

IDEA model fits to daily Canadian COVID-19 data ${}_{12\text{-}May\text{-}2020}$

Figure 1: Cumulative cases

Overview

Daily fits to reported case counts are presented for provinces/regions reporting substantial COVID-19 activity using the IDEA model. This report was run on 2020-05-12 07:04:12. Forecasts are based on reported case data up to 2020-05-11. Data are collected by the COVID-19 Canada Open Data Working Group.

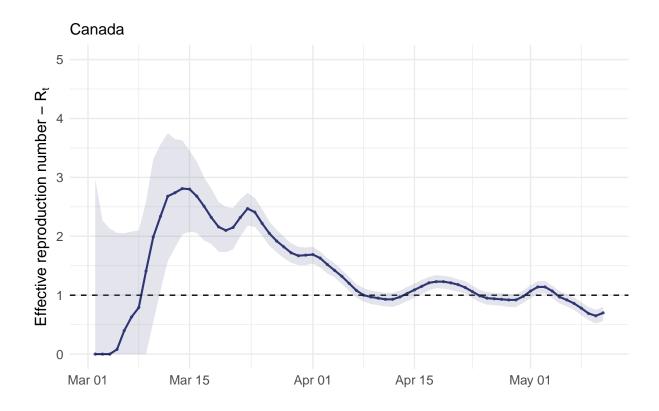
For each province, we show the model fit to incident and cumulative cases. We also include a daily estimate of the discount factor (d). The metric provides a measure of the degree of control that is occurring. A larger value is better - it suggests more control and therefore slowing epidemic growth. The value of d is estimated every day, using all of the case data up to the date of estimation. When estimates of d are stable (no large swings), this suggests that the model estimates are reliable. Large swings in estimates of d over time suggest unstable model estimates and less confidence in the forecasts – this may indicate that a new outbreak wave is coming or a change in case definition or testing criteria (as was seen in Quebec). A decline in d corresponds to worsening control.

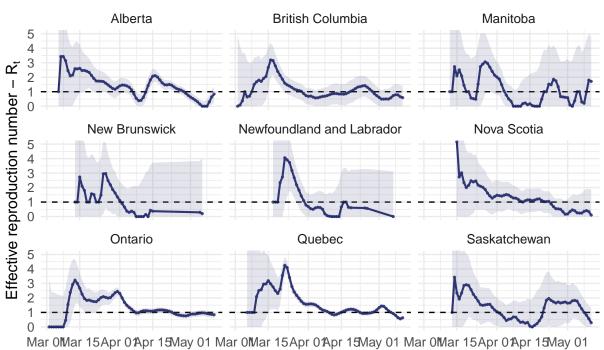
The effective reproduction number (R_t) is calculated over time. Our goal is for this value to be less than 1. A value <1 indicates that each old case is making less than one new case on average and the epidemic is under control. Note that we're estimating R_t using the reported case data. Ideally, we'd want to use onset or

transmission dates but since we're using publicly-reported, aggregate data across jurisdictions with different reporting lags, we're not attempting to adjust the data. The method used is described here.

Region	Rt	95% confidence interval
Canada	0.70	0.56-0.8
Alberta	0.84	0.27-1.34
British Columbia	0.59	0-1.43
Manitoba	1.71	0-4.76
New Brunswick	0.20	0-4.02
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.00	0-3.12
Nova Scotia	0.10	0-1.87
Ontario	0.84	0.62-1.06
Quebec	0.63	0.47-0.77
Saskatchewan	0.29	0-1.3

