







# **COVID-19 and Children's Surveillance Report**

Number 18

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### Contents

| Aim                                      |
|--|
| Methods 2                                |
| Overview                                 |
| Summary                                  |
| List of abbreviations                    |
| Australia: Australian Capital Territory  |
| Australia: New South Wales               |
| Australia: Tasmania                      |
| Australia: Victoria                      |
| Canada                                   |
| Denmark                                  |
| England, UK                              |
| Finland                                  |
|  |
| Netherlands                              |
| Netherlands19Scotland, UK20              |
|  |
| Scotland, UK                             |
| Scotland, UK                             |
| Scotland, UK.20Singapore21South Africa22 |

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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.<sup>1</sup> 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 concern<sup>2</sup> has been detected in 184 countries<sup>3</sup> (up from 181countries 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, the UK and 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 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.
- 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.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup>
- Hospitalisations in children and adolescents are now declining even in children who are too young to be vaccinated.





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Our World in Data. Excess mortality during the Coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). London, United Kingdom: Global Change Data Lab; 2022. <u>https://ourworldindata.org/excess-mortality-covid</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> World Health Organization (WHO), Update on Omicron 28 November 2021. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO; 2021. <u>https://www.who.int/news/item/28-11-2021-update-on-omicron</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> GISAID. Tracking of Variants. Munich, Germany: GISAID; 2022. https://www.gisaid.org/hcov19-variants/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 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 <sup>5</sup> 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.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\_id=4092074

#### School mitigation measures

- All countries in this report reopened schools during the Omicron period. ٠
- School mitigation measures include rapid antigen testing (RAT) 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).
- Fine age category breakdown by year of age is not available for children except for England and The Netherlands which both show an age-dependent increase in case rates up to about 13 years of age. This may be due to younger children being more efficient at clearing the virus.<sup>6</sup>
- 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.<sup>7</sup>
- 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. ٠
- 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.
- 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 years compared to 3-4 year olds.<sup>8</sup> In the USA. . 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).<sup>9</sup> 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.<sup>10</sup>
- Another study in children <5 years infected with the Omicron and Delta variants in the US found that<sup>11</sup>:
  - 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. 0
- 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.<sup>12</sup>

- <sup>10</sup> 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. MWWR. 2022;71(11):429-36. https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/wr/mm7111e2.htm?s\_cid=mm7111e2\_w <sup>11</sup> 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.2022.045



Mallapaty S. Kids show mysteriously low levels of COVID antibodies. Nature. 10 March 2022. https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-022-00681-8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> 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. <u>https://www.rivm.nl/en/coronavirus-covid-19/children-and-covid-19/research-results-ggd-data</u> <sup>1</sup> Pediatric COVID-19 update: 7 January 2022. New York, USA: New York State Department of Health; 2022. <u>https://www.health.my.gov/press/releases/2022/docs/pediatric Covid-19-hospitalizations reports</u> summary.pdf <sup>1</sup> Marks KJ, Whitaker M, Anglin O, et al. Hospitalizations of children and adolescents with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19- COVID-19- COVID-19- LovID-19- LovID-19-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Cloeet 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. <u>https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanchi/article/PIIS2352-4642(22)00027-X/fultex</u>

- In Europe, there is no substantial increase in excess mortality in children aged 0-14 years during the Omicron period.<sup>13</sup>
- 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.<sup>14</sup>
- 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.<sup>15</sup>
- An analysis of paediatric hospitalisation data in England (Dec 2020 to Jan 2022 spanning Alpha, Delta and Omicron waves) found that<sup>16</sup>:
  - 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.<sup>17</sup>
- 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.<sup>18</sup>
- 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.<sup>19</sup>
- 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.<sup>20</sup> 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.<sup>21</sup> 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.<sup>22</sup>

- <sup>4</sup> Online of reparation maps: of plennaget, becommark: statute, Second rules, Journal 2022. <u>https://www.cluoninnic.edu/appis/anoninnic.edu/ap</u>
- <sup>17</sup> Wang L, Berger NA, Kaelon E, Conte Control and Chick and Control and Cont

<sup>21</sup> 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



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> EuroMOMO. Graphs and maps. Copenhagen, Denmark: Statens Serum Institut (SSI); 2022. https://www.euromomo.eu/graphs-and-maps

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> 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/PII52352-4642(22)00027-X/fullte 20 Does Omicron hit kids harder? Scientists are trying to find out. Nature. 04 February 2022. https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-022-00309-x

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Cohen JM, Carter MJ, Cheung CR, et al. Lower risk of multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) with the Delta and Omicron variants of SARS-CoV-2 [Preprint]. medRxiv. 2022. <u>https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2022.03.13.22272267v2</u>

#### Summary of COVID-19 epidemiology in children and adolescents

| Country        | Predominant<br>variants | Cases        | Hospitalisations | MIS-C/PIMS-TS | Deaths^               |
|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| ACT, Australia | Not reported            | Ļ            | Stable           | Not reported  | 0                     |
| NSW, Australia | Omicron BA.2            | Ļ            | ↓*               | Not reported  | 4 <sup>b</sup>        |
| TAS, Australia | Not reported            | Ļ            | Not available    | Not reported  | 0                     |
| VIC, Australia | Not reported            | 1            | Not available    | Not reported  | 2 <sup>b</sup>        |
| Canada         | Omicron BA.2            | ↓            | <b>↑</b> *       | Not reported  | <b>37</b> ⁵           |
| Denmark        | Omicron BA.2            | Stable       | Stable           | 44 cases⁺     | <b>7</b> <sup>b</sup> |
| England, UK    | Omicron BA.2            | Ļ            | Stable           | Not reported  | 90 <sup>b,#,±</sup>   |
| Finland        | Omicron BA.2            | $\downarrow$ | $\downarrow$     | Not reported  | 0                     |
| Netherlands    | Omicron BA.2            | Ļ            | Stable           | Not reported  | Not reported          |
| Scotland, UK   | Omicron BA.2            | $\downarrow$ | $\downarrow$     | Not reported  | 5ª,#                  |
| Singapore      | Not reported            | Ļ            | Stable           | 5 cases-      | 0                     |
| South Africa   | Omicron BA.4<br>& BA.5  | <b>↑</b>     | 1                | Not reported  | 857♭                  |
| USA            | Omicron BA.2            | 1            | Stable           | 8210 cases    | 1030 <sup>b</sup>     |

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.

