# Weekly Epidemiologic Summary

# COVID-19 in Ontario: Focus on August 16, 2020 to August 22, 2020

This report includes the most current information available from CCM and other case management systems (CCM plus) as of **August 25, 2020.**

Please visit the interactive Ontario COVID-19 Data Tool to explore recent COVID-19 data by public health unit, age group, sex, and trends over time.

A daily summary is available and provides an epidemiologic summary of recent COVID-19 activity in Ontario. This weekly report provides an epidemiologic summary of COVID-19 activity in Ontario over time.

## Highlights

- There are a total of 41,435 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Ontario with a public health unit reported date up to August 22, 2020.

- For the period with a public health unit reported date between August 16 and 22, 2020 (week 34):

  - A total of 725 cases were reported to public health compared to 624 cases the previous week (August 9 to 15).

  - There was a small increase in the number of cases and outbreaks that were reported compared to the previous week.

  - The rate was highest in Huron Perth Public Health at 17.9 cases per 100,000 population. High rates are likely due to ongoing workplace outbreaks.

The term public health unit reported date in this document refers to the date local public health units were first notified of the case.

Data corrections or updates can result in case records being removed and or updated from past reports. Thus comparisons of case counts by public health unit reported date may not align with daily change in cases publicly reported by the province for the same time period, which reflects the difference in cumulative counts between one day and the next.

# Cases Over Time

**Figure 1. Confirmed cases of COVID-19 by likely source of acquisition and public health unit reported week: Ontario**
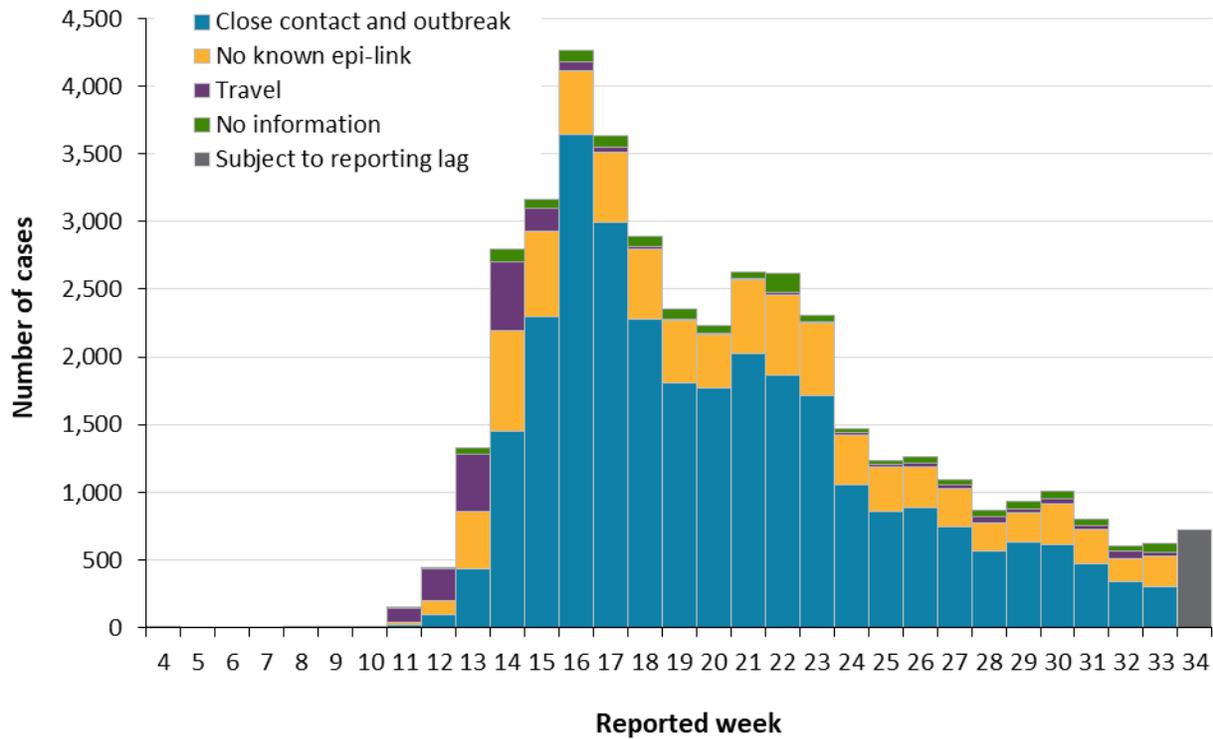


**Note:** Week 4 refers to January 19 and 25, 2020, and week 34 refers to August 16 and 22, 2020. See Table 1A in Appendix A for a list of the weeks and corresponding start and end dates.
**Data Source**: CCM plus

**Figure 2. Confirmed cases of COVID-19 by likely source of acquisition and approximation of symptom onset week: Ontario**
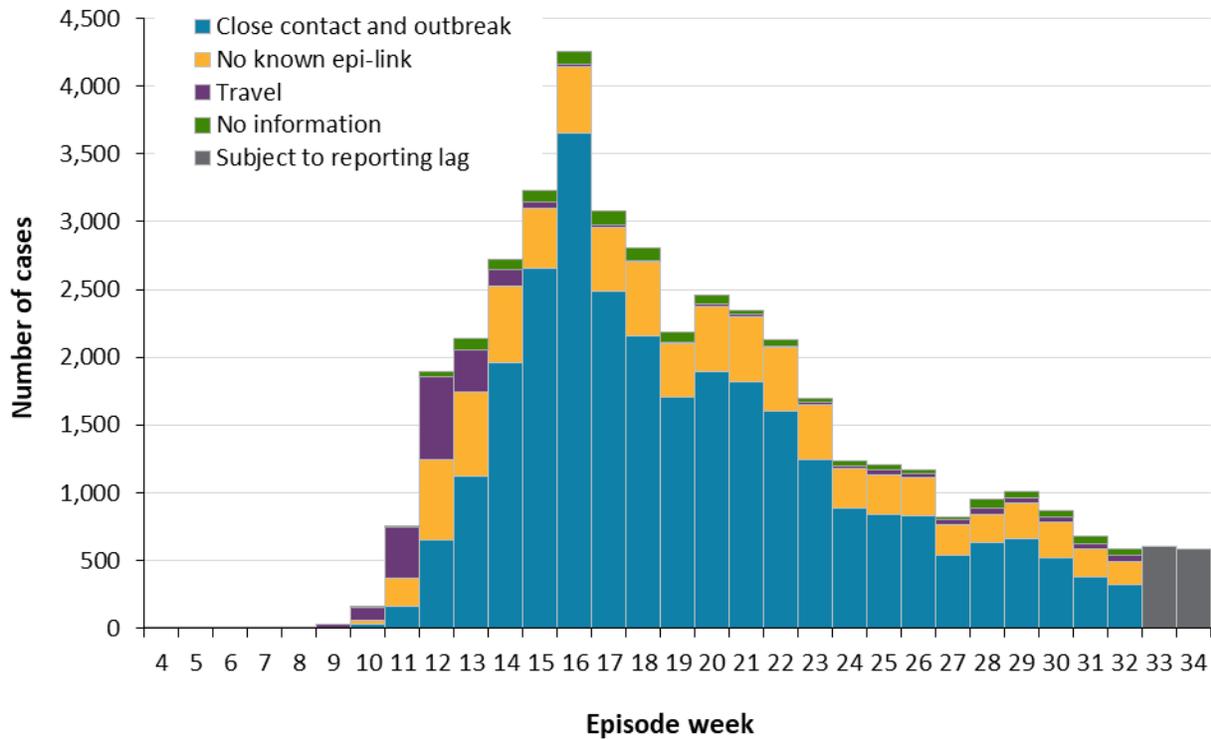


**Note:** Not all cases have an episode date. Cases without an episode date are not included in the figure. The definition for how episode date is defined is available in the technical notes. Week 4 refers to January 19 and 25, 2020, and week 34 refers to August 16 and 22, 2020. See Table 1A in Appendix A for a list of the weeks and corresponding start and end dates.

