A Time Series Model to Forecast COVID-19 Infection rate in Nigeria Using Box-Jenkins Method

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Abstract
Coronavirus declared as a global pandemic by WHO has emerged as the most aggressive disease negatively affecting over 90% of the countries in the world. Nigeria, one of the most populated countries in Africa is not an exception. This study focuses on analyzing the intrinsic patterns in the COVID-19 spread in Nigeria using the Box-Jenkins procedure. Data of daily confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Nigeria was retrieved from Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) official website from February 27, 2020 to October 31, 2020 to identify the series components, estimate parameters, develop an appropriate stochastic predictive model and use the model to forecast future trend of the deadly virus. The Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) of order (0,1,1) was identified as the most suitable model based on the analysis of the autocorrelation (ACF), partial autocorrelation functions (PACF) and Akaike Information Correction (AICc) value. R software version 4.0.3 was used to analyze the trend which moother the series by using 8-point moving average to extract the irregular component as wellas differencing the series one step further to obtain a stationary series. We performed the Augmented Dickey-Fuller Unit root test, parameter estimation and Ljung-Box test to check the proposed model’s conformity to the stationary univariate process. A 85 – day (1st Oct., 2020 – 24th Jan., 2020)forecast shows a gradual decline in the successive number of confirmed cases of infection indicating the effectiveness of the intervention strategies employed by the Task Force to contain the virus. The concerned authorities can apply the forecasted trend to make further informed decisions on the measures to be put in place to reduce diffusion of the deadly virus into the country.

Keywords: COVID-19, ARIMA, forecast, Autocorrelation, Partial Autocorrelation
Introduction

Coronavirus popularly known as COVID-19 is a severe viral disease caused by a contagious acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV 2). It belongs to the genus ‘coronavirus’ of the Coronaviridae family (Sahin, 2020). It is characterized by crown-shape (the name “coronavirus” is derived from the Greek κορώνα, meaning crown) peplomers with 80-160 nM in size. The genome of CoV contains a linear, single-stranded RNA molecule of positive (mRNA) polarity and about 28-32Kb in length (woo et al., 2020).

It was first discovered in Wuhen, Hubei District of China in December, 2019(WHO, 2020) since then, it has spread across over 200 countries of the world. On March 11th, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak a pandemic. Covid-19 is currently a major worldwide threat to human existence and has caused the largest global recession. It has been spreading rapidly globally, with a considerable impact on global morbidity, mortality and healthcare utilization (Rauf and Oladipo, 2020). As of 31st October, 2020, the world has registered over 46.4 million confirmed cases of the deadly virus from which 1,200,565 and 33,493,349 are the recorded deaths and recoveries respectively.

On February 27, 2020, Nigeria recorded its first case of Covid-19. The index case was an Italian citizen who arrived Nigeria via the Murtala Mohammed International Airport, Lagos at 10pm aboard Turkish airline from Milan, Italy. Since then, there has been an exponential rise in the number of confirmed cases of the virus. As of 31st October, 2020, Nigeria has 62,853 confirmed cases, 58,675 discharged and 1144 unfortunate deaths recorded (NCDC, 2020)

Curtailing infection rate, preventing transmission and reducing death is the goal of every society. How many persons will be infected on daily bases, how to manage them and future occurrence is stochastic (uncertain) and the effect of the intervention strategies employed by the government greatly rely on past and future trends of the pandemic. Due to the varying trend, it is therefore pertinent to construct a realistic model that will competently help policy makers, medical field, government and other relevant authorities to understand the components of the series to control the global epidemic threat and provide future forecast of possible number of daily infections. These will prepare healthcare for the upcoming cases. Using statistical models to study of the trend of the Covid-19 pandemic in Nigeria can provide critical information for responding to outbreaks and understanding the impact of strategies employed by the government in containing the spread of the disease.

Time series modeling is a dynamic area that carefully collects and rigorously studies past observations to develop an appropriate model which describes the inherent structure of the series and also used to generate future values (Cochrane, 1997). Time series forecasting is the act of predicting the future by understanding the past (Raicharoen et al., 2001). One of the most popular and frequently used stochastic time series model is the Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) Model (Zhang, 2003)

During the ongoing pandemic, some research publications have focused on the epidemiology, trend analysis and forecasting for different cities and countries. These studies presented long-term and short-term trend using time series data from relevant database and offered forecasting applications using models such as ARIMA model, Exponential Smoothing methods, SEIR model and Regression Model.

