



COVID-19 epidemiology update

Summary of COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations and deaths, cases following vaccination, testing and variants of concern across Canada and over time. Older versions of this report are available on the [archived reports page](#).

Current situation

Update schedule: We update all sections of this page every Monday, except for 'Hospital use', which we update every Thursday. This page was last updated on November 15, 2022, 9 am ET.

i Changes to update schedule

Change in update schedule: We now update the following sections on Mondays, instead of Fridays: Current situation (except for 'Hospital use'), Key COVID-19 testing updates, Testing in Canada, and Outbreaks.

Latest COVID-19 numbers (Last data update November 15, 2022, 9 am ET)

Weekly change in cases

18,820

Total cases

4,377,070

Weekly change in deaths

309

Total deaths

47,118

- Case and death information are up to November 5, 2022.
- Weekly change in cases and deaths includes data from 11 of the 13 Canadian provinces and territories reporting updates for the week of October 30 to November 5, 2022.
- These reflect the changes in the case and death counts at the end of the week compared to the end of the previous week.
- Due to changes in COVID-19 testing policies in many jurisdictions since December 2021, case counts are under-estimated.
- As of October 19, 2022, the Statistics Canada population estimates as of July 1, 2022 are being used for denominators in rate calculations.

Weekly highlights

General trends

- Nationally, continued decreases or stabilization in COVID-19 case counts, percent positivity, and outbreak incidence indicate that COVID-19 transmission may be slowing, following a period of general increase. Trends in these indicators of transmission vary across provinces and territories.

Hospitalizations and deaths

- Nationally, there continues to be signs of decrease in hospital use by COVID-19 patients and stabilization in COVID-19 deaths.
- The weekly rate of COVID-19 cases hospitalized and admitted to ICU remained highest among individuals aged 60 years and older.

Cases following vaccination

- People who were diagnosed with COVID-19 after completing their primary vaccine series were significantly less likely to be hospitalized or to die, particularly if they received additional dose(s).

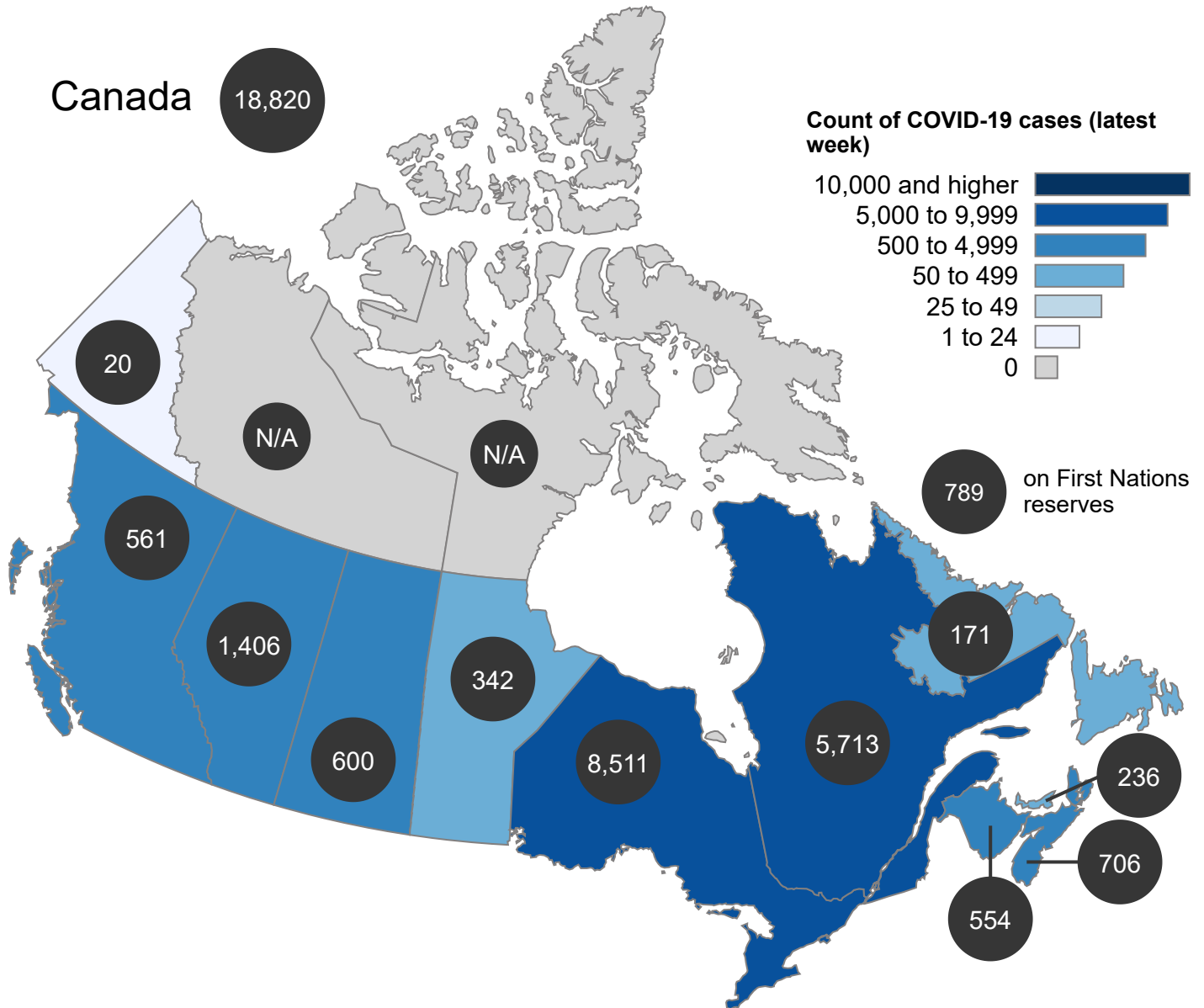
Variants

- The top BA.5 lineages and sub-lineages, which have been stable over recent weeks, are slowly declining, with clinical sequencing showing steady increases in immune evasive variants BQ.1.1 and BF.7.

National and regional trends

Figure 1. **Count** of **cases (latest week)** of COVID-19, **province/territory** for the week of October 30 to November 05, 2022

(Last data update November 15, 2022, 9 am ET)



The count of cases of COVID-19 for the week of October 30 to November 05, 2022 in **Canada** was **18,820**.

- a. This information is based on data our provincial and territorial partners published on cases and deaths. The numbers provided reflect cases, deaths up to up to November 05, 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 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 since December 2021, case counts are under-estimated.
- c. As of April 11, 2022, Nunavut no longer publishes regular COVID-19 updates.
- d. As of June 13, 2022, Northwest Territories no longer publishes regular COVID-19 updates.
- e. Due to technical issues, Ontario was not able to provide daily case or death updates for October 15-17. To estimate cases and deaths for October 9-15, we subtracted the cumulative total from October 14 from the cumulative total from October 18, 2022 and calculated the average increase per day for the missing days missing days (e.g. October 15-17, 2022). This average increase was added to the cumulative total on October 14, 2022 to calculate the estimated number of cases and deaths for October 15, 2022.

Areas in Canada with cases of COVID-19

Location	Total cases		Cases (latest week)		Cases (latest 2 weeks)		Total deaths		Deaths (latest week)		Deaths (latest 2 weeks)	
	Count	Rate [*]	Count	Rate [*]	Count	Rate [*]	Count	Rate [*]	Count	Rate [*]	Count	Rate [*]
British Columbia	388,497	7,304	561	11	1,046	20	4,552	86	27	0.5	67	1.3
Alberta	615,044	13,538	1,406	31	2,751	61	5,091	112	20	0.4	46	1.0
Saskatchewan	148,288	12,411	600	50	1,400	117	1,662	139	22	1.8	39	3.3
Manitoba	152,072	10,791	342	24	753	53	2,256	160	24	1.7	45	3.2
Ontario	1,500,910	9,934	8,511	56	18,873	125	14,893	99	128	0.8	254	1.7
Quebec	1,232,952	14,179	5,713	66	11,693	134	17,057	196	58	0.7	127	1.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	52,973	10,071	171	33	421	80	262	50	5	0.9	8	1.4
New Brunswick	81,269	10,008	554	68	1,143	141	599	74	7	0.9	14	1.7
Nova Scotia	131,239	12,870	706	69	1,534	150	613	60	15	1.4	29	2.9
Prince Edward Island	53,797	31,518	236	138	598	350	72	42	3	1.7	6	3.8
Yukon	4,974	11,359	20	46	33	76	32	73	0	0.0	1	1.5
Northwest Territories	11,511	25,241	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	48	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nunavut	3,531	8,713	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Canada	4,377,070	11,243	18,820	48	40,245	103	47,118	121	309	0.8	636	1.6

a. ^{*} Rate per 100,000 population

Epidemic curve

As of November 15, 2022, 9 am ET, PHAC has received detailed case report data on 4,176,798 cases.

The shaded area for Figures 2 and 3 represents a period of accumulating data where it is known or expected that cases, and severe outcomes have occurred but have not yet been reported nationally. We update this information as it becomes available.

Due to changes in COVID-19 testing policies in many jurisdictions since December 2021, case counts are under-estimated.

