 5-11y available from 10 Jan 2022.

Cases by age group 44

Figure 5. Daily seven-day rolling average rate of people reported with COVID-19 per 100,000 population, by age group and test date, NSW, in the four weeks to 14 May 2022



Omicron (BA.2) is the predominant variant.

Table 3. Variants of concern (VOCs) identified by whole genome sequencing (WGS) of virus from people who tested positive for SARS CoV-2 by PCR, by test date, NSW, in the four weeks to 14 May 2022

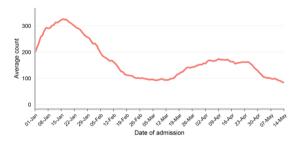
Variant	Week ending						
variant	23 April	30 April	07 May	14 May			
Omicron (BA.1)	12	24	2	0			
Omicron (BA.2)	429	488	428	12			
Omicron (BA.2.12.1)	4	16	15	0			
Omicron (BA.4)	4	6	9	0			
Omicron (BA.5)	2	1	9	0			
Recombinant BA.1/BA.2 (unclassified)*	1	0	1	0			
Total	452	535	464	12			

Hospitalisations in children and deaths by age group

Table 1. Number of people with a COVID-19 diagnosis in the previous 14 days who were admitted to hospital, admitted to ICU or reported as having died in the week ending 14 May 2022

	Admitted to hospital (but not to ICU)	Admitted to ICU	Deaths
Gender			
Female	279	19	40
Male	253	37	50
Not stated / inadequately described	38	2	(
Age group (years)			
0-9	38	3	(
10-19	19	3	(
20-29	47	2	(
30-39	47	5	(
40-49	41	3	2
50-59	41	8	2
60-69	55	10	(
70-79	91	12	20
80-89	131	12	28
90+	60	0	32

Figure 1. Daily seven-day rolling average of people with COVID-19 admitted to hospital within 14 days of their diagnosis, NSW, 1 January to 14 May 2022



Some admissions in <12y children are for social reasons as parents are hospitalised for treatment of COVID-19. Graph is not available by age group.

Four children have died with COVID-19 throughout the pandemic, including one 15 year old with pneumococcal meningitis, one three-year-old with underlying genetic disorder, one two-year-old with no major pre-existing conditions and one two-month-old baby.





https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/stay-safe/rules

https://education.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/advice-for-families

https://www.health.gov.au/resources/collections/covid-19-vaccination-daily-rollout-update

⁴³ https://twitter.com/NSWHealth

⁴⁴ https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/covid-19/Pages/weekly-reports.aspx

https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/covid-19/Pages/weekly-reports.aspx

Australia: Tasmania

(population 540,000)

PHSM ⁴⁶	Schools & mitigation 47	Vaccination coverag	e ⁴⁸		
From mid Mar 2022, masks are no longer required	Schools closed for holidays in mid-Apr and returned in early	Age group (years)	1st dose (%)	2 nd dose (%)	3 rd /booster (%)
in most settings except public transport, hospitals	May 2022. Masks for staff in all schools and secondary	5-11	63.7	50.4	-
and schools and QR check-in and proof of	students, RATs are provided to symptomatic individuals and	12-15	87.3	83.1	-
vaccination for certain venues only.	close contacts, cohorting and supply of air-purification devices. Vaccination continues to be encouraged.	16+	>99.0	99.0	72.2
		Fourth dose for immunocor	mpromised recomm	ended from early Ja	n 2021, booster dose
		available to all eligible adu			
		dose available to all 65y+ a			
		recommendation extended	to all severely imn	nunocompromised pe	ople aged 5y+ from
		mid-Jan 2022. Vaccination	for 5-11y available	from 10 Jan 2022.	

Cases by age group 49

1.6 Weekly number of COVID-19 cases per 1000 people notified in Tasmania since 15 December 2021, by age group

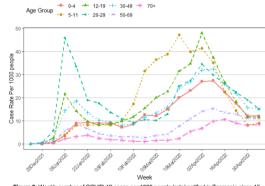


Figure 3: Weekly number of COVID-19 cases per 1000 people (rate) notified in Tasmania since 15 December 2021, by age group.