Table 1: Estimated effective reproductive numbers and 95% confidence intervals





Provinces/Territories with at least 50 reported COVID-19 cases

Figure 2: Alternate method for estimating effective reproductive number

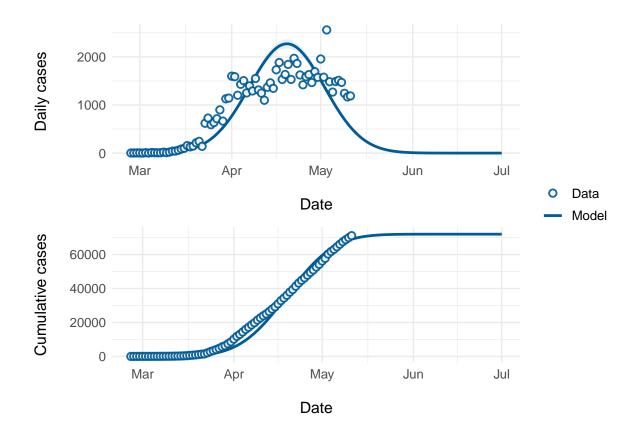


Figure 3: Canada

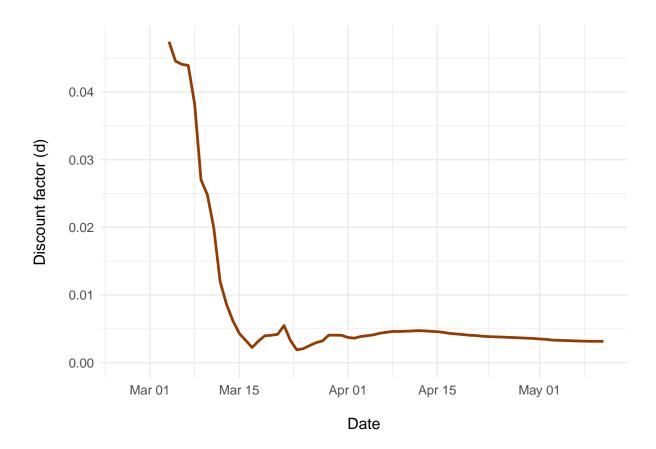


Figure 4: Discount factor - Canada

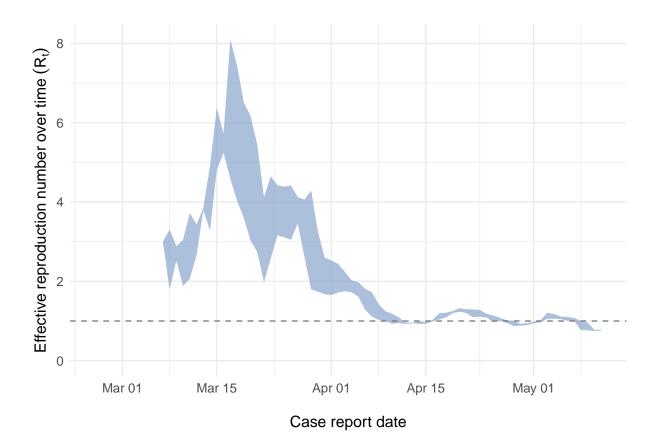


