

Indonesian Scholar Scientific Summit (ISS) | 2021  
**Rebuilding Post-Pandemic Societies**

# Forecasting Covid-19 Vaccines



Type of Vaccines



Last Updated at (M/D/YYYY)  
**18/06/2021, 10:22**

Cases

**177,363,051**

Deaths

**3,840,426**

Vaccine Doses Administered

**2,485,778,224**

Cases and Deaths by  
Country/Region/Sovereignty

**33,508,737** | **600,937**  
US

**29,700,313** | **381,903**  
India

**17,702,630** | **496,004**  
Brazil

**5,811,461** | **110,796**  
France

**5,354,153** | **49,012**  
Turkey

**5,203,117** | **125,853**  
Russia

**4,616,628** | **128,209**  
United Kingdom

**4,249,755** | **127,190**  
Italy

**4,222,400** | **87,789**  
Argentina

**3,859,824** | **98,156**  
Colombia

**3,753,228** | **80,634**  
Spain





# Vaccines for Covid19

**13 different vaccines**  
(across 4 platforms)  
have been administered



Forecasting Covid19 Vaccines | I3S 2021  
**Depend on Type of Vaccine**



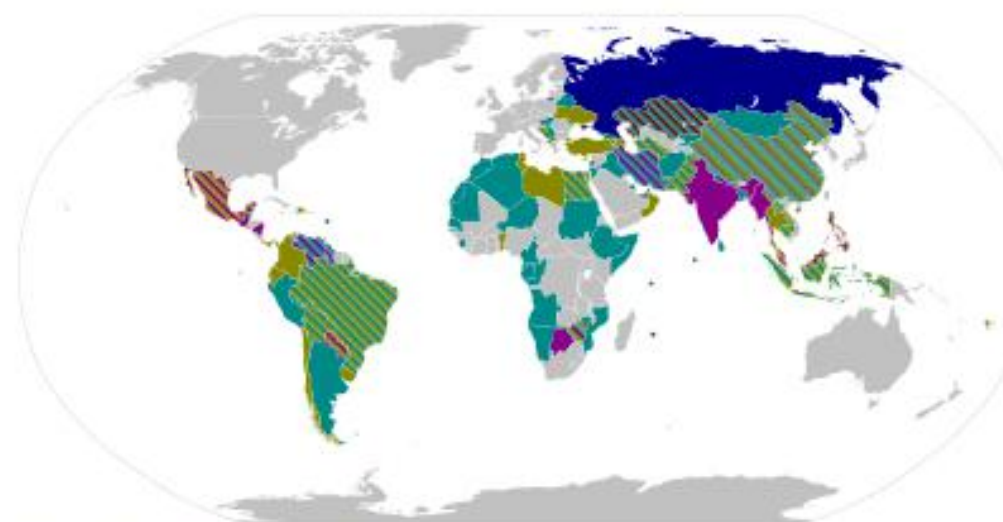
RNA vaccines

- Pfizer-BioNTech
- Moderna



Adenovirus vector vaccines

- Oxford-AstraZeneca
- Sputnik V
- Johnson & Johnson
- Convidecia
- Sputnik Light



Inactivated virus vaccines

- Sinopharm (BBIBP)
- CoronaVac
- Covaxin
- Sinopharm (WIBP)
- CoviVac
- QazCovid-in



Protein subunit vaccines

- EpiVacCorona
- RBD-Dimer



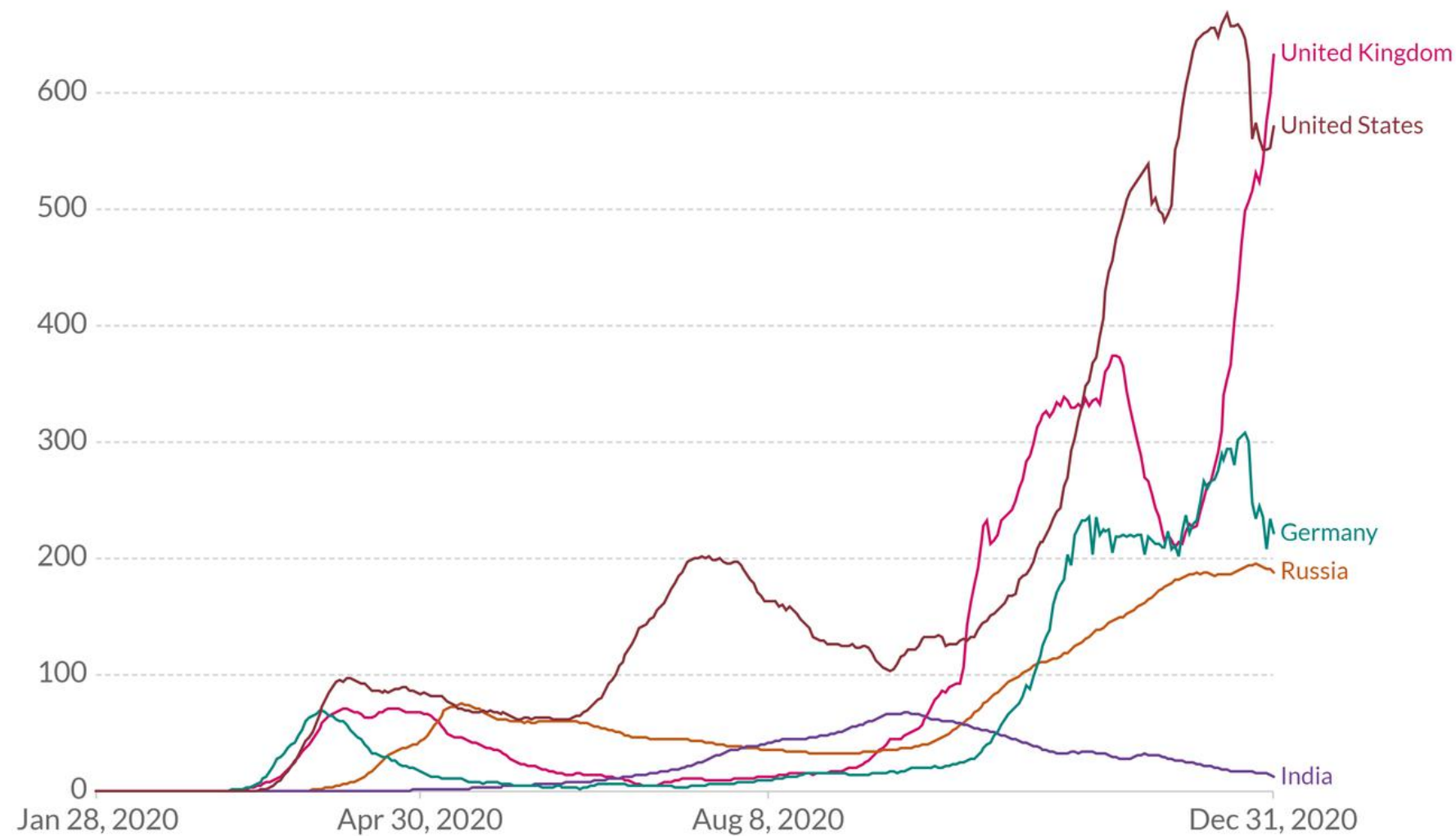


## Covid19 Cases

### Before Vaccine

#### Daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases per million people

Shown is the rolling 7-day average. The number of confirmed cases is lower than the number of actual cases; the main reason for that is limited testing.