Hospitalisations in children and deaths by age group 50

3.2 Clinical severity and deaths in reported COVID-19 cases by age

Table 11: Number of cases hospitalised with COVID-19, number of cases hospitalised due to COVID-19, number of cases with COVID-19 admitted to ICU (for any reason), and deaths for which COVID-19 was a cause or contributing factor from 15 December 2021 to 7 May 2022, by age

All Hospital Admissions with COVID-19	Hospital Admissions due to COVID-19*	Intensive Care Admissions	Deaths
58	34	3	-
16	3	-	-
13	3	-	-
14	2	1	-
98	27	4	-
92	26	2	-
69	29	3	1
84	36	5	2
123	54	7	11
146	73	8	9
80	45	-	5
103	49	-	18
896	381	33	46
	with COVID-19 58 16 13 14 98 92 69 84 123 146 80 103	with COVID-19 due to COVID-19* 58 34 16 3 13 3 144 2 98 27 92 26 69 29 84 36 123 54 146 73 80 45	with COVID-19 due to COVID-19* Admissions 58 34 3 16 3 - 13 3 - 14 2 1 98 27 4 92 26 2 69 29 3 84 36 5 123 54 7 146 73 8 80 45 - 103 49 -

*Age group is based on age provided at time of PCR testing or reporting of a positive RAT. This table includes intenstate and overseas residents who were discussed and managed for COVID-19 in Taamania. Only recorded deaths, where the death was caused or corribated to by COVID-19 have been included. Reason for hospital and/or ICL admission is based on COVID-19.

3.3 Clinical severity and deaths in reported COVID-19 cases by vaccination status

Table 12: Number of cases hospitalised with COVID-19, number of cases hospitalised due to COVID-19, number of cases with COVID-19 admitted to ICU (for any reason), and deaths for which COVID-19 was a cause or contributing factor from15 December 2021 to 7 May 2022, by vaccination status.

Number of reported vaccination doses	Reported Cases	All Hospital Admissions with COVID-19	Hospital Admissions due to COVID-19	Intensive Care Admissions	Deaths
0 doses	13,080	191	84	10	14
1 dose	12,754	30	30 13		1
2 or more doses	71,410	641	272	21	25
Not stated	46,025	34	12	1	6
Total	143,269	896	381	33	46

*This table includes interstate and overseas residents who were diagnosed and managed for COVID-19 in Tasmania. Data should be interpreted with caution as vaccination information is based on self-report at the time of notification of a positive PCR or RAT. Only recorded deaths, where the death was caused or contributed to by COVID-19 have been included. Reason for hospital and/or ICU admission is based on COVID-19 diagnosis at discharge date.

There have been 0 deaths in children throughout the entire pandemic.





https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/families-community/current-restrictions

https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/families-community/schools-and-childcare

https://www.health.gov.au/resources/collections/covid-19-vaccination-daily-rollout-update

https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/facts/tasmanian-statistics/weekly-report https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/facts/tasmanian-statistics/weekly-report

itcps.//www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/racts/tasmaman-statistics/we

Australia: Victoria

(population 6.6 million)