Figure 5: Effective reproductive number - Canada

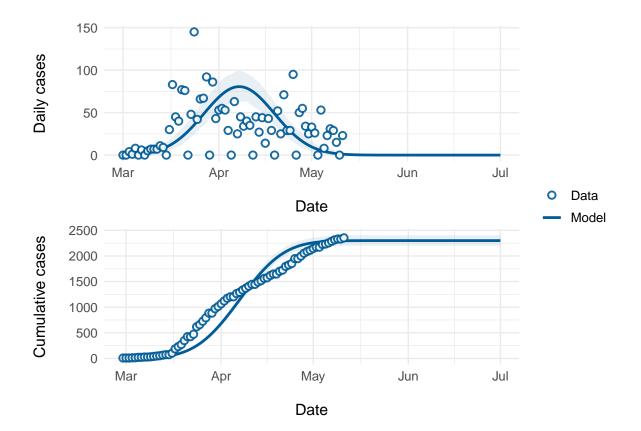


Figure 6: British Columbia

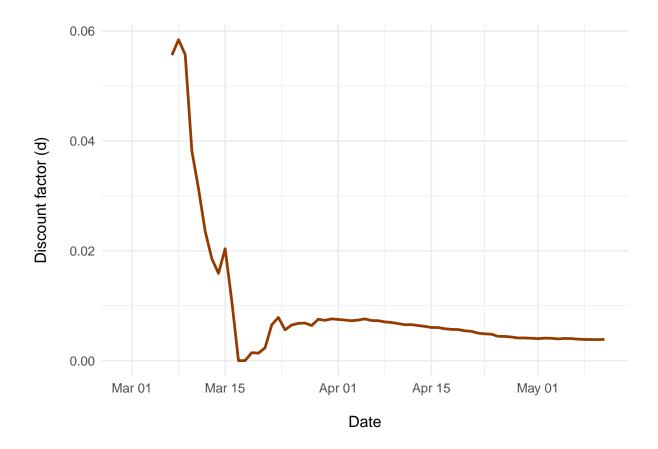


Figure 7: Discount factor - British Columbia

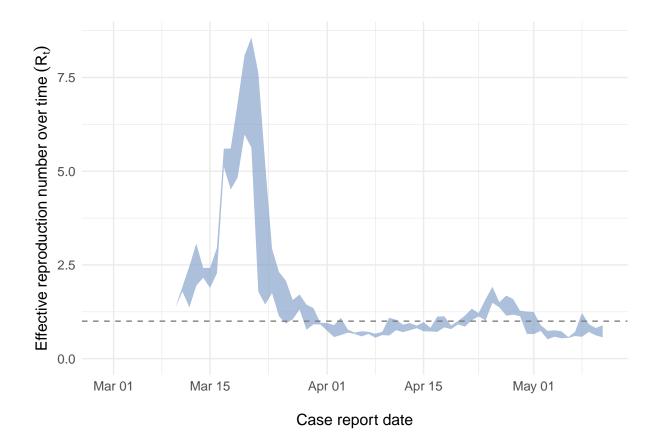


Figure 8: Effective reproductive number - British Columbia

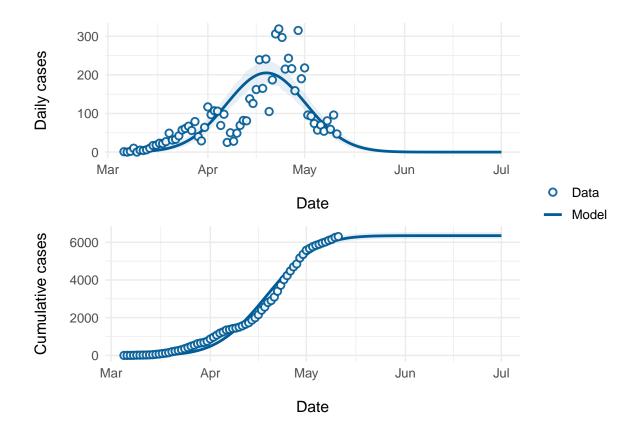


Figure 9: Alberta

