

Round 2: contributing teams

Modelling teams were asked to give a short description of their methods, among other metadata.

Team	Model	Methods
ECDC	ECDC-CM_ONE	Discrete-time, deterministic, mean-field SEIR-type compartmental model on metapopulation level. Population divided by age, vaccination status, and previous recovery; incl. seasonality, BA2 & behavior.
Dutch National Institute of Public Health and the Environment (RIVM)	RIVM-vacamole	Deterministic, age-structured SEIR model, accounting for differences in susceptibility/infectiousness by age, seasonality, contact patterns, modes of vaccine protection, and waning immunity.
SIMID	SIMID-SCM	Stochastic age-structured discrete time extended compartmental model
Universidad Carlos III de Madrid	UC3M-EpiGraph	Agent-based parallel simulator that models individual interactions extracted from social networks and demographical data.
University of Southern California	USC-SIkJalpha	Uses SIKJalpha which models temporally varying infection, death, and hospitalization rates. Learning is performed by reducing the problem to multiple simple linear regression problems.

See also:

- Full model metadata, at: <https://github.com/covid19-forecast-hub-europe/covid19-scenario-hub-europe/tree/main/model-metadata> (<https://github.com/covid19-forecast-hub-europe/covid19-scenario-hub-europe/tree/main/model-metadata>)
- Information about each model's assumptions for Round 2, at: <https://github.com/covid19-forecast-hub-europe/covid19-scenario-hub-europe/tree/main/model-abstracts/2022-07-24> (<https://github.com/covid19-forecast-hub-europe/covid19-scenario-hub-europe/tree/main/model-abstracts/2022-07-24>)

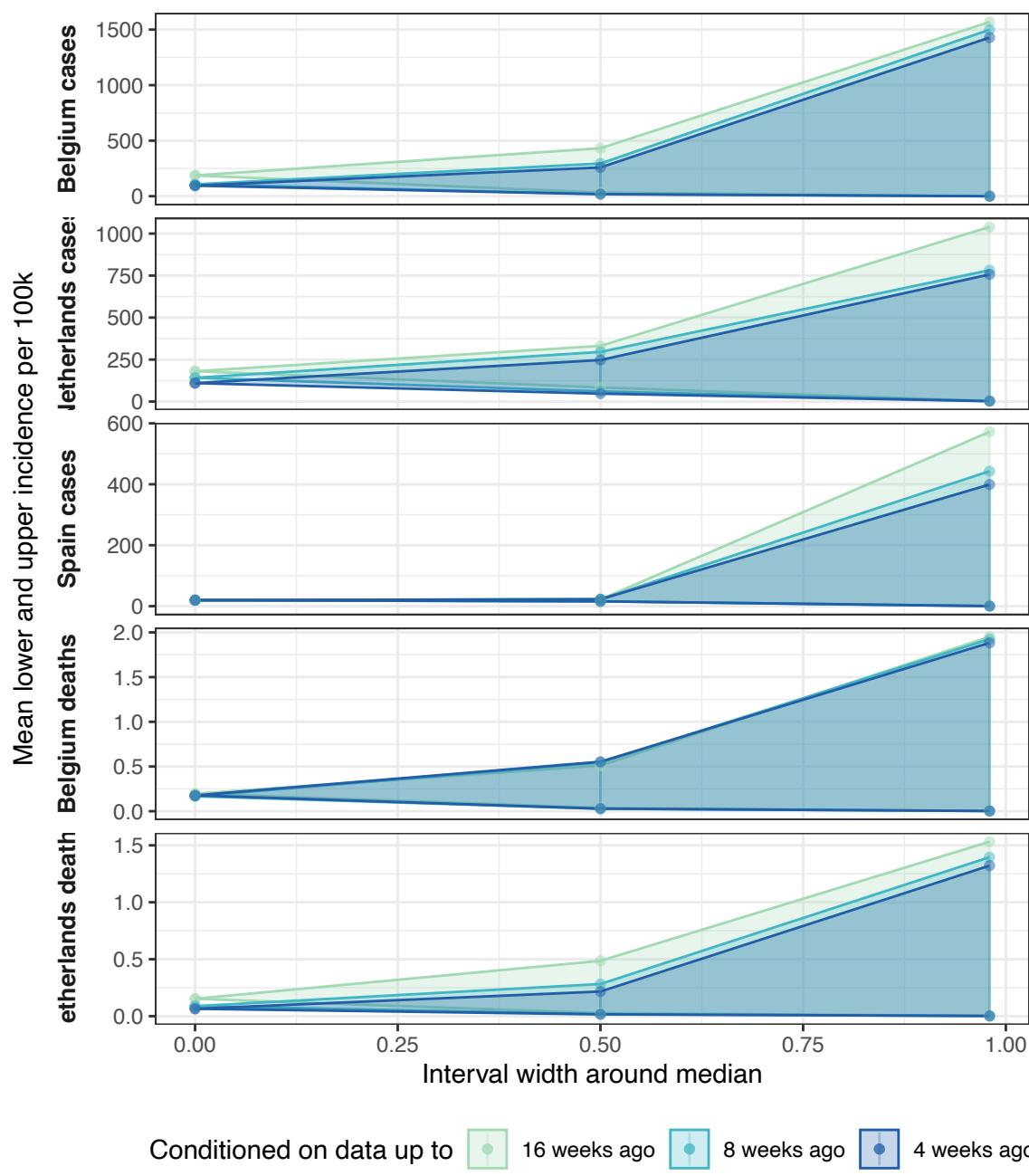


Figure SI1. Mean central prediction intervals between 17 December 2022 and 8 April 2023 of ensembles conditioned on varying amounts of data. Weights were based on each trajectory's inverse mean absolute error, and were updated with each week of observed data to create consecutive weighted ensembles for all time horizons. We compare the mean interval width for projections at 4, 8, and 16 weeks ahead (overlapping between December and April). The median estimate has 0 interval width (x-axis), with uncertainty increasing until an interval width at 0.98 represents the 1%–99% credibility interval around the median. Conditioning on more recent data shows reduced uncertainty at the upper 0.98 interval across five different projection targets.

Round 2

Scenarios

We asked teams of researchers across Europe to use quantitative models to project COVID-19 outcomes for 32 European countries over the next year. In order to explore different sets of assumptions about drivers of the pandemic, we asked teams to vary four sets of parameters. We can describe this in a 2x2 scenario specification:

	Age 60+ booster campaign <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2nd* booster recommended for 60+• Uptake starts 15th September, and reaches 50% coverage by 15th December	Age 18+ booster campaign <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2nd* booster recommended for general population, ages 18+• Uptake starts 15th September, and reaches 50% coverage by 15th December
Optimistic vaccine effectiveness <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased booster vaccine effectiveness to that seen against Delta variant	Scenario A	Scenario B
Pessimistic vaccine effectiveness <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduced booster vaccine effectiveness against infection from BA.4/BA.5/BA.2.75 variants	Scenario C	Scenario D

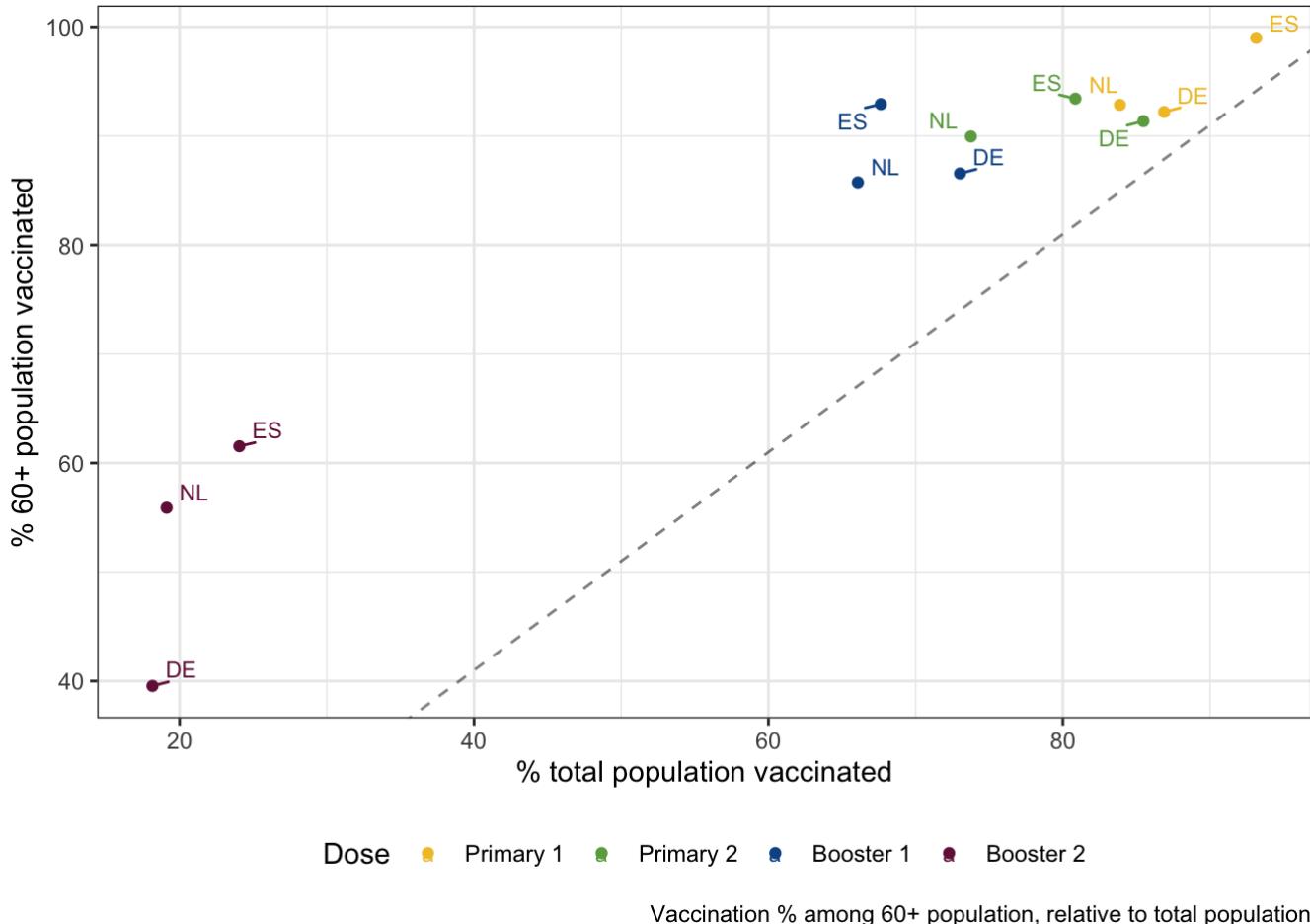
See also the full scenario details (<https://github.com/covid19-forecast-hub-europe/covid19-scenario-hub-europe/wiki/Round-2>) for more detail on the common set of assumptions teams used to create their models.

In Round 2, we asked modellers to start their projections from the 2022-07-24. Data after this date were not included, and as a result, model projections are unlikely to fully account for later information on the changing variants or behavioural patterns.

In this report we only show results from countries with at least 3 models.

Current situation

We consider vaccination rates in countries for which multiple teams of modellers contributed projections.



Participating teams

6 models contributed scenario projections to Round 2.

Models

Participating teams by number of countries and horizon

Team	Countries	Weeks
USC-SIkJalpha	31	52
ECDC-CM_ONE	28	53
MODUS_Covid-Episim	1	53
RIVM-vacamole	1	53
SIMID-SCM	1	52
UC3M-EpiGraph	1	41

Countries

Number of independent model projections for each target variable and location

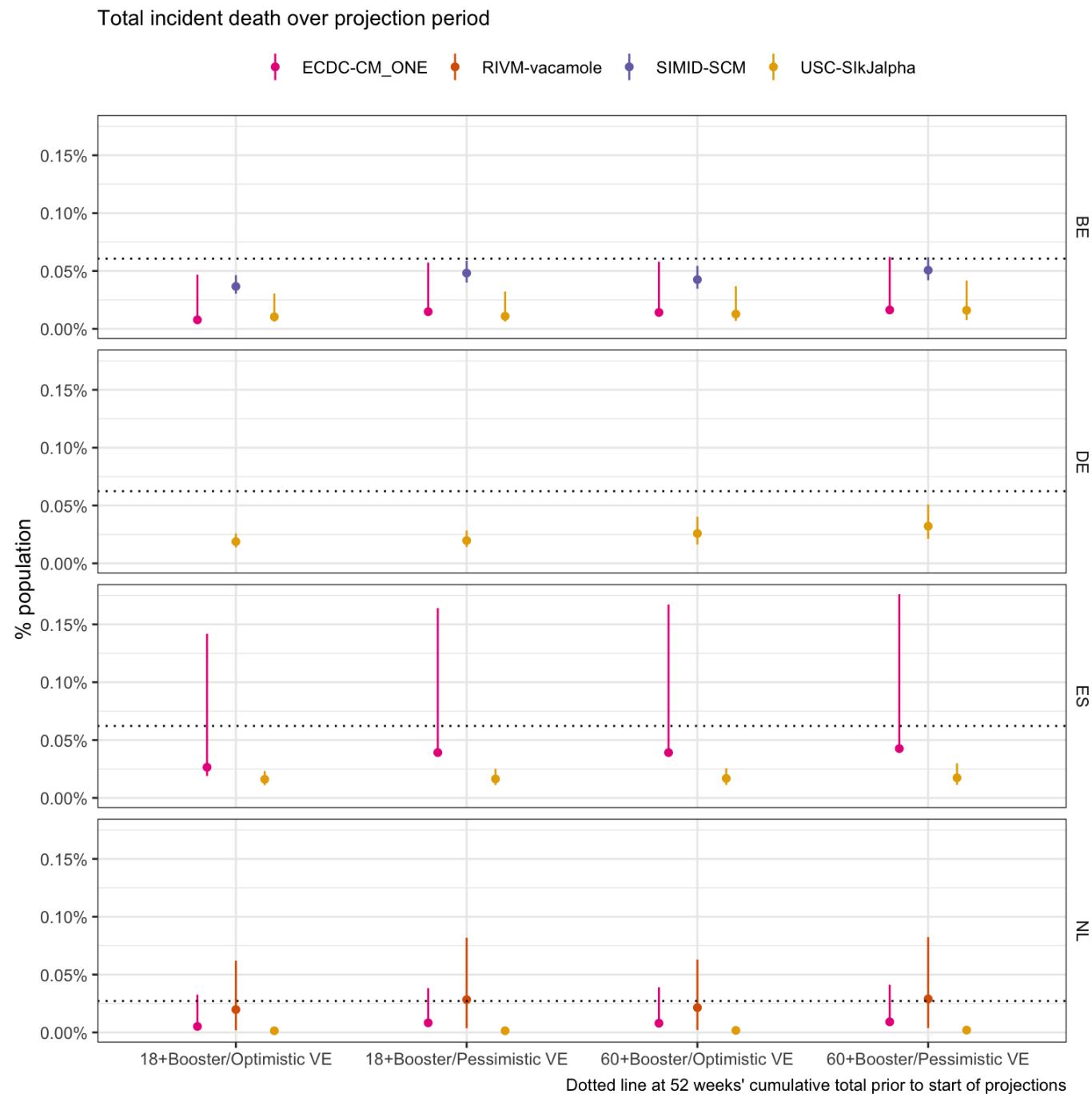
Code	Country	Infection	Case	Hosp	Icu	Death
BE	Belgium	1	3	2	1	3
DE	Germany	1	2	2	0	1
ES	Spain	1	3	2	0	2

Code	Country	Infection	Case	Hosp	Icu	Death
NL	Netherlands	1	3	2	1	3

Cumulative outcomes

For each model and scenario, we compare the total number of outcomes over the entire projection period as a % of the total country population. We compared the cumulative number of projected outcomes to the cumulative total over one year before projections started (July 2021 to July 2022).