<sup>^</sup>Age range for child deaths between 0-19y except Scotland (0-14y) and USA (0-17y). Deaths <sup>a</sup>due to COVID-19 or <sup>b</sup>with COVID-19. #In the past year.



#### Summary

- In Australia, COVID-19 Public Health and Social Measures (PHSM) and trends differ by State/Territory.
  - Nationwide, approximately 53% of 5-11 year olds and 85% of 12-15 year olds have received at least one dose of vaccine.
  - 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.<sup>23</sup>
- The ACT closed schools for holidays in early Apr and reopened in late Apr 2022.
  - Masks are no longer required in most settings and the advice to work from home has been removed.
  - 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.
  - Approximately 80% of 5-11 year olds and >99% of 12-15 year olds have received at least one dose of vaccine.
  - 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 0-17 and 65+ year age groups. Children across the state were offered RATs in the first eight weeks of school reopening, 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.
  - 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.
- o Schools have multi-layered mitigation strategies in place, including RATs for symptomatic individuals and close contacts and maximising classroom ventilation.
- 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. Omicron subvariant BA.2 is the predominant variant.
  - 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.
- 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.
  - 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.
  - 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 six 5-19 year olds admitted to hospital for treatment, with one in ICU (aged 16-19 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.



<sup>23</sup> 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, so are 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.
- 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.
  - There is no data on hospitalisation trends by age. Overall hospitalisations had increased before declining but are now increasing again.
  - There have been 37 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 stabilising and decreasing over the past two months.<sup>24</sup>
  - 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.<sup>25</sup>
  - 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 6% 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 70+ age group.
    - Case rates in England remained lower than Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland despite having fewer restrictions.<sup>26</sup>
  - 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 stable.<sup>27</sup>
  - 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.
  - There is no hospitalisation data available by age. Total hospitalisations have peaked but remain high and are on a downward trend. Specialist care admissions remain low and stable in children.





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> EuroMOMO. Graphs and maps. Copenhagen, Denmark: Statens Serum Institut (SSI); 2022. <u>https://www.euromomo.eu/graphs-and-maps</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Sundhedsstyrelsen [Danish Health Authority]. Opdatering vedr. covid-19 vaccination af børn på 5-11 år [Update regarding COVID-19 vaccination of children aged 5-11 years]. Copenhagen, Denmark: Sundhedsstyrelsen; 2022. <u>https://www.sst.dk/-/media/Udgivelser/2022/Corona/Vaccination/Notat-vaccination-af-boern-5-11-aar.ashx</u> <sup>26</sup> 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Our World in Data. Excess mortality during the Coronavirus pandemic (COVID-1). London, United Kingdom: Global Change Data Lab; 2022. https://ourworldindata.org/excess-mortality-covid

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- There have been no deaths in children throughout the entire pandemic. 0
- 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 six weeks.<sup>28</sup>
  - Few restrictions remain in place, including mask-wearing in airports only and advice to test if symptomatic. 0
  - Approximately 6% of 5-11 year olds and 69% of 12-17 year olds have received at least one dose of vaccine. 0
  - 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 0 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.</li>
  - The number of deaths with COVID-19 in children is not reported. 0
- 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.<sup>29</sup>
  - 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 17% 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. 0
  - Cases across all age groups peaked in Jan and then decreased, before increasing again in mid-Mar 2022 due to BA.2 and is now decreasing. Cases are highest in the 20-39 year age group and lowest in children. 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 0 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. 0
  - Following a peak in cases with BA.2, there is currently a downward trend in case numbers. Cases are primarily in the 20-39 year age group. 0
  - Overall hospitalisations are stable and admissions remain lowest in children. 0
  - 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. 0
  - There have been no deaths in children throughout the entire pandemic. 0
- 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.<sup>30</sup>
  - Few restrictions remain in place, including mandatory indoor mask-wearing for all aged six years and older. Asymptomatic cases are not required to isolate. 0
  - Approximately 50% of the entire population is fully vaccinated. Vaccination is only offered to those aged 12 years and older. 0
  - 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 are currently increasing with BA.4 and BA.5 overtaking BA.2 as the predominant variants.
  - Overall hospitalisations are increasing but so far remain lower than the increase seen with BA.1. 0
  - There have been 857 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. 0
- 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. 0
  - Approximately 35% of 5-11 year olds and 69% of 12-17 year olds have received at least one dose of vaccine. 0
  - Cases are increasing in all age groups due to the recent predominance of BA.2 and BA.2.12.1. 0



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> EuroMOMO. Graphs and maps. Copenhagen, Denmark: Statens Serum Institut (SSI); 2022. <u>https://www.euromome.eu/graphs-and-maps</u>
<sup>29</sup> EuroMOMO. Graphs and maps. Copenhagen, Denmark: Statens Serum Institut (SSI); 2022. <u>https://www.euromome.eu/graphs-and-maps</u>
<sup>20</sup> Our World in Data. Excess mortality during the Coronavirus pandemic (COVID-PI). London, United Kingdom: Global Change Data Lab; 2022. <u>https://ourworldindata.org/excess-mortality-covid</u> <sup>31</sup> 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

- Hospitalisations continue to remain low and stable in children, although this is increasing in adults.
- There have been 1030 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. <sup>32</sup>
- 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.