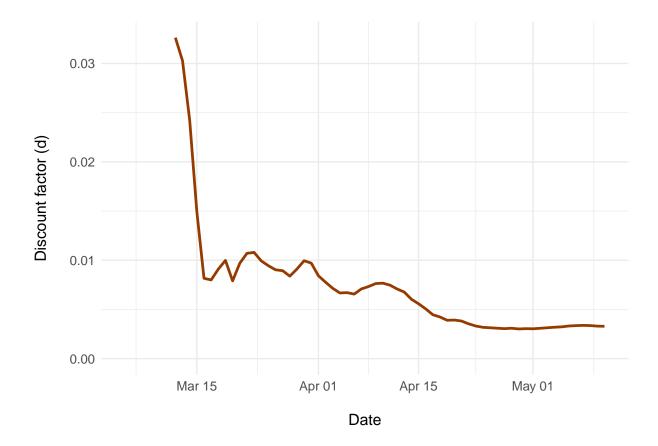


Figure 10: Discount factor - Alberta

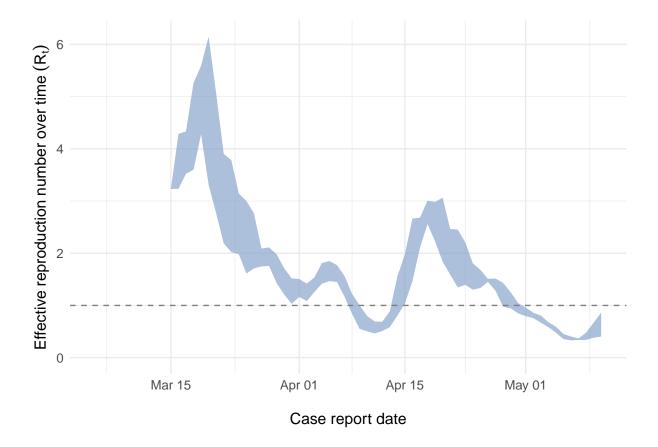


Figure 11: Effective reproductive number - Alberta

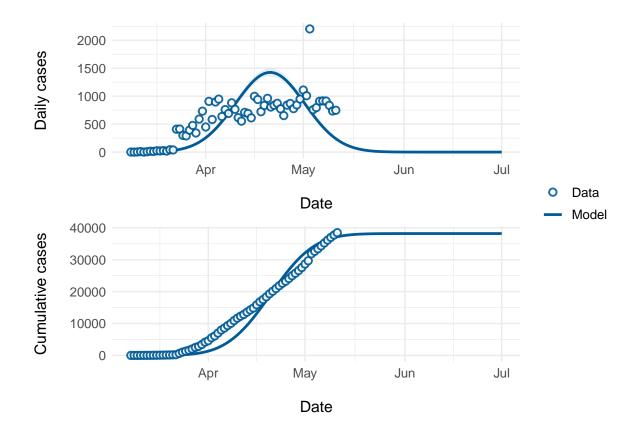


Figure 12: Quebec

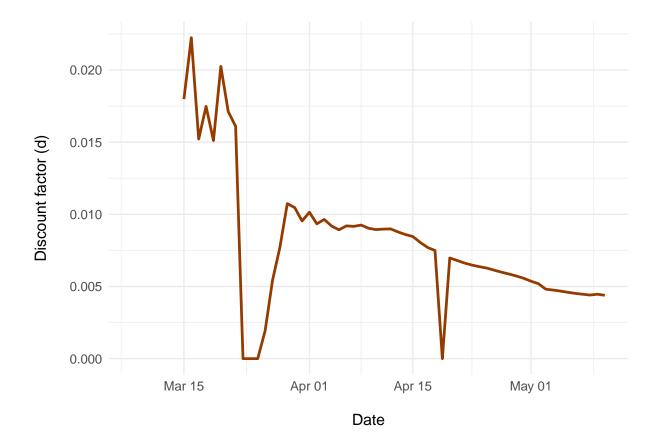


Figure 13: Discount factor - Quebec

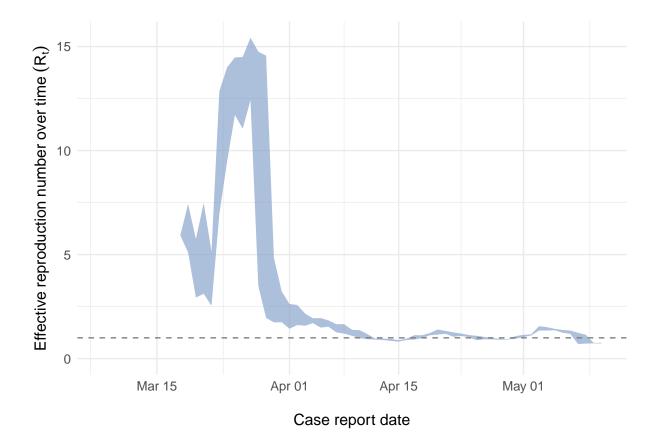


Figure 14: Effective reproductive number - Quebec

