

Covid-19 Modelling Results, as at 12 April 2020

CANADA

1. Total Confirmed Cases

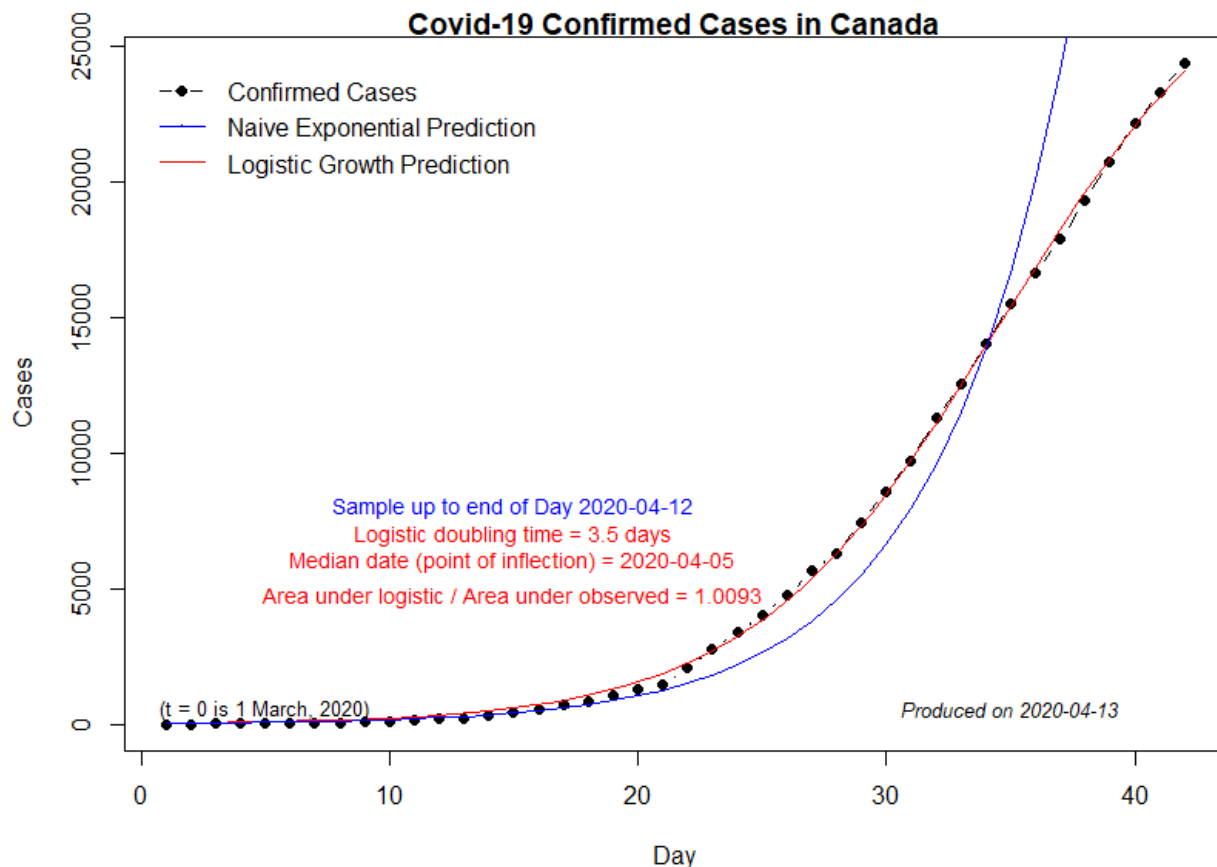
My R code for Covid-19 modelling is at

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/DaveGiles1949/r-code/master/Canadian_Covid-19_Cases.R

The code will automatically download the latest data from my github account.

The chart below shows results based on *data from 2 March to 12 April inclusive*.

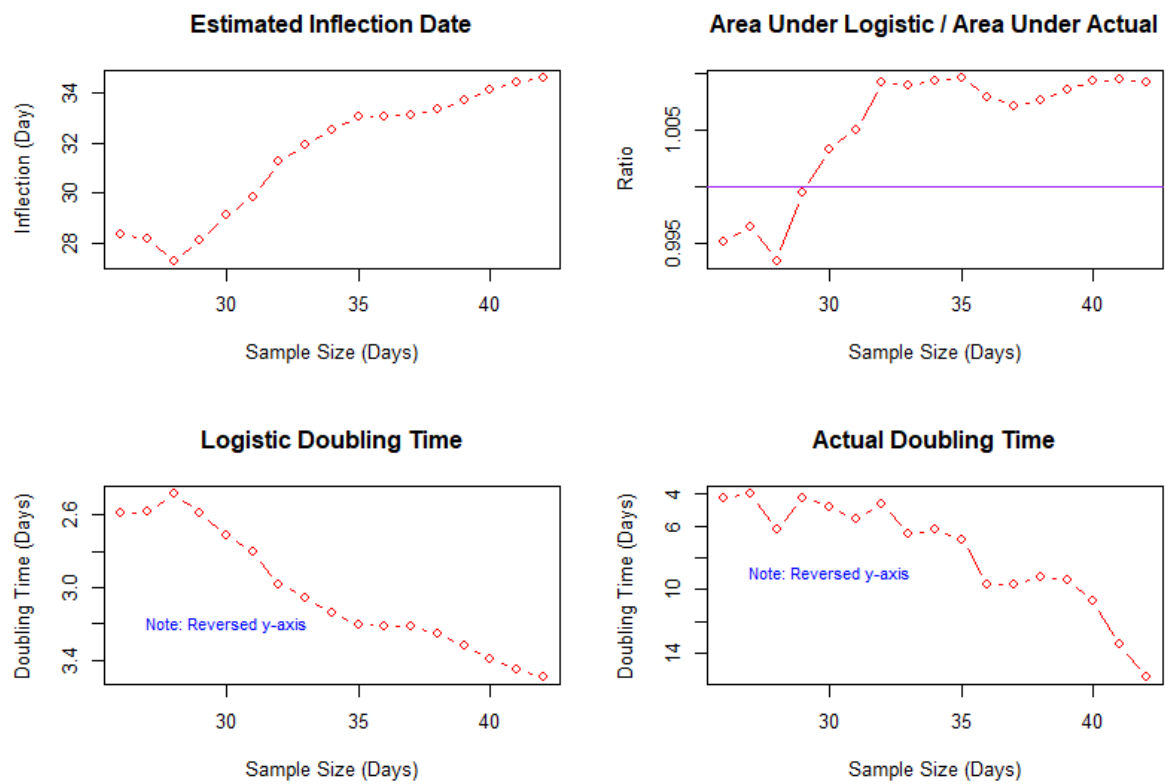
The Logistic model produces an “S-shaped” growth curve. One *disadvantage* is that this S-shape is symmetric about its point of inflection.