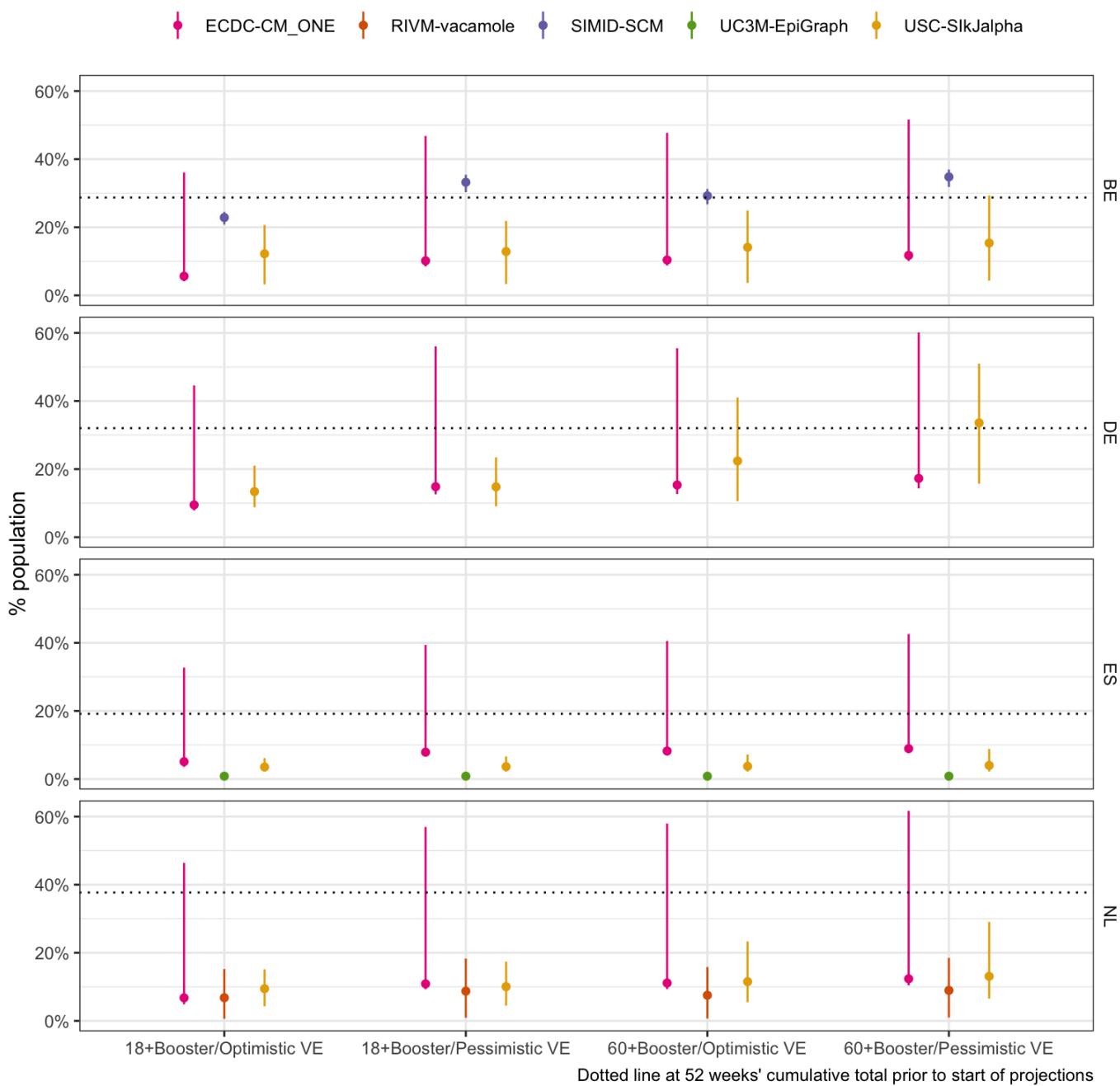
Death



Scenarios: Autumn second booster campaign among population aged '18+' or '60+'; Vaccine effectiveness is 'optimistic'(effectiveness as of a booster vaccine against Delta) or 'pessimistic' (as against BA.4/BA.5/BA.2.75)

Case

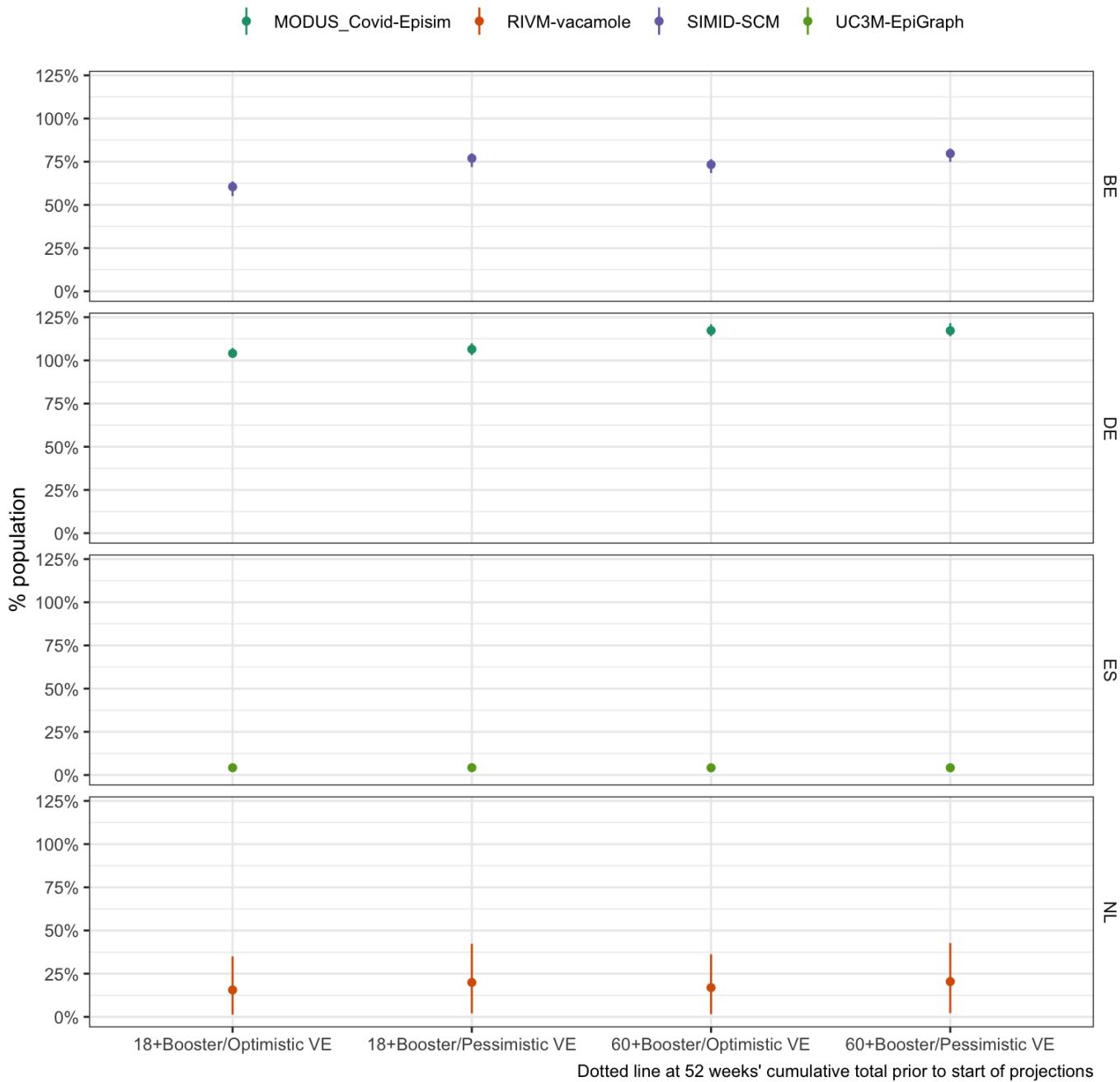
Total incident case over projection period



Scenarios: Autumn second booster campaign among population aged '18+' or '60+'; Vaccine effectiveness is 'optimistic'(effectiveness as of a booster vaccine against Delta) or 'pessimistic' (as against BA.4/BA.5/BA.2.75)

Infection

Total incident infection over projection period

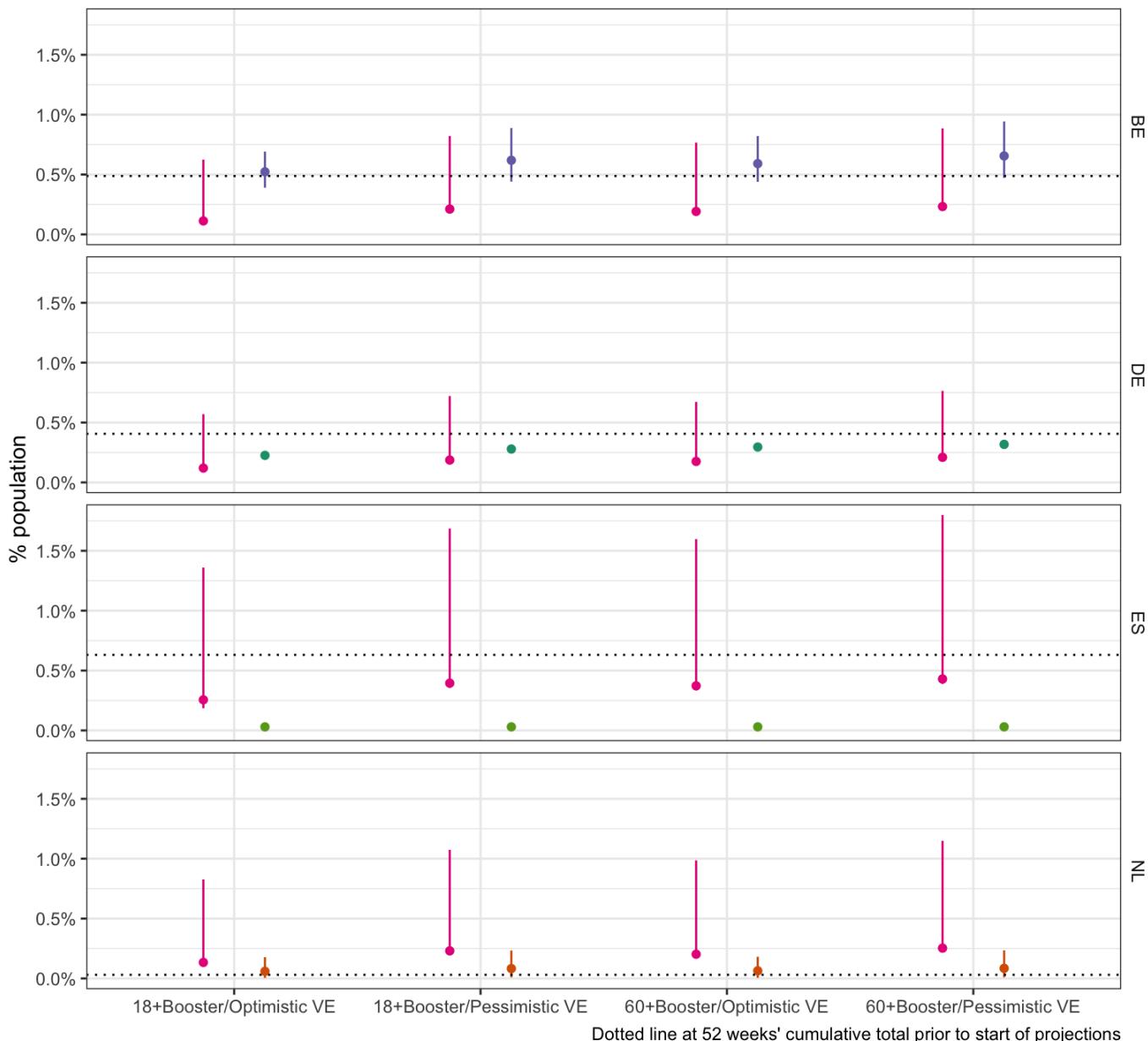


Scenarios: Autumn second booster campaign among population aged '18+' or '60+'; Vaccine effectiveness is 'optimistic'(effectiveness as of a booster vaccine against Delta) or 'pessimistic' (as against BA.4/BA.5/BA.2.75)

Hosp

Total incident hosp over projection period

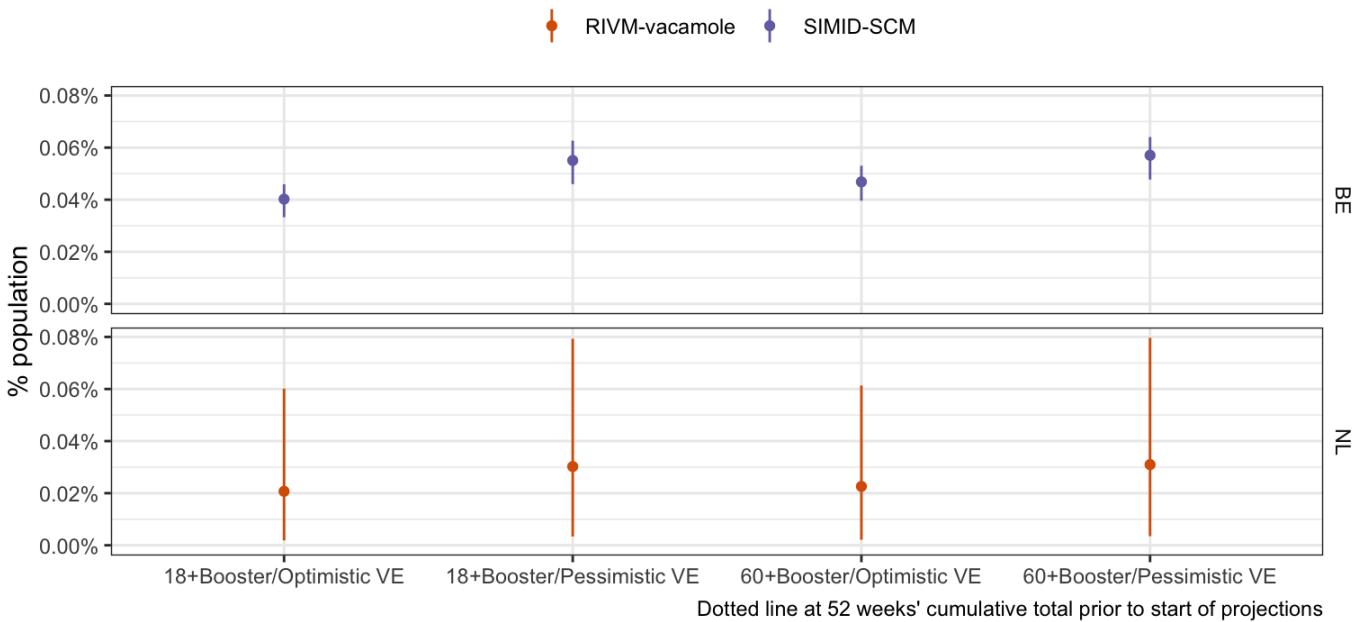
ECDC-CM_ONE MODUS_Covid-Episim RIVM-vacamole SIMID-SCM UC3M-EpiGraph



