



COVID-19 daily epidemiology update

Updated: February 2, 2022, 9 am EST

Summary of COVID-19 cases across Canada and over time. Contains detailed data about the spread of the virus over time and in different regions of the country. Includes breakdowns by age and sex or gender. Provides an overview of hospitalizations and deaths, testing, variants of concern and exposures.

Key updates as of February 2, 2022, 9 am EST

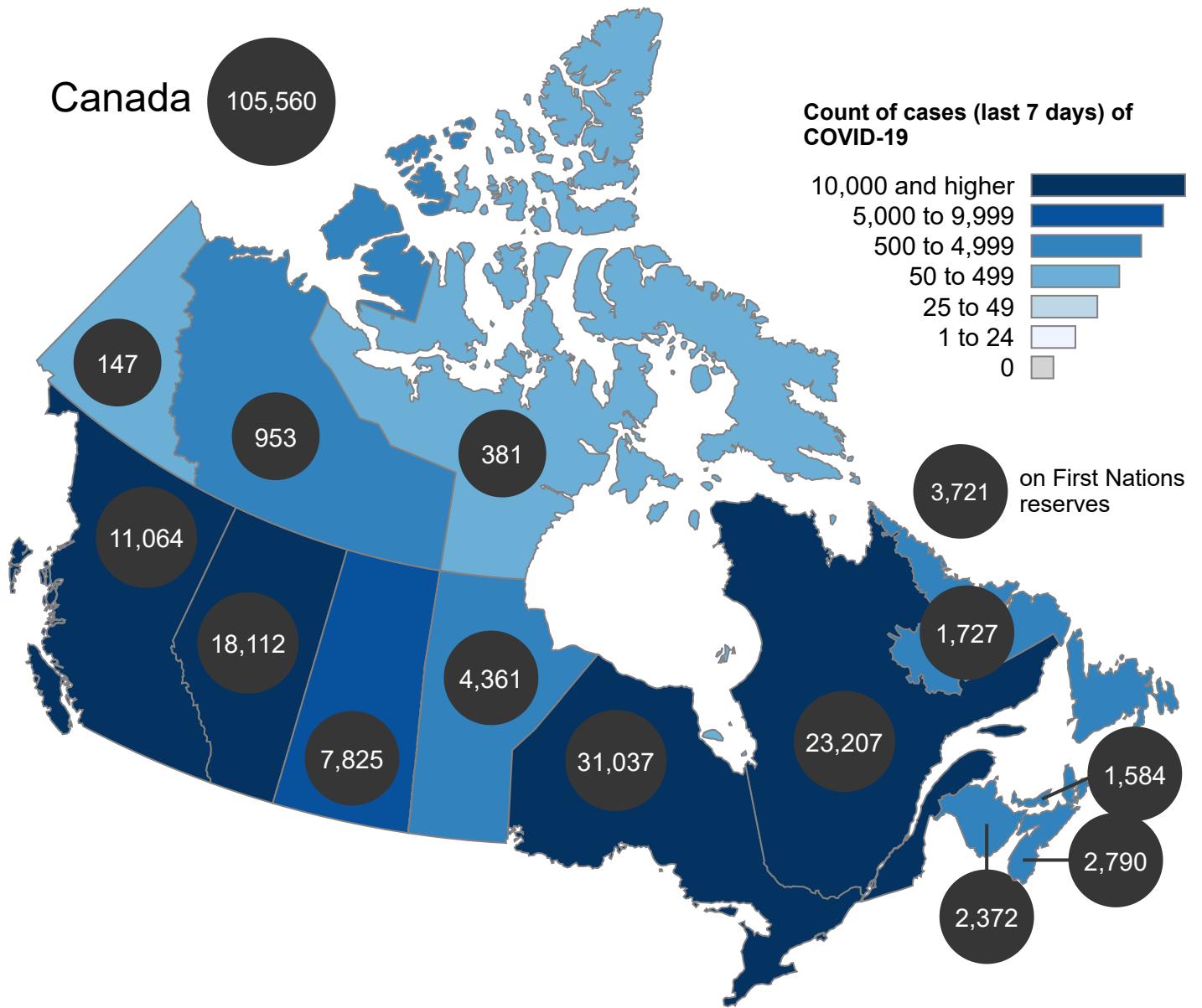
Cases today 11,077	Total cases 3,066,903	Active cases 203,830	Total resolved 2,829,040	Deaths today 160	Total deaths 34,033
Total tests performed 56,645,902	Daily percent positive (last 7 days) 17.9%	Daily tests per 100,000 population (last 7 days) 217			

- We update these sections Monday to Friday at 9:00 AM EST: Key updates, Current situation and National overview. Laboratory data represents specimens received by labs up to January 30, 2022 to allow time to process results.
- We update these sections every Friday: COVID-19 variants in Canada, Epidemic curve, Demographics, How people were exposed, and Severe illness and outcomes.
- The Cases following vaccination section is updated every Tuesday
- Of the 13 jurisdictions reporting updates, no new cases were reported in 0 provinces and territories in the past 24 hours.
- Of the 13 jurisdictions reporting updates, no new deaths were reported in 4 provinces and territories in the past 24 hours.
- Due to changes in COVID-19 testing policies in many jurisdictions starting in late December 2021, case counts will under estimate the total burden of disease.
- Resulting from the delays in data entry caused by the recent high number of cases, Nova Scotia issued a [press release](#) on December 10 indicating that they would begin announcing the daily number of new cases using laboratory test results, not data from Panorama (their public health disease information system) on the [Nova Scotia COVID-19 Dashboard](#). These reporting changes are expected to be temporary. In the absence of Panorama data, we will report Nova Scotia’s cumulative cases up until December 9 and add the daily lab positive cases reported. We will use the estimated number of active

cases from Nova Scotia's updates to calculate the number of recoveries as of December 10. Once Nova Scotia resumes reporting case data from Panorama, our data will be retroactively corrected.

Current situation

Figure 1a. of of COVID-19, by as of **February 1, 2022** (Last data update February 2, 2022, 9 am EST)



The count of cases (last 7 days) of COVID-19 in **Canada** was **105,560** as of February 1, 2022.

a. This information is based on data our provincial and territorial partners published on cases, deaths, and testing daily, and are current as of the day they are published. Today's numbers are current as of February 1, 2022. For the most up to date data for any province, territory or city, please visit their website. The number of cases or deaths reported on previous days may differ slightly from those on the provincial and territorial websites as these websites may update historic case and death counts as new information becomes available.

- b. Due to changes in COVID-19 testing policies in many jurisdictions starting in late December 2021, case counts will under estimate the total burden of disease.
- c. Resulting from the delays in data entry caused by the recent high number of cases, Nova Scotia issued a press release on December 10 indicating that they would begin announcing the daily number of new cases using laboratory test results, not data from Panorama (their public health disease information system) on the Nova Scotia COVID-19 Dashboard. These reporting changes are expected to be temporary. In the absence of Panorama data, we will report Nova Scotia's cumulative cases up until December 9 and add the daily lab positive cases reported. We will use the estimated number of active cases from Nova Scotia's updates to calculate the number of recoveries as of December 10. Once Nova Scotia resumes reporting case data from Panorama, our data will be retroactively corrected.

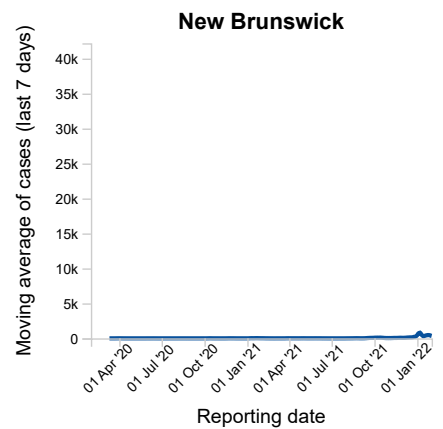
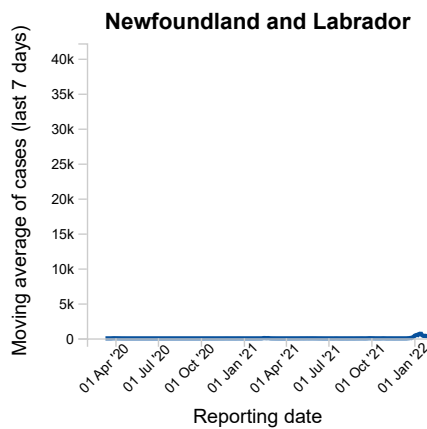
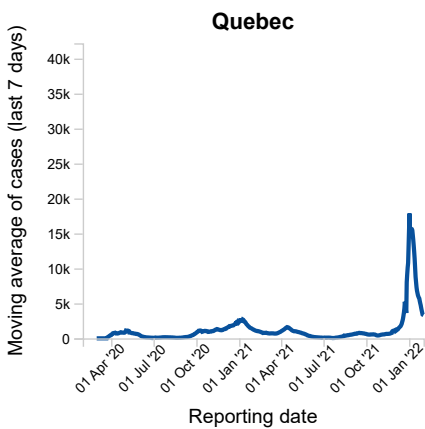
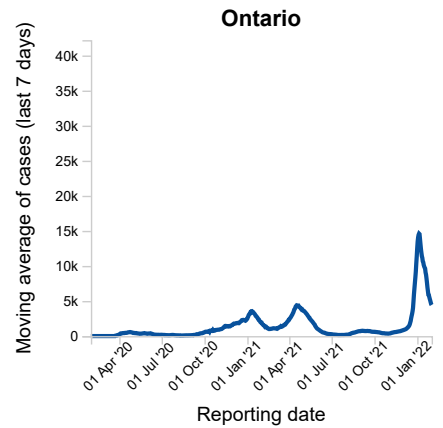
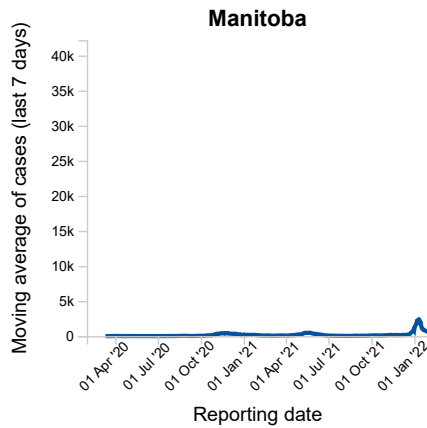
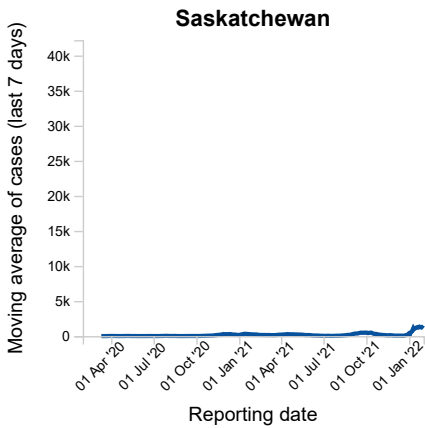
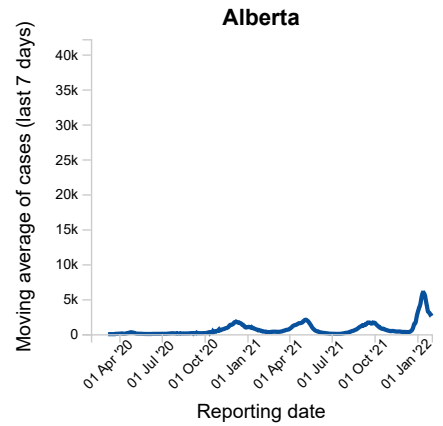
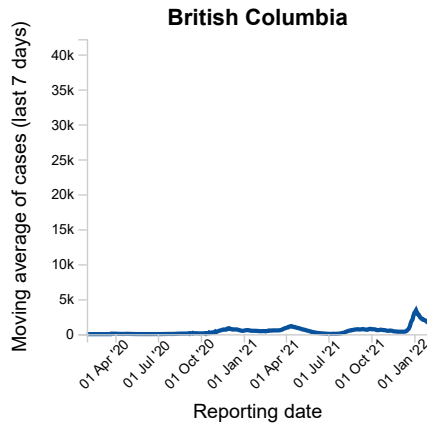
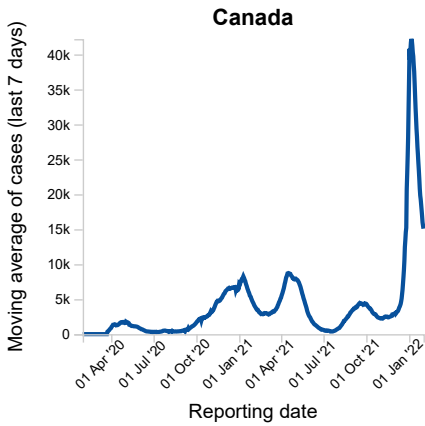
Areas in Canada with cases of COVID-19 as of February 1, 2022