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

## List of abbreviations

| 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)

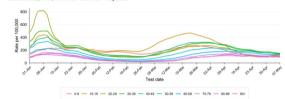
| PHSM <sup>33</sup>   | Schools & mitigation <sup>34</sup>   | Vaccination coverage <sup>35, 36</sup>  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| rom mid Mar 2022, masks are no longer required<br>n most settings except public transport, hospitals<br>nd schools, QR check-in and proof of vaccination<br>or certain venues only and advice to work from<br>home removed.  | Schools closed for holidays in early Apr and returned in late<br>Apr 2022. Density limits no longer apply and masks are only<br>required for high school students who are household<br>contacts. RATs were provided to staff and students for the<br>first eight weeks of the school year and are now provided<br>on a needs basis.  | Age group (years)1st dose (%)2nd dose (%)3rd/booster (%)5-1180.366.2-12-15>99.0>99.0-16+>99.0>99.075.6Fourth dose for immunocompromised recommended from early Jan 2021, booster dos<br>available to all eligible adults aged 18y+ and 16-17y from 3 Feb 2022, second booster<br>dose available to all 65y+ and high-risk groups from 4 Apr 2022. Three primary dose<br>recommendation extended to all severely immunocompromised people aged 5y+ from<br>mid-Jan 2022. Vaccination for 5-11y available from 10 Jan 2022. |  |  |  |  |  |
| ases by age group 37   | Hospitalisations in children <sup>38</sup>   | Deaths by age group <sup>39</sup>   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Figure 3: Rolling Mean of COVID-19 Case Rate by Age Group and Diagnosis<br>Date <sup>1</sup>   | Table 5: Hospitalised COVID-19 Cases <sup>1</sup> by Age Group and Vaccination Status  | Table 1: Case Status by Test type   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Last 8 Weeks   | Age Group         4 doses of<br>COVID-19         3 doses of<br>COVID-19         2 doses of<br>COVID-19         1 doses of<br>COVID-19         Umvacinated<br>Unvaccinated/<br>Vaccine         Umvalidated/<br>Unknown<br>N (%)         TOTAL           N (%)         N (%)         N (%)         N (%)         N (%)         N (%)         Pandemic  | WEEK 19 <sup>1</sup> Test type         Ending         TOTAL <sup>2</sup> 08/05/2022         08/05/2022         08/05/2022   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Absent   | 0-17 0 (0%) 1 (1%) 16 (14%) 11 (9%) 87 (75%) 1 (1%) 116 (100%)<br>18-39 1 (1%) 38 (20%) 73 (38%) 7 (4%) 69 (36%) 3 (2%) 191 (100%)   | PCR 3,598 69,736  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 000 000 million of a contract of the contract    | 40-64 0 (0%) 54 (25%) 72 (34%) 8 (4%) 78 (36%) 2 (1%) 214 (100%)<br>65+ 1 (0%) 121 (36%) 129 (38%) 13 (4%) 67 (20%) 8 (2%) 339 (100%)  | New Cases         RAT         3,138         42,671           Total         6,736         112,407  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lip: Jan Sol   | b5+         1 (0%)         1 21 (36%)         1 29 (36%)         1 3 (4%)         67 (20%)         8 (2%)         339 (100%)           TOTAL <sup>1</sup> 2 (0%)         214 (25%)         290 (34%)         39 (5%)         301 (35%)         14 (2%)         860 <sup>2</sup> (100%)   | New Deaths         2         55   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Image: BA.2) is the predominant variant.           Cable 6: Whole Genome Sequencing results           Reporting Week         Omicron sub<br>BA.1         Conference Sub<br>Image: BA.2         Total           week 9: finding 27/07/2022         59 (65%)         50 (21%)         34 (14%)         243           week 9: finding 27/07/2022         59 (65%)         50 (21%)         74 (14%)         255           week 1: finding 20/07/2022         14 (55%)         10 (4%)         227           week 1: finding 20/07/2022         131 (85%)         144 (75%)         8 (4%)         185           week 1: finding 20/07/2022         16 (11%)         131 (87%)         3 (2%)         150  | State for the st |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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  | starting s   |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Week 17. Ending 24/04/2022 14 (8%) 139 (84%) 13 (8%) 166<br>The second sec | Age Group = 0.17 = 18-39 = 40.64 = 65+<br>Note:<br>"Coses and instantial for an ACT heaplot, including block with a residential address in the ACT or another state or tentory. If the case was admitted to an ACT<br>heaplot address of the residue cost of the heaplot admission is used in the reporting week. Admissions are counted whether it was for COVID-<br>related reasons or for other reasons.  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/restrictions/current-restrictions<br>https://www.education.act.gov.au/public-school-life/covid-school-arrangements<br>https://www.health.gov.au/resources/collections/covid-19-vaccination-daily-rollout-update<br>https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/updates/act-covid-19-statistics<br>https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/updates/act-covid-19-statistics<br>https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/updates/act-covid-19-statistics<br>https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/updates/act-covid-19-statistics<br>https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/updates/act-covid-19-statistics<br>https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/updates/act-covid-19-statistics<br>https://www.covid19.act.gov.au/updates/act-covid-19-statistics   |  | murdoch<br>children's<br>research<br>institute  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Australia: New South Wales

(population 8.2 million)

| PHSM <sup>40</sup>   | Schools & mitigation <sup>41</sup>  | Vaccination coverage <sup>42,43</sup>   |   |   |  |  |  |  |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| From late Feb 2022, masks are no longer required<br>in most settings, QR check-in and proof of<br>vaccination for certain venues only, reduced TTIQ<br>and advice to work from home removed. | Schools closed for holidays in early Apr and returned in late<br>April 2022. Masks are no longer required in most school<br>settings and RATs are provided to symptomatic individuals<br>and close contacts. Vaccination and maximising ventilation<br>continue to be encouraged. | Age group (years)<br>5-11<br>12-15<br>16+<br>Fourth dose for immunocoi<br>available to all eligible add<br>dose available to all 65y+ a<br>recommendation extended<br>mid-Jan 2022. Vaccination | ults aged 18y+ and 1<br>and high-risk groups<br>I to all severely imm | l6-17y from 3 Feb 20<br>from 4 Apr 2022. Th<br>nunocompromised pe | 22, second booster<br>ree primary dose |  |  |  |
| Cases by age group <sup>44</sup>   | Hospitalisations in children and deaths by age group $^{ m 45}$   |   |   |   |  |  |  |  |

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 7 May 2022



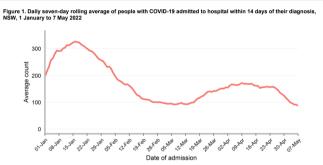
#### Omicron (BA.2) is the predominant variant.