Applying purely data-driven statistical method, Yang et al. (2020) estimated the case fatality rate (CFR) for COVID-19 in three clusters: Wuhan city, other cities of Hubei province, and other provinces of mainland China. A simple linear regression model was applied to estimate the CFR from each cluster. The result obtained showed that CFR during the first weeks of the epidemic ranges from 0.15% (95% CI: 0.12-0.18%) in mainland China excluding Hubei through 1.41% (95% CI: 1.38-1.45%) in Hubei province excluding the city of Wuhan to 5.25% (95% CI: 4.98-5.51%) in Wuhan. Their results conclusively indicate CFR of COVID-19 was lower than the previous coronavirus epidemics caused by SARS-CoV and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV).

To study the epidemic trend of COVID-19 in mainland China, Hubei province, Wuhan city and other provinces outside Hubei from
January 16 to February 14, 2020, Zhu et al. (2020) generated the epidemic curve of the new confirmed cases, multiple of the new confirmed cases for period-over-period, multiple of the new confirmed cases for fixed-base, and the period-over-period growth rate of the new confirmed cases using data from National Health Commission. From January 16 to February 14, 2020, the cumulative number of new confirmed cases of COVID-19 in mainland China was 50,031, including 37,930 in Hubei province, 22,883 in Wuhan city and 12,101 in other provinces outside Hubei.

Fanelli and Piazza, (2020) analyzed the temporal dynamics of COVID-19 outbreak in China, Italy and France with the timeframe of January 22 to March 15 2020. A first analysis of simple day-lag maps points to some universality in the epidemic spreading and the analysis of the same data within a simple susceptible-infected-recovered-deaths model indicated that the kinetic parameter that described the rate of recovery appeared to be the same, regardless of the country, while the infection and death rates appeared to be more variable.

Picolomini and Zama, (2020) also proposed the modification of the Susceptible-Infected-Exposed-Recovered-Dead (SEIRD) differential model for the analysis and forecast of the COVID-19 spread in some regions of Italy. They introduced a time-dependent transmitting rate and reported the maximum infection spread for the three Italian regions firstly affected by the COVID-19 outbreak (Lombardia, Veneto and Emilia Romagna).

Danon et al. (2020), applied an existing national-scale metapopulation model to capture the spread of CoVID-19 in England and Wales. They captured data from population sizes and population movement, together with parameter estimates from the current outbreak in China and were able to predict the peak of the outbreak after person-person transmission was established in England and Wales.

Jit et al. (2020) applied exponential growth model to fit critical care admissions from multiple surveillance to study likely COVID-19 case numbers and progress in the United Kingdom from February 16 – March 23, 2020. They estimated that on 23 March, there were 102,000 (median; 95% credible interval 54,000 -155,000) new cases and 320 (211 - 412) new critical care reports, with 464,000 (266,000 – 628,000) cumulative cases since February 16.

Prashant et al. (2020) applied the ARIMA and Fuzzy Models in Forecasting COVID-19 Outbreak in India. Both models suggested an exponential uplift in COVID-19 cases in the near future.

Rauf and Oladipo (2020) applied the Box-Jenkins procedure in forecasting the spread of COVID-19 in Nigeria. The ARIMA (1, 1, 0) was selected as the best model fit for the dataset. The limitation to this study was 10-day forecast.

The main aim of the study is to employ the Box-Jenkins modeling approach to develop a model and apply it to forecast future incidences of COVID-19 disease in Nigeria using a more robust dataset and projections of future occurrences.

The specific objectives are
i. Develop a time series model that will identify the trend of COVID-19 occurrence in Nigeria
ii. Estimate parameters of the developed model
iii. Diagnosing the model

Materials and Method

Data and Source
Confirmed cases of COVID-19 infections are collected for Nigeria by the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control, NCDC. Data was therefore extracted from the official website of NCDC (http://www.ncnc.org) from February 11, 2020 to October 31, 2020 (7 months) to build a predictive model.

