

Global predictions of short to medium-term COVID-19 transmission trends - a retrospective assessment

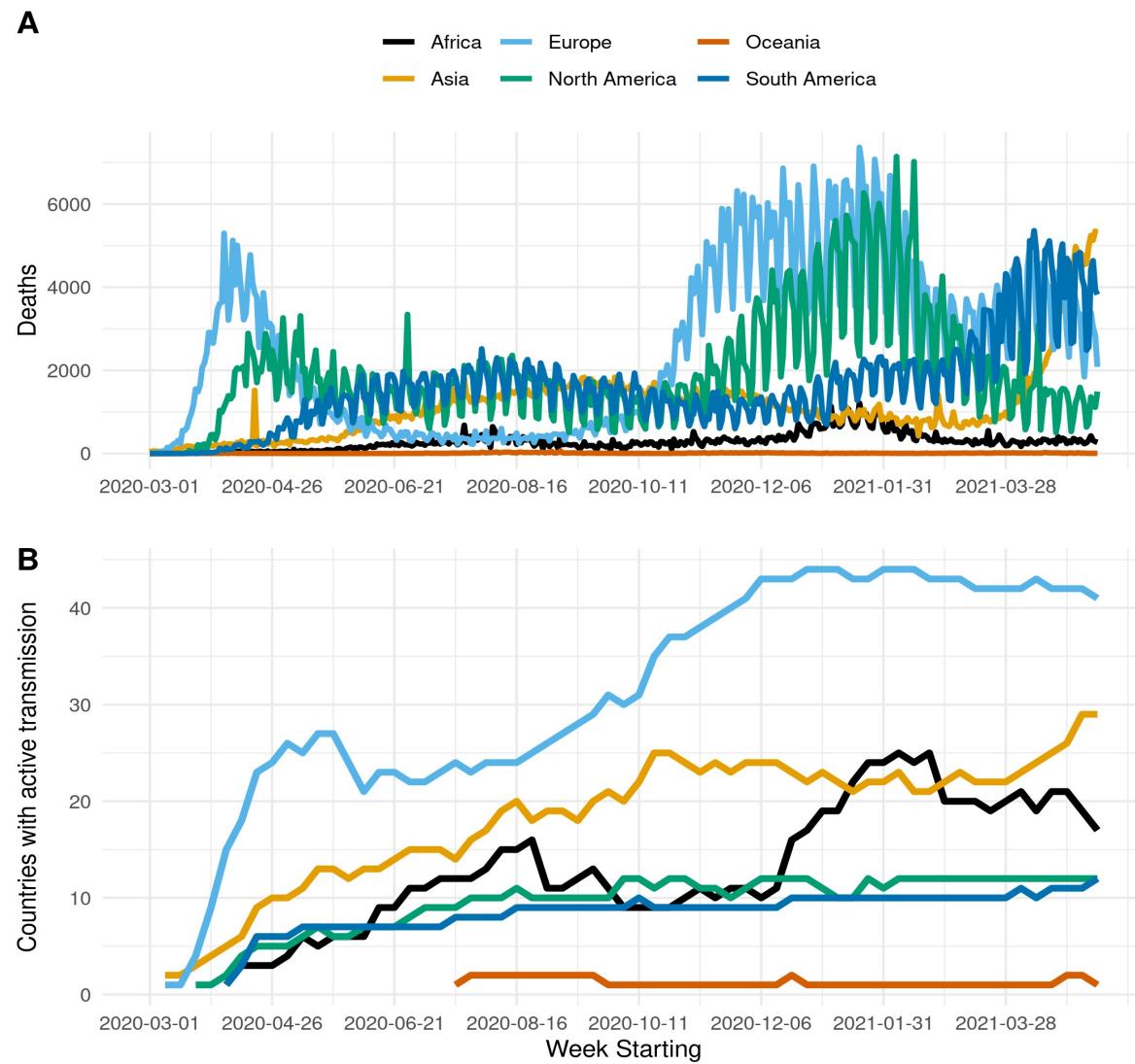
MRC

Centre for