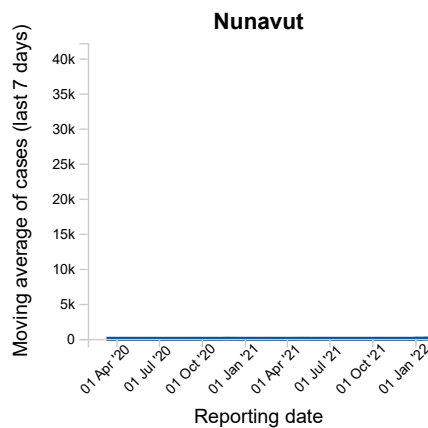
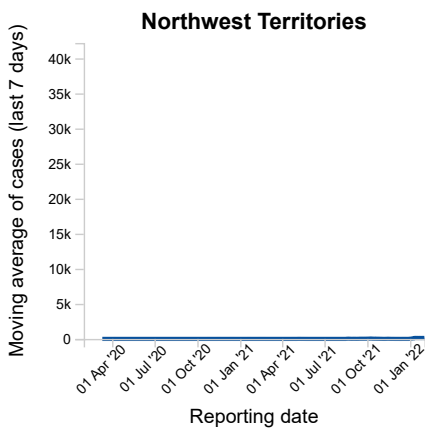
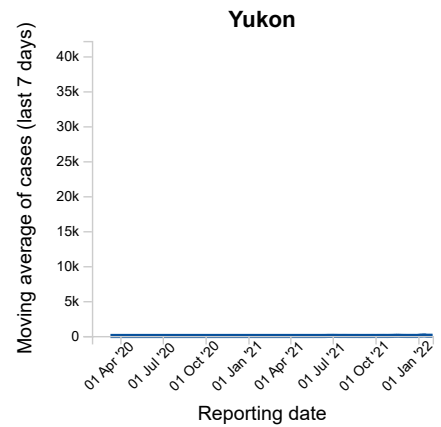
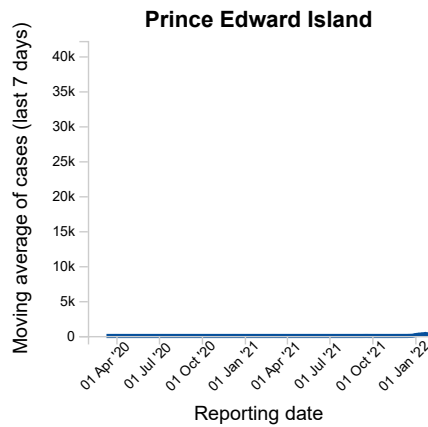
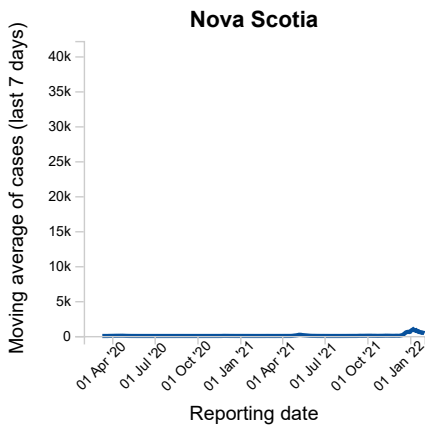
Location	Total cases		Cases last 7 days		Active cases		Resolved	Deaths		Deaths last 7 days		Total tests performed	Moving average tests performed last 7 days		Moving average positivity last 7 days
	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*	Count	Count	Rate*	Count	Rate*	Count	Count	Rate*	Percent
British Columbia	325,851	6,249	11,064	212	29,738	570	293,488	2,625	50	71	1.4	5,439,287	9,557	183	21.1%
Alberta	495,953	11,163	18,112	408	35,322	795	457,052	3,579	81	96	2.2	6,727,620	7,596	171	36.3%
Saskatchewan	119,272	10,109	7,825	663	11,370	964	106,909	993	84	16	1.4	1,437,457	3,373	286	37.8%
Manitoba	121,131	8,754	4,361	315	32,080	2,318	87,482	1,569	113	48	3.5	1,423,898	1,908	138	31.6%
Ontario	1,035,916	6,987	31,037	209	42,609	287	981,803	11,504	78	436	2.9	22,468,493	26,932	182	14.6%
Quebec	864,621	10,048	23,207	270	39,007	453	812,328	13,286	154	350	4.1	15,862,903	26,465	308	11.8%
Newfoundland and Labrador	17,538	3,369	1,727	332	1,926	370	15,572	40	8	9	1.7	544,708	1,803	346	16.3%
New Brunswick	29,113	3,689	2,372	301	4,410	559	24,460	243	31	28	3.5	696,162	1,659	210	21.5%
Nova Scotia	38,333	3,864	2,790	281	3,630	366	34,556	147	15	11	1.1	1,710,057	3,200	323	13.8%
Prince Edward Island	8,141	4,954	1,584	964	2,225	1,354	5,905	11	7	2	1.2	255,159	79	48	12.3%
Yukon	3,128	7,277	147	342	110	256	3,002	16	37	0	0.0	9,129	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	6,073	13,346	953	2,094	941	2,068	5,117	15	33	0	0.0	39,708	30	67	27.7%
Nunavut	1,820	4,619	381	967	462	1,173	1,353	5	13	0	0.0	31,245	209	531	23.9%
Canada	3,066,903	8,019	105,560	276	203,830	533	2,829,040	34,033	89	1,067	2.8	56,645,902	82,812	217	17.9%

* Rate per 100,000 population

Figure 1b. **Moving average** of **cases (last 7 days)** of **COVID-19 in Canada as of February 1, 2022** (Last data update February 2, 2022, 9 am EST)

The figures below show cases over time. The range of dates (January 31st, 2020 - present date) is the same for each figure. This allows you to compare the provinces and territories on the same timescale.





- a. Due to changes in COVID-19 testing policies in many jurisdictions starting in late December 2021, case counts will under estimate the total burden of disease.
- b. This information is based on data from our provincial and territorial partners. Data about cases was last updated on February 1, 2022. Laboratory data includes specimens received by labs up to January 30, 2022. For the most up to date data for any province, territory or city, please visit their web site.
- c. The 7-day moving average is the total of the daily numbers for the previous 7 days (up to and including the day of the last update), divided by the number of days for which data is available. We go back and update the moving averages as provinces and territories submit more data. We calculate the national 7-day moving average by summing the 7-day moving average from the provinces and territories then dividing by the national population if a rate is calculated.
- d. Resulting from the delays in data entry caused by the recent high number of cases, Nova Scotia issued a [press release](#) on December 10 indicating that they would begin announcing the daily number of new cases using laboratory test results, not data from Panorama (their public health disease information system) on the [Nova Scotia COVID-19 Dashboard](#). These reporting changes are expected to be temporary. In the absence of Panorama data, we will report Nova Scotia's cumulative cases up until December 9 and add the daily lab positive cases reported. We will use the estimated number of active cases from Nova Scotia's updates to calculate the number of recoveries as of December 10. Once Nova Scotia resumes reporting case data from Panorama, our data will be retroactively corrected.

[Downloadable data \(in .csv format\)](#).

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Note: Out of the total number of people tested, 76 were repatriated travellers, of which 13 were cases.