Figure 2a. COVID-19 cases (n=4,176,131) in Canada by date as of November 15, 2022, 9 am ET (total cases)

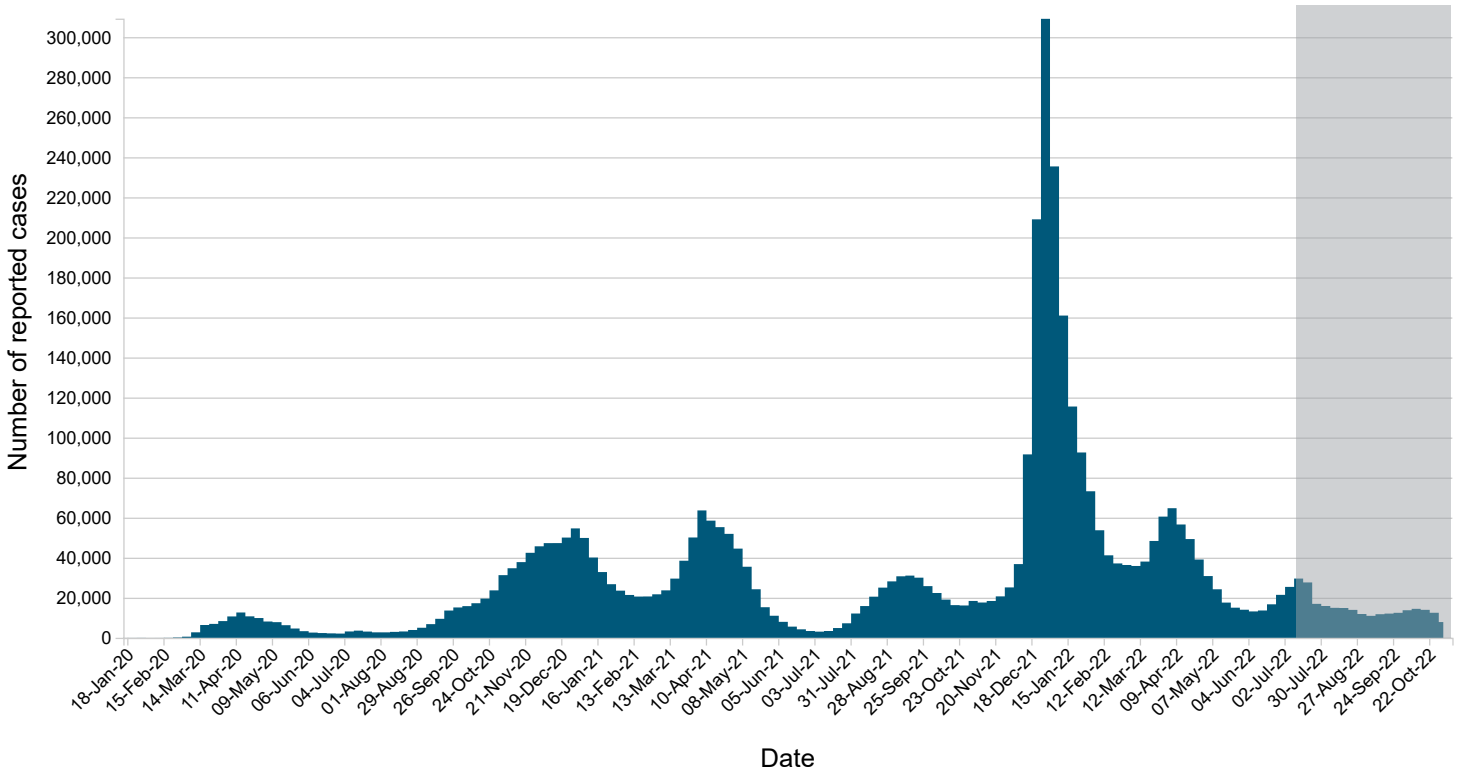
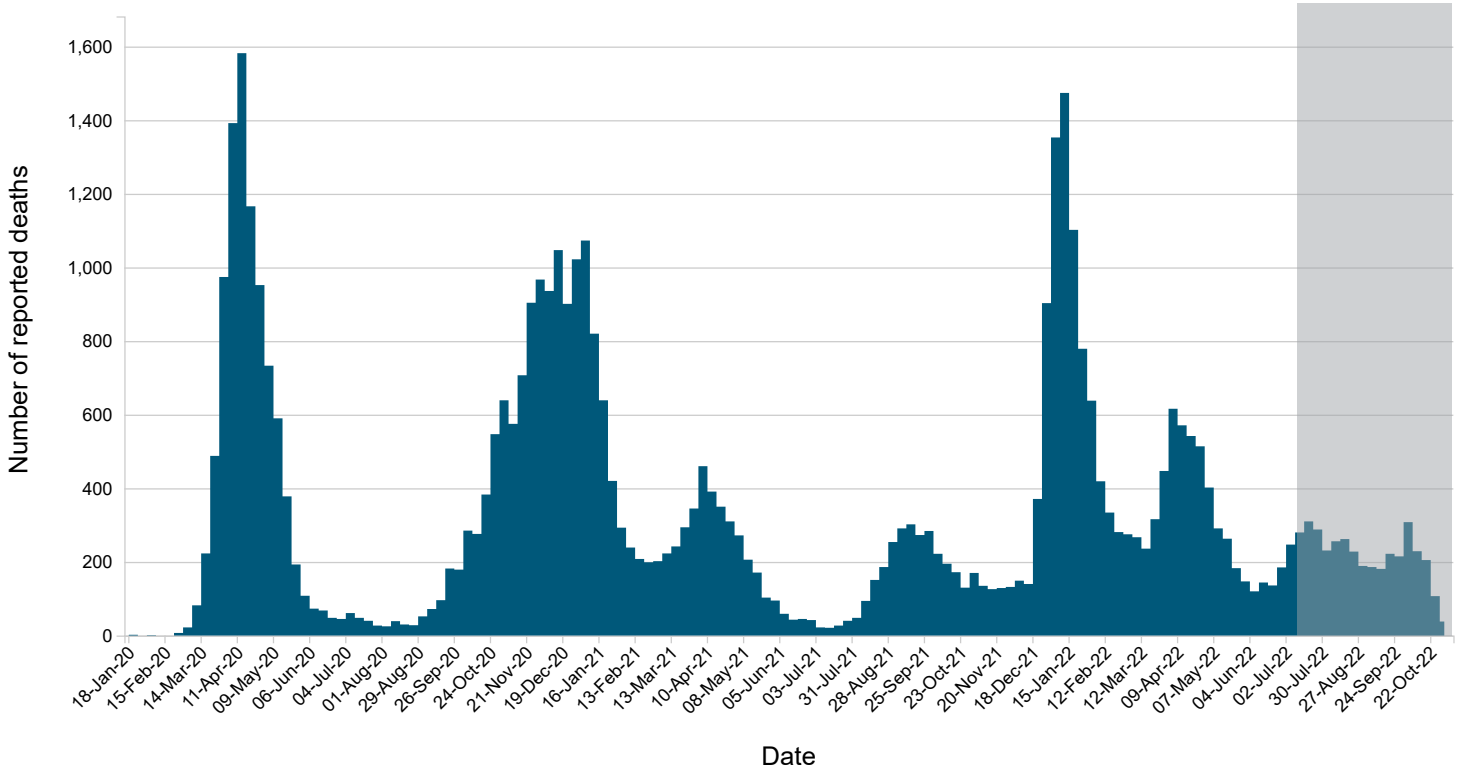


Figure 2b. COVID-19 cases (n=) in Canada by date as of November 15, 2022, 9 am ET (total deaths)



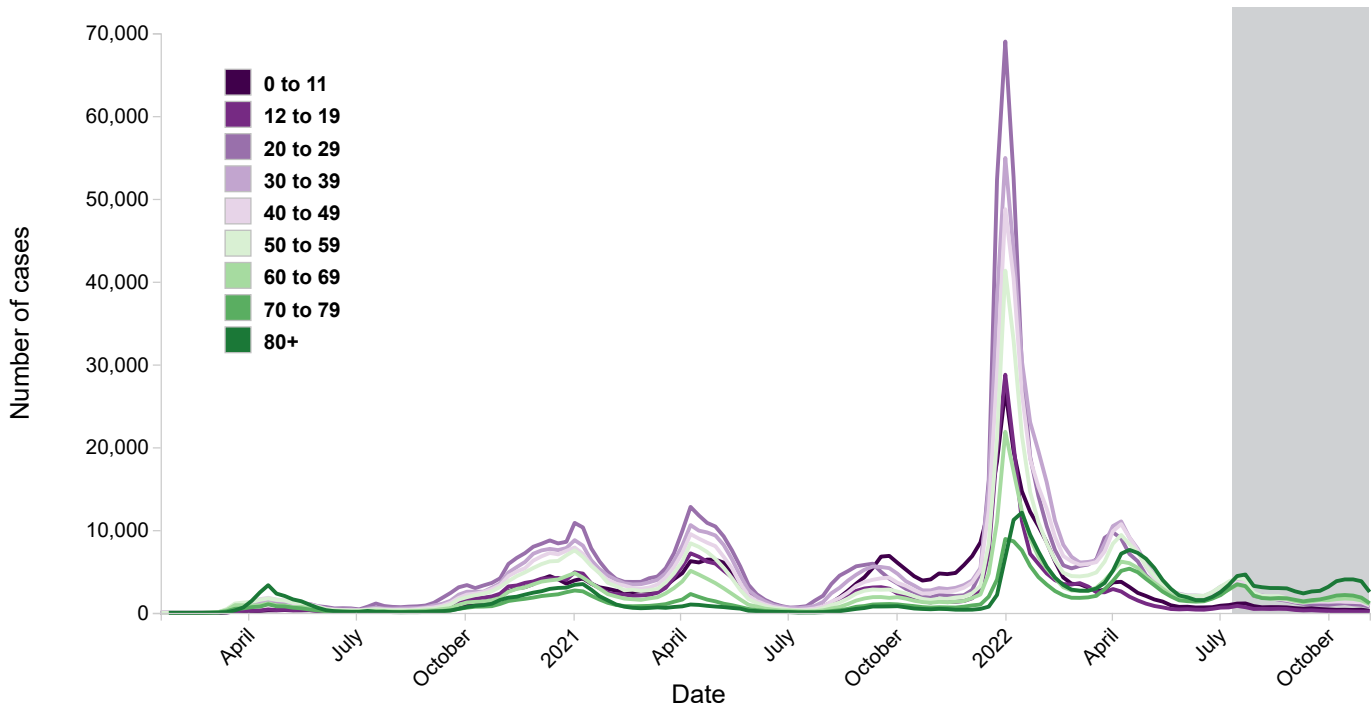
- a. This figure reflects detailed case information provided to the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) by health authorities in the provinces and territories. This data is updated every week. It may change as we get more information about cases.
- b. The earliest of the following dates were used to determine the week in which a case or death is presented: Onset date, Specimen Collection Date, Laboratory Testing Date, Date Reported to Province or Territory, or Date Reported to PHAC.