Global Infectious
Disease Analysis

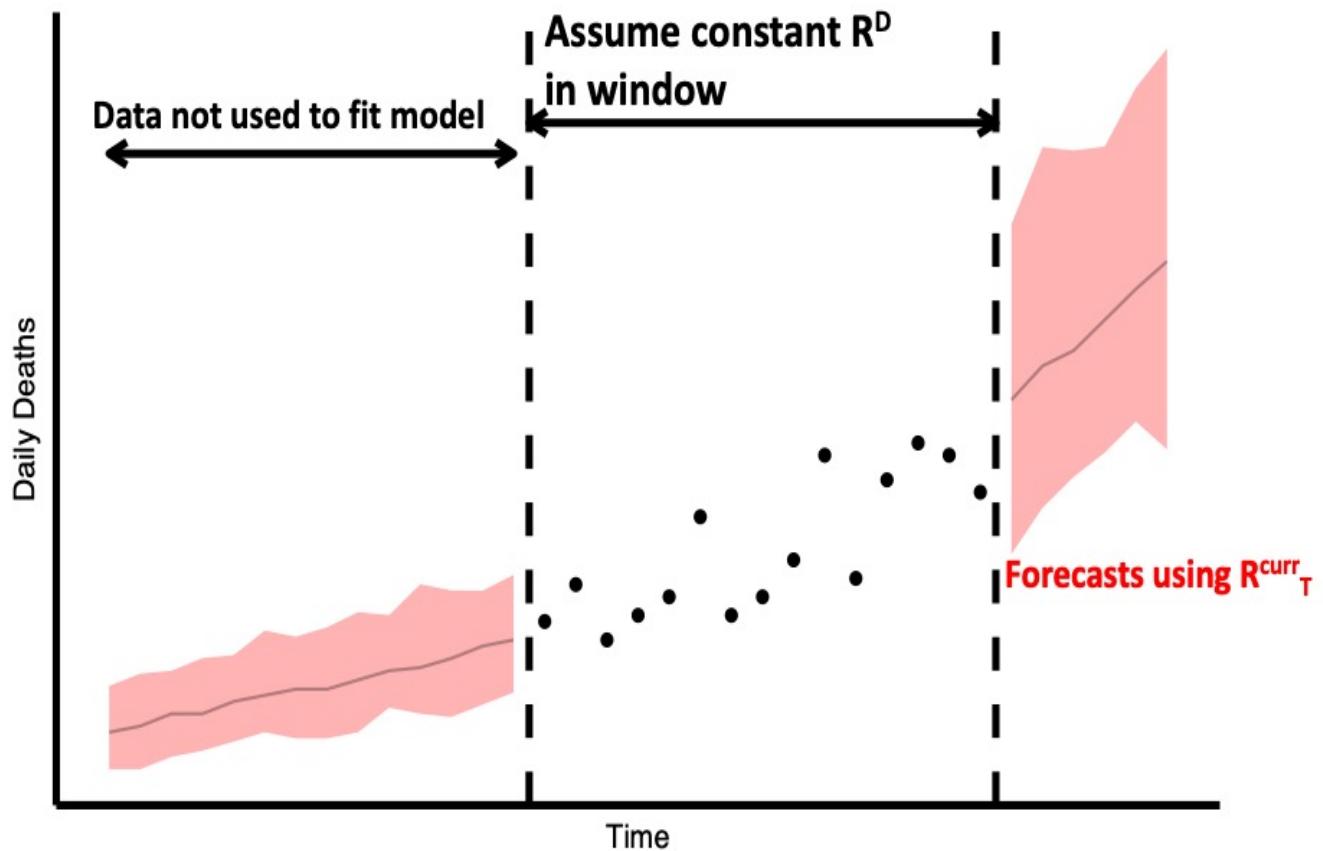
Imperial College
London

US
UNIVERSITY
OF SUSSEX

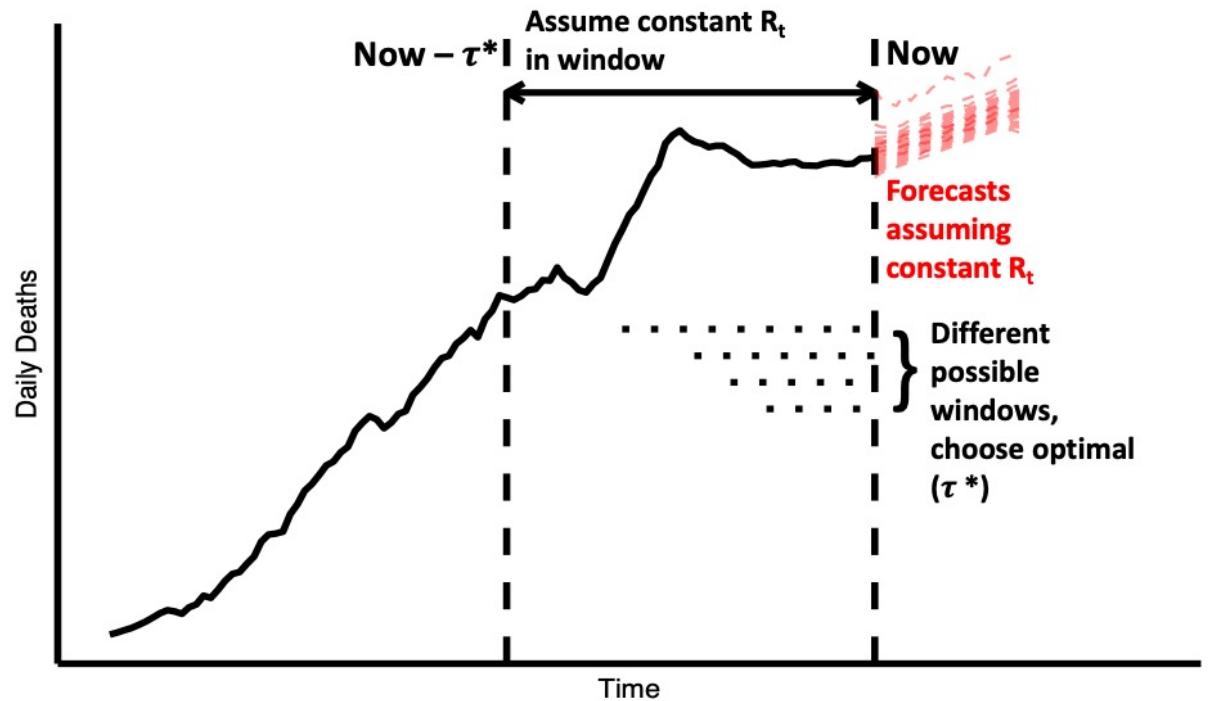
Background



