



A REVIEW OF COVID -19 STATISTICS PERIOD ENDING APRIL 12, 2020

**Prepared by Mike Jordan
Chief Public Policy & Government Relations Officer
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Table 1 shows various COVID-19 statistics for Saskatchewan by region. As of April 12, Saskatchewan had 298 confirmed cases, with 130 of those being active cases. Saskatchewan has also experienced 4 deaths to date.. About 49% of the total confirmed cases are in the Saskatoon region, this level has remained consistent throughout the COVID period. A new column was added to the table that shows the share of active cases by region. There are very low variances between share of total cases and share of active cases by region. According to the, data about 1.6% of tests are confirmed positive in Saskatchewan. Saskatoon and the Northern regions have a testing confirmation rate that exceeds the provincial average.

TABLE 1: Saskatchewan COVID-19 Cases By Region (as at April 12, 2020)

| Region | Total Cases | Share of Total Cases (%) | Recovered | Deaths | Active Cases | Share of Active Cases (%) | Inpatient Hospitalization | ICU Hospitalizations | Tests Performed | Testing Confirmation Rate (%) |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------|----------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Far North | 7 | 2.3 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 3.8 | 0 | 0 | 362 | 1.9 |
| North | 56 | 18.8 | 36 | 1 | 19 | 14.6 | 0 | 0 | 2,827 | 2.0 |
| Central (excluding Saskatoon) | 10 | 3.4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2.3 | 0 | 0 | 1,277 | 0.8 |
| Saskatoon | 147 | 49.3 | 78 | 1 | 68 | 52.3 | 6 | 0 | 7,880 | 1.9 |
| South (excluding Regina) | 15 | 5.0 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 6.9 | 0 | 0 | 2,003 | 0.7 |
| Regina | 63 | 21.1 | 36 | 1 | 26 | 20.0 | 1 | 0 | 4,854 | 1.3 |
| Total Saskatchewan | 298 | 100 | 164 | 4 | 130 | 100 | 7 | 0 | 19,203 | 1.6 |

**Note: Saskatchewan lists 73 additional tests that are not identified by region as these were tested in out of province labs. They are excluded from the total in the table.*

Chart 1 displays Saskatchewan's COVID-19 cases by age. The 20-44 age cohort remains the largest accounting for 129 cases or about 43% of total cases. Over the last week, cases for the 19 & under cohort have doubled, although they are about 7% of total cases.

Chart 2 accounts for how the Saskatchewan's COVID cases have been contracted. Travel remains the largest source (44%), but now that travel has been restricted, community transmission or mass gatherings (35%) are accounting for a growing share of the cases, especially new ones.

Chart 1: Saskatchewan COVID Cases

Number of Cases by Age (as of April 12, 2020)

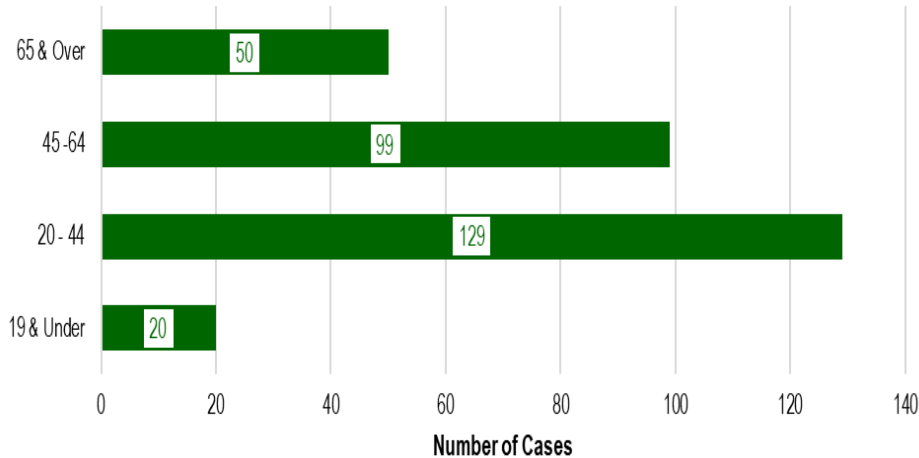


Chart 2: Saskatchewan COVID-19 Cases

Nature of Exposure (as of April 9, 2020)

