

Where and When is
COVID going?

Outline

What you need to know to grasp the situation

- The Canadian context
- The nuts and bolts

Your local situation

- The Ottawa Omicron wave

When will it end?

What can we be doing in the mean time?

What you need to know to grasp the situation

- The Canadian context
- The nuts and bolts

Federal-Provincial Jurisdictions

Health is a provincial jurisdiction, but the federal government sets the minimum standards to receive federal funding. LTC is not part of the health agreement between federal and provincial governments.

Each province sets up it's own health care delivery system.

Medical practice is regulated by the provincial colleges of physicians and surgeons.

Transportation is a provincial jurisdiction, but inter-provincial transportation as well as border control is a federal jurisdiction. Air and rail transport are federally regulated.

Implications

Federal government decides when to close the border to whom.

Federal government decides when and which vaccine is available, but provincial governments decide when and how to roll it out.

Federal government decides on mandates for federally regulated concerns. Provincial governments decide on locally appropriate mandates.

Restrictions should be locally appropriate

Earlier on in the pandemic, masking was for protecting other people, not the wearer. Now it is primarily to protect the wearer, and also to limit transmission.

In Canada, restrictions and lockdowns (circuit breaker) serve to limit transmission and also to protecting the hospital system from collapse.

Now into the 3rd year of the pandemic and with Omicron, we also have to consider staff attrition/shortage.

Moving parts - assessing trend/restriction

Case numbers, hospitalization and ICU admissions.

Testing or not, effects on case numbers and the calculation of R.

Staffing situation.

Waste water testing (6 days ahead of case surge).

Severity (hospitalization rate).

Surge capacity.

When will it end

Lots of moving parts.

Vaccination rate.

Global vaccination.

Dominant circulating strain.

Political climate.

Endemic, constant and seasonal.

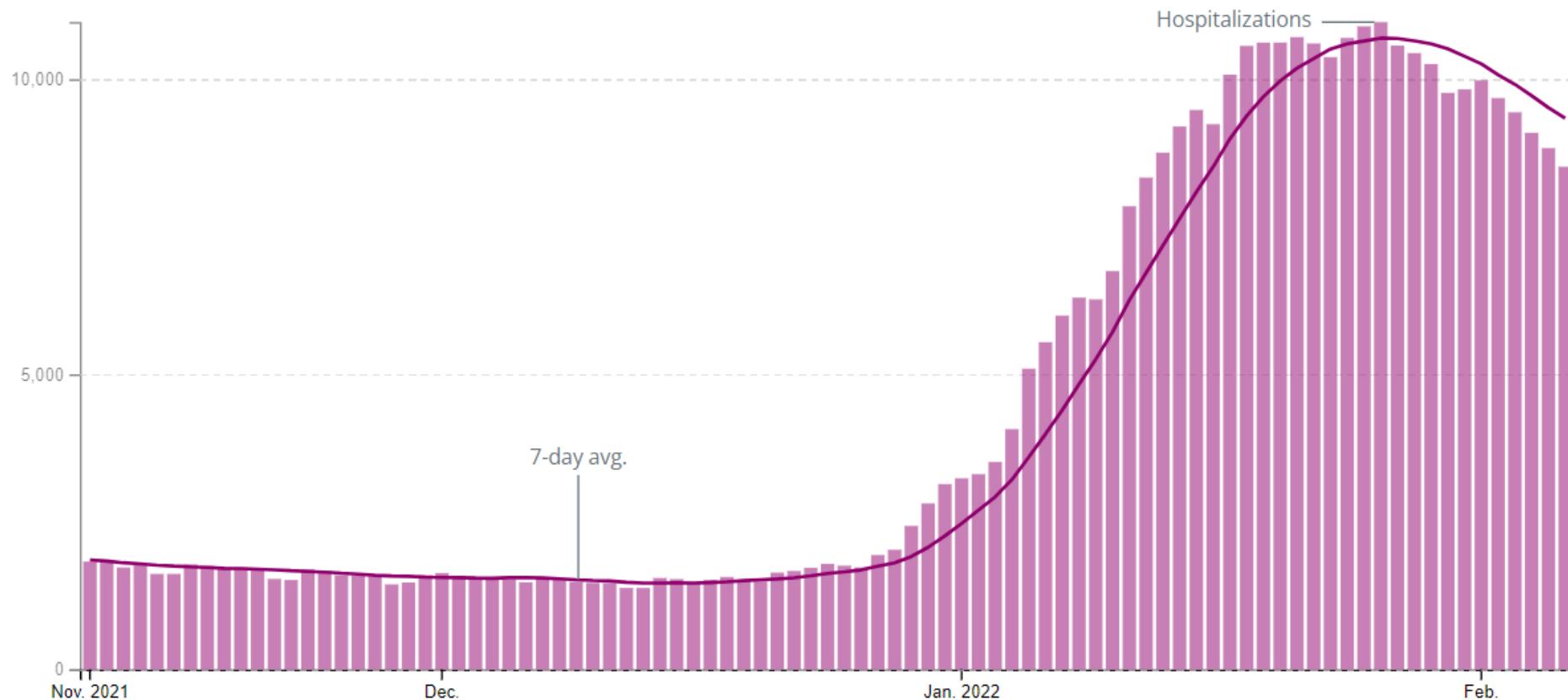
Your local situation

- The Ottawa Omicron wave

In Canada there are currently 8,517 people hospitalized.

90 DAYS

ALL TIME



Note: Daily provincial data is not always received by the Public Health Agency of Canada over the weekend and holidays. This can result in a spike in cases when the numbers are reported.

