

COVID-19 Confirmed Cases Prediction as of March 26, 2020

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This report updates predictions for the number of COVID-19 confirmed cases at four time horizons (1-day, 5-day, 10-day and end of the outbreak) and for various countries/regions, based on a phenomenological approach detailed in [1], i.e., employing 3 versions of the generalized logistic growth equation to model the total number of confirmed cases. The prediction results are shown in Table 1. Note that, for countries/regions at early growth stages, the predictions for long-term horizon (10-day and end of the outbreak) are highly uncertain and will vary a lot as the situation changes.

This report relies on the daily update data published by the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) [2] every day at 1pm CET, reflecting data collected up to 6:00 and 10:00 CET. Thus the daily data in some countries is one day delayed compared to other online live source.

A summary of the situation:

- Both positive and medium scenario predictions of yesterday for Europe have missed today's value, indicating that the variance is still huge and the uncertainty of the timing of the inflection point¹ is still large. The large increase in Europe is partially contributed by Spain's jump today, which was also missed by our positive and medium scenario predictions yesterday.
- We add a new figure (Figure 2) to show the ensemble distribution of the final total confirmed numbers per million population, derived from the positive and medium scenarios. The model setup in the negative scenario does not incorporate a maximum saturation number and thus not used. This figure clearly shows that only the predictions for Italy and Switzerland seem to converge to a narrow region of possible

¹ The inflection point is the point on the curve of the total number of confirmed cases as a function of time where the curvature changes its sign. It is equivalently the peak of the daily increase curve. If the inflection point has been passed on the curve of the total number of confirmed cases, the worst of the outbreak is over. In terms of daily number of cases, this means that the daily number of cases is decreasing.

outcomes, due to the emerging signs an approach to inflection points.

- All other countries/regions are still at an early stage following an exponential or sub-exponential growth, which leads to still unreliable longer-term forecasts. The predicted ranges overlap and, as time passes, we anticipate our methodology to zero in on more reliable numbers.
- We need to emphasize that reported confirmed cases are a leading indicator that is subject to a large number of extraneous variables such as sampling rate, sample targeting and reliability of testing. See note at end of this report. The real number of cases in the population are many multiples higher of those computed from confirmed tests.

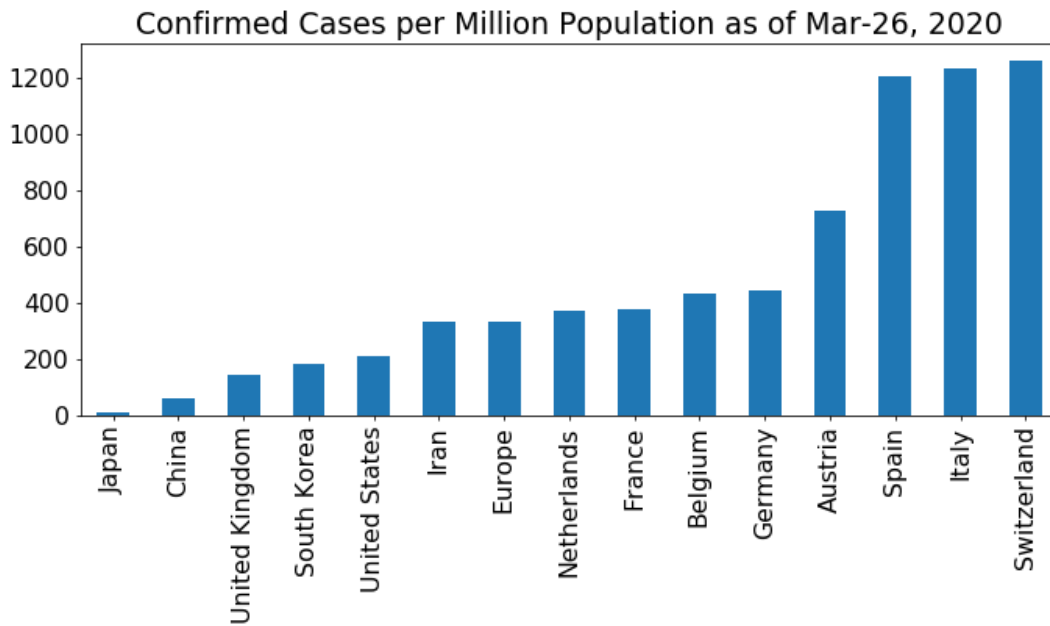


Figure 1. Confirmed cases per million population

Ensemble Distribution of Final Confirmed Cases per Million Population

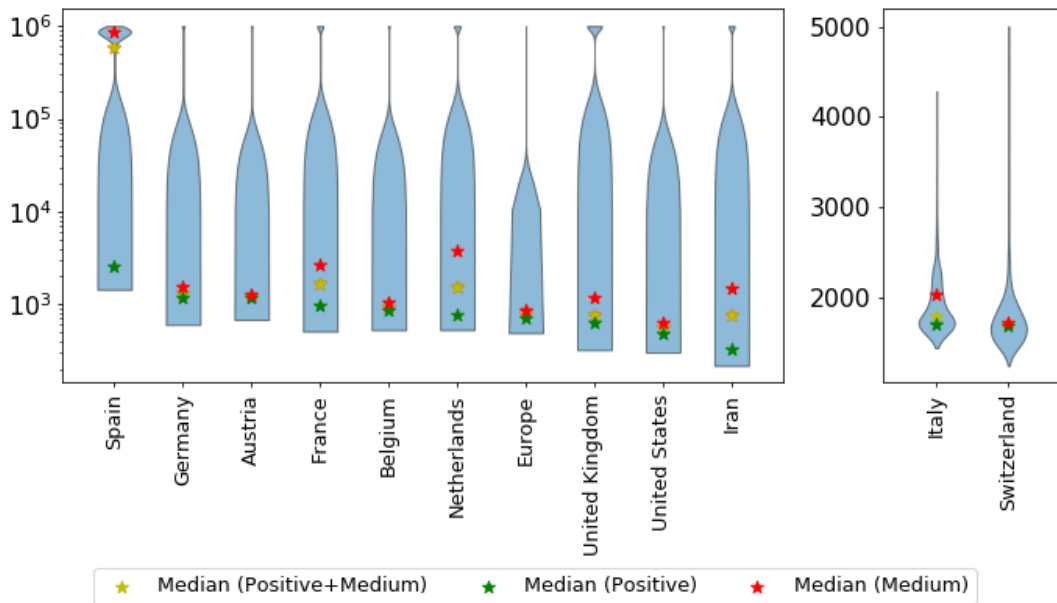


Figure 2. Violin plot of the distributions of the final total number of confirmed cases per million derived by combining the distributions of the positive and medium scenarios. The yellow star indicates the median prediction for the combined distribution, while the green and red stars indicate the median of the positive and of the medium scenarios respectively.

1-day Prediction Error

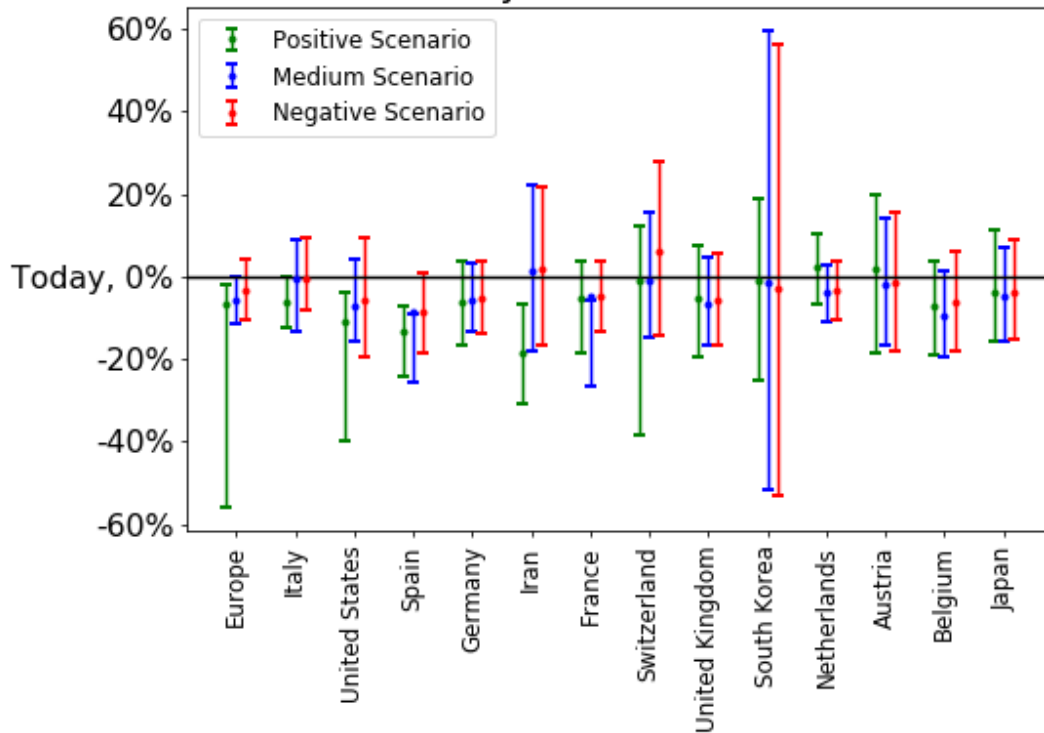


Figure 3. One-day prediction error of the 14 countries/regions. The horizontal line corresponds to today's empirical data.

Table 1. Predictions for the number of confirmed cases at four time horizons (1-day, 5-day, 10-day and end of the outbreak) and for various countries/regions. The values in parentheses are 80% prediction intervals based on 500 simulations using a negative binomial error structure. In Today's validation column, today's empirical data is presented below yesterday's 1-day predictive interval. **“Not reliable” is declared if more than 10% of the simulations produce extreme numbers.** All numbers are in thousands.