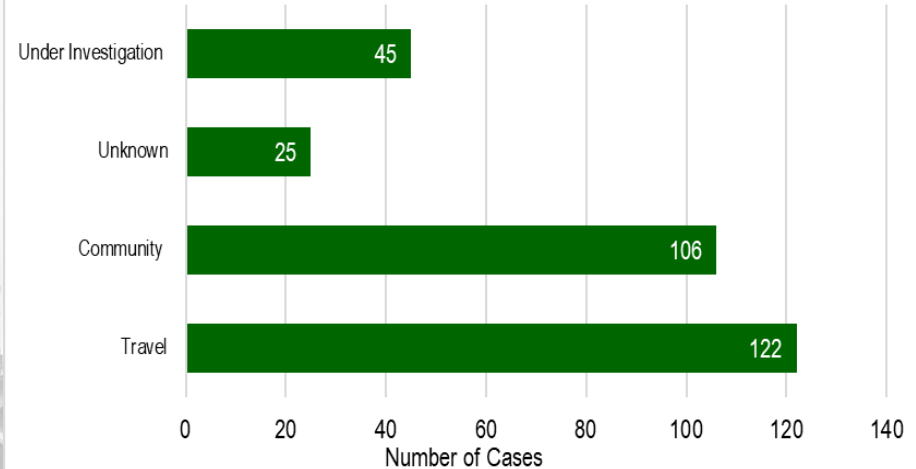


Chart 3 shows Saskatchewan's COVID-19 daily and cumulative cases. Saskatchewan's first confirmed case emerged on March 13. Daily case growth was slow in the first week, accelerated in the next ten days, but the pace has decelerated over the last week. In fact, daily case growth has been at or near ten over the last five days.

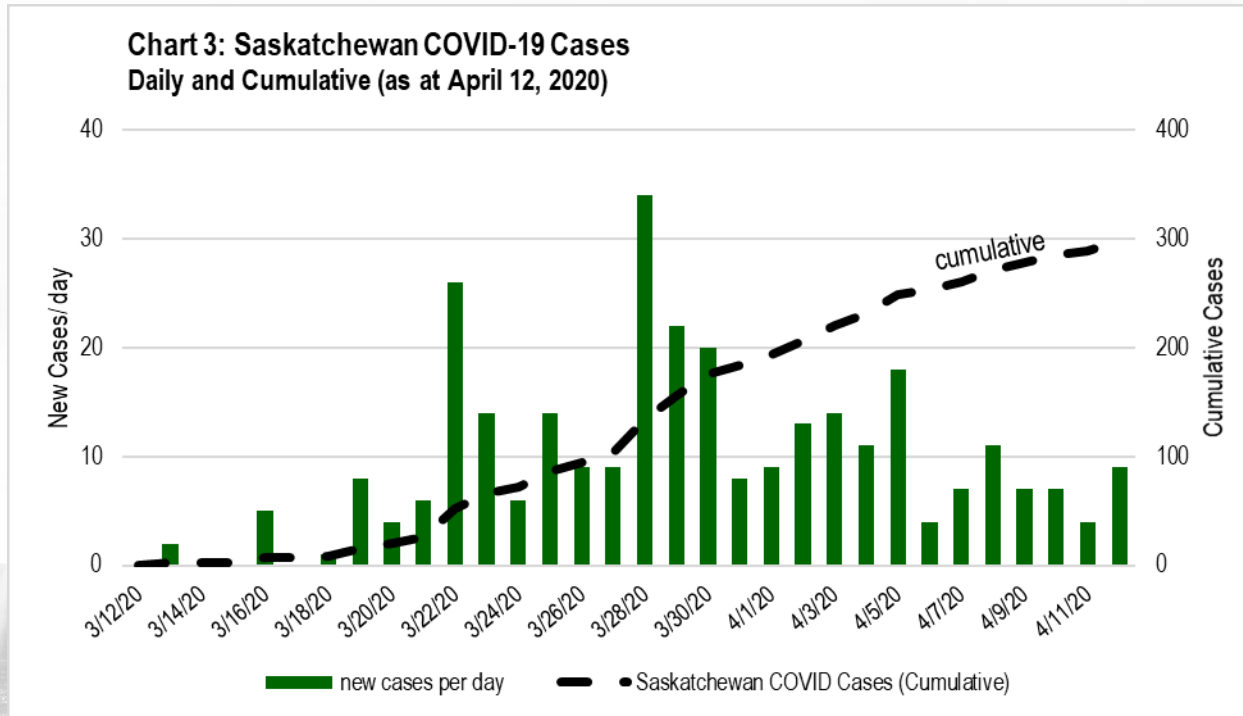


Chart 4 displays Saskatchewan's COVID-19 cases using a log scale. It shows cases per day relative to an exponential growth trendline since the first case was reported. The log scale is used because COVID case growth is not linear. Since March 31, case growth has fallen below trend and very close to planking.