**Data Source**: CCM plus.

# Case Characteristics

**Table 1. Summary of confirmed cases of COVID-19 by public health unit reported date: Ontario**

|  | Reported week 33 (August 9 to 15) | Reported week 34 (August 16 to 22) | Cumulative case count up to August 22 | Rate per 100,000 population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of cases | 624 | 725 | 41,435 | 278.8 |
| Gender: Male | 337 | 382 | 19,398 | 265.0 |
| Gender: Female | 283 | 333 | 21,741 | 288.1 |
| Ages: 19 and under | 107 | 125 | 2,631 | 83.9 |
| Ages: 20-39 | 262 | 323 | 12,915 | 310.7 |
| Ages: 40-59 | 154 | 181 | 12,381 | 314.4 |
| Ages: 60-79 | 92 | 88 | 7,428 | 251.4 |
| Ages: 80 and over | 9 | 8 | 6,075 | 894.3 |
| Number resolved | N/A | N/A | 37,855 | N/A |

**Note:** Not all cases have an age or gender reported.
Interpret information for the most recent week with caution due to reporting lags.
**Data Source**: CCM plus

**Figure 3. Percentage of confirmed cases of COVID-19 by gender and public health unit reported week: Ontario**
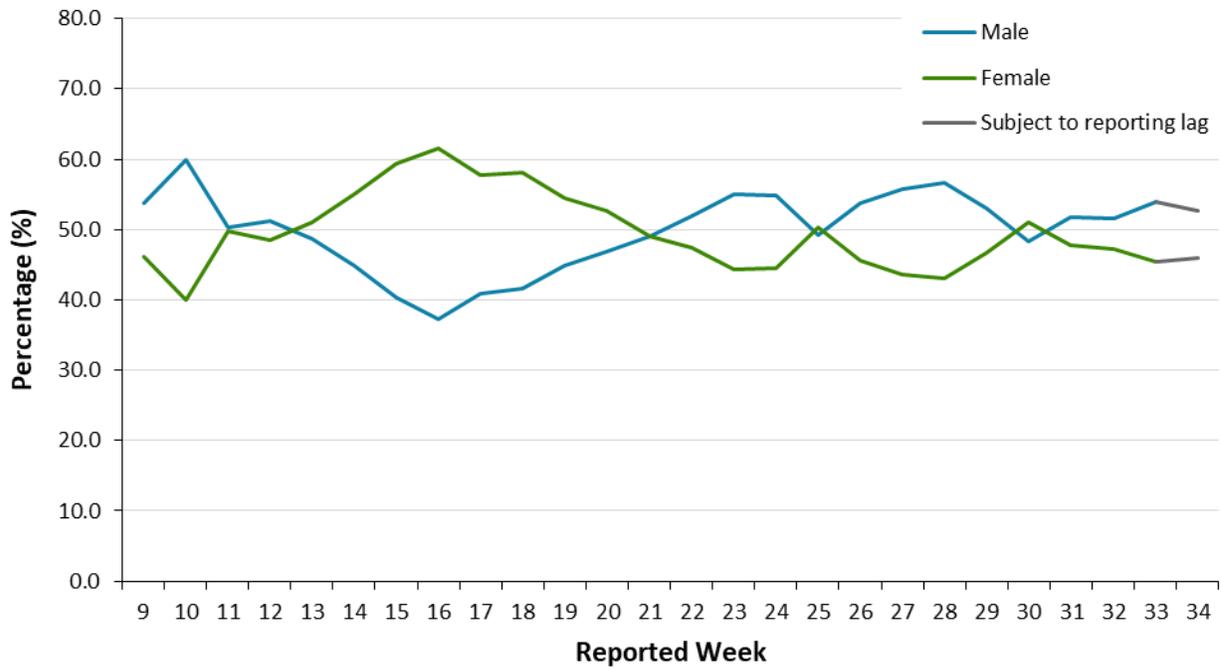


**Note:** Not all cases have an age or gender reported. Only weeks with more than 10 cases by public health unit reporting date are included (starting in week 9). Week 9 refers to February 23 and 29, 2020 and week 34 refers to August 16 and 22, 2020. See Table 1A in Appendix A for a list of the weeks and corresponding start and end dates. **Data Source**: CCM plus

**Figure 4a. Rate of confirmed cases of COVID-19 per 100,000 population by age group and public health unit reported week: Ontario**
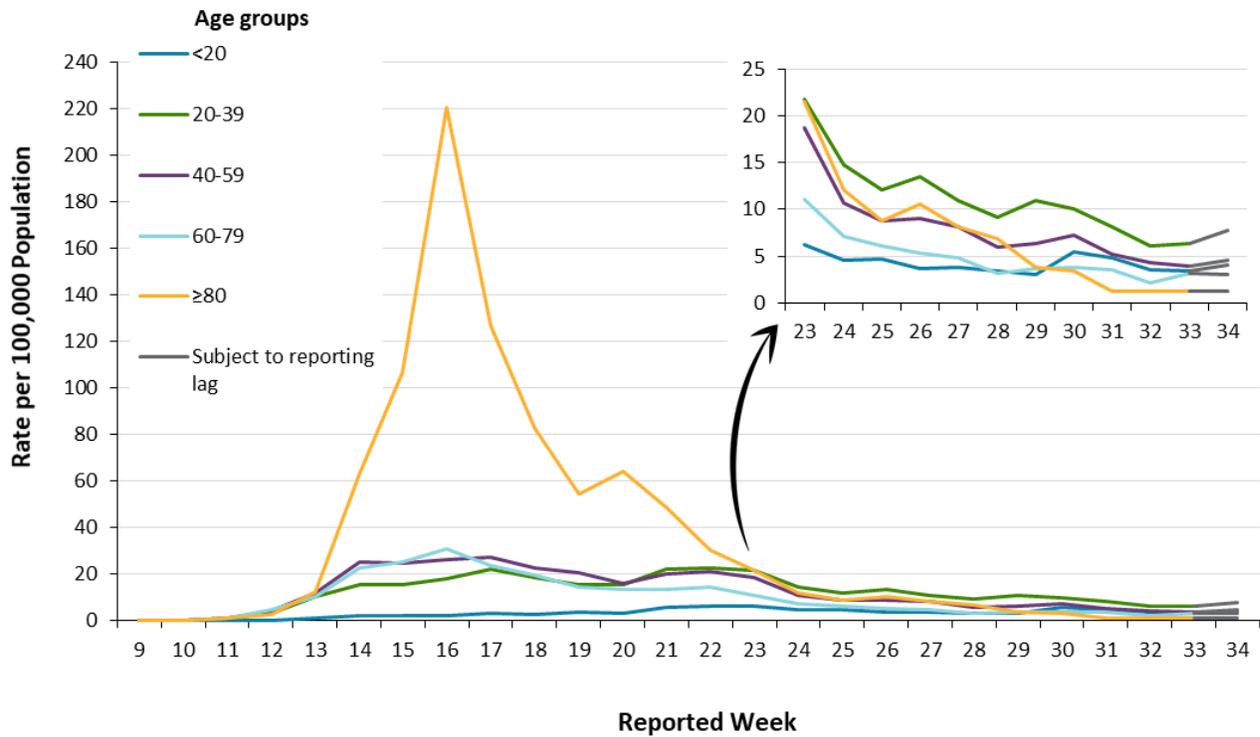


**Note**: Only weeks with more than 10 cases by public health unit reporting date are included (starting in week 9). Week 9 refers to February 23 and 29, 2020 and week 34 refers to August 16 and 22, 2020. See Table 1A in Appendix A for a list of the weeks and corresponding start and end dates.
**Data Source**: CCM plus