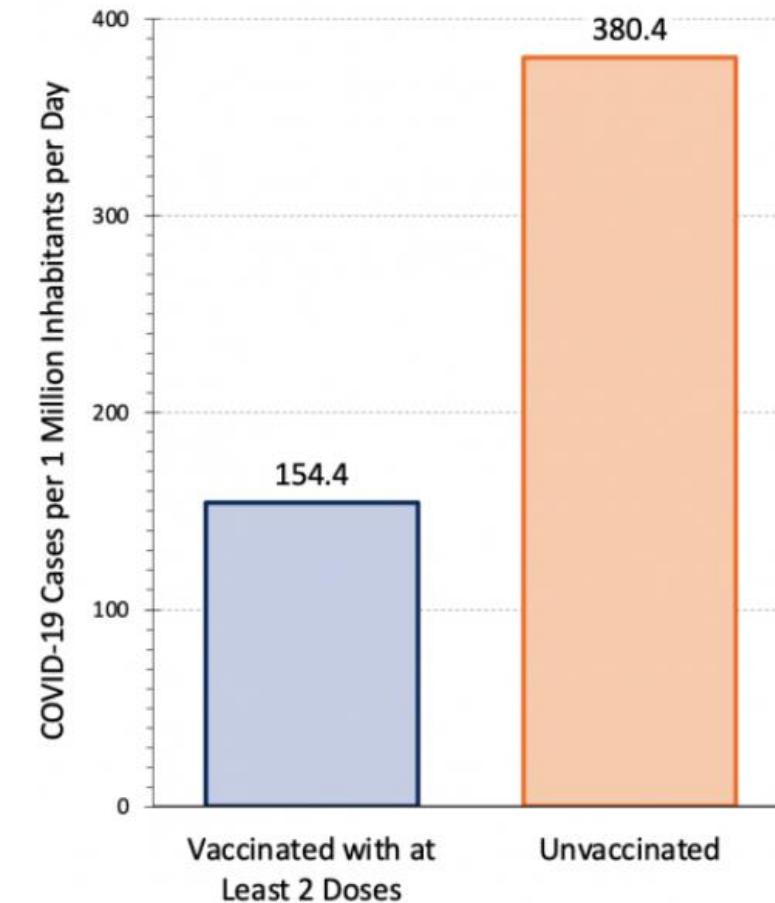
Note: Because of restricted access to PCR tests in some areas and inconsistency around how rapid tests are being recorded, case numbers may not accurately reflect how many people have COVID-19 in your province or territory.

Note: Hospitalization and ICU data is not available for Nunavut, the Northwest Territories and Yukon.

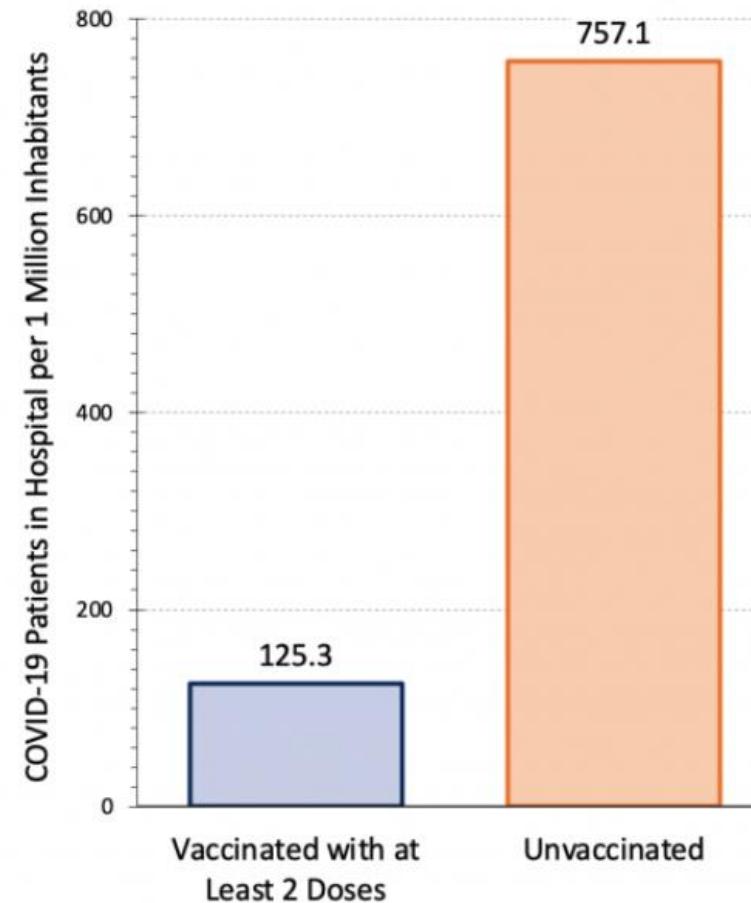
Source: Public Health Agency of Canada.