PHSM ⁵¹	Schools & mitigation ⁵²		Schools & mitigation ⁵² Vaccination coverage ^{53,54}					
From late Feb 2022, masks are no longer required in most settings, QR check-in for certain venues only, proof of vaccination to attend some premises, reduced TTIQ and advice to work from home removed.	Schools closed for holidays in early Apr and returned in late Apr 2022. Masks are no longer required for all students and RATs are provided for twice-weekly testing. Vaccination continues to be encouraged.		all eligible adults and high-risk gro	s aged 18y+ and 16-1 ups from 4 Apr 2022.	7y from 3 Feb 2022, s Three primary dose	3rd/booster (%) 66.9 early Jan 2022, booster dose available to second booster dose available to all 65y+recommendation extended to all severely. Vaccination for 5-11y available from 10		
Cases by age group 55	Hospitalisations in children ⁵⁶		Deaths by ag	ge group ⁵⁷				
Rapid antigen vs PCR cases 2002 All 500C ANK	Current cases in hospital 528 cases in hospital	21 coses in ICU	People who have 19 15/05/2022	e passed away with C	OVID-			
20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	No age breakdown		Age group 00-09 10-19			Total		
■ Not			20-29			8		
12000 agestoup v — 0-9			30-39 40-49			19		
			50-59 60-69			122 232		
4000			70-79			660		
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			80-89			1,177		
From 8 Jan 2022, both PCR and RAT positive results are considered positive cases. Age distribution is only available for PCR positive cases, as displayed on the graph.			Two children hav	ve died with COVID-1'		3133 Idemic, including one 15 year old and one		



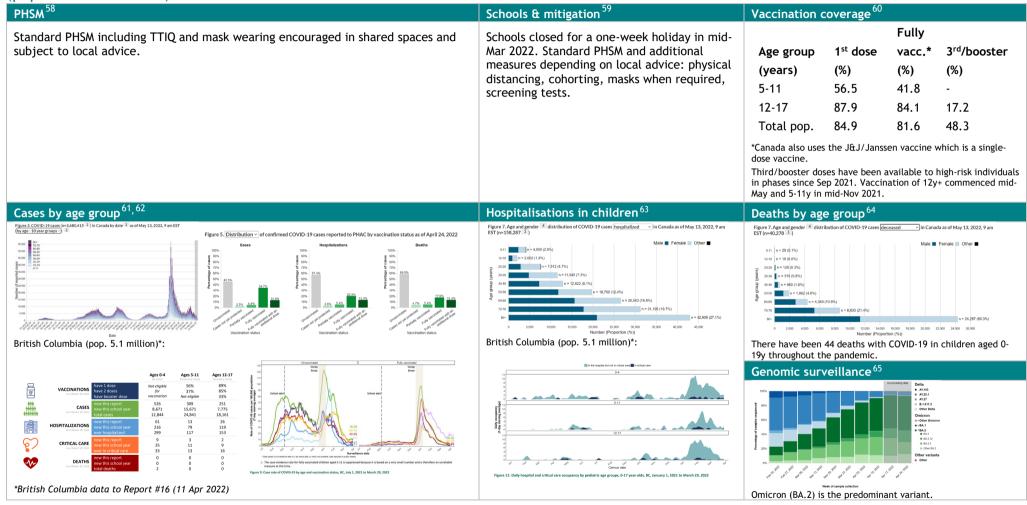




https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/coronavirus-covidsafe-settings
https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/cducation-information-about-coronavirus-covid-19
https://www.health.gov.au/resources/collections/covid-19-vaccination-daily-rollout-update
https://twitter.com/VicGovDH
https://twitter.com/VicGovDH
https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/victorian-coronavirus-covid-19-data
https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/victorian-coronavirus-covid-19-data
https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/victorian-coronavirus-covid-19-data

Canada

(population 38 million)



https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/prevention-risks.html







https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/guidance-documents/planning-2021-2022-school-year-vaccination.html

⁶⁰ https://health-infobase.canada.ca/covid-19/vaccination-coverage/

https://health-infobase.canada.ca/covid-19/epidemiological-summary-covid-19-cases.html