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 7 May 2022

| Variant   | Week ending |          |                    |                  |  |  |  |
|---|-------------|----------|--------------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| variant   | 16 April    | 23 April | 30 April           | 07 May           |  |  |  |
| Omicron (BA.1)  | 15          | 11       | 23                 | 0                |  |  |  |
| Omicron (BA.2)  | 472         | 411      | 326                | 5                |  |  |  |
| Omicron (BA.2.12.1)   | 2           | 4        | 16                 | 7                |  |  |  |
| Omicron (BA.4)  | 0           | 4        | 4                  | 5                |  |  |  |
| Omicron (BA.5)  | 0           | 2        | 2                  | 4                |  |  |  |
| Recombinant BA.1/BA.2<br>(unclassified) <sup>A</sup>                        | 0           | 1        | 0                  | 1                |  |  |  |
| Total   | 489         | 433      | 371                | 16               |  |  |  |
| ^ Recombinant virus sequences occu<br>that contains genomic regions of both |             |          | erge, forming a ne | w, single strain |  |  |  |

Table 1. Number of people with a COVID-19 diagnosis in the previous 14 days who were admitted to hospital, admitted to





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.

- <sup>42</sup> 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>45</sup> https://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/covid-19/Pages/weekly-reports.aspx





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup> <u>https://www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/stay-safe/rules</u>

<sup>41</sup> https://education.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/advice-for-families



#### Australia: Tasmania

(population 540,000)

| PHSM <sup>46</sup>   | Schools 8   | t mitigation  | 47  |   |   |   | Vaccinatio                          | n coverage <sup>4</sup>                                     | 8  |                              |          |  |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|----------|--|
| From mid Mar 2022, masks are no longer required<br>in most settings except public transport, hospitals<br>and schools and QR check-in and proof of<br>vaccination for certain venues only.   | Schools closed for holidays in mid-Apr and returned in early<br>May 2022. Masks for staff in all schools and secondary<br>students, RATs are provided to symptomatic individuals and<br>close contacts, cohorting and supply of air-purification<br>devices. Vaccination continues to be encouraged.  |   |   |   | available to a<br>dose available<br>recommendat | 6<br>8<br>><br>or immunocompr<br>Il eligible adults<br>t to all 65y+ and<br>ion extended to | aged 18y+ and 1<br>high-risk groups | 6-17y from 3 Fe<br>from 4 Apr 202<br>unocompromise          | -<br>-<br>72.1<br>ly Jan 2021, booster<br>2b 2022, second boo<br>2. Three primary do<br>2d people aged 5y+ 1 | r dose<br>oster<br>ose       |          |  |
| Cases by age group 49  | Hospitali   | sations in c  | hildren and   | deaths  | by age  | group <sup>50</sup>   |                                     |   |  |                              |          |  |
| Tasmania since 15 December 2021, by age group<br>Age Group $\stackrel{\bullet}{\longrightarrow} 0.4 \stackrel{\bullet}{\longrightarrow} 12.19 \stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{\longrightarrow} 30.49 \stackrel{\bullet}{\implies} 70^+$   | 3.2 Clinical severity and deaths in reported COVID-19 cases by age<br>group         Table 11: Number of cases hospitalised with COVID-19, number of cases hospitalised due to<br>COVID-19, number of cases with COVID-19 admitted to LU (for any reason), and deaths for which<br>COVID-19 was a cause or contributing factor from 15 December 2021 to 7 May 2022, by age<br>group.       3.3 Clinical severity and deaths in reported COVID<br>Social Severity and deaths in reported COVID<br>Vaccination status         Age Group<br>(vers)       All Hospital Admissions<br>with COVID-19       Intensive Care<br>Admissions<br>04 to 2001 or 19       Deaths<br>Admissions<br>34 3 |   |   |   |   | es hospitalised due<br>ason), and deaths  | e to                                |   |  |                              |          |  |
|  | 5-11<br>12-15<br>16-19<br>20-29   | 16<br>13<br>14<br>98  | 3<br>3<br>2<br>27   | -<br>1<br>4   | -   | Number of<br>reported<br>vaccination<br>doses   | Reported<br>Cases                   | All Hospital<br>Admissions with<br>COVID-19                 | Hospital<br>Admissions due<br>to COVID-19  | Intensive Care<br>Admissions | Deaths   |  |
| en of the second s | 30-39<br>40-49  | 92<br>69  | 26<br>29  | 2<br>3  | 1   | 0 doses<br>1 dose   | 13,080<br>12,754                    | 191<br>30   | 84   |                              | 14       |  |
|  | 50-59<br>60-69<br>70-79   | 84<br>123<br>146  | 36<br>54<br>73  | 5<br>7<br>8   | 2<br>11<br>9                                    | 2 or more dos<br>Not stated   | ses 71,410<br>46,025                | 641<br>34   | 272<br>12  | 21<br>1                      | 25<br>6  |  |
| Broker Broker , Dear Broker Stater Stater Broker Broker Broker Broker Broker Broker Broker   | 80-84<br>85+  | 80<br>103   | 45<br>49  |   | 5<br>18   | Total   | 143,269                             | 896   | 381  | 33                           | 46       |  |
| Week Figure 3: Weekly number of COVID-19 cases per 1000 people (rate) notified in Tasmania since 15 December 2021, by age group.   | overseas residen<br>caused or contrib<br>diagnosis at disch   | 896<br>ed on age provided at time of PCR to<br>ta who were diagnosed and manage-<br>used to by COVID-19 have been incl<br>ange data.<br>beeen 0 deaths in | for COVID-19 in Tasmania. Only re<br>ided. Reason for hospital and/or ICU | orded deaths, where the<br>admission is based on CO | eath was<br>VID-19                              | interpreted with ca<br>recorded deaths,<br>admission is base                                | aution as vaccination info          | rmation is based on self-re-<br>sed or contributed to by CC | ossed and managed for CO<br>oort at the time of notificatio<br>WID-19 have been included                     | n of a positive PCR or R     | AT. Only |  |