Scenarios: Autumn second booster campaign among population aged '18+' or '60+'; Vaccine effectiveness is 'optimistic'(effectiveness as of a booster vaccine against Delta) or 'pessimistic' (as against BA.4/BA.5/BA.2.75)

|ICU

Total incident icu over projection period



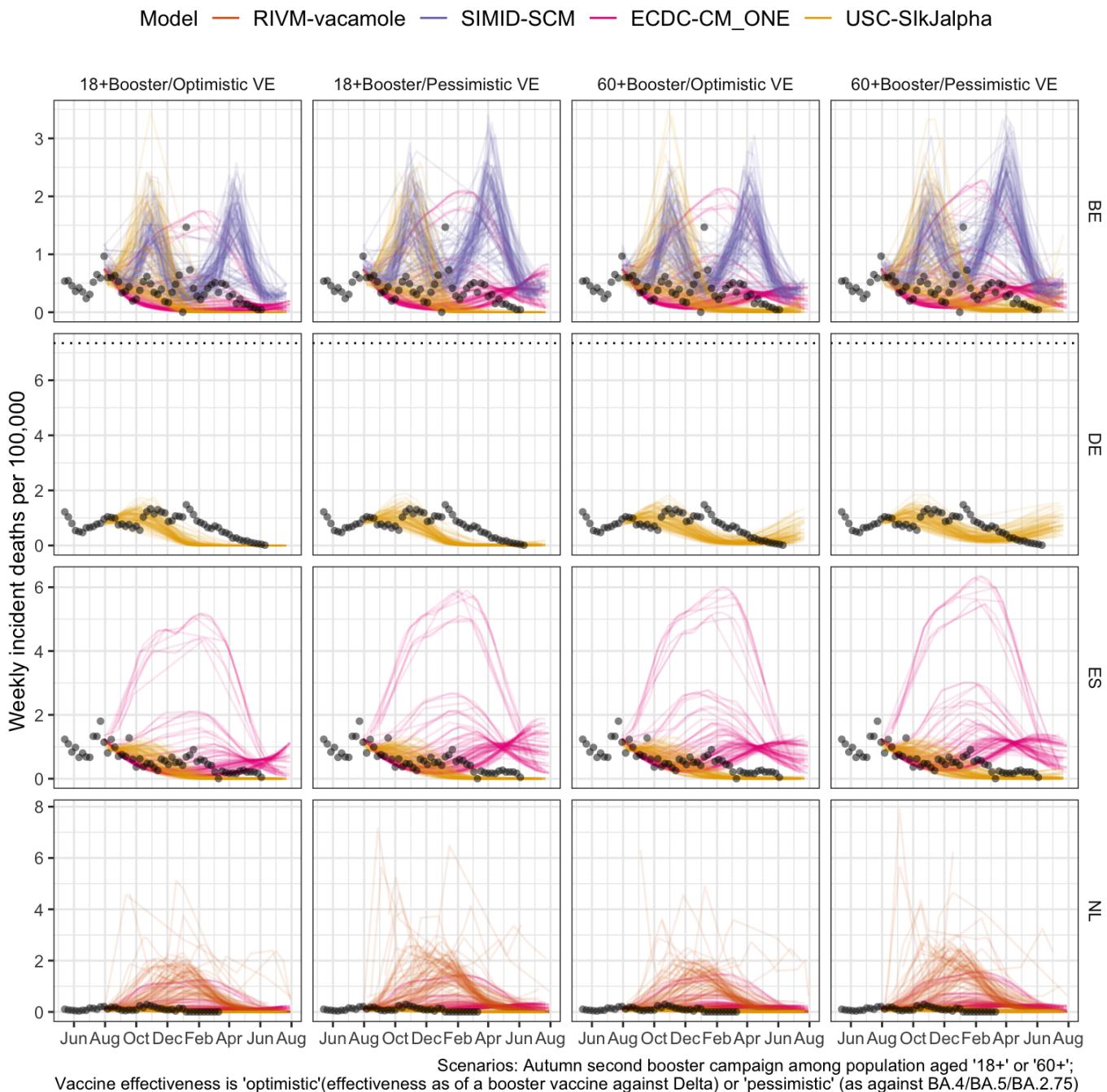
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Incident outcomes

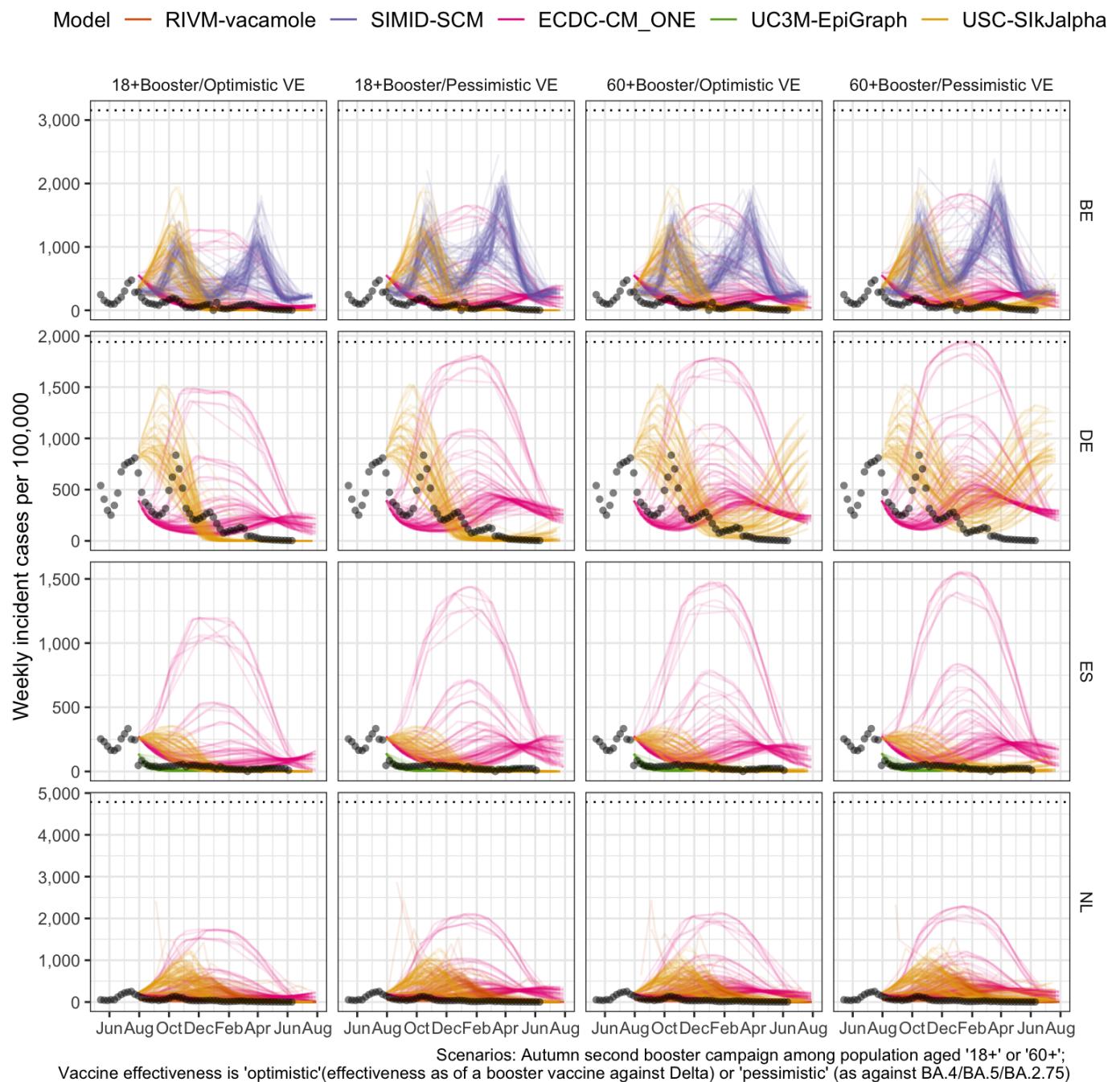
We explored the incidence of COVID-19 per 100,000 over the projection period and in terms of projected peaks in incidence. We summarised peaks both over the entire projection period, and over only the autumn-winter period (October through March); we considered (A) the timing and maximum weekly incidence of each peak, and (B) the total number of peaks.