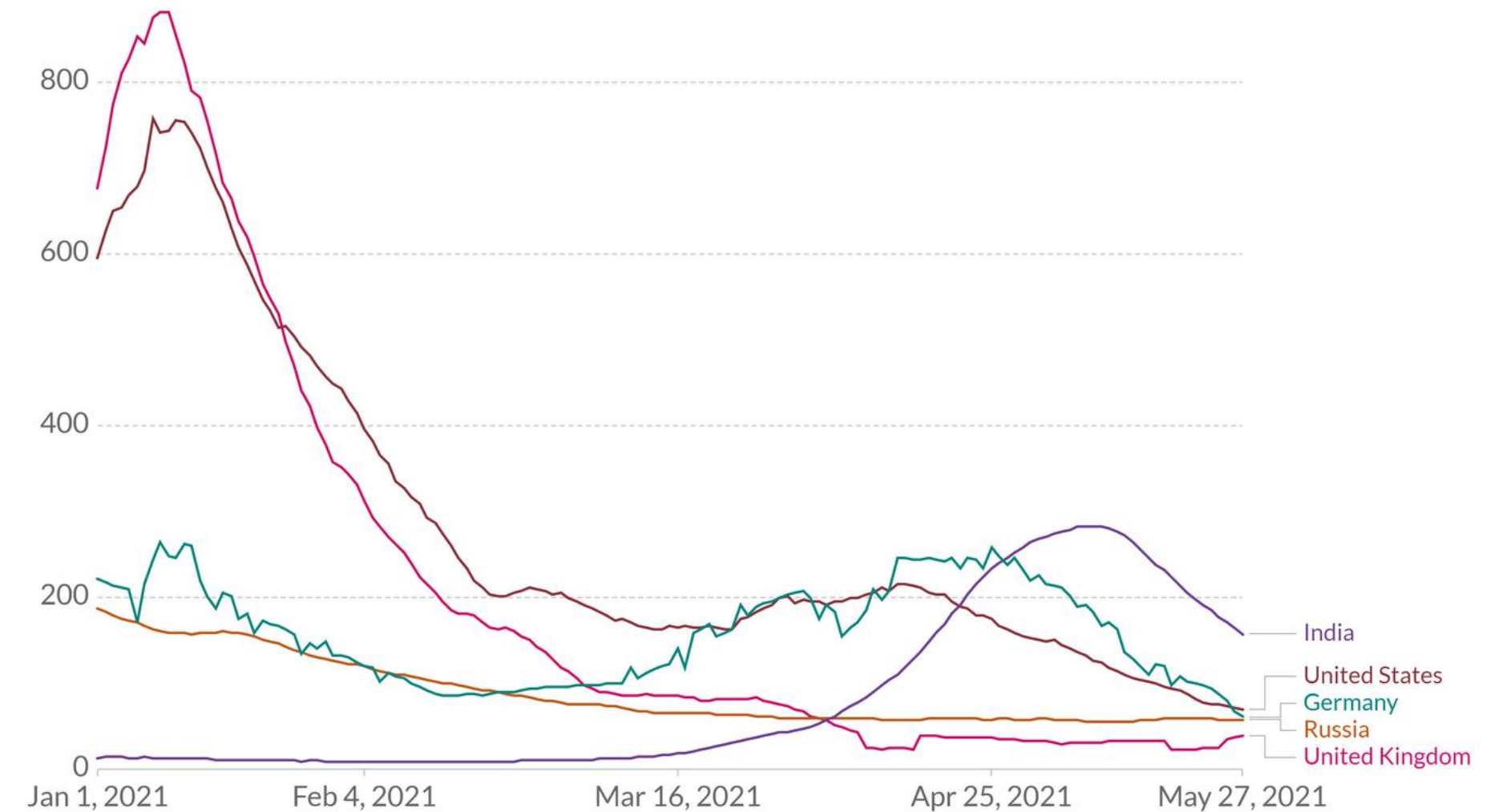


Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data

### After Vaccine

#### Daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases per million people

Shown is the rolling 7-day average. The number of confirmed cases is lower than the number of actual cases; the main reason for that is limited testing.



CC BY Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data

CC BY

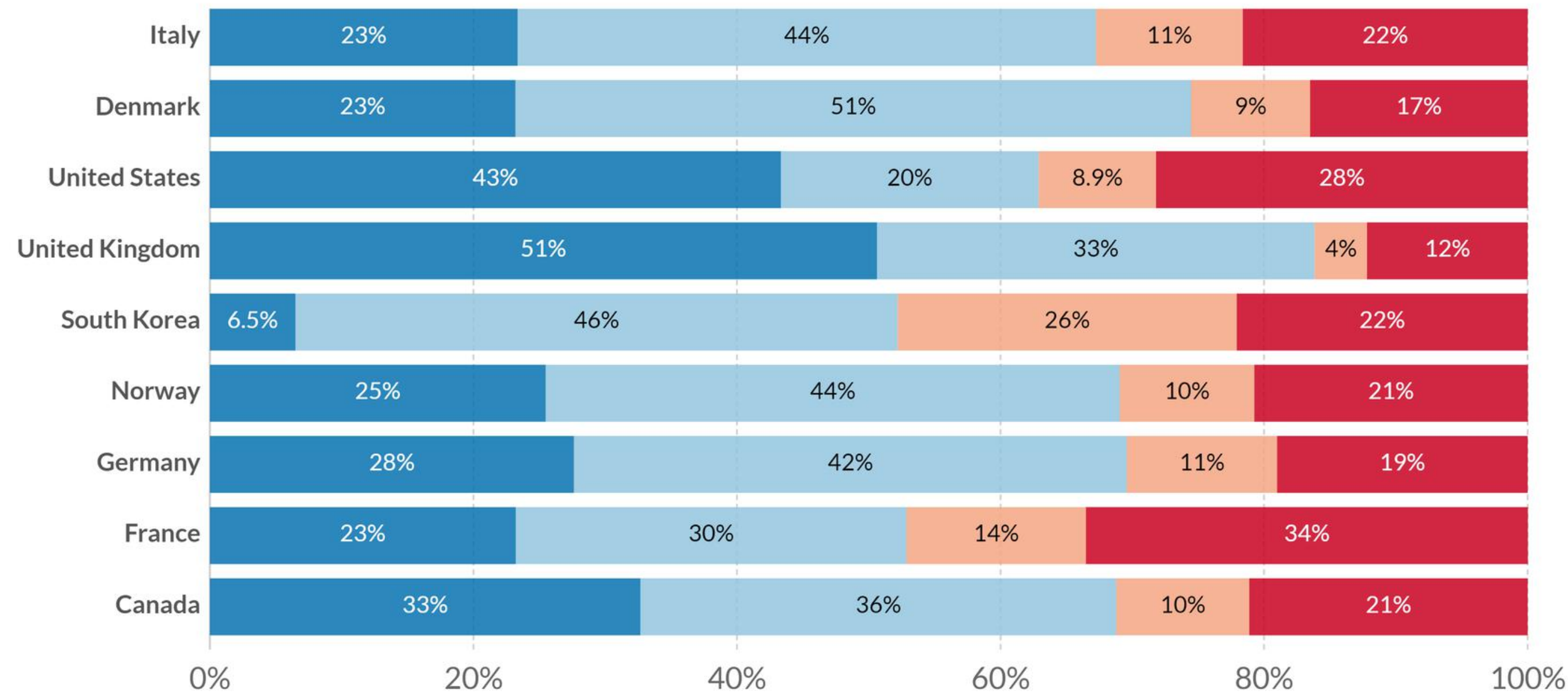
# Willingness to get vaccinated against COVID, Apr 30, 2021

Share who have not received a COVID vaccine and who are willing vs. unwilling vs. uncertain if they would get a vaccine this week if it was available to them. Also shown is the share who have already received at least one dose of a COVID vaccine.

Our World  
in Data

## Willingness

■ Vaccinated (with at least one dose) ■ Unvaccinated and willing to get vaccinated  
■ Unvaccinated and uncertain if willing to get vaccinated ■ Unvaccinated and not willing to get vaccinated



Progress  
Vaccinations  
on Country  
who have  
been got  
Dozen of  
Vaccine

Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data – Last updated 11 May, 10:00 (London time)

OurWorldInData.org/coronavirus • CC BY

Note: Months containing fewer than 500 survey respondents are excluded. Estimates of willingness to get vaccinated are based on survey responses of people aged 18 years and above.



## Vaccine's Prediction

Take **more than a year** to produce enough vaccines to inoculate the World's 50 million medical staff, and that could be **September 2023** before we have enough doses for the whole World.

— Anthony McDonnell, Robert Van Exan, Steve Lloyd, et.al





## Related Study



### **De Figueiredo**

United Kingdom is the government chose to distribute its vaccine variants, namely AstraZeneca and Pfizer-BioNTech [2]. The government has such confidence that the vaccine's findings are compatible with the physiology of its citizens

### **Trtica-Majnaric et al.**

Describes future forecasting on influenza vaccines using two deep learning comparison methods, namely Linear Regression and Neural Network [3]. forecasting using the NN model is better than the LR model, with an average hit rate of 72%.



## Main Contributions

Trends in the distribution of  
Covid19 Vaccines



Comparision of the original and  
predicted values generated in  
the Covid19 vaccine trend



Future forecasting results from  
Covid19 vaccines data



Evaluate the accuracy and  
precision of the tested data



## Dataset COVID-19

Dataset COVID-19 World Vaccination Progress [4]

| No | Columns                             | Non-Null Count | Dtype          |
|----|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1  | Country                             | 15666 non-null | Object         |
| 2  | Iso_code                            | 15666 non-null | Object         |
| 3  | Date                                | 15666 non-null | Datetime64[ns] |
| 4  | Total_vaccinations                  | 15666 non-null | Float64        |
| 5  | People_vaccinated                   | 15666 non-null | Float64        |
| 6  | People_fully_vaccinated             | 15666 non-null | Float64        |
| 7  | Daily_vaccinations_raw              | 15666 non-null | Float64        |
| 8  | Daily_vaccinations                  | 15666 non-null | Float64        |
| 9  | Total_vaccinations_per_hundred      | 15666 non-null | Float64        |
| 10 | People_vaccinated_per_hundred       | 15666 non-null | Float64        |
| 11 | People_fully_vaccinated_per_hundred | 15666 non-null | Float64        |
| 12 | Daily_vaccinations_per_million      | 15666 non-null | Float64        |
| 13 | Vaccines                            | 15666 non-null | Object         |
| 14 | Source_name                         | 15666 non-null | Object         |
| 15 | Source_website                      | 15666 non-null | Object         |

## Methods

### Facebook Prophet

$$y(t) = g(t) + s(t) + h(t) + \epsilon_t$$

Our approach uses the Prophet according to trend data based on daily, weekly, and yearly seasonality to present data based on the data obtained where  $g(t)$  is trend function,  $s(t)$  representative periodic changes data,  $h(t)$  represents the holiday condition of the data, and  $\epsilon_t$  is function customarily distributed data [5].