Notations
\( y_t \) : COVID – 19 series  \( \varepsilon_t \) : random error (shocks)
\( \varphi_i(i = 1,2,3 \ldots p) \) : autoregressive model parameters
\( c \) : constant
\( p \) : order of the AR component of the model
\( q \) : order of the MA component of the model
\( \theta_j(j = 1,2,\ldots q) \) : moving average model parameters
\( \mu \) : mean
\( \varphi(L) \) : polynomial of order p in the lag operator
\( \theta(L) \) : polynomial of order q in the lag operator
\( \gamma_0 \) : autocovariance at lag 0
\( \gamma_k \) : autocovariance at lag k

Procedures
The Box-Jenkins method was employed in building the Autoregressive Integrated
Moving Average (ARIMA) model. This is an iterative three-stage approach to modeling as shown in the diagram

**Figure 1:** The Box-Jenkins methodology for optimal model selection

![Diagram](image)

Source: G.E.P Box and Jenkins (1970)

**Postulating a general class of ARIMA**

The selection of a proper model is extremely important as it reflects the underlying structure of the series and this fitted model in turn is used for future forecasting.

A linear time series model was considered as the current value of the observed series is a linear function. Different univariate time series models are used in literature such as the Autoregressive (p) and Moving Average (q) Models (Hipel and McLeod, 1994). The combination of these two models forms the Autoregressive Moving Average (ARMA) models. However, in this study, the Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) Model is considered.

This ARIMA model is a transformed ARMA models which means it combine the Autoregressive (p) and Moving Average(q) and transforms the trend from a non-stationary to a stationary one (constant mean and variance).

In an Autoregressive (p) model, the future value of a variable is assumed to be a linear combination of p past observations and a random error together with a constant term.

Mathematically, the Autoregressive (p) model can be expressed as (Lee, 2010)

\[ y_t = c + \varphi_1 y_{t-1} + \varphi_2 y_{t-2} + \cdots + \varphi_p y_{t-p} + \varepsilon_t \]  

(1)

In a Moving Average (q) model, the model regress against past values of the series, it used past errors as the explanatory variables. The MA (q) model is given by (Lee, 2010),

\[ y_t = \mu + \theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \theta_2 \varepsilon_{t-2} + \cdots + \theta_q \varepsilon_{t-q} + \varepsilon_t \]  

(2)

The random shocks are assumed to be a white noise process.

As stated earlier, Autoregressive (AR) and Moving Average (MA) models can be effectively combined together to form a general more useful model known as ARMA model Mathematically, an ARMA (p,q) model is represented as (Lee, 2010)

\[ y_t = \varphi_1 y_{t-1} + \varphi_2 y_{t-2} + \cdots + \varphi_p y_{t-p} + \varepsilon_t + \theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \theta_2 \varepsilon_{t-2} + \cdots + \theta_q \varepsilon_{t-q} \]  

(3)

With \( \varphi_2 = 0, \theta_q \neq 0 \) and \( \sigma^2_\varepsilon > 0 \)

Usually, ARMA models are manipulated using the lag operator notation (Lee, 2010), the lag or backshift operator is defined as

\[ Ly_t = y_{t-1} \]  

(4)

Polynomials of lag operator are used to represent ARIMA models as follows

**Autoregressive (p) model:** \( \varepsilon_t = \varphi(L)y_t \)  

(5)

**Moving Average (q), model:** \( y_t = \theta(L)\varepsilon_t \)  

(6)

**Autoregressive Moving Average (p, q)**
\[ \phi(L)y_t = \theta(L)\epsilon_t \]  \hspace{1cm} (7)

Where

\[ \phi(L) = 1 - \phi_1L - \phi_2L^2 - \cdots - \phi_pL^p \]
\[ \theta(L) = 1 + \theta_1L + \theta_2L^2 + \cdots + \theta_qL^q \]

In practice, ARMA (p, q) models can only be used for stationary time series data. However, many time series show non-stationary behavior in such situations therefore, the ARIMA Model is implemented instead (Hipel and McLeod, 1994). This study is not an exception in this scenario as the data contain a trend and non-stationary behavior, therefore, it is inadequate to implement the ARMA model in this situation, the research proposes an ARIMA model which is a generalization of an ARMA model to include the case of non-stationarity. Here, we apply finite differencing of the data points so as to transform the non-stationary data to stationary.