National overview

There have been over **56,645,902** COVID-19 tests performed in Canada or **1,481,089 tests per 1 million people**. For information about testing trends, please see the [Detailed weekly epidemiological report \(PDF\)](#).

Table 1. Daily* change in the number of cases, deaths and tests performed, by province or territory, as of February 1, 2022 (Last data update February 2, 2022, 9 am EST)

Location	New cases	New deaths	Tests performed
British Columbia	1,236	9	7,497
Alberta	1,980	13	5,035
Saskatchewan	666	1	2,214
Manitoba	487	7	4,757
Ontario	2,622	60	15,008
Quebec	2,730	63	19,790
Newfoundland and Labrador	179	0	1,181
New Brunswick	228	5	932
Nova Scotia	274	1	1,730
Prince Edward Island	362	1	68
Yukon	22	0	N/A
Northwest Territories	208	0	16
Nunavut	83	0	479
Canada	11,077	160	58,707

* The new cases, deaths and tests reflect the difference between a province or territory's current report and their last report. Some provinces and territories do not update daily.

N/A means that no daily update was provided by the province or territory.

Due to changes in COVID-19 testing policies in many jurisdictions starting in late December 2021, case counts will under estimate the total burden of disease.

Resulting from the delays in data entry caused by the recent high number of cases, Nova Scotia issued a [press release](#) on December 10 indicating that they would begin announcing the daily number of new cases using laboratory test results, not data from Panorama (their public health disease information system) on the [Nova Scotia COVID-19 Dashboard](#). These reporting changes are expected to be temporary. In the absence of Panorama data, we will report Nova Scotia's cumulative cases up until December 9 and add the daily lab

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COVID-19 variants in Canada

All viruses, including COVID-19, change over time. These changes are called mutations, and result in variants of the virus. Not all mutations are of concern. Most do not cause more severe illness. However, some mutations result in variants of concern or variants of interest.

A variant of concern has mutations that are significant to public health. Before a variant of interest is considered one of concern, scientists and public health professionals must determine if the mutations result in an actual change in the behaviour of the virus. For example, it might:

- spread more easily
- cause more severe illness
- require different treatments, or
- reduce vaccine effectiveness

There are several variants of interest that have mutations similar to variants of concern, but we don't yet know if they pose a higher risk to public health.

The Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) works with provincial and territorial partners and the Canadian COVID-19 Genomics Network ([CanCOGeN](#)), to sequence a percentage of all positive COVID-19 test results. Sequencing reveals the genetic code of the virus, which tells us which variant is involved in a specific case of COVID-19. We report the proportion of COVID-19 variants in Canada every week.

We collect evidence to determine if new variants meet the definition for a variant of concern or a variant of interest. Many variants are being tracked across Canada and around the world. Variants of concern now represent a majority of COVID-19 cases in Canada.

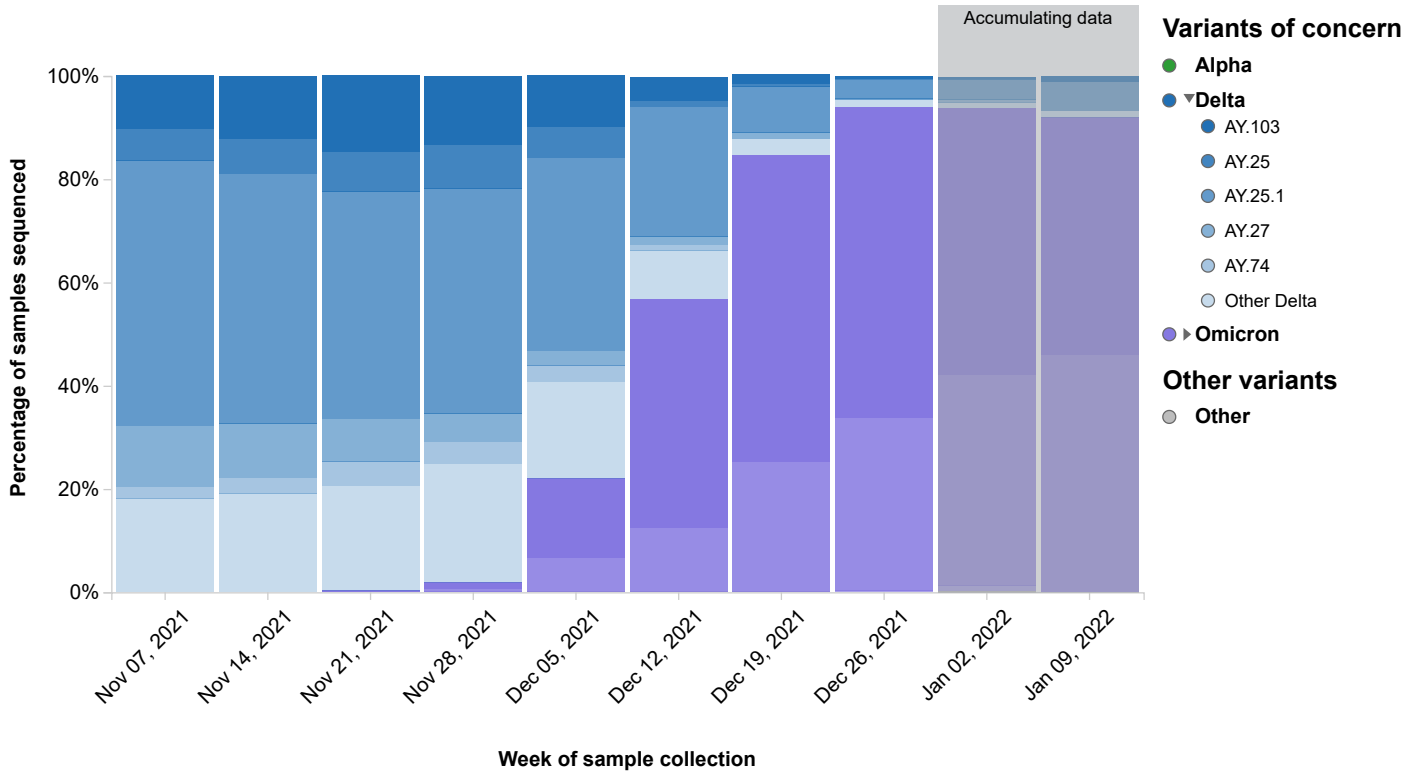
Current variants of concern in Canada include:

- Alpha (B.1.1.7)
- Beta (B.1.351)
- Gamma (P.1)
- Delta (B.1.617.2)
- Omicron (B.1.1.529)

New variants will continue to appear. We must remain vigilant and take all available measures to limit spread.

Figure 2. Weekly variant breakdown Updated: January 28, 2022, 4 pm EDT

i The graphic shows the percentage mix of COVID-19 variants detected in Canada through whole genome sequencing, by week of sample collection. You can see the numbers for each date by hovering over, tabbing to, or long-pressing any of the bars. To see a specific variant or variant grouping, click or press return. Repeat to restore the complete graph. Sublineages or offshoots for some variants can be revealed or hidden by clicking on the name of the variant in the legend.



This information is based on whole genome sequencing from surveillance testing in all provinces and territories. In addition to sequencing done by the National Microbiology Laboratory in Winnipeg, data is included from provincial and territorial laboratories.

Sequencing takes from 1 to 3 weeks to complete, so the proportions for recent weeks may change as more data are added. Surveillance in each province or territory is organized and prioritized according to local needs and may change from time to time. Because of differences in local sampling and reporting, the percentages illustrate trends rather than precise measurements.

Weekly variant breakdown

Percentage of COVID-19 cases identified through whole genome sequencing, presented by variant and by week of sample collection.

Variant Grouping	Nov 07, 2021 (n=4,897)	Nov 14, 2021 (n=5,283)	Nov 21, 2021 (n=6,119)	Nov 28, 2021 (n=6,286)	Dec 05, 2021 (n=6,127)	Dec 12, 2021 (n=6,647)	Dec 19, 2021 (n=8,597)	Dec 26, 2021 (n=7,168)	Jan 02, 2022 (n=2,518)	Jan 09, 2022 (n=40,000)
Variants of concern	100.1%	100.0%	100.1%	99.9%	100.0%	99.7%	100.1%	99.9%	99.6%	99.9%
Alpha	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.1.1.7	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delta	100.1%	100.0%	99.8%	98.0%	78.1%	43.0%	15.5%	5.9%	6.0%	7.9%
AY.103	10.3%	12.2%	14.8%	13.3%	10.0%	4.6%	1.8%	0.5%	0.3%	1.0%
AY.25	6.2%	6.8%	7.7%	8.4%	6.0%	1.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	-
AY.25.1	51.4%	48.3%	44.0%	43.6%	37.3%	25.1%	9.0%	3.5%	3.9%	5.7%
AY.27	11.8%	10.6%	8.3%	5.5%	2.9%	1.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.6%	-
AY.74	2.3%	3.0%	4.8%	4.2%	3.2%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	-	-
Other Delta	18.1%	19.1%	20.2%	23.0%	18.7%	9.3%	3.2%	1.4%	1.0%	1.2%
Omicron	-	-	0.3%	1.9%	21.9%	56.7%	84.6%	94.0%	93.6%	92.0%
BA.1	-	-	0.2%	1.2%	15.4%	44.2%	59.4%	60.2%	51.6%	46.0%
BA.1.1	-	-	0.1%	0.6%	6.5%	12.5%	25.2%	33.5%	40.9%	46.0%
BA.2	-	-	-	0.1%	-	-	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%	-
Other variants	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	-
Other	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	-

Note: The shaded columns on the right represent a period of accumulating data.

Contributing laboratories:

- Saskatchewan - Roy Romanow Provincial Laboratory (RRPL)
- Public Health Ontario (PHO)
- Newfoundland and Labrador - Eastern Health
- New Brunswick – Vitalité Health Network
- Manitoba Cadham Provincial Laboratory

- Laboratoire de santé publique du Québec (LSPQ)
- BCCDC Public Health Laboratory
- Alberta Precision Labs - Edmonton (APL)
- National Microbiology Laboratory (NML) - supplemental sequencing for all provinces and territories

Detailed case information

The tables and figures below reflect detailed case information provided to the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) by health authorities in the provinces and territories. This data is updated every week. It may change as we get more information about cases.