It's also interesting to see how the results change over time as more data become available.

This is summarized in the next set of charts, which are based on successive samples, each starting on 2 March, ending after 26, 27, ..., 42 days. The last sample is the full sample used to get the chart above.

The second chart indicates the on-going “good fit” of the Logistic model to the observed data. A ratio value greater than 1.0 indicates that the model is over-predicting the actual data over the full sample range. A value of 1.0 would be “ideal”, in a loose overall sense.



The following plot shows the projections for total confirmed cases of Covid-19 based on the latest version of the Logistic model. The projections go to 7 days beyond the end of the latest sample.

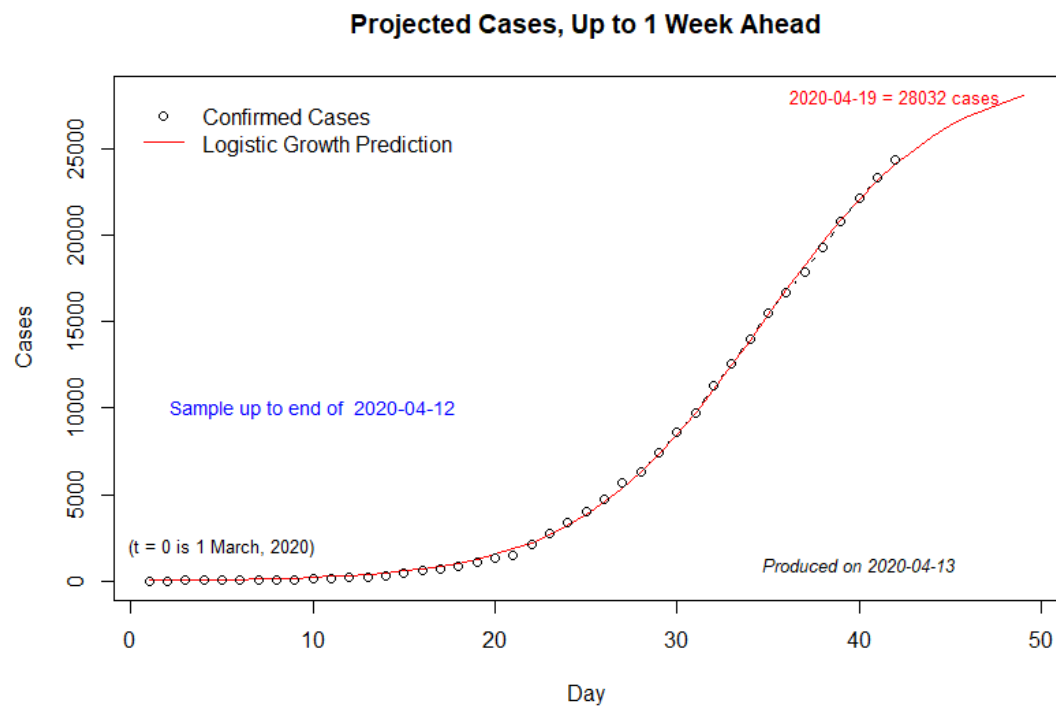


Table 1: Projected Covid-19 Cases in Canada
(Projections are in Blue; Actual Values are in Brackets)

Sample end (projection made): 08 April						
<i>09 Apr</i>	<i>10 Apr</i>	<i>11 Apr</i>	<i>12 Apr</i>	<i>13 Apr</i>	<i>14 Apr</i>	<i>15 Apr</i>
20162 [20765]	21096 [22148]	21916 [23318]	22627 [24383]	23236	23753	24188
Sample end (projection made): 09 April						
<i>10 Apr</i>	<i>11 Apr</i>	<i>12 Apr</i>	<i>13 Apr</i>	<i>14 Apr</i>	<i>15 Apr</i>	<i>16 Apr</i>
21445 [22148]	22339 [23318]	23122 [24383]	23798	24377	24868	25282
Sample end (projection made): 10 April						
<i>11 Apr</i>	<i>12 Apr</i>	<i>13 Apr</i>	<i>14 Apr</i>	<i>15 Apr</i>	<i>16 Apr</i>	<i>17 Apr</i>
22724 [23318]	23582 [24383]	24331	24977	25531	26000	26396
Sample end (projection made): 11 April						
<i>12 Apr</i>	<i>13 Apr</i>	<i>14 Apr</i>	<i>15 Apr</i>	<i>16 Apr</i>	<i>17 Apr</i>	<i>18 Apr</i>
23883 [24383]	24687	25385	25987	26500	26936	27303
Sample end (projection made): 12 April						
<i>13 Apr</i>	<i>14 Apr</i>	<i>15 Apr</i>	<i>16 Apr</i>	<i>17 Apr</i>	<i>18 Apr</i>	<i>19 Apr</i>
24919	25656	26293	26840	27306	27700	28032