Country	Scenario *	Today's validation	27-Mar	31-Mar	5-Apr	Final Total Confirmed
Europe	Positive	(109, 243) 248	264 (254, 275)	370 (344, 402)	461 (407, 549)	538 (447, 734)
	Medium	(219, 247) 248	262 (252, 272)	377 (348, 410)	495 (425, 605)	643 (489, 1160)
	Negative	(221, 259) 248	271 (257, 285)	431 (406, 457)	725 (665, 809)	Not Reliable
Italy	Positive	(65, 74.3) 74.4	74.3 (71.4, 77.5)	88.4 (84.5, 92.3)	97.4 (92, 103)	103 (95.6, 109)
	Medium	(64.6, 80.8) 74.4	75.4 (72.1, 78.8)	93.4 (88, 99.2)	109 (98.6, 119)	123 (107, 150)
	Negative	(68.2, 81.5) 74.4	79.9 (74.6, 85.3)	111 (103, 118)	159 (145, 174)	Not Reliable
United States	Positive	(41.5, 66.4) 69.2	76.5 (72.1, 80.8)	122 (106, 146)	148 (119, 203)	155 (121, 234)
	Medium	(58.3, 71.9) 69.2	79.2 (74.8, 84.5)	138 (120, 176)	187 (149, 397)	Not Reliable
	Negative	(55.8, 75.6) 69.2	80.3 (73.7, 87.1)	179 (155, 210)	449 (345, 655)	Not Reliable
Spain	Positive	(36.1, 44.3) 47.6	47.9 (45.3, 51)	79 (68.1, 91.5)	105 (80.8, 144)	120 (84.8, 187)
	Medium	(35.4, 43.4) 47.6	45.3 (42.3, 48.2)	104 (92.5, 114)	276 (224, 312)	Not Reliable
	Negative	(38.8, 48) 47.6	51.7 (48.3, 54.5)	96.4 (89.7, 103)	194 (173, 223)	Not Reliable

Germany	Positive	(30.5, 37.8) 36.5	39.3 (36.9, 41.8)	60.5 (53.1, 70.7)	80.3 (63.8, 119)	96.6 (68.8, 213)
	Medium	(31.6, 37.7) 36.5	39 (36.7, 41.3)	62.6 (53.7, 72)	89.2 (65.3, 138)	Not Reliable
	Negative	(31.4, 37.9) 36.5	39.9 (37.8, 42.5)	70.1 (65.2, 76.2)	133 (118, 154)	Not Reliable
France	Positive	(20.6, 26.2) 25.2	26.6 (24.7, 28.4)	39.3 (35, 44.4)	51.6 (42.4, 67.5)	64 (46.7, 102)
	Medium	(18.6, 23.8) 25.2	27 (25.6, 28.5)	42.4 (39.2, 46.5)	66.3 (57.9, 81.8)	Not Reliable
	Negative	(21.9, 26.2) 25.2	27.2 (25.6, 28.8)	43.9 (41.1, 47.1)	74.9 (68, 84.1)	Not Reliable
Switzerland	Positive	(5.96, 10.9) 9.71	10.5 (9.71, 11.5)	12.8 (11.6, 14.2)	13.9 (12.2, 16)	14.3 (12.4, 17)
	Medium	(8.29, 11.2) 9.71	10.6 (9.79, 11.4)	13 (11.7, 14.3)	14.1 (12.4, 16.5)	14.6 (12.6, 18.3)
	Negative	(8.34, 12.4) 9.71	11.2 (9.82, 12.9)	17.2 (15, 20.1)	27.1 (22.4, 34.2)	Not Reliable
United Kingdom	Positive	(7.66, 10.2) 9.53	10.5 (9.68, 11.3)	18.1 (15.3, 22.5)	28.7 (19.4, 55.4)	Not Reliable
	Medium	(7.92, 9.96) 9.53	10.5 (9.78, 11.3)	18.8 (16.8, 21.5)	32.3 (26.6, 48.1)	Not Reliable
	Negative	(7.96, 10.1) 9.53	10.6 (9.81, 11.4)	19.8 (18, 22.2)	40.7 (34.1, 51.5)	Not Reliable
Netherlands	Positive	(5.97, 7.06) 6.41	7.36 (7.01, 7.75)	10.2 (9.23, 11.2)	12.1 (10.4, 14.1)	13.2 (11, 16)
	Medium	(5.71, 6.59) 6.41	6.97 (6.68, 7.29)	11.4 (10.7, 12.3)	18.9 (16.1, 22.2)	Not Reliable
	Negative	(5.74, 6.64) 6.41	7.12 (6.8, 7.46)	11.9 (11.4, 12.5)	21.1 (19.7, 22.8)	Not Reliable

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Austria	Positive	(4.79, 7.07) 5.89	6.2 (5.57, 6.82)	8.49 (7.28, 10.3)	9.74 (7.9, 13.9)	10.3 (8.08, 16.8)
	Medium	(4.9, 6.71) 5.89	6.27 (5.76, 6.74)	8.83 (7.74, 10.7)	10.5 (8.58, 16.4)	11.2 (9.01, 34.5)
	Negative	(4.82, 6.81) 5.89	6.42 (5.64, 7.18)	10.8 (9.35, 12.9)	18.8 (15, 26.8)	Not Reliable
Belgium	Positive	(3.99, 5.11) 4.94	5.25 (4.84, 5.64)	7.36 (6.44, 8.69)	8.97 (7.22, 12.4)	9.93 (7.52, 17.1)
	Medium	(3.96, 5.01) 4.94	5.16 (4.76, 5.59)	7.56 (6.5, 8.97)	9.8 (7.37, 15.3)	12.1 (7.62, 340)
	Negative	(4.04, 5.25) 4.94	5.31 (4.93, 5.77)	8.8 (8.01, 9.81)	15.3 (13.2, 18.1)	Not Reliable
Japan	Positive	(1.09, 1.44) 1.29	1.43 (1.29, 1.58)	1.68 (1.5, 1.88)	2 (1.71, 2.35)	Not Reliable
	Medium	(1.09, 1.38) 1.29	1.34 (1.22, 1.45)	1.6 (1.46, 1.74)	1.98 (1.78, 2.19)	Not Reliable
	Negative	(1.09, 1.41) 1.29	1.34 (1.23, 1.44)	1.61 (1.47, 1.74)	1.98 (1.8, 2.19)	Not Reliable
Iran* (Not reliable)	Positive	(18.7, 25.2) 27	22.6 (20.3, 25)	24.7 (22.1, 27.6)	26 (22.8, 29.2)	Not Reliable
	Medium	(22.1, 33) 27	29.5 (26.7, 32.7)	36.2 (32.6, 40.4)	45.1 (40.2, 51.7)	Not Reliable
	Negative	(22.5, 32.9) 27	29.8 (26.5, 33.1)	37.5 (33.2, 41.5)	48 (42.1, 54.3)	Not Reliable
South Korea* (Not reliable)	Positive	(6.89, 11) 9.24	8.93 (7.57, 10.4)	8.93 (7.58, 10.4)	8.93 (7.58, 10.4)	Not Reliable
	Medium	(4.47, 14.7) 9.24	9.13 (8.32, 10.1)	9.14 (8.33, 10.1)	9.16 (8.34, 10.1)	Not Reliable

	Negative	(4.34, 14.4) 9.24	8.46 (5.37, 12.2)	9.92 (6.32, 14.3)	11.5 (7.41, 17.1)	Not Reliable
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* Note:

- The scenarios are based on the final total confirmed numbers. The positive and medium scenarios are derived from the Generalized Logistic Model and the Logistic Model. The model with the lowest mean predicted final total confirmed number K is classified as the positive scenario, and the other one is classified as the medium scenario. The negative scenario is based on the Generalized Growth model, which should only describe the early stage of the epidemic outbreak and is therefore least reliable for countries in the more mature stage.
- Trajectories from Iran and South Korea have largely deviated from a typical logistic type growth (S curve), and can't be properly described by our models. Although we still report the results of the calibrations for these two countries in Table 1, they should not be taken as reliable in all scenarios and time horizons. In the case of South Korea, the bad fits could be due to a resurgence of an outbreak, or a strengthening of test rates. In the case of Iran, it is probably a result of the unreliable reported data.

Limitations of using the statistics of reported confirmed number

It is important to understand what our prediction models show. The predictions are based on cases identified on the basis of testing and they therefore predict the numbers of future positive tests. Relating positive test results to real levels of infection is subject to a large number of biases. It is a fact that the real number of infections is far higher than those recorded in positive tests since only a tiny fraction of any population has been tested. It is also the case that, in most countries, testing is biased towards those who think they are infected. The first bias, therefore, will underestimate the real number of infections while the second bias will tend to overestimate since it is biased towards those who think they are ill.

There are further complications. Depending on the testing protocols used, in some instances false positive results have been obtained. In other words, someone without the disease tested positive, probably because they were infected with some other coronavirus. And in other cases, false negative results were obtained, as was the case with the early testing deployed in the USA.