### ARIMA

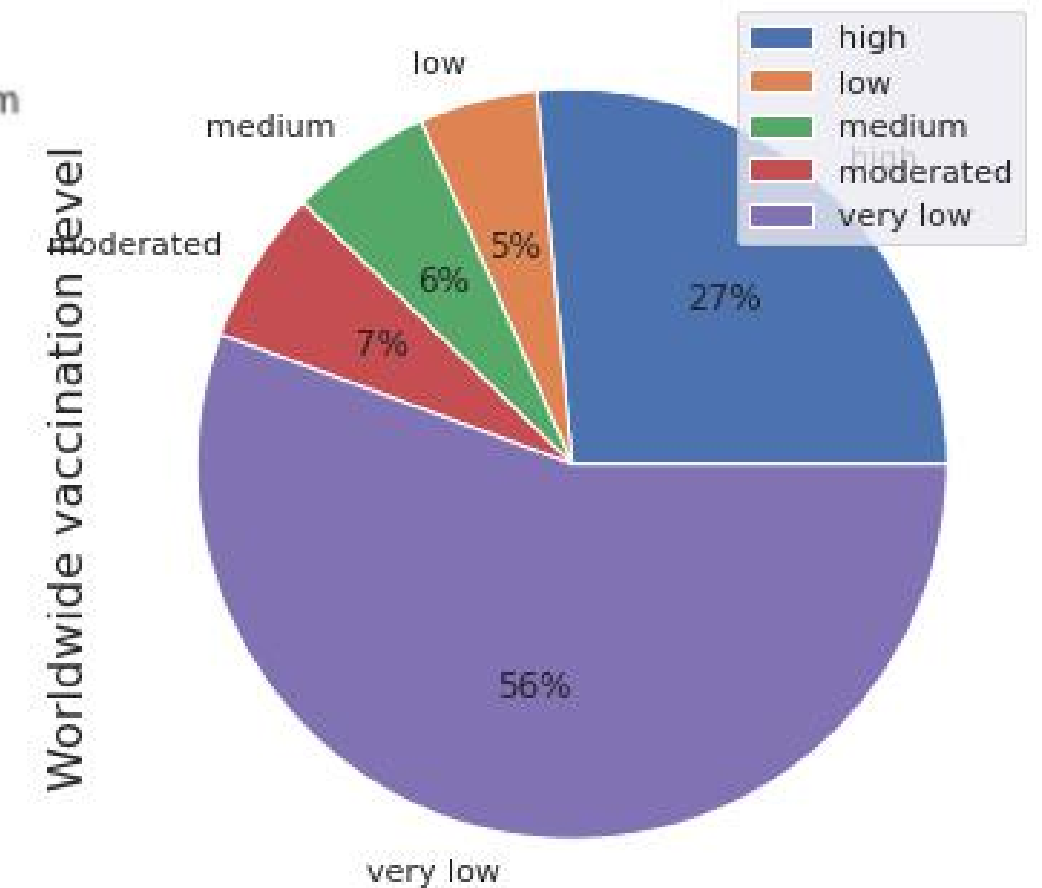
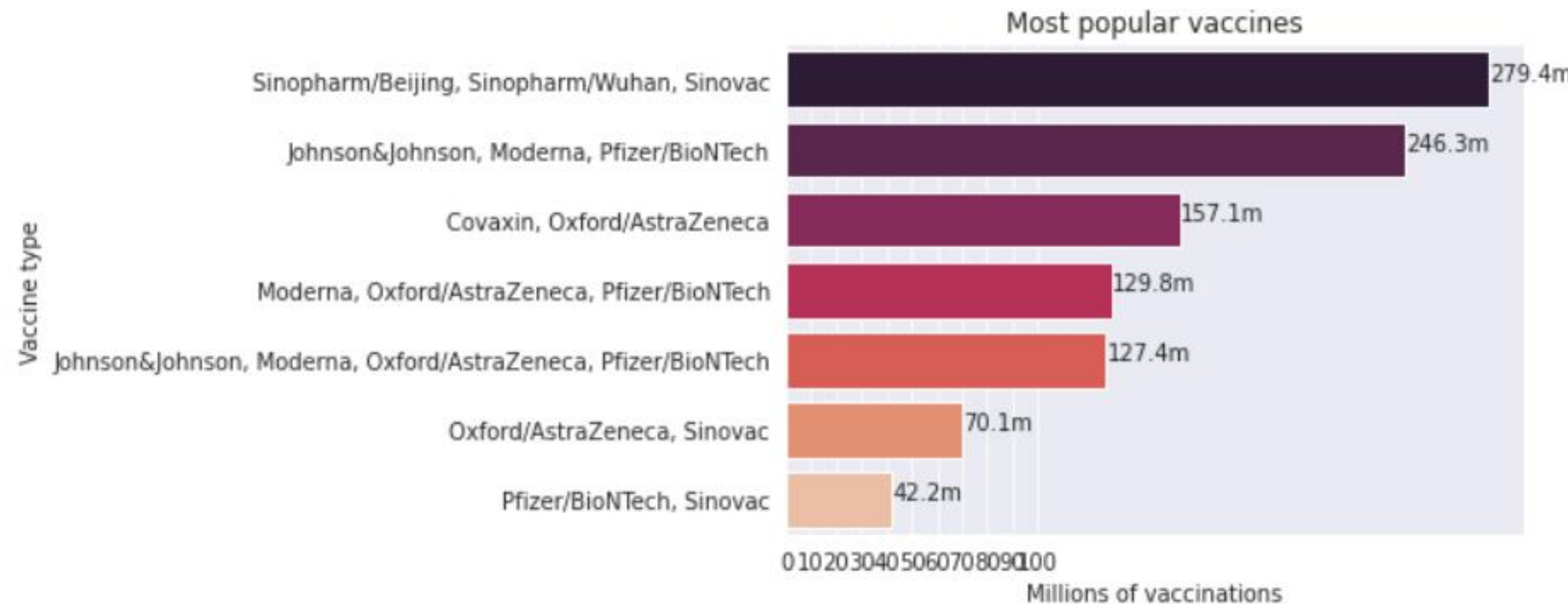
*Order of  $(p, d, q)$*

The regression value of the ARIMA model characteristics by choosing the order of  $p$ ,  $d$ , and  $q$  where  $p$  is the order (number of time lags) of the autoregressive model,  $d$  is the degree of differencing, and  $q$  is the order of the model moving average [6].