Risk by Vaccination Status, Ontario 2022-02-07

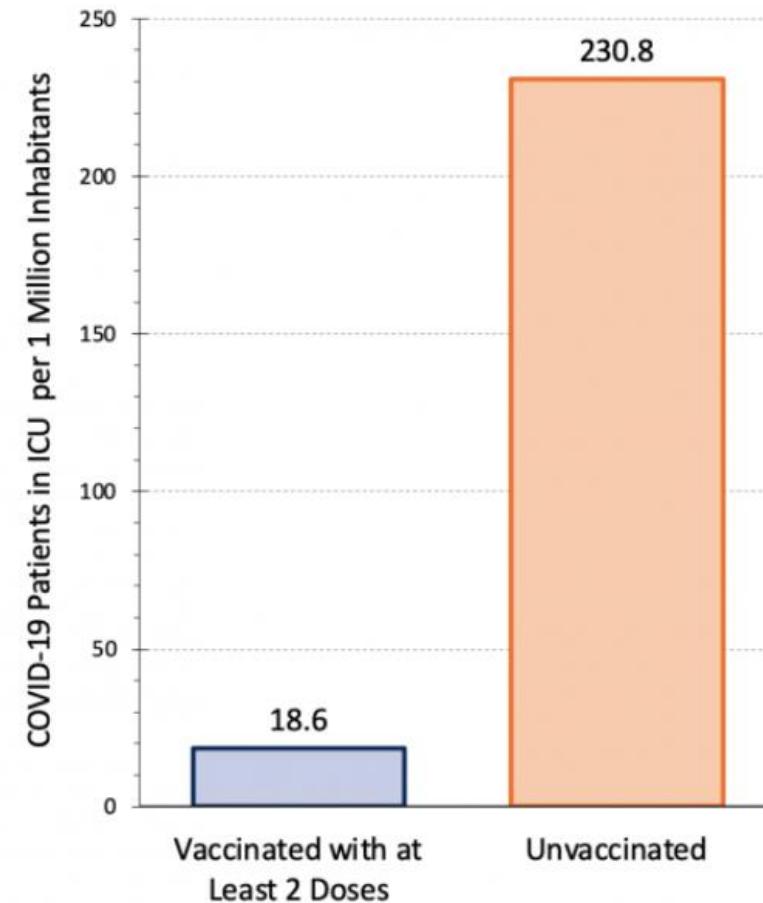
COVID-19 Cases



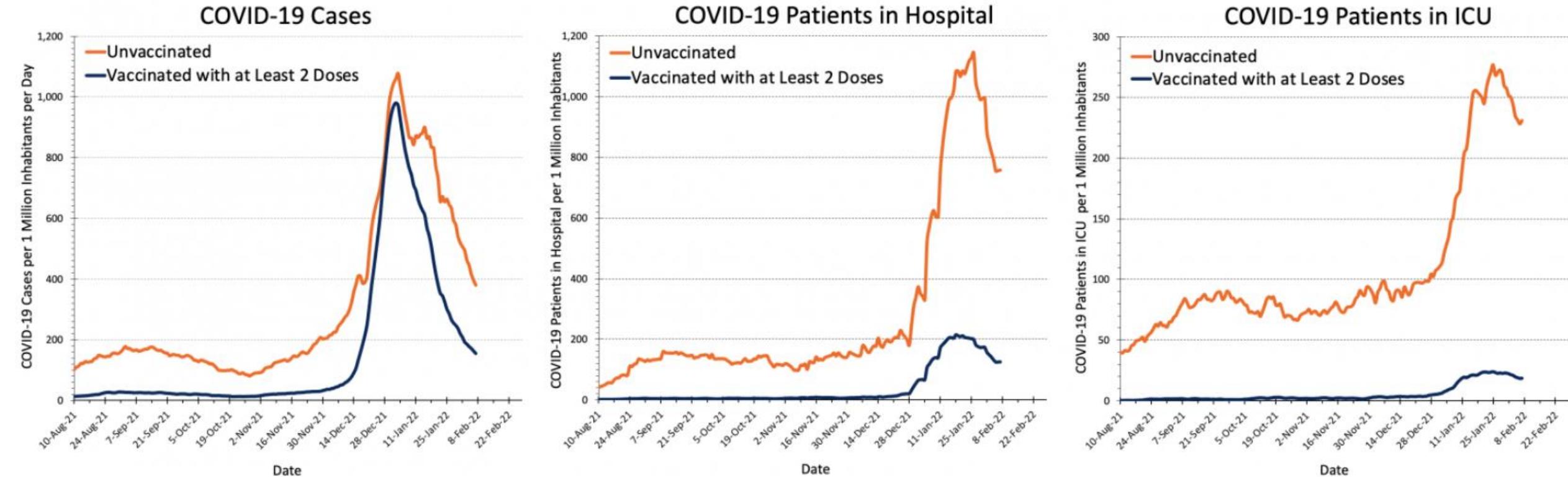
COVID-19 Patients in Hospital



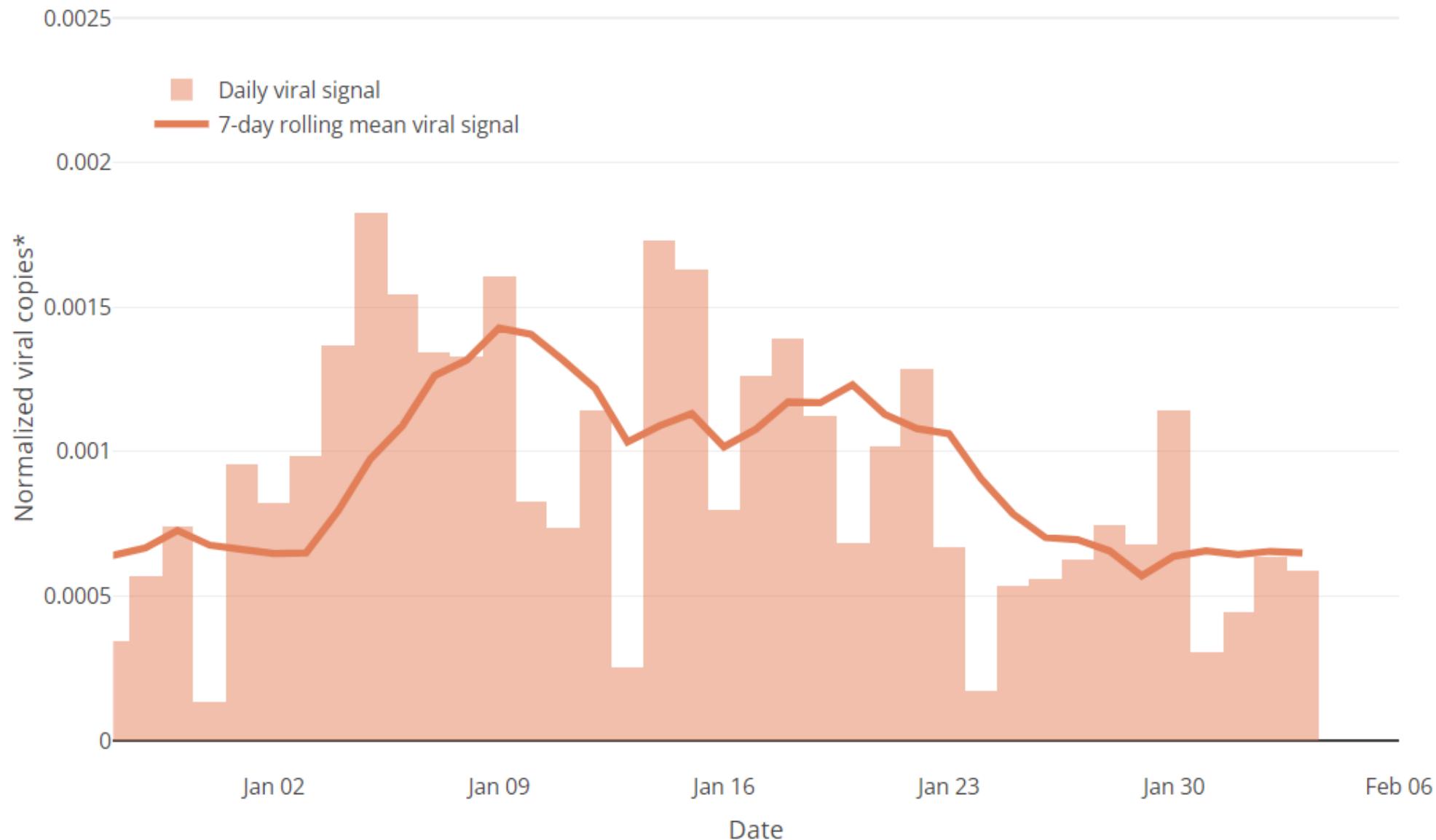
COVID-19 Patients in ICU



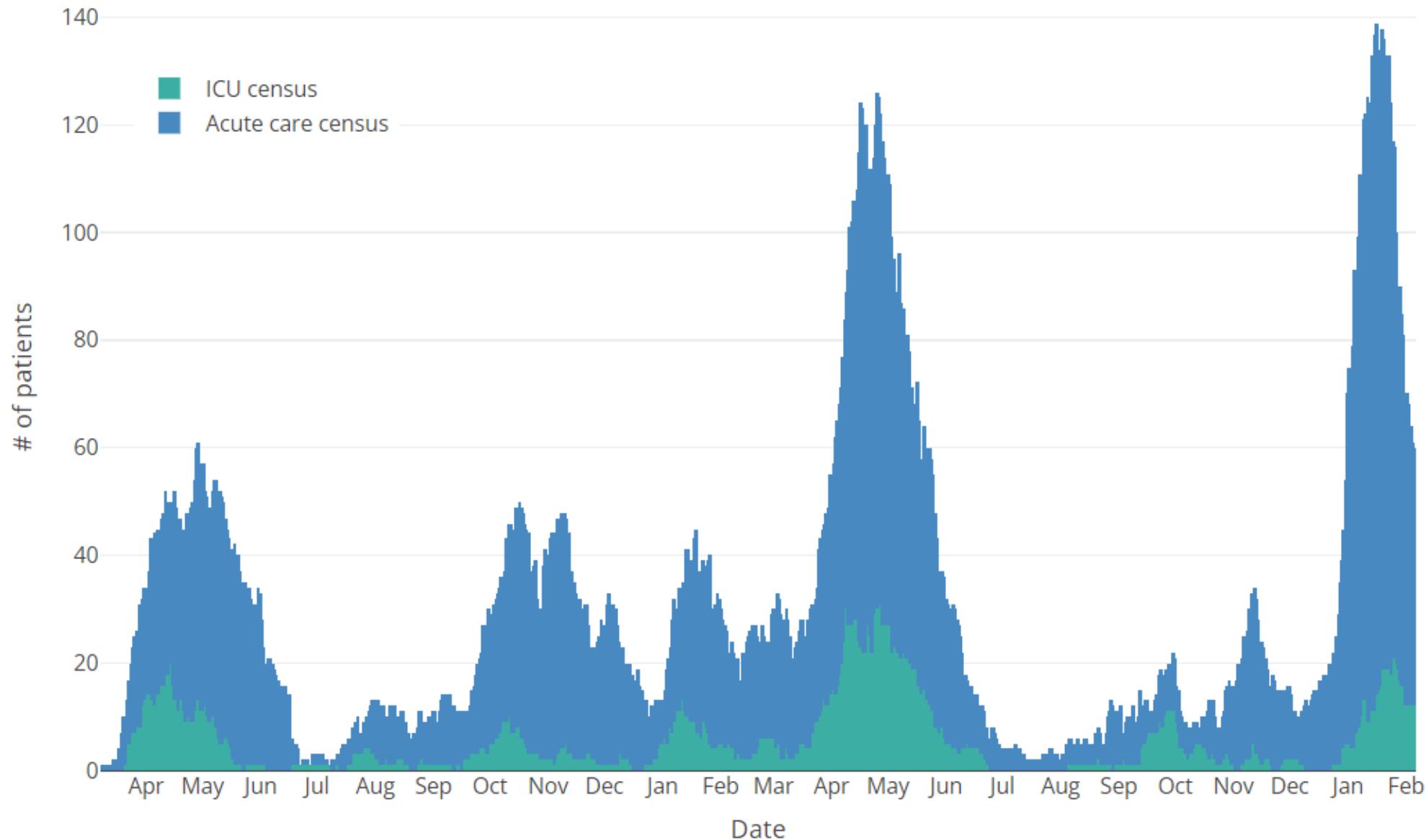
Risk by Vaccination Status, Ontario 2022-02-07



COVID-19 wastewater viral signal, Ottawa