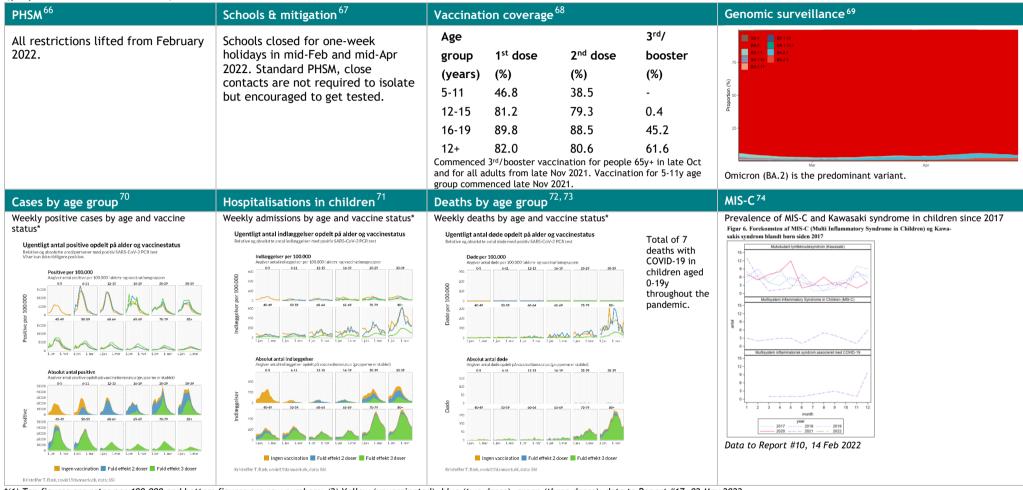
⁶² http://www.bccdc.ca/schools/news-resources/data-for-k12

https://health-infobase.canada.ca/covid-19/epidemiological-summary-covid-19-cases.html https://health-infobase.canada.ca/covid-19/epidemiological-summary-covid-19-cases.html

⁶⁵ https://health-infobase.canada.ca/covid-19/epidemiological-summary-covid-19-cases.html

Denmark

(population 5.9 million)



*(1) Top figures are rates per 100,000 and bottom figures are raw numbers; (2) Yellow (unvaccinated), blue (two doses), green (three doses); data to Report #17, 02 May 2022







https://en.coronasmitte.dk/rules-and-regulations

https://en.coronasmitte.dk/rules-and-regulations

https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/9824b03b114244348ef0b10f69f490b4/page/page_3/

https://covid19genomics.dk/statistics https://covid19danmark.dk/

⁷¹ https://covid19danmark.dk/ https://covid19danmark.dk/

https://covid19.ssi.dk/overvagningsdata/ugentlige-opgorelser-med-overvaagningsdata

https://www.sst.dk/-/media/Udgivelser/2022/Corona/Vaccination/Notat-vaccination-af-boern-5-11-aar.ashx

England, UK

(population 56.6 million)

PHSM ⁷⁵	Schools & mitigation 76	Vaccination coverage 77
Most restrictions have been lifted. Some remain in place including an advice to stay home if positive for COVID-19 and mask-wearing in healthcare settings only. Free PCRs and RATs are no longer available to most people.	Schools closed for holidays from early to mid-Apr 2022. Standard PHSM only.	Age group 1st dose 2nd dose (years) (%) 3rd/booster (%) 5-11 7.1 0.2 - 12-15 53.9 33.4 0.4 16-17 65.7 49.0 12.2 12+ 92.7 86.6 67.9 Third/booster dose available for all 16y+ and other high-risk groups. Vaccination for 16-17y commenced mid-Aug, 12-15y mid-Sep 2021 (initially as single dose) and 5-11y late Feb 2022.
Cases by age group ^{78,79}	Hospitalisations in children ^{80, 81}	Deaths by age group 82
Figure 3: Weekly confirmed COVID-19 case rates per 100,000, by episode, tested under Pillar 1, by age group 250	Figure 44: Weekly hospital admission rate by age group for new (a) COVID-19 positive cases and (b) influenza reported through SARI Watch (a) 250 300 300 300 300 192 1 22 23 22 72 8 31 33 35 57 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 Week number COVID-19-positive hospital admissions as a percentage of the rate during the January peak (rate in week ending 17 January 2021 = 100%), by age, England 0 to 4 years 5 to 14 years 15 to 24 years 400 300 100 = 17 January 100 = 17 Januar	Figure 55: Number of deaths by week of death and time since a positive COVID-19 test, England 2000 2000 2000 2000 300 300 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 Week of death Note: Deaths are no longer available by age group.