**Figure 4b. Percentage of confirmed cases of COVID-19 by age group and public health unit reported week: Ontario**



**Note**: Only weeks with more than 10 cases by public health unit reporting date are included (starting in week 9). Week 9 refers to February 23 and 29, 2020 and week 34 refers to August 16 and 22, 2020. See Table 1A in Appendix A for a list of the weeks and corresponding start and end dates.
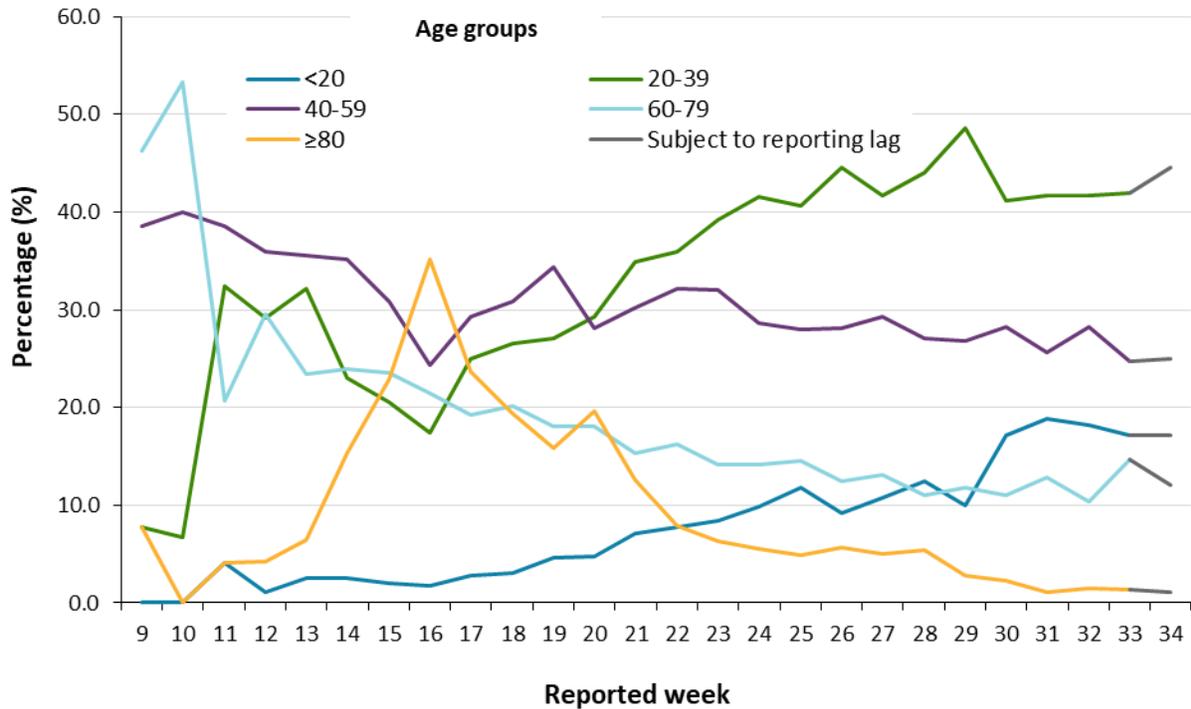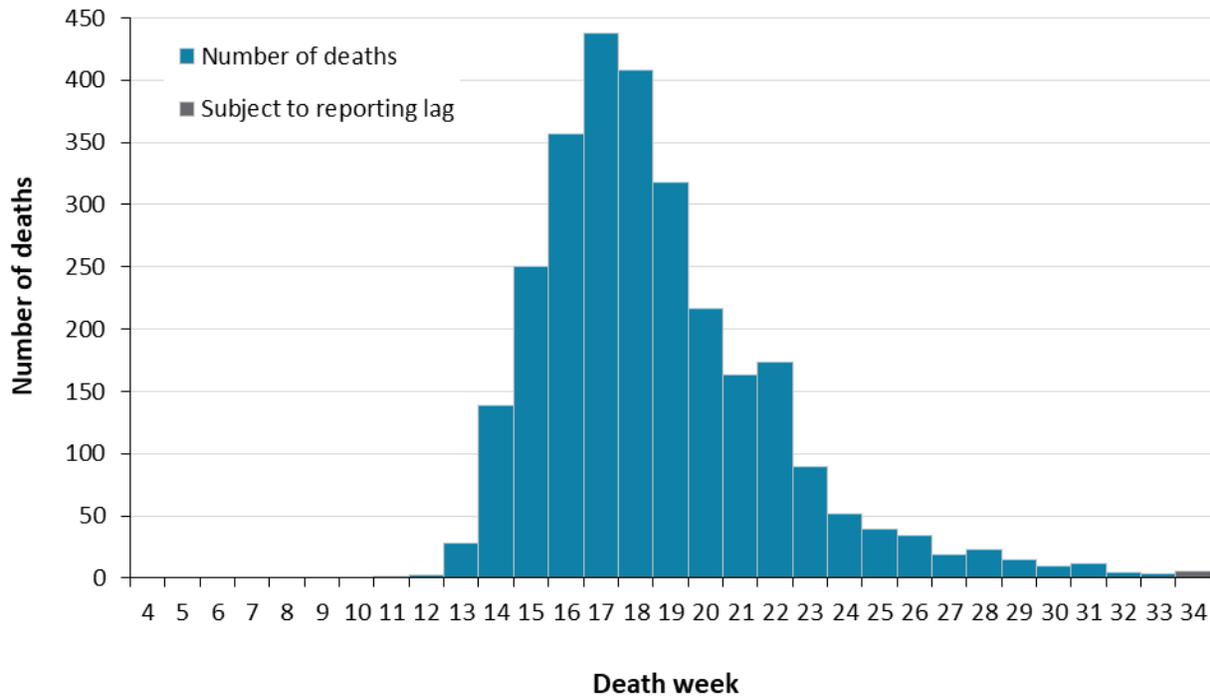**Data Source**: CCM plus

# Deaths

**Figure 5. Deaths among confirmed cases of COVID-19 by week of death: Ontario**



**Note**: Cases without a death date are not included in the figure. Week 4 refers to January 19 and 25, 2020, and week 34 refers to August 16 and 22, 2020. See Table 1A in Appendix A for a list of the weeks and corresponding start and end dates.
**Data Source**: CCM plus

**Table 2. Summary of deaths among confirmed cases of COVID-19 by public health unit reported week: Ontario**

| Deaths | Reported week 33 (August 9 to 15) | Reported week 34 (August 16 to 22) | Cumulative case count up to August 22 | Rate per 100,000 population |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of deaths | 3 | 1 | 2,801 | 18.8 |
| Gender: Male | 1 | 1 | 1,275 | 17.4 |
| Gender: Female | 2 | 0 | 1,489 | 19.7 |
| Ages: 19 and under | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Ages: 20-39 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0.3 |
| Ages: 40-59 | 0 | 0 | 120 | 3.0 |
| Ages: 60-79 | 2 | 1 | 752 | 25.4 |
| Ages: 80 and over | 1 | 0 | 1,916 | 282.1 |

**Note:** Not all cases have a reported age or gender. Reported week is the week the case was reported to the public health unit. This is different than the "week of death" presented in Figures 5 and 6 which reflects the week the case was reported to have a 'Fatal' outcome.
Interpret information for the most recent week with caution due to reporting lags.
**Data Source**: CCM plus

# Exposure

**Table 3. Confirmed cases of COVID-19 by likely source of acquisition and public health unit reported week: Ontario**

|  | Reported week 33 (August 9 to 15) | Percentage | Reported week 34 (August 16 to 22) | Percentage | Cumulative case count up to August 22 | Cumulative percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Travel | 27 | 4.3% | 27 | 3.7% | 2,048 | 4.9% |
| Outbreak-associated or close contact of a confirmed case | 302 | 48.4% | 322 | 44.4% | 29,198 | 70.5% |
| No known epidemiological link | 225 | 36.1% | 287 | 39.6% | 8,853 | 21.4% |
| Information missing or unknown | 70 | 11.2% | 89 | 12.3% | 1,336 | 3.2% |
| **Total** | **624** |  | **725** |  | **41,435** |  |

**Note:** Information for how cases are grouped within each category is available in the technical notes.
Interpret information for the most recent week with caution due to reporting lags.
**Data Source**: CCM plus.