Observed count of COVID-19 patients in Ottawa hospitals



Ottawa BA.2 Wave

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Mini-wave likely coming as Omicron subvariant begins to pick up speed

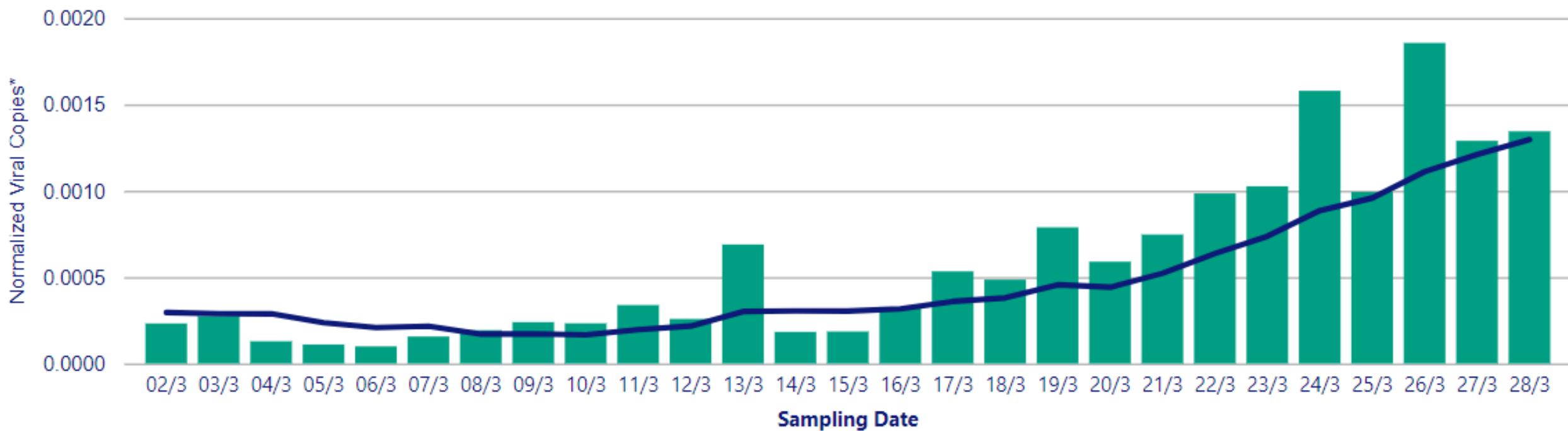
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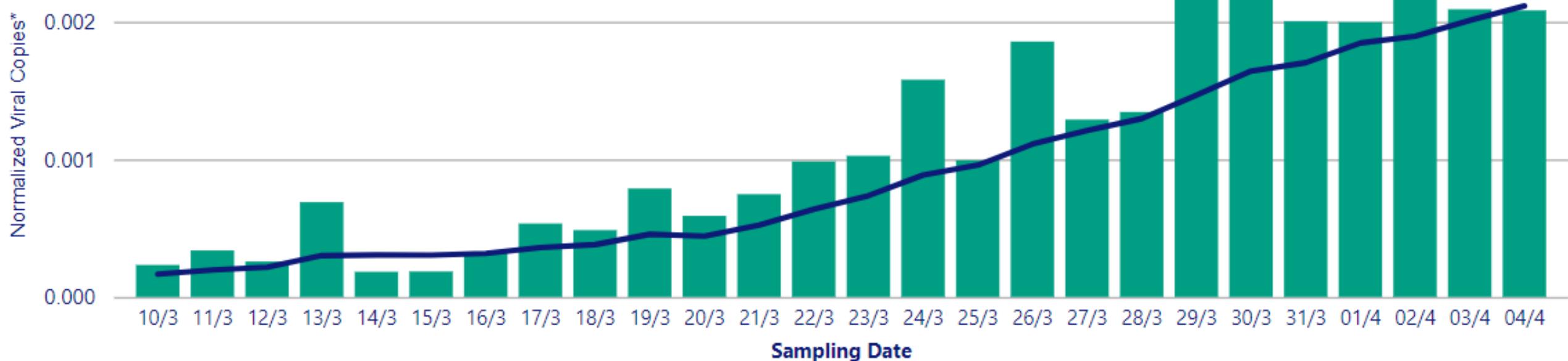
COVID-19 Wastewater Viral Signal, Ottawa