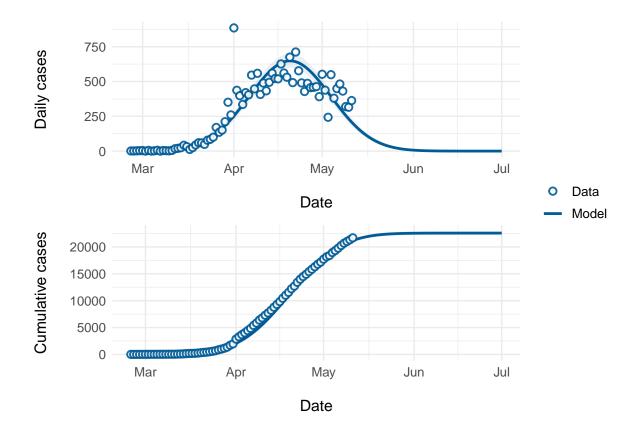


Figure 15: Ontario

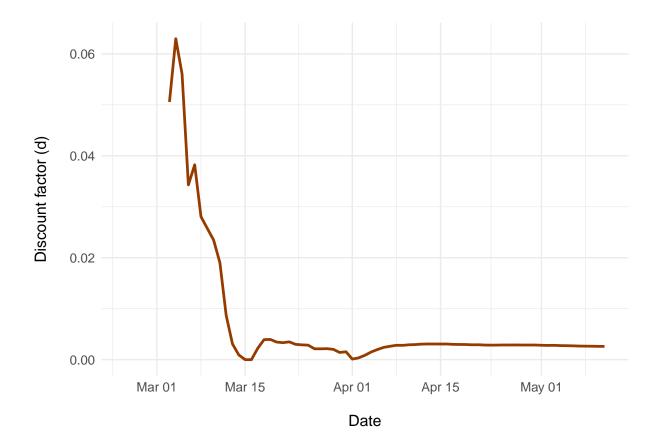


Figure 16: Discount factor - Ontario

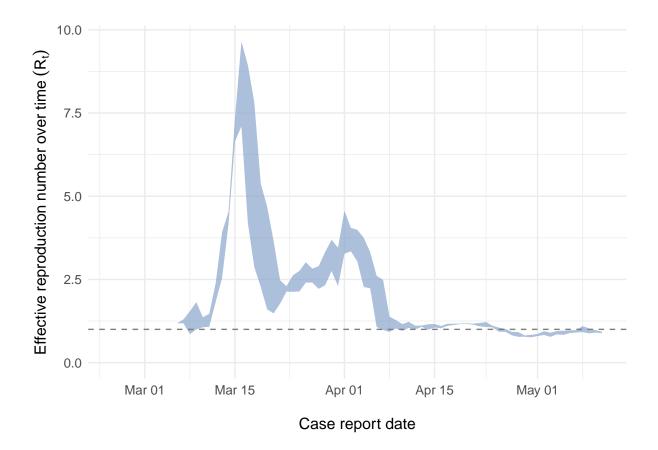


Figure 17: Effective reproductive number - Ontario

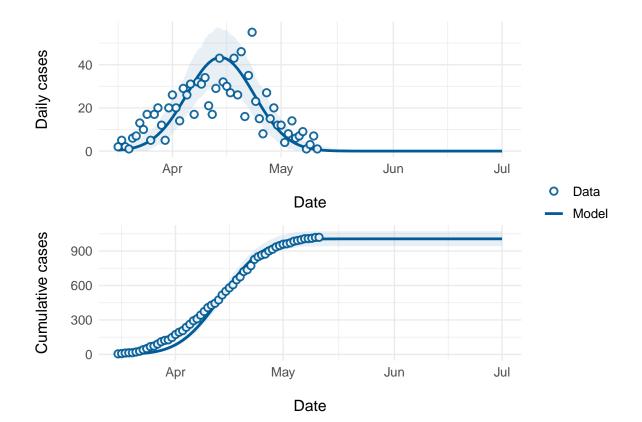


Figure 18: Nova Scotia

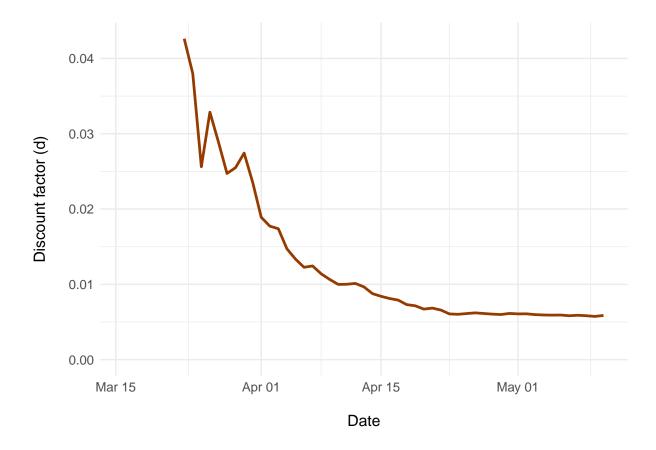