## Exploratory Data Analysis

### Most Popular Vaccines



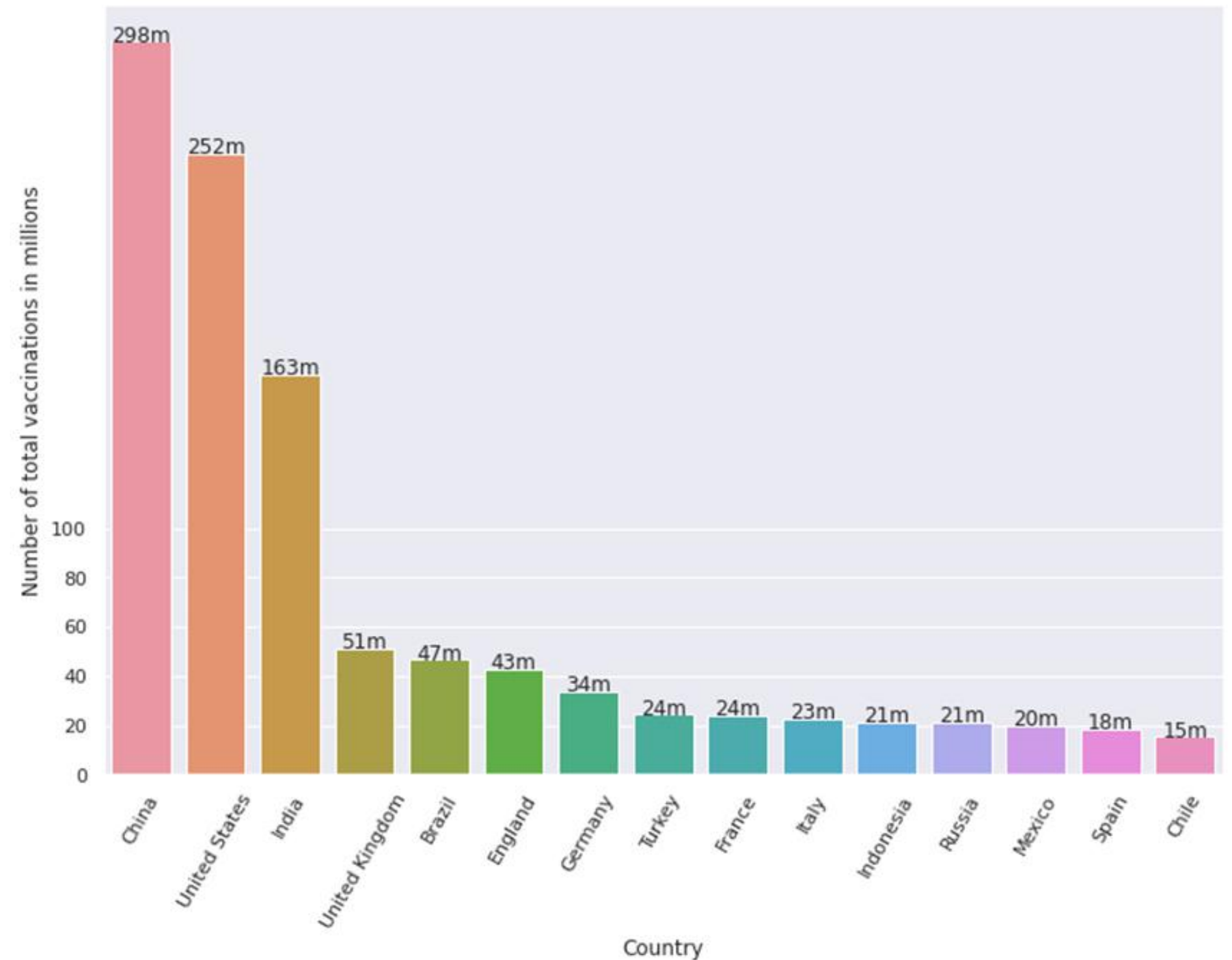
## Exploratory Data Analysis

### Dataset

#### Dataset COVID-19 World Vaccination Progress

<https://www.kaggle.com/gpreda/covid-world-vaccination-progress>

### Total Vaccinations by Country

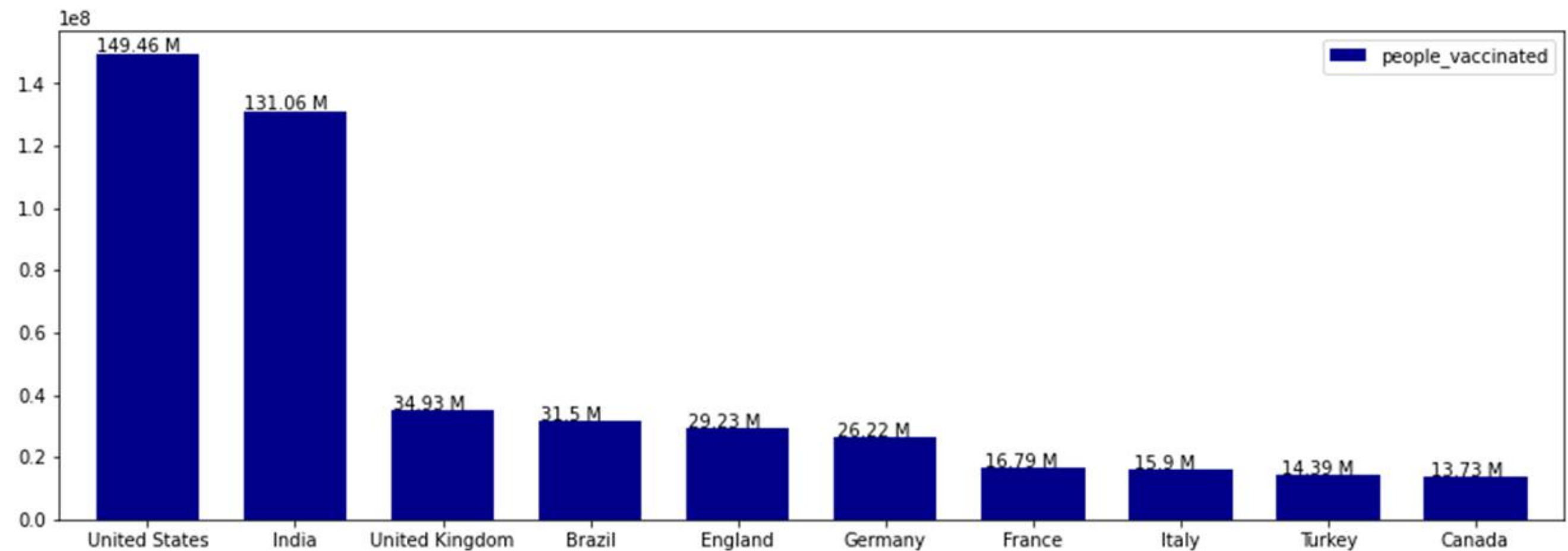




## Exploratory Data Analysis



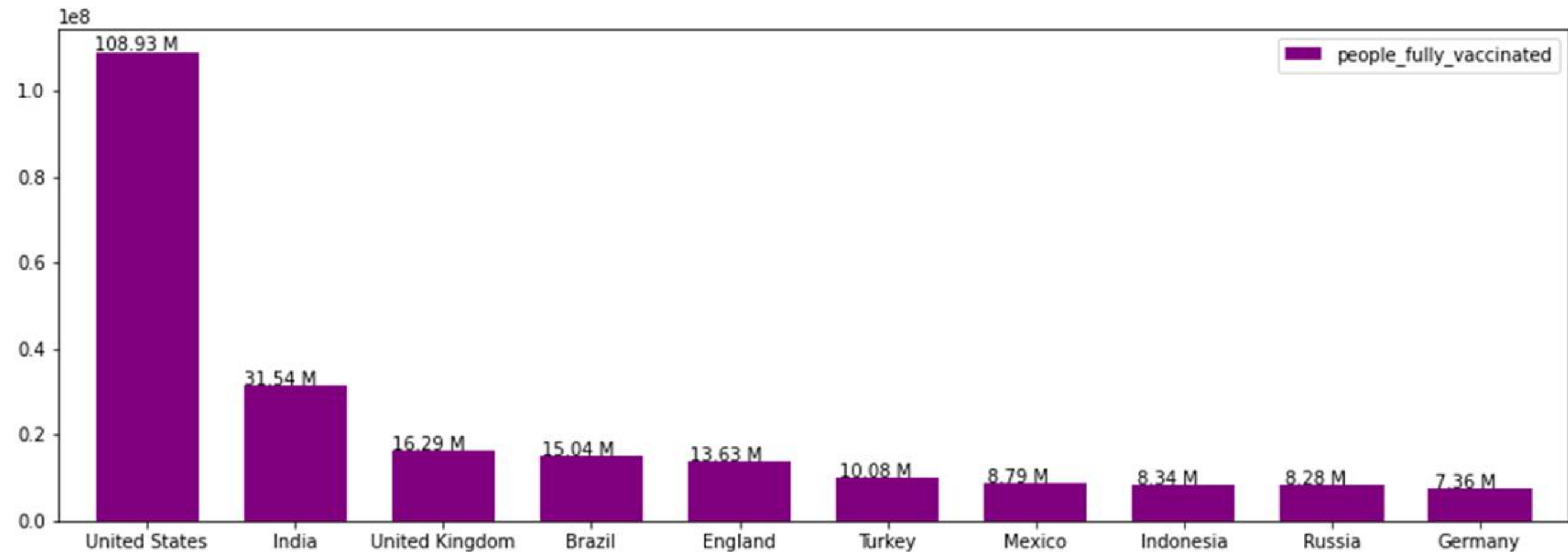
### People Vaccinated by Country



## Exploratory Data Analysis

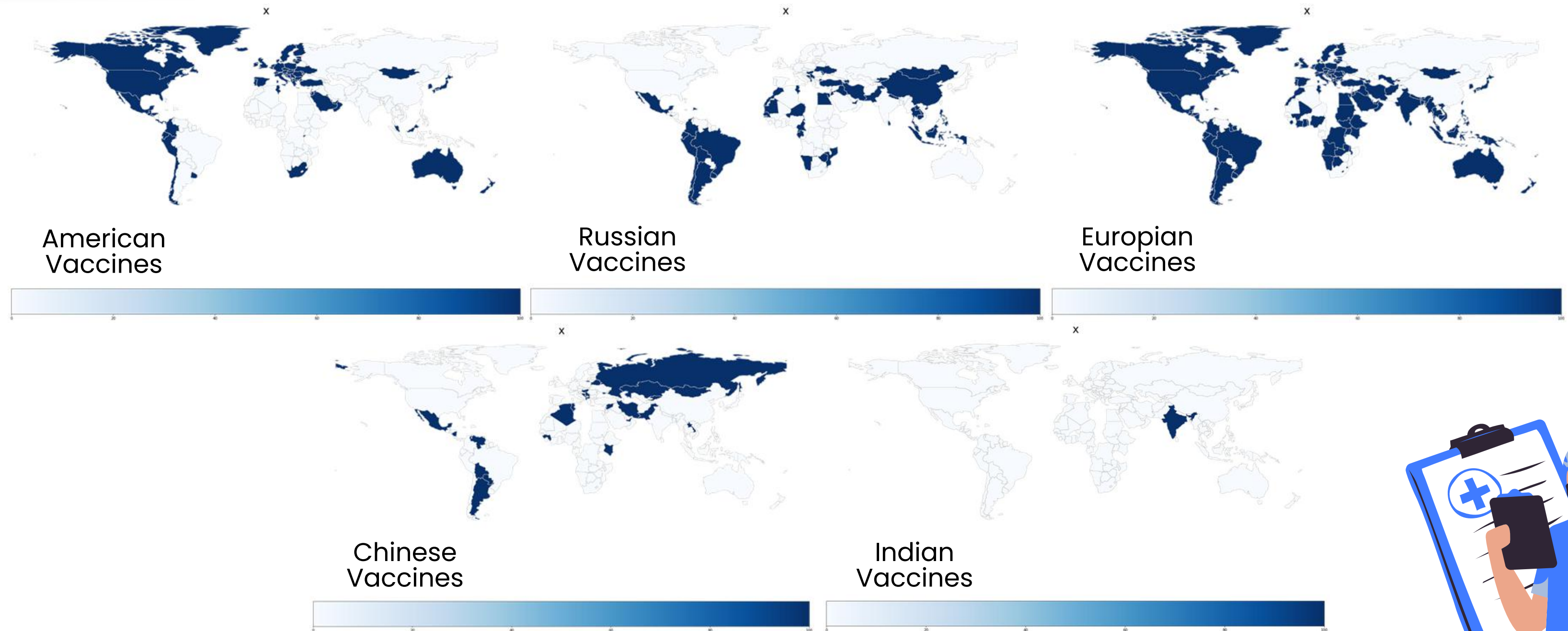


### People Fully Vaccinated by Country





## Exploratory Data Analysis



# Experiment Step Works

Forecasting Covid19 Vaccines | I3S 2021  
