

## PHAC-McMaster model 20210903

### Document

Public Health Agency of Canada. Update on COVID-19 in Canada: Epidemiology and Modelling, September 3, 2021. <https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/phac-aspc/documents/services/diseases-maladies/coronavirus-disease-covid-19/epidemiological-economic-research-data/update-covid-19-canada-epidemiology-modelling-20210903-en.pdf>

CSV files containing outputs of the "PHAC-McMaster model" mentioned in "[Public Health Agency of Canada. Update on COVID-19 in Canada: Epidemiology and Modelling, September 3, 2021.](#)" could not be located on the Internet.

Therefore, the graphs from the above-mentioned document were [digitized](#). || [Graph digitization settings](#)

- (a) Daily cases, national level, page 6
- (b) Daily cases, provinces, page 12
- (c) Daily hospitalized cases per 100 K population, national level, page 7

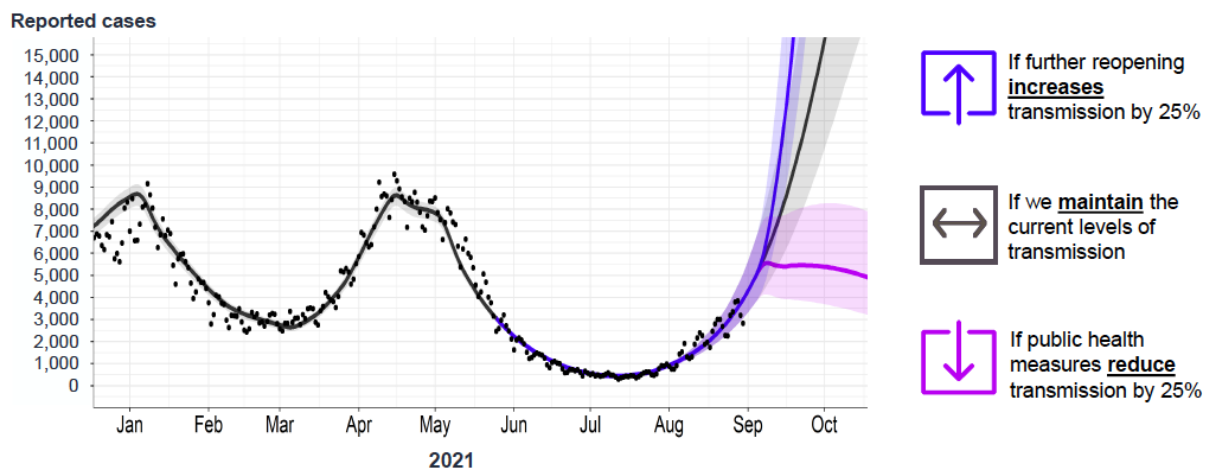
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## (a) Daily cases, national level, page 6

Note: Uncertainty limits were not digitized due to imprecision of digitization of shared areas.

Page 6: Longer range forecast still showing strong resurgence trajectory, but strengthening measures to reduce spread could slow acceleration

### Longer-range forecast still showing strong resurgence trajectory, but strengthening measures to reduce spread could slow acceleration



Data as of August 30, 2021

**Note:** Output from PHAC-McMaster model. Model considers impact of vaccination and increased transmissibility of VOCs (including Delta), refer to annex for detailed assumptions on modelling.



Data as of August 30, 2021

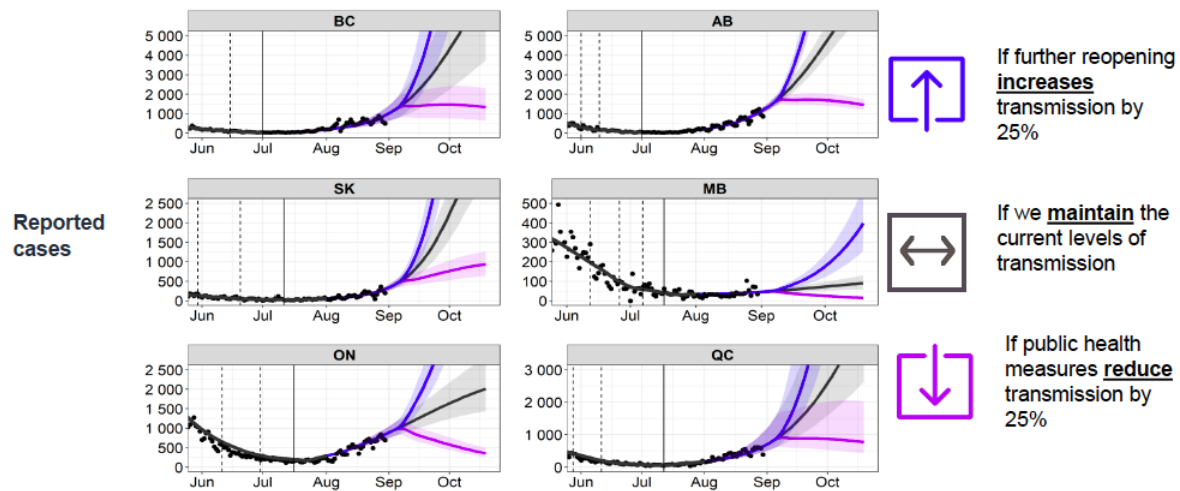
Note: Output from PHAC McMaster model. Model considers impact of vaccination and increased transmissibility of VOCs (including Delta), refer to annex for detailed assumptions on modelling.