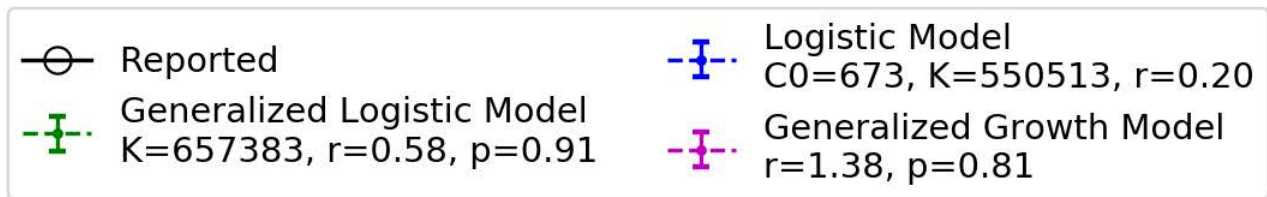
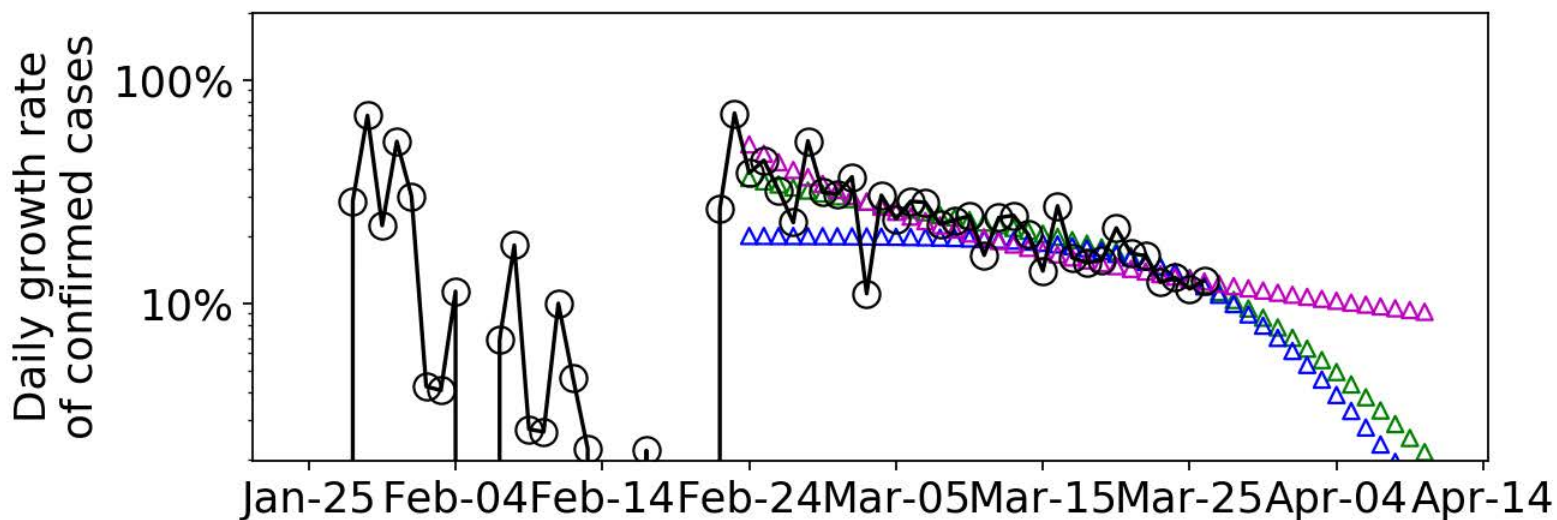
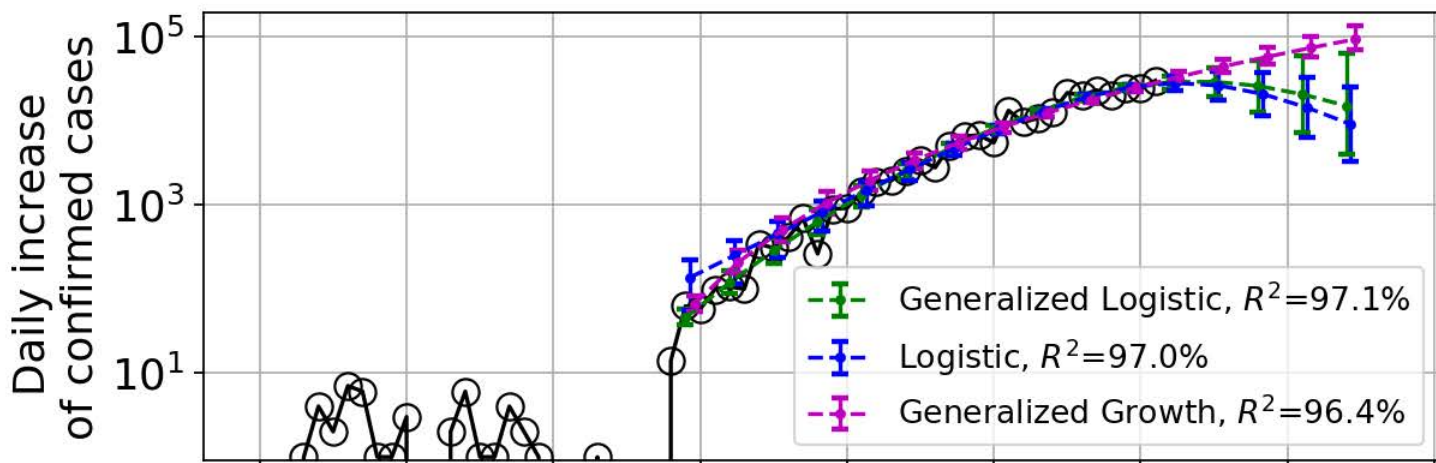
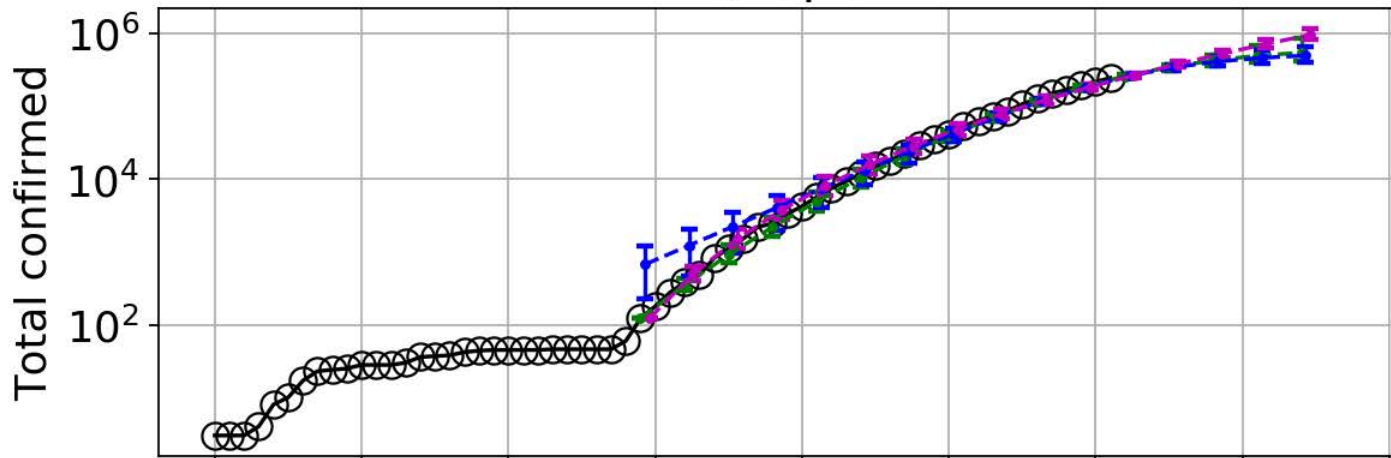
One final complication is the fact that tests are conducted sequentially over time. They do not represent a snapshot of a day in time. Many of those tested early, giving a negative result, may today get a positive result. And many, who tested positive early on, may today be cured.

We anticipate that, over time, our methodology will improve and will provide a more accurate picture of the true levels of infection and where they are headed.

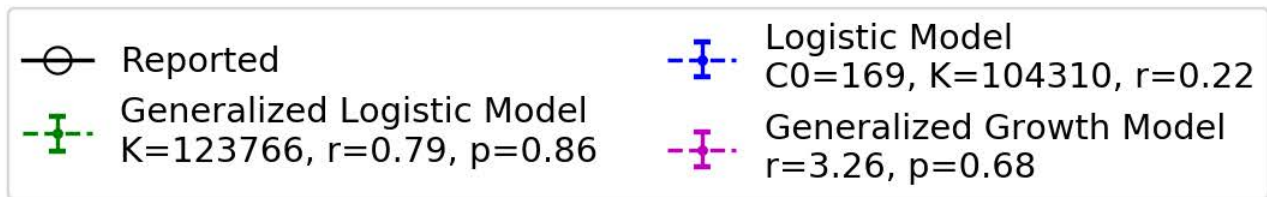
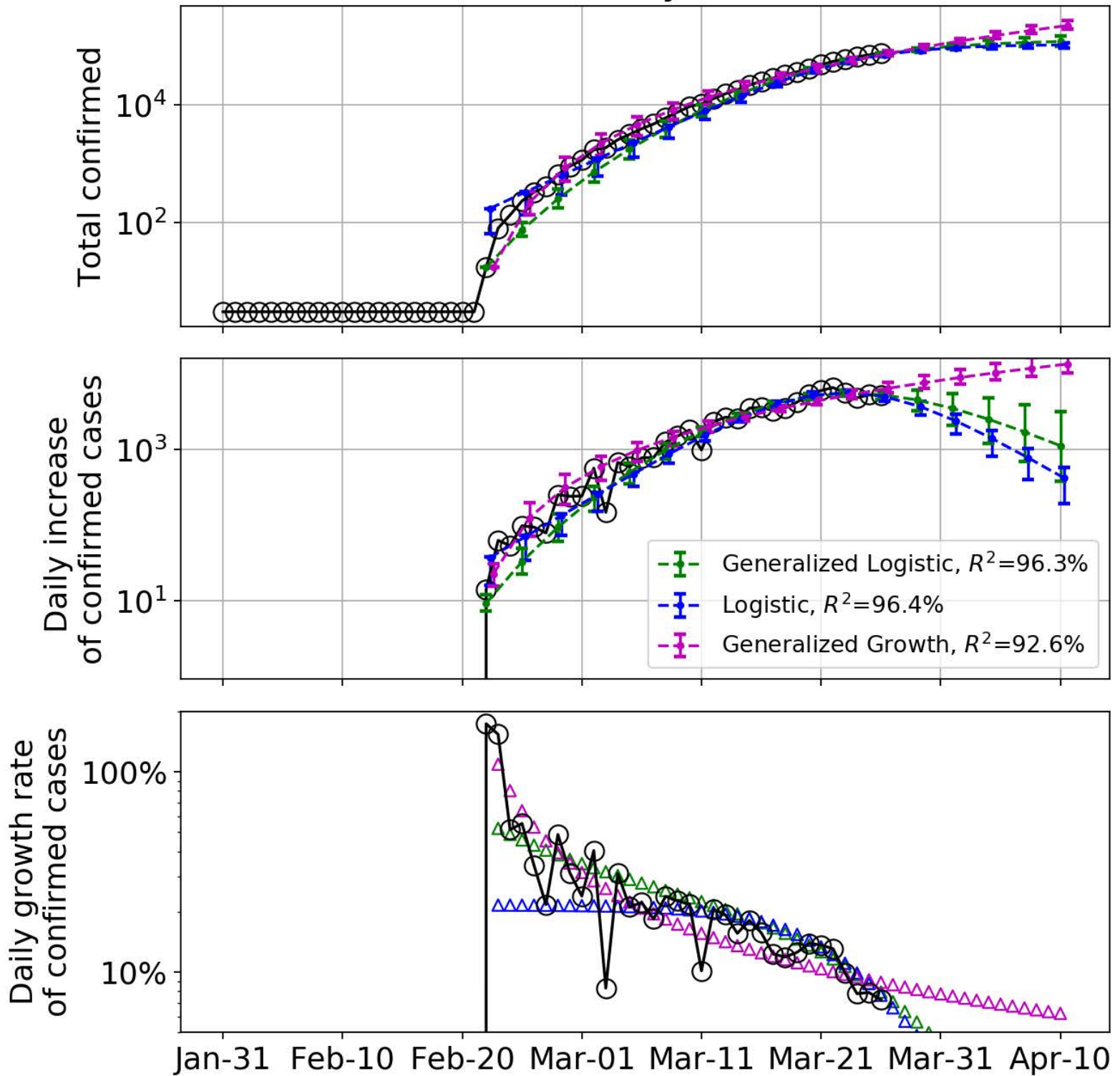
[1] Ke Wu, Didier Darcet, Qian Wang and Didier Sornette, Generalized logistic growth modeling of the COVID-19 outbreak in 29 provinces in China and in the rest of the world, preprint at <http://arxiv.org/abs/2003.05681> and medRxiv: <https://medrxiv.org/cgi/content/short/2020.03.11.20034363v1>