 $^{^{75} \, \}underline{\text{https://www.gov.uk/guidance/covid-19-coronavirus-restrictions-what-you-can-and-cannot-do} \\$







https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/actions-for-schools-during-the-coronavirus-outbreak/schools-covid-19-operational-guidance https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/vaccinations?areaType=nation&areaName=England

nttps://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-flu-and-covid-19-surveillance-reports-2021-to-2022-season

https://www.ngv.uk/government/statistics/national-flu-and-covid-19-surveillance-reports-2021-to-2022-season

https://www.ons.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-flu-and-covid-19-surveillance-reports-2021-to-2022-season

https://www.ons.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-flu-and-covid-19-surveillance-reports-2021-to-2022-season

https://www.ons.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-flu-and-covid-19-surveillance-reports-2021-to-2022-season

https://www.ons.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-flu-and-covid-19-surveillance-reports-2021-to-2022-season

https://www.ons.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-flu-and-covid-19-surveillance-reports-2021-to-2022-season

https://www.ons.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-flu-and-covid-19-surveillance-reports-2021-to-2022-season

https://www.government/publications/investigation-of-sars-cov-2-variants-technical-briefings

Finland

(population 5.5 million)

PHSM ⁸⁴	Schools & mitigation 85	Vaccination coverage ⁸⁶
Gradual easing of restrictions from Feb 2022. From early March 2022, advice to work from home removed. Masks are recommended indoors and on public transport.	Schools closed for one-week holiday in mid-Feb 2022. Standard PHSM, cohorting and ventilation.	Age group 1st dose 2nd dose (years) (%) (%) 3rd/booster (%) 5-11 26.2 13.0 - 12-17 79.0 73.0 2.7 18+ 89.6 87.5 64.4 Third/booster dose is recommended for all aged 18y+. Fourth dose recommended for 12y+ with severe immunodeficiency. Vaccine offered to 12y+ in early Aug and 5-11y children from late Dec 2021.
Cases by age group ⁸⁷	Hospitalisations in children ⁸⁸	Deaths by age group ⁸⁹
Finland: 14-day age-specific COVID-19 case notification rate - <15yr - 15-24yr - 25-49yr - 50-44yr - 65-79yr - 80-yr 4000 - 0	Rate of admission to specialist care by age group: Covid-19-ta-turnus voids eritionsariantoliton voudeasatolite journilean (Post of the continues of the cont	Deaths by age group (for the whole period) 3,000 2,000 1,000 2,000 1,00







https://valtioneuvosto.fi/en/information-on-coronavirus/current-restrictions
https://okm.fi/documents/1410845/65547855/MoE¢-THL-recommendations-to+education+and+early+childhood+education+and+care+1,3.2022.pdf/61cad874-6b78-84e4-a885-3a61ca69cd10
https://sampo.thl.fi/pivot/prod/en/vaccreg/cov19cov/summary_cov19ageareacov
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https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/92e9bb33fac744c9a084381fc35aa3c7
https://thl.fi/fi/web/infektiotaudit-ja-rokotukset/ajankohtaista/ajankohtaista-koronaviruksesta-covid-19/tilannekatsaus-koronaviruksesta/koronaviruksen-seuranta

Netherlands

(population 17.4 million)

PHSM ⁹¹	Schools & mitigation 92	Vaccination o			
Most restrictions have been lifted. Some remain in place including mask-wearing in airports only and advice to test if symptomatic.	Schools closed for one-week holidays in mid-late Feb and late Apr to early May 2022. Standard PHSM, mask wearing required for secondary school staff and students, twice-weekly RAT screening for staff and secondary school students, ventilation, quarantine arrangements based on case numbers within a cohort.		booster dose a	vailable for all 18y	3 rd /booster (%) 64.2 n vaccine which is a single-dose +. Vaccine offered to 12-17y from
Cases by age group ⁹⁴	Hospitalisations in children 95	Deaths by ag	e group ⁹⁶		
Per 10,000 inhabitants 1,000 800 800 800 1,000 1	1,000 800 600 600 200 0 — 20-22 — 30-39 — 40-49 — 50-59 — 60-69 — 70-79 — 80-89 — 90+ — All age groups Data for recent days is incomplete due to reporting delays	oon 40% Value of Friday, 15 May - Source RI The number of de sum of all deaths Genomic surv	eaths in childre between 0-49 veillance 97 Beta, Gamma, Delta, Omior Data or Delta of Campa in the September 1	90 - 89 70 - 79 50 - 69 30 - 59 0- 69 30 - 59 0- 69 30 - 59 0- 69 30 - 89 4 data kemaranikan 690	the Netherlands provides a total