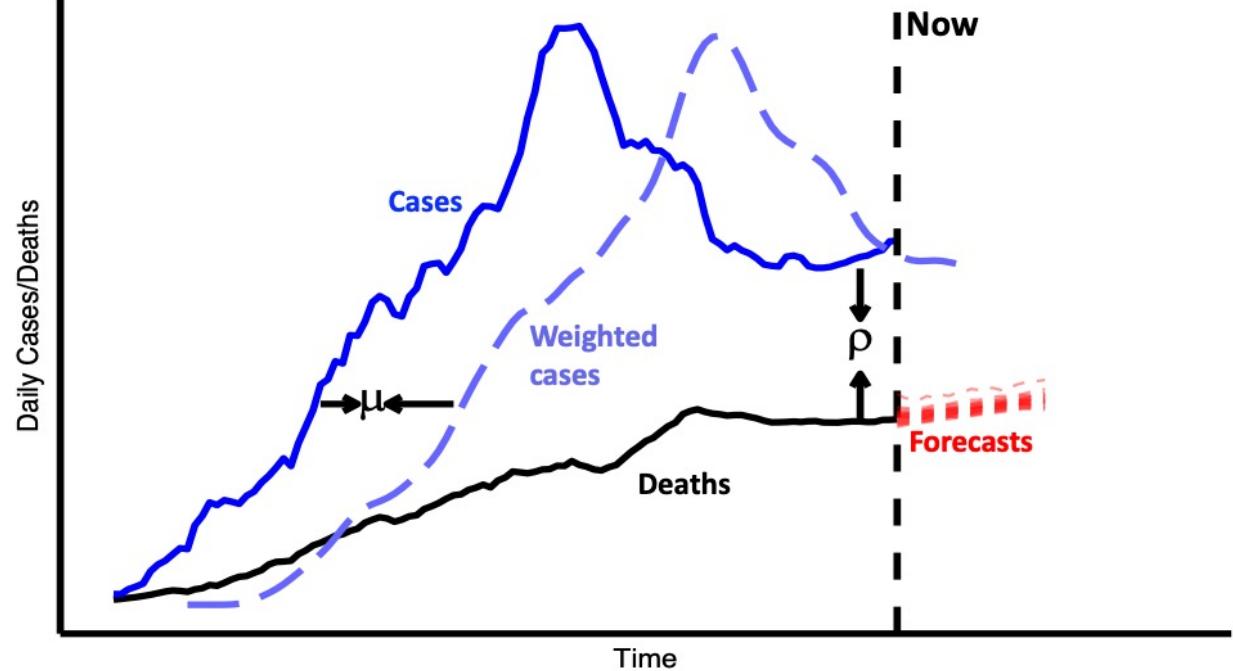
Methods – Model 1



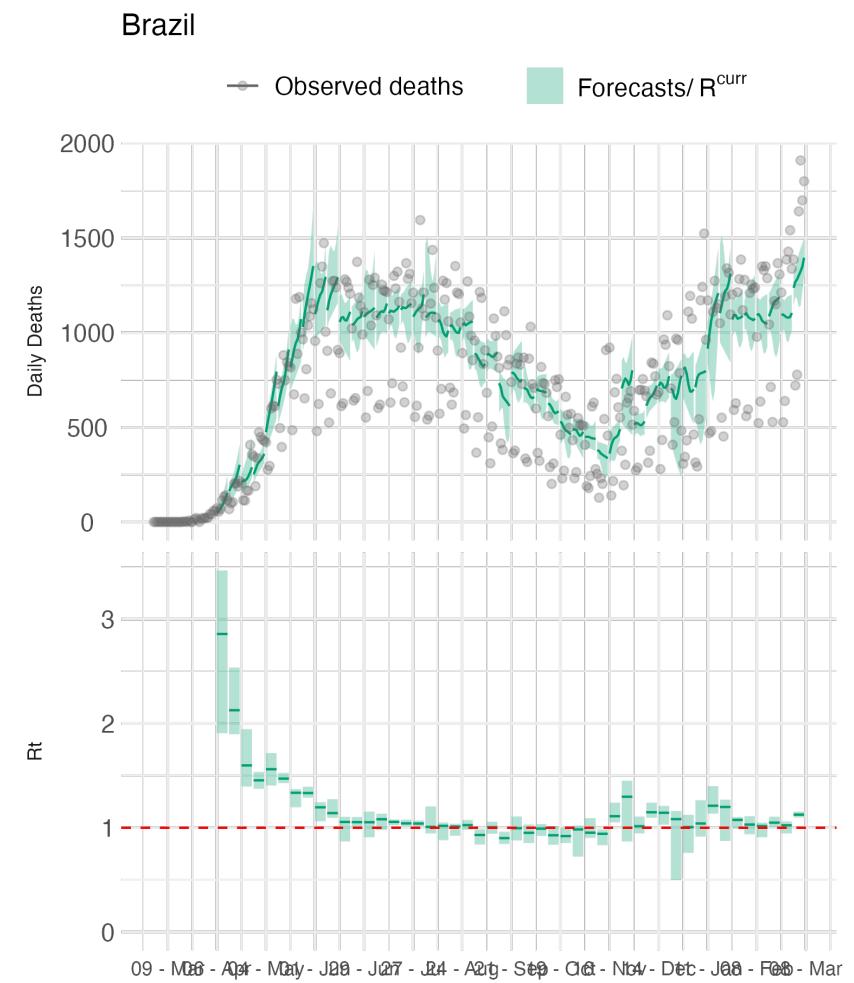
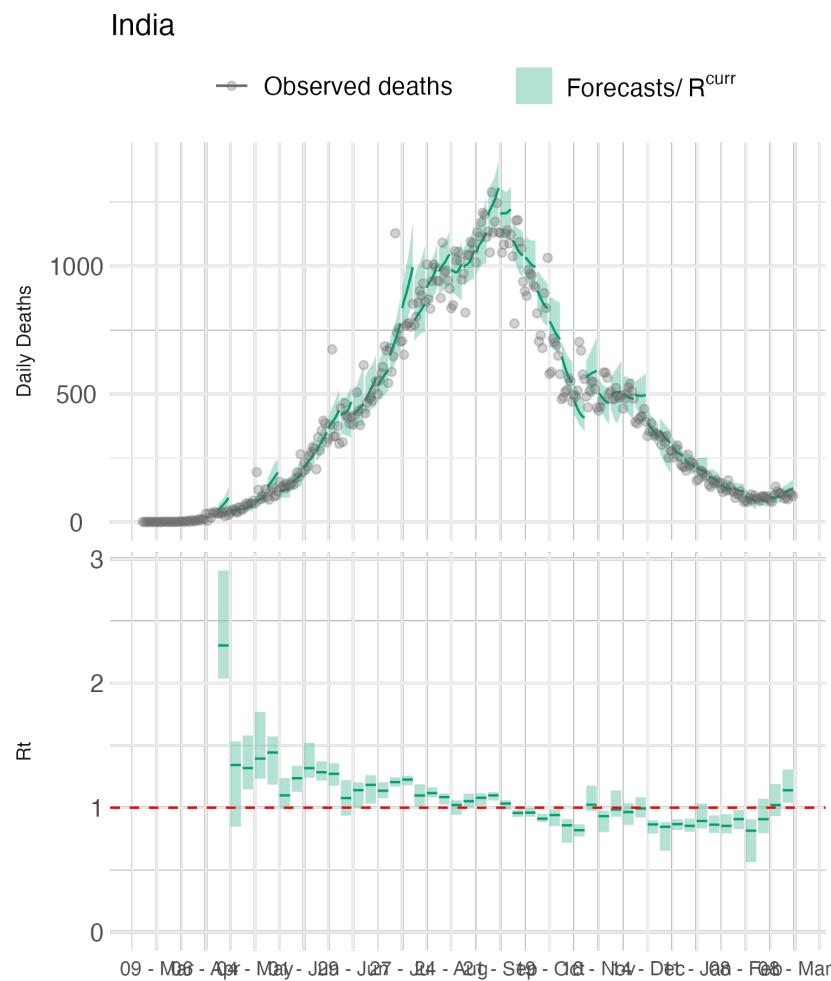
Methods – Model 2