Figure 19: Discount factor - Nova Scotia

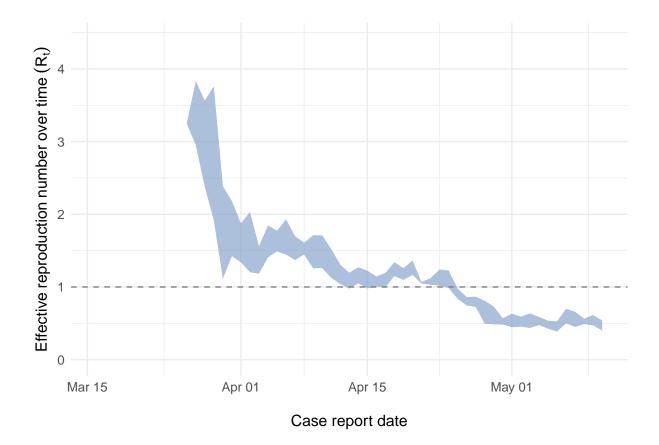


Figure 20: Effective reproductive number - Nova Scotia

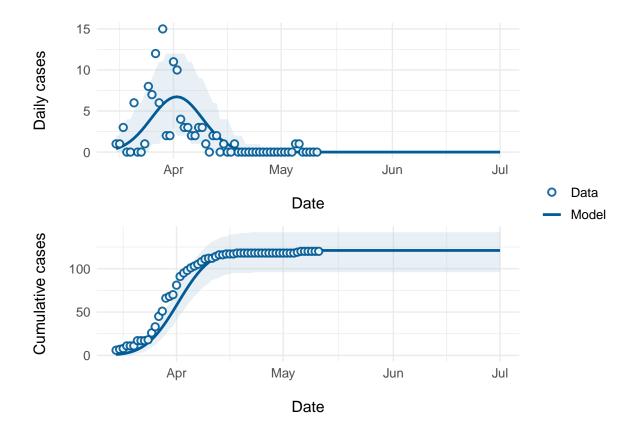


Figure 21: New Brunswick

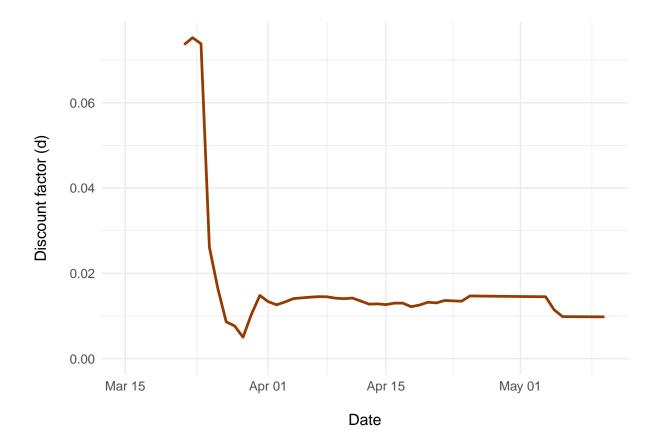


Figure 22: Discount factor - New Brunswick

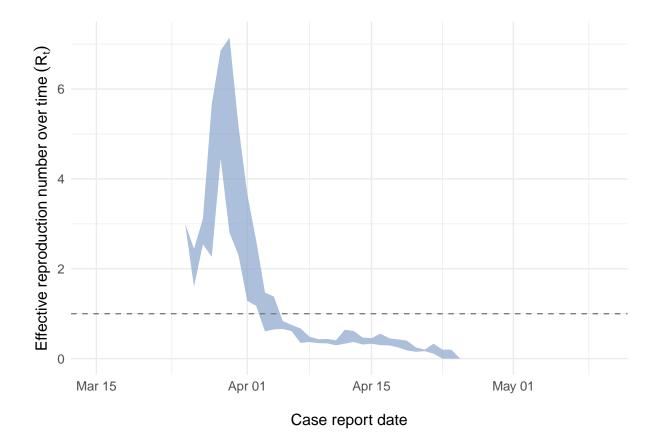


Figure 23: Effective reproductive number - New Brunswick