The mathematical formulation of the ARIMA (p,d,q) model using lag polynomials is given by

\[ \phi(L)(1 - L)^d y_t = \theta(L)\epsilon_t \]  \hspace{1cm} (8)

That is

\[ 1 - \sum \phi_iL^i(1 - L)^d y_t = [1 + \sum_{j=1}^{q} \theta_jL^j] \epsilon_t \]  \hspace{1cm} (9)

where p, d and q refer to the order of autoregressive, integrated and moving average parts of the model respectively.

**Model Identification**

To determine a proper model and the order of the autoregressive and moving average term for a given time series data, the autocorrelation function (ACF) and partial autocorrelation function (PACF) analysis was carried out to decide which autoregressive or moving average component to be used in the model. The plot of the autocorrelation function (ACF) and partial autocorrelation function (PACF) against consecutive time lags was done in order to determine this.

The autocorrelation coefficient at lag k is defined as

\[ \rho_k = \frac{r_k}{\gamma_0} \]  \hspace{1cm} (10)

\[-1 < \rho_k < 1 \]

where

\[ \gamma_0 = \text{autocovariance at lag zero} \] (0)
\[ \gamma_k \] is the autocovariance at lag k defined as

\[ \gamma_k = \text{cov}(y_t, y_{t+k}) \]  \hspace{1cm} (11)

Autocorrelation function (ACF) of an Autoregressive (p) is given as

\[ \rho(h) - \phi_1\rho(h-1) - \cdots - \phi_p\rho(h-p) = 0 \]  \hspace{1cm} (12)

where \( h \geq p \)

Autocorrelation function (ACF) of an Autoregressive Moving Average (p, q) is given as:

\[ \gamma(h) - \phi_1\gamma(h-1) - \cdots - \phi_p\gamma(h-p) = 0 \]  \hspace{1cm} (13)

Where \( h \geq \max(p, q+1) \)

**Order Determination**

The order of a time series model was determined by defining the criteria for choosing the order of a model or by testing hypothesis \( \phi_{kk} = 0, \ \rho_k = 0 \)

**Parameter Estimation**

To obtain the best estimates for \( \phi \) and \( \theta \) parameters for Autoregressive moving average(p, q)

\[ y_t - \phi_1y_{t-1} - \cdots - \phi_py_{t-p} = \epsilon_t - \theta_1\epsilon_{t-1} - \cdots - \theta_q\epsilon_{t-q} \]  \hspace{1cm} (14)

Recall that

\[ e_k - \phi_1e_{k-1} - \cdots - \phi_pe_{k-p} = 0 \]  \hspace{1cm} for \( k > q \)

Setting \( k = q + 1, \ldots, q + p \) can be solved simultaneously to obtain the estimates of \( \phi_1, \phi_2, \ldots, \phi_p \)

Similarly, we can show that

\[ e(k) = \theta_p(k - 1) - \cdots - \theta_q\theta_p(k - q) = 0, \ \ k > q \]

Setting \( k = p + 1, \ldots, p + q \) can be solved simultaneously to obtain the estimates of \( \theta_1, \theta_2, \ldots, \theta_q \)

calculate

\[ S(\xi) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \xi_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_t - \phi_1y_{t-1} - \cdots - \phi_py_{t-p})^2 + (\theta_1\epsilon_{t-1} + \cdots + \theta_q\epsilon_{t-q})^2 \]

where \( \xi = (\phi_1, \ldots, \phi_p, \theta_1, \ldots, \theta_q) \)

where the grid search is used to obtain the value of \( \xi \) that maximizes \( S(\xi) \)

**Diagnostic checking**

After fitting the model, the estimated model is tested to determine whether the estimated model conform to the specification of a stationary univariate process. The Ljung – Box test is performed to test the model adequacy and the Autocorrelation Function of the residuals plotted. The steps are reiterated until the required adequacy is achieved.
Results and Discussion

The overall distribution of daily COVID-19 confirmed number of infection from February 27, 2020 to September 10, 2020 was retrieved from the Nigerian Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) official website (http://covid19.ncdc.gov.ng/). Analysis was conducted with the use of R and Python statistical software.