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/families-community/current-restrictions <sup>47</sup> https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/families-community/schools-and-childcare <sup>48</sup> https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/facts/tasmiani-statistics/weekly-report <sup>50</sup> https://www.coronavirus.tas.gov.au/facts/tasmiani-statistics/weekly-report

#### Australia: Victoria (population 6.6 million)

| (population 6.6 million)   |  |                                 |                           |   |  |                      |  |  |
|--|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|----------------------|--|--|
| PHSM <sup>51</sup>   | Schools & mitig                                  | ation <sup>52</sup>             |                           | Vaccination   | 1 coverage <sup>53, 54</sup>   |                      |  |  |
| From late Feb 2022, masks are no longer<br>required in most settings, QR check-in for<br>certain venues only, proof of vaccination to<br>attend some premises, reduced TTIQ and<br>advice to work from home removed. |  |                                 |                           |   |  |                      |  |  |
| Cases by age group <sup>55</sup>   | Hospitalisations                                 | in children <sup>56</sup>       |                           | Deaths by a   | ige group <sup>57</sup>  |                      |  |  |
| Rapid antigen vs PCR cases   | Current cases in<br>hospital<br>No age breakdown | <b>491</b><br>cases in hospital | <b>35</b><br>cones in ICU | 19<br>09/05/2022<br>Age group<br>00-09<br>10-19<br>20-29<br>30-39<br>40-49<br>50-59<br>60-69<br>70-79<br>80-89<br>90+<br>Total<br>Two children ha | ve passed away with Co<br>ave died with COVID-11<br>with multiple underlyi | 9 throughout the pan | votal           1           1           2           1           2           3           25           38           137           383           3034 |  |

- <sup>51</sup> https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/coronavirus-covidsafe-settings <sup>26</sup> https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/education-information-about-coronavirus-covid-19 <sup>36</sup> https://www.health.gov.au/resources/collections/covid-19-vaccination-daily-rollout-update <sup>46</sup> https://twitter.com/VicGovDH



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> Data from: https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/victorian-coronavirus-covid-19-data <sup>46</sup> https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/victorian-coronavirus-covid-19-data <sup>56</sup> https://www.coronavirus.vic.gov.au/additional-covid-19-case-data/cases-in-hospital

#### Canada

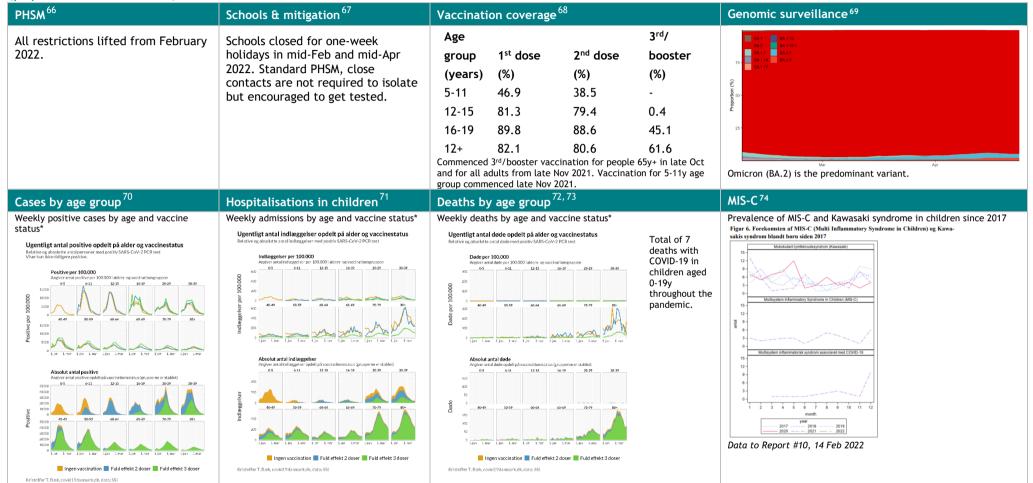
| (population 38 million)   |  |   |   |  |  |  |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| PHSM <sup>58</sup>  | Schools & mitigation 59  | Vaccination coverage <sup>60</sup>  |   |  |  |  |
| Standard PHSM including TTIQ and mask wearing encouraged in shared spaces and subject to local advice.  | Schools closed for a one-week holiday in mid-<br>Mar 2022. Standard PHSM and additional<br>measures depending on local advice: physical<br>distancing, cohorting, masks when required,<br>screening tests. | - Fully<br>Age group 1 <sup>st</sup> dose vacc.* 3 <sup>rd</sup> /booster                       |   |  |  |  |
| Cases by age group <sup>61, 62</sup>  | Hospitalisations in children <sup>63</sup>   | Deaths by age group <sup>64</sup>   |   |  |  |  |
| For a for and provide the second s |  | Figure 7.Age and gender <sup>14</sup> distribution of COVID-19 cases decays<br>ET (p-30.736-33) | Male Female Other<br>n+ 23.442 (60.5%)<br>(%) |  |  |  |
| *British Columbia data to Report #16 (11 Apr 2022)  |  | Week of sample collection<br>Omicron (BA.2) is the predominal                                   | nt variant.                                   |  |  |  |