# Sub-populations of interest

**Table 4. Summary of cases of COVID-19 among health care workers: Ontario**

| Health care workers | Reported week 33 (August 9 to 15) | Reported week 34 (August 16 to 22) | Cumulative case count up to August 22 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases | 28 | 34 | 6,672 |
| Ever hospitalized | 0 | 0 | 239 |
| Ever in ICU | 0 | 0 | 59 |

**Note:** Interpret information for the most recent week with caution due to reporting lags.
**Data Source**: CCM plus

**Table 5. Summary of cases of COVID-19 associated with long-term care home outbreaks: Ontario**

| Long-term care home associated cases | Reported week 33 (August 9 to 15) | Reported week 34 (August 16 to 22) | Cumulative case count up to August 22 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Residents | 2 | 2 | 5,927 |
| Deaths among residents | 0 | 0 | 1,805 |
| Health care workers | 0 | 3 | 2,641 |
| Deaths among health care workers | 0 | 0 | 8 |

**Note:** Information for how long-term care home residents and health care workers are identified is available in the technical notes. Interpret information for the most recent week with caution due to reporting lags.
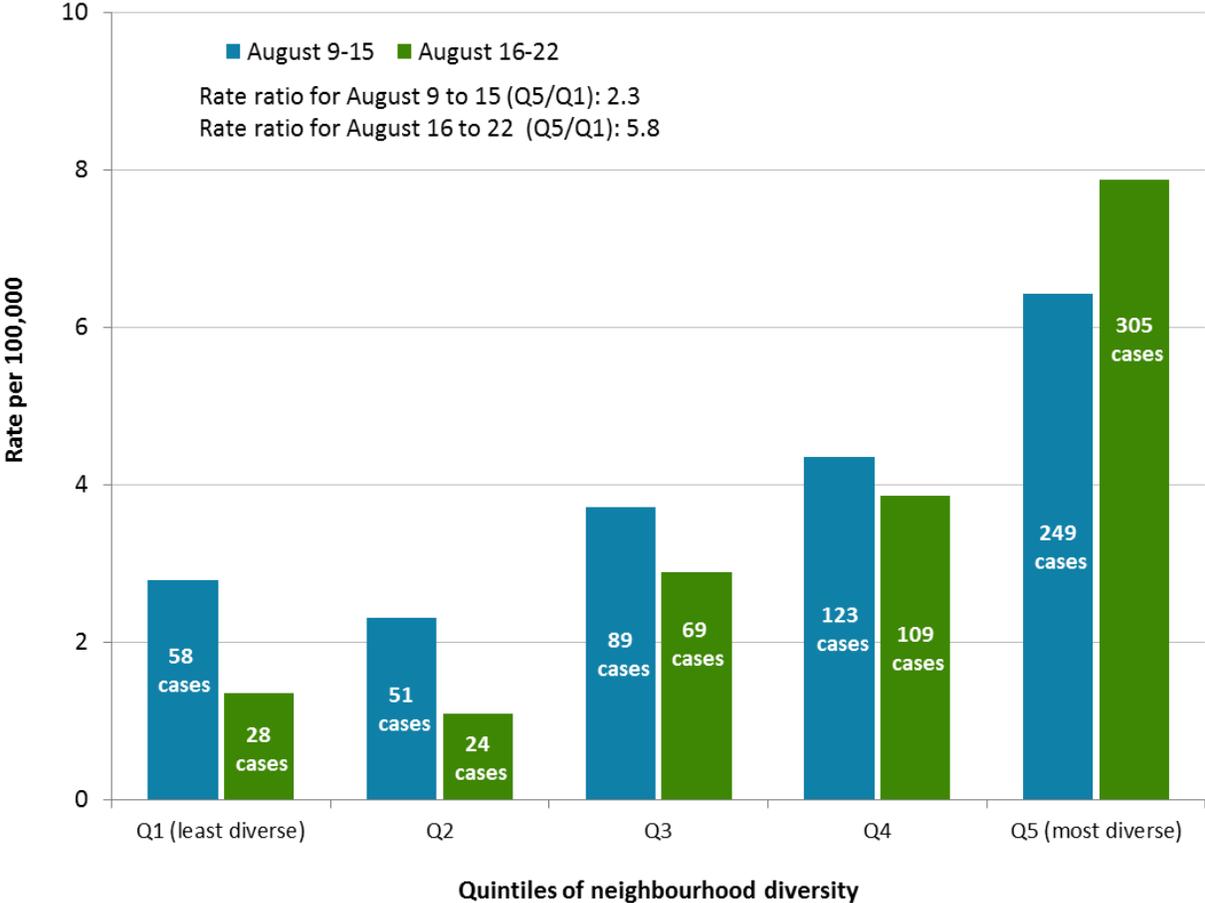**Data Source**: CCM plus

**Table 6. Summary of cases of COVID-19 among farm workers: Ontario**

| Farm workers | Reported week 33 (August 9 to 15) | Reported week 34 (August 16 to 22) | Cumulative case count up to August 22 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases | 5 | 2 | 1,320 |
| Deaths | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Ever hospitalized | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| Ever in ICU | 0 | 0 | 9 |

**Note:** Interpret information for the most recent week with caution due to reporting lags.
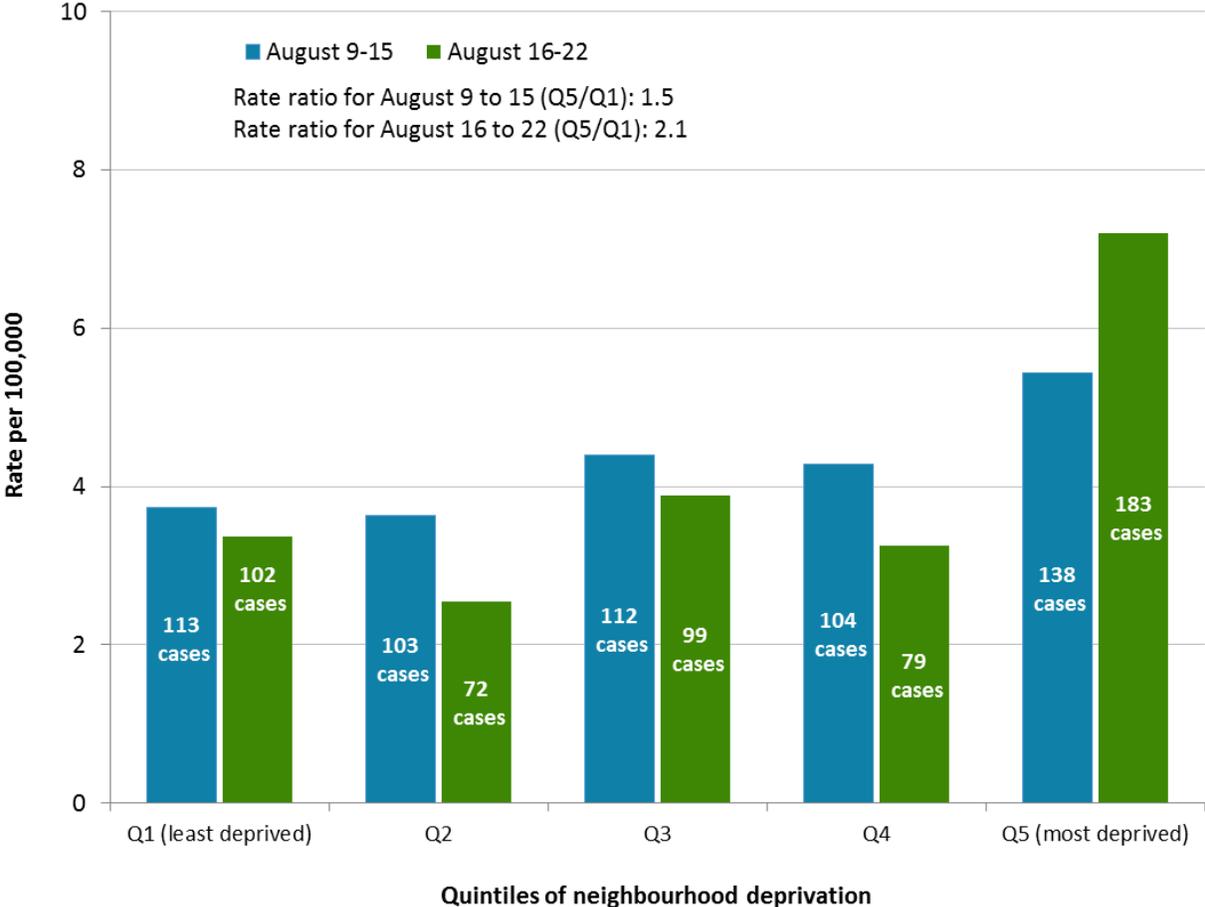**Data Source**: CCM plus

**Figure 6. Rate and number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 for each quintile of neighbourhood diversity: Ontario, week 33 (August 9 to 15, 2020) and week 34 (August 16 to 22, 2020).**



**Note:** Neighbourhood diversity is measured using the ethnic concentration dimension of the Ontario Marginalization Index.
**Data Source:** CCM plus, Ontario Marginalization Index