Figure 2: Time Series Plot of confirmed COVID-19 cases in Nigeria

Figure 2 have plotted a dataset for daily confirmed cases of COVID-19 infection cases in Nigeria. From the plot above, it can be deduced that the series there is random fluctuations in the data which is roughly constant over time.

Decomposing the COVID-19 Series

In separating the series into its constituent components which are mainly the trend and the irregular components in the case of this series, the trend is estimated using the additive model to compute the simple moving average. In this case, the 8-point moving average (n=8) is used to obtain the smoothened series to estimate the trend.

Figure 3: Simple Moving Average to estimate trend using 8-point moving average (n=8)

Figure 3 showed the smoothened series which estimates the trend for the series. We have hence removed the trend component and we are left with the irregular component.

Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) Model

The research considered the ARIMA (p,d,q) model for the analysis as it allows for non-zero autocorrelation in the irregular component and also it makes assumptions about correlations between successive values of the series.

ARIMA Models are defined for stationary series. In our time series plot on figure 2, the plot is a non-stationary in nature, we hence need to difference the series d times to obtain a stationary series.

Figure 4: COVID-19 confirmed cases in Nigeria at first differenced (d=1)
Table 1: ARIMA Models and corresponding AICc

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
<th>Models</th>
<th>AICs</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ARIMA(2,1,2)</td>
<td>2337.928</td>
<td>with drift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ARIMA(0,1,0)</td>
<td>2396.869</td>
<td>with drift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ARIMA(1,1,0)</td>
<td>2352.64</td>
<td>with drift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ARIMA(0,1,1)</td>
<td>2329.819</td>
<td>with drift</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>ARIMA(0,1,0)</td>
<td>2394.837</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ARIMA(1,1,1)</td>
<td>2332.861</td>
<td>with drift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ARIMA(0,1,2)</td>
<td>2331.864</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ARIMA(1,1,2)</td>
<td>Inf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ARIMA(0,1,1)</td>
<td>2327.878</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>ARIMA(1,1,1)</td>
<td>2330.905</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>ARIMA(1,1,2)</td>
<td>Inf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above, the best model is the one with the lowest Akaike Information Criterion correction (AICc) value which is ARIMA (0, 1, 1) model.

The best order for the series is ARIMA (0,1,1) is defined as

ARIMA (0,1,1) = y_t - μ = ε_t - (θ * ε_{t-1})

Model Parameter Estimation

As observed from the above analysis, the best model is the ARIMA (0,1,1) base on the AICc criterion and ACF and PACF graphs. The model is then estimated with its parameter estimates for forecasting the daily spread series of COVID-19 in Nigeria. From the output, the estimated value of θ is -0.6543 (see Appendix IV). Therefore, the workable predictive model obtained after the substitution of estimated parameters is represented as

ARIMA (0,1,1) = y_t = 0.6543 ε_t_{t-1}

Table 2: ARIMA Model Results

| Coef  | Std. err | Z     | P>|z| | 0.025 | 0.975 |
|-------|----------|-------|-----|-------|-------|
| const | 0.6539   | 1.819 | 0.360 | 0.719 | -2.910 | 4.218 |
| ma.L1.D.New Cases | -0.6543 | 0.050 | -12.965 | 0.000 | -0.753 | -0.555 |

Diagnostic Checking

Box-Ljung test

The Ljung-Box test is a diagnostic tool used to test for lack of fit of a time series model (Box and Jenkins, 1976). The value for the Ljung-Box test statistic (X-Squared) is 20.688 with a p-value as 0.5157. These has hence provided relevant validation (p>0.5) in favor of the null hypothesis at 5% level of significance thereby establishing the suitability of the model. The results of the and obtain the results.

Residual ACF:

The correlogram plot for the forecast errors (residuals) to measure the goodness of fit as shown below.