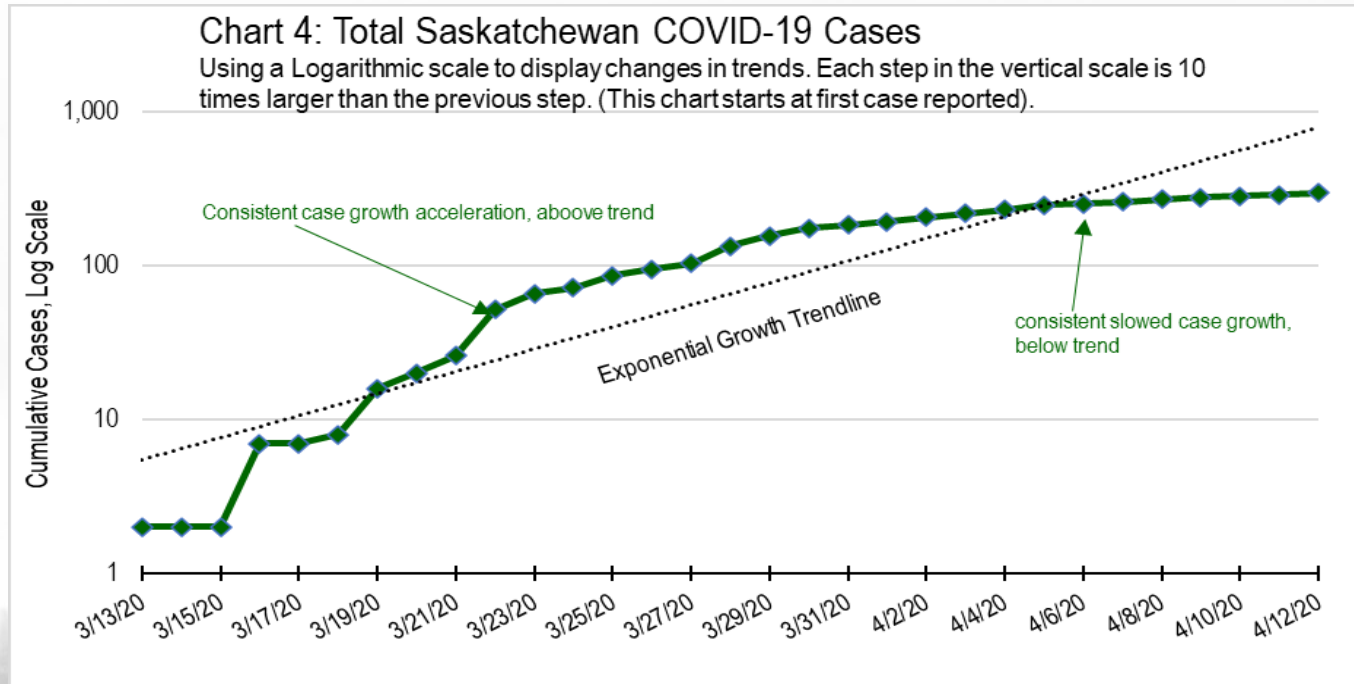
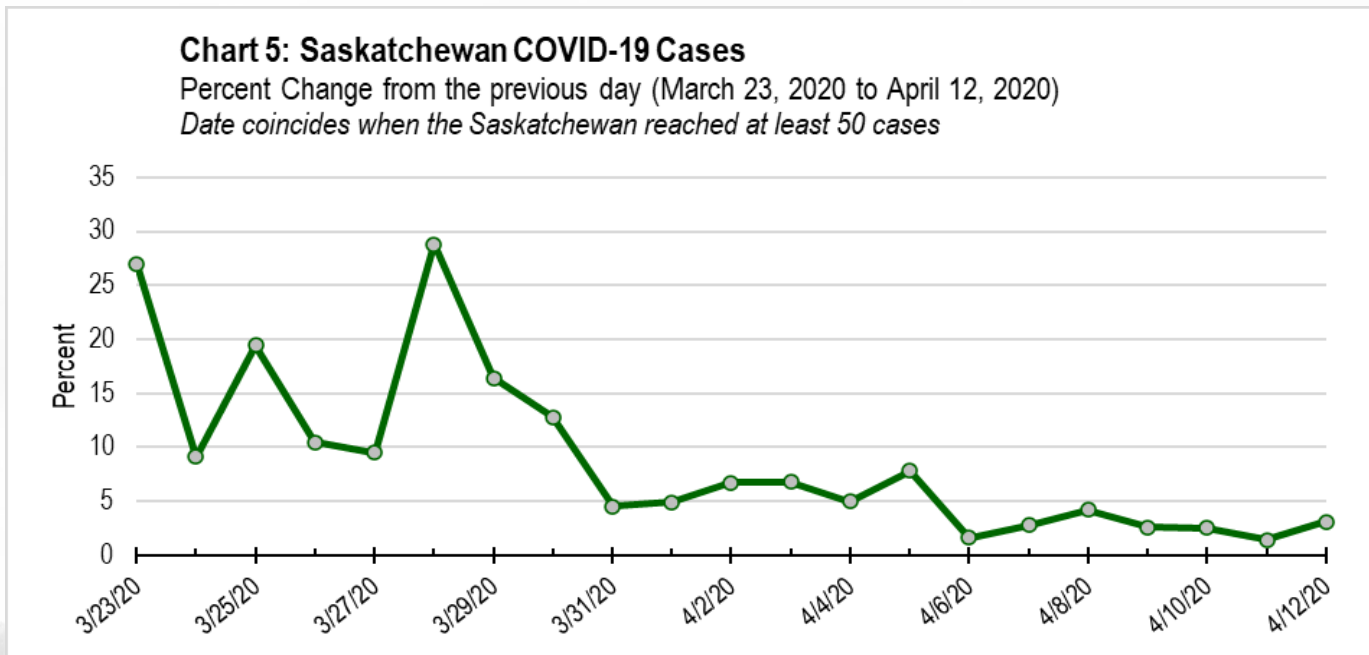