Cases by age and gender

We have detailed case report data from 4,176,798 cases. We know the age of patients in 99.9% of cases, and both age and gender in 99.7% of cases.

Of the cases reported in Canada so far, 54.5% were female and 34.9% were between 20 and 39 years old (Figure 2).

Figure 3. Weekly of COVID-19 by age group in Canada as of November 5, 2022



- This figure reflects 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.
- The earliest of the following dates were used to determine the week in which a case or death is presented: Onset date, Specimen Collection Date, Laboratory Testing Date, Date Reported to Province or Territory, or Date Reported to PHAC.
- Due to changes in COVID-19 testing policies in many jurisdictions since December 2021, case counts are under-estimated
- As of October 19, 2022, the Statistics Canada population estimates as of July 1, 2022 are being used for denominators in rate calculations.

Figure 4a. Age and gender distribution of COVID-19 cases in Canada as of November 15, 2022, 9 am ET (n=4,093,695)

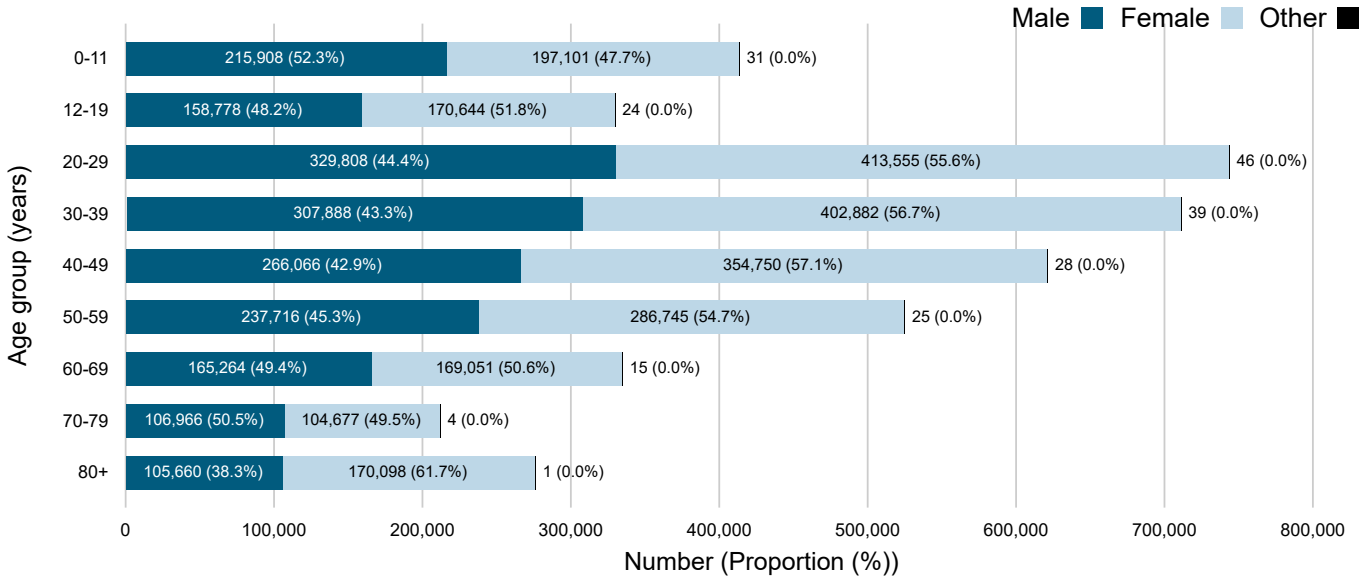


Figure 4b. Age and gender distribution of COVID-19 cases hospitalized in Canada as of November 15, 2022, 9 am ET (n=193,686)

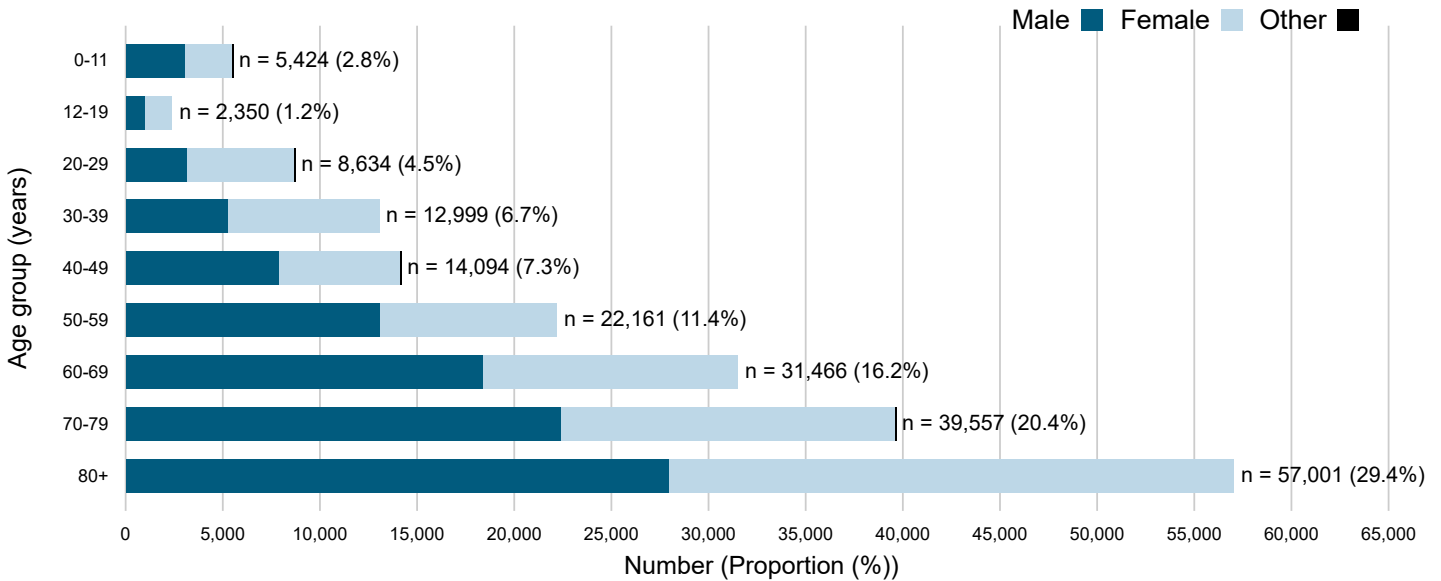


Figure 4c. Age and gender distribution of COVID-19 cases admitted to ICU in Canada as of November 15, 2022, 9 am ET (n=29,844)