[2] <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/geographical-distribution-2019-ncov-cases>

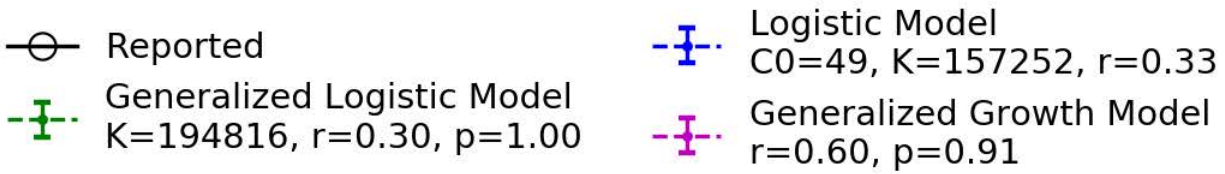
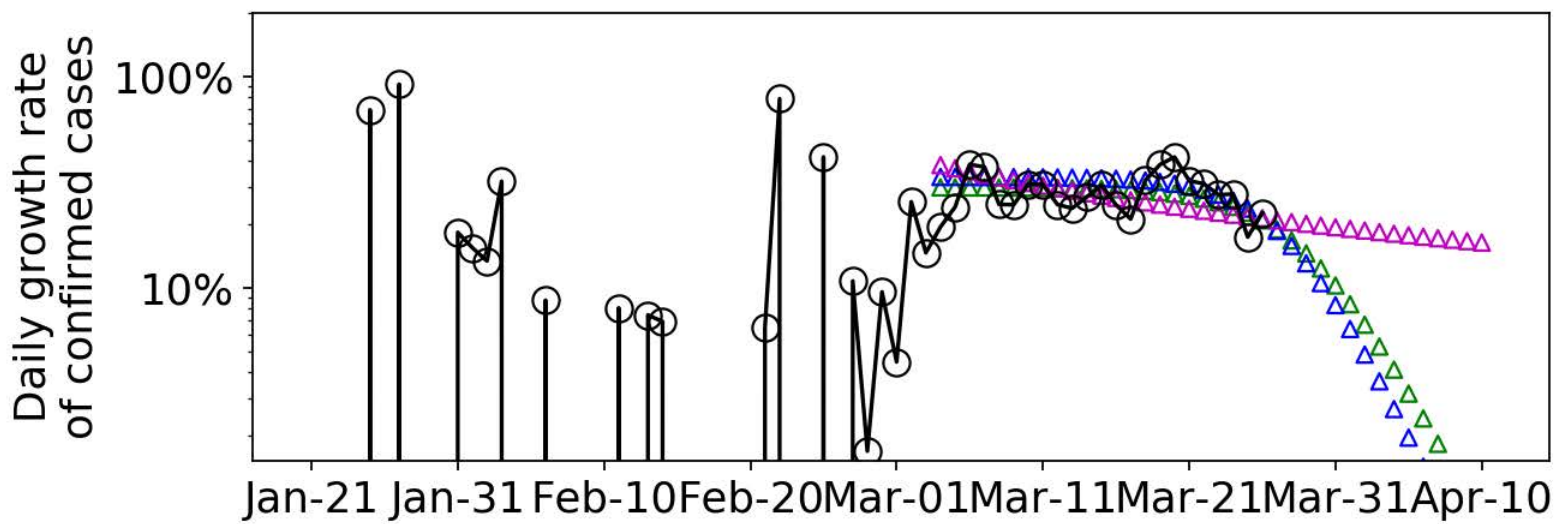
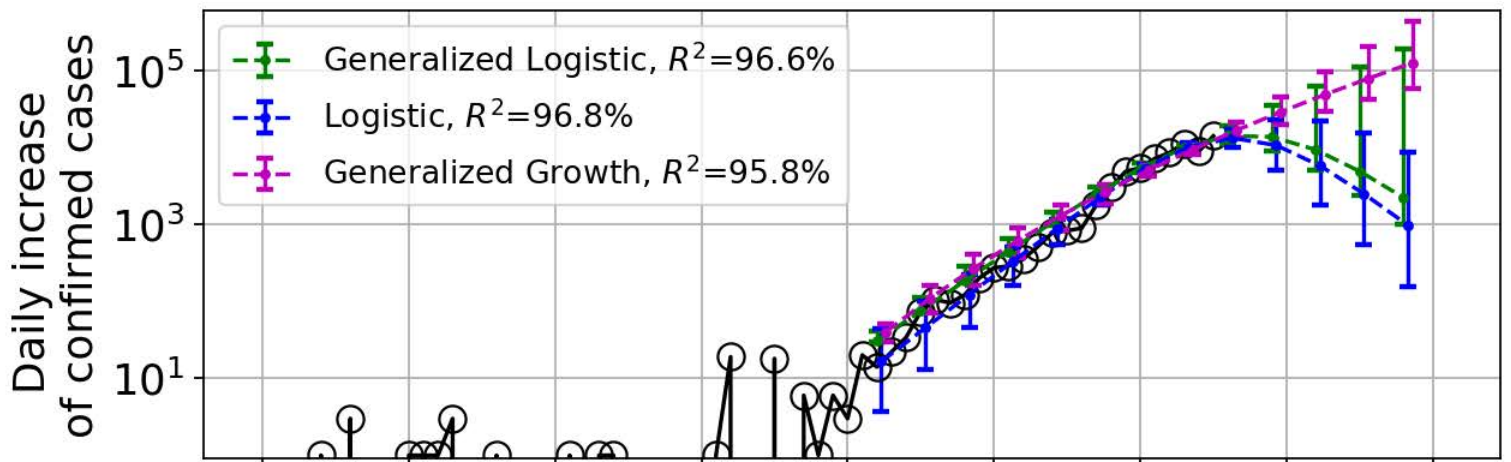
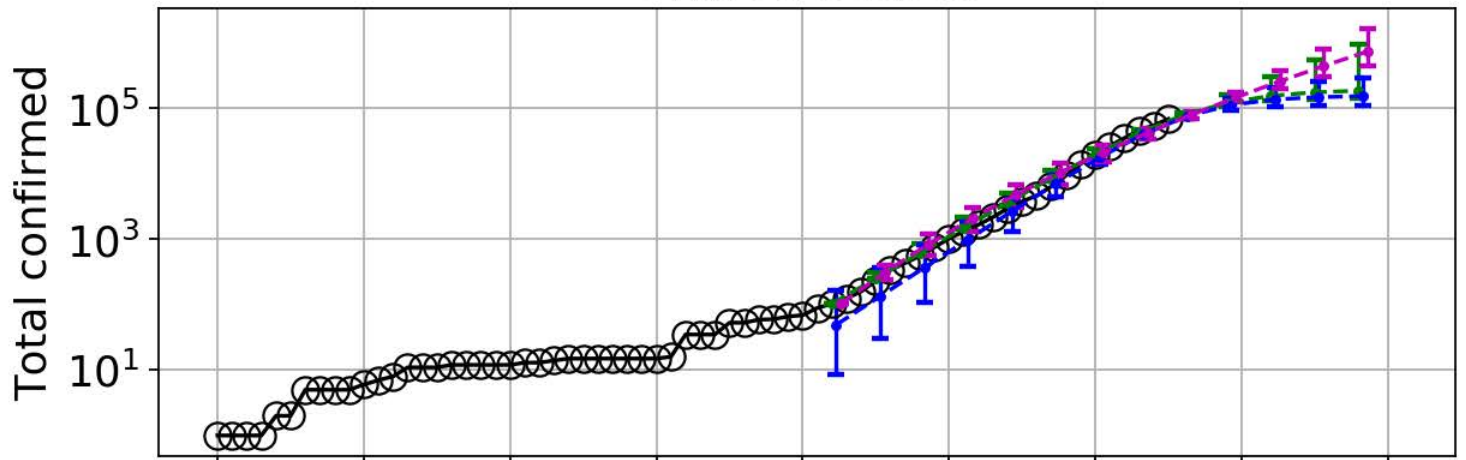