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/prevention-risks.html
<sup>90</sup> https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases/2019-novel-coronavirus-infection/guidance-documents/planning-2021-2022-school-year-vaccination.html
<sup>90</sup> https://health-infobase.canada.ca/covid-19/vaccination-coverage/
<sup>91</sup> https://www.bccdc.ca/schools/news-resources/data-for-k12
<sup>91</sup> https://health-infobase.canada.ca/covid-19/epidemiological-summary-covid-19-cases.html
<sup>94</sup> https://health-infobase.canada.ca/covid-19/epidemiological-summary-covid-19-cases.html
<sup>95</sup> https://health-infobase.canada.ca/covid-19/epidemiological-summary-covid-19-cases.html
<sup>96</sup> 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/
- <sup>2</sup> https://covid19danmark.dk/
- <sup>73</sup> https://covid19.ssi.dk/overvagningsdata/ugentlige-opgorelser-med-overvaagningsdata

<sup>4</sup> https://www.sst.dk/-/media/Udgivelser/2022/Corona/Vaccination/Notat-vaccination-af-boern-5-11-aar.ashx

Page 16 | Number 18: 09 May 2022



## England, UK

(population 56.6 million)

| PHSM <sup>75</sup>  | Schools & mitigation <sup>76</sup>  | Vaccination coverage <sup>77</sup>  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| 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<br>2022. Standard PHSM only.  | Age           group         1 <sup>st</sup> dose         2 <sup>nd</sup> dose           (years)         (%)         (%)         3 <sup>rd</sup> /booster (%)           5-11         6.3         0.2         -           12-15         53.8         32.8         0.4           16-17         65.7         48.6         11.8           12+         92.6         86.5         67.7           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 <sup>78,79</sup>   | Hospitalisations in children <sup>80, 81</sup>  | Deaths by age group <sup>82</sup>   |  |  |  |
| Fgrup 3: Weekly confirmed COVD-19 case rates per 100,000, by opioode, testa<br>Inder Phiar 1, by agr orgon  | Figure 44: Weekly hespital admission rate by age group for new (a) COVID-19 positive<br>cases and (b) influenza reported through SARI Watch<br>(a)<br>$\begin{pmatrix} 29\\ 00\\ 00\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ $               | Figure 55: Number of deaths by week of death and time since a positive COVID-19<br>test, Erolgiand<br>2000<br>1500<br>1500<br>1000<br>1000<br>1000<br>1000<br>1000  |  |  |  |
| Genomic surveillance <sup>83</sup> First Statist previous of available sequenced cause for England from 1 February 2021 as of 3 May 2021 Omicron (BA.2) is the predominant variant.   | 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<br>0 to 4 years S to 14 years Is to 24 years<br>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | <ul> <li>Vertical dotted line indicates the end of provision of free universal testing for the general public in England, as outlined in the plan for <u>living with COVID-19</u>.</li> <li>Data is shown by the week of death. This gives the most accurate analysis of this time progression, however, for the most recent weeks' numbers more deaths are expected to be registered therefore this should be interpreted with caution</li> <li>Note: Deaths are no longer available by age group.</li> </ul>  |  |  |  |

- 75 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/covid-19-coronavirus-restrictions-what-you-can-and-cannot-do
- <sup>76</sup> https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/actions-for-schools-during-the-coronavirus-outbreak/schools-covid-19-operational-guidance
  <sup>77</sup> 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.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-flu-and-covid-19-surveillance-reports-2021-to-2022-season

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

- <sup>83</sup> https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/investigation-of-sars-cov-2-variants-technical-briefings





#### Finland

(population 5.5 million)

| PHSM <sup>84</sup>  | Schools & mitigation <sup>85</sup>   | Vaccination coverage <sup>86</sup>   |
|---|--|--|
| 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.<br>Standard PHSM, cohorting and ventilation.  | Age group1st dose2nd dose(years)(%)(%)3rd/booster (%)5-1126.212.9-12-1779.173.12.618+89.687.464.2Third/booster dose is recommended for all aged 18y+. Fourth dose<br>recommended for 12y+ with severe immunodeficiency. Vaccine<br>offered to 12y+ in early Aug and 5-11y children from late Dec 2021.   |
| Cases by age group <sup>87</sup>  | Hospitalisations in children <sup>88</sup>   | Deaths by age group <sup>89</sup>  |
| Finland: 14-day age-specific COVID-19 case notification rate  | Rate of admission to specialist care by age group:   | Deaths by age group (for the whole period)<br>3,000<br>2,000<br>1,000<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>2,7k<br>1,000<br>0<br>0<br>2,7k<br>1,000<br>0<br>0<br>2,7k<br>1,000<br>0<br>0<br>2,7k<br>1,000<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>2,7k<br>1,000<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>2,7k<br>1,000<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0<br>0  |
| 0<br>Mar 20 May 20 Jul 20 Sep 20 Nov 20 Jan 21 Mar 21 May 21 Jul 21 Sep 21 Nov 21 Jan 22 Mar 22 May 22<br>ECDC: Figure produced 5 May 2022<br>Source: TESSY COMD-19 | Image: State of the state | Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Order<br>Or |



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> https://valtioneuvosto.fi/en/information-on-coronavirus/current-restrictions
<sup>15</sup> https://okm.fi/documents/1410845/c5547855/MbCC-THL-recommendations-to+education+and+early+childhood+education+and+care+1.3.2022.pdf/61cad874-6b78-84e4-a885-3a61ca69cd10
<sup>16</sup> https://snpo.thl.fi/pivot/prod/en/vaccreg/cov19cov19cov19cageraecov
<sup>17</sup> https://covid19-country-overviews.ecdc.europa.eu/countries/Finland.html
<sup>18</sup> https://tovid19-country-overviews.ecdc.europa.eu/countries/Finland.html
<sup>19</sup> https://covid19-country-overviews.ecdc.europa.eu/countries/Finland.html
<sup>10</sup> https://covid19-country-overviews.ecdc.europa.eu/countries/Finland.html