**Figure 7. Rate and number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 for each quintile of neighbourhood deprivation: Ontario, week 33 (August 9 to 15, 2020) and week 34 (August 16 to 22, 2020).**



**Note:** Neighbourhood deprivation is measured using the material deprivation dimension of the Ontario Marginalization Index.
**Data Source:** CCM plus, Ontario Marginalization Index

# Geography

**Figure 8. Percentage of COVID-19 cases by geographic region and public health unit reported week: Ontario**
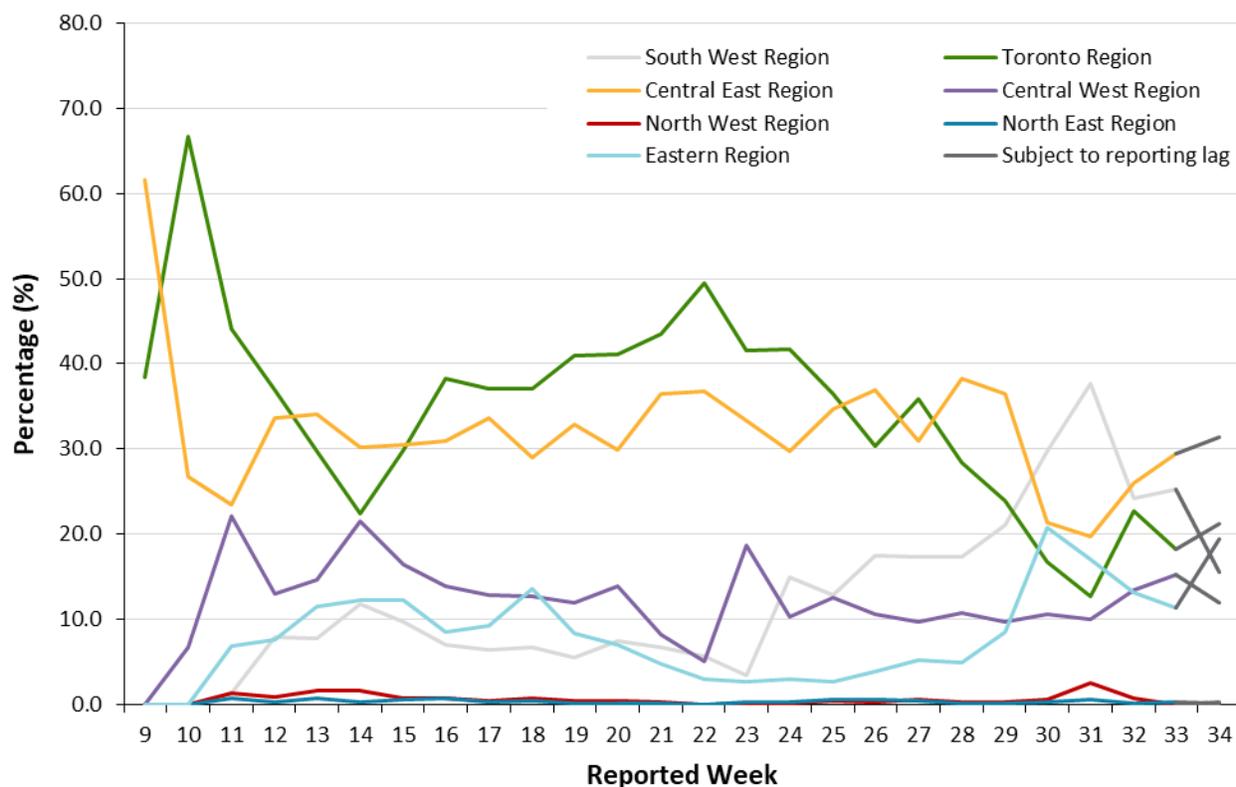


**Note:** Only weeks with more than 10 cases by public health unit reporting date are included (starting in week 9). Week 9 refers to February 23 and 29, 2020 and week 34 refers to August 16 and 22, 2020. Table 2A in Appendix A has a listing of public health units by region.
**Data Source**: CCM plus

**Figure 9. Rate of confirmed cases of COVID-19 in public health reported week 34 (August 16 to 22, 2020) by public health unit: Ontario**
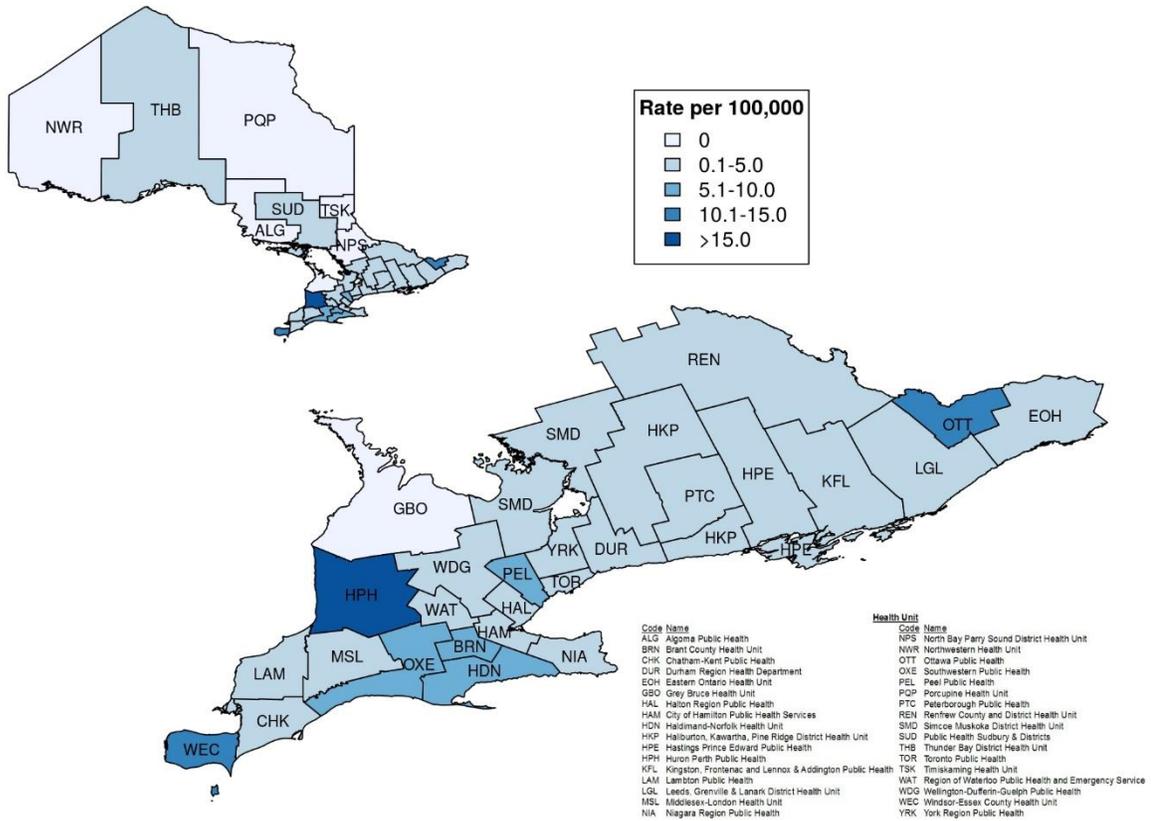


**Data Source**: CCM plus

# Outbreaks

**Table 7. Number of public health unit declared COVID-19 outbreaks by setting type: Ontario**

| Setting Type | Reported week 34 (August 16 to 22) | Number of ongoing outbreaks | Cumulative number of outbreaks reported to August 22 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Institution: Long-term care homes | 4 | 12 | 409 |
| Institution: Retirement homes | 2 | 13 | 177 |
| Institution: Hospitals | 0 | 3 | 98 |
| **Institutions Subtotal** | 6 | 28 | 684 |
| Congregate: Correctional facility | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Congregate: Shelter | 0 | 3 | 47 |
| Congregate: Group home | 2 | 7 | 92 |
| **Congregate Setting Subtotal** | 2 | 11 | 143 |
| Non-congregate setting: Workplace | 3 | 54 | 281 |
| Non-congregate setting: Daycare | 3 | 4 | 16 |
| Non-congregate settings: Other | 4 | 13 | 63 |
| **Non-Congregate Settings Subtotal** | 10 | 71 | 360 |
| **Total number of outbreaks** | **18** | **110** | **1,187** |

