# COVID-19 MODELING April 10, 2020

# Overview Presentation Updated Through April 9, 2020

- Goal: Develop multiple forecasting perspectives
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  - Columbia University Professor Jeffrey Shaman, Ph.D.
  - Northeastern University Professor Alessandro Vespignani, Ph.D.
- Forecasting is imprecise:
  - <u>Focus on the near term:</u> Forecasting is much less predictable the further out you model
  - <u>Focus on ranges rather than specifics:</u> Forecasts are represented as a range of possible outcomes (i.e., likely, best & worst)
  - <u>Consistent refinement:</u> Continually updating with new data and new assumptions
  - <u>Appropriate Perspective:</u> Ultimately forecasts are developed for planning purposes and are not representative of definitive outcomes
- Ultimate Purpose of Forecasting: Medical Surge Planning
  - Tracking the available staffed hospital beds
  - Tracking the available ICU beds
  - Tracking the available ventilators
  - Tracking the supply of PPE

## Vermont's Daily COVID-19 Confirmed Case Growth

Source: Vermont Department of Health

#### Days until confirmed cases double



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## Vermont's Daily Growth Rate Compared to Total Cases

#### Source: Vermont Department of Health

Note: This chart notes the stability of Vermont's case growth rate as we approached and surpassed 100 confirmed cases.



# Close Look at Forecasting vs. Actual Case Count



# Close Look at Forecasting vs. Actual Case Count



# Comparison: Hospitalization Late March vs. April 9th Trajectory



## Hospitalization Needs – April 9th Trajectory



#### ICU Needs – April 9th Trajectory



#### Ventilator Needs – April 9th Trajectory



#### Personal Protection Equipment Analysis