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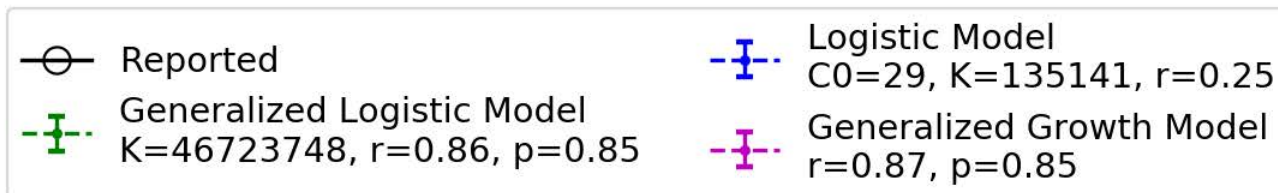
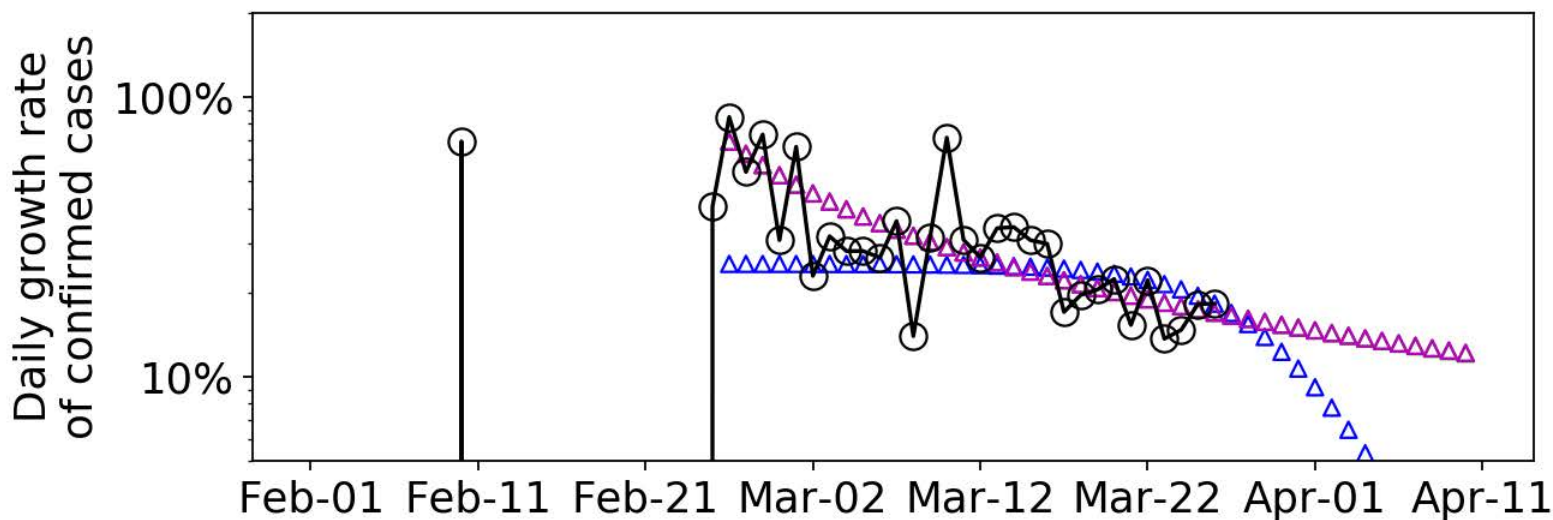
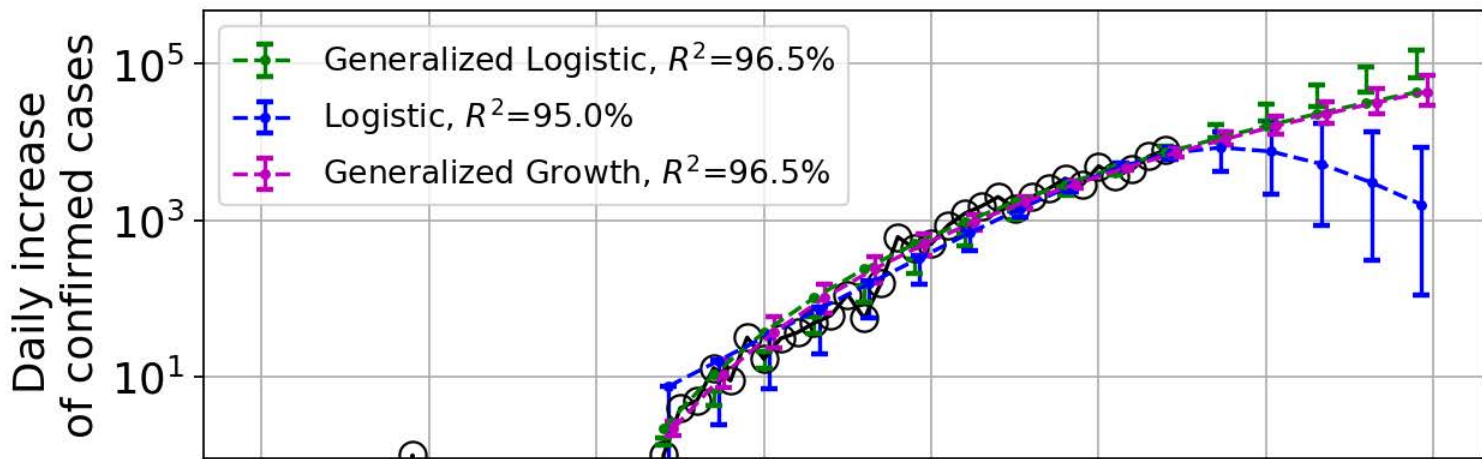
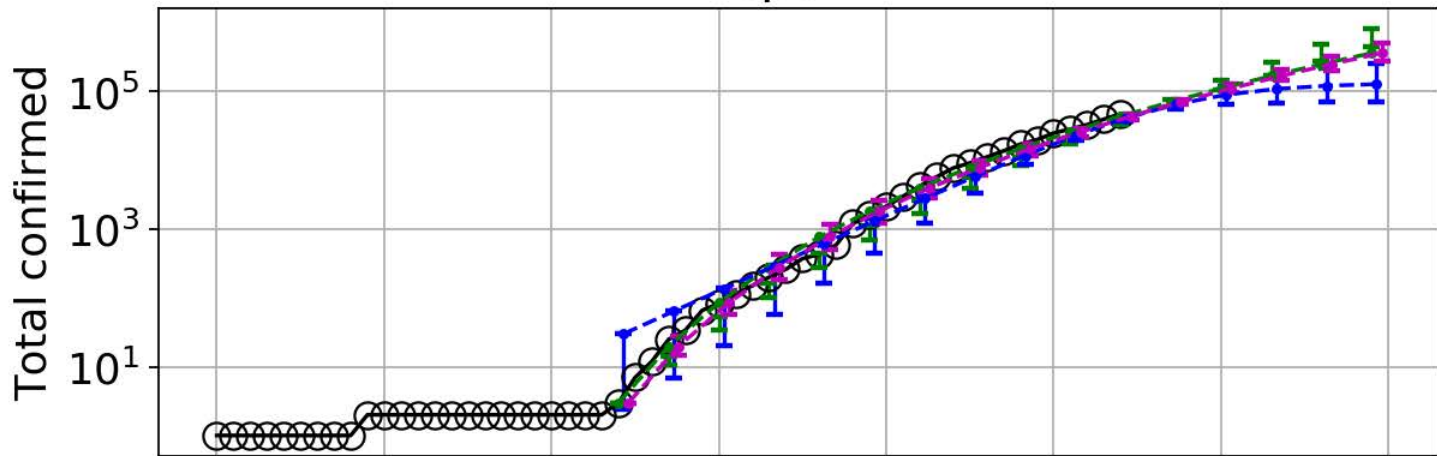
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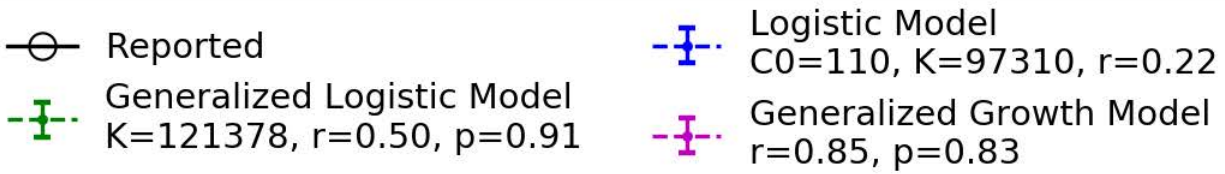