● Normalized Viral Copies* ——— 7 Day Ave. Normalized Viral Copies



COVID-19 Wastewater Viral Signal, Ottawa

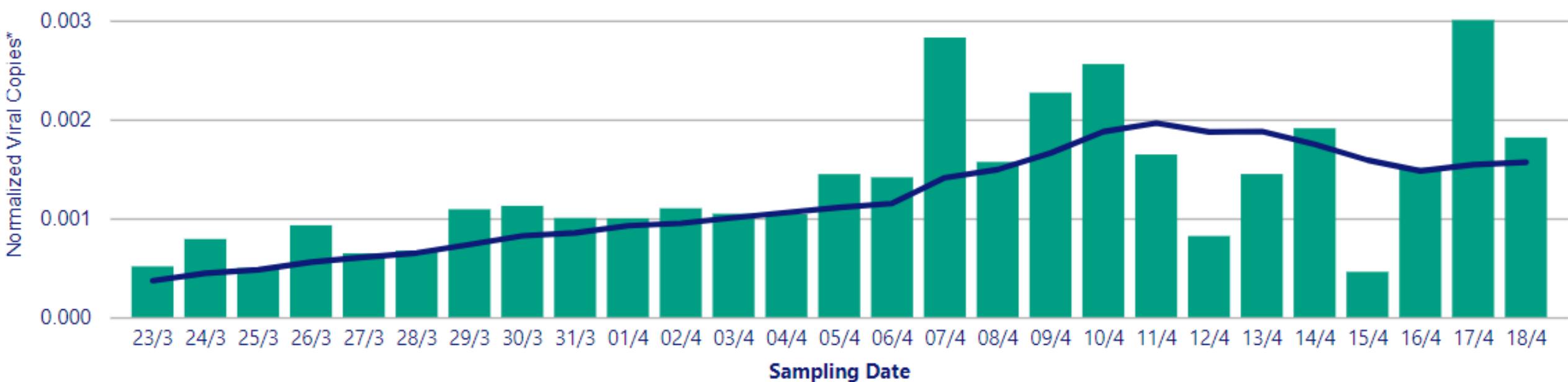
● Normalized Viral Copies* ——— 7 Day Ave. Normalized Viral Copies



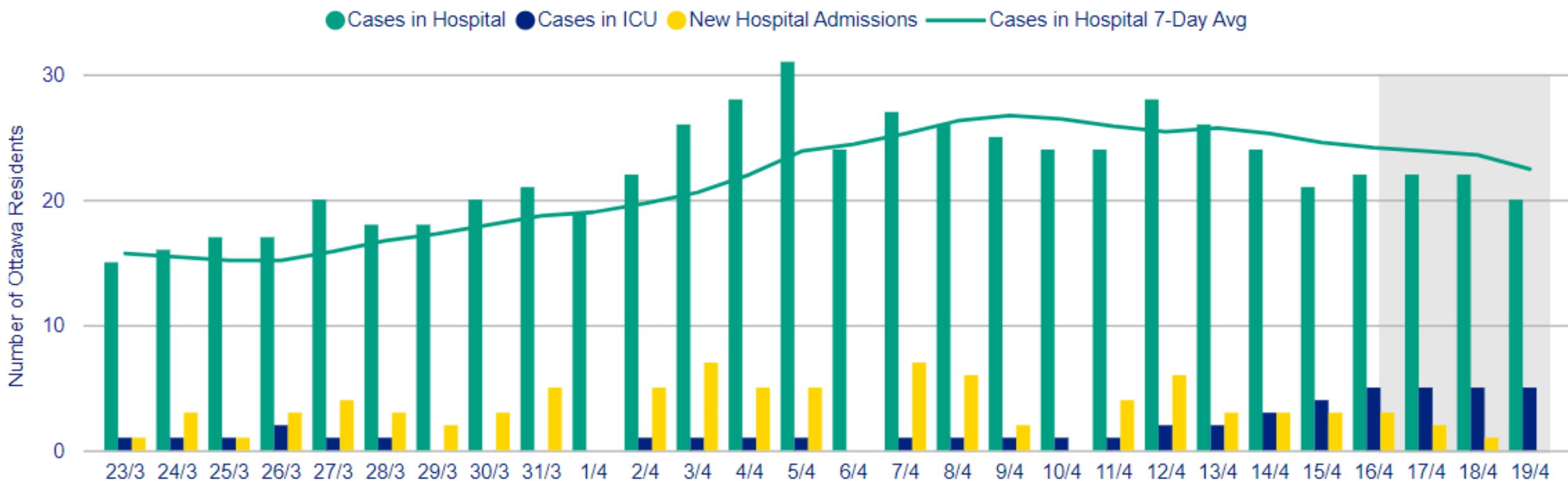
The seven-day rolling average of COVID-19 in Ottawa's wastewater reached an all-time high this week, suggesting that hospitalizations may soon be on the rise. Additionally, the COVID signal in Ottawa's wastewater on March 29, the most recent date for which the wastewater surveillance had published figures, was the third-highest single-day total and the highest in nearly a year.