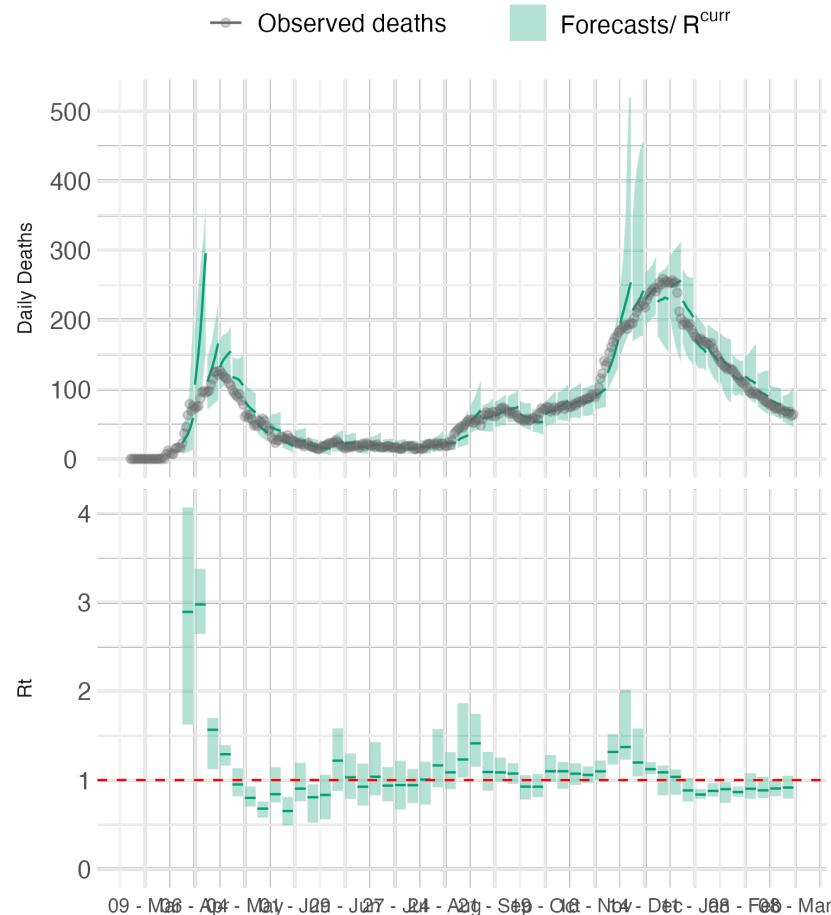
Methods: Model 3



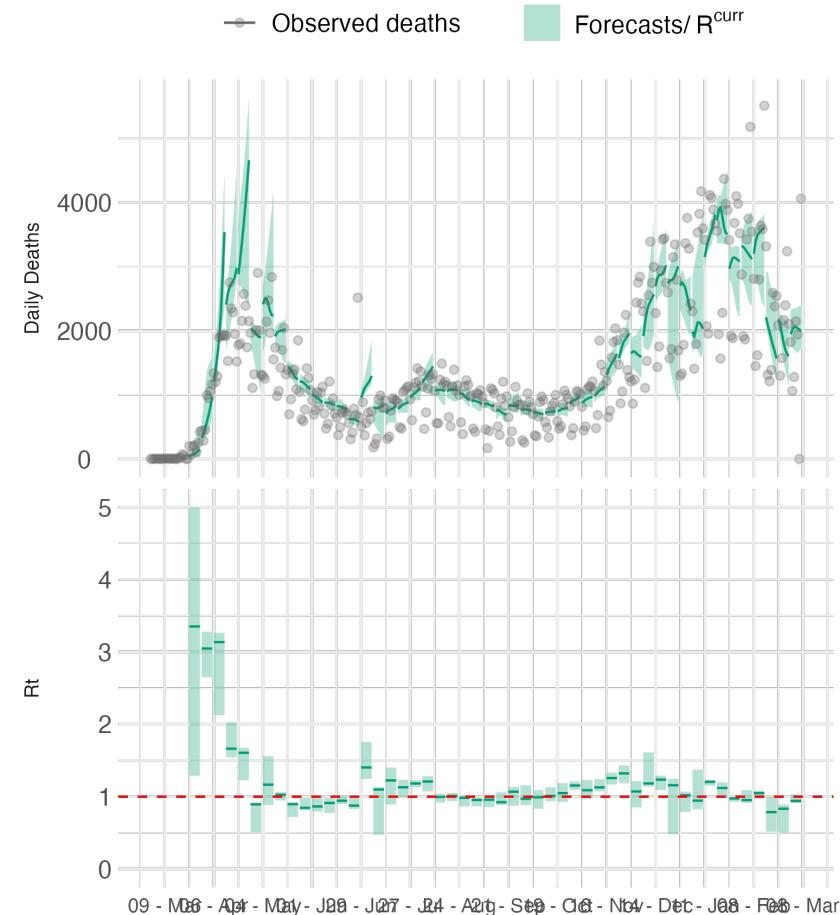