Chart 5 illustrates the day over day percent change in Saskatchewan COVID cases since the province reached its 50th case. The time series was shortened to remove the large variability in cases that emerged in the early days of COVID. Over the last week, daily case growth has been consistently below five percent.



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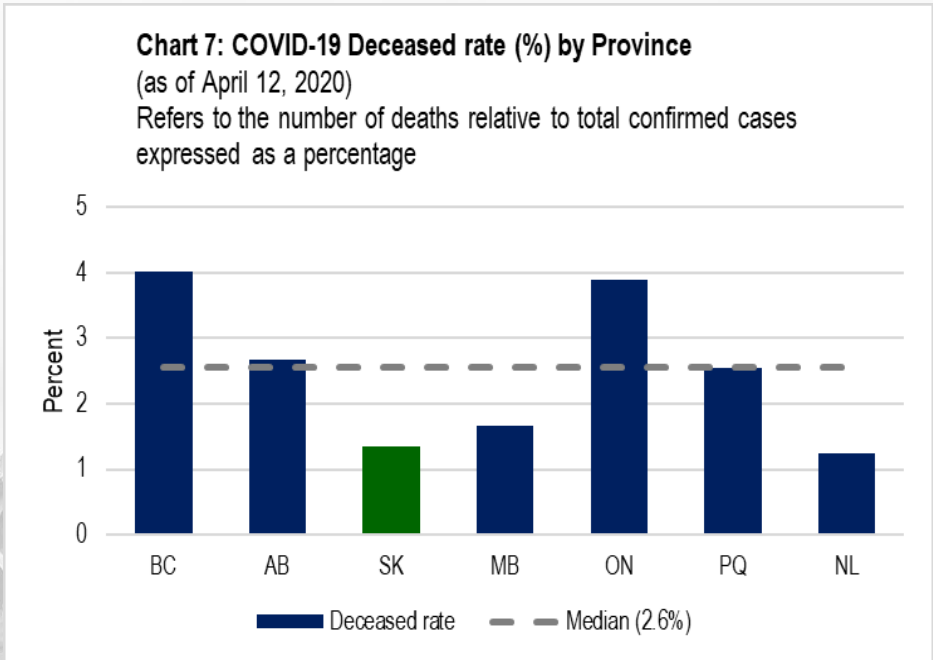
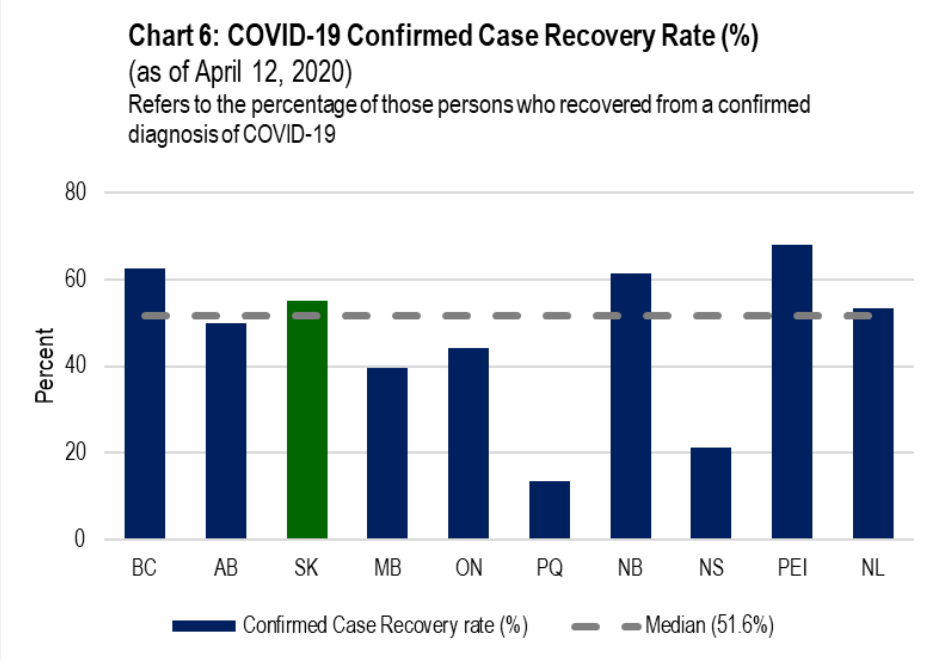
Table 2 shows various COVID-19 characteristics for all provinces in Canada. As noted in the previous update, the table has been revised and now groups demographic, case, and testing data in their own columns, which should make for easier reading of the data. Quebec is the epicenter of COVID cases in Canada, and leads all other provinces in several negative case indicators. the way in terms of total cases per capita. Conversely, Alberta leads all provinces (excluding the territories) in terms of tests per capita. Saskatchewan is now second in this indicator.

Table 2: COVID-19 Cases by Province & Territory (as of April 12, 2020)

| Province, territory or other | Demographic Data | | Case Data | | | | | | Testing Data | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| | Population (Q1, 2020) | Share (%) of Population | Number of Total cases | Share (%) of Total cases | Number of Recoveries | Number of deaths | Active caes | Total Cases/ 100,000 persons | Number of Tests | Tests/ 100,000 | Positive Tests | Test Confirmation Rate (%) |
| BC | 5,110,917 | 13.5 | 1,445 | 5.9 | 905 | 58 | 482 | 28 | 53,505 | 1,047 | 1445 | 2.70 |
| AB | 4,413,146 | 11.6 | 1,651 | 6.8 | 823 | 44 | 784 | 37 | 77,316 | 1,752 | 1651 | 2.14 |
| SK | 1,181,666 | 3.1 | 298 | 1.2 | 164 | 4 | 130 | 25 | 19,276 | 1,631 | 298 | 1.55 |
| MB | 1,377,517 | 3.6 | 242 | 1.0 | 96 | 4 | 142 | 18 | 16,383 | 1,189 | 242 | 1.48 |
| ON | 14,711,827 | 38.8 | 7,049 | 28.9 | 3,121 | 274 | 3,654 | 48 | 103,165 | 701 | 7049 | 6.83 |
| PQ | 8,537,674 | 22.5 | 12,846 | 52.7 | 1,745 | 328 | 10,773 | 150 | 129,021 | 1,511 | 12846 | 9.96 |
| NB | 779,993 | 2.1 | 114 | 0.5 | 70 | 0 | 44 | 15 | 7,963 | 1,021 | 114 | 1.43 |
| NS | 977,457 | 2.6 | 445 | 1.8 | 95 | 2 | 348 | 46 | 14,740 | 1,508 | 445 | 3.02 |
| PEI | 158,158 | 0.4 | 25 | 0.1 | 17 | 0 | 8 | 16 | 1,630 | 1,031 | 25 | 1.53 |
| NL | 521,365 | 1.4 | 242 | 1.0 | 129 | 3 | 110 | 46 | 4,812 | 923 | 242 | 5.03 |
| YT | 41,078 | 0.1 | 8 | 0.0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 19 | 794 | 1,933 | 8 | 1.01 |
| NWT | 44,904 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 1,429 | 3,182 | 5 | 0.35 |
| NT | 39,097 | 0.1 | - | 0.0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | 376 | 962 | 0 | 0.00 |
| RT* | | | 13 | | - | 0 | 13 | | | | 13 | |
| Total Canada | 37,894,799 | 100 | 24,383 | 100 | 7,170 | 717 | 16,496 | 64 | 430,410 | 1,136 | 24,370 | 5.66 |