2. Total Number of Deaths

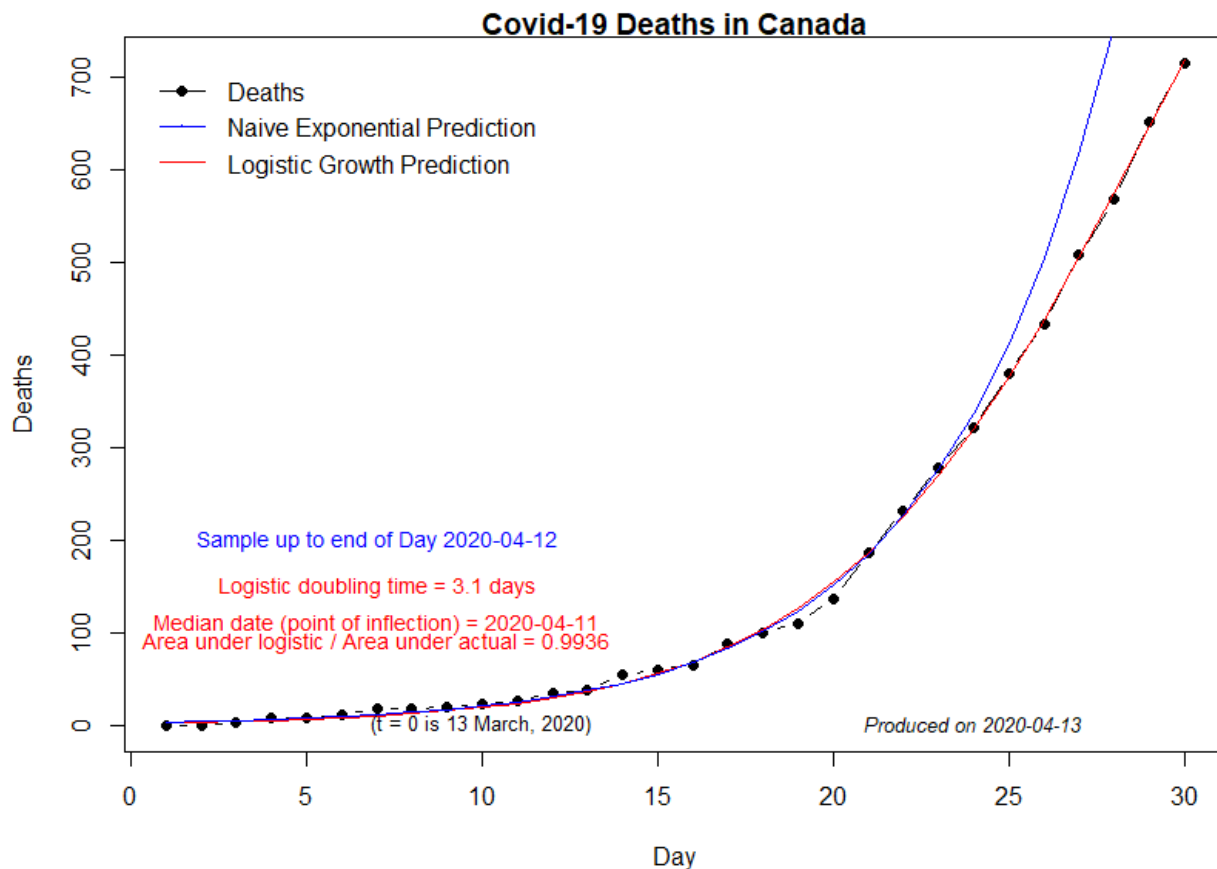
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The code will automatically download the latest data from my github account.

The chart below shows results based on *data from 14 March to 12 April inclusive*.

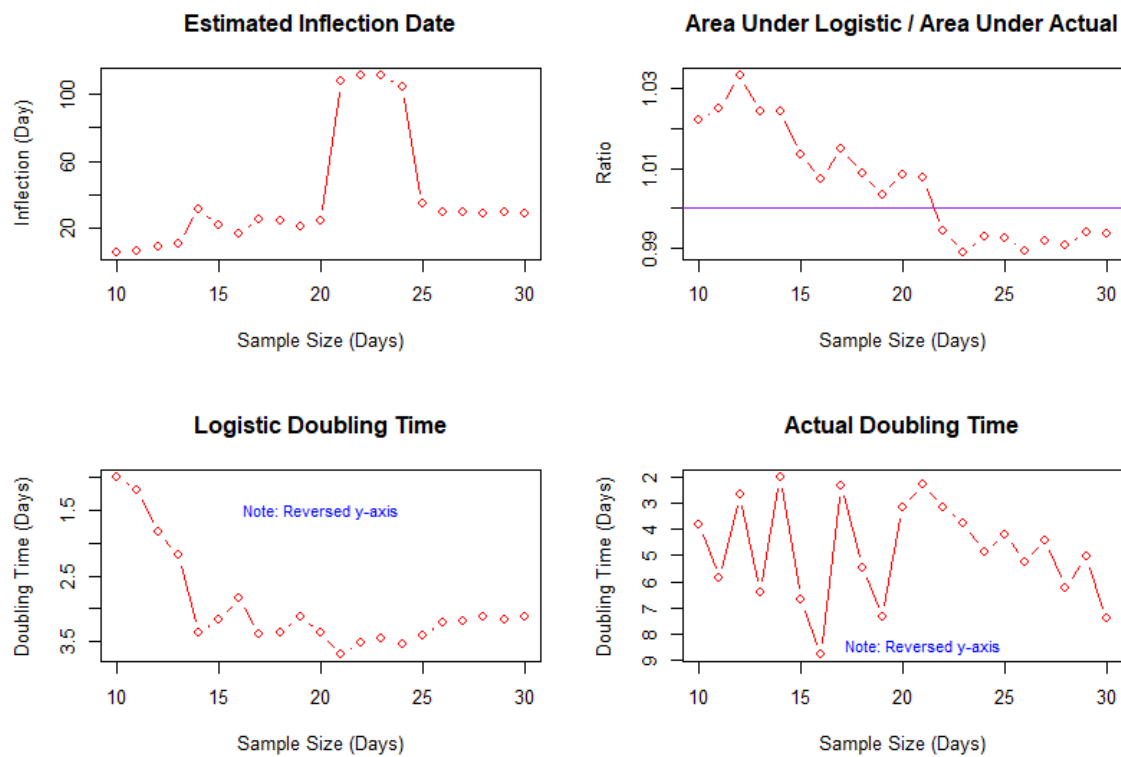
The Logistic model produces an “S-shaped” growth curve. One *disadvantage* is that this S-shape is symmetric about its point of inflection.