Depend on Type of Vaccine

Input Data

Group by Type  
Vaccines

Select by People  
Vaccinated /hundred

Data Preprocessing

Stationary Check

Differencing

Correlation Check

Fitting Model

Prophet and ARIMA  
Model

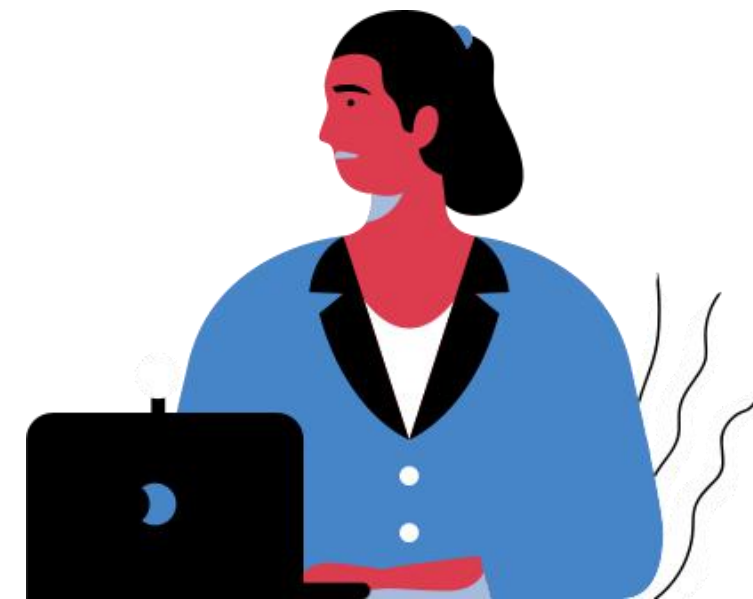
Daily Seasonality

Output Data

Forecast vs. Actual

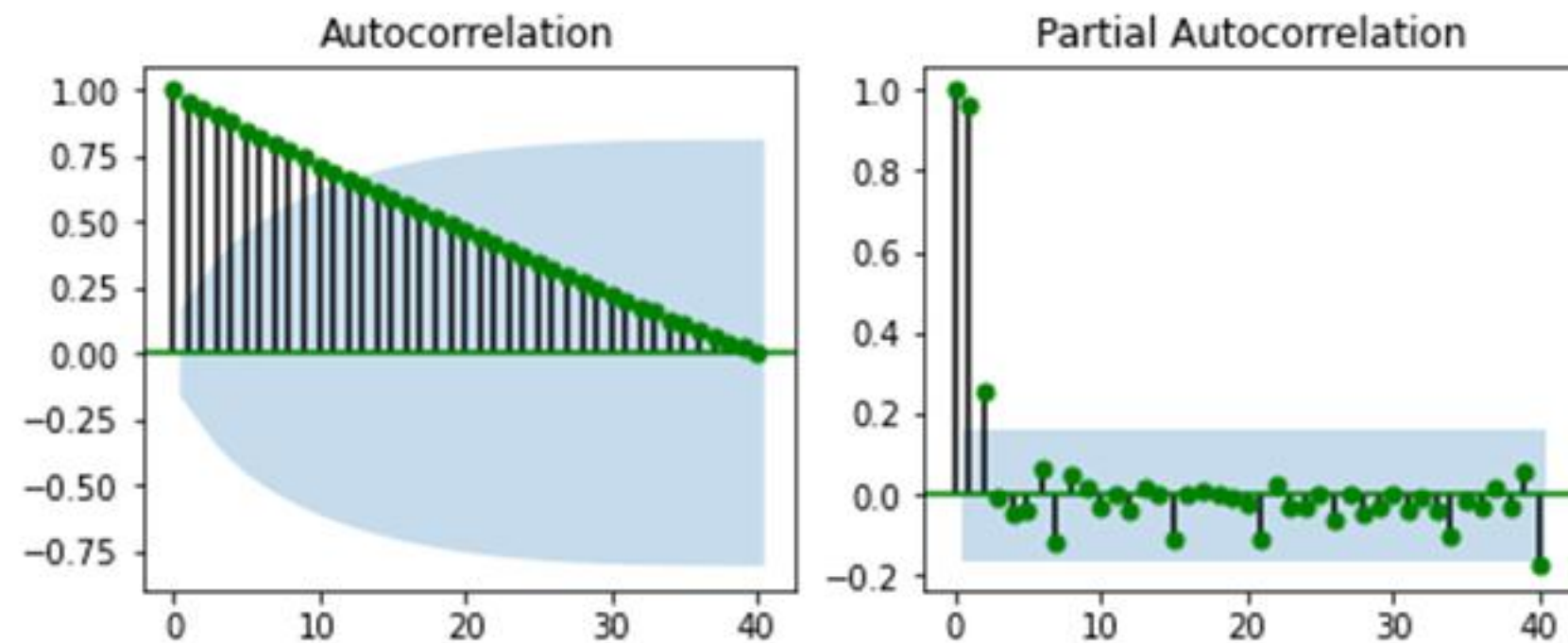
Future Prediction

**Dataset COVID-19 World Vaccination Progress**  
<https://www.kaggle.com/gpreda/covid-world-vaccination-progress>

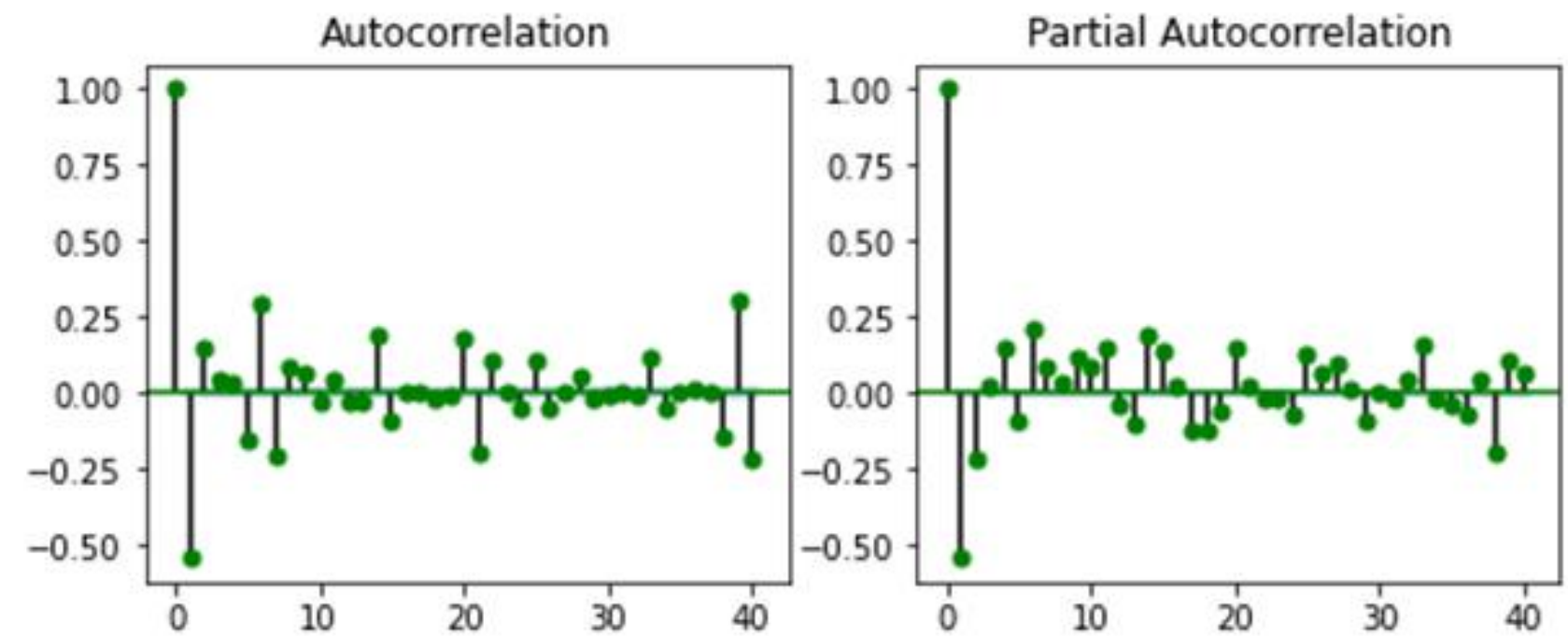