COVID-19 Wastewater Viral Signal, Ottawa

● Normalized Viral Copies* ——— 7 Day Ave. Normalized Viral Copies

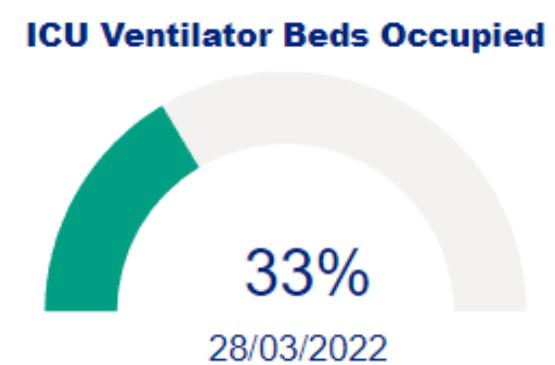
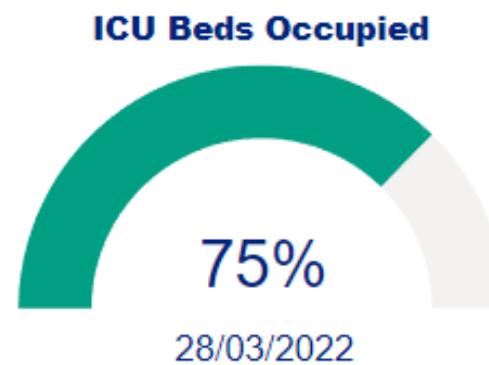
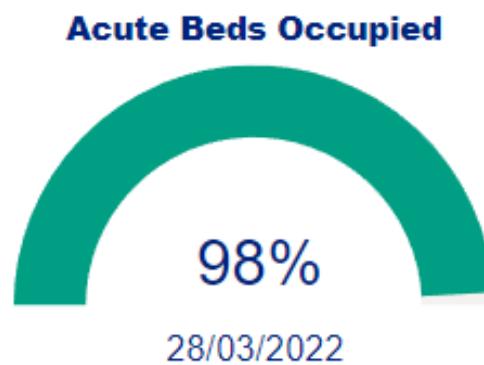


Ottawa Residents Hospitalized Because of an Active COVID-19 Infection



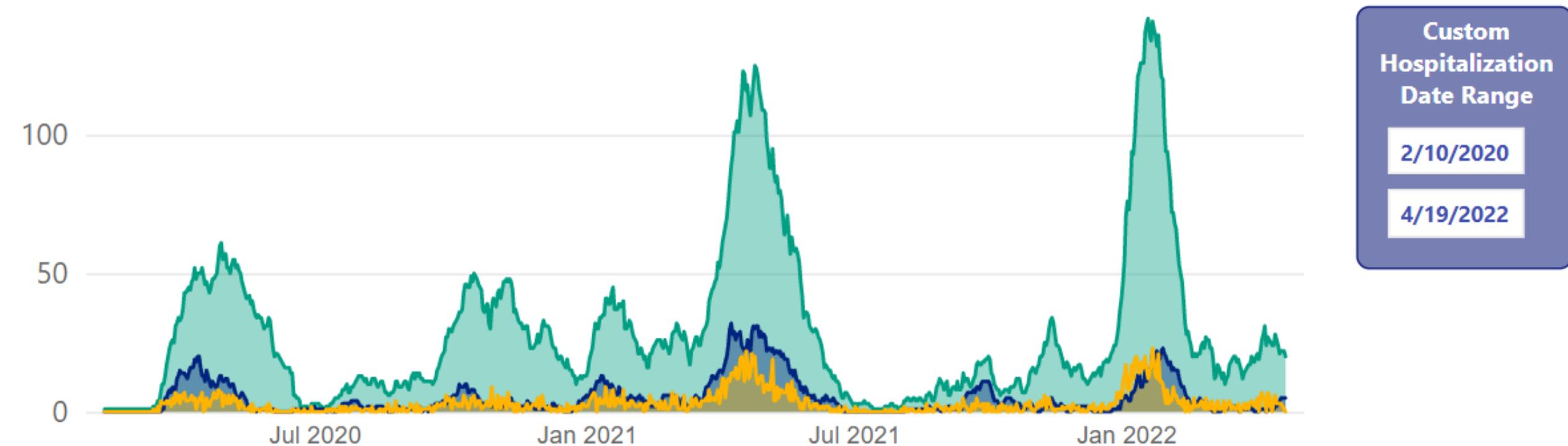
Health Care System Occupancy (All Patients)

Many measures contribute to health system capacity. Health care system occupancy should not be interpreted as the only determinant of health system capacity. Please note the data on health care system occupancy is for **ALL PATIENTS**, regardless of where they reside and whether they have confirmed COVID-19.



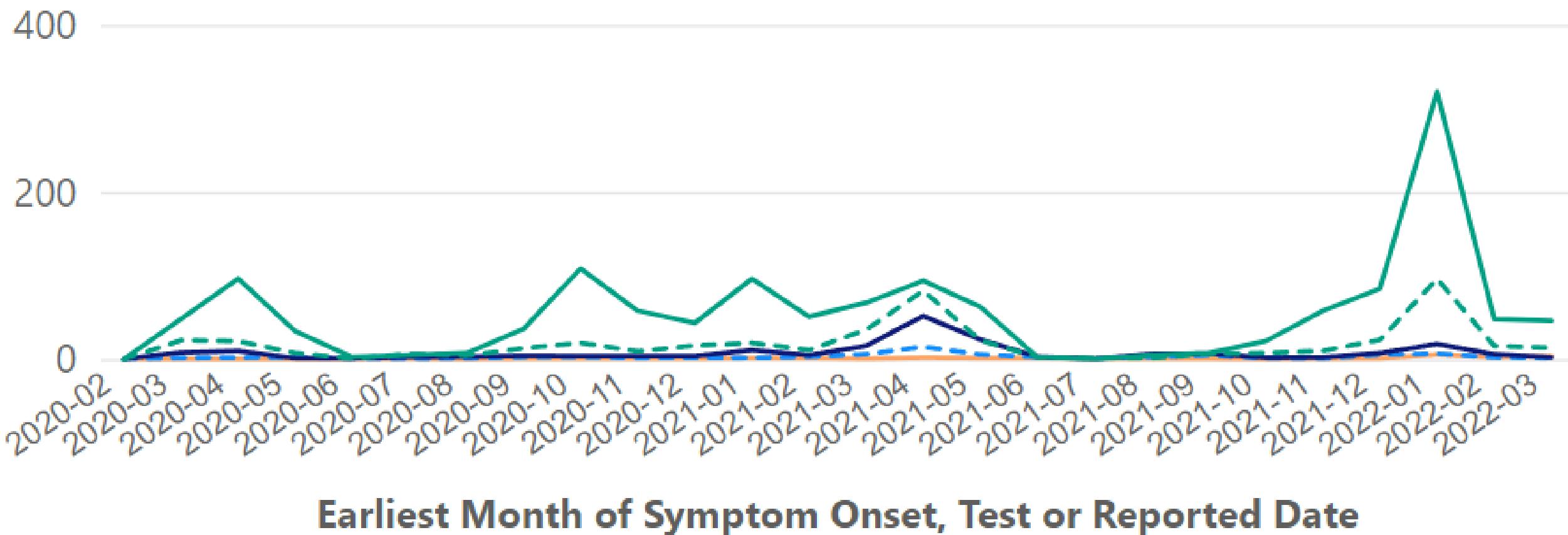
Ottawa Residents Hospitalized Because of an Active COVID-19 Infection