It's also interesting to see how the results change over time as more data become available.

This is summarized in the next set of charts, which are based on successive samples, each starting on 14 March, ending after 10, 11, ..., 30 days. The last sample is the full sample used to get the chart above.

The second chart indicates the on-going “good fit” of the Logistic model to the observed data. A ratio value greater than 1.0 indicates that the model is over-predicting the actual data over the full sample range. A value of 1.0 would be “ideal”, in a loose overall sense.



The following plot shows the projections for total confirmed cases of Covid-19 based on the latest version of the Logistic model. The projections go to 7 days beyond the end of the latest sample.

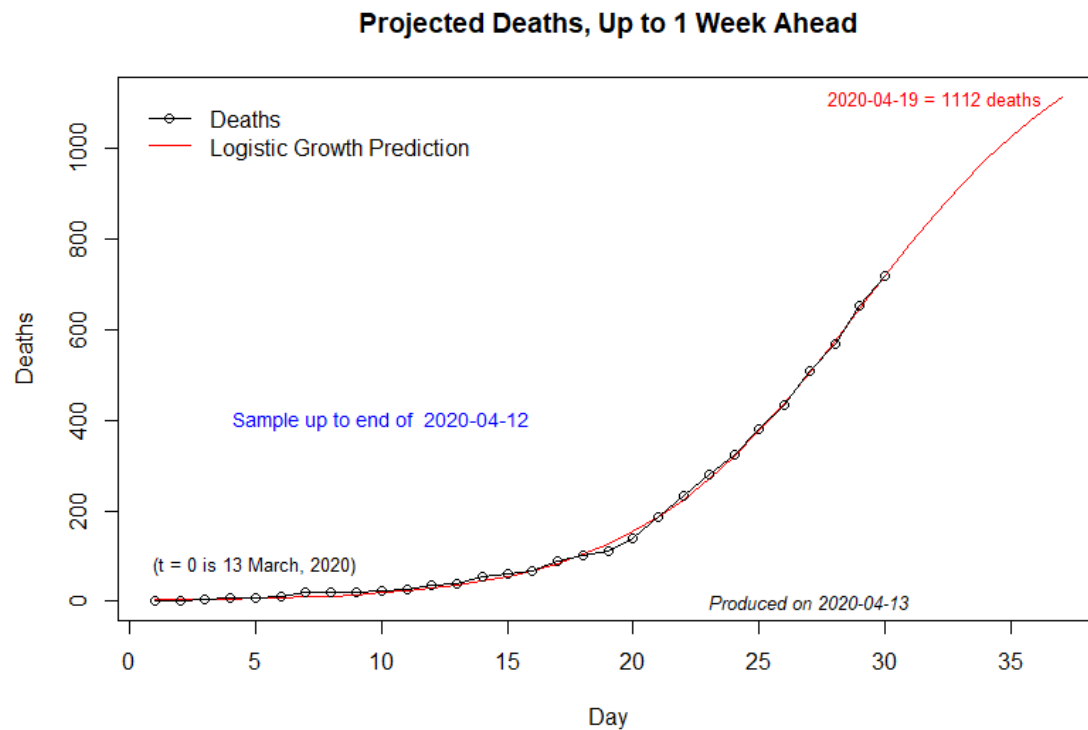


Table 2: Projected Covid-19 Deaths in Canada
(Projections are in Red; Actual Values are in Brackets)

Sample end (projection made): 08 April						
<i>09 Apr</i>	<i>10 Apr</i>	<i>11 Apr</i>	<i>12 Apr</i>	<i>13 Apr</i>	<i>14 Apr</i>	<i>15 Apr</i>
510	585	663	744	824	902	977
[509]	[569]	[653]	[717]			
Sample end (projection made): 09 April						
<i>10 Apr</i>	<i>11 Apr</i>	<i>12 Apr</i>	<i>13 Apr</i>	<i>14 Apr</i>	<i>15 Apr</i>	<i>16 Apr</i>
582	659	737	815	890	962	1029
[569]	[653]	[717]				
Sample end (projection made): 10 April						
<i>11 Apr</i>	<i>12 Apr</i>	<i>13 Apr</i>	<i>14 Apr</i>	<i>15 Apr</i>	<i>16 Apr</i>	<i>17 Apr</i>
643	713	781	846	906	961	1010
[653]	[717]					
Sample end (projection made): 11 April						
<i>12 Apr</i>	<i>13 Apr</i>	<i>14 Apr</i>	<i>15 Apr</i>	<i>16 Apr</i>	<i>17 Apr</i>	<i>18 Apr</i>
723	795	865	930	991	1045	1093
[717]						
Sample end (projection made): 12 April						
<i>13 Apr</i>	<i>14 Apr</i>	<i>15 Apr</i>	<i>16 Apr</i>	<i>17 Apr</i>	<i>18 Apr</i>	<i>19 Apr</i>
789	856	919	976	1027	1073	1112