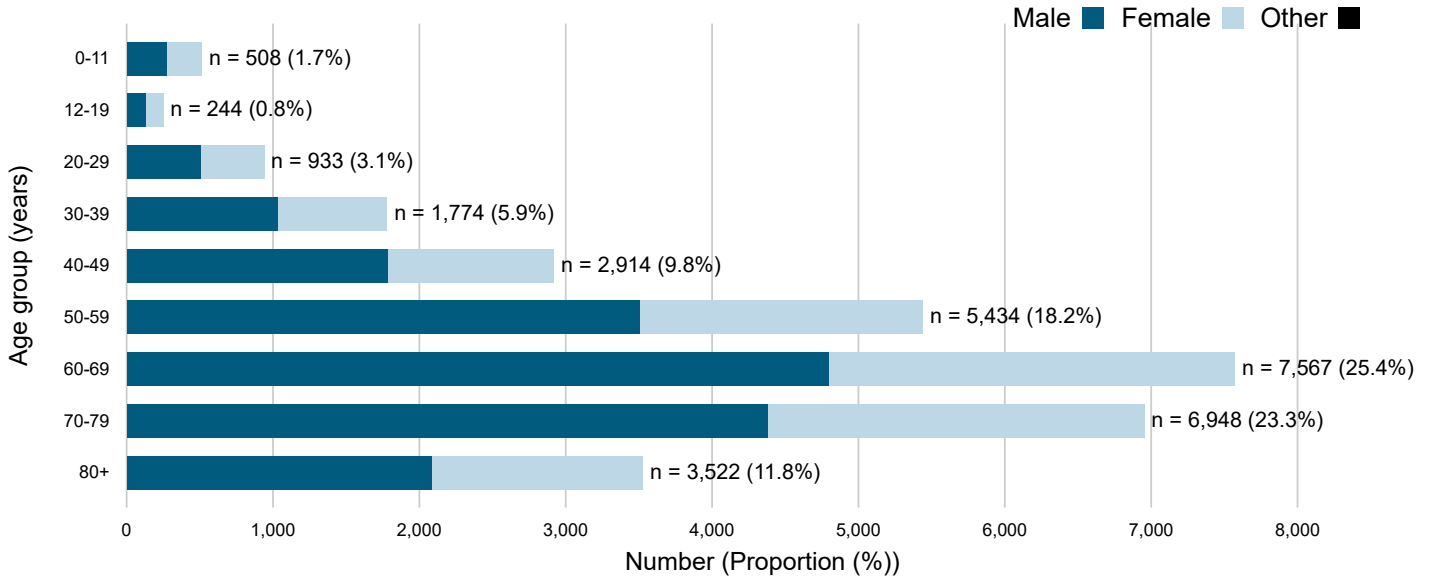
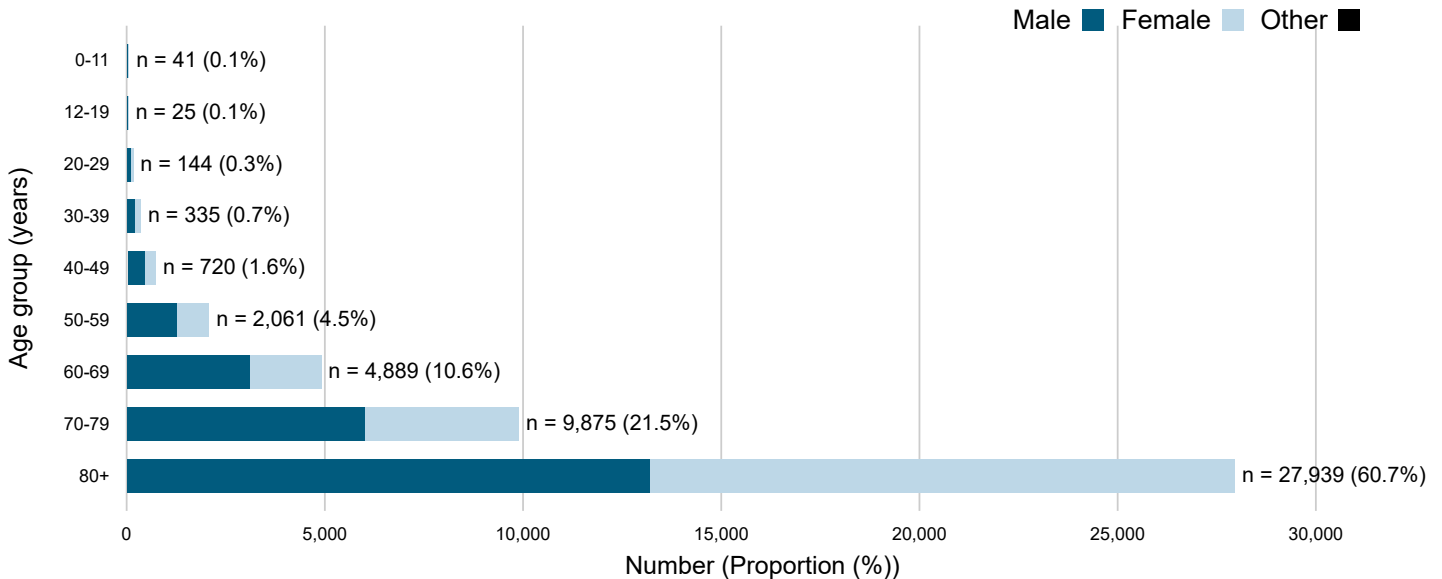


Figure 4d. Age and gender distribution of COVID-19 cases deceased in Canada as of November 15, 2022, 9 am ET (n=46,029)



- This figure reflects 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.
- This figure 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.

Age and gender distribution of COVID-19 cases in Canada as of November 15, 2022, 9 am ET (n=4,093,695)

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	414,677 (9.9%)	215,908 (11.4%)	197,101 (8.7%)	31 (14.6%)
12-19	330,830 (7.9%)	158,778 (8.4%)	170,644 (7.5%)	24 (11.3%)
20-29	746,280 (17.9%)	329,808 (17.4%)	413,555 (18.2%)	46 (21.6%)
30-39	712,750 (17.1%)	307,888 (16.3%)	402,882 (17.8%)	39 (18.3%)
40-49	622,347 (14.9%)	266,066 (14.0%)	354,750 (15.6%)	28 (13.1%)
50-59	525,693 (12.6%)	237,716 (12.6%)	286,745 (12.6%)	25 (11.7%)
60-69	335,064 (8.0%)	165,264 (8.7%)	169,051 (7.4%)	15 (7.0%)
70-79	212,031 (5.1%)	106,966 (5.6%)	104,677 (4.6%)	4 (1.9%)
80+	276,202 (6.6%)	105,660 (5.6%)	170,098 (7.5%)	1 (0.5%)

Age and gender distribution of COVID-19 cases hospitalized in Canada as of November 15, 2022, 9 am ET (n=193,686)

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	5,424 (2.8%)	3,038 (1.6%)	2,385 (1.2%)	1 (0.0%)
12-19	2,350 (1.2%)	988 (0.5%)	1,362 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)
20-29	8,634 (4.5%)	3,143 (1.6%)	5,490 (2.8%)	1 (0.0%)
30-39	12,999 (6.7%)	5,220 (2.7%)	7,779 (4.0%)	0 (0.0%)
40-49	14,094 (7.3%)	7,832 (4.0%)	6,261 (3.2%)	1 (0.0%)
50-59	22,161 (11.4%)	13,073 (6.7%)	9,088 (4.7%)	0 (0.0%)
60-69	31,466 (16.2%)	18,346 (9.5%)	13,120 (6.8%)	0 (0.0%)
70-79	39,557 (20.4%)	22,398 (11.6%)	17,158 (8.9%)	1 (0.0%)
80+	57,001 (29.4%)	27,929 (14.4%)	29,072 (15.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Age and gender distribution of COVID-19 cases admitted to ICU in Canada as of November 15, 2022, 9 am ET (n=29,844)

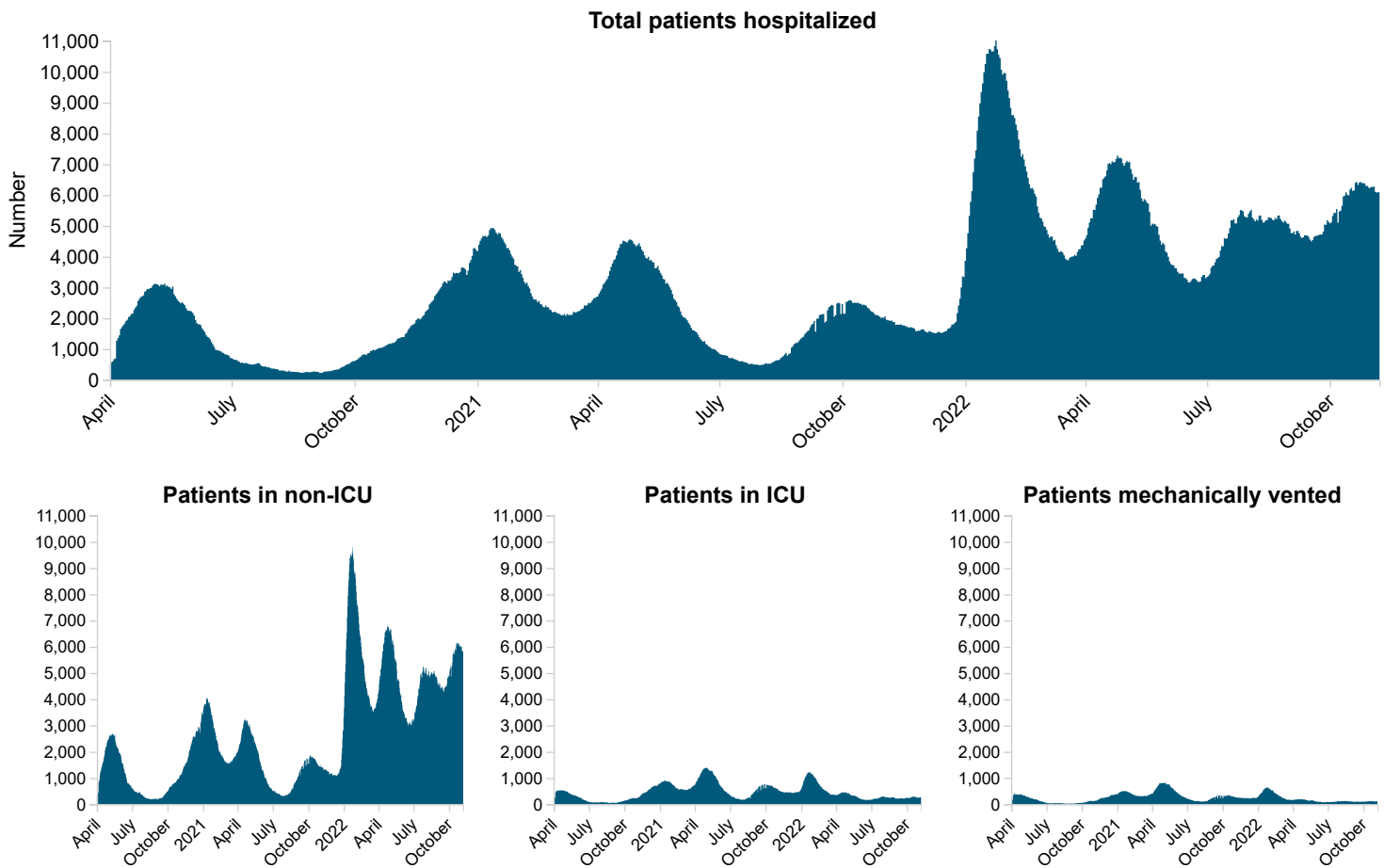
Age group (years)	Number of cases with case reports (percentage)	Number of male cases (percentage)	Number of female cases (percentage)	Number of other cases (percentage)
0-11	508 (1.7%)	274 (0.9%)	234 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)
12-19	244 (0.8%)	126 (0.4%)	118 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)
20-29	933 (3.1%)	502 (1.7%)	431 (1.4%)	0 (0.0%)
30-39	1,774 (5.9%)	1,030 (3.5%)	744 (2.5%)	0 (0.0%)
40-49	2,914 (9.8%)	1,784 (6.0%)	1,130 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)
50-59	5,434 (18.2%)	3,507 (11.8%)	1,927 (6.5%)	0 (0.0%)
60-69	7,567 (25.4%)	4,794 (16.1%)	2,773 (9.3%)	0 (0.0%)
70-79	6,948 (23.3%)	4,375 (14.7%)	2,573 (8.6%)	0 (0.0%)
80+	3,522 (11.8%)	2,083 (7.0%)	1,439 (4.8%)	0 (0.0%)