Results



Turkey

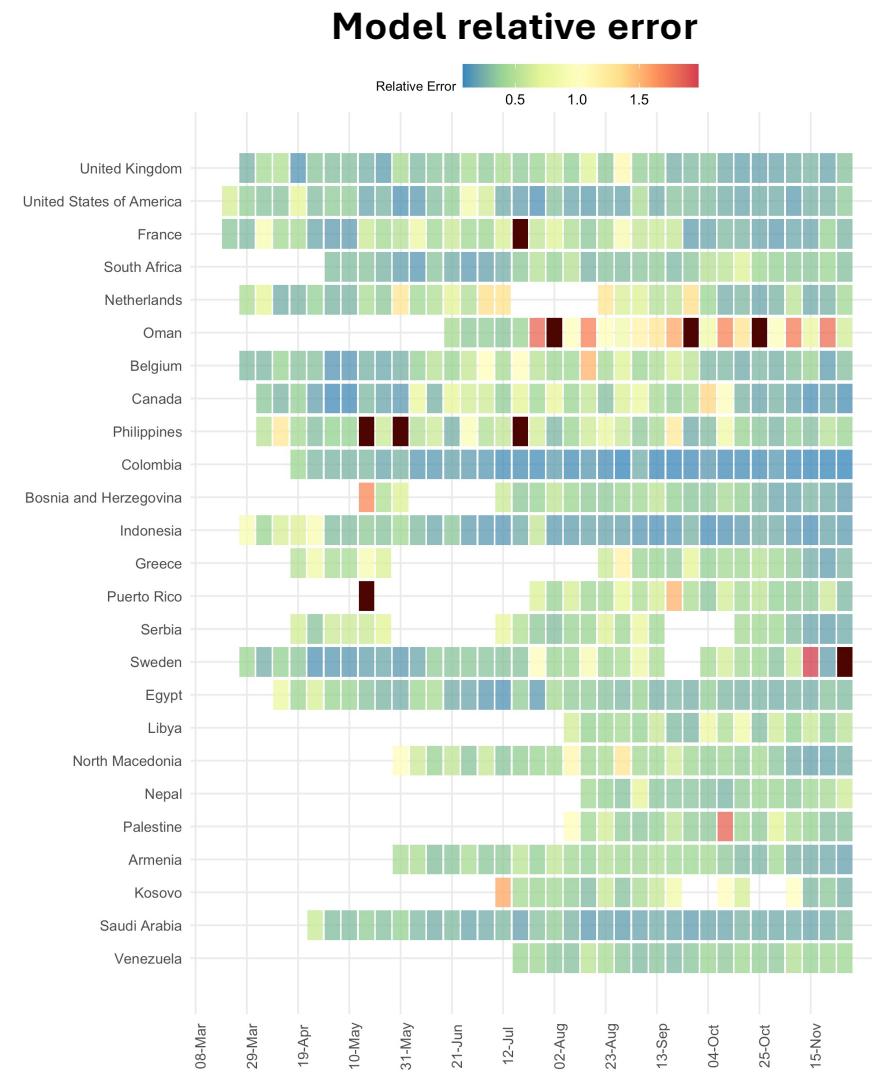
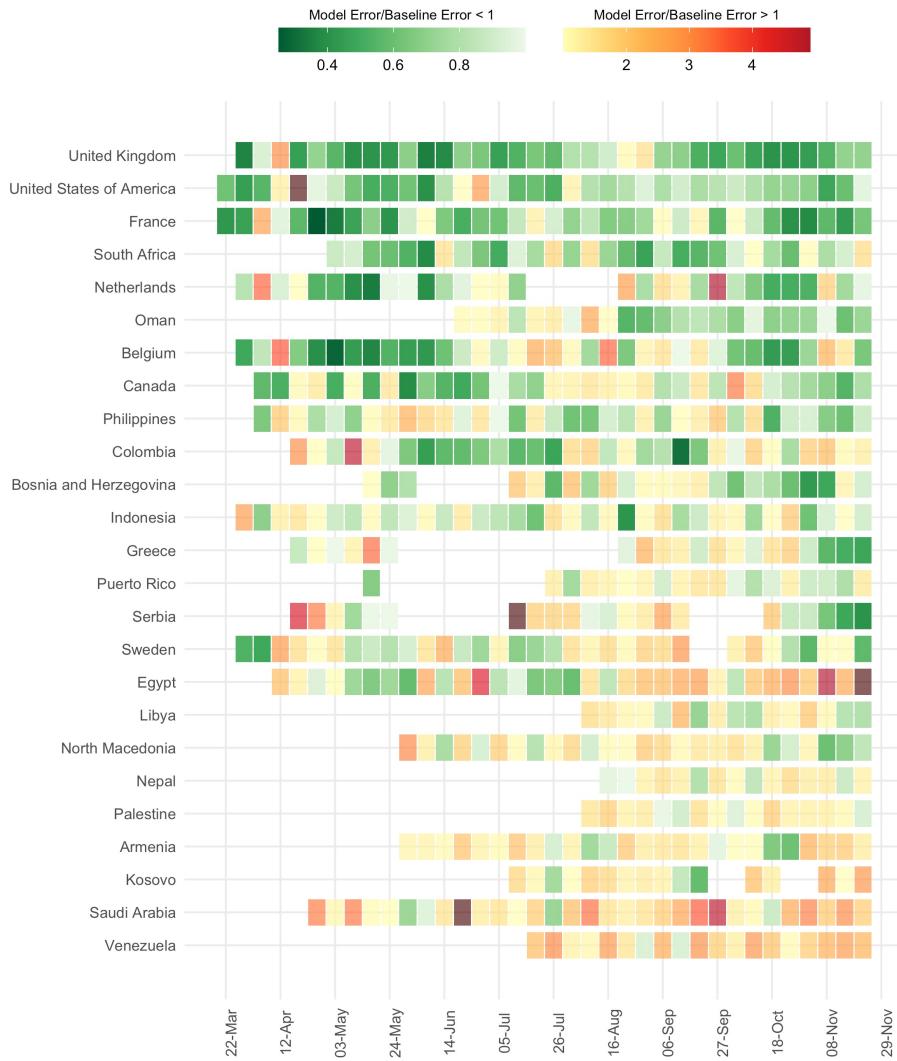