ONTARIO

1. Total Confirmed Cases

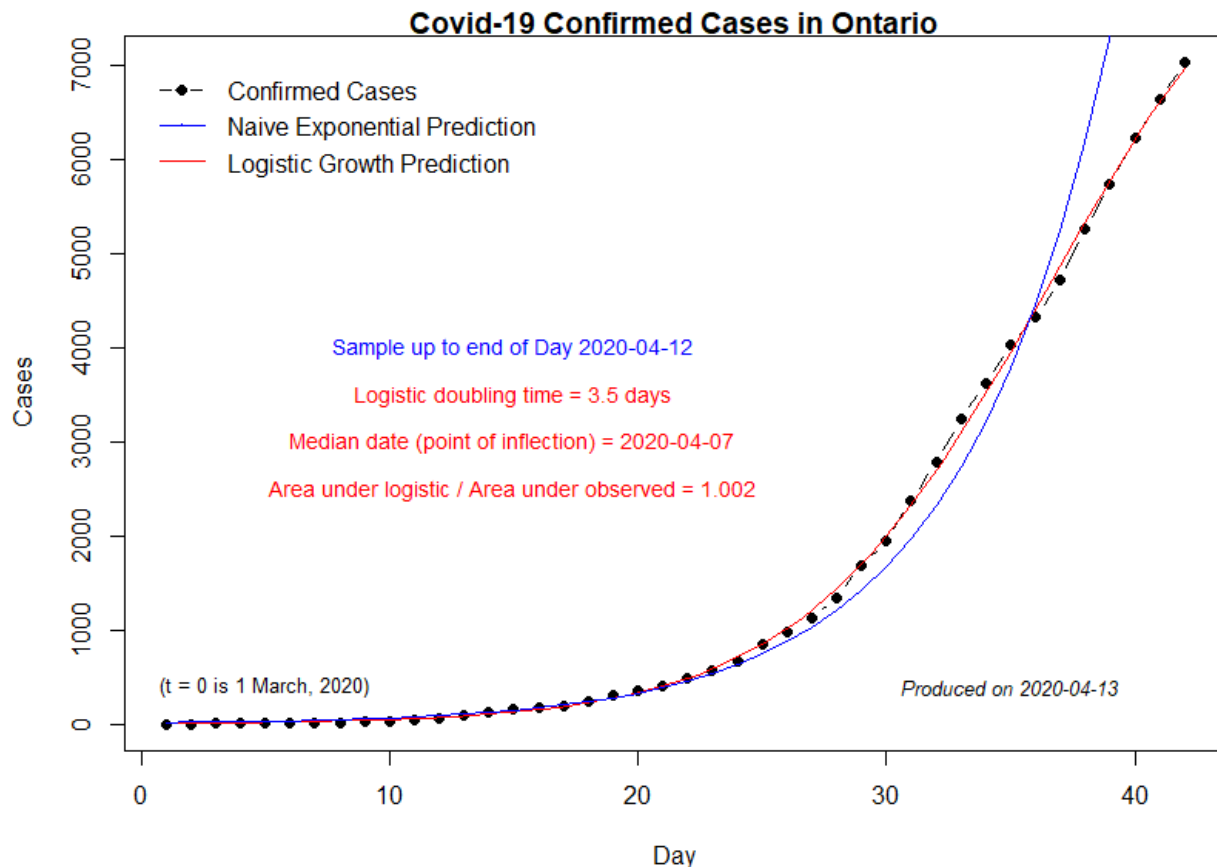
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https://raw.githubusercontent.com/DaveGiles1949/r-code/master/Ontario_Covid-19_Cases.R

The code will automatically download the latest data from my github account.

The chart below shows results based on *data from 2 March to 12 April inclusive*.

The Logistic model produces an “S-shaped” growth curve. One *disadvantage* is that this S-shape is symmetric about its point of inflection.