**Note:** If public health unit outbreak reported date is unavailable, the date the public health unit created the outbreak is used. Ongoing outbreaks includes all outbreaks that are 'Open' in iPHIS without a 'Declared Over Date' recorded. Congregate settings include group homes, shelters, correctional facilities, etc. Non-congregate settings include outbreaks within workplaces (farms, food processing facilities, other), daycares, restaurants, community centres, etc.
Interpret information for the most recent week with caution due to reporting lags.
**Data Source**: iPHIS

**Table 8. Confirmed cases of COVID-19 associated with COVID-19 outbreaks by setting type and public health unit reported week: Ontario**

| Cases associated with the outbreak setting type | Reported week 33 (August 9 to 15) | Reported week 34 (August 16 to 22) | Cumulative number of cases |
|---|---|---|---|
| Institution: Long-term care homes | 3 | 6 | 9,009 |
| Institution: Retirement homes | 0 | 9 | 1,561 |
| Institution: Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 969 |
| **Institutions Subtotal** | 3 | 15 | 11,539 |
| Congregate: Correctional facility | 0 | 0 | 111 |
| Congregate: Shelter | 5 | 0 | 587 |
| Congregate: Group home | 0 | 2 | 463 |
| **Congregate Setting Subtotal** | 5 | 2 | 1,161 |
| Non-congregate setting: Workplace | 12 | 3 | 2,304 |
| Non-congregate setting: Daycare | 0 | 5 | 54 |
| Non-congregate settings: Other | 7 | 8 | 296 |
| **Non-Congregate Settings Subtotal** | 19 | 16 | 2,654 |
| **Total number of cases** | **27** | **33** | **15,354** |

**Note:** Interpret case counts for the most recent week with caution due to reporting lags. Congregate settings include group homes, shelters, correctional facilities, etc. Non-congregate settings include outbreaks within workplaces (farms, food processing facilities, other), daycares, restaurants, community centres, etc.
**Data Source:** CCM plus

**Figure 10. Public health unit declared COVID-19 outbreaks by status (ongoing or closed) and public health unit outbreak reported week: Ontario**
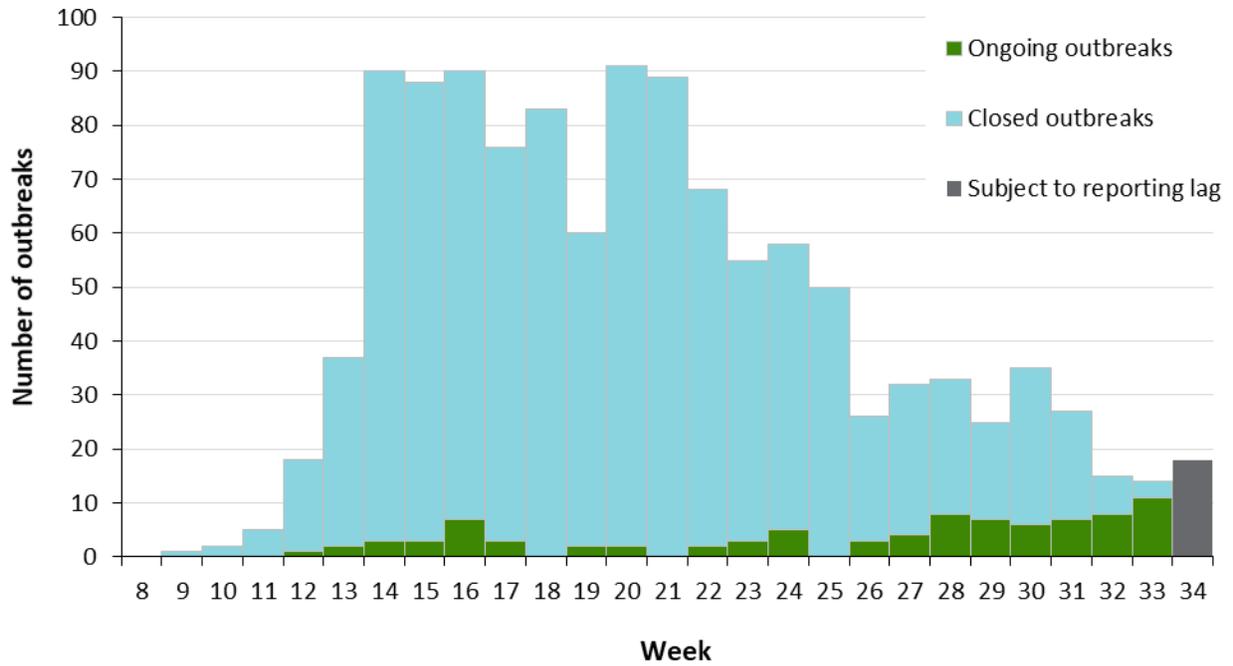


**Note:** If public health unit outbreak reported date is unavailable, the date the public health unit created the outbreak is used. Ongoing outbreaks includes all outbreaks that are 'Open' in iPHIS without a 'Declared Over Date' recorded. Closed outbreaks are 'Closed' or have a 'Declared Over Date' recorded in iPHIS. Week 8 refers to February 16 and 22, 2020 and week 34 refers to August 16 and 22, 2020.
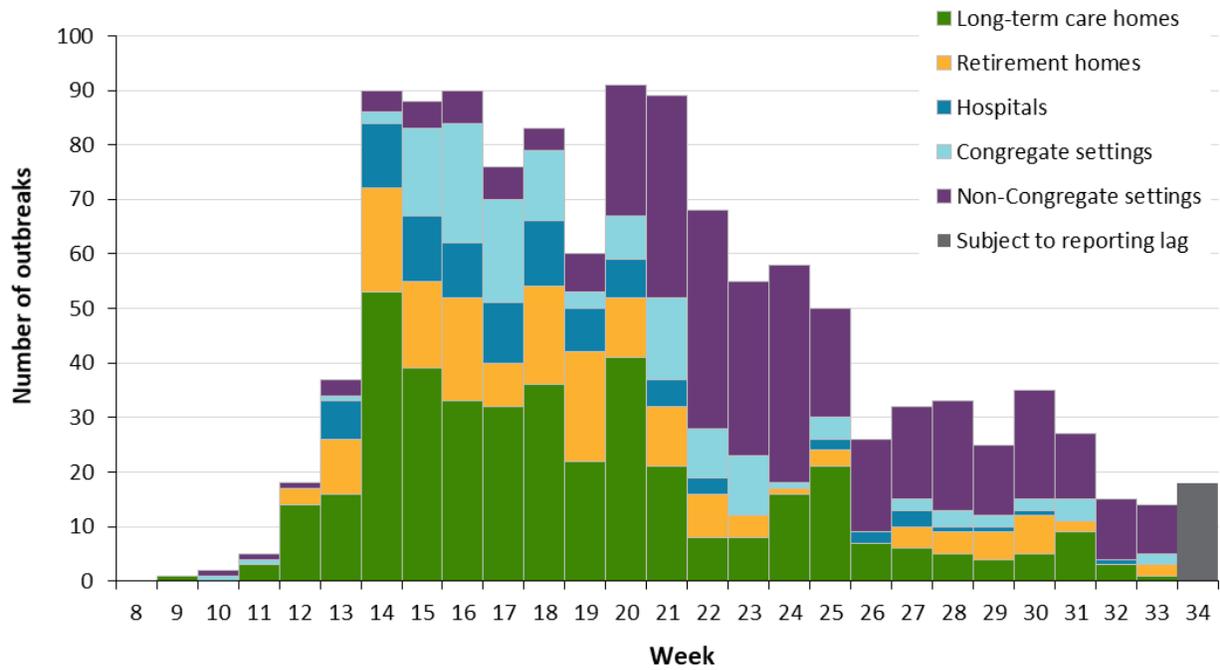**Data Source**: iPHIS

**Figure 11. Public health unit declared COVID-19 outbreaks by outbreak setting type and public health unit reported week: Ontario**



**Note:** If public health unit outbreak reported date is unavailable, the date the public health unit created the outbreak is used. Week 8 refers to February 16 and 22, 2020 and week 34 refers to August 16 and 22, 2020. Congregate settings include group homes, shelters, correctional facilities, etc. Non-congregate settings include outbreaks within workplaces, daycares, restaurants, etc.
**Data Source**: iPHIS

# Technical Notes

## Data Sources

- The data for this report were based on:

  - Information extracted from the Ontario Ministry of Health (Ministry) integrated Public Health Information System (iPHIS) database for Toronto Public Health as of **August 25, 2020 at 4 p.m.**

  - Information successfully uploaded to the Ministry from local systems: Toronto Public Health (Coronavirus Rapid Entry System) CORES, The Ottawa Public Health COVID-19 Ottawa Database (The COD) and Middlesex-London COVID-19 Case and Contact Management Tool (CCMtool) as of **August 25, 2020 at 2 p.m.**

  - Information successfully uploaded to the Ministry from the Public Health Case and Contact Management Solution (CCM) as of **August 25, 2020 at 1 p.m.**

- CCM plus (which includes CCM, iPHIS, CORES, The COD and COVID-19 CCMtool) are dynamic disease reporting systems, which allow ongoing updates to data previously entered. As a result, data extracted from CCM and the local systems represent a snapshot at the time of extraction and may differ from previous or subsequent reports.