Updated: January 28, 2022, 8 am EST

Epidemic curve

As of January 28, 2022, 8 am EST, PHAC has received detailed case report data on 2,916,180 cases. Both exposure and symptom onset date were available for 1,888,963 (64.8%) cases ¹.

The shaded area on the far right of Figure 3 represents a period of accumulating data. This is the period of time (1 to 2 weeks) before the latest cases are reported to PHAC. This delay is a result of the time required to seek health care, get tested and receive results. It also takes time for public health authorities to gather information on cases. We update this information as it becomes available.

Figure 3. COVID-19 cases (n=2,916,180 ¹) in Canada by date ² as of January 28, 2022, 8 am EST (total cases)

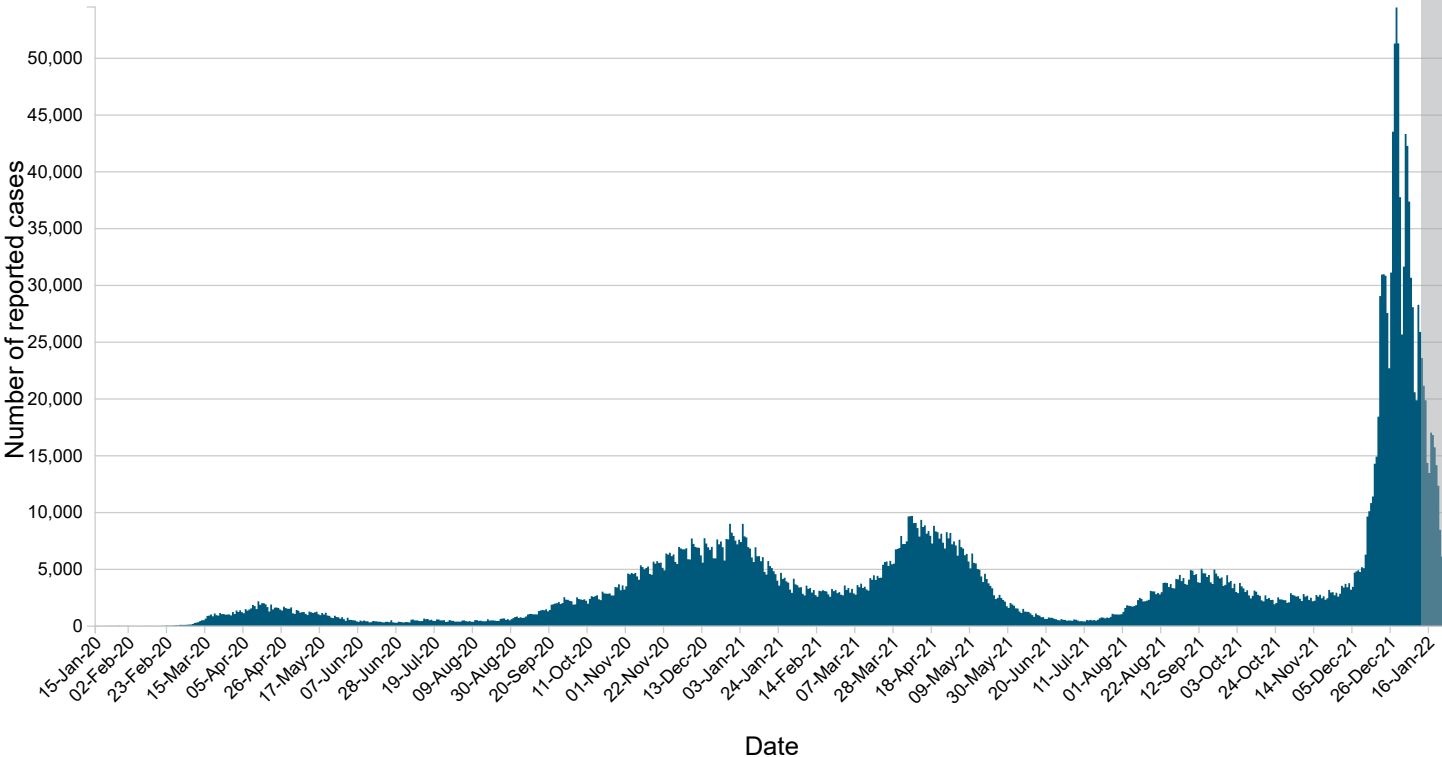


Figure 3. COVID-19 cases (n=1,888,963 ¹) in Canada by date ² as of January 28, 2022, 8 am EST (by exposure)

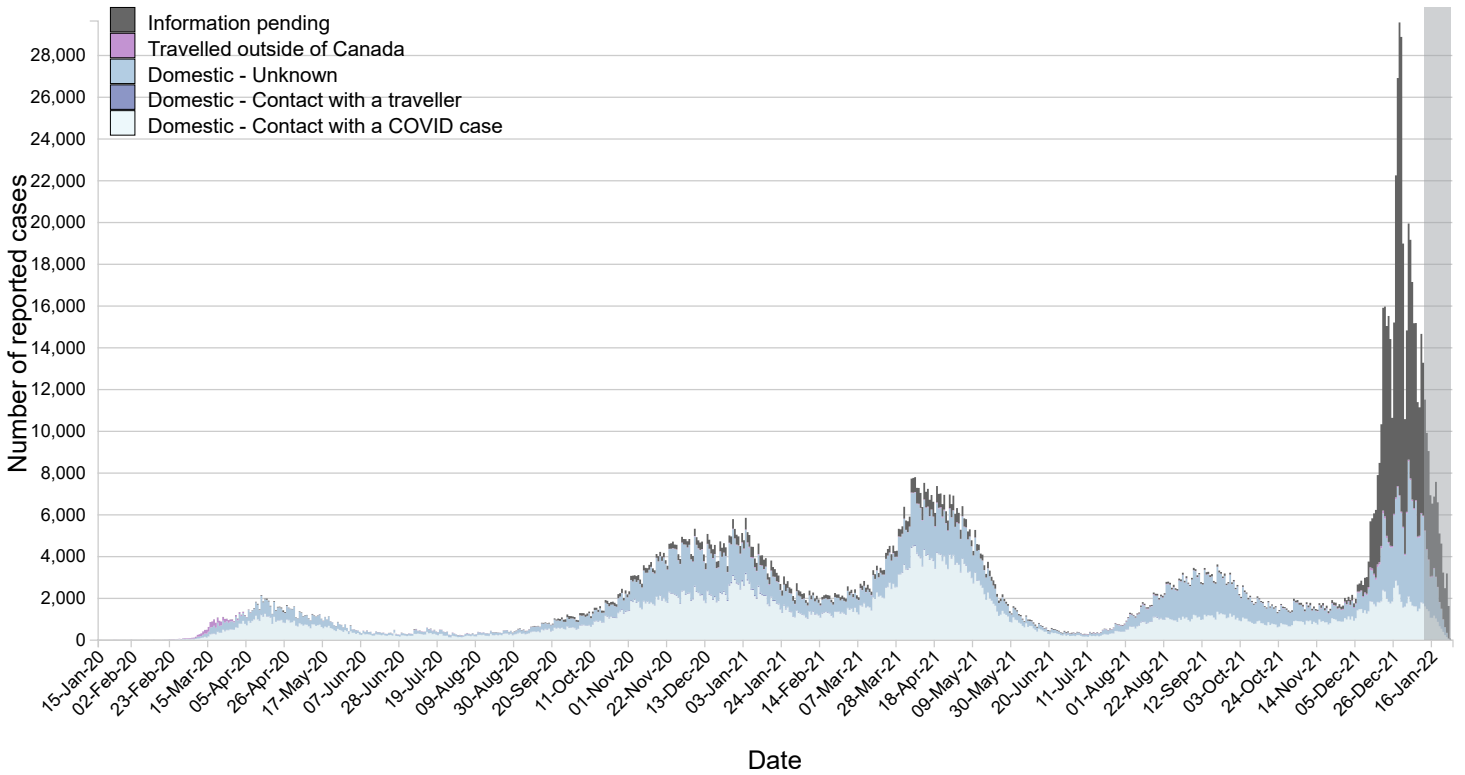


Figure 3. COVID-19 cases (n=2,776,407 ¹) in Canada by date ² as of January 28, 2022, 8 am EST (by age - 10 year groups)