Age and gender distribution of COVID-19 cases deceased in Canada as of November 15, 2022, 9 am ET (n=46,029)

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	41 (0.1%)	20 (0.0%)	21 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
12-19	25 (0.1%)	13 (0.0%)	12 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
20-29	144 (0.3%)	89 (0.2%)	55 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)
30-39	335 (0.7%)	208 (0.5%)	127 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)
40-49	720 (1.6%)	453 (1.0%)	267 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)
50-59	2,061 (4.5%)	1,266 (2.8%)	795 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)
60-69	4,889 (10.6%)	3,095 (6.7%)	1,794 (3.9%)	0 (0.0%)
70-79	9,875 (21.5%)	5,997 (13.0%)	3,878 (8.4%)	0 (0.0%)
80+	27,939 (60.7%)	13,197 (28.7%)	14,742 (32.0%)	0 (0.00%)

Hospital use

Figure 5. Daily number of hospital beds and ICU beds occupied by COVID-19 patients as of November 7, 2022



Between October 31, 2022 and November 7, 2022:

- the total number of **hospital beds** occupied by COVID-19 patients **decreased** from **6,234** to **6,083** beds.
- the number of **non-ICU beds** occupied by COVID-19 patients **decreased** from **5,986** to **5,830** beds.
- the number of **ICU beds** occupied by COVID-19 patients **increased** from **248** to **253** beds.
- the number of **COVID-19 patients who were mechanically vented** **increased** from **102** to **107**.

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](#)

For more information, please refer to international COVID-19 webpages:

- [World Health Organization](#)
- [US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)
- [European Centre for Disease Control and Prevention](#)

COVID-19 epidemiology update

Summary of COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations and deaths, cases following vaccination, testing and variants of concern across Canada and over time. Older versions of this report are available on the [archived reports page](#).

Cases following vaccination

Update Schedule: We update all sections of this page every 4 weeks on Tuesdays. Data extracted on October 14, 2022 for cases between December 14, 2020 and September 25, 2022.

While COVID-19 vaccines are highly effective at preventing severe outcomes such as hospitalization and death, vaccinated people can still get infected if exposed. This means that even with high vaccine effectiveness, some vaccinated people will get sick, be hospitalized or die.

Most people in Canada have been vaccinated. Because they're a larger group, there will naturally be more cases among vaccinated people than among unvaccinated people. However, despite their higher case counts, **vaccinated people are less likely to get very sick or die.**

Case counts underestimate the total number of COVID-19 cases because a rapid increase in cases starting in December 2021 led to changes in COVID-19 testing policies and delays in data entry.

Case counts are likely to over-represent people at risk of severe disease, because they have been prioritized for testing. Data should be interpreted with caution.

Cases reported since the start of the vaccination campaign, as of September 25, 2022

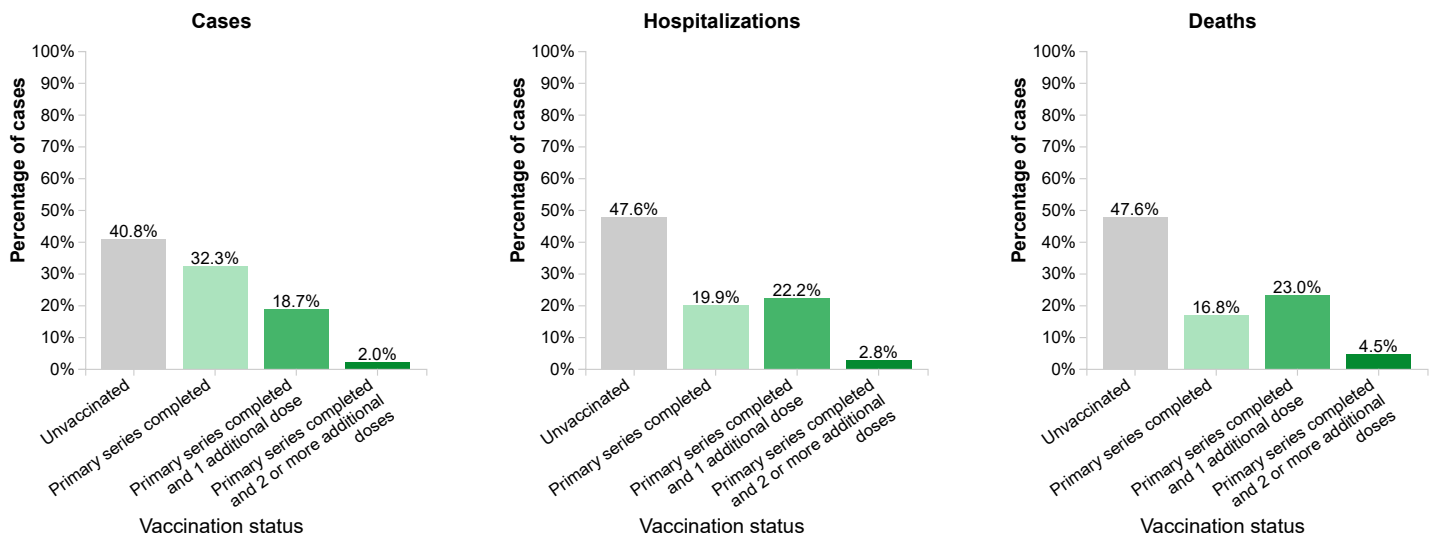
Since the start of the vaccination campaign on December 14, 2020, PHAC received case-level vaccine history data for 73% (n=2,457,576) of COVID-19 cases aged 5 years or older.

Of these cases:

- 1,002,452 (40.8%) were unvaccinated
- 794,145 (32.3%) had completed their primary vaccine series
- 460,280 (18.7%) had completed their primary vaccine series and 1 additional dose
- 49,056 (2.0%) had completed their primary vaccine series and 2 or more additional doses

For definitions of the different vaccination statuses, please refer to the [Technical notes and definitions section](#).

Figure 1. Distribution of outcomes of confirmed COVID-19 cases reported to PHAC by vaccination status as of September 25, 2022



Outcomes of confirmed COVID-19 cases reported to PHAC by vaccination status, as of September 25, 2022

Status	Cases	Hospitalizations	Deaths
Unvaccinated	40.8%	47.6%	47.6%
Primary series completed	32.3%	19.9%	16.8%
Primary series completed and 1 additional dose	18.7%	22.2%	23.0%
Primary series completed and 2 or more additional doses	2.0%	2.8%	4.5%

Among the twelve jurisdictions that have reported case-level vaccine history data to PHAC, a total of 25.2 million people have received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine as of September 25, 2022.

Cases following vaccination were more common among older adults and females (Table 1). This may be due to:

- higher risk of disease among older adults and pregnant people
- longer life expectancy among females, which means more women move into older age groups with a higher risk of disease

Older adults have been prioritized for second booster doses. As a result, older people make up a large proportion of people who had completed their primary vaccine series and 2 or more additional doses. For the same reason, they also make up a large proportion of cases in that group.

Table 1. Characteristics of confirmed cases by vaccination status, as of September 25, 2022

		Unvaccinated (n=1,002,452)	Primary series completed (n=794,145)	Primary series completed and 1 additional dose (n=460,280)	Primary series completed and 2 or more additional doses (n=49,056)	Total cases† (n=2,457,576)
Gender*	Male	505,488 (45.3%)	349,204 (31.3%)	168,004 (15.0%)	19,728 (1.8%)	1,116,527 (100.0%)
	Female	492,450 (36.9%)	442,709 (33.2%)	291,150 (21.8%)	29,222 (2.2%)	1,332,782 (100.0%)
Age group	5-11	124,188 (75.3%)	8,334 (5.1%)	26 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	164,844 (100.0%)
	12-17	72,638 (52.9%)	56,193 (40.9%)	2,534 (1.9%)	14 (0.0%)	137,288 (100.0%)
	18-39	422,270 (43.2%)	375,031 (38.4%)	132,168 (13.5%)	1,587 (0.2%)	978,009 (100.0%)
	40-59	251,264 (36.3%)	246,720 (35.6%)	153,871 (22.2%)	4,104 (0.6%)	692,037 (100.0%)
	60-79	103,393 (31.2%)	85,657 (25.8%)	101,450 (30.6%)	18,218 (5.5%)	331,631 (100.0%)
	80+	28,699 (18.7%)	22,210 (14.4%)	70,231 (45.7%)	25,133 (16.3%)	153,767 (100.0%)

Source: Detailed case information received by PHAC from provinces and territories, since December 14, 2020 (see data notes in the [Technical notes and definitions section](#))

People who were diagnosed with COVID-19 after completing their primary vaccine series were significantly less likely to be hospitalized or to die, particularly if they received an additional dose(s).