Chart 6 illustrates the COVID recovery rate by province. That is, the percentage of persons who have recovered from a confirmed diagnosis (excludes deceased persons). BC, PEI and New Brunswick all have recovery rates above 60%. Saskatchewan is close, sitting at 55%.

Chart 7 shows the deceased rate by province for those that have had deaths. That is, the number of deaths relative to the number of confirmed cases. Saskatchewan is well below the median at 1.3%. BC and Ontario have the highest rates in Canada at nearly 4%.



Charts 8 and 9 graphically display testing data that is shown table 2. Chart 8 shows COVID 19 tests administered in each province per every 100,000 persons. Saskatchewan is second in the country with 1,631 tests per 100,000 persons.

Chart 9 displays a testing confirmation rate by province. It refers to the number of positive tests relative to total tests. Quebec, Ontario, and Newfoundland have abnormally high rates compared to the other provinces. Saskatchewan sits below the median at 1.6%.

Chart 8: COVID-19 Tests/ 100,000 Persons

by Province (as at April 12, 2020)

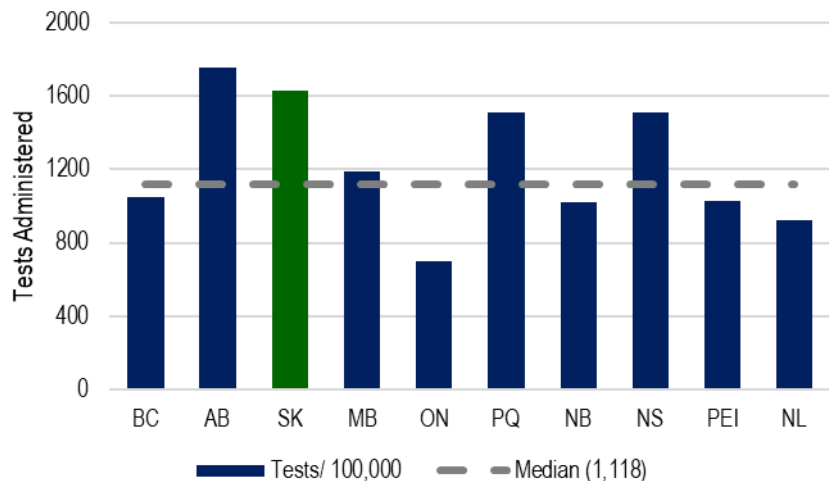


Chart 9: Test Confirmation Rate (%) by Province

(as at April 12, 2020)