USA



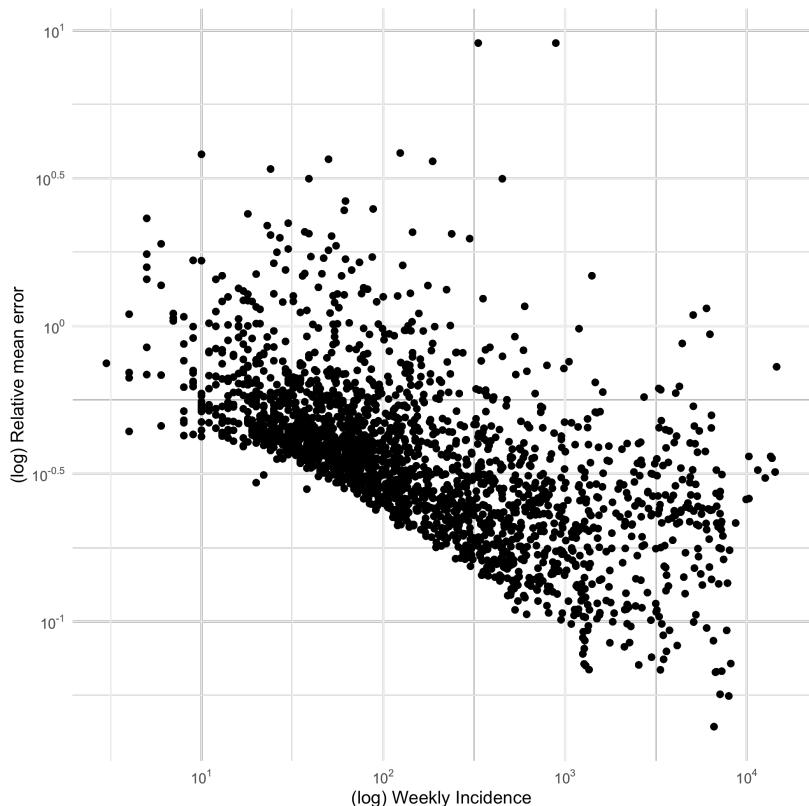
Retrospective Assessment

Compare ensemble and null model error

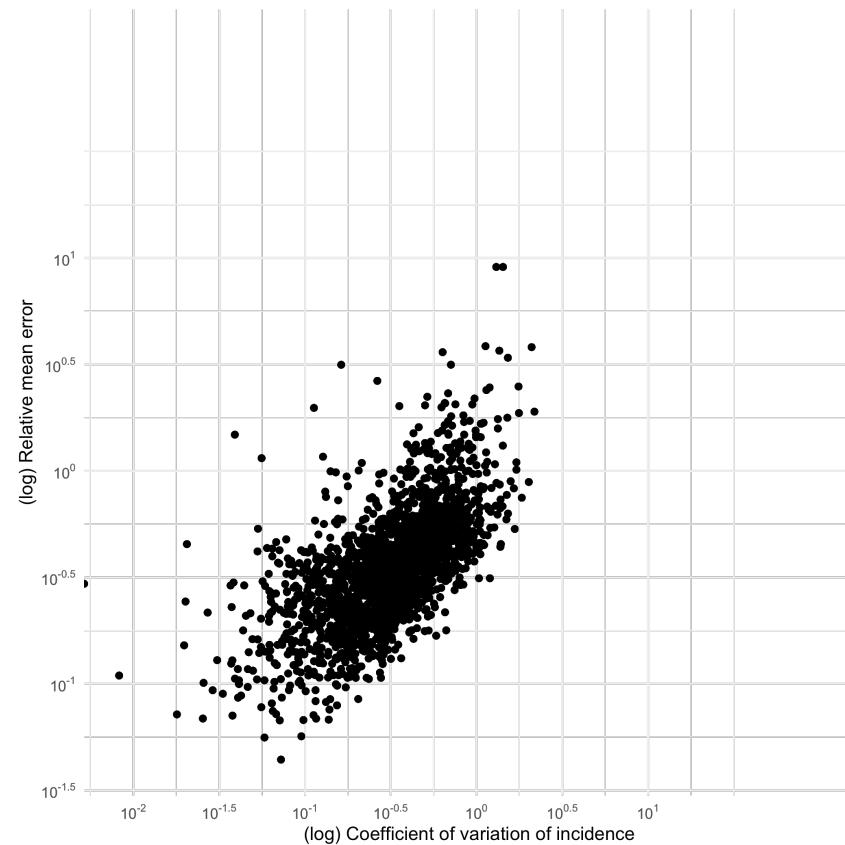


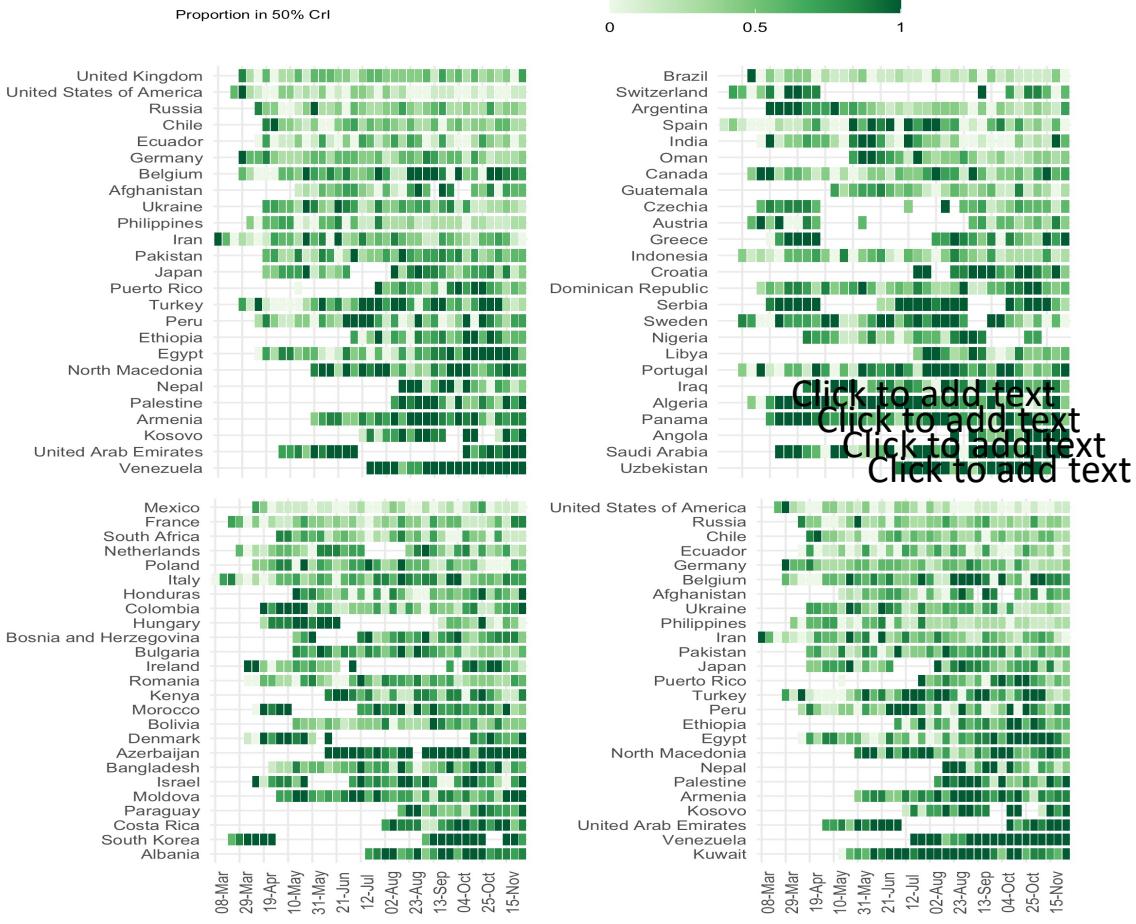
| Phase | Ensemble model error >Null model error | Ensemble model error <Null model error |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Declining | 16.5% (32) | 83.5% (162) |
| Growing | 30.5% (107) | 69.5% (244) |
| Stable/growing slowly | 55.4% (640) | 44.6% (516) |
| Unclear | 68.4% (322) | 31.6% (149) |