Between August 29, 2022 and September 25, 2022, unvaccinated cases were 3 times more likely to be hospitalized and 5 times more likely to die from their illness, compared to cases with a completed primary vaccine series. During the same 4-week period, unvaccinated cases were 3 times more likely to be hospitalized and 5 times more likely to die from their illness, compared to cases with a completed primary vaccine series and 1 or more additional doses ([see data notes in Technical notes and definitions section](#)).

Technical notes and definitions

Data for this analysis comes from the COVID-19 national data set, which contains detailed case-level information received by PHAC from all provinces and territories.

- 12 of 13 provinces and territories have reported case-level vaccine history data to PHAC as part of the national COVID-19 dataset.
 - 12 of these provinces and territories reported data on cases with a completed primary vaccine series and 1 additional dose. 8 of the 12 provinces and territories reported data on cases with a completed primary vaccine series and 2 or more additional doses. In provinces and territories that have not yet reported additional dose data, cases are classified as having completed their primary vaccine series if they have a completed primary series or with or without any more additional doses.
 - We used a data cut-off of September 25, 2022 to account for routine reporting delays associated with vaccine history information.
 - †Counts of cases by vaccination status may not add up to total counts, as data on cases not yet protected and partially vaccinated cases are not presented here.
 - Data presented here on cases with a completed primary vaccine series and 1 or more additional dose(s) are limited to individuals aged 5 years or older.
 - *When available, we used gender data. If unavailable, we used sex data. We excluded cases with missing gender and sex data from the gender analysis. Reliable data on gender diverse respondents are unavailable due to small counts.
-
- As of October 18, 2022, rate ratios are age-standardized using July 2022 Canadian population estimates for all 2022 report weeks. As a result, there is a decrease in rate ratios compared to previously published reports. For more information on denominators for cases following vaccination, see [Vaccination coverage data sources](#).
 - For analyses of rate ratios, cases are classified as having completed their primary series with one or more additional dose(s) if they have received at least 1 additional dose after completing their primary series
 - Rate ratio calculations were based on data from 12 provinces and territories that have reported complete case-level vaccine history data to PHAC during the 4-week period of analysis.

Episode date: Refers to symptom onset date. When symptom onset date is unavailable or the case is asymptomatic, episode date refers to either:

- laboratory specimen collection date, or
- laboratory testing date

PHAC monitors cases following vaccination using the following categories:

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

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

Partially vaccinated cases: those whose episode date occurred:

- 14 days or more after their first vaccine dose in a 2-dose series, or
- less than 14 days after their second dose of the vaccine.

Cases with a completed primary series: those whose episode date occurred:

- 14 days or more after receipt of a second dose in a 2-dose series, or
- 14 days or more after receipt of one dose of a 1-dose vaccine series, and
- if an additional (for example, third dose or booster) dose was received, 0 to <14 days after receipt of the first additional dose.

Cases with a completed primary series and 1 or more additional dose(s): those whose episode date occurred 14 days or more following the receipt of at least 1 additional dose (for example, third dose or booster) of a COVID-19 vaccine product, after completing a primary vaccine series.

- Data on counts and distributions are further categorized into 2 groups:
 - **Cases with a completed primary vaccine series and 1 additional dose:** those whose episode date occurred 14 days or more following receipt of 1 additional dose (for example, third dose or first booster) of a COVID-19 vaccine product and, if a second additional dose was received, 0 to <14 days after receipt of that dose
 - **Cases with a completed primary series and 2 or more additional doses:** those whose episode date occurred 14 days or more following receipt of at least 2 additional doses (for example, fourth dose or second booster)

COVID-19 vaccine product: vaccines that have been:

- authorized by Health Canada or
- accepted by the Government of Canada for the purpose of travel to and within Canada

COVID-19 epidemiology update

Summary of COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations and deaths, cases following vaccination, testing and variants of concern across Canada and over time. Older versions of this report are available on the [archived reports page](#).

Testing and variants

Update schedule: We update 'Key COVID-19 testing updates' and 'Testing in Canada' every Monday. We update 'COVID-19 variants in Canada' every Friday. This page was last updated on November 15, 2022, 9 am ET.

Changes to update schedule

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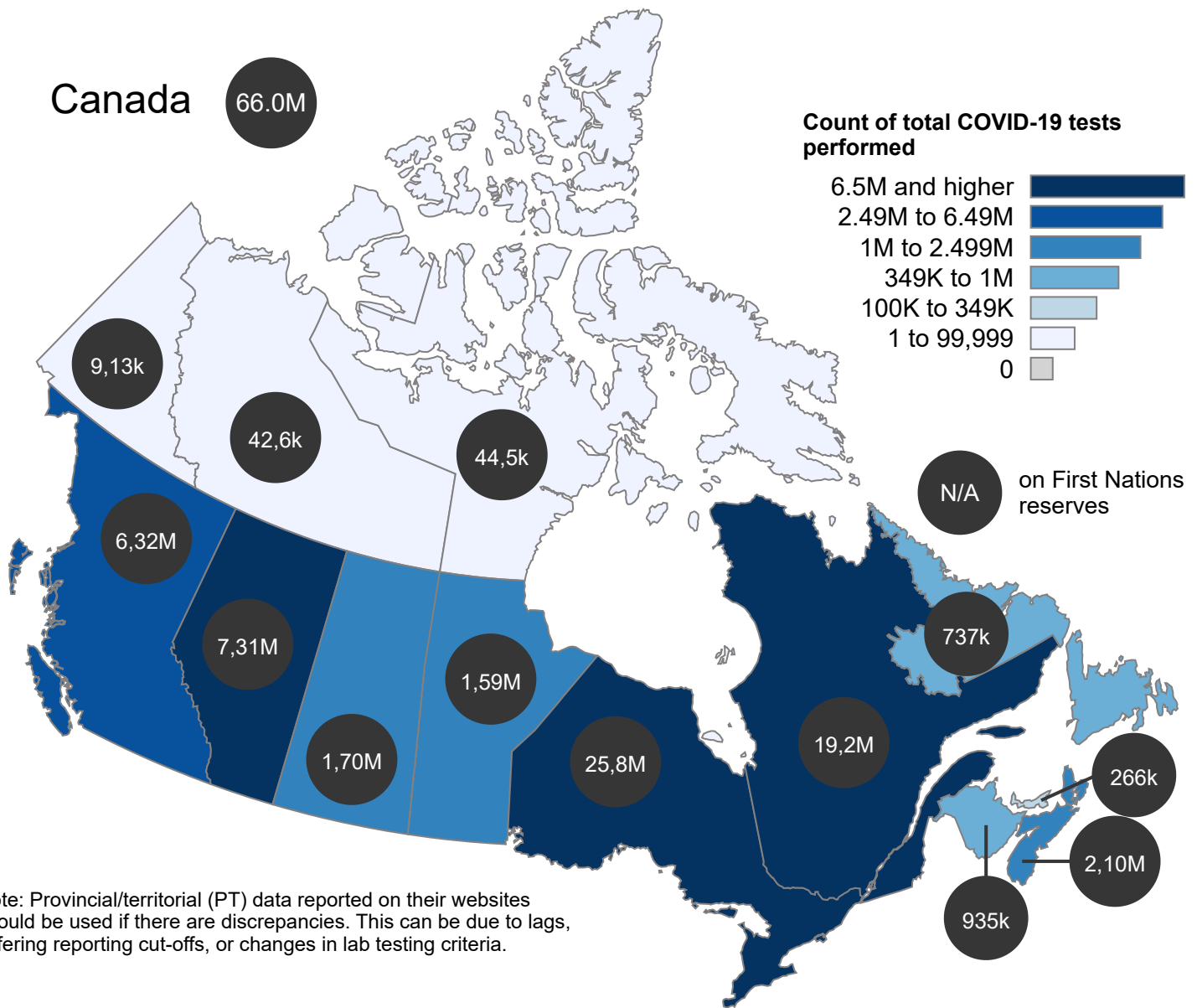
Key COVID-19 testing updates (Last data update November 15, 2022, 9 am ET)

Total tests performed	Daily percent positive (last 7 days)	Daily tests per 100,000 population (last 7 days)
66,043,555	11.6%	58

- Laboratory data represents specimens received by labs up to November 8, 2022 to allow time to process results.
- The daily percent positive (last 7 days) and Daily tests per 100,000 population (last 7 days) are calculated as the sum of the daily numbers for the previous 7 days from the provinces and territories, (up to and including the day of the last update), divided by the number of days for which data is available.
- As of October 19, 2022, the Statistics Canada population estimates as of July 1, 2022 are being used for denominators in rate calculations.

Testing in Canada

Figure 1. of for COVID-19, by province/territory up to November 08, 2022 (Last data update November 15, 2022, 9 am ET)



The count of total tests performed of COVID-19 in **Canada** was **66,043,555** up to November 08, 2022.

- This information is based on testing data provided to the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) by health authorities in the provinces and territories. The numbers provided reflect tests up to November 8, 2022. For the most up to date data for any province, territory or city, please visit their [website](#).
- The 7-day moving average is the sum 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. To calculate

- the national 7-day moving average, we sum the number of tests performed during the 7-day period from the provinces and territories, and then divide by 7 the national population to calculate the rate.
- c. Due to changes in COVID-19 testing policies in many jurisdictions since December 2021, case counts are under-estimated.
- d. Out of all people tested, 76 were repatriated travellers, of whom 13 tested positive.