https://www.government.nl/topics/coronavirus-covid-19/tackling-new-coronavirus-in-the-netherlands/coronavirus-measures-in-brief
https://www.nivm.nl/en/coronavirus-covid-19/children-and-covid-19
https://coronadashboard.government.nl/landetijk/vaccinaties
https://coronadashboard.government.nl/landetijk/vaccinaties
https://coronadashboard.government.nl/landetijk/ziekenhuis-opnames
https://coronadashboard.government.nl/landetijk/sterfte
https://coronadashboard.government.nl/landetijk/sterfte
https://www.rivm.nl/en/coronavirus-covid-19/virus/variants







Scotland, UK

(population 5.5 million)

PHSM ⁹⁸	Schools & mitigation 99	Vaccination coverage 100			
Most restrictions have been lifted. Some remain in place including mask-wearing on public transport and some indoor settings. From May 2022, testing is only available to high-risk groups and healthcare workers. Asymptomatic close contacts are not required to isolate and reduced isolation time for cases. Schools closed for a one-week holiday in mid-Feb and a two-week holiday in early to mid-Apr 2022. Standard PHSM only.			3 rd /booster (%) - 1.3 13.1 73.8 r high-risk groups. ry mid-Sep 2021 (initially data not available).		
Cases by age group* 101	Hospitalisations in children 102	Deaths by age			
Figure 4: Modelled percentage of infections compatible with the Omicron BA.1 variant and Omicron BA.2 variant, based on nose and throat swabs, daily, in Scotland. 2.7 February to 9 April 2022 ²⁴ . Data to Report #18 (09 May 2022). Omicron (BA.2) is the predominant variant in Scotland.	These role that positive tests include first LFD tests from 5 January 2022. Any admitted child who is COVID-19 positive is included, so this overestimates the number of children being admitted and needing treatment for COVID-19.	Figure 9: Weekly total r death certificate, by agr	a group. Data to the w	### 15 to 44 #\$5 and above	May 2002 May (10 Apr)

*Data to Report #17, 02 May 2022





https://www.gov.scot/coronavirus-covid-19/
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/emergency-planning-and-response-for-education-childcare-and-childrens-social-care-settings
https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/vaccinations/areaType-nationfaareaName=Scotland
https://www.gov.scot/collections/coronavirus-covid-19-the-state-of-the-epidemic/
https://scotland.shinyapps.io/phs-covid19-education/_w_852fb58e/
https://scotland.shinyapps.io/phs-covid19-education/_w_852fb58e/
https://www.gov.scot/collections/coronavirus-covid-19-the-state-of-the-epidemic/
https://www.rscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-daaf/statistics-sd-statistics-by-theme/vital-events/general-publications/weekly-and-monthly-data-on-births-and-deaths/deaths-involving-coronavirus-covid-19-in-scotland

https://www.gov.scot/collections/coronavirus-covid-19-the-state-of-the-epidemic/

Singapore

PHSM 106

(population 5.5 million)

From late Apr 2022, restrictions have eased
further to include mask-wearing indoors
only, advice to work from home removed,
physical distancing requirements removed,
and density limits removed

Schools & mitigation 107

Schools closed for one-week holiday in mid-Mar 2022.

From late Apr 2022, standard PHSM, removal of cohorting and density limits, masks are still required indoors for all students and staff.