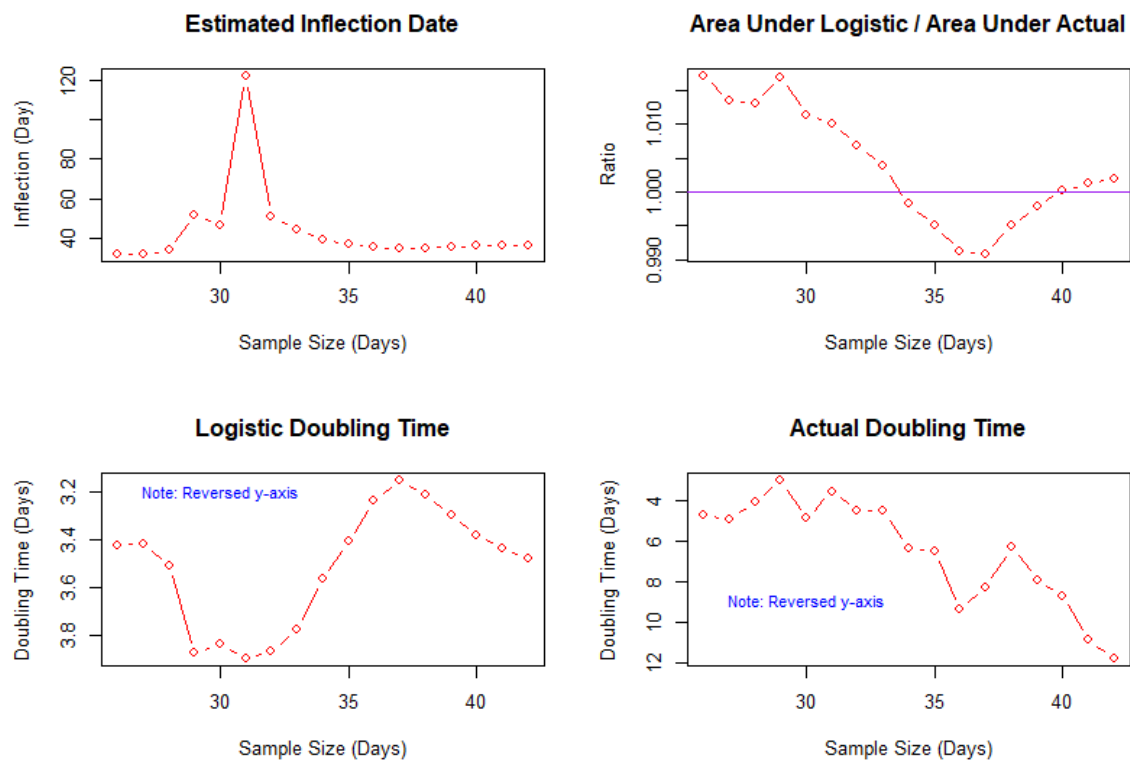


It's also interesting to see how the results change over time as more data become available.

This is summarized in the next set of charts, which are based on successive samples, each starting on 2 March, ending after 26, 27, ..., 42 days. The last sample is the full sample used to get the chart above.

The second chart indicates the on-going “good fit” of the Logistic model to the observed data. A ratio value greater than 1.0 indicates that the model is over-predicting the actual data over the full sample range. A value of 1.0 would be “ideal”, in a loose overall sense.

Both the observed and estimated “doubling times” for new cases have improved substantially. (Note the reverse axis on the last two charts, and the fact that a longer doubling time is better than a short one.)



The following plot shows the projections for total confirmed cases of Covid-19 based on the latest version of the Logistic model. The projections go to 7 days beyond the end of the latest sample.

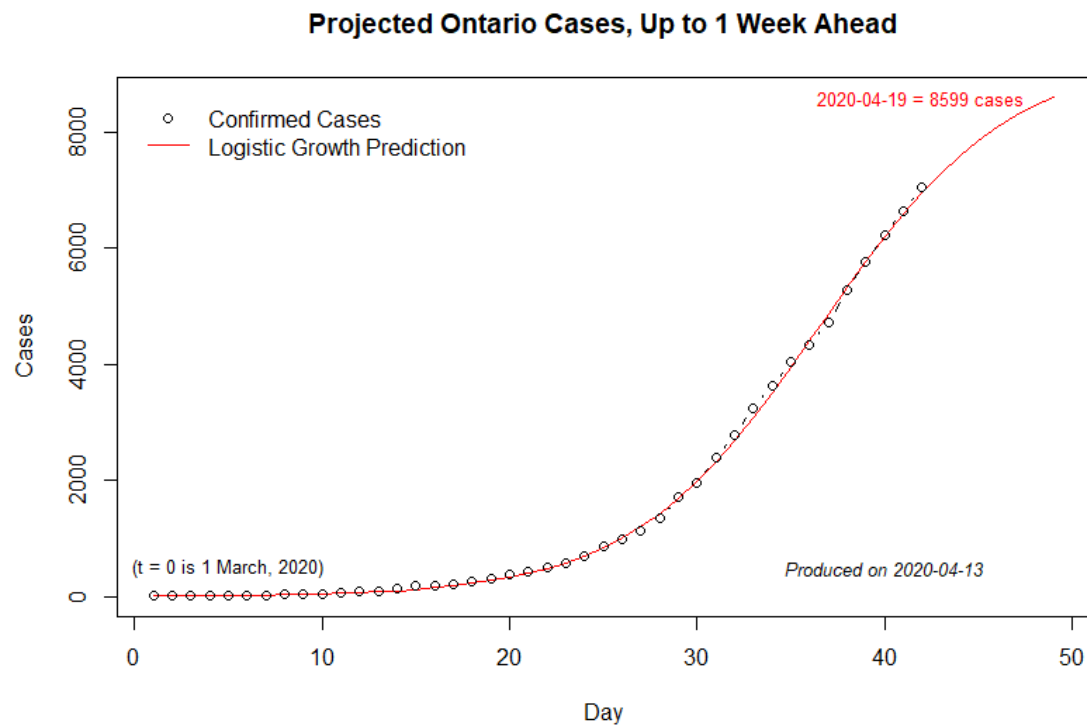


Table 3: Projected Covid-19 Cases in Ontario
(Projections are in Blue; Actual Values are in Brackets)

Sample end (projection made): 08 April						
<i>09 Apr</i>	<i>10 Apr</i>	<i>11 Apr</i>	<i>12 Apr</i>	<i>13 Apr</i>	<i>14 Apr</i>	<i>15 Apr</i>
5575	5913	6217	6485	6719	6920	7091
[5759]	[6237]	[6648]	[7049]			
Sample end (projection made): 09 April						
<i>10 Apr</i>	<i>11 Apr</i>	<i>12 Apr</i>	<i>13 Apr</i>	<i>14 Apr</i>	<i>15 Apr</i>	<i>16 Apr</i>
6033	6369	6670	6935	7167	7366	7535
[6237]	[6648]	[7049]				
Sample end (projection made): 10 April						
<i>11 Apr</i>	<i>12 Apr</i>	<i>13 Apr</i>	<i>14 Apr</i>	<i>15 Apr</i>	<i>16 Apr</i>	<i>17 Apr</i>
6497	6830	7128	7390	7619	7815	7983
[6648]	[7049]					
Sample end (projection made): 11 April						
<i>12 Apr</i>	<i>13 Apr</i>	<i>14 Apr</i>	<i>15 Apr</i>	<i>16 Apr</i>	<i>17 Apr</i>	<i>18 Apr</i>
6916	7234	7516	7763	7978	8163	8320
[7049]						
Sample end (projection made): 12 April						
<i>13 Apr</i>	<i>14 Apr</i>	<i>15 Apr</i>	<i>16 Apr</i>	<i>17 Apr</i>	<i>18 Apr</i>	<i>19 Apr</i>
7303	7599	7861	8089	8286	8455	8599