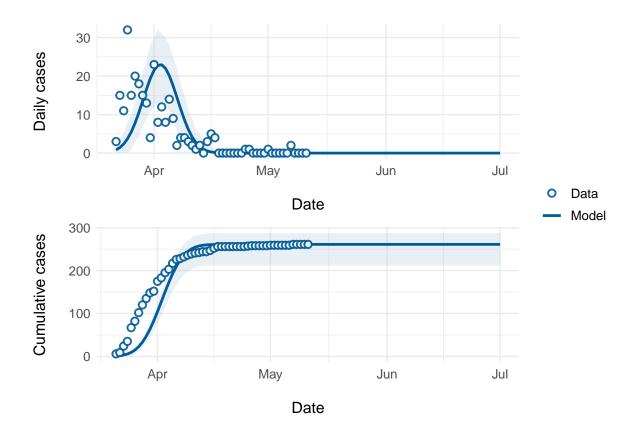


Figure 24: Newfoundland and Labrador

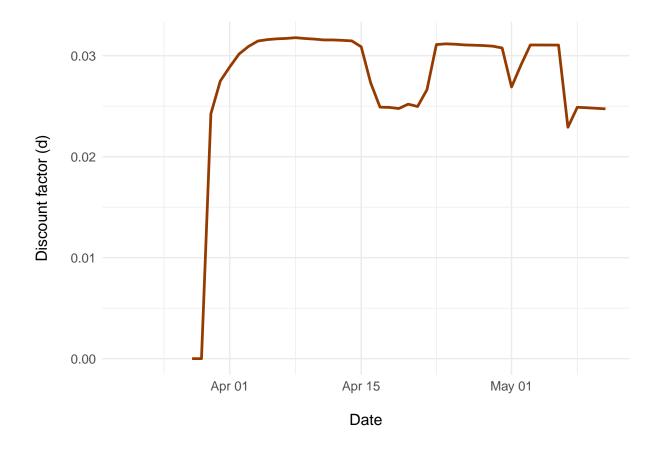


Figure 25: Discount factor - Newfoundland and Labrador

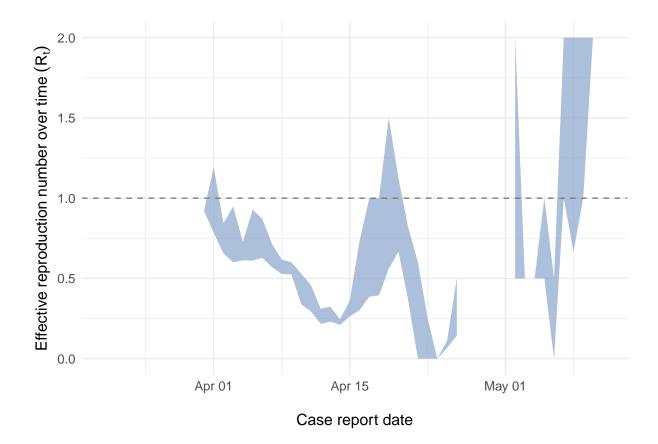


Figure 26: Effective reproductive number - Newfoundland and Labrador

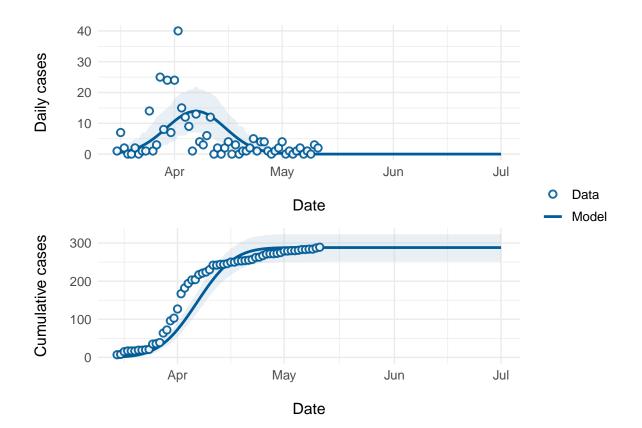


Figure 27: Manitoba

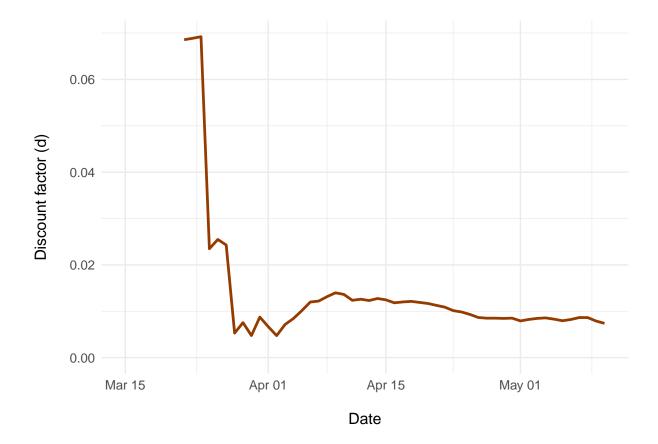