Refers to the percent of positive tests relative to total tests

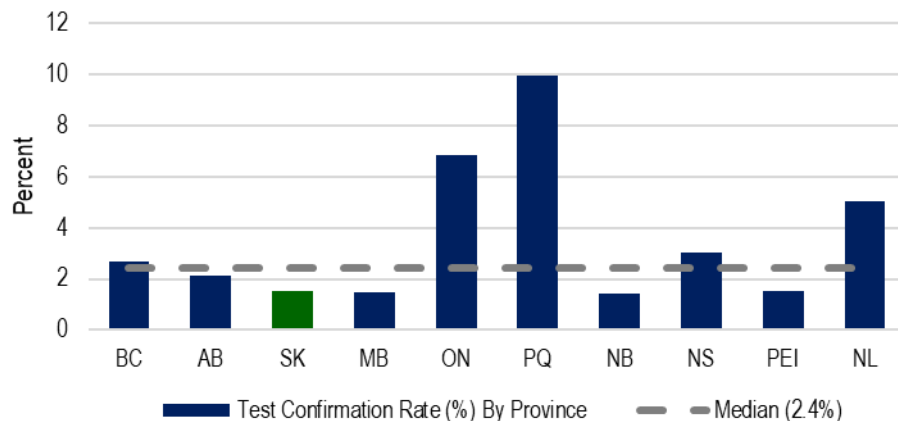


Chart 10 shows the relative differences (or gap) in the share of national population vs the share in the national COVID-19 cases by province. Quebec's share of the cases continue to be more than double its share of the national population. It is the only province that where share of national cases exceeds share of its national population. On the other hand, Saskatchewan's COVID cases (1.3%) are about one third of its share of the national population (3.1%).