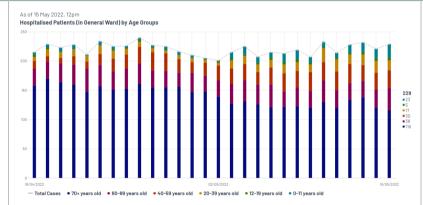
Vaccination coverage 108

Age group	1st dose	2 nd dose	3 rd /booste
(years)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Total pop.	93.0	92.0	75.0

Third/booster dose available for all aged 12y+. Vaccination for 12y+ commenced early June and 5-11y late Dec 2021. From 14 Feb 2022, all 18y+ must receive a booster dose within 270 days of their 2nd dose to be considered fully vaccinated. The same applies to all 12-17y from 14 Mar 2022.

As of 15 May 2022, 12pm Number of Local Cases by Age 5.000 4.500 4.500 5.000

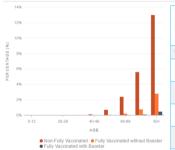
Hospitalisations in children 110



One child was admitted to ICU due to MIS-C and there have been five reported cases of MIS-C throughout the entire pandemic, last reported 8 Nov 2021.

Deaths by age group 111

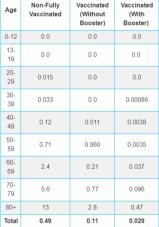




Fully Vaccinated with Booster

Source: DATA GOVSG

1 May 21 to 15 Apr 22



Fully

Fully

1 May 21 to 15 Apr 22

Footnote: Cases in ICU care comprises cases critically ill and intubated in ICU or unstable and under monitoring in ICU.

There have been 0 deaths in children throughout the entire pandemic.







https://www.moh.gov.sg/covid-19-phase-advisory

https://www.moe.gov.sg/faqs-covid-19-infection

https://www.moh.gov.sg/

https://www.moh.gov.sg/ https://www.moh.gov.sg/

https://www.moh.gov.sg/covid-19/statistics/

South Africa

PHSM 112

(population 60.4 million)

Further easing of restrictions from Apr 2022 to include asymptomatic cases are not required to isolate, mandatory indoor mask-wearing 6y+ with exceptions.

Schools & mitigation 113

Schools closed for holidays in mid-Mar to early Apr 2022. Standard PHSM, indoor mask-wearing.

Vaccination coverage 114

Age group Fully

(years) vaccinated* (%)

18+ 49.7

*Note: South Africa also uses the J&J/Janssen vaccine which is a single-dose vaccine.

Vaccination is available for all aged 12y+. Coverage data for 12-

17y not available.

Cases by age group 115

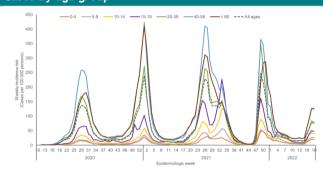


Figure 4: Weekly incidence risk of laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group in years and epidemiologic week South Africa 3 March 2020 – 14 May 2022 (n = 3 855 784, 36 009 missing age)

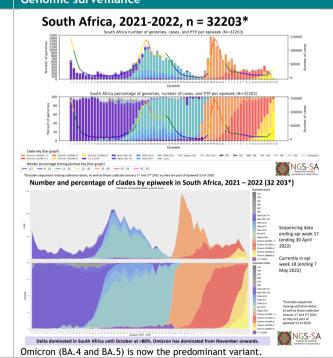
Hospitalisations in children and deaths by age group 116



Total of 862 deaths with COVID-19 in children 0-19y throughout the entire pandemic.