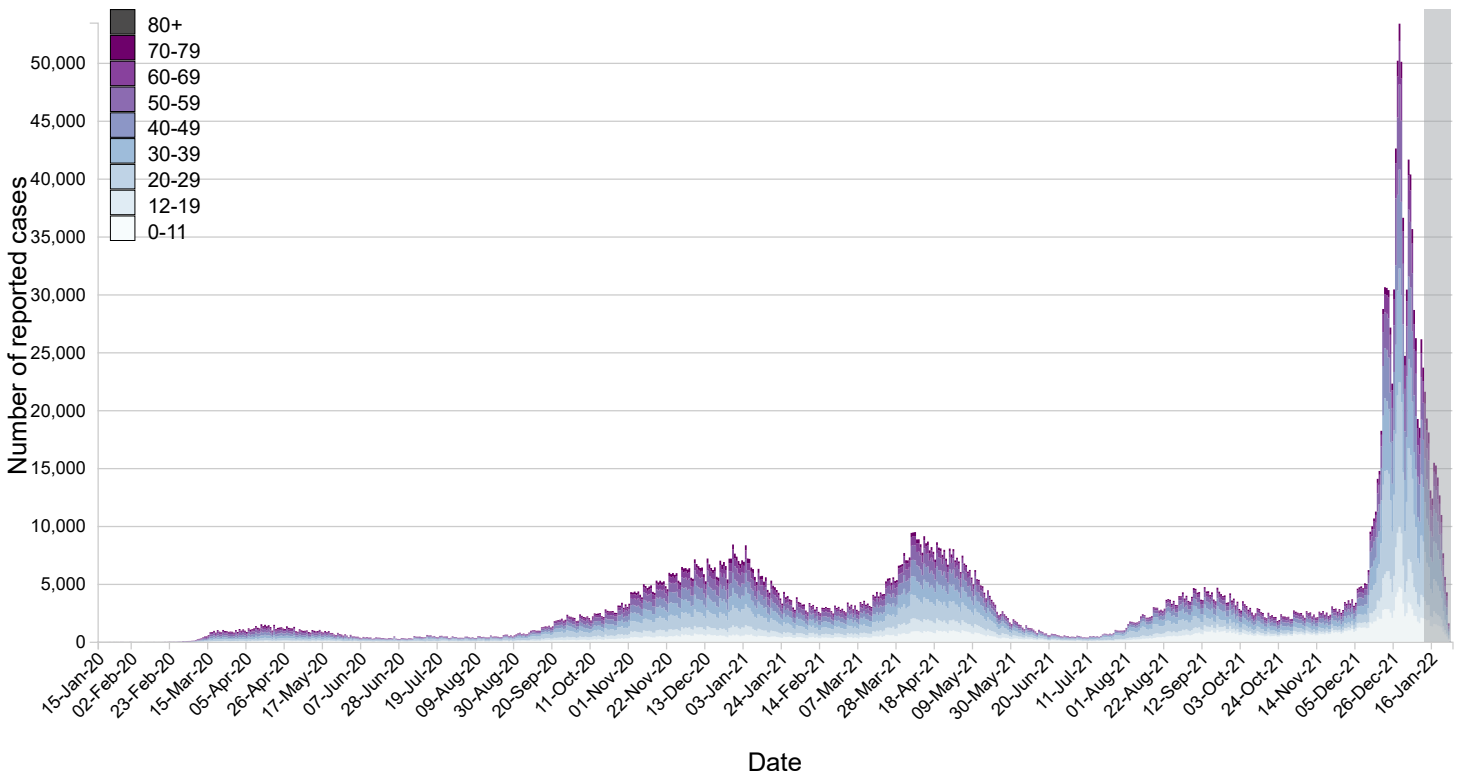
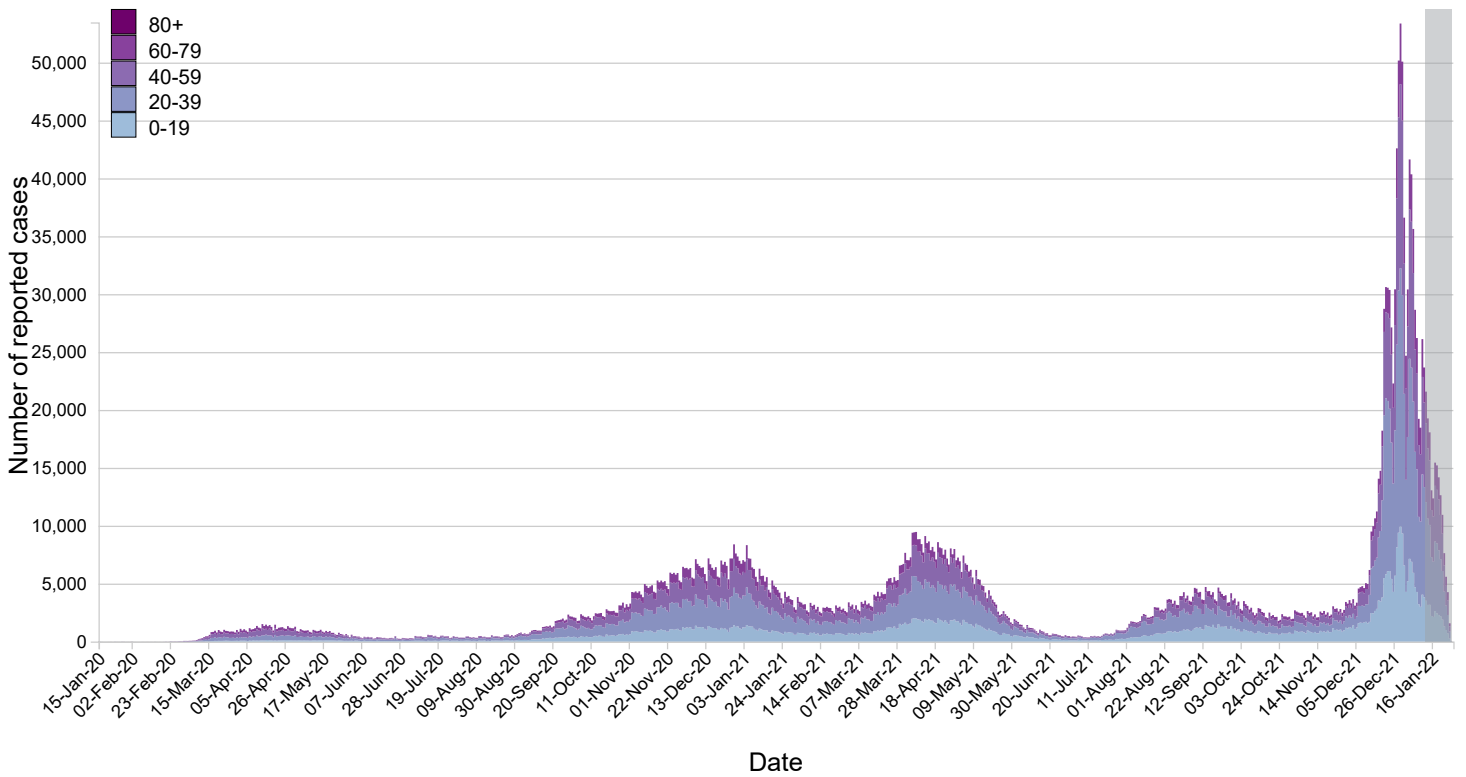


Figure 3. COVID-19 cases (n=2,776,407 ¹) in Canada by date ² as of January 28, 2022, 8 am EST (by age - 20 year groups)



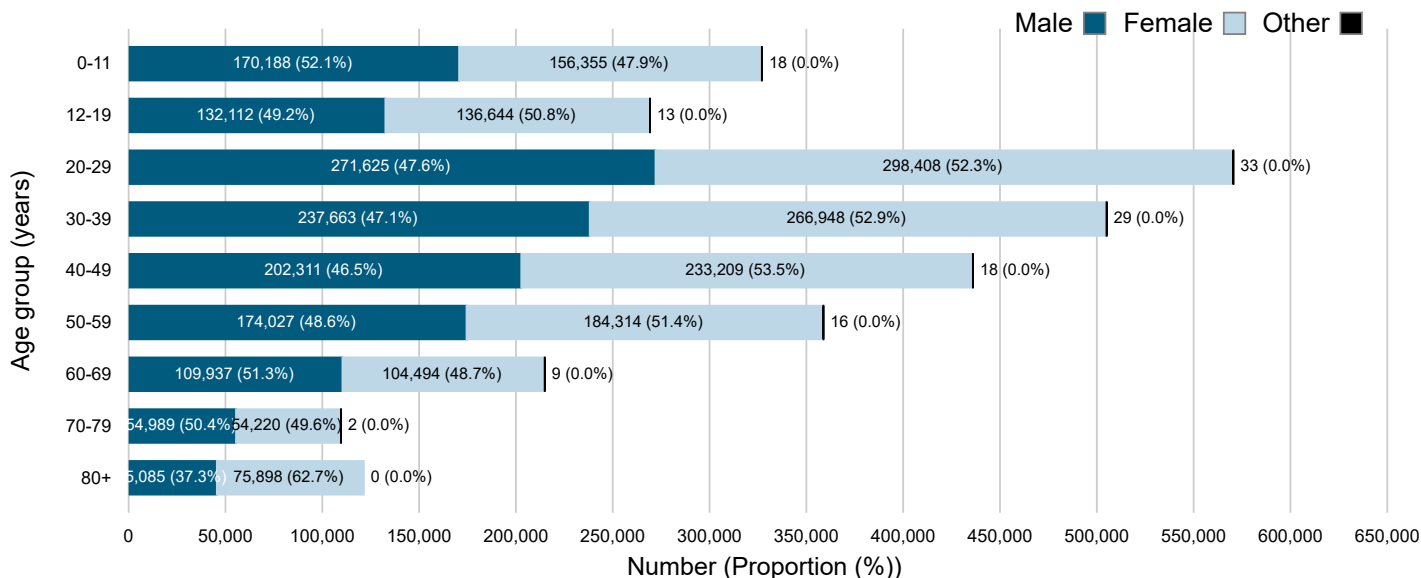
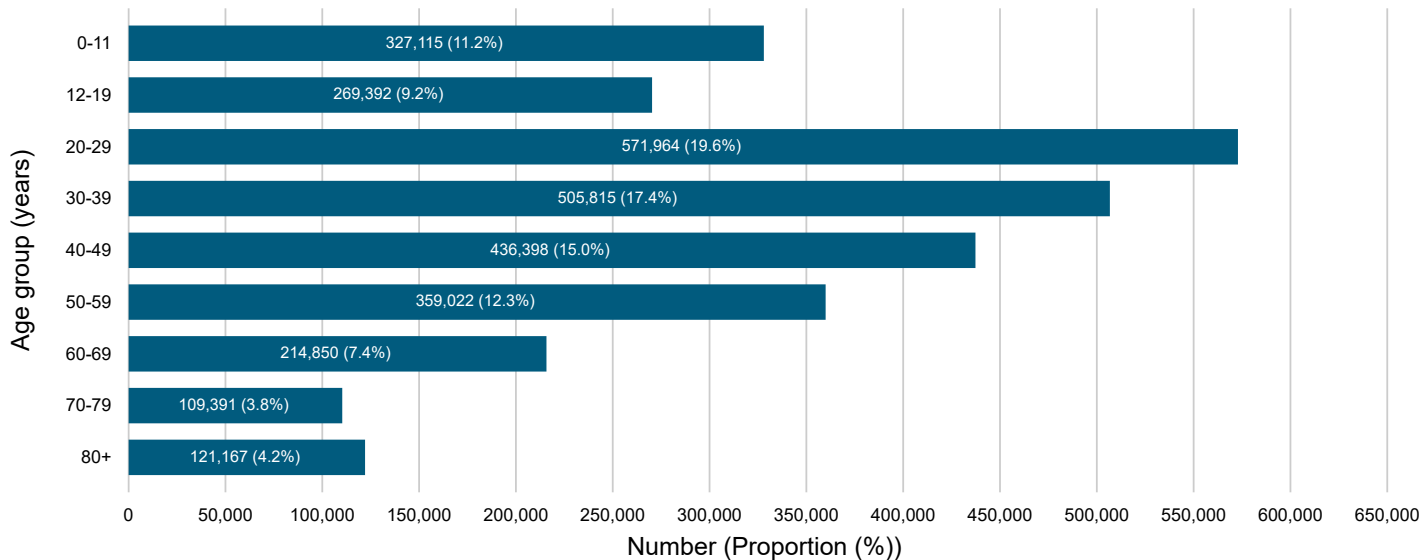
This figure may underestimate the total number of cases among returning travelers. Exposure history is not available for all cases and jurisdictions have not all consistently reported exposure history to PHAC throughout the pandemic.