Areas in Canada with cases of COVID-19

Location	Total tests performed	Moving average daily tests performed (latest week)		Moving average daily percent positivity (latest week)
	Count	Count	Rate [*]	Percent
British Columbia	6,315,304	952	18	9.1%
Alberta	7,312,677	1,305	29	15.1%
Saskatchewan	1,701,794	921	77	8.6%
Manitoba	1,588,877	356	25	22.6%
Ontario	25,772,802	8,103	54	14.1%
Quebec	19,216,861	9,157	105	8.8%
Newfoundland and Labrador	736,932	263	50	10.8%
New Brunswick	934,872	667	82	12.2%
Nova Scotia	2,101,354	644	63	18.3%
Prince Edward Island	265,734	19	11	23.0%
Yukon	9,129	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	42,640	6	14	9.7%
Nunavut	44,503	26	65	4.5%
Canada	66,043,555	22,421	58	11.6%

a. ^{*} Rate per 100,000 population

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

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

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.

Currently, Omicron and its sub-lineages are the primary variants of COVID-19 circulating in Canada. Evidence demonstrates that Omicron is more transmissible than previous variants of concern.

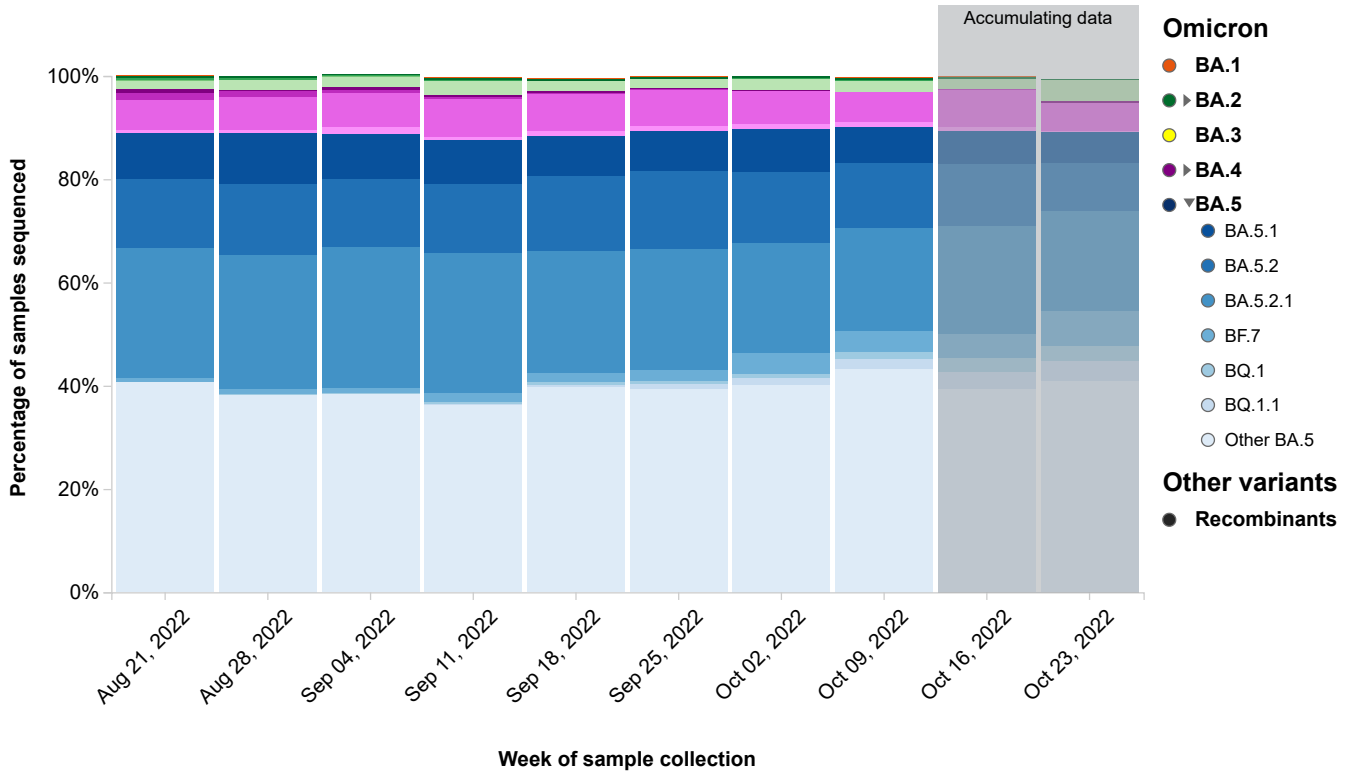
Previous variants of concern in Canada are as follows:

- Alpha
- Beta
- Gamma
- Delta

Staying up to date with COVID-19 vaccination continues to be one of the most effective ways to protect against serious illness, hospitalization, and death from COVID-19. Canada now has access to two updated bivalent vaccines that are expected to provide better protection against the Omicron variant of concern.

Figure 2. Weekly variant breakdown Updated: November 10, 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.

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

Variant Grouping	Aug 21, 2022 (n=3,706)	Aug 28, 2022 (n=3,539)	Sep 04, 2022 (n=3,052)	Sep 11, 2022 (n=3,551)	Sep 18, 2022 (n=3,834)	Sep 25, 2022 (n=3,648)	Oct 02, 2022 (n=3,573)	Oct 09, 2022 (n=3,623)	Oct 16, 2022 (n=3,451)	Oct 23, 2022 (n=3,451)
Omicron	100.1%	99.8%	100.2%	99.7%	99.6%	99.9%	99.9%	99.8%	99.9%	99.9%
BA.1	0.1%	0.0%	-	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	-
BA.2	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	3.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.6%	2.9%	2.3%	4.0%
BA.2	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%
BA.2.12.1	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
BA.2.3	0.1%	-	0.1%	-	-	0.0%	-	-	0.0%	-
Other BA.2	1.6%	2.0%	2.0%	2.8%	2.0%	1.9%	2.2%	2.3%	1.9%	3.0%
BA.3	-	0.0%	0.1%	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	-
BA.4	8.6%	8.3%	8.9%	8.7%	8.6%	8.1%	7.6%	6.6%	8.0%	6.0%
BA.4	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	-	0.0%
BA.4.1	1.4%	1.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	-	0.1%	0.0%
BA.4.6	5.8%	6.4%	6.7%	7.4%	7.3%	7.0%	6.3%	5.7%	7.3%	5.0%
Other BA.4	0.7%	0.6%	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%
BA.5	88.8%	89.0%	88.8%	87.6%	88.5%	89.4%	89.7%	90.2%	89.5%	89.5%
BA.5.1	8.9%	9.9%	8.8%	8.5%	7.8%	7.8%	8.2%	7.0%	6.5%	5.0%
BA.5.2	13.3%	13.8%	13.2%	13.3%	14.6%	15.3%	13.9%	12.6%	12.1%	9.0%
BA.5.2.1	25.1%	25.8%	27.2%	27.2%	23.5%	23.3%	21.2%	20.0%	20.8%	19.0%
BF.7	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%	4.1%	3.9%	4.8%	6.0%
BQ.1	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	1.5%	2.6%	2.0%
BQ.1.1	-	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%	1.2%	2.0%	3.2%	3.0%
Other BA.5	40.6%	38.2%	38.3%	36.3%	39.7%	39.3%	40.3%	43.2%	39.5%	41.0%
Other variants	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	1.0%
Recombinants	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	1.0%

Variant Grouping	Aug 21, 2022 (n=3,706)	Aug 28, 2022 (n=3,539)	Sep 04, 2022 (n=3,052)	Sep 11, 2022 (n=3,551)	Sep 18, 2022 (n=3,834)	Sep 25, 2022 (n=3,648)	Oct 02, 2022 (n=3,573)	Oct 09, 2022 (n=3,623)	Oct 16, 2022 (n=3,451)	Oct 23, 2022 (n=3,451)
XAZ	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	-
XBB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%	0.
XBB.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.
XBB.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.
XBB.3	-	0.0%	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	-	0.
XBE	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	0.1%	0.0%	-	-
XE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.

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

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)
- Nova Scotia Health Authority
- 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 (APL)
- National Microbiology Laboratory (NML) - supplemental sequencing for all provinces and territories

National Microbiology Laboratory (NML) - supplemental sequencing for all provinces and territories

COVID-19 epidemiology update

Summary of COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations and deaths, cases following vaccination, testing and variants of concern across Canada and over time. Older versions of this report are available on the [archived reports page](#).

Outbreaks

Update schedule: We update this page every Monday. This page was last updated on November 15, 2022, 9 am ET.

Changes to update schedule

Change in update schedule: We now update the following sections on Mondays, instead of Fridays: Current situation (except for 'Hospital use'), Key COVID-19 testing updates, Testing in Canada, and Outbreaks.

The Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) regularly receives COVID-19 outbreak data from health authorities in the provinces and territories. This page summarizes outbreaks in Canada by setting and by size, and is updated weekly. Data may change retroactively if there are changes to:

- provincial or territorial COVID-19 testing strategies
- provincial or territorial reporting of outbreaks
- data collection methods, or
- outbreak management methods

Outbreak definitions vary across the country, but we use a national outbreak definition for all outbreaks. An outbreak is 2 or more confirmed cases of COVID-19 which are epidemiologically linked to a specific setting or location. It does **not** include:

- households (since household cases may not be declared or managed as an outbreak if the risk of transmission is contained)
- cases that are geographically clustered (such as in a region, city, or town) but not epidemiologically linked
- cases attributed to community transmission

In December 2021, the highly contagious Omicron variant caused a rapid increase in cases. This surge affected public health and testing capacity, which led to a change in testing strategies and limited contact tracing. This made it harder for provinces and territories to link cases. As a result, outbreaks were

undercounted. The provinces and territories still consistently report cases of COVID-19 in high-priority settings. However, most no longer report cases in community settings, such as schools, recreational facilities and stores.