Trajectories

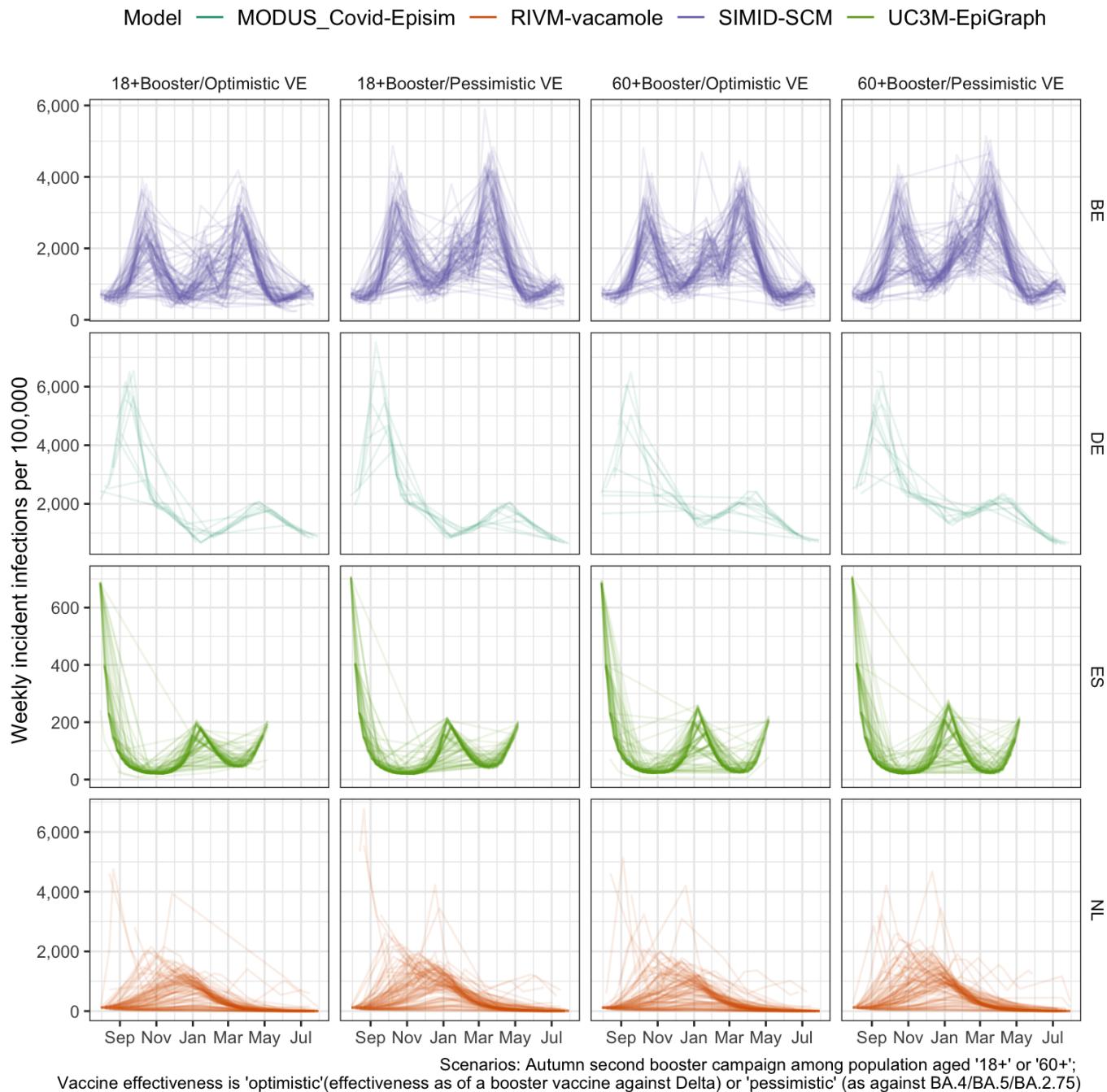
Death



Case

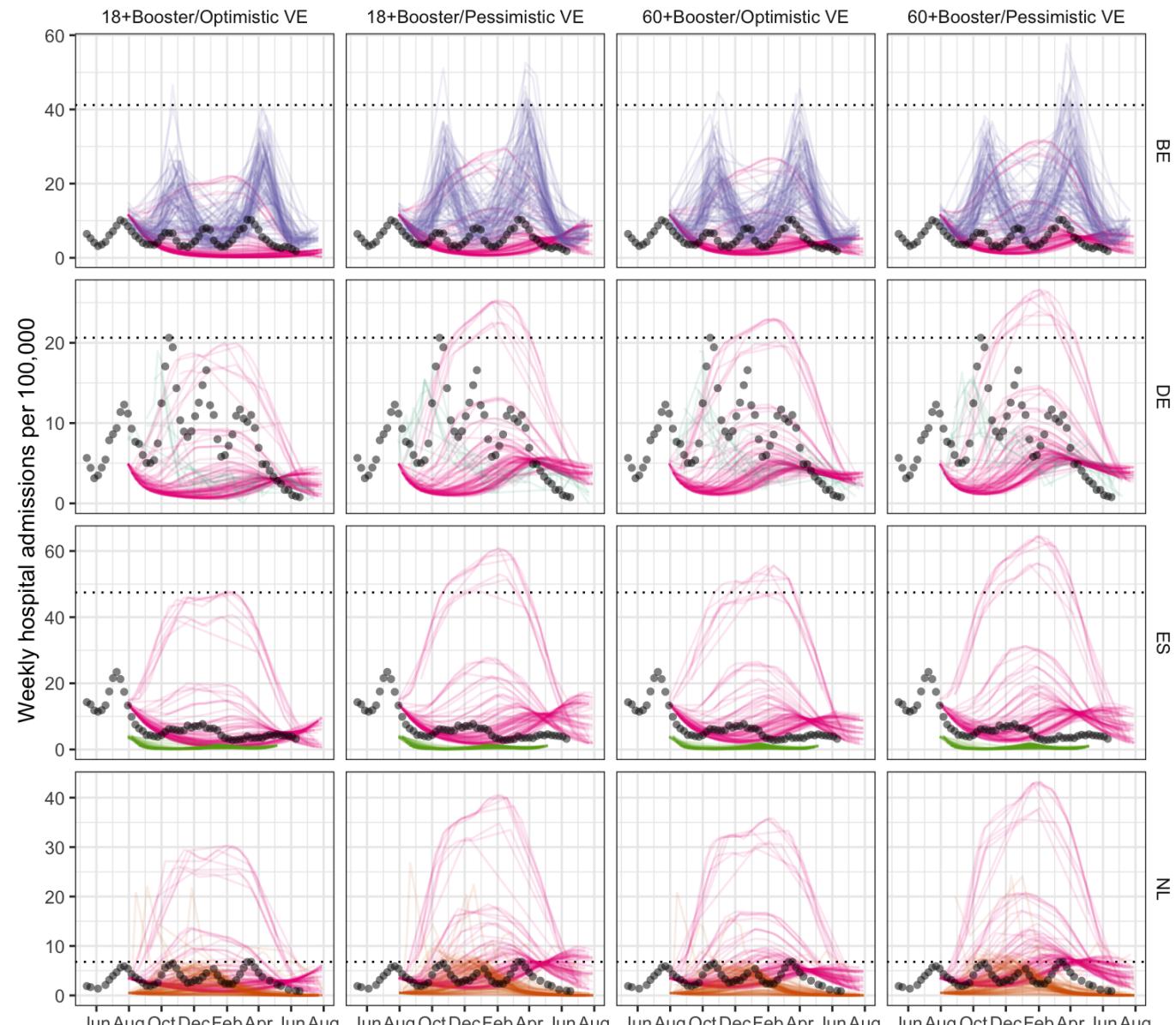


Infection

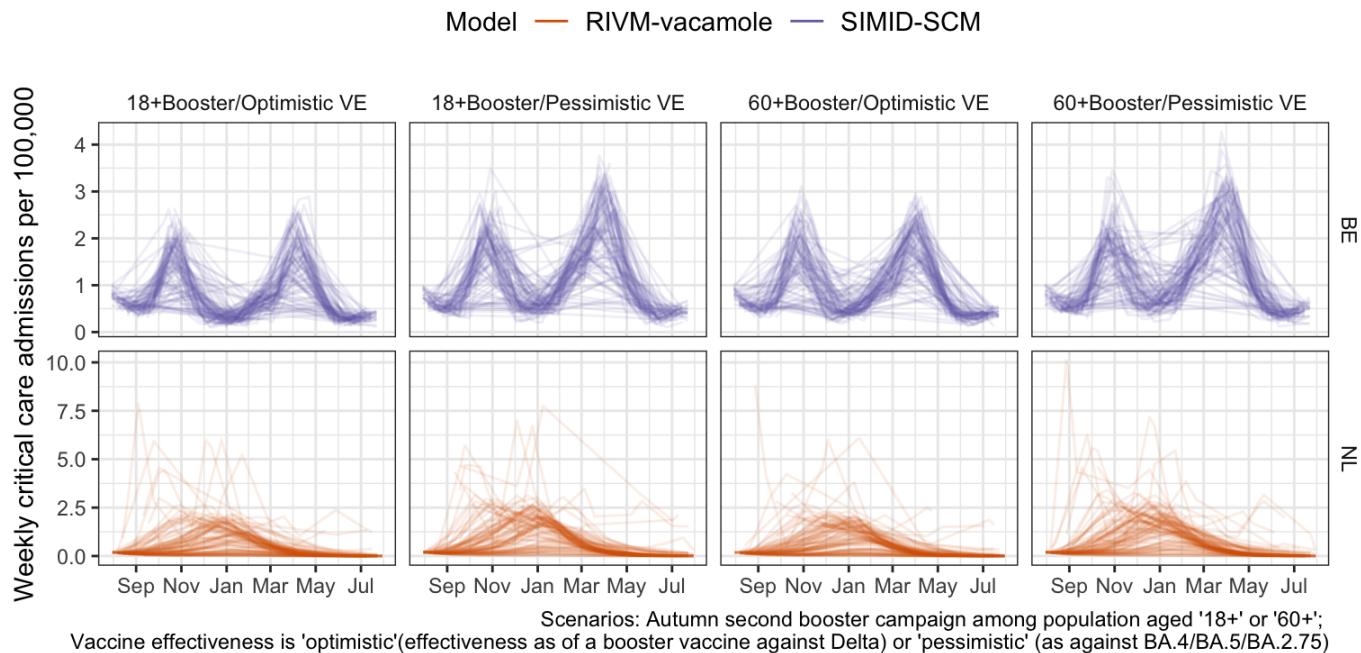


Hosp

Model MODUS_Covid-Episim RIVM-vacamole SIMID-SCM ECDC-CM_ONE UC3M-EpiGrap



|ICU



Peaks

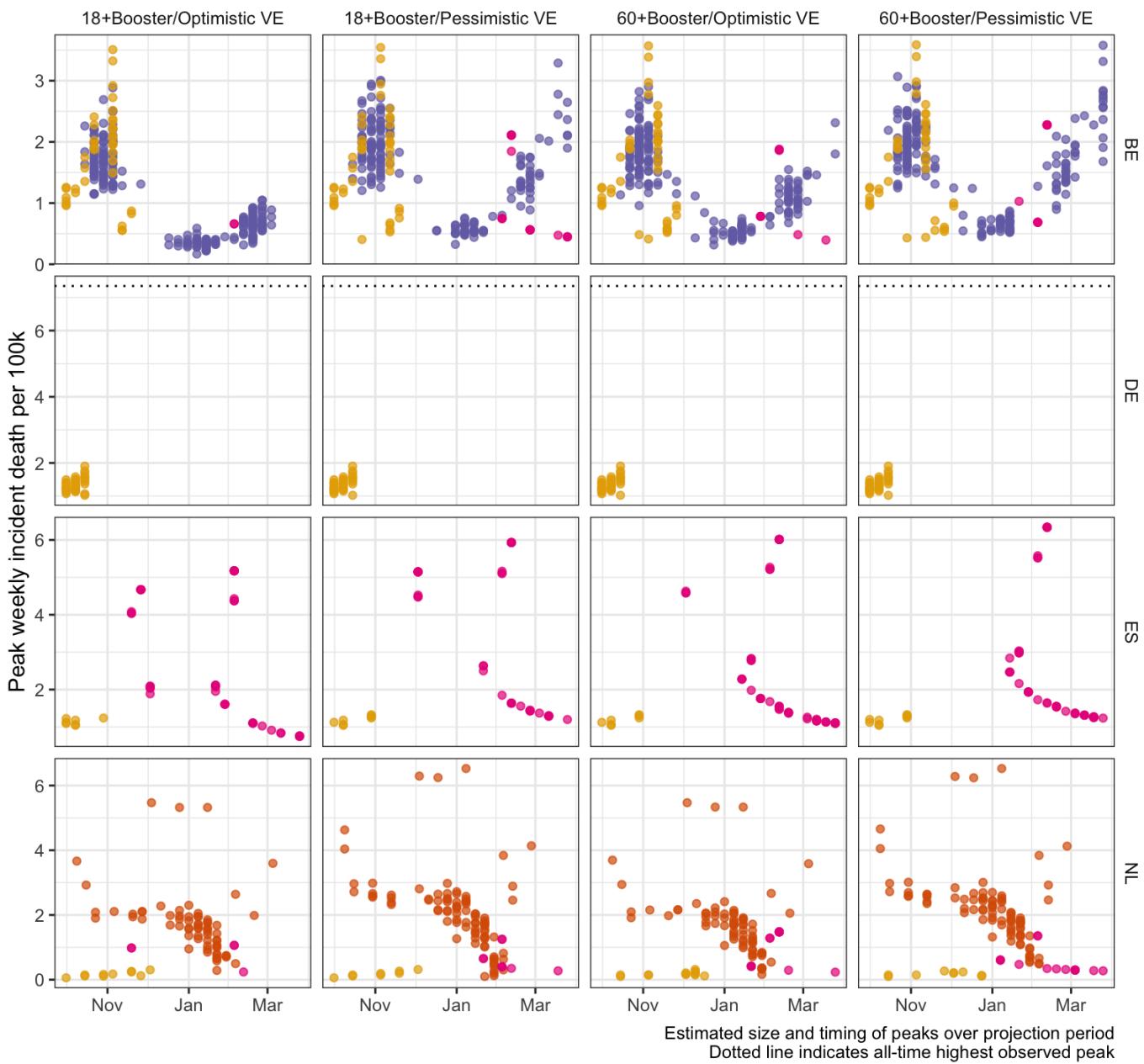
Autumn-winter

Projections over October 2022 through March 2023

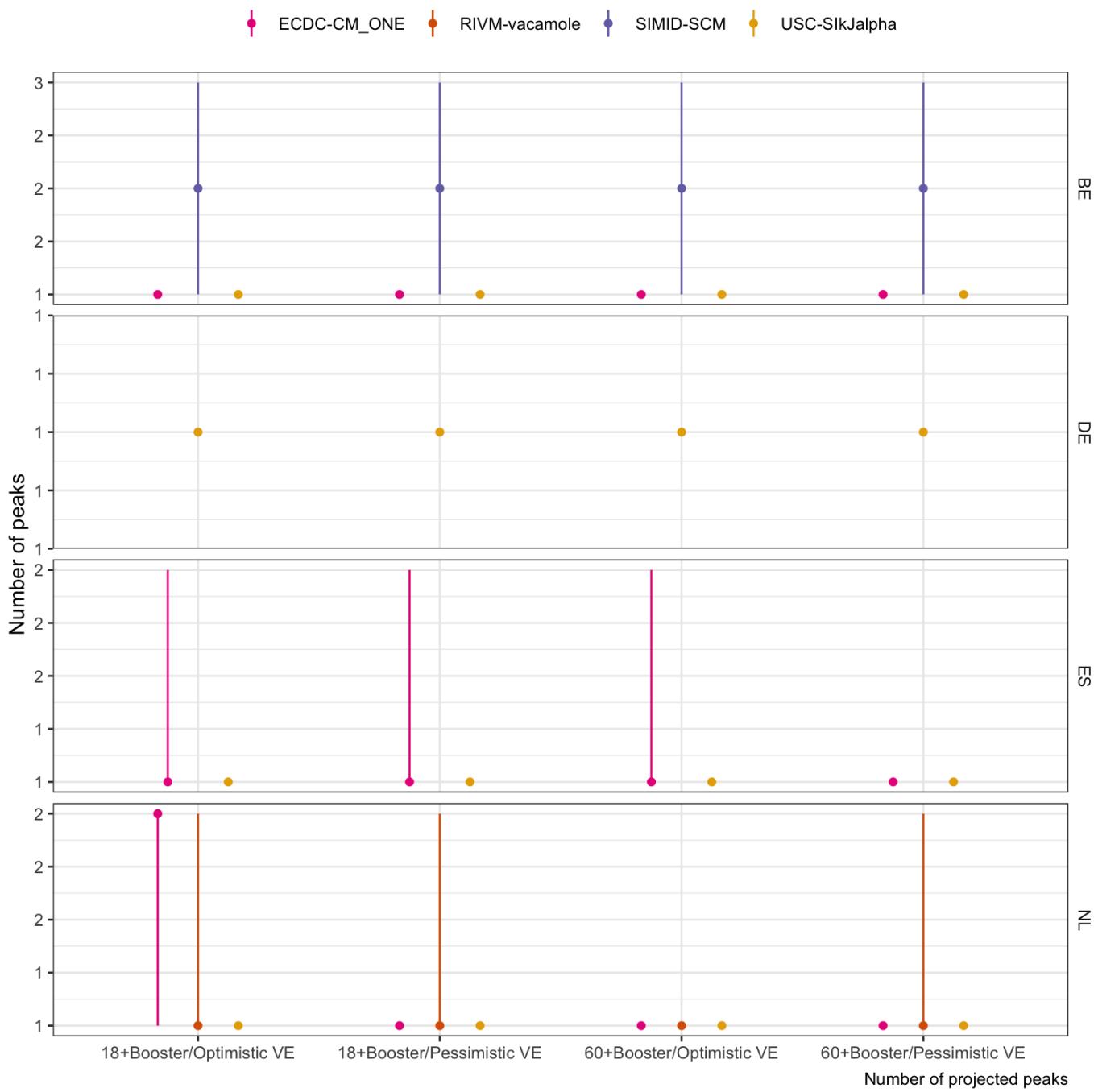
Death

A. Size and timing of peaks. Boxplots show summary of the likely value at peak incidence (median and interquartile range); points show timing and size of peaks from independent sample simulations

● ECDC-CM_ONE ● RIVM-vacamole ● SIMID-SCM ● USC-SIkJalpha



B. Projected number of peaks (median with 5-95% probability)

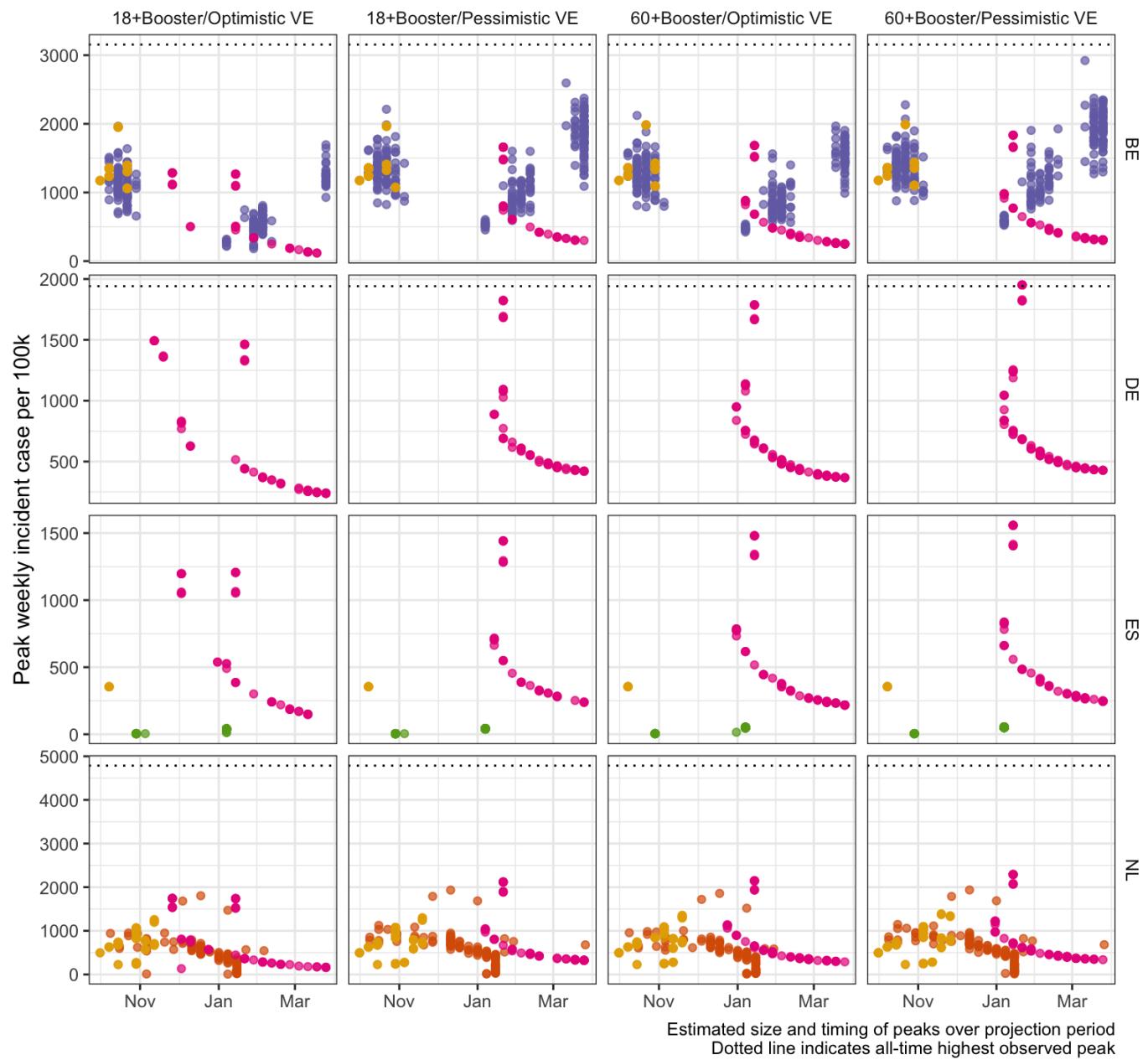


Scenarios: Autumn second booster campaign among population aged '18+' or '60+'; Vaccine effectiveness is 'optimistic' (effectiveness as of a booster vaccine against Delta) or 'pessimistic' (as against BA.4/BA.5/BA.2.75)

