Modelling the Large-scale Yellow Fever Outbreak in Luanda, Angola, and the Impact of Vaccination

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S4 Estimating the Confidence Interval of $R_0(t)$

Figs. S4 and S5 show the 95% confidence interval (CI) for the estimated $R_0$, obtained by calculating the 95% CI of $m(t)$, which is obtained from calculating the profile maximum log likelihood of the model as a function of value of each node of $m(t)$. The width of the CI became very wide in the last 2/7 (i.e., 28.57%) of the study period because both case numbers and the number of deaths became relatively small and noisy.

Fig S4. The Confidence Interval (C.I.) estimation plot of $R_0$ under scenario 1.
Fig S5. The Confidence Interval (C.I.) estimation plot of $R_0$ under scenario 2.