# Data Preprocessing



Before Differencing



After Differencing



## Prophet Deep Learning Implementation

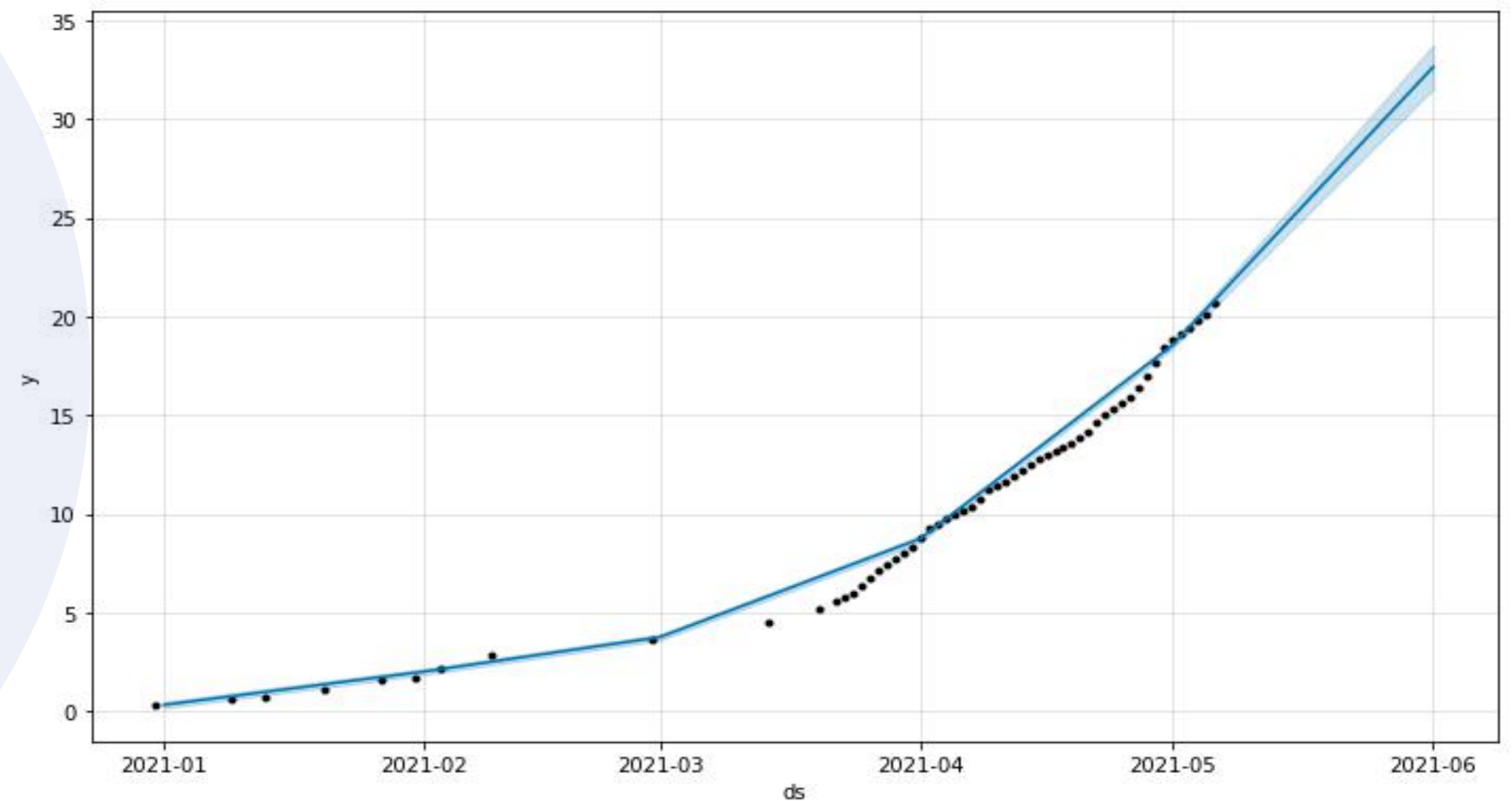
### Forecast and Actual ARIMA

Future Forecast until June 1, 2021

Daily Seasonality

Sinopharm and Sinovac

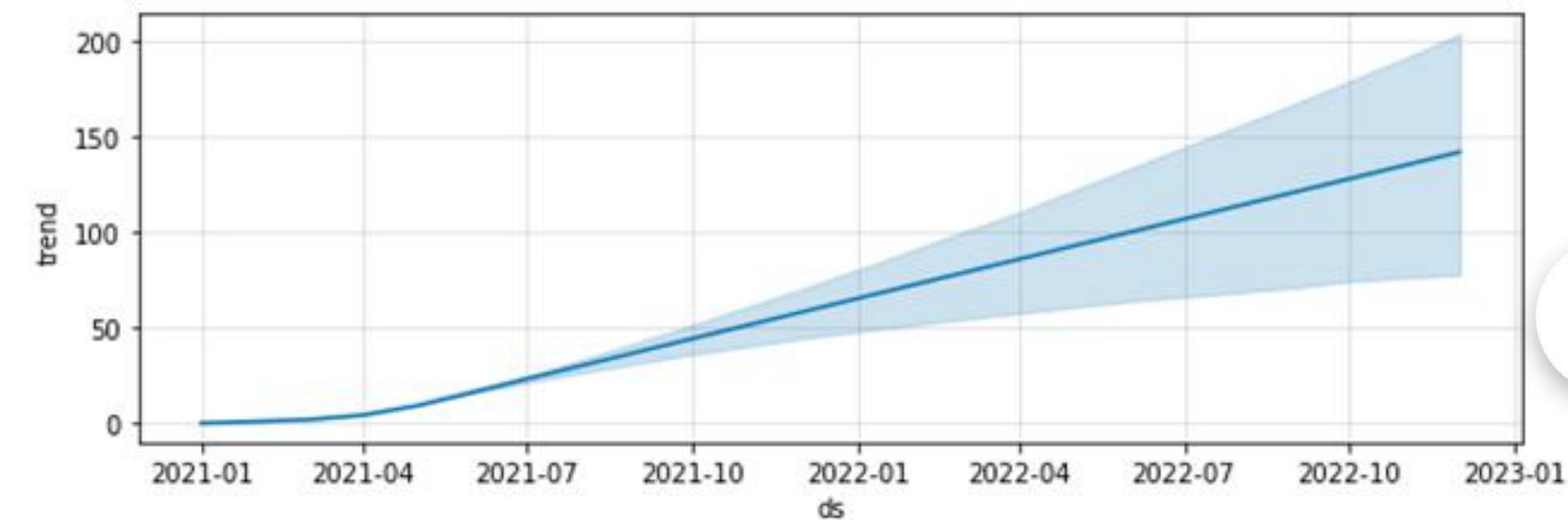
Total Vaccinations per Hundred



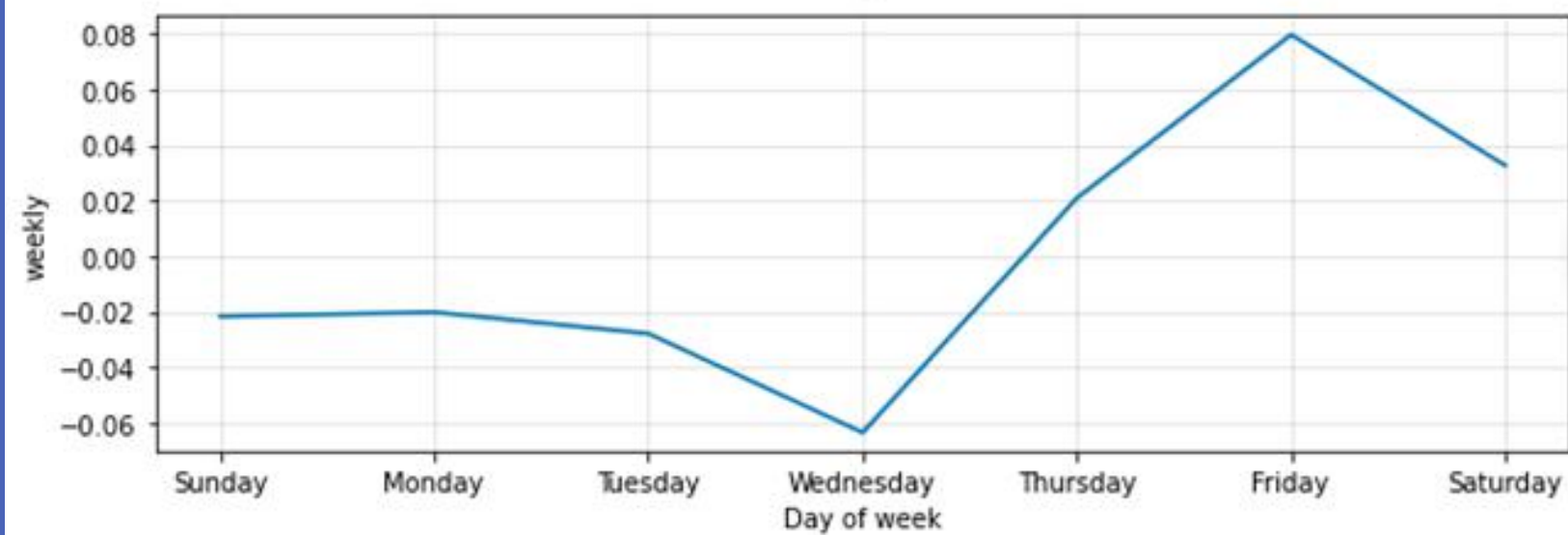




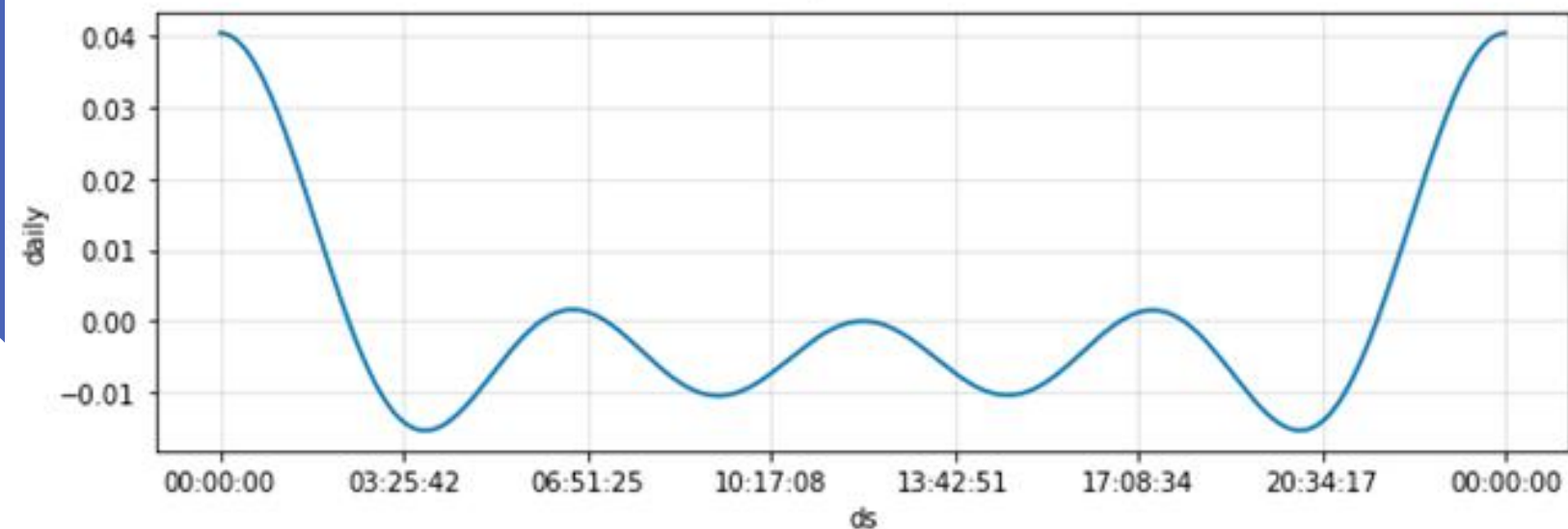
# Prophet Deep Learning Implementation



Trend



Weekly



Daily

Seasonality  
Forecast



## ARIMA Deep Learning Implementation

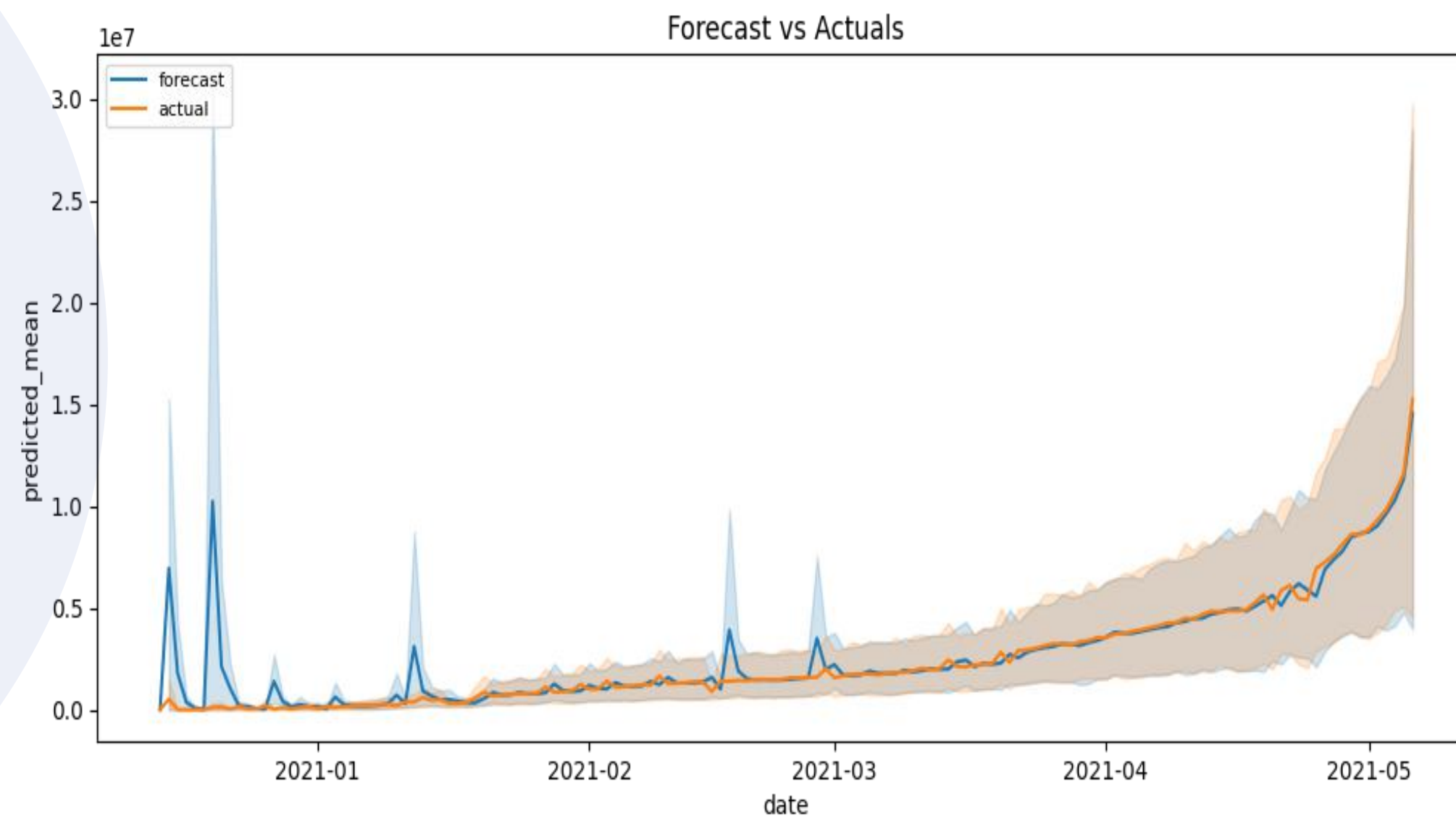