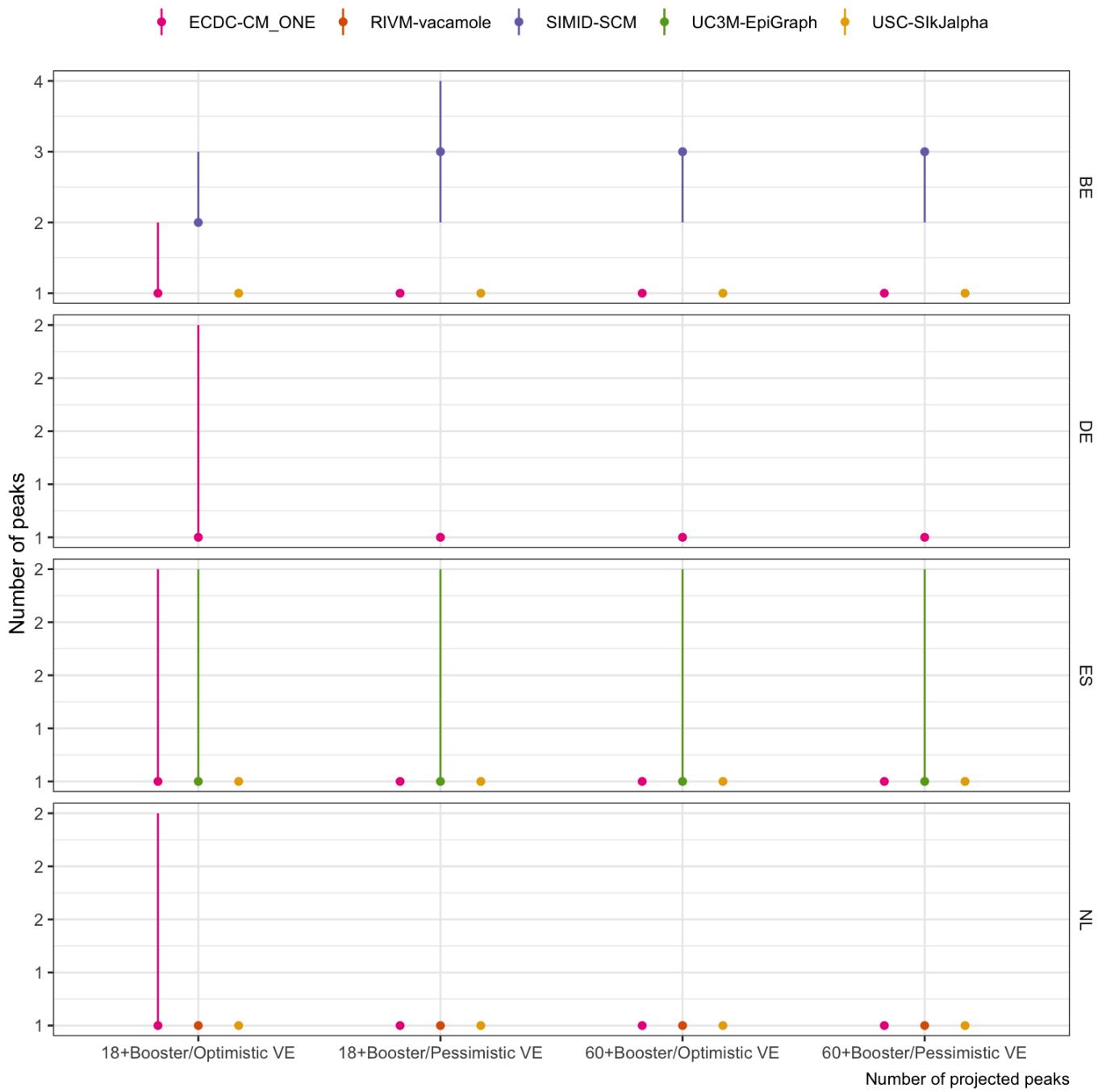
Case

A. Size and timing of peaks. Boxplots show summary of the likely value at peak incidence (median and interquartile range); points show timing and size of peaks from independent sample simulations

● ECDC-CM_ONE ● RIVM-vacamole ● SIMID-SCM ● UC3M-EpiGraph ● USC-SIkJalpha



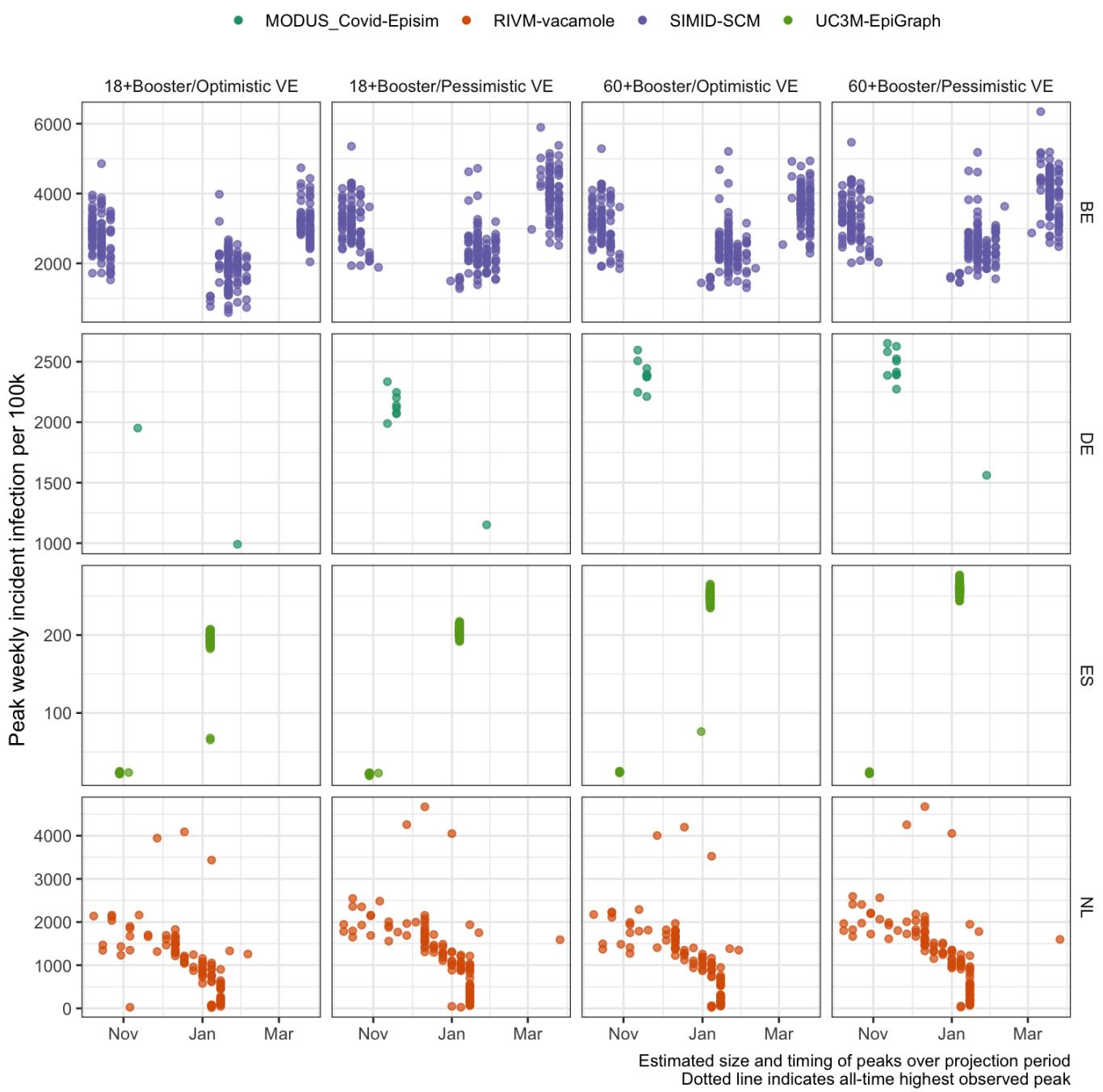
B. Projected number of peaks (median with 5-95% probability)



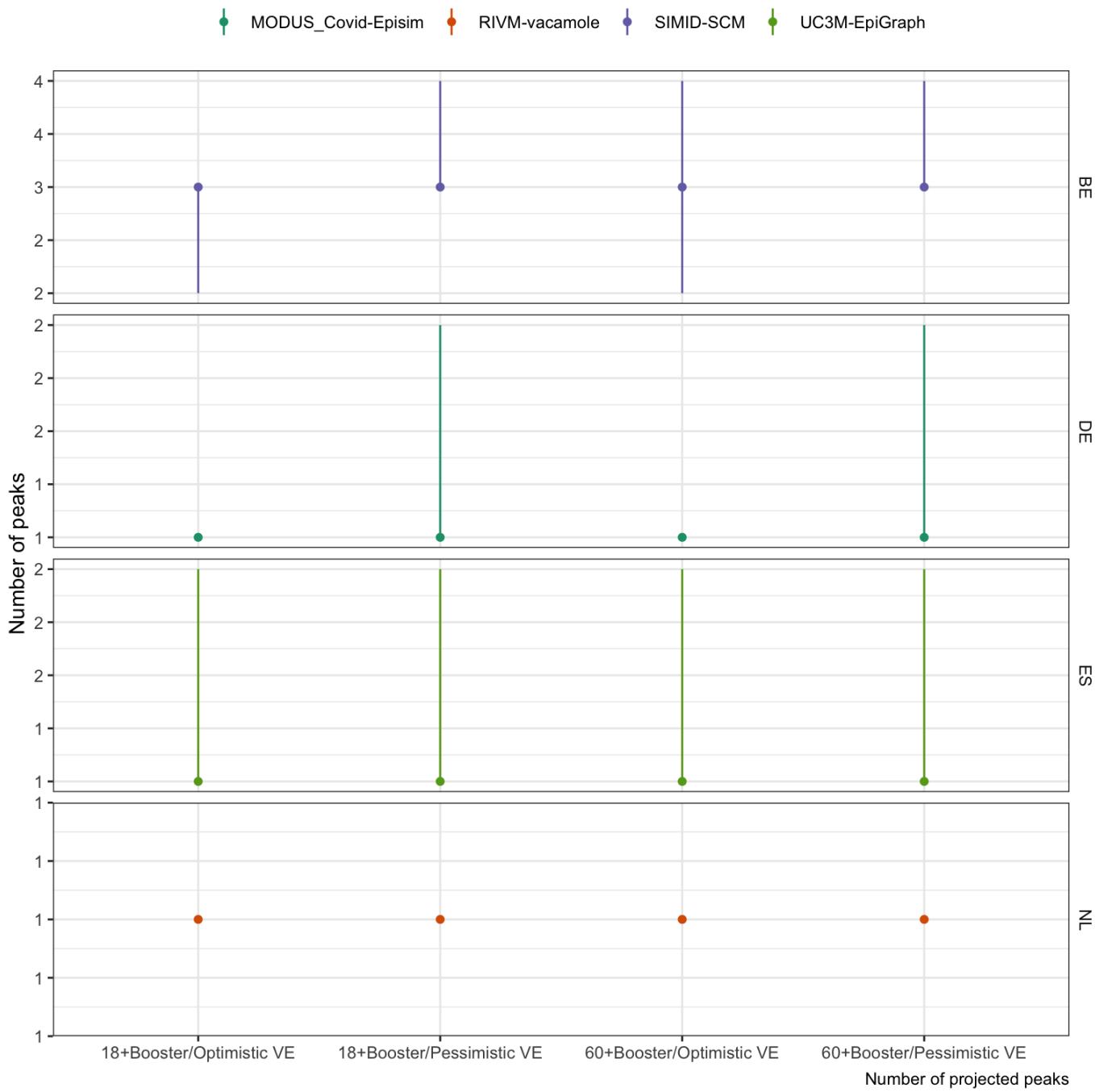
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Infection

A. Size and timing of peaks. Boxplots show summary of the likely value at peak incidence (median and interquartile range); points show timing and size of peaks from independent sample simulations



