COVID-19 daily case counts continue to decline nationally

Number of cases

3,000 cases on average, past 7 days

Data as of February 16, 2021
COVID-19 incidence rate over time in nine Canadian jurisdictions

Data as of February 16, 2021
Fewer health regions reporting high rates of COVID-19 infection

Cases per 100,000 population (Feb 3 – Feb 16, 2021)

Note: Map only shows COVID-19 cases where health region had been attributed in source data

Data sources: COVID-19 Canada Open Data Working Group. Epidemiological Data from the COVID-19 Outbreak in Canada

Data as of February 16, 2021
Incidence rates declining across all age groups

Number of reported cases per 100,000 population (7-day moving average)

Date of illness onset*

Data as of February 16, 2021
*Note: First available of illness onset, specimen collection, laboratory test date
Number of outbreaks in long term care homes* appears to be declining

Data as of February 10, 2021
*Note: By date outbreak was first reported publicly. Including retirement residences. Data for the month of February is incomplete.
**Underestimated due to reduced reporting in December.
Impact of COVID-19 is higher among Indigenous populations

Rate of reported cases per 100,000 population

COVID-19 incidence in First Nations on reserve and general Canadian population

Data as of February 16, 2021
Note: By episode date
Hospitalization rates declining in most provinces across the country

Data as of February 16, 2021
Note: 7-day moving average
Daily COVID-related deaths continuing to decline nationally

Data as of February 16, 2021

Number of deaths

- Reported deaths
- 7-day moving average

70 deaths daily on average, past 7 days
Short-term forecast predicts a flattening of the trajectory, reflecting the slowdown in the rate of epidemic growth.

Cumulative cases predicted to February 28, 2021: 841,650 to 878,850

Cumulative deaths predicted to February 28, 2021: 21,510 to 22,420

Data as of February 16, 2021
Note: Extrapolation based on recent trends using a forecasting model (with ranges of uncertainty).
Longer-range forecast based only on non-variant COVID-19 indicates Canada’s epidemic is on track to come under control

If we maintain the current number of people we contact each day – the epidemic is on track to come under control: Grey line

If we increase the current number of people we contact each day, e.g. by easing restrictions – the epidemic is forecast to resurge faster and stronger: Orange line

If we reduce the current number of people we contact each day to only essential activities through combined individual precautions and public health measures – the epidemic is forecast to come under control in most locations: Blue line

Data as of February 16, 2021
https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.17.20070086v1
More contagious SARS-CoV-2 Variants of Concern detected in all provinces, with increasing prevalence and spread

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variants of Concern</th>
<th>Number of Cases</th>
<th>Report Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.1.1.7 (first identified in UK)</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>26 Dec, 03 Jan, 10 Jan, 17 Jan, 24 Jan, 31 Jan, 07 Feb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.1.351 (first identified in South Africa)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>12 Jan, 10 Jan, 24 Jan, 31 Jan, 07 Feb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.1 (first identified in Brazil)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7 Feb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of cases

- B.1.1.7
- B.1.351
- P.1

Data as of February 18, 2021
Data sources: Official provincial and territorial press releases
*Week of February 14th includes data from February 14-18, 2021.*
New longer-range forecast that includes Variants of Concern indicates a strong resurgence unless we have stringent measures and strict adherence.

- With spread of VOC and further lifting of public health measures, the epidemic is forecast to resurge rapidly - **Orange line**
- With spread of VOC, **current public health measures** will be insufficient, and epidemic resurgence is forecast – **Grey line**
- With spread of VOC and if **enhanced, combined public health measures and individual precautions** are implemented, epidemic control is forecast – **Blue line**

Data as of February 16, 2021

Notes: Variants of concern introduced in mid-Dec (~1 week prior to first detected case in Canada) at very low prevalence. Variants of concern assumed to be 50% more transmissible compared to wildtype. The growth rates AND replacement rate are negatively correlated with the strength of public health measures in place.
International experience shows that stringent measures and strict adherence can control spread of variants of concern while vaccine programs expand.
Variants of Concern increase the threat for a spring resurgence, but a strong collective effort can see us through.

- With a combination of strong **public health measures** AND strict adherence to **individual precautions**, we can prevent a resurgence.

- For individual Canadians, this means following public health advice and doing our personal best by aiming to have:
  - the **FEWEST** interactions,
  - with the **FEWEST** people,
  - for the **SHORTEST** time,
  - at **GREATEST** distance possible,
  - while wearing the best-fitting face-mask.

The path to control COVID-19 may not be easy, but WE are stronger!
Appendix
Longer-range forecasts predict strong resurgence with Variants of Concern unless stringent public health measures in place and sustained

- In all provinces current controls may not be sufficient to fully control the variants of concern

- The early lifting of public health measures could lead to a resurgence of the epidemic, including the community transmission of variants of concern

**Data as of February 16, 2021**

Notes: Variants of concern introduced in mid-Dec (~1 week prior to first detected case in Canada) at very low prevalence. Variants of concern assumed to be 50% more transmissible compared to wildtype. The growth rates AND replacement rate are negatively correlated with the strength of public health measures in place.