Demographics

We have detailed case report data from 2,916,180 cases. We know the age of patients in 99.96% of cases, and both age and gender in 99.74% of cases.

Of the cases reported in Canada so far, 51.9% were female and 37.0% were between 20 and 39 years old (Figure 4).

Figure 4. distribution of COVID-19 cases (n=2,915,114 ¹) in Canada as of January 28, 2022, 8 am EST ⁴



Age by gender ⁴ distribution of COVID-19 cases (n=2,915,114 ¹) in Canada, January 28, 2022, 8 am EST

Age group (years)	Number of cases with case reports (percentage)	Number of male cases (percentage)	Number of female cases (percentage)	Number of other cases (percentage)
0-11	327,115 (11.2%)	170,188 (12.2%)	156,355 (10.4%)	18 (13.0%)
12-19	269,392 (9.2%)	132,112 (9.5%)	136,644 (9.0%)	13 (9.4%)
20-29	571,964 (19.6%)	271,625 (19.4%)	298,408 (19.8%)	33 (23.9%)
30-39	505,815 (17.4%)	237,663 (17.0%)	266,948 (17.7%)	29 (21.0%)
40-49	436,398 (15.0%)	202,311 (14.5%)	233,209 (15.4%)	18 (13.0%)
50-59	359,022 (12.3%)	174,027 (12.4%)	184,314 (12.2%)	16 (11.6%)
60-69	214,850 (7.4%)	109,937 (7.9%)	104,494 (6.9%)	9 (6.5%)
70-79	109,391 (3.8%)	54,989 (3.9%)	54,220 (3.6%)	2 (1.4%)
80+	121,167 (4.2%)	45,085 (3.2%)	75,898 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total	2,915,114 (100%)	1,397,937 (100%)	1,510,490 (100%)	138 (100%)

How people were exposed ³

In , detailed case report data were provided for 2,916,180 cases. We have exposure history for 1,888,963 (64.8%) cases. The probable exposure setting of these cases ¹ are:

- any exposure that occurred in Canada: **1,448,588 (76.7%)**, including
 - from contact with a known COVID case: **792,698 (42.0%)**
 - from contact with a traveller: **9,970 (0.5%)**
 - from an unknown source: **645,920 (34.2%)**
- currently unknown (information pending): **424,308 (22.5%)**
- travelled outside of Canada: **16,067 (0.9%)**

Cases following vaccination

Data extracted on January 28, 2022 for cases from December 14, 2020 up until January 15, 2022.

While the COVID-19 vaccines are highly effective, a percentage of the population who are vaccinated may become infected with COVID-19 if they are exposed to the virus that causes it. This means that even with high vaccine effectiveness, a percentage of people who are vaccinated against COVID-19 will still get sick and some may be hospitalized or die.

It is also possible that a person could be infected just before or just after vaccination and still get sick. It typically takes about two weeks for the body to build protection after vaccination, so a person could get sick if the vaccine has not had enough time to provide protection.

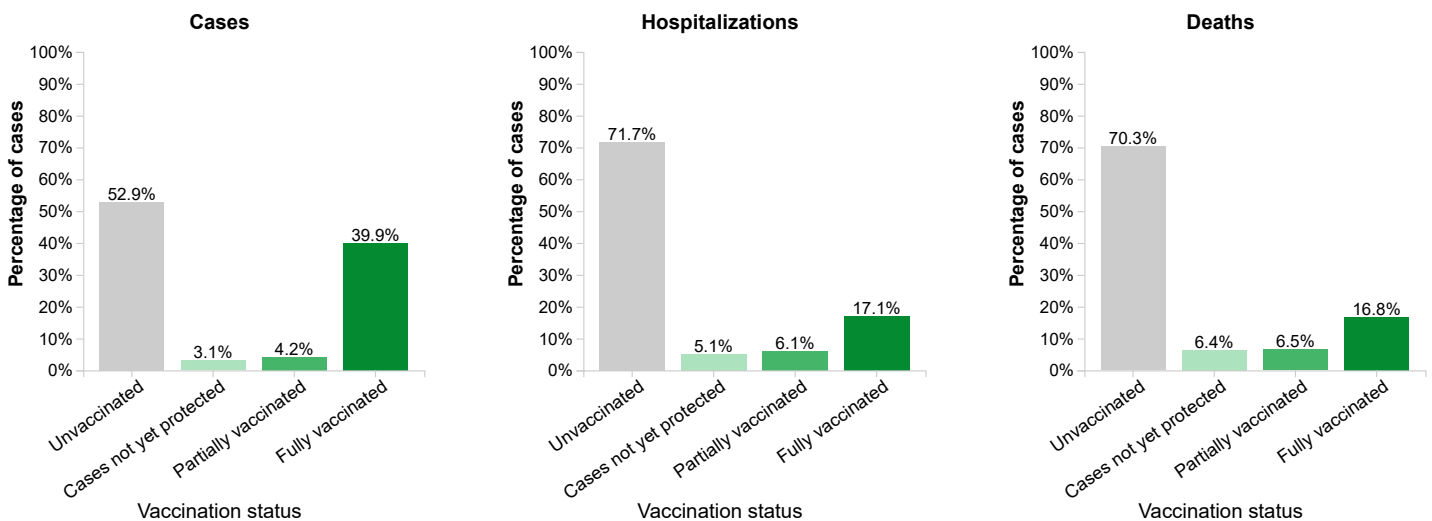
Cases reported since the start of the vaccination campaign, as of January 15, 2022

Since the start of the vaccination campaign on December 14, 2020, PHAC received case-level vaccine history data for 72.7% (n=1,458,433) of COVID-19 cases aged 12 years or older.

Of these cases:

- 771,095 (52.9%) were unvaccinated at the time of their episode date
- 44,494 (3.1%) were not yet protected by the vaccine, as their episode date occurred less than 14 days after their first dose
- 61,209 (4.2%) were only partially vaccinated, as their episode date occurred either 14 days or more after their first dose or less than 14 days after their second dose
- 581,635 (39.9%) were fully vaccinated, as their episode date occurred 14 days or more after their second dose

Figure 5. **Distribution** of confirmed COVID-19 cases reported to PHAC by vaccination status as of January 15, 2022



Characteristics and severe outcomes associated unvaccinated, partially vaccinated and fully vaccinated confirmed cases reported to PHAC, as of January 15, 2022

Status	Cases	Hospitalizations	Deaths
Unvaccinated	52.9%	71.7%	70.3%
Cases not yet protected	3.1%	5.1%	6.4%
Partially vaccinated	4.2%	6.1%	6.5%
Fully vaccinated	39.9%	17.1%	16.8%

Among the twelve jurisdictions that have reported case-level vaccine history data to PHAC, a total of 24.6 million people have received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine as of January 15, 2022.

Of these people:

- 24.3 million achieved partial vaccination status, of which 61,209 (0.25%) were diagnosed with COVID-19 while partially vaccinated
- 22.6 million achieved full vaccination status, of which 581,635 (2.57%) were diagnosed with COVID-19 while fully vaccinated

Based on detailed case information reported to PHAC from provinces and territories, cases following vaccination were reported more frequently among females (Table 2). This may be the result of higher vaccination coverage in Canada among females due to the prioritization healthcare workers as part of the vaccine rollout.

Table 2. Characteristics and severe outcomes associated unvaccinated, partially vaccinated and fully vaccinated confirmed cases reported to PHAC, as of January 15, 2022

		Unvaccinated (n=771,095)	Cases not yet protected (n=44,494)	Partially vaccinated (n=61,209)	Fully vaccinated (n=581,635)	Total cases (n=1,458,433)
Gender*	Male	393,016 (56.0%)	21,480 (3.1%)	28,999 (4.1%)	257,738 (36.8%)	701,233 (100%)
	Female	375,396 (49.9%)	22,955 (3.0%)	32,102 (4.3%)	322,264 (42.8%)	752,717 (100%)
Hospitalizations		43,540 (71.7%)	3,118 (5.1%)	3,717 (6.1%)	10,387 (17.1%)	60,762 (100%)
Deaths		8,479 (70.3%)	770 (6.4%)	788 (6.5%)	2,032 (16.8%)	12,069 (100%)

Source: Detailed case information received by PHAC from provinces and territories, since December 14, 2020

Note:

- Twelve of thirteen provinces and territories have reported case-level vaccine history data to PHAC as part of the national COVID-19 dataset. Ten provinces and territories have reported complete case-level vaccine history data to PHAC since October 2021. A data cut-off of January 15, 2022 was used to account for routine reporting delays associated with vaccine history information.
- *Cases with missing gender were excluded. Where available, gender data was used; when gender data was unavailable, sex data was used. Reliable data on gender diverse respondents are unavailable due to small counts.

Fully vaccinated individuals diagnosed with COVID-19 were significantly protected from severe outcomes. Compared to unvaccinated cases, fully vaccinated cases were 74% less likely to be hospitalized and 80% less likely to die as a result of their illness (Table 3).