# Forecast and Actual ARIMA

Future Forecast until June 1, 2021

Train : Test = 80:20

Sinopharm and Sinovac

Total Vaccinations per Hundred



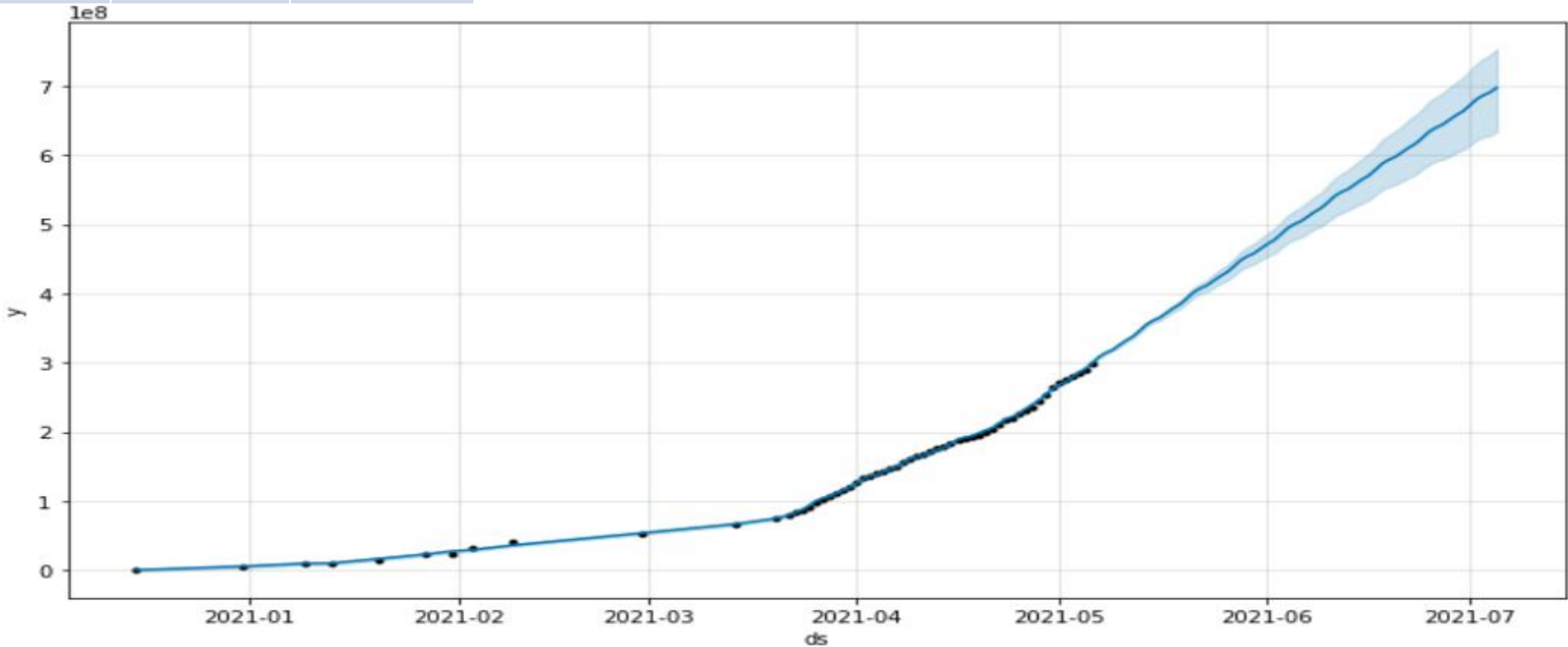


# Future Forecasting

| ds         | yhat         | yhat_lower   | yhat_upper   |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2021-07-01 | 6.712125e+08 | 6.141475e+08 | 7.220045e+08 |
| 2021-07-02 | 6.801729e+08 | 6.216502e+08 | 7.318220e+08 |
| 2021-07-03 | 6.860007e+08 | 6.258757e+08 | 7.395016e+08 |
| 2021-07-04 | 6.903211e+08 | 6.280171e+08 | 7.446853e+08 |
| 2021-07-05 | 6.970889e+08 | 6.332544e+08 | 7.535284e+08 |