## (b) Daily cases, provinces, page 12

Note: Uncertainty limits were not digitized due to imprecision of digitization of shared areas.

Page 12: Longer range forecast still showing strong resurgence trajectory, but strengthening measures to reduce spread could slow acceleration

### Longer-range forecast still showing strong resurgence trajectory, but strengthening measures to reduce spread could slow acceleration



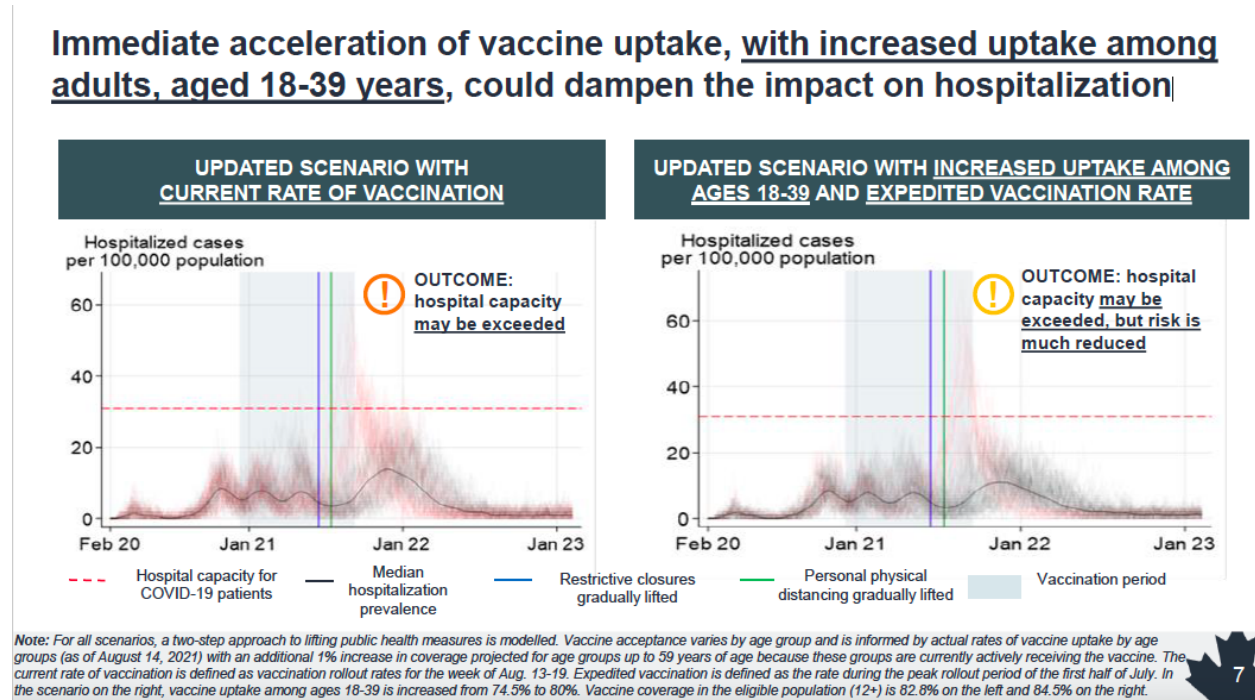
Data as of August 30, 2021

Note: Output from PHAC-McMaster model. Model considers impact of vaccination and increased transmissibility of VOCs (including Delta), refer to annex for detailed assumptions on modelling. In provincial plots, vertical dashed lines represent previous stages of reopening, solid vertical lines represent current/upcoming reopening.

(c) Daily hospitalized cases per 100 K population, national level, page 7

Note: Graph of the reference scenario shown on the left panel was digitized. Digitized graph of the alternative scenario on the right side was not used due to imprecision of the results.

Page 7: Immediate acceleration of vaccine uptake, with increased uptake among adults, aged 18-39 years, could dampen the impact on hospitalization



Note: For all scenarios, a two-step approach to lifting public health measures is modelled. Vaccine acceptance varies by age group and is informed by actual rates of vaccine uptake by age groups (as of August 14, 2021) with an additional 1% increase in coverage projected for age groups up to 59 years of age because these groups are currently actively receiving the vaccine. The current rate of vaccination is defined as vaccination rollout rates for the week of Aug. 13-19. Expedited vaccination is defined as the rate during the peak rollout period of the first half of July. In the scenario on the right, vaccine uptake among ages 18-39 is increased from 74.5% to 80%. Vaccine coverage in the eligible population (12+) is 82.8% on the left and 84.5% on the right.