Model error varies inversely with the weekly incidence



Model error varies directly with the variability in weekly incidence



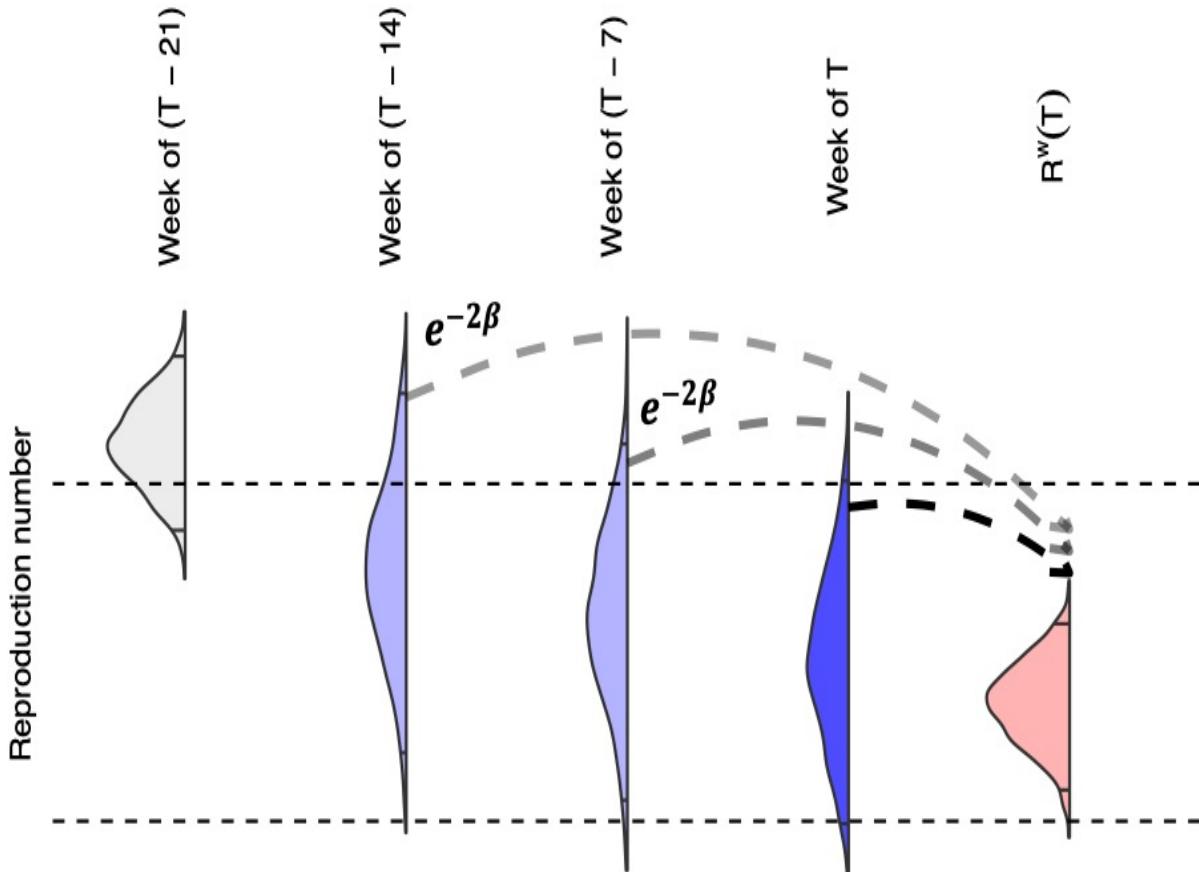




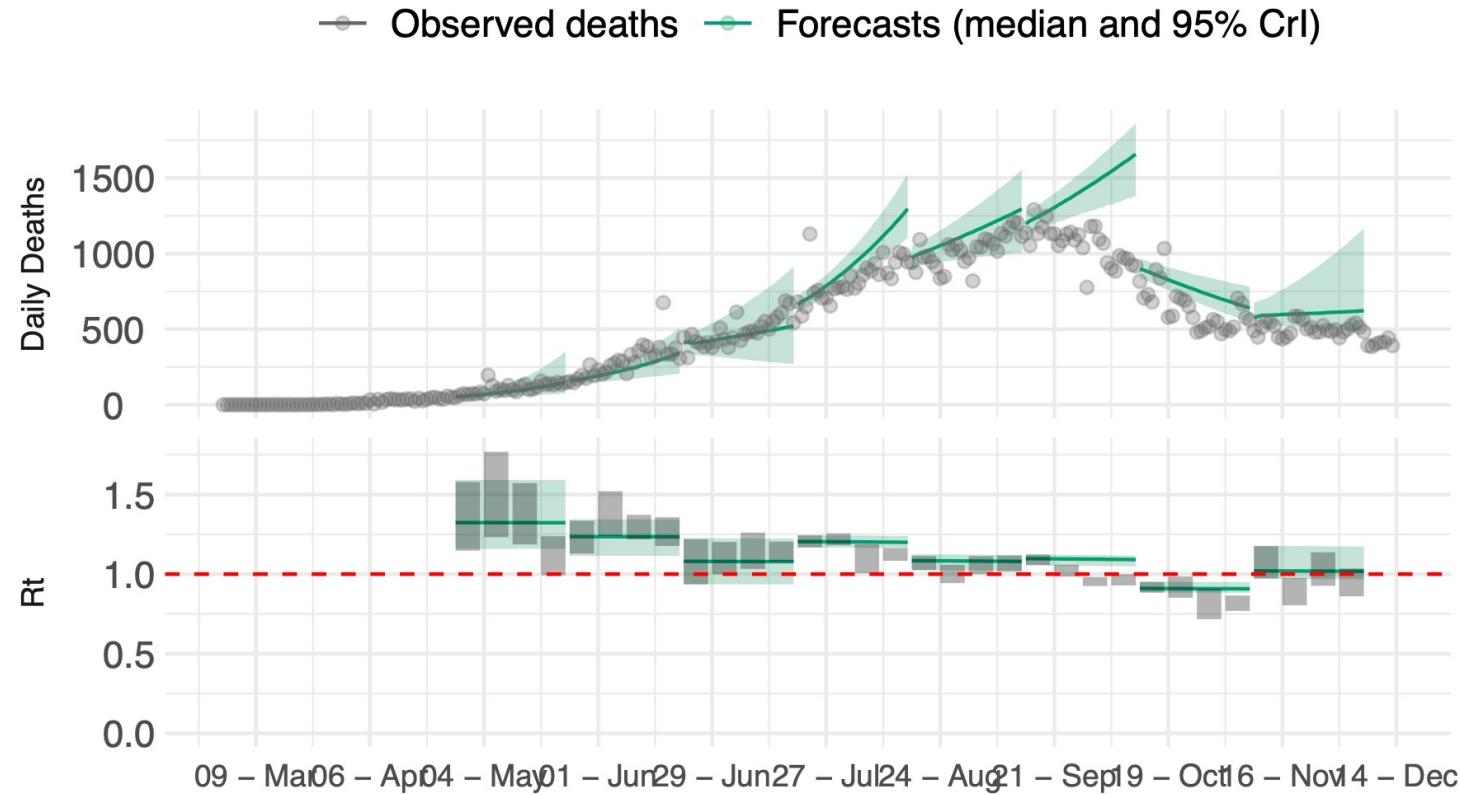
Medium-term forecasts

$$R_t^{eff} = \frac{R_t^w}{p_t^S}$$

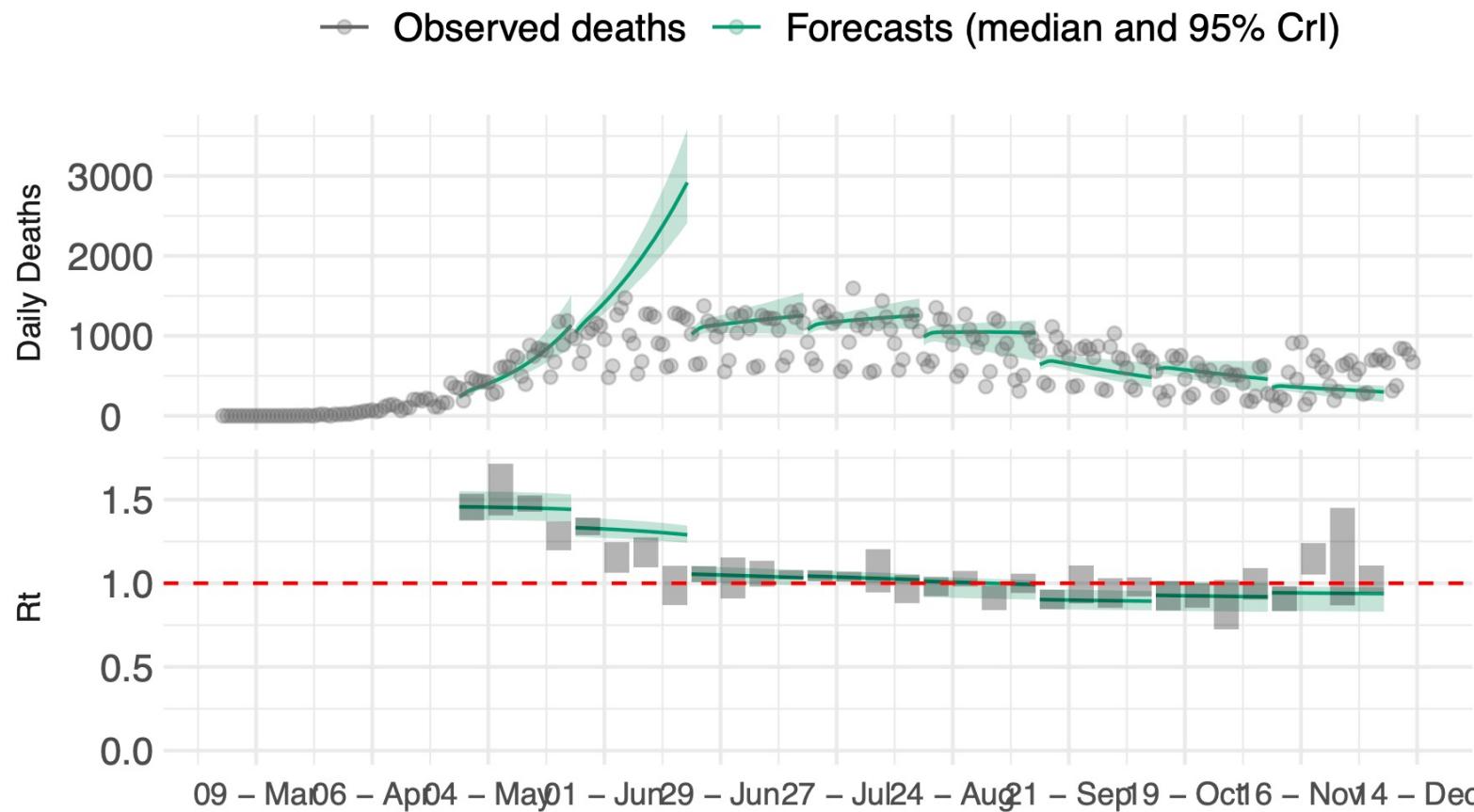
$$R_{t+i}^S = R_t^{eff} p_{t+i}^S$$



India