Figure 28: Discount factor - Manitoba

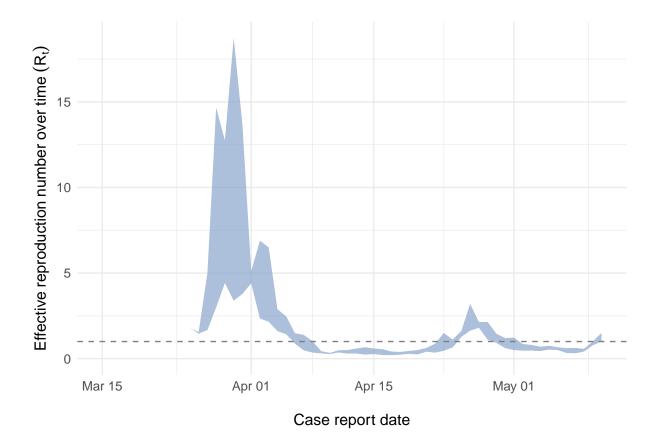


Figure 29: Effective reproductive number - Manitoba

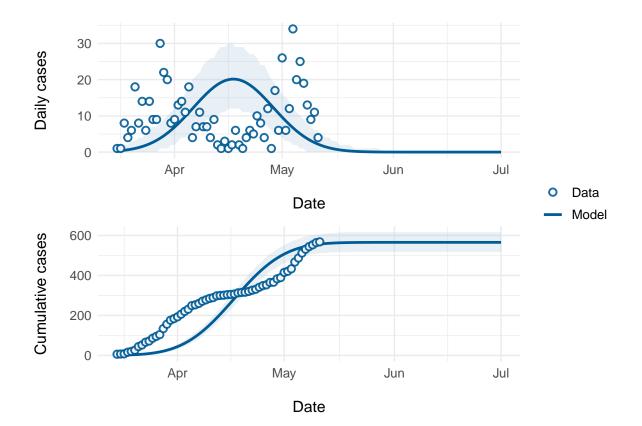


Figure 30: Saskatchewan

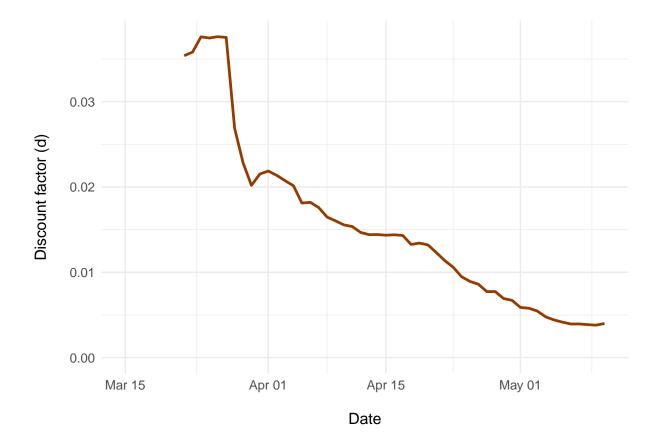


Figure 31: Discount factor - Saskatchewan

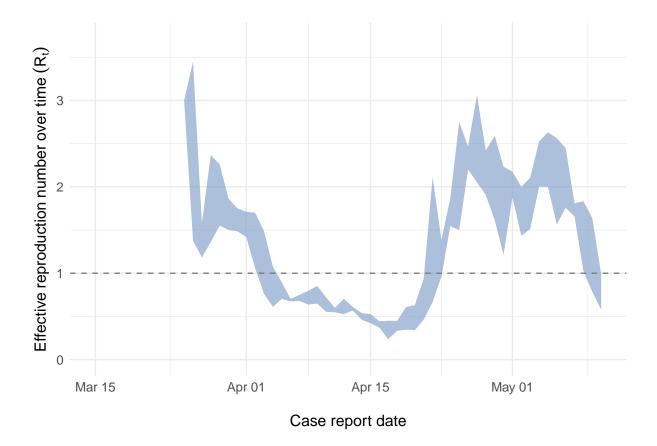


Figure 32: Effective reproductive number - Saskatchewan