#### **Netherlands**

(population 17.4 million)

| PHSM <sup>91</sup>   | Schools & mitigat   | ion <sup>92</sup>            |   | Vaccination coverage <sup>93</sup>  |  |          |                                 |  |
|--|---|------------------------------|---|---|--|----------|---------------------------------|--|
| Most restrictions have been lifted. Some remain in<br>place including mask-wearing in airports only and<br>advice to test if symptomatic.  | Schools closed for<br>late Apr to early M<br>Standard PHSM, m<br>school staff and st<br>staff and secondar<br>quarantine arrange<br>cohort.                                     |                              | booster dose a  | available for all 18y   | 3 <sup>rd</sup> /booster<br>(%)<br>-<br>-<br>64.0<br>vaccine which is a single-dose<br>+. Vaccine offered to 12-17y fr |          |                                 |  |
| Cases by age group <sup>94,95</sup>  | Hospitalisations in   | n children <sup>96, 97</sup> |   | Deaths by ag  | e group <sup>98</sup>  |          |                                 |  |
| Lue<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.0000<br>1.0000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1.000<br>1. | Data for recent days is incomplete due to report<br>Source: NICE Via RIVM<br>Hospital admission<br>If we look at all hospital admissions<br>April 2022, 1.6% (1,602) were young |                              | tween 1 January 2021 and 26<br>rears and 0.3% (344) were aged | Wheed Friday & May - Source NVM<br>The number of du<br>sum of all deaths<br>Genomic sur | between 0-49   | years.   | the Netherlands provides a tota |  |
| 2000   | Age group (children)  | Hospital admissions          |   | 1.00  |  | 101      | -                               |  |
|  | <4  | 1,602                        | 1.6%  | variant   | V.Y  | t t      |                                 |  |
| 500  | 4-11  | 384                          | 0.4%  | Vandeel   | Å  | A Å      |                                 |  |
| 0<br>0-12 13-17 18-24 25-29 30-39 40-49 50-59 60-69 70-79 80+<br>Age group   | 12-17   | 344                          | 0.3%  | 0.00  | 1.   | <u>A</u> | <u>.</u>                        |  |
|  | >17   | 97,731                       | 97.7%   | 2021-01   | 2021-07<br>Datum van mor   |          |                                 |  |
| ✓ ■ wk11 ✓ ■ wk12 ✓ ■ wk13 ✓ ■ wk14 ✓ ■ wk15 ✓ ■ wk16  | Total   | 100,061                      |   | modelinschatting (95%<br>Omicron (BA.2) is  | pred.int.) 🔹 Apha 🔹 Gamma 🛔  |          | int)                            |  |

https://www.gvernment.nl/topics/coronavirus-covid-19/tackling-new-coronavirus-in-the-nether
 https://coronadashboard.government.nl/landelijk/vaccinaties
 https://coronadashboard.government.nl/landelijk/positief-geteste-mensen
 https://coronadashboard.government.nl/landelijk/ziekenhuis-opnames
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## Scotland, UK

(population 5.5 million)

| HSM <sup>100</sup>   | Schools & mitigation <sup>101</sup>   | Vaccination c   | overage <sup>102</sup> |                  |   |
|--|---|---|------------------------|------------------|---|
| ost restrictions have been lifted. Some remain in<br>lace including mask-wearing on public transport<br>nd some indoor settings. From May 2022, testing<br>only available to high-risk groups and<br>ealthcare workers. Asymptomatic close contacts<br>re not required to isolate and reduced isolation<br>me 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. |   | 6-17y commence         | d mid-Aug, 12-15 | 3 <sup>rd</sup> /booster<br>(%)<br>-<br>1.3<br>12.8<br>73.6<br>r high-risk groups.<br>iy mid-Sep 2021 (initia<br>data not available). |
| ases by age group* <sup>103</sup>  | Hospitalisations in children <sup>104</sup>   | Deaths by age group* 105, 106   |                        |                  |   |
| ture 5: Weekly total combined PCR and LFD cases (including reinfections)<br>1 2022 <sup>19</sup><br>Composed of the source of th | $f_{M}$ where the two   | Further thread with the thread of deaths where Covid-19 was mentioned and the thread of the week ending 24 April 2022.Image: the thread of the thread |                        |                  |   |

- https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/emergency-planning-and-response-for-educations/emergency-planning-and-respon

- https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/emergency-planning-and-espinee-ion-conductive-integrate-ion-conductive-ion-condu
- <sup>107</sup> https://www.gov.scot/collections/coronavirus-covid-19-the-state-of-the-epidemic/

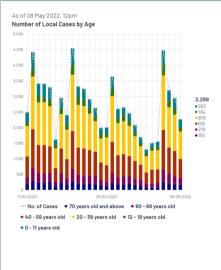


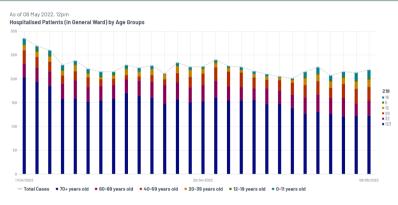


#### Singapore

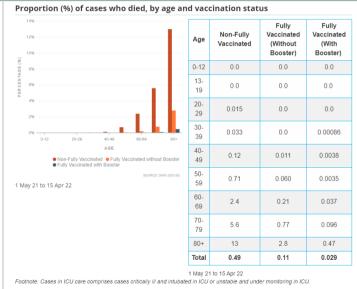
(population 5.5 million)