Table 3. Risk of severe outcomes among fully vaccinated cases compared to unvaccinated cases as of January 15, 2022

Severe Outcome	Adjusted* Odds Ratio (95% CI)
Hospitalizations	0.26 (0.25 - 0.26)
Deaths	0.20 (0.19 - 0.21)

*Adjusted for 10-year age groups and month of episode date

Source: Detailed case information received by PHAC from provinces and territories

Note: Due to the nature of the dataset (i.e. confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Canada), the odds of severe outcomes among cases following vaccination only considers vaccinated individuals that contracted COVID-19. It does not reflect the protection conferred by the vaccines to prevent COVID-19 infection.

Data for this analysis is extracted from the COVID-19 national data set, which contains detailed case-level information received by PHAC from all provinces and territories. Note that a data cut-off of January 15, 2022 was used to account for any reporting delays associated with vaccine history information. There are currently twelve jurisdictions reporting case-level vaccine history data to PHAC as part of the national COVID-19 dataset.

PHAC monitors cases following vaccination using the following categories:

Unvaccinated cases: include those who were unvaccinated at the time of their episode date.

Cases not yet protected from vaccination include those whose episode date occurred less than 14 days after their first dose of the vaccine.

Partially vaccinated cases include those whose episode date occurred 14 days or more after their first vaccine dose or less than 14 days after their second dose of the vaccine.

Fully vaccinated cases include those whose episode date occurred 14 days or more after their second dose of a two dose vaccine series or those whose episode date occurred 14 days or more after one dose of a one-dose vaccine.

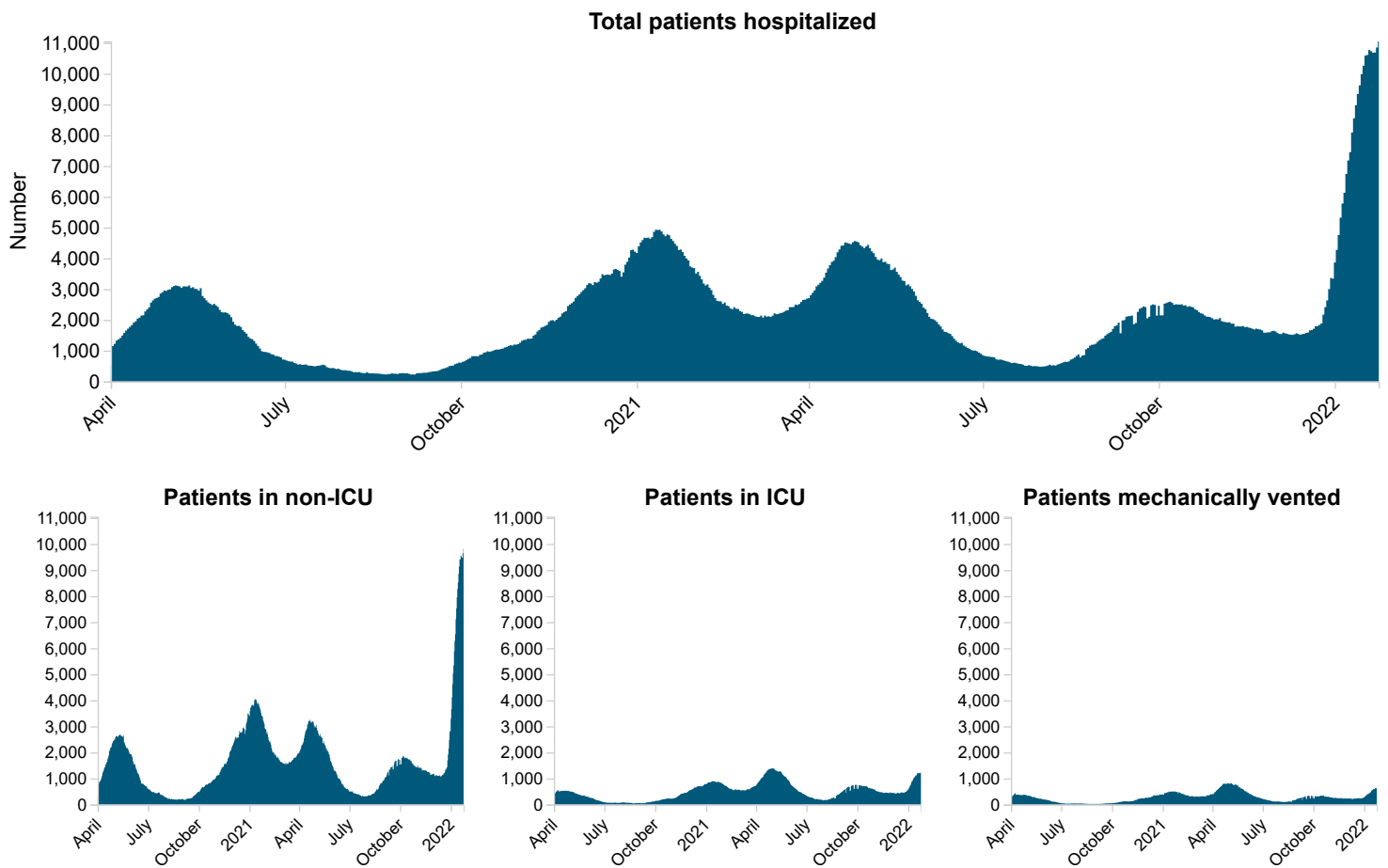
Note: When symptom onset date is unavailable or the case is asymptomatic, episode date uses the following dates as a proxy for classification: laboratory specimen collection date, or laboratory testing date.

For more information on cases following vaccination, please see the Weekly epidemiology report (PDF) available on the Government of Canada’s [COVID-19 data trends](#) page.

Severe illness and outcomes

Hospital use

Figure 6. Daily number of hospital beds and ICU beds occupied by COVID-19 patients as of January 24, 2022



Between January 17, 2022 and January 24, 2022:

- the total number of **hospital beds** occupied by COVID-19 patients **increased** from **10,588** to **11,052** beds.

- the number of **non-ICU beds** occupied by COVID-19 patients **increased** from **9,408** to **9,820** beds.
- the number of **ICU beds** occupied by COVID-19 patients **increased** from **1,180** to **1,232** beds.
- the number of **COVID-19 patients who were mechanically vented** increased from **577** to **638**.

Hospitalizations and deaths to date

We have detailed case report data on 2,916,180 cases, and hospitalization status for 2,916,148 (100.0%) of them:

- **116,943 cases (4.0%)** were hospitalized, of whom:
 - **21,001 (18.0%)** were admitted to the ICU
 - **2,480 (2.1%)** needed mechanical ventilation

The provinces and territories provided detailed case report forms for **32,841** deaths related to COVID-19.

Figure 7a. Age and gender⁴ distribution of COVID-19 cases hospitalized in Canada as of January 28, 2022, 8 am EST (n=116,815¹)

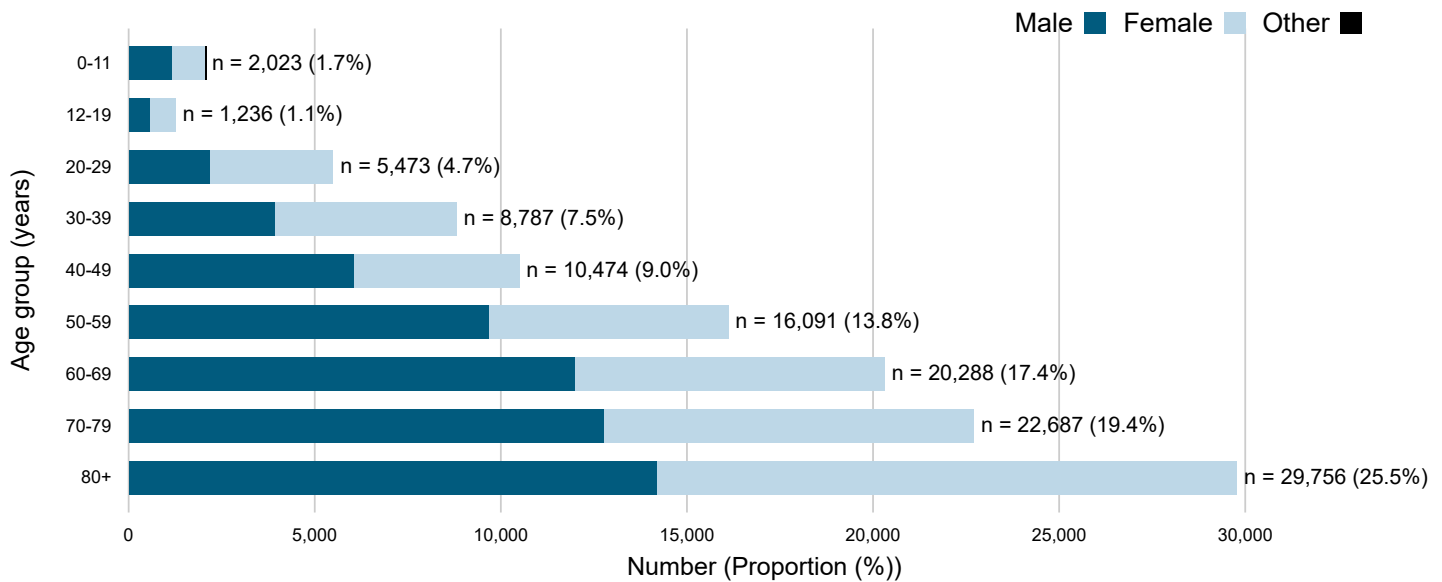


Figure 7b. Age and gender⁴ distribution of COVID-19 cases admitted to ICU in Canada as of January 28, 2022, 8 am EST (n=20,970¹)