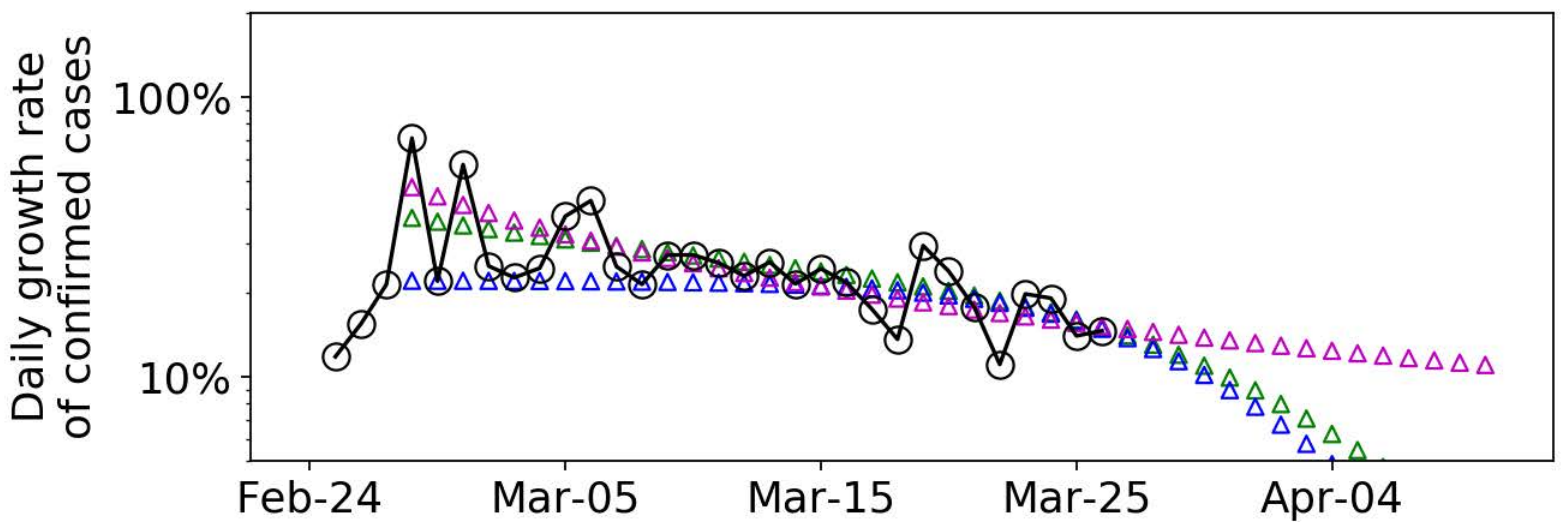
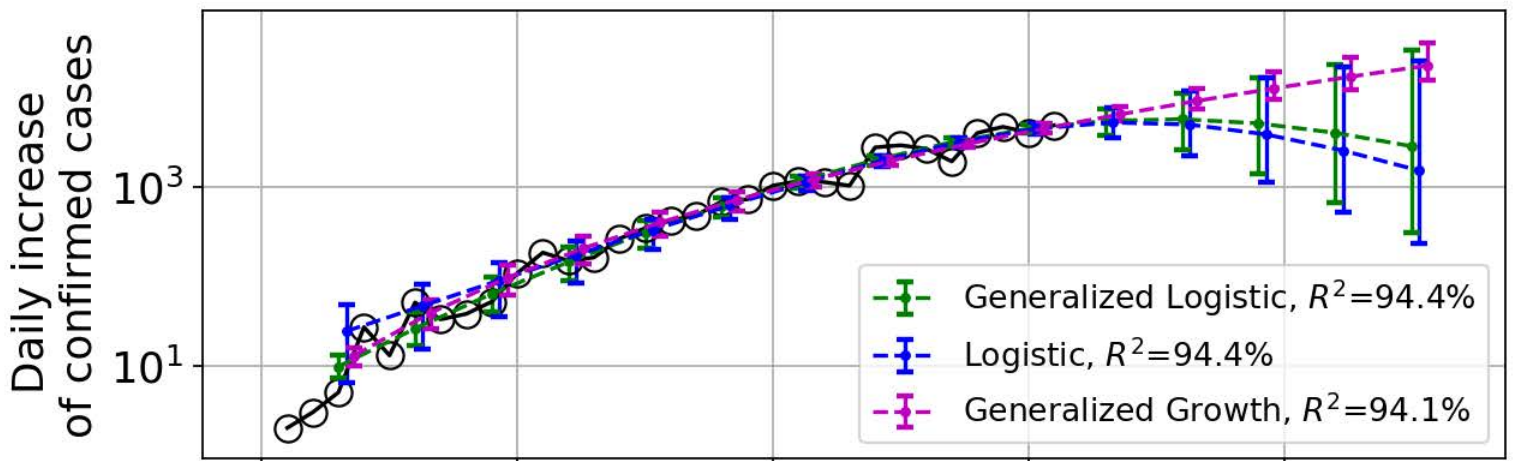
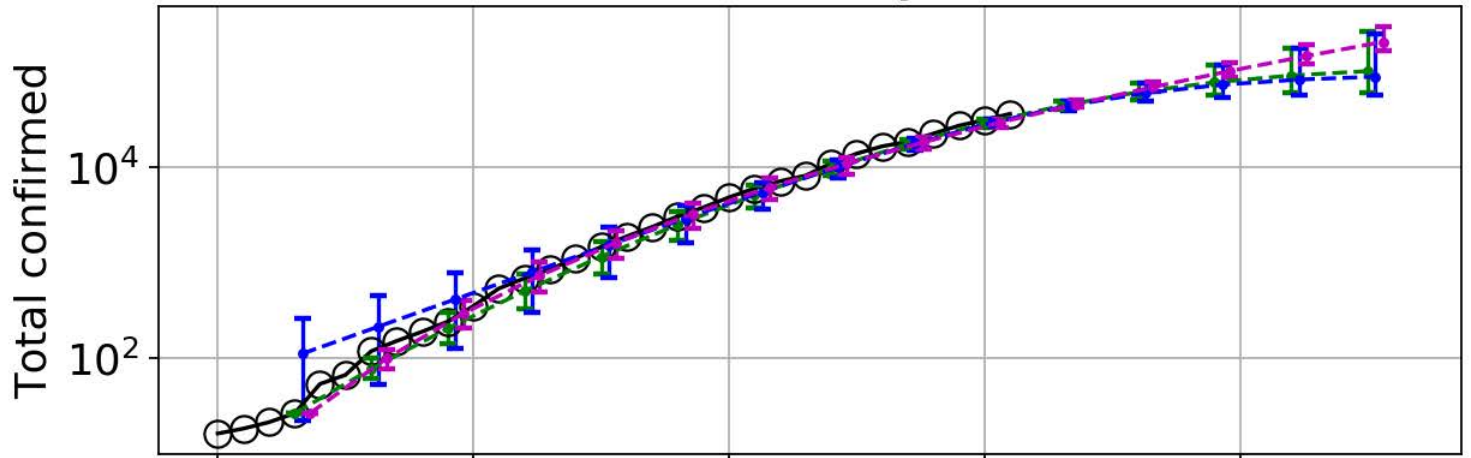
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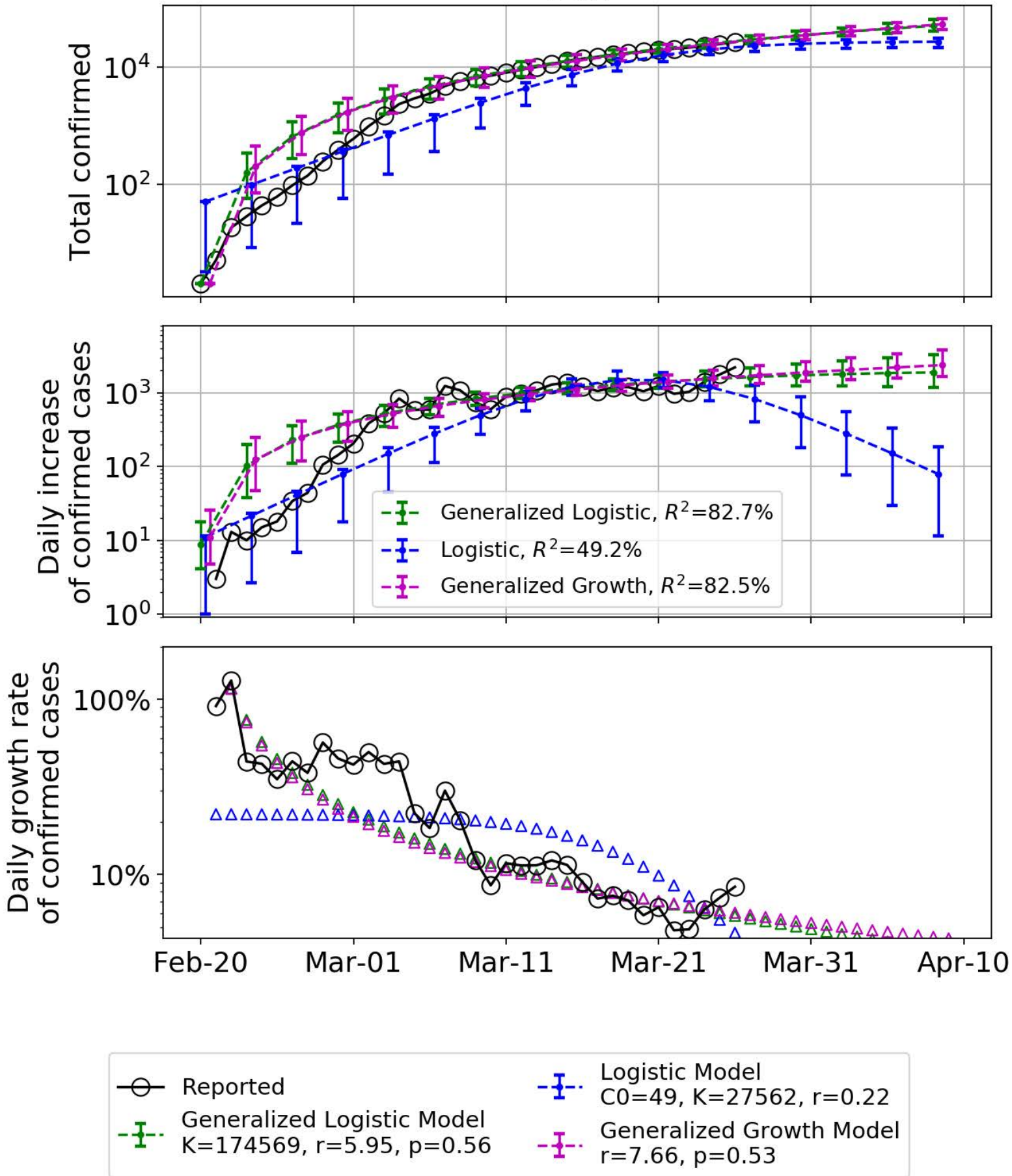
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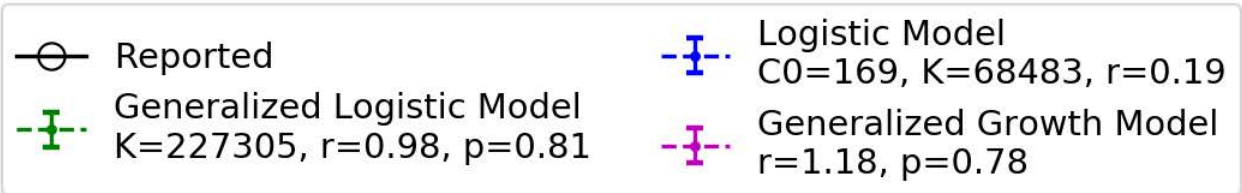