Figure 7: Residual ACF Plot

From Figure 7 above, it can be deduced that, the spikes in between the horizontal dotted lines are random and gradually decreasing to zero. This implies that the ARIMA model is
fitted appropriately. The Residual Error density plot is shown below.

From figure 8, We get a density plot of the residual error values suggests that the residual errors are Gaussian.

Forecast ARIMA Model

The ARIMA model is used to forecast future time steps of the Covid-19 confirmed cases in Nigeria. A one-step forecast using the ARIMA model is used. It accepts the index of the time steps to make predictions as arguments, 228 observations are used in the training dataset to fit the model. Therefore, the index of the next time step for making prediction start at 229. The training dataset is splitted into train and test sets, use the train set to fit the model and generate a prediction for each element on the test set. The forecast is performed by re-creating the ARIMA model after each new observation is received. All observations are tracked in the history that is seeded with the training data and to which new observations are appended each iteration. These procedure prints the prediction and expected value of each iteration. The results of the iteration is as tabulated below.

Figure 8: ARIMA fit Residual Error Density Plot

From figure 8, We get a density plot of the residual error values suggests that the residual errors are Gaussian.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>predicted</th>
<th>expected</th>
<th>Lo 80</th>
<th>Hi 80</th>
<th>Lo 95</th>
<th>Hi 95</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>7.837458</td>
<td>203.8709</td>
<td>-44.0495</td>
<td>255.7578</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/2/2020</td>
<td>422.480671</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>1.978449</td>
<td>209.7299</td>
<td>-53.01</td>
<td>264.7184</td>
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<td>11/7/2020</td>
<td>408.010894</td>
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<td>-23.3922</td>
<td>235.1005</td>
<td>-91.811</td>
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<td>11/8/2020</td>
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<td>-27.89</td>
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<td>11/9/2020</td>
<td>368.689339</td>
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<td>347.905158</td>
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Figure 9: Graphical representation of forecasted (red) and expected (blue) number of COVID-19 Cases in Nigeria.

The forecast for the next 85 days (November 1, 2020 – January 24, 2020) as well as the lower (Lo) and upper (Ho) predictive intervals 80% and 95% respectively as shown in the table below.

The figure below shows the plot of the confirmed cases of COVID-19 for the first 235 days and for the next 85 days using the estimated ARIMA (0,1,1) model.

Conclusion

There was no case of COVID-19 in Nigeria until February, 2020. Since then, the deadly virus has been reported on daily basis by the NCDC and showed an upward trend, special precautionary measures were taken such as total lockdowns, use of facemasks, social distancing,
personal hygiene and other strategies to curtail the virus. This yielded positive results which is evident in the downward trend observed on the reported cases in recent days. The research have used stochastic time series model called ARIMA to estimate all aspects of the looming COVID-19 infections in Nigeria based on the contemporary statistical data obtained from Nigeria Centre for Disease control (NCDC). In this rationale, The research have modeled the non-stationary number of infections in Nigeria, transformed the series from non-stationary to stationary by differencing the series once thus obtaining the value of d as 1. Therefore the resultant class of ARIMA model is ARIMA (p,1,q). The Autocorrelation function (ACF), Partial Autocorrelation function plot (PACF) and Akaike Information Criterion (AICc) was used to decide the best model, from our analysis, ARIMA (0,1,1) was chosen as the most suitable model for our dataset.

A workable predictive model was obtained and estimated the parameter (£) from our model using maximum Likelihood estimation in python 3.8 software. The predictive model is used to forecast new infections from September, 2020 to November 30, 2020 (85 days). From the forecast trend a significant decline in the number of infections in Nigeria over time was observed. This implies that the virus may not be much effective in the long run as the rate of transmission is reduced. These permit the lifting of lockdowns and resumption of economic activities.

The model may assist them to estimate new infections even after the last prediction date (30th November, 2020) and to plan the required strategy for supplying potential health facilities to all individuals. This preparatory preparation will heal the current adversity, protect human lives and prevent heavy economic losses. Realizing the crucial importance of such modeling, the work can be extended to use multivariate models for forecasting which will provide a further precise description of the current pandemic situation.

**Competing Interest:** The authors declare that they have no competing interest

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