B. Projected number of peaks (median with 5-95% probability)

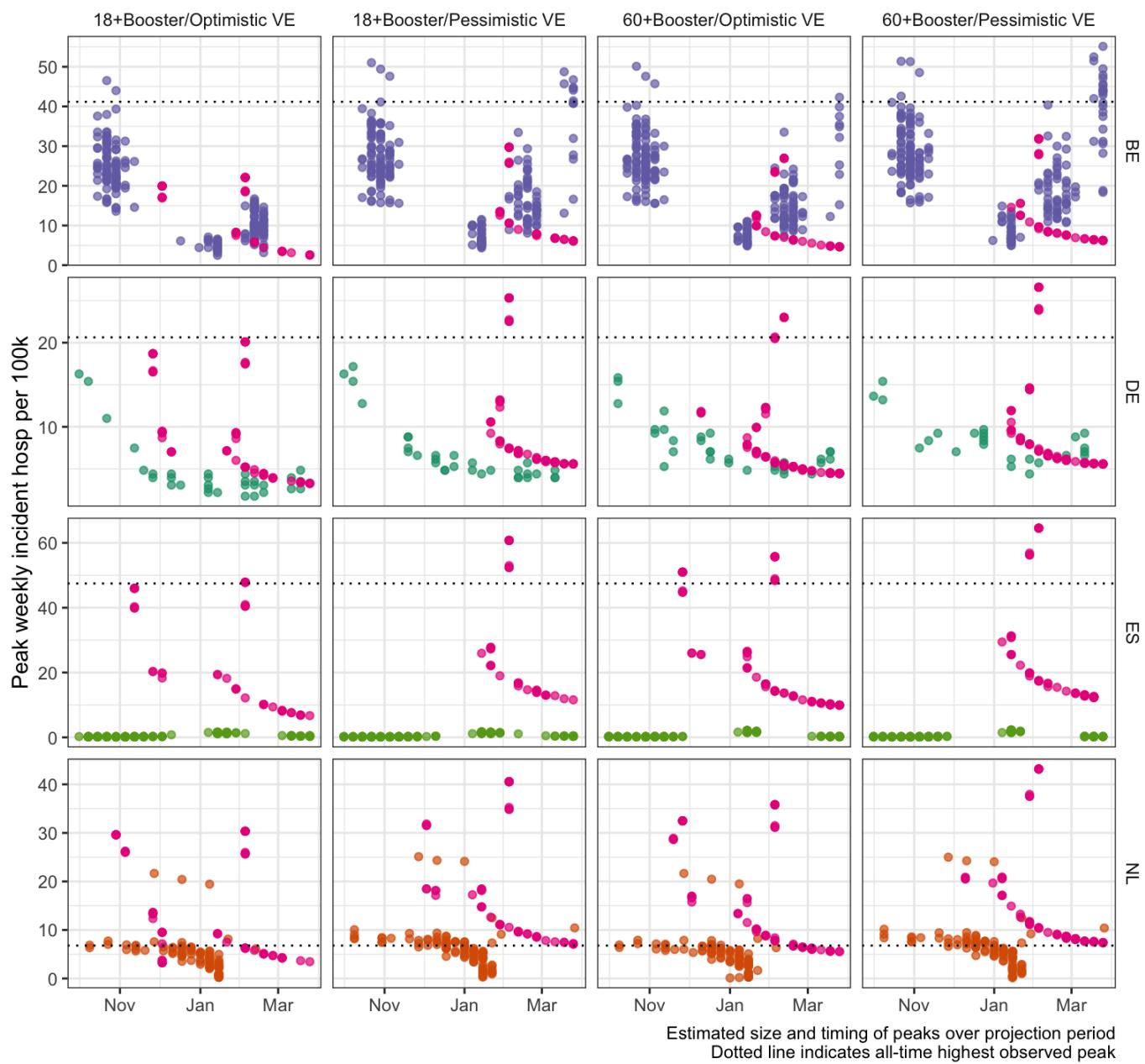


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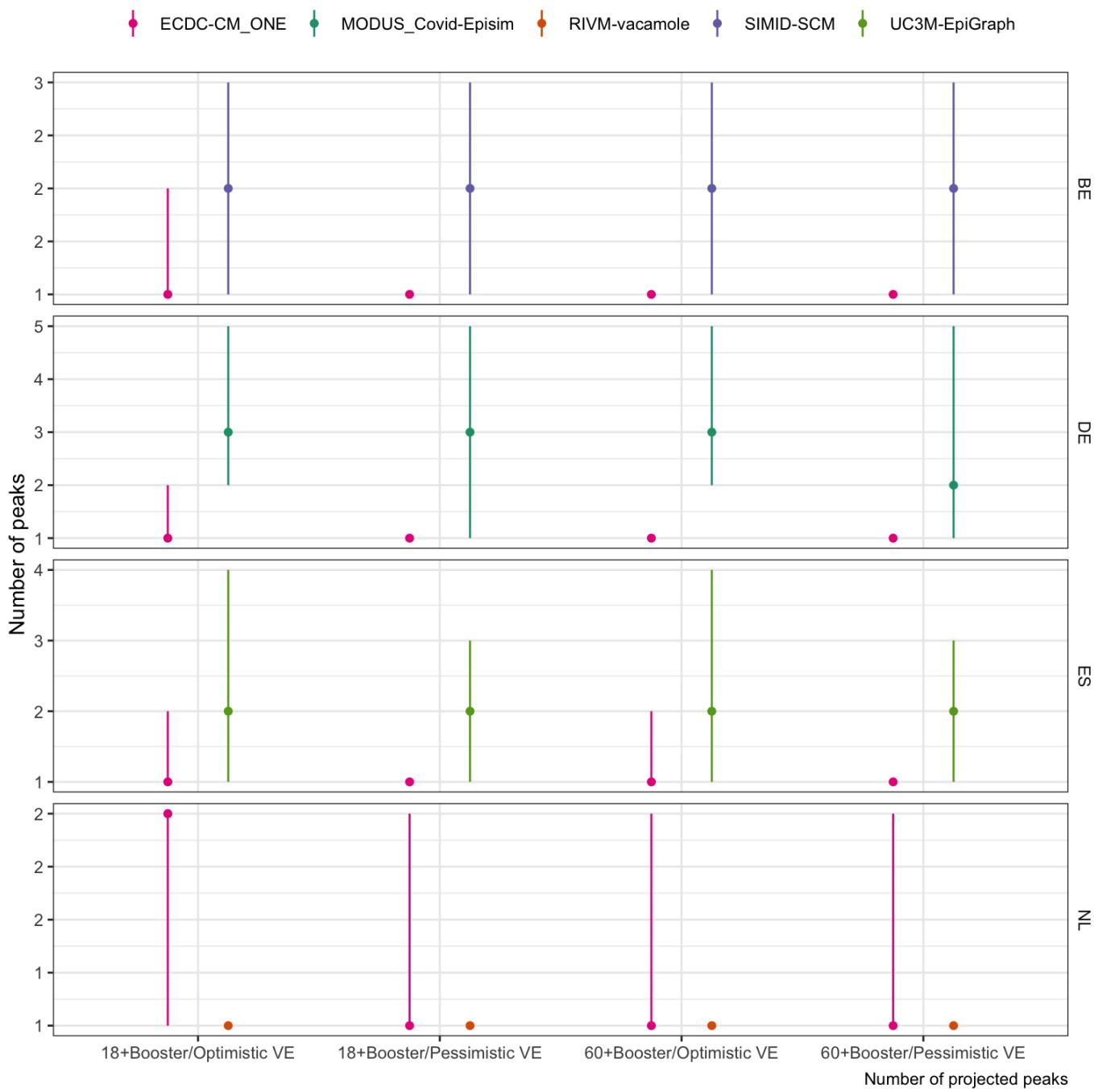
Hosp

A. Size and timing of peaks. Boxplots show summary of the likely value at peak incidence (median and interquartile range); points show timing and size of peaks from independent sample simulations

● ECDC-CM_ONE ● MODUS_Covid-Episim ● RIVM-vacamole ● SIMID-SCM ● UC3M-EpiGraph



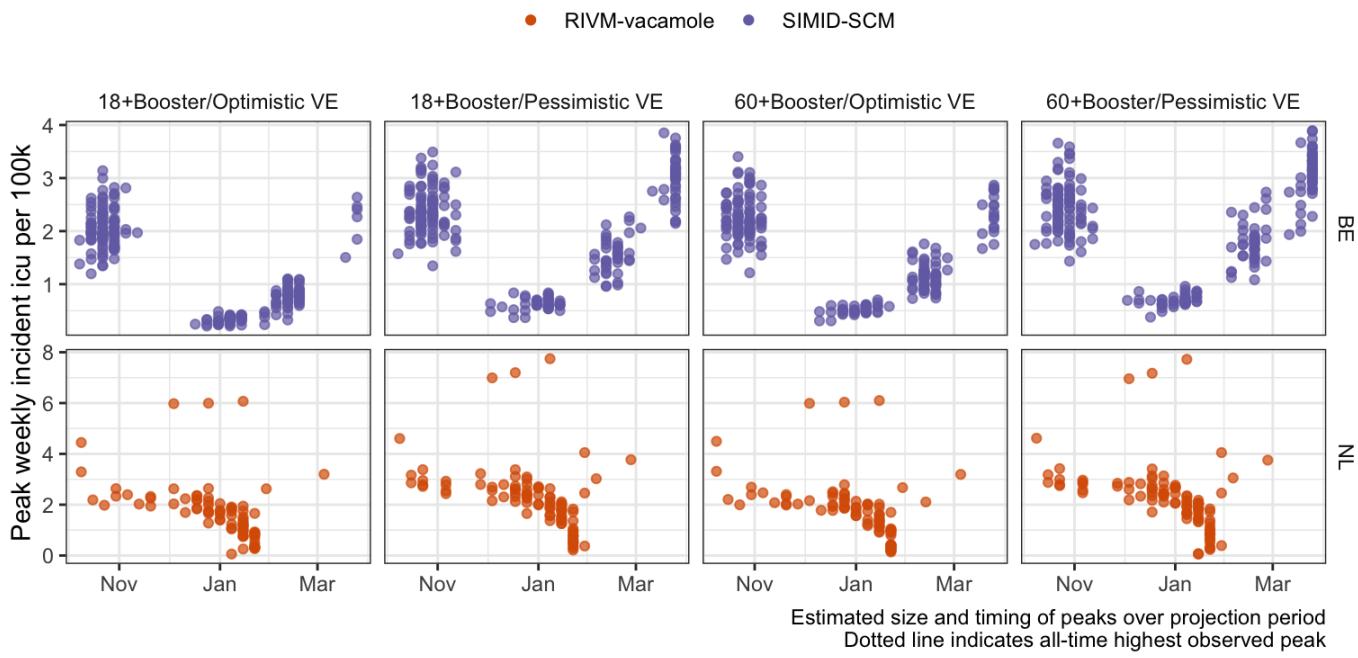
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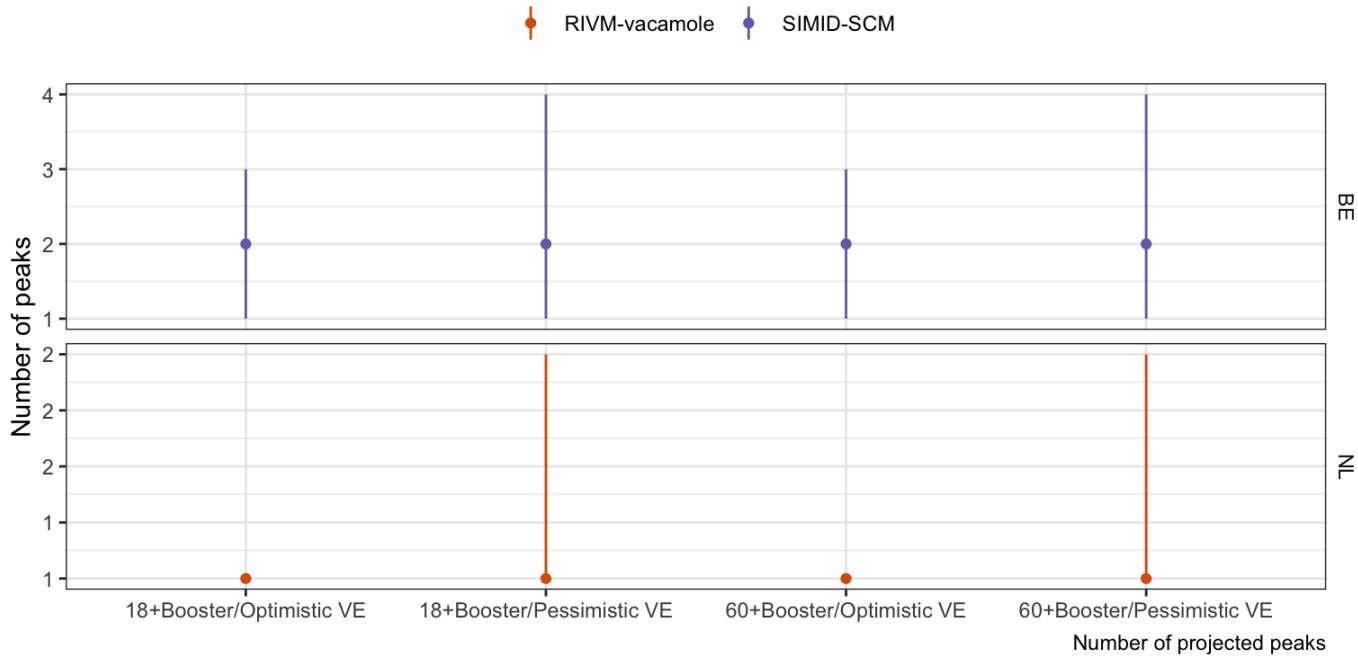
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|ICU

A. Size and timing of peaks. Boxplots show summary of the likely value at peak incidence (median and interquartile range); points show timing and size of peaks from independent sample simulations



B. Projected number of peaks (median with 5-95% probability)



Scenarios: Autumn second booster campaign among population aged '18+' or '60+', Vaccine effectiveness is 'optimistic' (effectiveness as of a booster vaccine against Delta) or 'pessimistic' (as against BA.4/BA.5/BA.2.75)

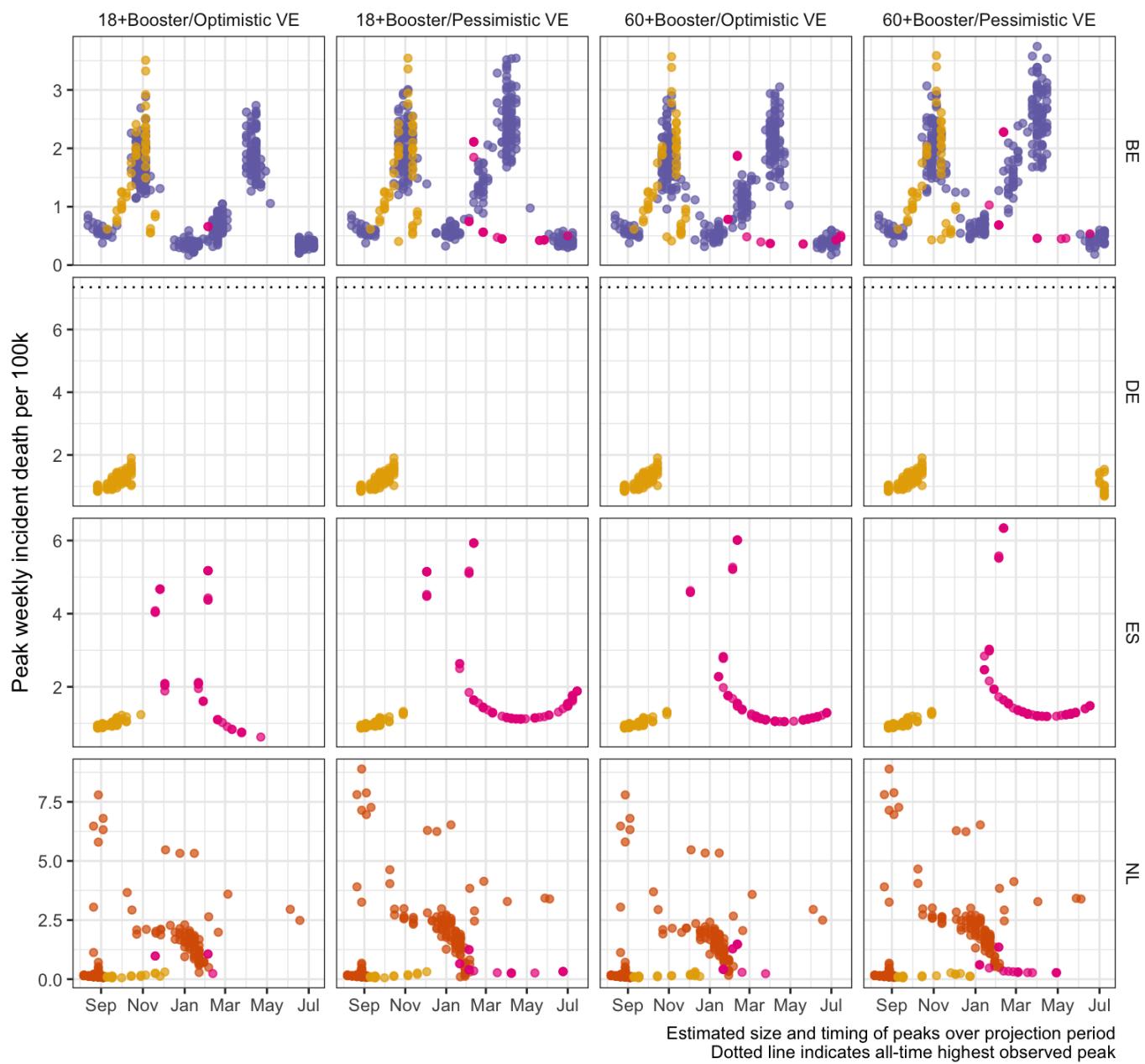
Entire projection period

Projections over June 2022 through June 2023

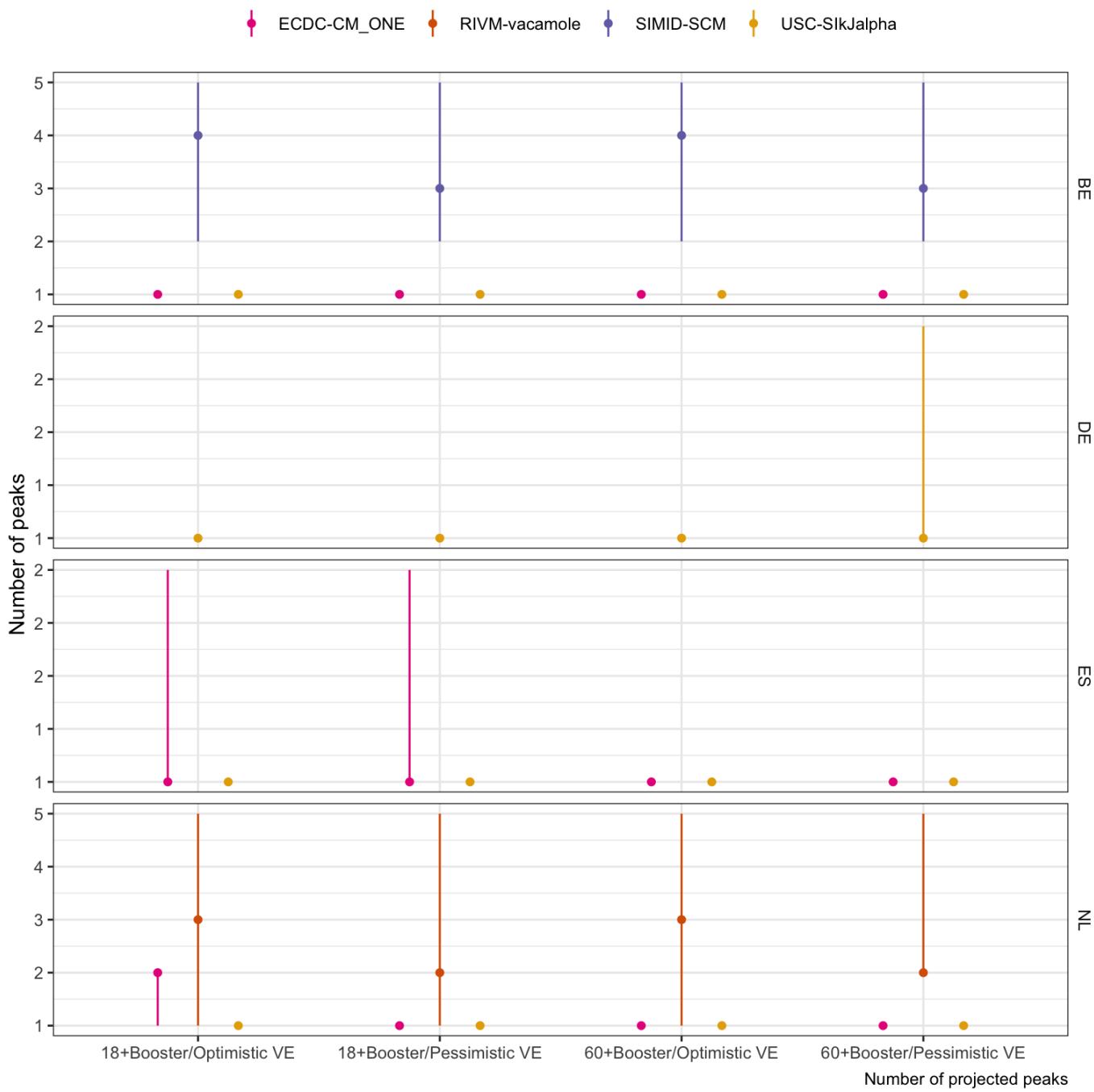
Death

A. Size and timing of peaks. Boxplots show summary of the likely value at peak incidence (median and interquartile range); points show timing and size of peaks from independent sample simulations