— Currently in Hospital — Currently in ICU — New Hospital Admissions



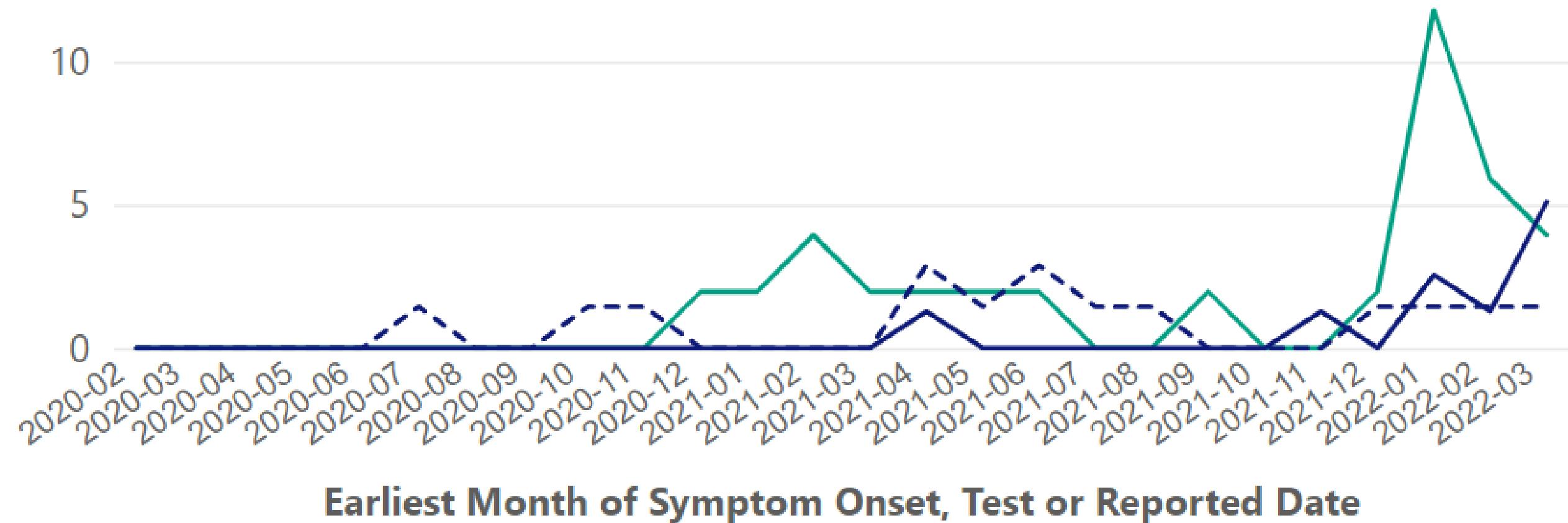
Monthly Age-Specific COVID-19 Hospitalization Rates (per 100,000 population) - All Ages

Age Group — 0-19 Years — 20-39 Years — 40-59 Years — 60-79 Years — 80+ Years



Monthly Age-Specific COVID-19 Hospitalization Rates (per 100,000 population) - Under 18 Years of Age

Age Group — 0 - 4 years — 5 - 11 years - - - 12 - 17 years



What can we be doing
in the mean time?

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COVER STORY

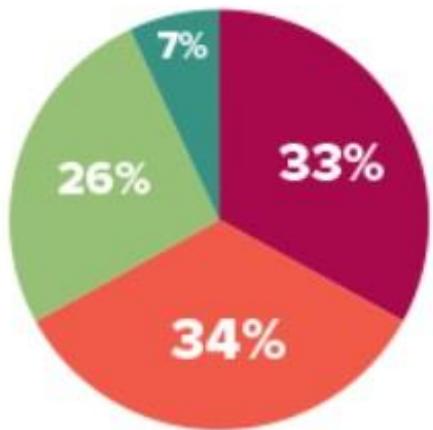
Empty Pews Are an American Public Health Crisis

Americans are rapidly giving up on church. Our minds and bodies will pay the price.

TYLER J. VANDERWEELE AND BRENDAN CASE | OCTOBER 19, 2021

[ESPAÑOL](#)[PORTUGUÊS](#)[简体中文](#)[繁體中文](#)

Surprisingly, only 10% of young people say they found joy in virtual religious gatherings during the pandemic. The growing hypothesis that young people will engage in their spirituality and faith communities more as these opportunities becoming increasingly virtual does not find support in Springtide's data.



A totally online religious/spiritual community could meet all my spiritual needs.

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Agree
- Strongly agree

Only about a third say they would consider joining a totally online religious or spiritual community (35%) or that such a totally online community is preferable (34%). Even fewer young people are confident that such a community could meet all their religious and spiritual needs (33%).

Promote means of
connection using technology
and social media

FULFILL OUR MISSION, NOT JUST FILL OUR SPACES

What is your church's digital strategy?

Livestream services

Virtual faith formation classes and small group meetings

Congregation-driven blogs and podcasts

Virtual and socially distanced breakfasts / pizza parties

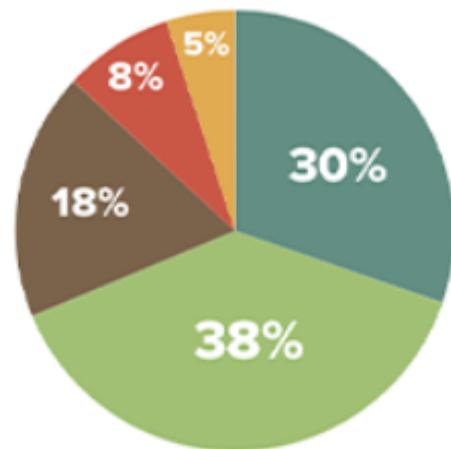
Virtual bereavement support

Digital resources for families and online classes

Digital programs for spiritual growth and formation

Did you know nearly 1/3 of young people say their faith grew during the pandemic? It's true! More young people told Springtide that their faith became stronger during the pandemic (30%) than weaker (18%) or lost completely (8%).

This includes a growing number of young people who agree, "I know a higher power exists and I have no doubts about it," from 22% in 2021 to 26% in 2022, and a higher percentage who say they feel "highly connected" to a higher power, from 13% in 2021 to 18% in 2022. Conversely, the proportion of those who say they "don't feel connected at all" to a higher power dropped from 36% in 2021 to 27% in 2022.