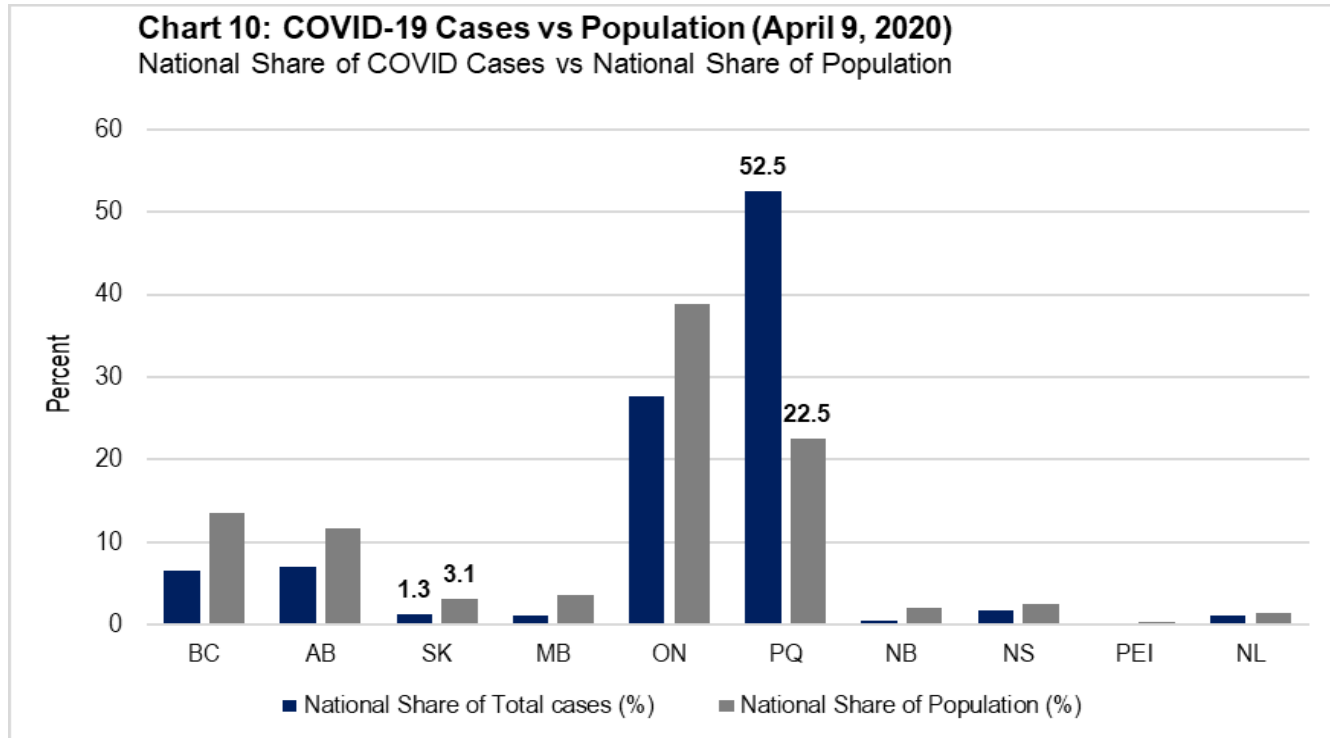
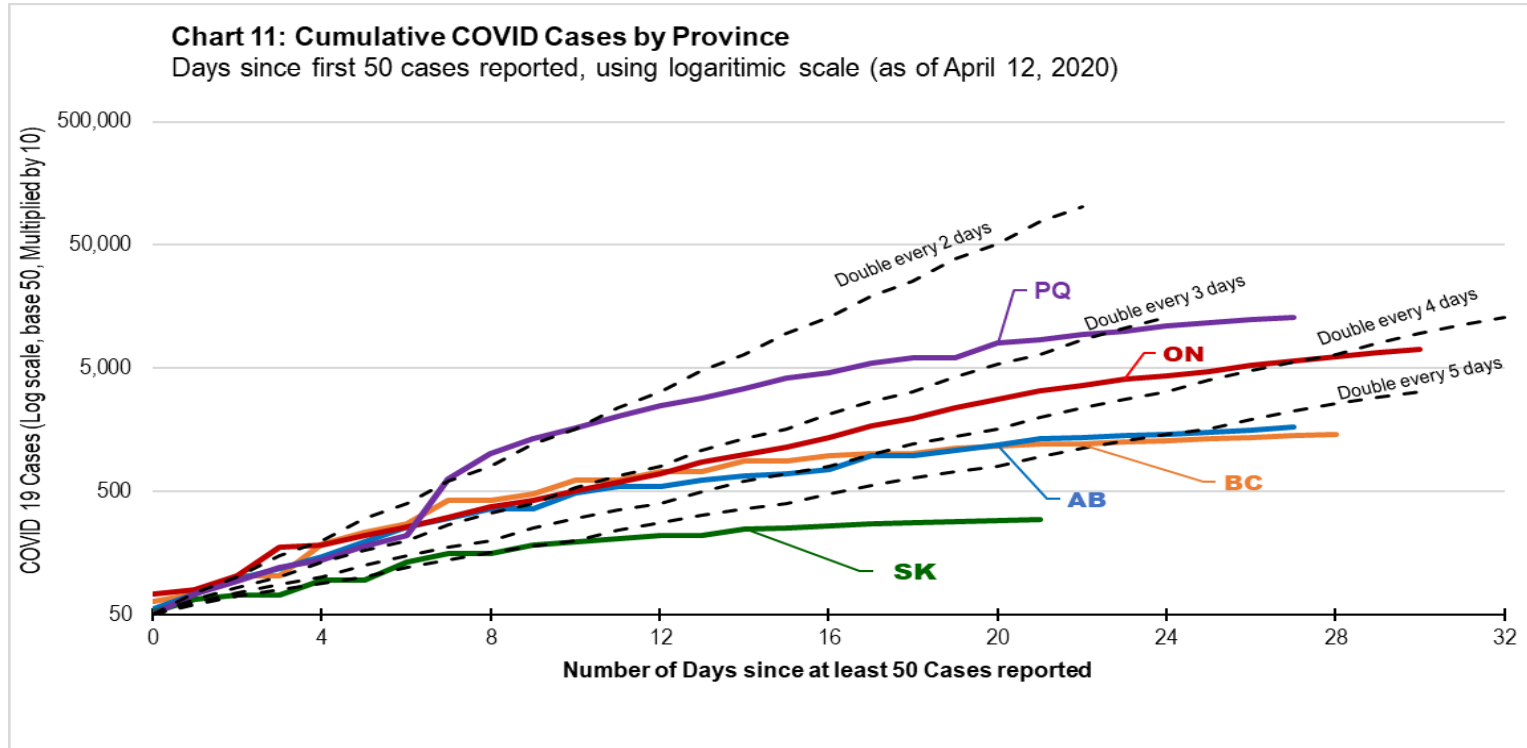


Chart 11 compares the acceleration of provincial COVID-19 cases. It uses a logarithmic scale (meaning the numbers are multiplied by a base of 10). I use 50 reported cases as the baseline and show how many days it takes for cases to rise relative to three exponential growth scenarios. For example, if cases doubled every two days, it would take about 16 days for cases to exceed 5,000 as they did in Quebec. Quebec's cases are doubling a little less than every 3 days. On the other hand, Saskatchewan cases are now doubling about every 6 days.





QUESTIONS?
email: mike.jordan@Saskatoon.ca