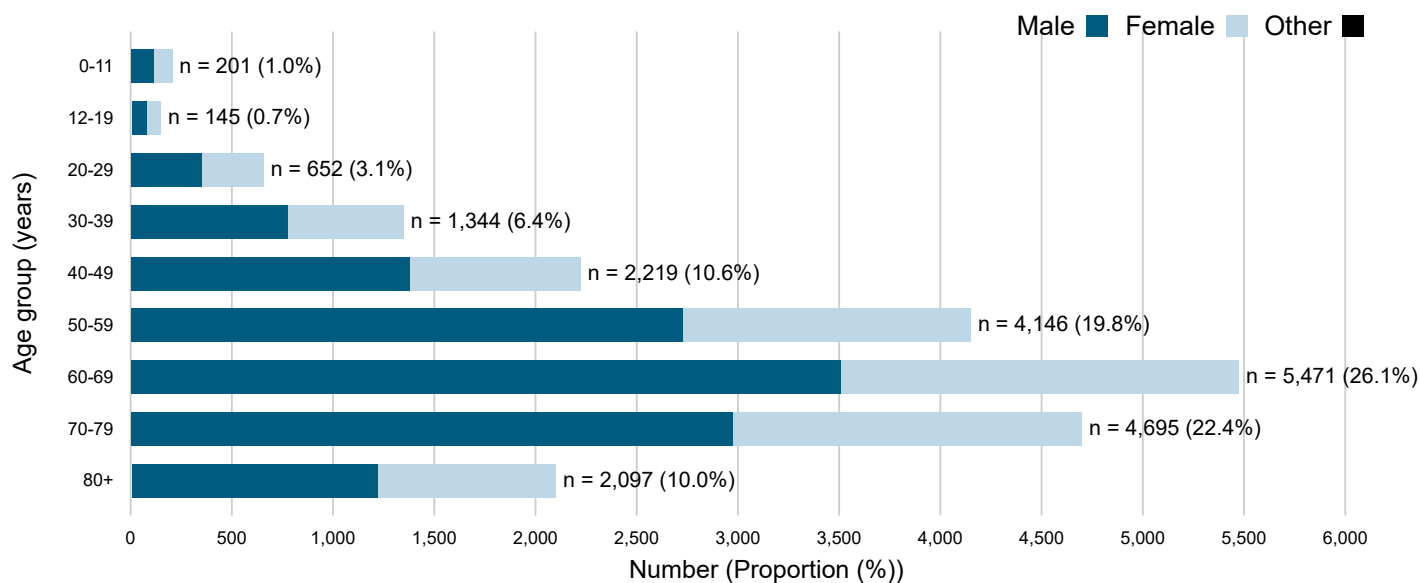
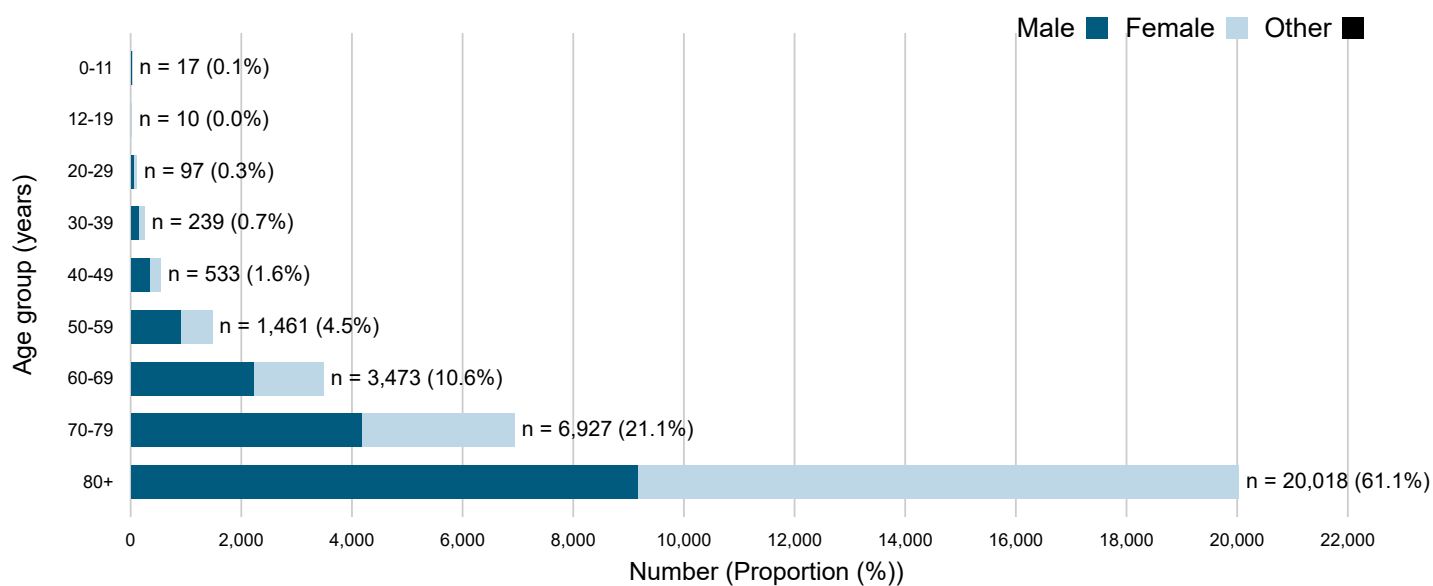


Figure 7c. Age and gender⁴ distribution of COVID-19 cases deceased in Canada as of January 28, 2022, 8 am EST (n=32,775¹)



Data note: Figure 7 includes COVID-19 cases hospitalized, admitted to ICU, and deceased for which age and gender information were available. Therefore, some COVID-19 hospitalizations, ICU admissions, and deaths may not be included in Figure 7.

Age and gender ⁴ distribution of COVID-19 cases hospitalized in Canada as of January 28, 2022, 8 am EST (n=116,815 ¹)

Age group (years)	Number of cases with case reports (percentage)	Number of male cases (percentage)	Number of female cases (percentage)	Number of other cases (percentage)
0-11	2,023 (1.7%)	1,140 (1.0%)	882 (0.8%)	1 (0.0%)
12-19	1,236 (1.1%)	556 (0.5%)	680 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)
20-29	5,473 (4.7%)	2,172 (1.9%)	3,301 (2.8%)	0 (0.0%)
30-39	8,787 (7.5%)	3,898 (3.3%)	4,889 (4.2%)	0 (0.0%)
40-49	10,474 (9.0%)	6,034 (5.2%)	4,440 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)
50-59	16,091 (13.8%)	9,655 (8.3%)	6,436 (5.5%)	0 (0.0%)
60-69	20,288 (17.4%)	11,961 (10.2%)	8,327 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)
70-79	22,687 (19.4%)	12,770 (10.9%)	9,917 (8.5%)	0 (0.0%)
80+	29,756 (25.5%)	14,183 (12.1%)	15,573 (13.3%)	0 (0.0%)

Age and gender ⁴ distribution of COVID-19 cases admitted to ICU in Canada as of January 28, 2022, 8 am EST (n=20,970 ¹)

Age group (years)	Number of cases with case reports (percentage)	Number of male cases (percentage)	Number of female cases (percentage)	Number of other cases (percentage)
0-11	201 (1.0%)	110 (0.5%)	91 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)
12-19	145 (0.7%)	79 (0.4%)	66 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)
20-29	652 (3.1%)	348 (1.7%)	304 (1.4%)	0 (0.0%)
30-39	1,344 (6.4%)	775 (3.7%)	569 (2.7%)	0 (0.0%)
40-49	2,219 (10.6%)	1,375 (6.6%)	844 (4.0%)	0 (0.0%)
50-59	4,146 (19.8%)	2,727 (13.0%)	1,419 (6.8%)	0 (0.0%)
60-69	5,471 (26.1%)	3,505 (16.7%)	1,966 (9.4%)	0 (0.0%)
70-79	4,695 (22.4%)	2,973 (14.2%)	1,722 (8.2%)	0 (0.0%)
80+	2,097 (10.0%)	1,220 (5.8%)	877 (4.2%)	0 (0.0%)

Age and gender ⁴ distribution of COVID-19 cases deceased in Canada as of January 28, 2022, 8 am EST (n=32,775 ¹)

Age group (years)	Number of cases with case reports (percentage)	Number of male cases (percentage)	Number of female cases (percentage)	Number of other cases (percentage)
0-11	17 (0.1%)	5 (0.0%)	12 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
12-19	10 (0.0%)	6 (0.0%)	4 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
20-29	97 (0.3%)	60 (0.2%)	37 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)
30-39	239 (0.7%)	148 (0.5%)	91 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)
40-49	533 (1.6%)	344 (1.0%)	189 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)
50-59	1,461 (4.5%)	899 (2.7%)	562 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)
60-69	3,473 (10.6%)	2,215 (6.8%)	1,258 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)
70-79	6,927 (21.1%)	4,164 (12.7%)	2,763 (8.4%)	0 (0.0%)
80+	20,018 (61.1%)	9,156 (27.9%)	10,862 (33.1%)	0 (0.00%)

Provincial, territorial and international reporting

For more information, please refer to provincial or territorial COVID-19 webpages:

- [British Columbia](#)
- [Alberta](#)
- [Saskatchewan](#)
- [Manitoba](#)
- [Ontario](#)
- [Quebec](#)
- [Newfoundland and Labrador](#)
- [New Brunswick](#)
- [Nova Scotia](#)
- [Prince Edward Island](#)
- [Yukon](#)
- [Northwest Territories](#)
- [Nunavut](#)
- [World Health Organization](#)
- [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)
- [European Centre for Disease Control and Prevention](#)

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- 1 This figure is based on cases for which a case report form was received by the Public Health Agency of Canada from provincial or territorial partners.
 - 2 The shaded area represents a period of accumulating data where it is expected that cases have occurred but have not yet been reported nationally. The earliest of the following dates were used as an estimate: Onset date, Specimen Collection Date, Laboratory Testing Date, Date Reported to Province or Territory, or Date Reported to PHAC.
 - 3 Exposure information may not be available for all cases. Some jurisdictions haven't consistently reported to PHAC how people were exposed throughout the pandemic. As a result, this may underestimate the total number of cases by different exposures, especially among returning travelers.
 - 4 Where available, gender data was used; when gender data was unavailable, sex data was used. Reliable data on gender diverse respondents are unavailable due to small counts.
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2022-02-02

