

# Predicting the course of COVID with a “cubic model”

Fraida Fund

## Review: Polynomial model using a linear basis function regression

From our last lesson, we know that we can use a linear basis function regression

$$\hat{y}_i = w_0\phi_0(x_i) + \dots + w_p\phi_p(x_i)$$

to fit a polynomial model

$$\hat{y}_i = w_0 + w_1x_i^1 + \dots + w_dx_i^d$$

of degree  $d$ . We can then use ordinary least squares to find optimal values for the parameters  $w_0, \dots, w_d$ .

## Using a polynomial model to forecast the course of a pandemic

In retrospect, the course of the COVID-19 pandemic in late spring and summer of 2020 is known. In Spring 2020, however, with the rest of the spring and summer still to come, a number of models were developed to predict the extent of COVID-19 deaths over the coming weeks. Most of these models tried to simulate the epidemiological processes involved in the spread of disease, under various conditions and assumptions (e.g. different levels of restrictions on mobility and other non-pharmaceutical interventions). The predictions of these models varied widely according to their assumptions.

There was one model in particular that seemed to suggest the pandemic would come to an end very soon. In May 2020, an [article](#) in the Washington Post revealed the existence of the “cubic model”:

Even more optimistic than that [a different model], however, is the “cubic model” prepared by Trump adviser and economist Kevin Hassett. People with knowledge of that model say it shows deaths dropping precipitously in May — and essentially going to zero by May 15.

This “cubic model” attracted some attention, because it predicted fewer deaths than other models. Also, many individuals pointed out that the “cubic model” looked like someone had just fit a polynomial model to the available data, without any consideration of whether epidemiology or infectious disease dynamics supported the use of such a model.

Shortly after this, the Council of Economic Advisors clarified that the model was indeed “just a canned function in Excel, a cubic polynomial.” However, they said that this “cubic model” was for data visualization purposes only; it was never intended to be a projection of future deaths. Another member of the administration told CNN that “we didn’t change anything based on that,” i.e. the “cubic model” was not used to inform any U.S. policy.

Even if the Council of Economic Advisors hadn’t intended for the cubic model shown above to be used as a forecast, others around the world were *also* fitting polynomial models to COVID-19 data, and claiming that their models had predictive value. In Israel, Isaac Ben-Israel, a professor at Tel Aviv University (and also chairman of the Israeli Space Agency and of Israel’s National Council for Research and Development), similarly [claimed](#) that cases would go to zero in May 2020. In the [report](#) he produced to support his claims, he cited models like the following, based on a fitted polynomial of degree 6:

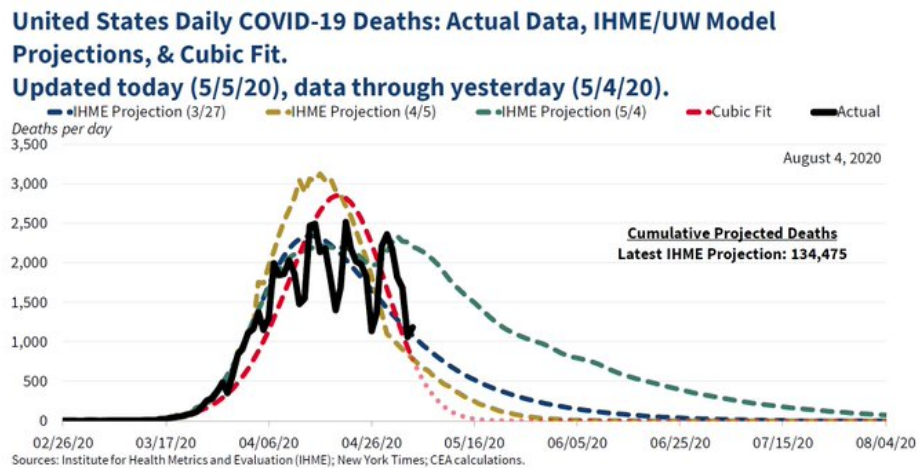


Figure 1: The slide with the infamous “cubic model”. [Source](#).