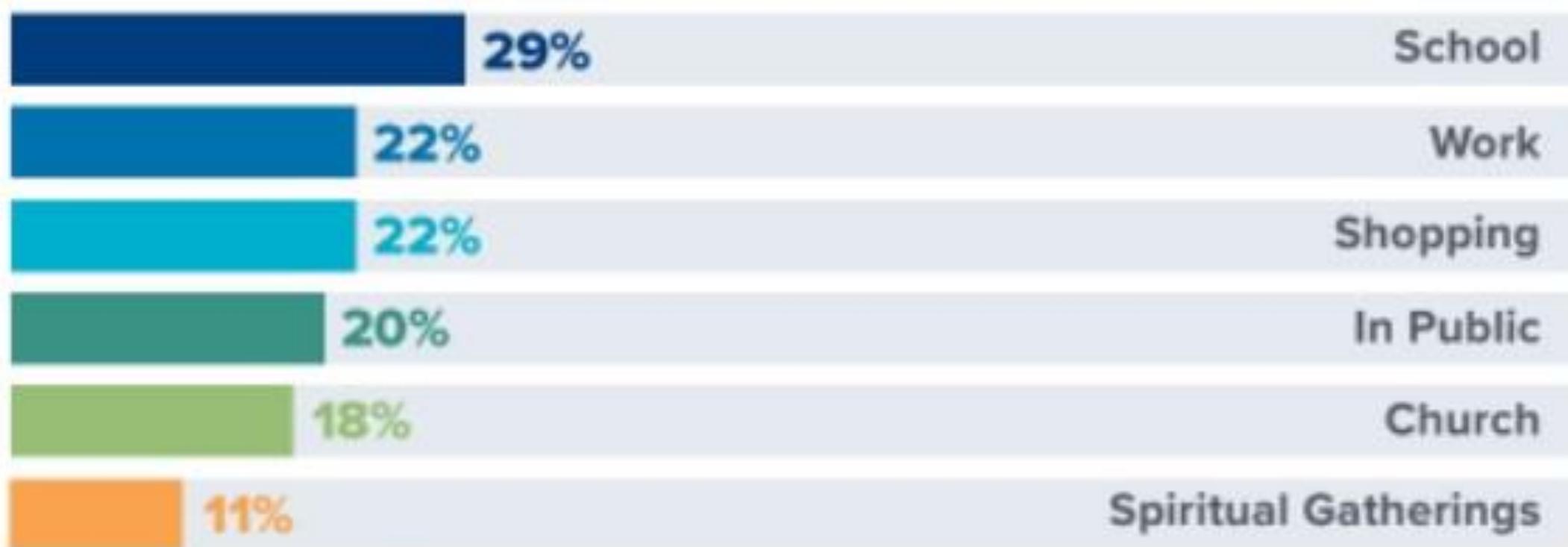


Since the pandemic, has your faith . . . ?

- Become stronger
- Stayed the same
- Become weaker
- Lost my faith altogether
- Begun or converted to a new faith

Spaces where young people say they felt safe during the pandemic.

Participants were allowed to select more than one option.



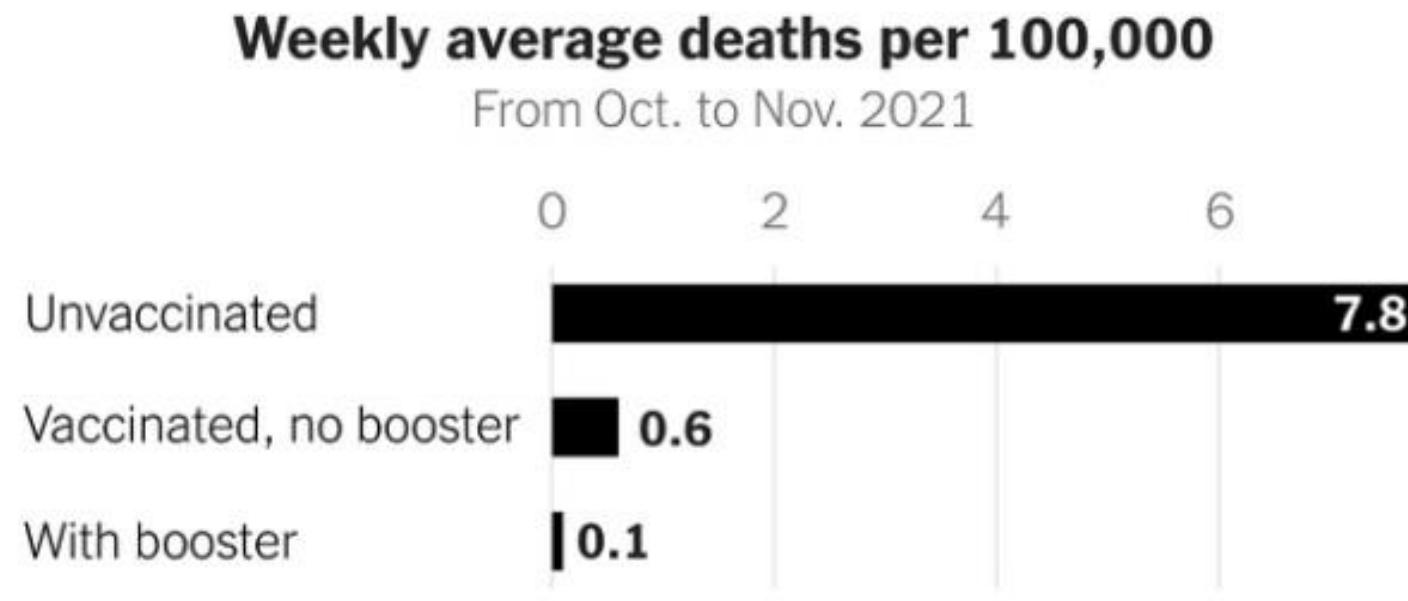
Percentages are rounded



Bonus Slides

Irrational skepticism

The C.D.C. has begun to publish data on Covid outcomes among people who have received booster shots, and [the numbers](#) are striking:



Based on 25 U.S. jurisdictions. | Source: C.D.C.

As you can see, vaccination without a booster provides a lot of protection. But a booster takes somebody to a different level.

Why Cloth Masks Might Not Be Enough as Omicron Spreads

Time it takes to transmit an infectious dose of Covid-19

		PERSON NOT INFECTED IS WEARING			
		Nothing	Cloth mask	Surgical mask	N95
PERSON INFECTED IS WEARING	Nothing	15 min.	20 min.	30 min.	2.5 hours
	Cloth mask	20 min.	27 min.	40 min.	3.3 hours
	Surgical mask	30 min.	40 min.	1 hour	5 hours
	N95	2.5 hours	3.3 hours	5 hours	25 hours

It will take 25 hours for an infectious dose of Covid-19 to transmit between people wearing non-fit-tested N95 respirators. If they're using tightly sealed N95s—where only 1% of particles enter the facepiece—they will have 2,500 hours of protection.

Note: Results published in Spring 2021. The CDC expects the Omicron variant to spread more easily.

Source: ACGIH's Pandemic Response Task Force