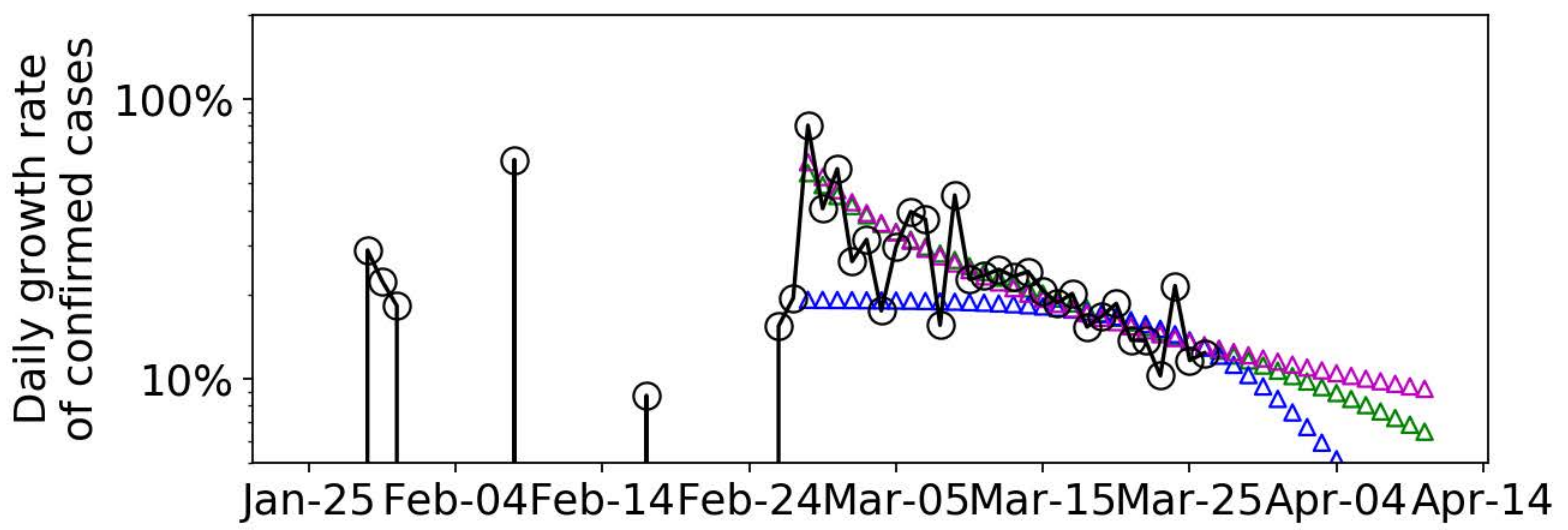
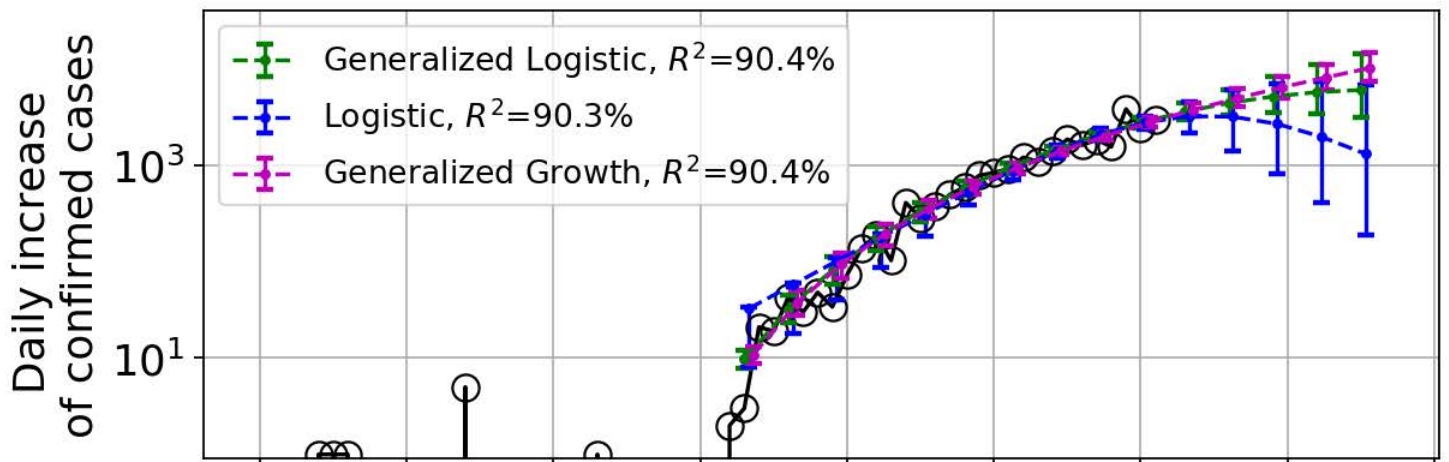
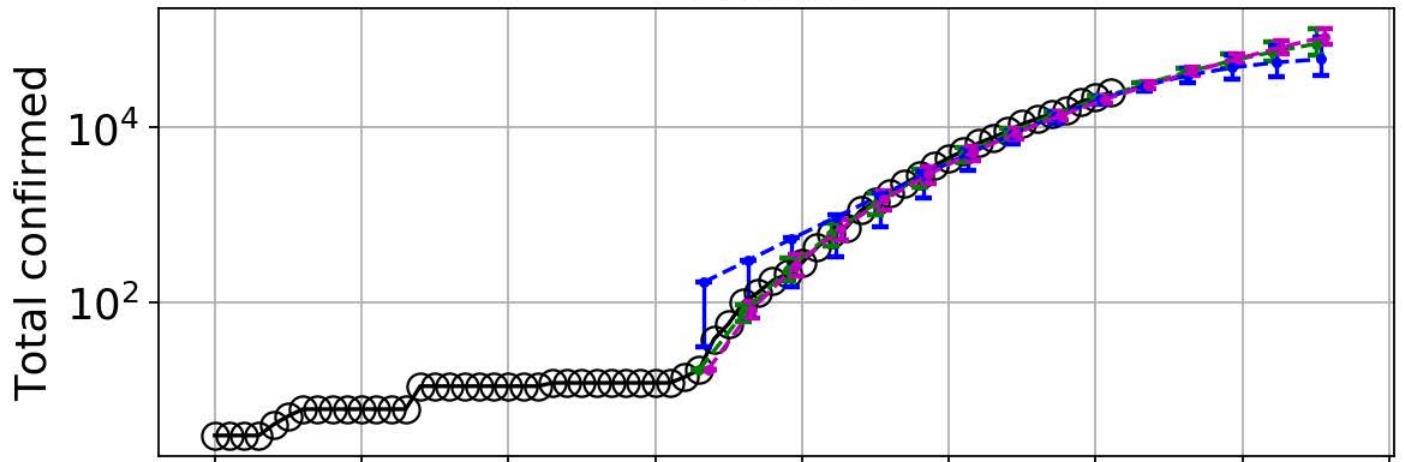
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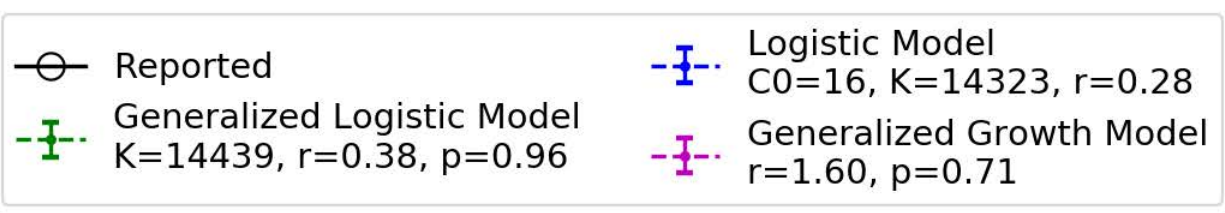
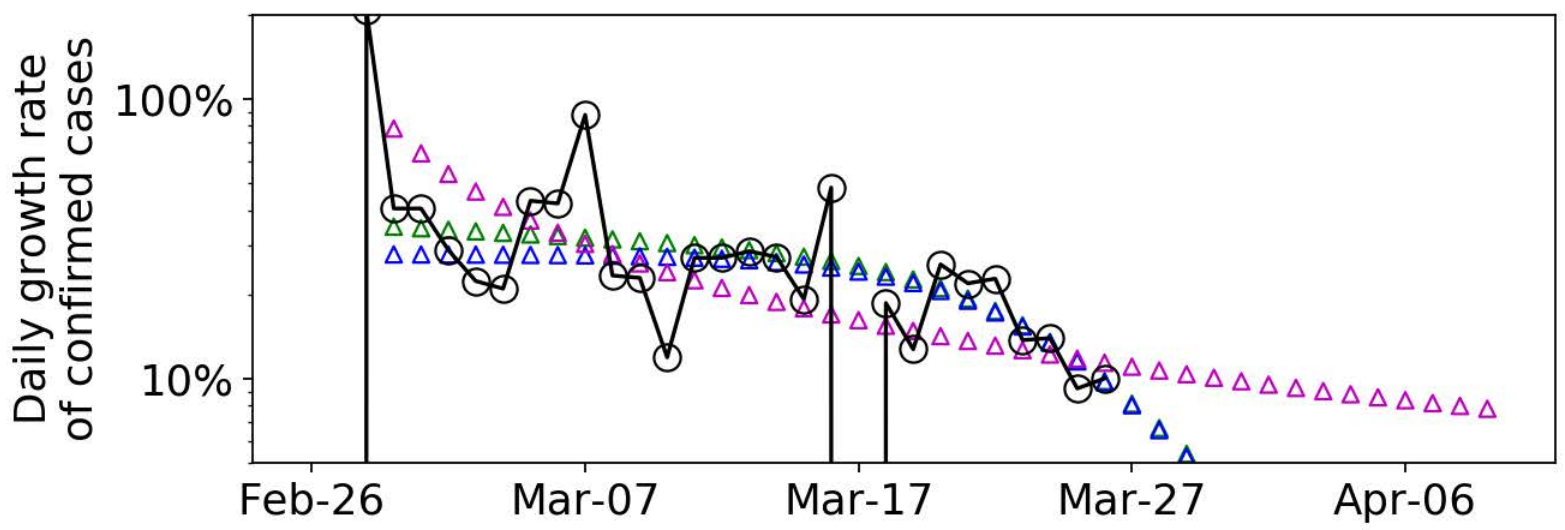