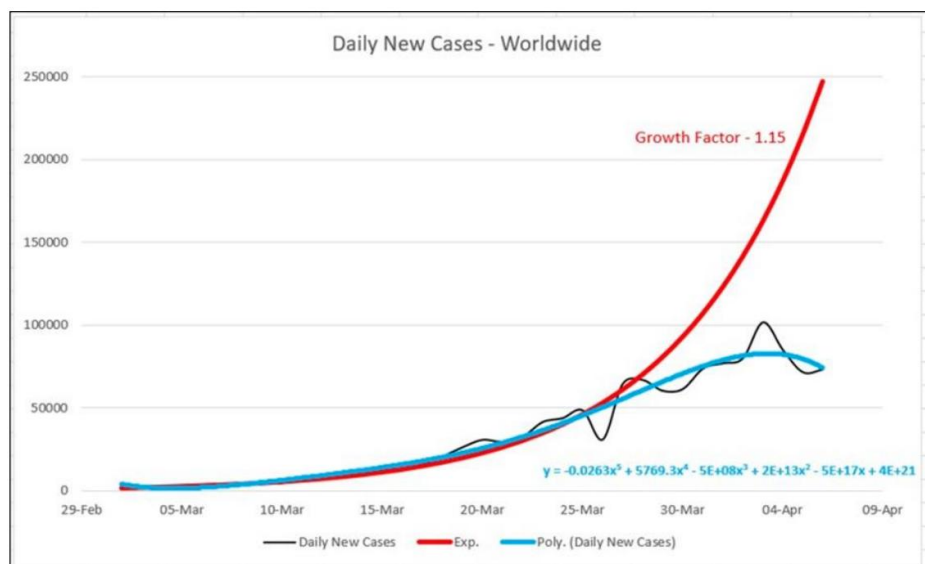


Figure 2: A model produced by an Israeli professor, which made similar claims based on a polynomial model of degree 6. [Source](#).

Similarly, [Times Now News in India](#) produced a set of models to forecast COVID-19 conditions in India, including a polynomial model of degree 2 and a polynomial of degree 3, with a claimed “average forecasting accuracy of over 94% & 98% respectively”.

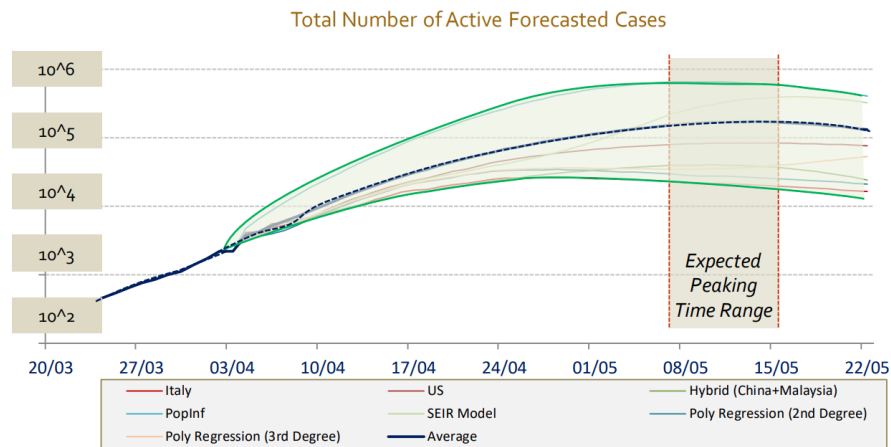


Figure 3: A model produced for Times Now News in India claimed to have “forecasting accuracy of over 94% & 98%” for a 2-degree and 3-degree polynomial, respectively. [Source](#).

### Question

The forecasts produced by these models were all *very wrong*, but they appeared to fit the data well! What was wrong with the approach used to produce these models? How did they miscalculate so badly?