● ECDC-CM_ONE ● RIVM-vacamole ● SIMID-SCM ● USC-SIkJalpha



B. Projected number of peaks (median with 5-95% probability)

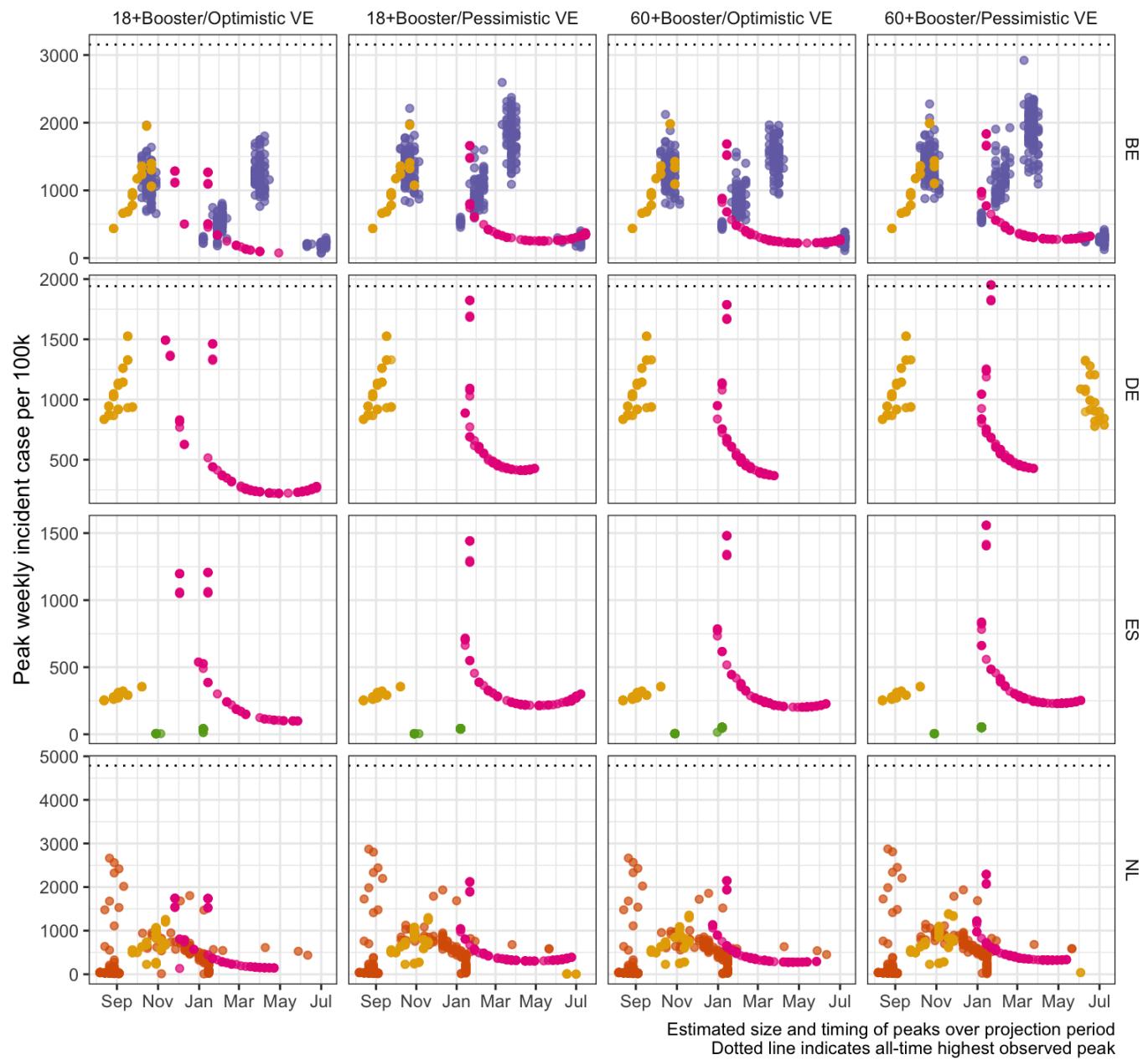


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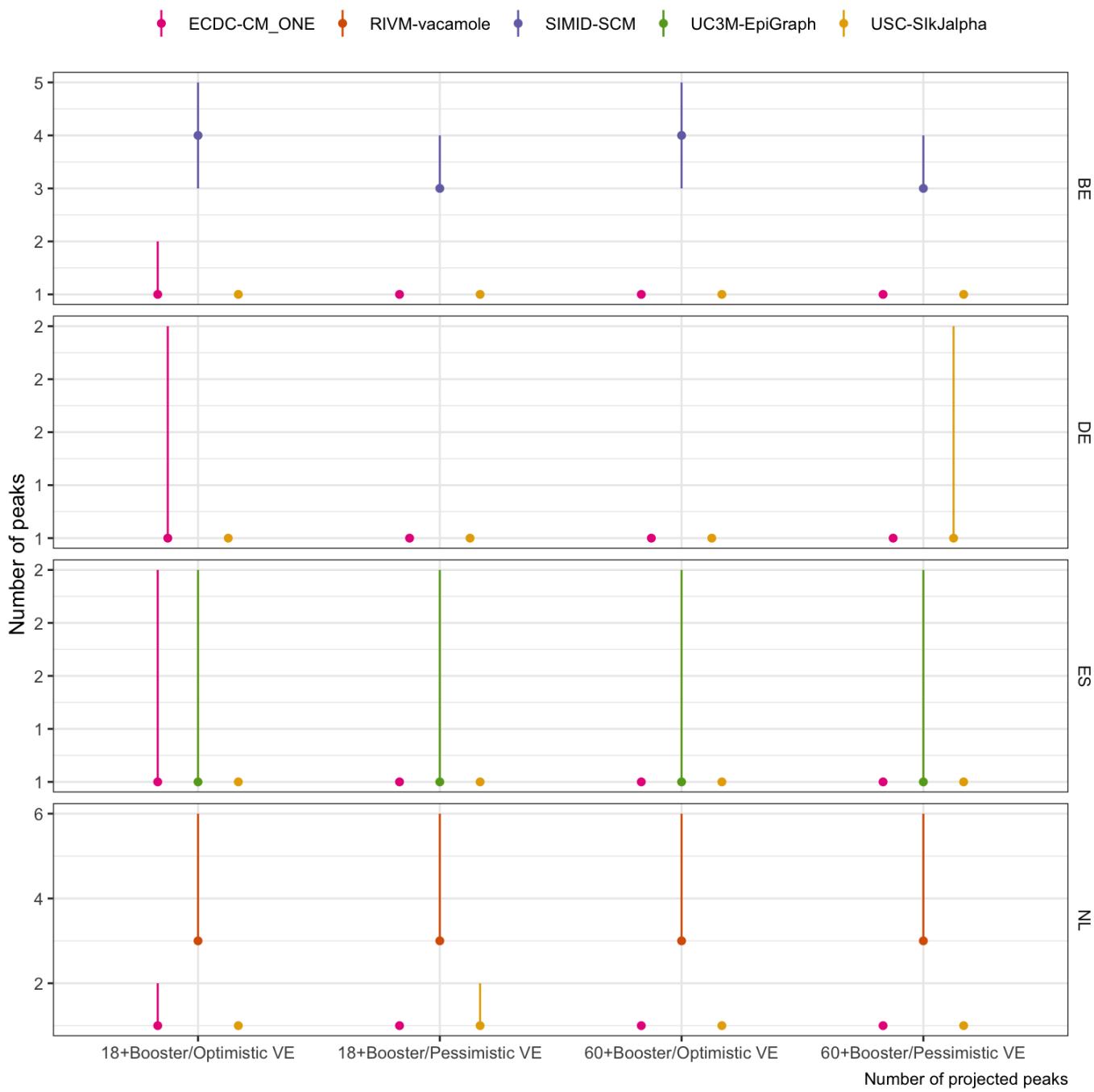
Case

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B. Projected number of peaks (median with 5-95% probability)

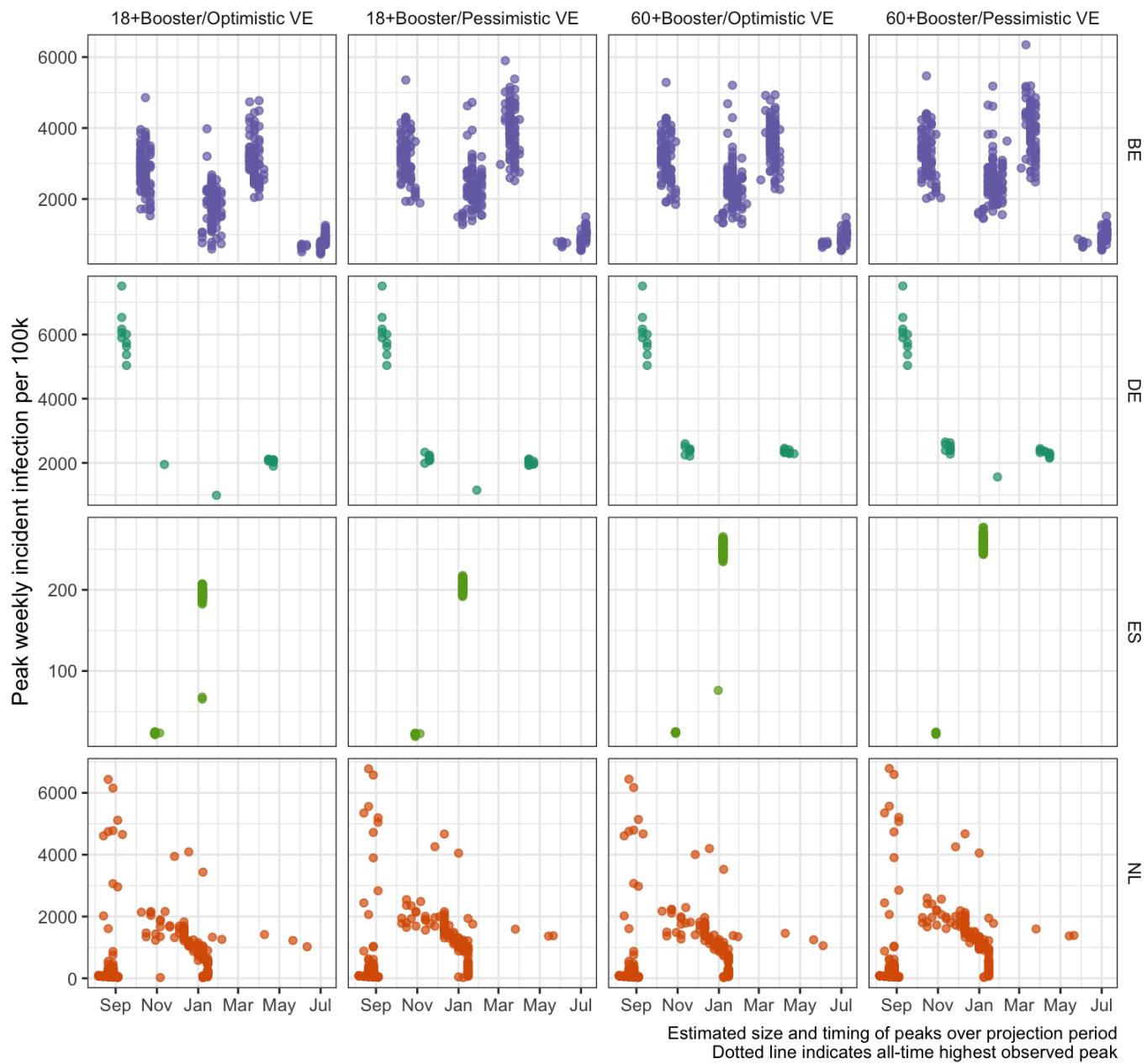


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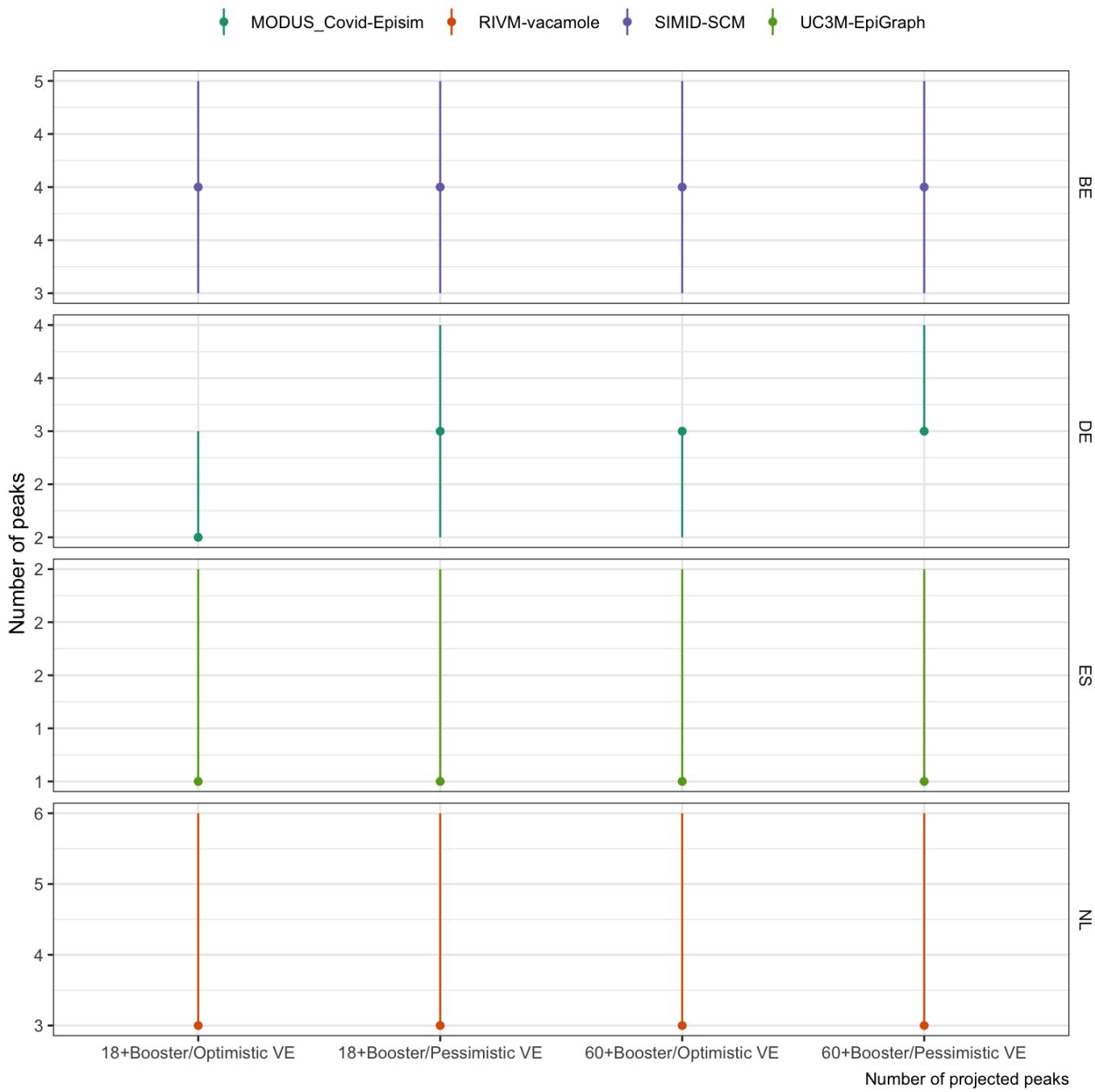
Infection