- Ontario population projection data for 2020 were sourced from Ministry, IntelliHEALTH Ontario. Data were extracted on November 26, 2019.

- Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+) version 7B from Statistics Canada 2016 Canadian census dissemination area profiles.

- The health equity (neighbourhood-level diversity and deprivation) analyses use data from the 2016 Ontario Marginalization Index and population counts from the 2016 Canada Census:

  - Matheson FI; van Ingen T. 2016 Ontario marginalization index. Toronto, ON: Providence St. Joseph's and St. Michael's Healthcare; 2018. Joint publication with Public Health Ontario.

  - Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2016: Profile for Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions, Census Subdivisions and Dissemination Areas. Retrieved from: https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/details/download-telecharger/comp/GetFile.cfm?Lang=E&FILETYPE=CSV&GEONO=044_ONTARIO.

## Data Caveats and Methods: Case Data

- The data only represent cases reported to public health units and recorded in CCM plus. As a result, all counts are subject to varying degrees of underreporting due to a variety of factors, such as disease awareness and medical care seeking behaviours, which may depend on severity of illness, clinical practice, changes in laboratory testing, and reporting behaviours.

- Observed trends over time should be interpreted with caution for the most recent period due to reporting and/or data entry lags.

- All cases meeting the confirmed case classification as listed in the MOH COVID-19 case definition are included except where noted (e.g., analyses that describe the relationship between COVID-19 and marginalization). This includes persons with a positive detection of serum/plasma immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibodies to SARS-CoV-2, which was added to the confirmed case definition on **August 6, 2020**.

- CCM cases for which the Disposition Status was reported as ENTERED IN ERROR, DOES NOT MEET DEFINITION, DUPLICATE-DO NOT USE, or any variation on these values have been excluded. The provincial case count for COVID-19 includes cases that are counted once across all systems from which the case data are obtained. Duplicate records may exist if these records were not identified and resolved prior to data upload to the Ministry.

- Reported date is the date the case was reported to the public health unit. This is different than the daily change in cases released by the Province for the same time period, which reflects the difference in cumulative counts reported to the Province between one day and the next.

- Reported weeks were created to align with the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) influenza surveillance weeks.

- Case episode date is based on an estimate of the best date of disease onset. This date is calculated based on either the date of symptom onset, specimen collection/test date, or the date reported to the public health unit.

- Cases with unknown or missing ages were excluded from age-specific analyses.

- Health care worker includes cases that reported 'Yes' to any of the following occupations: health care worker, doctor, nurse, dentist, dental hygienist, midwife, other medical technicians, personal support worker, respiratory therapist, first responder.

- Resolved cases are determined only for COVID-19 cases that have not died. Cases that have died are considered fatal and not resolved. The following cases are considered resolved:

  - Cases that are reported as 'recovered' in CCM based on local public health unit assessment

  - Cases that are not hospitalized and are 14 days past their symptom onset date or specimen collection date (where symptom onset date is not known)

  - Cases that are currently hospitalized (no hospitalization end date entered) and have a case status of 'closed' indicating that public health follow up is complete and are 14 days past their symptom onset date or specimen collection date

- Data on hospital admissions, ICU admissions and deaths are likely under-reported as these events may occur after the completion of public health follow up of cases. Cases that were admitted to hospital or died after follow-up was completed may not be captured in CCM.

- Deaths are determined by using the outcome field in CCM plus. Any case marked 'Fatal' is included in the deaths data. Deaths are included whether or not COVID-19 was determined to be a contributing or underlying cause of death as indicated in the CCM field Type of Death.

  - The date of death is determined using the outcome date field for cases marked as 'Fatal' in the outcome field.

- Hospitalization includes all cases for which a hospital admission date was reported at the time of data extraction. It includes cases that have been discharged from hospital as well as cases that are currently hospitalized. Emergency room visits are not included in the number of reported hospitalizations.

- ICU admission includes all cases for which an ICU admission date was reported at the time of data extraction. It is a subset of the count of hospitalized cases. It includes cases that have been treated or that are currently being treated in an ICU.

- Likely source of acquisition is determined by examining the exposure and risk factor fields from CCM and local systems to determine whether a case travelled, was associated with an outbreak, was a contact of a case, had no known epidemiological link (sporadic community transmission) or was reported to have an unknown source/no information was reported. Some cases may have no information reported if the case is untraceable, was lost to follow-up or referred to FNIHB. Cases with multiple exposures or risk factors were assigned to a single likely acquisition source group which was determined hierarchically in the following order:

  - For cases with an episode date *on or after* April 1, 2020: Outbreak-associated > close contact of a confirmed case > travel > no known epidemiological link > information missing or unknown

  - For cases with an episode date *before* April 1, 2020: Travel > outbreak-associated > close contact of a confirmed case > no known epidemiological link > information missing or unknown

- 'Long-term care home residents' includes cases that reported 'Yes' to the risk factor 'Resident of a long-term care home'; or 'Yes' to the risk factor 'Resident of nursing home or other chronic care facility' and reported to be part of an outbreak assigned as a long-term care home (via the Outbreak number or case comments field); or were reported to be part of an outbreak assigned as a long-term care home (via the outbreak number or case comments field) with an age over 70 years and did not report 'No' to the risk factors 'Resident of long-term care home' or 'Resident of nursing home or other chronic care facility'. 'Long-term care home residents' excludes cases that reported 'Yes' to any of the health care worker occupational risk factors.

- 'Health care workers associated with long-term care outbreaks' includes 'health care workers' reported to be part of an outbreak assigned as a long-term care home (via the outbreak number or case comments field). Excludes cases that reported 'Yes' to risk factors 'Resident of long-term care home' or 'Resident of nursing home or other chronic care facility' and 'Yes' to the calculated 'health care workers' variable.

- 'Farm worker' includes cases that are linked to an outbreak that met the definition of a farm outbreak and did not respond 'No' to the risk factor 'Occupational – farm worker'.

- Orientation of case counts by geography is based on the diagnosing health unit (DHU). DHU refers to the case's public health unit of residence at the time of illness onset and not necessarily the location of exposure. Cases for which the DHU was reported as MOH (to signify a case that is not a resident of Ontario) have been excluded from the analyses.

  - GTA health units include: Durham Region Health Department, Peel Public Health, Toronto Public Health and York Region Public Health

- Ongoing outbreaks are those that are reported in iPHIS as 'Open' and without a 'Declared Over Date' recorded.

- Outbreaks are declared by the local medical officer of health or their designate in accordance to the Health Protection and Promotion Act and criteria outlined in Ministry guidance documents.

## Data Caveats and Methods: ON-Marg

- ON-Marg is a data tool that combines a wide range of demographic indicators into multiple distinct dimensions of marginalization. It is an area-based index which assigns a measure of marginalization based on neighbourhood versus individual characteristics. As such, the broader demographic trends of an area may not reflect all residents of a neighbourhood owing to the inherent heterogeneity of demographic characteristics which can vary substantially especially across large rural geographies. For more information, please visit PHO's ON-Marg website.

- Neighbourhood diversity is defined using the ethnic concentration dimension of ON-Marg, which measures populations who may experience marginalization related to racism and discrimination. It is based on the proportion of non-white and non-Indigenous residents (visible minority) and/or the proportion of immigrants that arrived in Canada within the past five years.