Deaths in children account for <1% of all deaths in South Africa.





https://www.gov.za/covid-19/resources/regulations-and-guidelines-coronavirus-covid-19

https://www.gov.za/covid-19/resources/regulations-and-guidelines-coronavirus-covid-19

114 https://sacoronavirus.co.za/latest-vaccine-statistics/

https://www.nicd.ac.za/diseases-a-z-index/disease-index-covid-19/surveillance-reports/weekly-epidemiological-brief/

 $^{116} \ https://www.nicd.ac.za/diseases-a-z-index/disease-index-covid-19/surveillance-reports/daily-hospital-surveillance-datcov-report-datcov-report-dat$

https://www.nicd.ac.za/diseases-a-z-index/disease-index-covid-19/sars-cov-2-genomic-surveillance-update/







USA

(population 332.8 million)

PHSM ¹¹⁸	Schools & mitigation 119	Vaccination (coverage ¹²⁰			
The US CDC recommends indoor mask wearing for all aged 2y+ in areas of high community	Schools closed for a one-week holiday between Mar-Apr 2022.	Age group (years)	1 st dose (%)	Fully vaccinated* (%)	3 rd /booster (%)	*Note: The US also uses the J&J/Janssen vaccine which is a single-dose vaccine.
transmission, physical distancing, hand & surface hygiene, TTIQ, but adoption varies by	Standard PHSM, cohorting, masks, PCR &	5-11	35.4	28.8	-	Third/booster dose for 65y+ and other high-risk individuals from Sep
State/Territory.	RAT screening, but adoption varies by State/Territory.	12-17	69.0	59.1	25.2	2021, expanded to all 18y+ from late Nov 2021 and 12y+ from early Jan
	,	18+	89.1	76.4	49.9	2022. Vaccination offered to 12y+ from May and 5-11y from Nov 2021.
Cases by age group 121	MIS-C ¹²²	Deaths by ag	e group ^{123, 12}	24	Genomic surve	eillance ¹²⁵
COVID-19 Weekly Cases per 100,000 Population by Age Group, United States March 01, 2020 - May 14, 2022* Age Group	The shaded area on the right side of the figure represents the most recent six weeks of data, for which reporting of MIS-C cases is still incomplete. MIS-C Patients By Age Group There have been 8210 cases of MIS-C throughout the entire pandemic, including 68 deaths. The median age of MIS-C cases was 9y and half were between 5-13y.	COVID-19 Weekly Deaths per Marc Marc Marc Marc Marc Marc Marc Mar	100,000 Population by Age G th 01, 2020 - May 14, 2022* May 14, 2022 - May 14, 2022* May 14, 2022 - May 14, 2022* May 14, 2022 - May 14, 2022* May 15, 2020 - May 14, 2022* May 16, 2020 - May 16, 2022* May 16, 2020 - May 16, 2022* May 17, 2020 - May 16, 2022* May 18, 2020 - May 18, 2022* May 18, 2	Age Group	United States: 1709/2022 100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100% 100%	



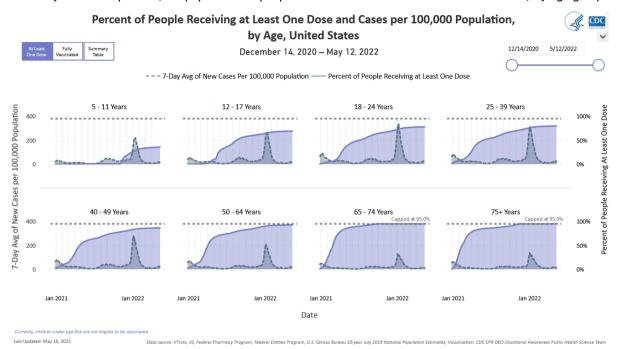


¹¹⁸ https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html
119 https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/schools-childcare/k-12-guidance.html
120 https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#vaccinations vacc-total-admin-rate-total
121 https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#demographicsovertime
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126 https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/covid_weekly/index.htm

https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#variant-proportions https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#variant-proportions https://www.aap.org/en/pages/2019-novel-coronavirus-covid-19-infections/children-and-covid-19-state-level-data-report/ https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/COVIDNEY-COVID19_3.html

USA: Impact of vaccination on disease incidence

Seven-day incidence per 100,000 population in people who received at least one dose of vaccine, by age group. ¹²⁸









https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#vaccinations-cases-trends



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