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B. Projected number of peaks (median with 5-95% probability)

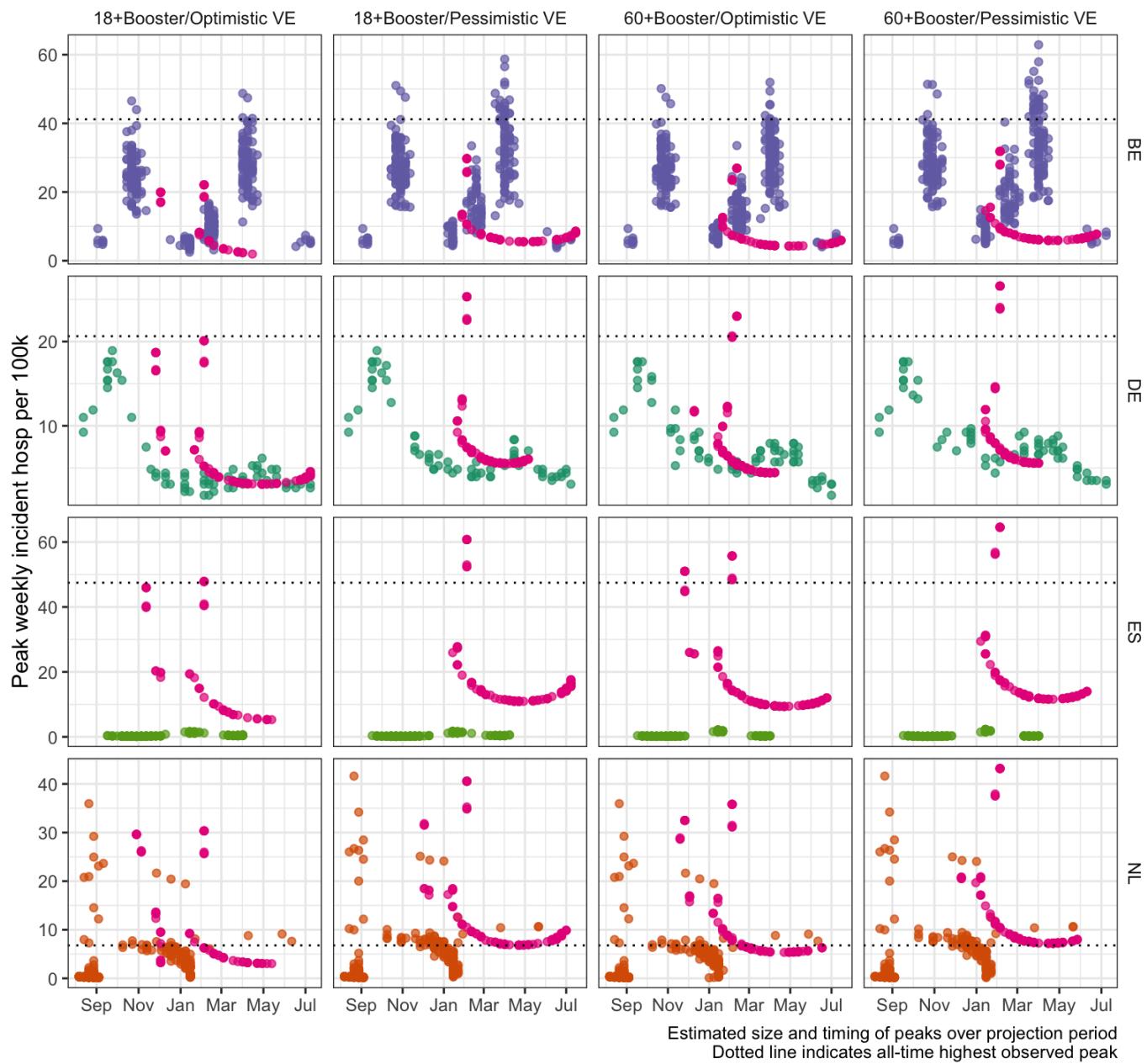


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Hosp

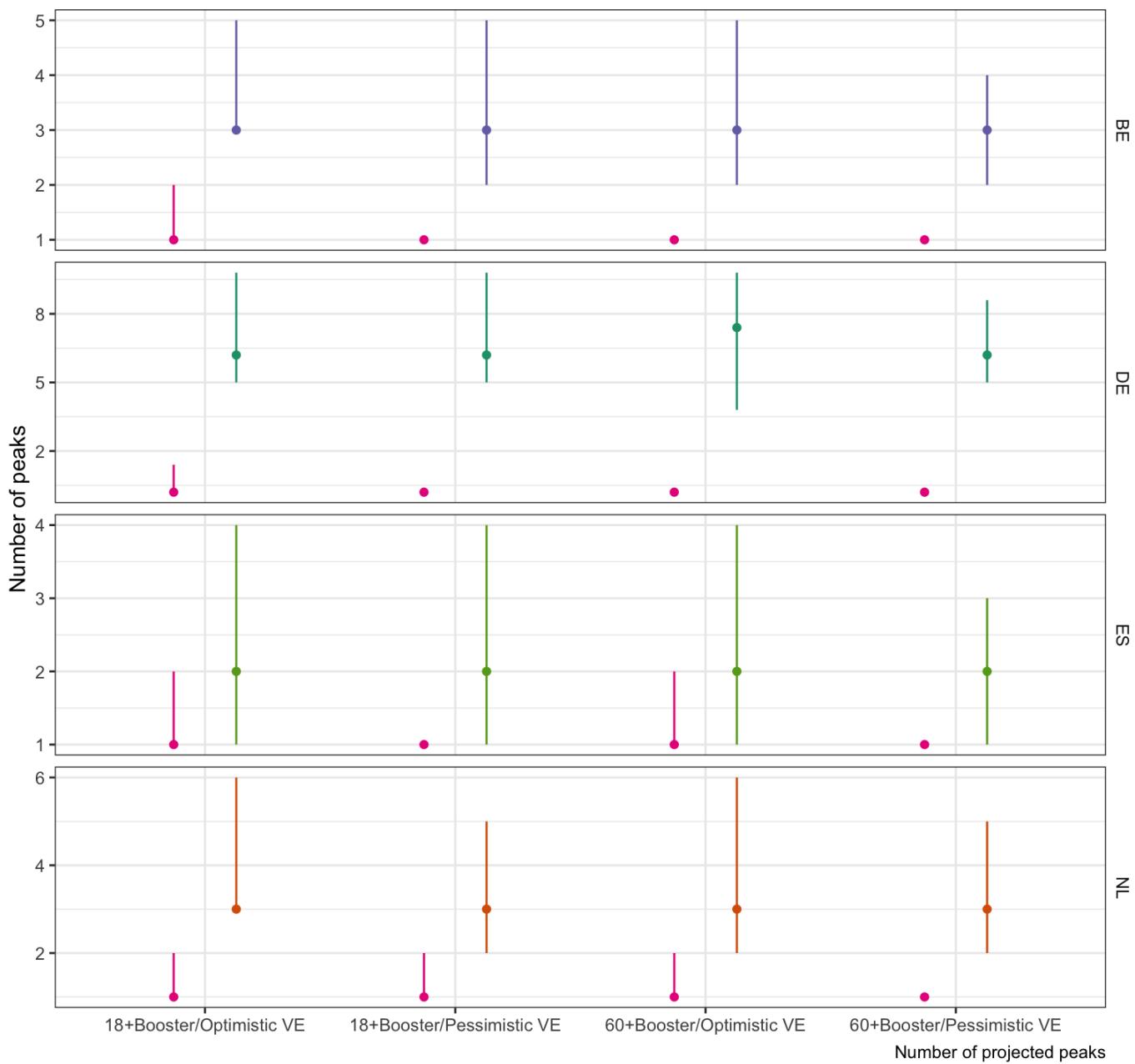
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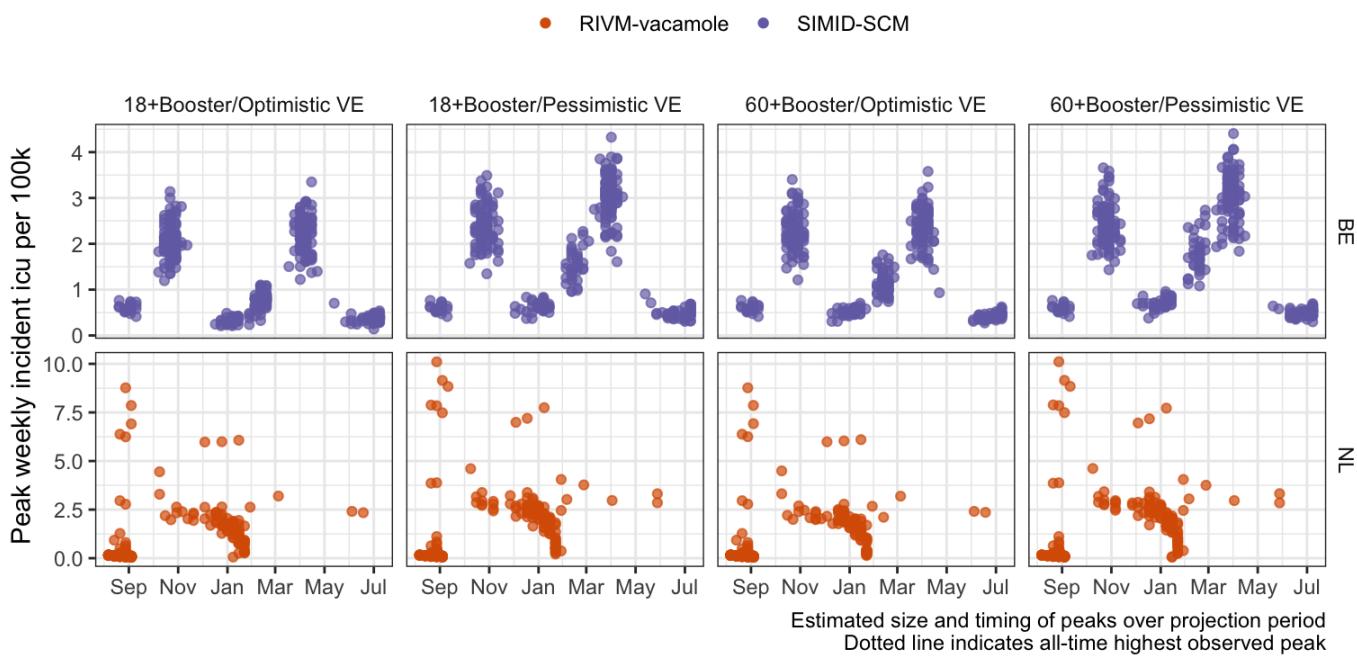
ECDC-CM_ONE MODUS_Covid-Episim RIVM-vacamole SIMID-SCM UC3M-EpiGraph



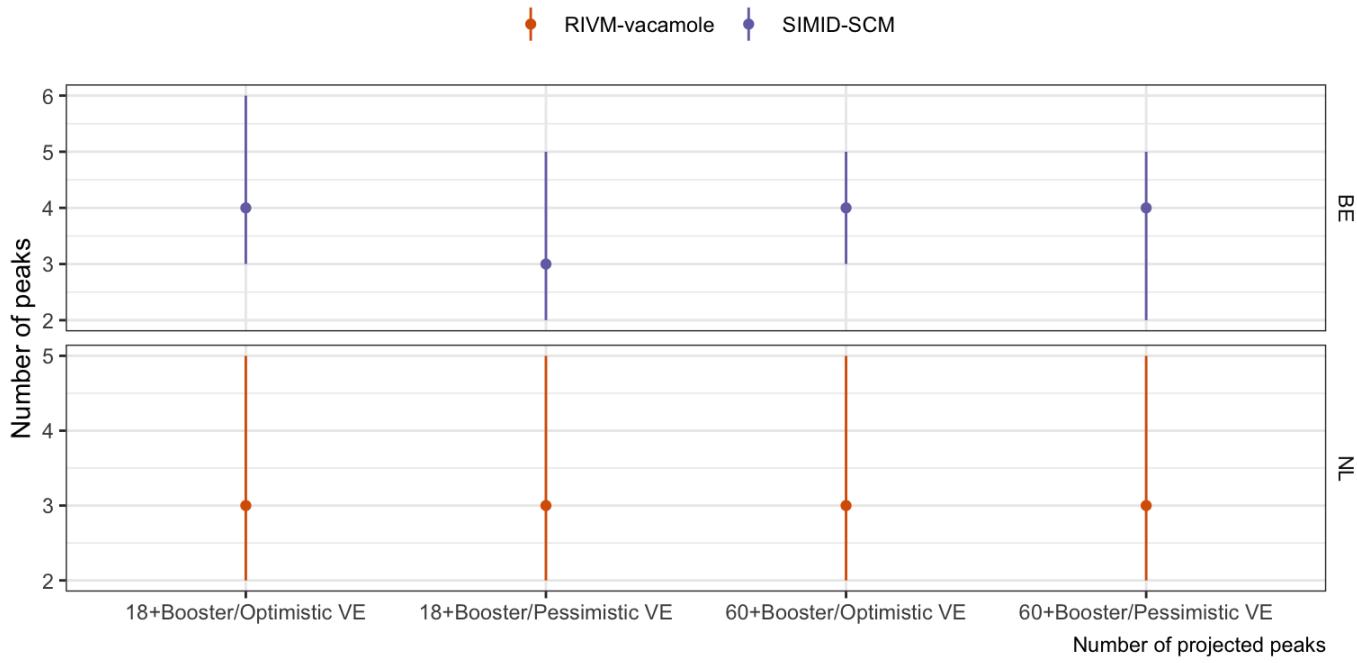
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Contact us ([contact.html](#))