- Neighbourhood deprivation is defined using the material deprivation dimension of ON-Marg, which is closely connected to poverty. It refers to the inability of individuals and communities to access and attain basic material needs. The indicators included in this dimension measure income, quality of housing, educational attainment and family structure characteristics.

- "Neighbourhoods" are considered to be Statistic Canada dissemination areas (DA). The Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+) version 7B was used to match cases to DA based on their postal code, which were subsequently assigned to a quintile of marginalization that contained 20% of Ontario neighbourhoods. The quintiles for the ethnic concentration and the material deprivation dimensions are ordered from quintiles 1 to 5, with quintile 1 having the lowest level of marginalization (i.e., least diverse or least deprived) and quintile 5 having the highest level of marginalization (i.e., most diverse or most deprived).

- The following cases were not included in analyses that summarize the impact of COVID-19 among Ontarians who may experience marginalization:

  - Cases that reside in long-term care settings are not included in the census data from which the marginalization indicators (ethnic concentration and material deprivation) are derived.

Although these cases represent a large number of cases overall and deaths, their exclusion ensures appropriate comparisons since long-term care residents are excluded from ON-Marg.

- Cases that reside in census dissemination areas where data has been suppressed, and cases that have missing or invalid postal codes could not be assigned to a quintile of marginalization.

# Appendix A

**Table 1A. Confirmed cases of COVID-19 by public health unit reported week: Ontario**

| Reported Week | Start date | End date | Number of cases | Cumulative count |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | January 5, 2020 | January 11, 2020 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | January 12, 2020 | January 18, 2020 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | January 19, 2020 | January 25, 2020 | 3 | 3 |
| 5 | January 26, 2020 | February 1, 2020 | 0 | 3 |
| 6 | February 2, 2020 | February 8, 2020 | 0 | 3 |
| 7 | February 9, 2020 | February 15, 2020 | 0 | 3 |
| 8 | February 16, 2020 | February 22, 2020 | 1 | 4 |
| 9 | February 23, 2020 | February 29, 2020 | 13 | 17 |
| 10 | March 1, 2020 | March 7, 2020 | 15 | 32 |
| 11 | March 8, 2020 | March 14, 2020 | 145 | 177 |
| 12 | March 15, 2020 | March 21, 2020 | 447 | 624 |
| 13 | March 22, 2020 | March 28, 2020 | 1,324 | 1,948 |
| 14 | March 29, 2020 | April 4, 2020 | 2,797 | 4,745 |
| 15 | April 5, 2020 | April 11, 2020 | 3,162 | 7,907 |
| 16 | April 12, 2020 | April 18, 2020 | 4,266 | 12,173 |
| 17 | April 19, 2020 | April 25, 2020 | 3,636 | 15,809 |
| 18 | April 26, 2020 | May 2, 2020 | 2,891 | 18,700 |
| 19 | May 3, 2020 | May 9, 2020 | 2,350 | 21,050 |
| 20 | May 10, 2020 | May 16, 2020 | 2,228 | 23,278 |
| 21 | May 17, 2020 | May 23, 2020 | 2,622 | 25,900 |

| Reported Week | Start date | End date | Number of cases | Cumulative count |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | May 24, 2020 | May 30, 2020 | 2,613 | 28,513 |
| 23 | May 31, 2020 | June 6, 2020 | 2,303 | 30,816 |
| 24 | June 7, 2020 | June 13, 2020 | 1,472 | 32,288 |
| 25 | June 14, 2020 | June 20, 2020 | 1,236 | 33,524 |
| 26 | June 21, 2020 | June 27, 2020 | 1,258 | 34,782 |
| 27 | June 28, 2020 | July 4, 2020 | 1,090 | 35,872 |
| 28 | July 5, 2020 | July 11, 2020 | 866 | 36,738 |
| 29 | July 12, 2020 | July 18, 2020 | 932 | 37,670 |
| 30 | July 19, 2020 | July 25, 2020 | 1,005 | 38,675 |
| 31 | July 26, 2020 | August 1, 2020 | 806 | 39,481 |
| 32 | August 2, 2020 | August 8, 2020 | 605 | 40,086 |
| 33 | August 9, 2020 | August 15, 2020 | 624 | 40,710 |
| 34 | August 16, 2020 | August 22, 2020 | 725 | 41,435 |

**Table 2A. Confirmed cases of COVID-19 by public health unit and region: Ontario**

| Public Health Unit Name | Reported week 33 | Rate per 100,000 population Reported week 33 | Reported week 34 | Rate per 100,000 population Reported week 34 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northwestern Health Unit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Thunder Bay District Health Unit | 2 | 1.3 | 1 | 0.7 |
| **TOTAL NORTH WEST** | 2 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.4 |
| Algoma Public Health | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Porcupine Health Unit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Health Sudbury & Districts | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1.0 |
| Timiskaming Health Unit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **TOTAL NORTH EAST** | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Ottawa Public Health | 68 | 6.4 | 127 | 12.0 |
| Eastern Ontario Health Unit | 1 | 0.5 | 6 | 2.9 |
| Hastings Prince Edward Public Health | 2 | 1.2 | 1 | 0.6 |
| Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox & Addington Public Health | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.9 |
| Leeds, Grenville & Lanark District Health Unit | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2.3 |
| Renfrew County and District Health Unit | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.9 |
| **TOTAL EASTERN** | 71 | 3.7 | 141 | 7.3 |

| Public Health Unit Name | Reported week 33 | Rate per 100,000 population Reported week 33 | Reported week 34 | Rate per 100,000 population Reported week 34 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Durham Region Health Department | 14 | 2.0 | 21 | 2.9 |
| Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District Health Unit | 4 | 2.1 | 3 | 1.6 |
| Peel Public Health | 129 | 8.0 | 147 | 9.2 |
| Peterborough Public Health | 2 | 1.4 | 2 | 1.4 |
| Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit | 4 | 0.7 | 12 | 2.0 |
| York Region Public Health | 31 | 2.5 | 42 | 3.4 |
| **TOTAL CENTRAL EAST** | 184 | 4.1 | 227 | 5.1 |
| Toronto Public Health | 114 | 3.7 | 154 | 4.9 |
| **TOTAL TORONTO** | 114 | 3.7 | 154 | 4.9 |
| Chatham-Kent Public Health | 32 | 30.1 | 5 | 4.7 |
| Grey Bruce Health Unit | 5 | 2.9 | 0 | 0 |
| Huron Perth Public Health | 8 | 5.7 | 25 | 17.9 |
| Lambton Public Health | 11 | 8.4 | 4 | 3.1 |
| Middlesex-London Health Unit | 24 | 4.7 | 14 | 2.8 |
| Southwestern Public Health | 28 | 13.2 | 15 | 7.1 |
| Windsor-Essex County Health Unit | 50 | 11.8 | 50 | 11.8 |
| **TOTAL SOUTH WEST** | 158 | 9.3 | 113 | 6.7 |
| Brant County Health Unit | 2 | 1.3 | 9 | 5.8 |

| Public Health Unit Name | Reported week 33 | Rate per 100,000 population Reported week 33 | Reported week 34 | Rate per 100,000 population Reported week 34 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Hamilton Public Health Services | 32 | 5.4 | 21 | 3.5 |
| Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit | 1 | 0.9 | 6 | 5.3 |
| Halton Region Public Health | 12 | 1.9 | 11 | 1.8 |
| Niagara Region Public Health | 18 | 3.8 | 13 | 2.8 |
| Region of Waterloo Public Health and Emergency Services | 19 | 3.3 | 20 | 3.4 |
| Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Public Health | 11 | 3.5 | 7 | 2.2 |
| **TOTAL CENTRAL WEST** | 95 | 3.3 | 87 | 3.1 |
| **TOTAL ONTARIO** | **624** | **4.2** | **725** | **4.9** |

**Note:** Interpret information for the most recent week with caution due to reporting lags.

# Disclaimer

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# For Further Information

For more information, email cd@oahpp.ca.

# Public Health Ontario

Public Health Ontario is an agency of the Government of Ontario dedicated to protecting and promoting the health of all Ontarians and reducing inequities in health. Public Health Ontario links public health practitioners, front-line health workers and researchers to the best scientific intelligence and knowledge from around the world.

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