| PHSM <sup>108</sup>   | Schools & mitigation 109  | Vaccination coverage 110  |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| From late Apr 2022, restrictions have eased<br>further to include mask-wearing indoors<br>only, advice to work from home removed,<br>physical distancing requirements removed,<br>and density limits removed. | Schools closed for one-week holiday in mid-Mar 2022.<br>From late Apr 2022, standard PHSM, removal of cohorting and density<br>limits, masks are still required indoors for all students and staff. | Age group1st dose2nd dose3rd/booster(years)(%)(%)(%)Total pop.93.092.074.0Third/booster dose available for all aged 12y+. Vaccination for<br>12y+ commenced early June and 5-11y late Dec 2021. From 14<br>Feb 2022, all 18y+ must receive a booster dose within 270 days<br>of their 2nd dose to be considered fully vaccinated. The same<br>applies to all 12-17y from 14 Mar 2022. |  |  |
| Cases by age group 111  | Hospitalisations in children <sup>112</sup>   | Deaths by age group <sup>113</sup>  |  |  |





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.



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
- <sup>110</sup> https://www.moh.gov.sg/
- <sup>111</sup> https://www.moh.gov.sg/ <sup>112</sup> https://www.moh.gov.sg/
- 113 https://www.moh.gov.sg/





## **South Africa**

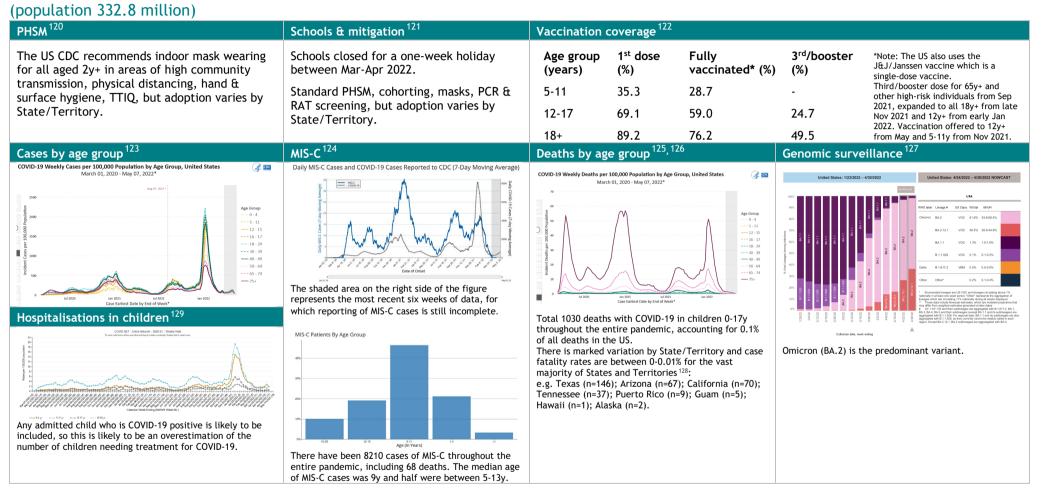
(population 60.4 million)

| PHSM <sup>114</sup>   | Schools & mitigation 115  | Vaccination coverage <sup>116</sup>   |  |  |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Further easing of restrictions from Apr 2022 to include<br>asymptomatic cases are not required to isolate, mandatory<br>indoor mask-wearing 6y+ with exceptions.  | Schools closed for holidays in mid-Mar to early Apr 2022.<br>Standard PHSM, indoor mask-wearing.  | Age groupFully(years)vaccinated* (%)18+49.5*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 <sup>117</sup>   | Hospitalisations in children and deaths by age group <sup>118</sup>   | Genomic surveillance <sup>119</sup>   |  |  |
| in the second | Interesting a constraint of the constraint of | <figure></figure>   |  |  |

- 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
   https://sacoronavirus.co.za/latest-vaccine-statistics/
   https://www.nicd.ac.za/diseases-a-z-index/disease-index-covid-19/surveillance-reports/daip-bospital-surveillance-update/
   https://www.nicd.ac.za/diseases-a-z-index/disease-index-covid-19/surveillance-reports/daip-bospital-surveillance-update/
   https://www.nicd.ac.za/diseases-a-z-index/disease-index-covid-19/sars-cov-2-genomic-surveillance-update/



#### USA



<sup>120</sup> https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html

122 https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#vaccinations\_vacc-total-admin-rate-total

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



<sup>121</sup> https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/schools-childcare/k-12-guidance.html

<sup>123</sup> https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#demographicsovertime

<sup>124</sup> https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#mis-national-surveillance

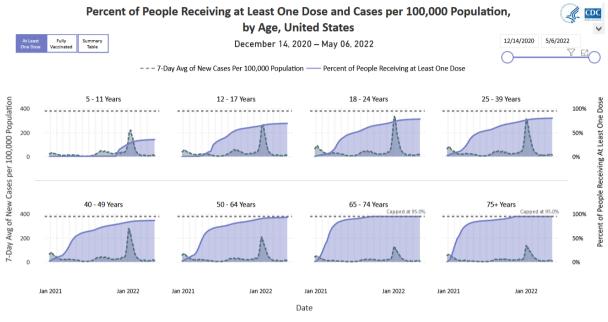
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>125</sup> https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#demographicsovertime

<sup>126</sup> https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/covid\_weekly/index.htm

<sup>129</sup> https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/COVIDNet/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.<sup>130</sup>



Currently, children under age five are not eligible to be vac

Last Updated: May 07, 2022 Data source: VTrcks, IIS, Federal Pharmacy Program, Federal Entities Program, U.S. Census Bureau 10-year July 2019 National Population Estimates; Visualization: CDC CPR DEO Situational Awareness Public Health Science Team



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>130</sup> https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#vaccinations-cases-trends

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Page 25 | Number 18: 09 May 2022