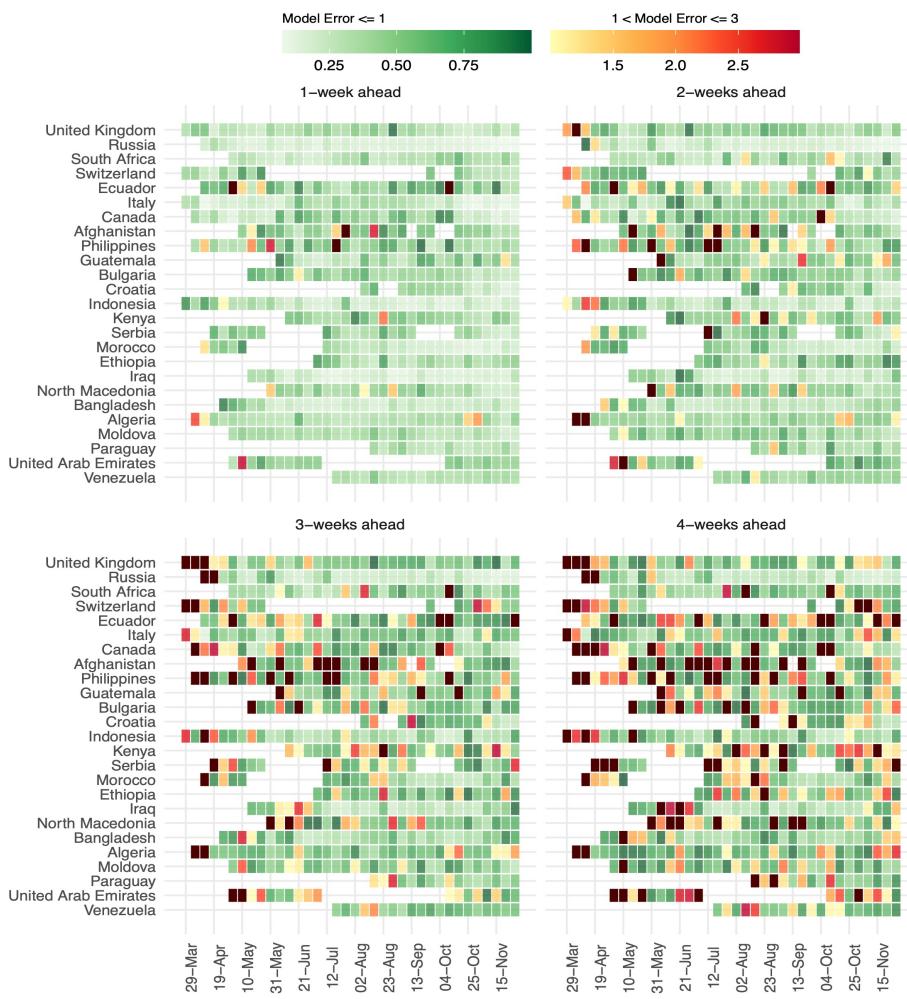


Brazil



Medium-term forecasts

relative error



- Model error grows over the projection horizon, with relatively small error up to 4 weeks.

Conclusions

- Simple models, relying on the reported number of cases and deaths
- Ensemble model does well at capturing the transmission trends
- Medium-term forecasts perform well up to 4 weeks ahead.