- **Acute care:** Hospital or similar setting where patients receive short-term treatment for an injury or severe episode of illness, an urgent medical condition, or during recovery from surgery. Acute care settings include:
 - hospitals
 - emergency departments
 - urgent care
 - transitional care
 - convalescent care
 - short-term inpatient rehabilitation centres
- **Congregate living** includes:
 - retirement residences
 - assisted/supportive living
 - group homes
 - residential treatment centres
 - transition centres
 - shelters
 - student dormitories
- **Correctional facilities** include:
 - provincial jails and prisons
 - federal jails and prisons
 - youth correction centres
- **Long-term care facilities** include both public and private facilities that provide living accommodations for people who require full-time supervised care, including professional health services, personal care, and other services (meals, laundry, cleaning)

Showing outbreaks data from 2021-01-03 to 2022-11-06.

The shaded area on the far right of Figure 1 and Figure 2 represents a period of accumulating data. This is the period of time (1 to 2 weeks) before the latest outbreaks are reported to PHAC. This delay is a result of the time required to identify cases and declare outbreaks. We update this figure as more data becomes available.

Figure 1. Weekly number of outbreaks by setting

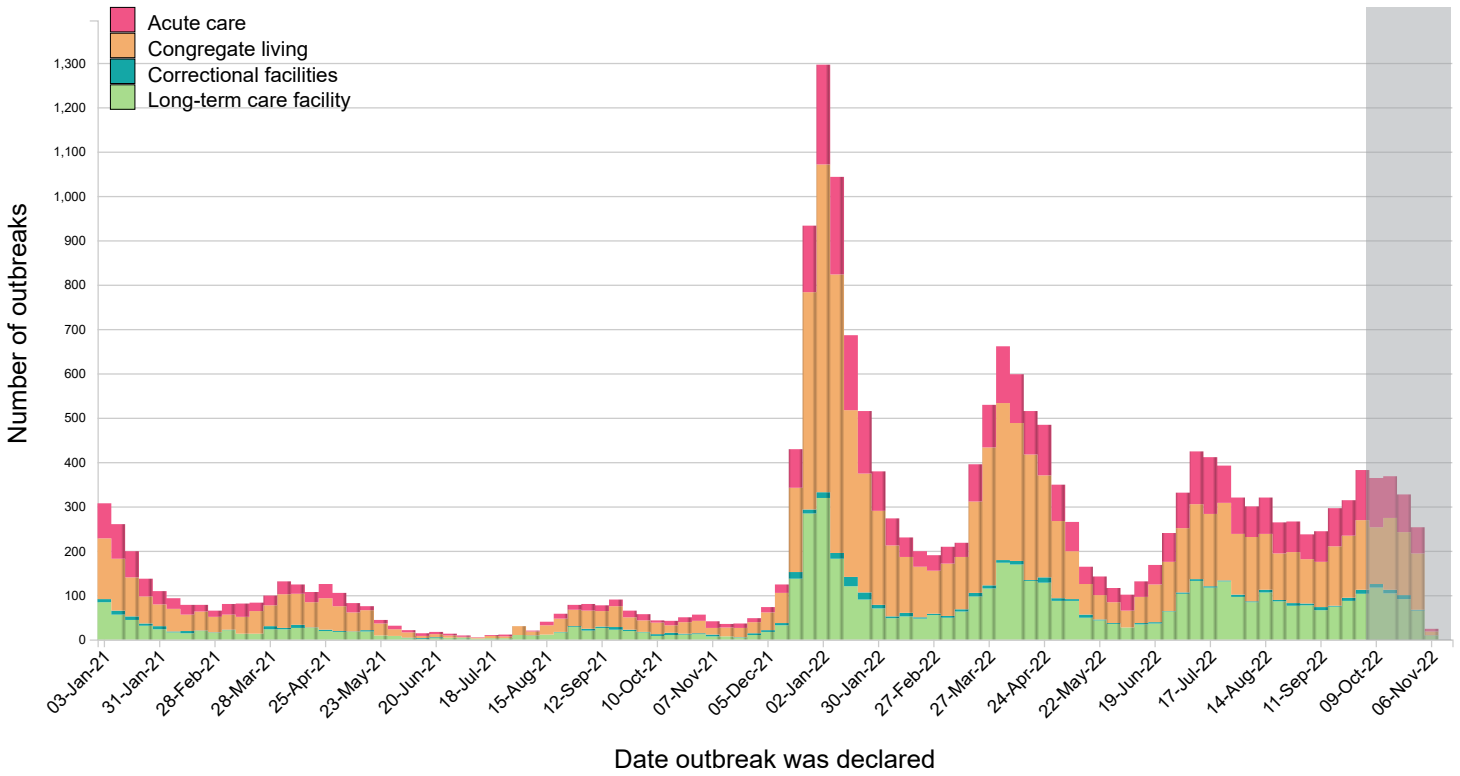
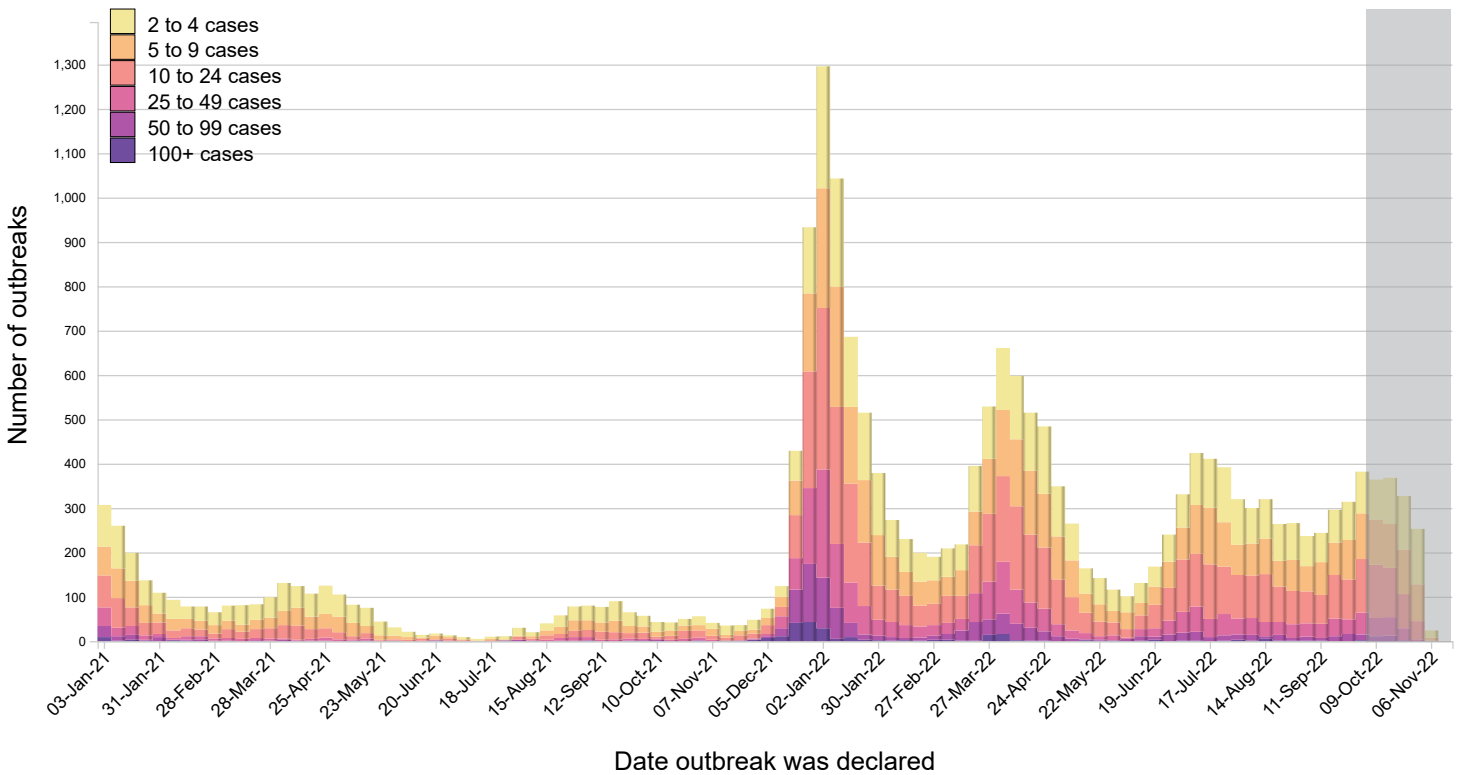


Figure 2. Weekly number of outbreaks by outbreak size for



Between January 2, 2022 and October 22, 2022:

- Acute care accounted for 23% of outbreaks. The median outbreak size was 7 cases/outbreak.

- Congregate living accounted for 50% of outbreaks. The median outbreak size was 7 cases/outbreak.
- Correctional facilities accounted for 2% of outbreaks. Median outbreak size was 12 cases/outbreak.
- Long-term care facilities accounted for 26% of outbreaks. Median outbreak size was 14 cases/outbreak.

Table 1. Summary statistics of COVID-19 outbreak size by setting, all time

Setting	Median case count	Average case count	Number of outbreaks
Acute care	7	10	4,823
Congregate living	7	14	10,428
Correctional facilities	12	36	415
Long-term care facility	14	24	5,365

Date modified:

2022-11-15