2. Total Number of Deaths

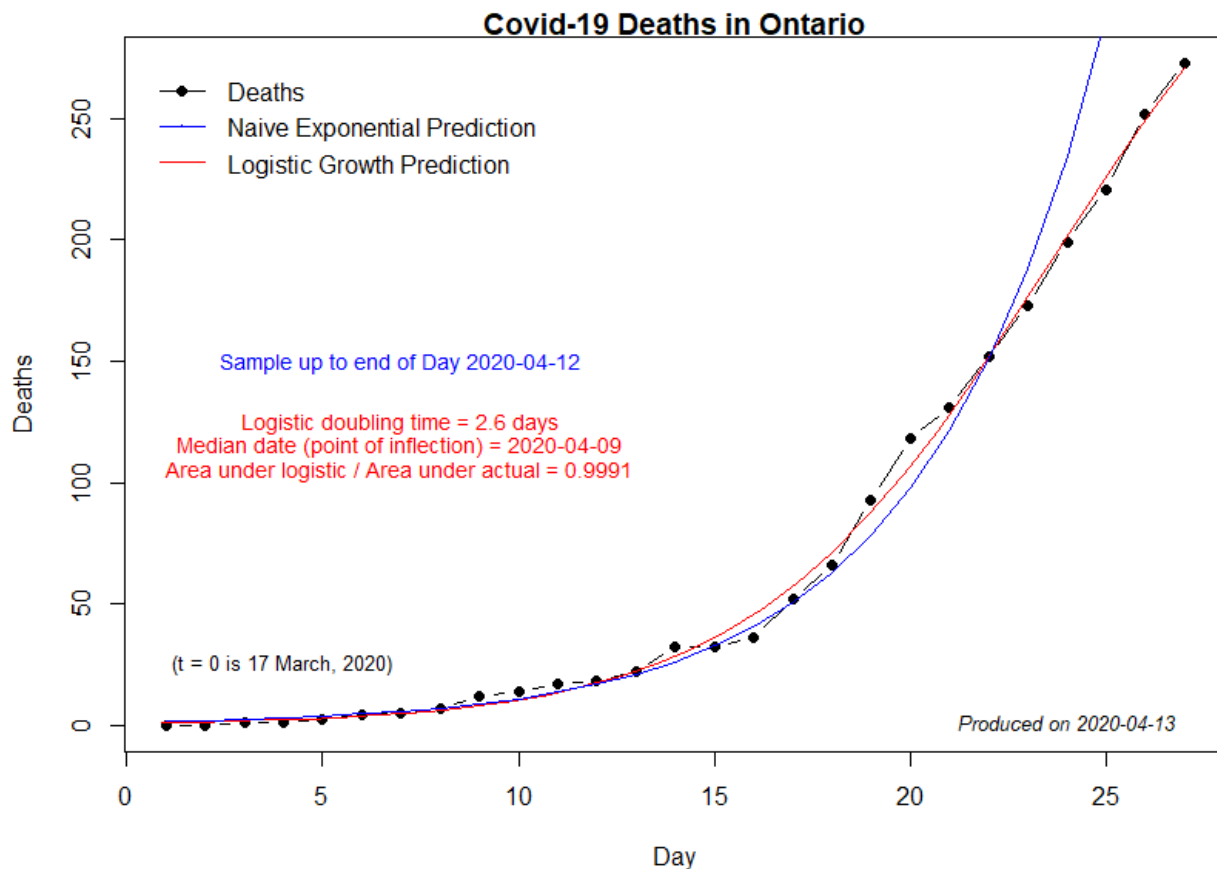
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The chart below shows results based on *data from 17 March to 12 April inclusive*.

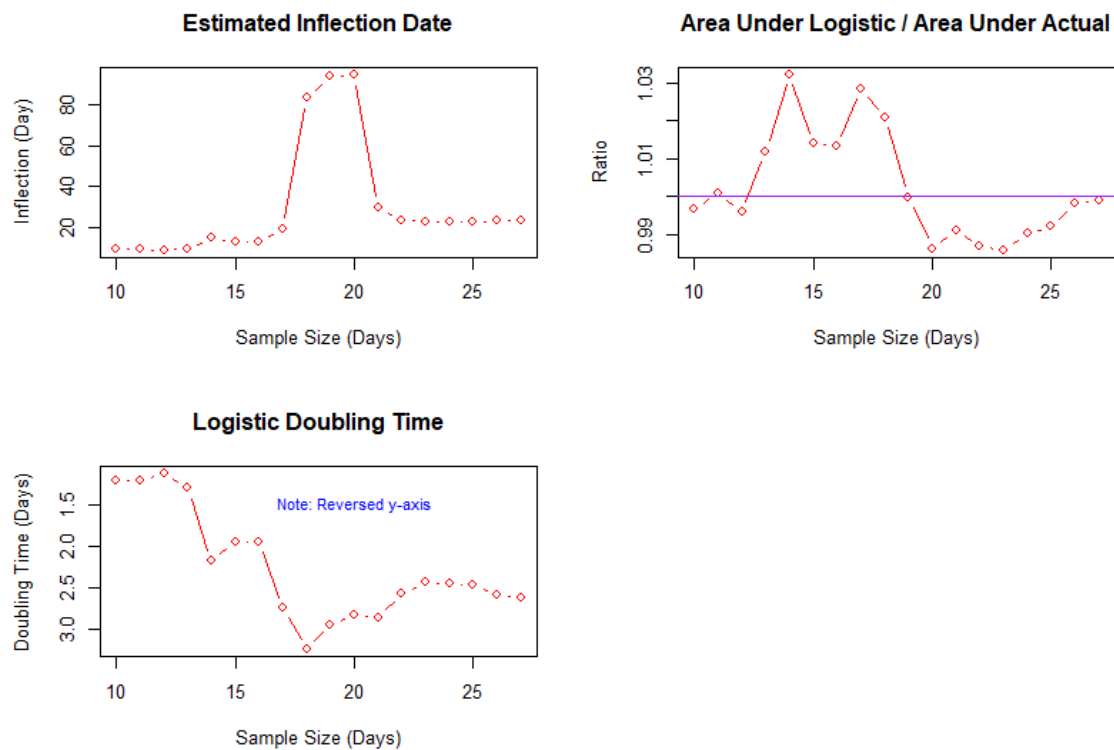
The Logistic model produces an “S-shaped” growth curve. One *disadvantage* is that this S-shape is symmetric about its point of inflection.