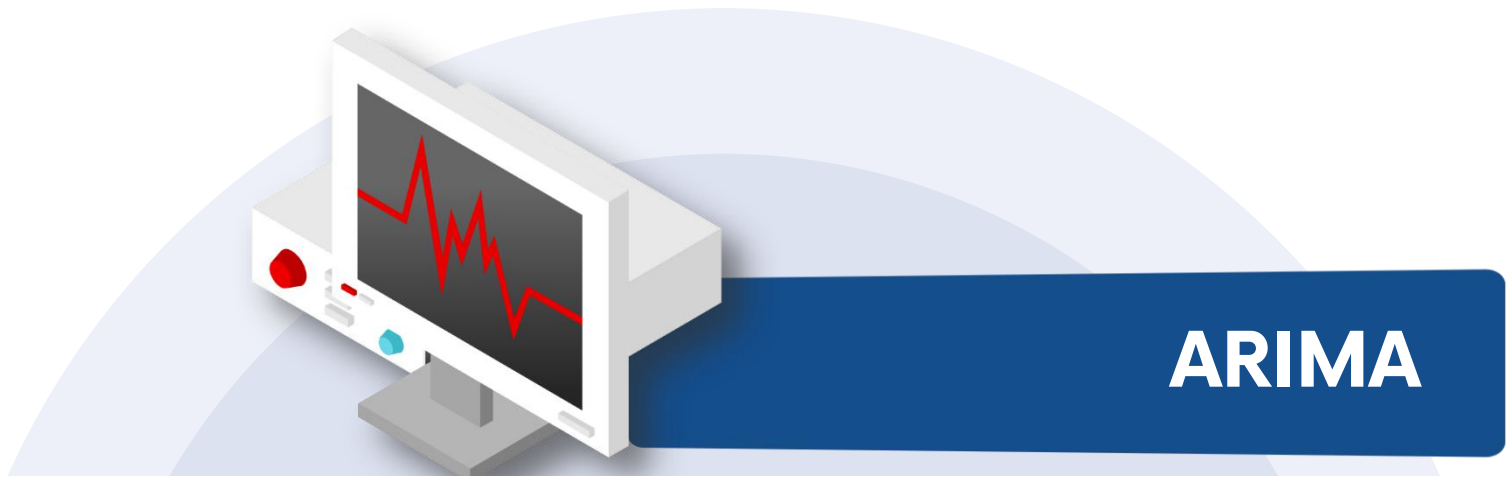


Facebook Prophet

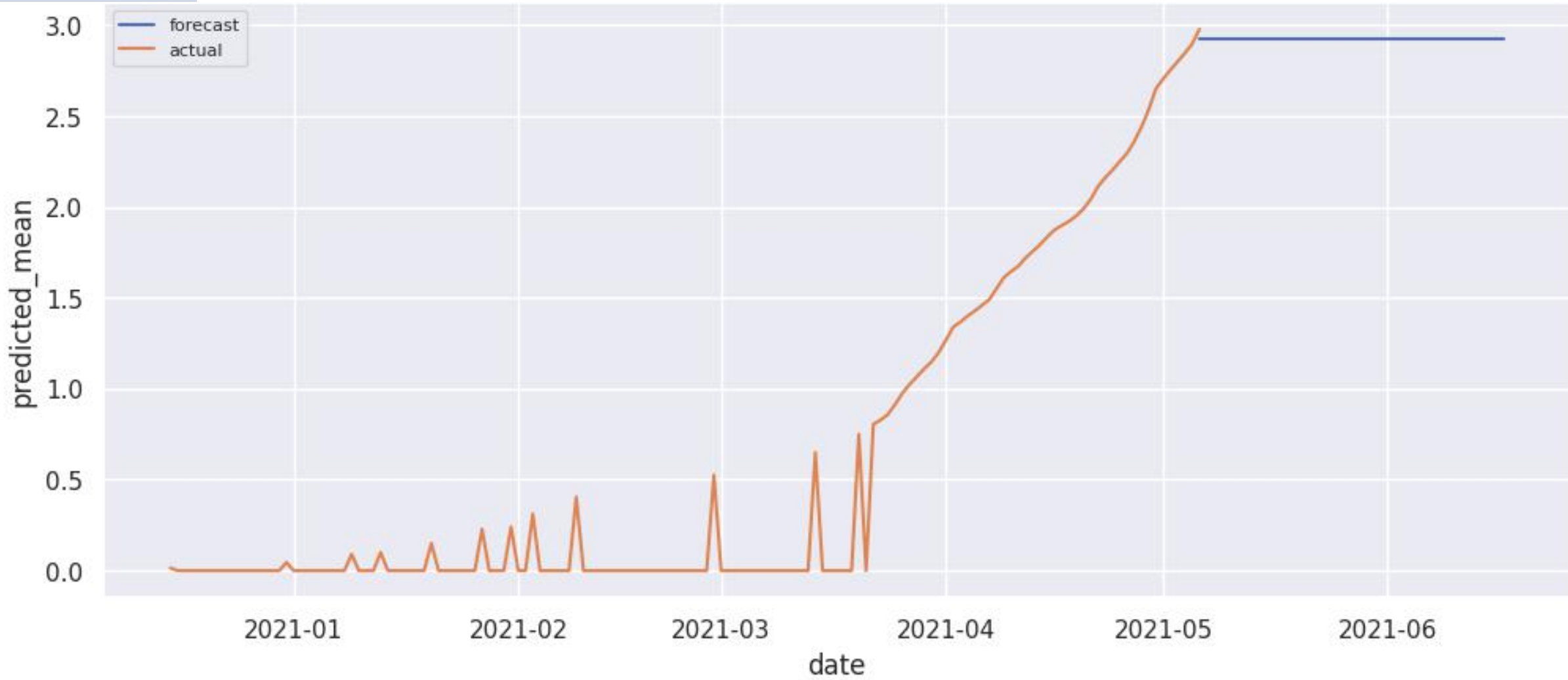


# Future Forecasting

| ds         | pred         |
|------------|--------------|
| 2021-06-13 | 2.923380e+08 |
| 2021-06-14 | 2.923380e+08 |
| 2021-06-15 | 2.923380e+08 |
| 2021-06-16 | 2.923380e+08 |
| 2021-06-17 | 2.923380e+08 |



Forecast vs Actuals







## Evaluation Metrics

| Model   | Evaluation Metrics |           |         |         |          |         |           |
|---------|--------------------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|
|         | MSE                | MAPE      | R2      | MAE     | MedAE    | RMSE    | MEAN      |
| ARIMA   | 0.6139603          | 0.0473144 | 0.97560 | 0.58201 | 0.549417 | 0.61396 | 13.153095 |
| Prophet | 0.0309044          | 0.0103888 | 0.99876 | 0.15473 | 0.154735 | 0.17579 | 13.64026  |

# Conclusions



## **Development Future Prediction**

Results for COVID-19 vaccines development to be useful to encourage the government to make a decision to provide vaccines.

## **Prophet is Best Forecasting Model**

Comparison with another model, Prophet getting a higher result based on evaluation metrics with minimum error.

## **Considering Another Field**

For making a precise decision, another field such as social-economic and important cases will be influenced by the predictions.



# References

- [1] C. for S. S. E. (CSEE), "COVID-19 Map," 2021. <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html> (accessed May 24, 2021).
- [2] A. de Figueiredo, "Forecasting sub-national trends in COVID-19 vaccine uptake in the UK," medRxiv, pp. 1–17, 2020.
- [3] L. Trtica-Majnaric, M. Zekic-Susac, N. Sarlija, and B. Vitale, "Prediction of influenza vaccination outcome by neural networks and logistic regression," Journal of Biomedical Informatics, vol. 43, no. 5, pp. 774–781, 2010, DOI: 10.1016/j.jbi.2010.04.011.
- [4] G.Preda, "COVID-19 World Vaccination Progress," 2021. <https://www.kaggle.com/gpreda/COVID-world-vaccination-progress> (accessed May 19, 2021).
- [5] E. Žunić, K. Korjenić, K. Hodžić, and D. Đonko, "Application of Facebook'S Prophet Algorithm for Successful Sales Forecasting Based On Real-World Data," arXiv, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 23–36, 2020, DOI: 10.5121/ijcsit.2020.12203.
- [6] S. L. Ho and M. Xie, "The Use of ARIMA Models for Reliability Forecasting and Analysis," in 23rd International Conference on Computers and Industrial Engineering, 1998, vol. 35, no. 98, pp. 213–216.