It's also interesting to see how the results change over time as more data become available.

This is summarized in the next set of charts, which are based on successive samples, each starting on 17 March, ending after 10, 11, ..., 27 days. The last sample is the full sample used to get the chart above.

The second chart indicates the on-going “good fit” of the Logistic model to the observed data. A ratio value greater than 1.0 indicates that the model is over-predicting the actual data over the full sample range. A value of 1.0 would be “ideal”, in a loose overall sense.



The following plot shows the projections for total confirmed cases of Covid-19 based on the latest version of the Logistic model. The projections go to 7 days beyond the end of the latest sample.

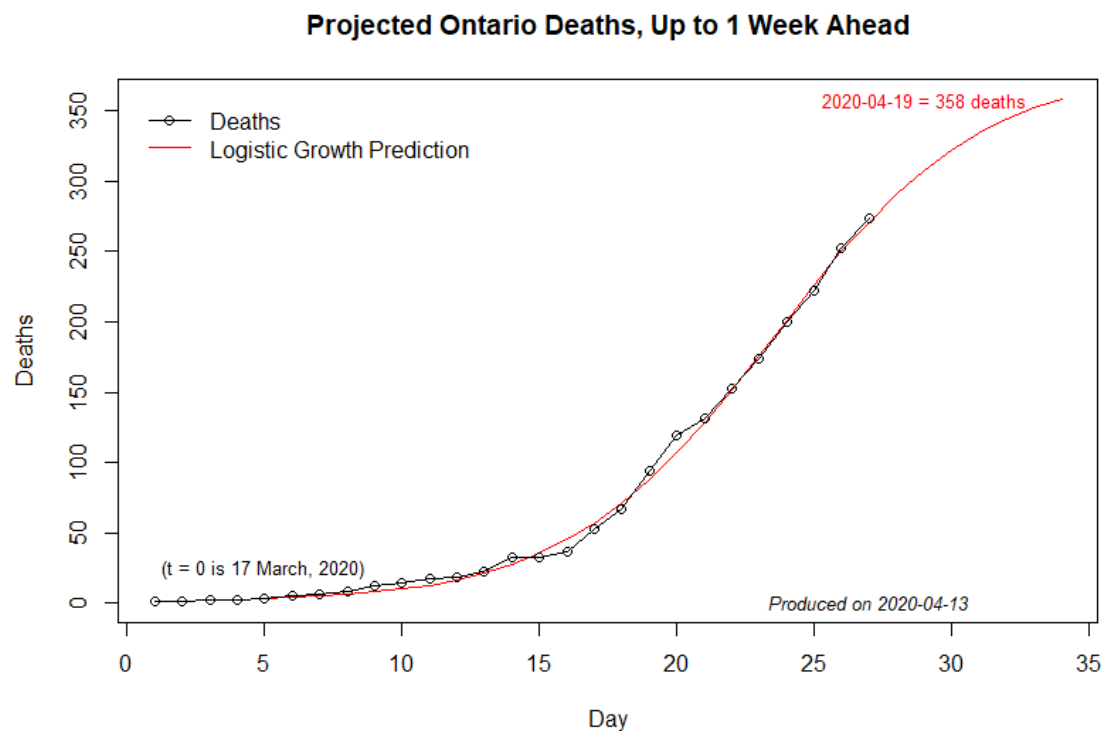


Table 4: Projected Covid-19 Deaths in Canada
(Projections are in Red; Actual Values are in Brackets)

Sample end (projection made): 08 April

<i>09 Apr</i>	<i>10 Apr</i>	<i>11 Apr</i>	<i>12 Apr</i>	<i>13 Apr</i>	<i>14 Apr</i>	<i>15 Apr</i>
198	219	238	254	268	280	289
[200]	[222]	[253]	[274]			

Sample end (projection made): 09 April

<i>10 Apr</i>	<i>11 Apr</i>	<i>12 Apr</i>	<i>13 Apr</i>	<i>14 Apr</i>	<i>15 Apr</i>	<i>16 Apr</i>
220	240	257	271	283	293	301
[222]	[253]	[274]				

Sample end (projection made): 10 April

<i>11 Apr</i>	<i>12 Apr</i>	<i>13 Apr</i>	<i>14 Apr</i>	<i>15 Apr</i>	<i>16 Apr</i>	<i>17 Apr</i>
240	258	273	285	296	304	310
[253]	[274]					

Sample end (projection made): 11 April

<i>12 Apr</i>	<i>13 Apr</i>	<i>14 Apr</i>	<i>15 Apr</i>	<i>16 Apr</i>	<i>17 Apr</i>	<i>18 Apr</i>
268	287	303	316	327	336	343
[274]						

Sample end (projection made): 12 April

<i>13 Apr</i>	<i>14 Apr</i>	<i>15 Apr</i>	<i>16 Apr</i>	<i>17 Apr</i>	<i>18 Apr</i>	<i>19 Apr</i>
291	308	322	334	344	352	358