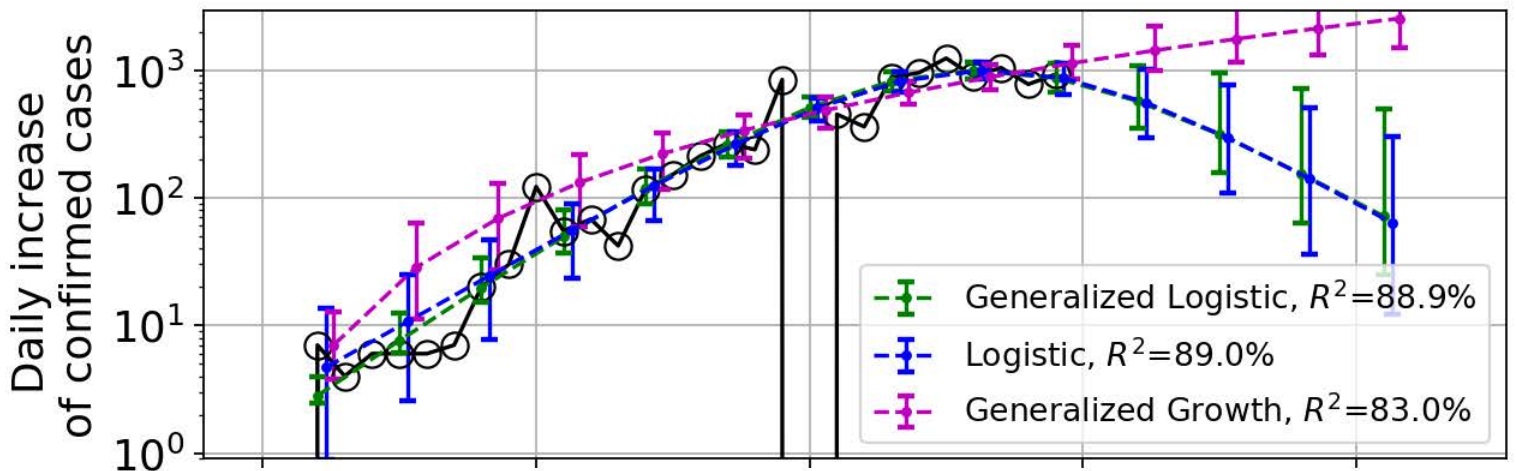
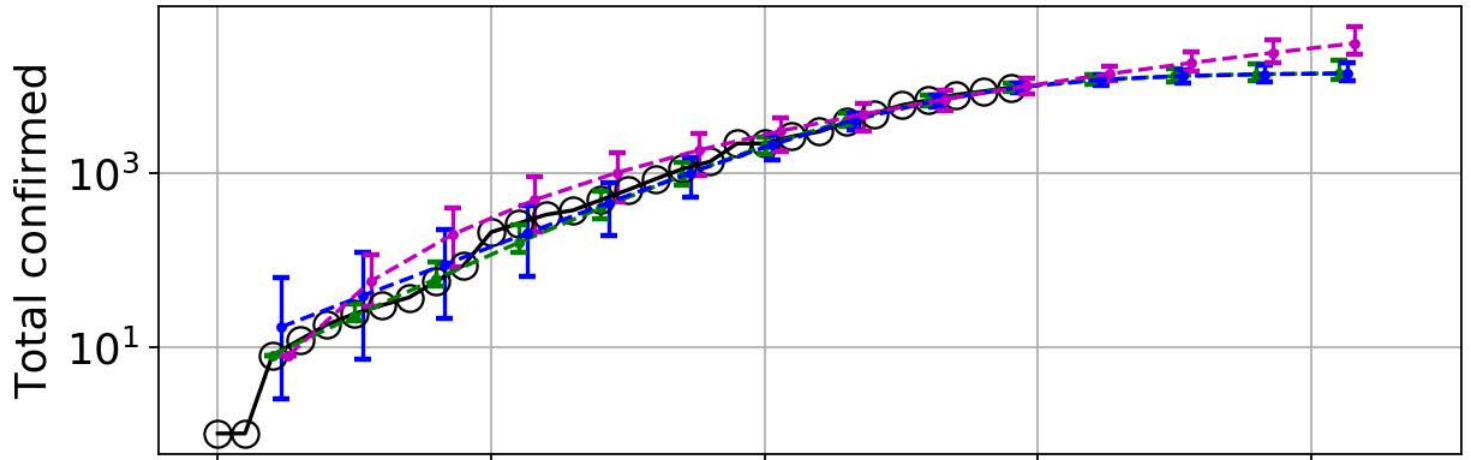
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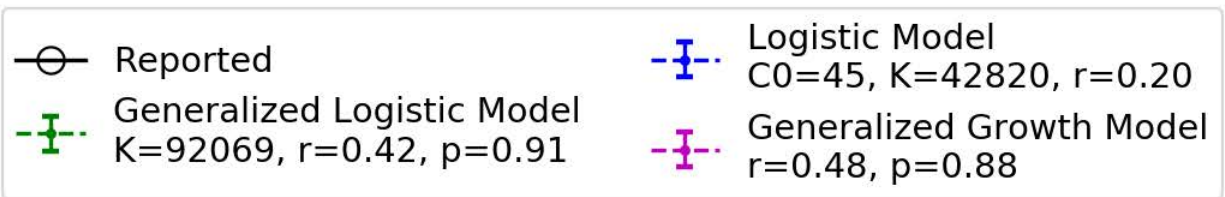
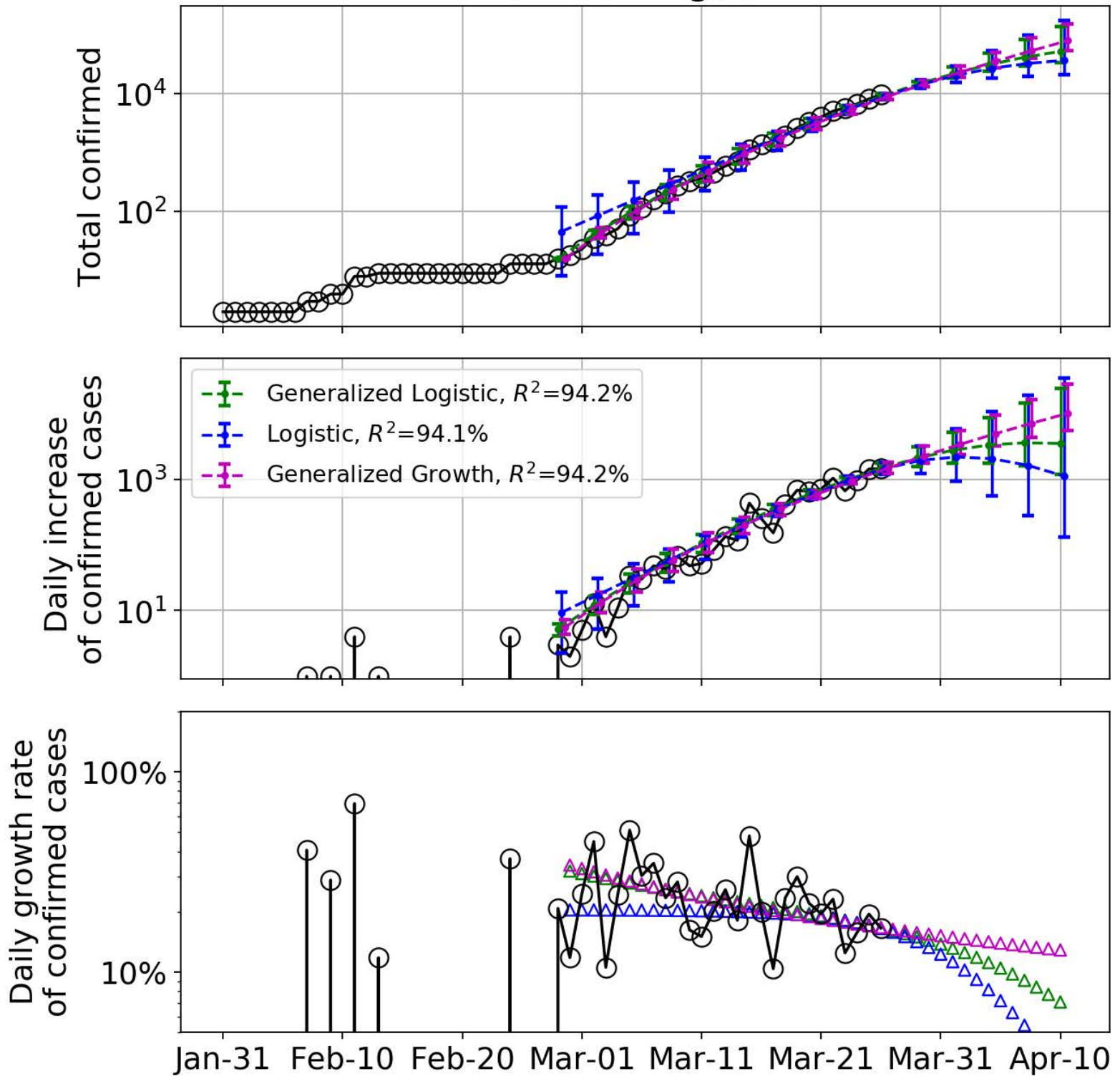
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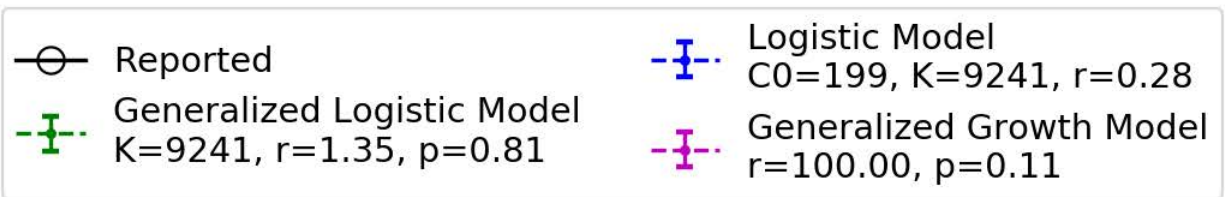
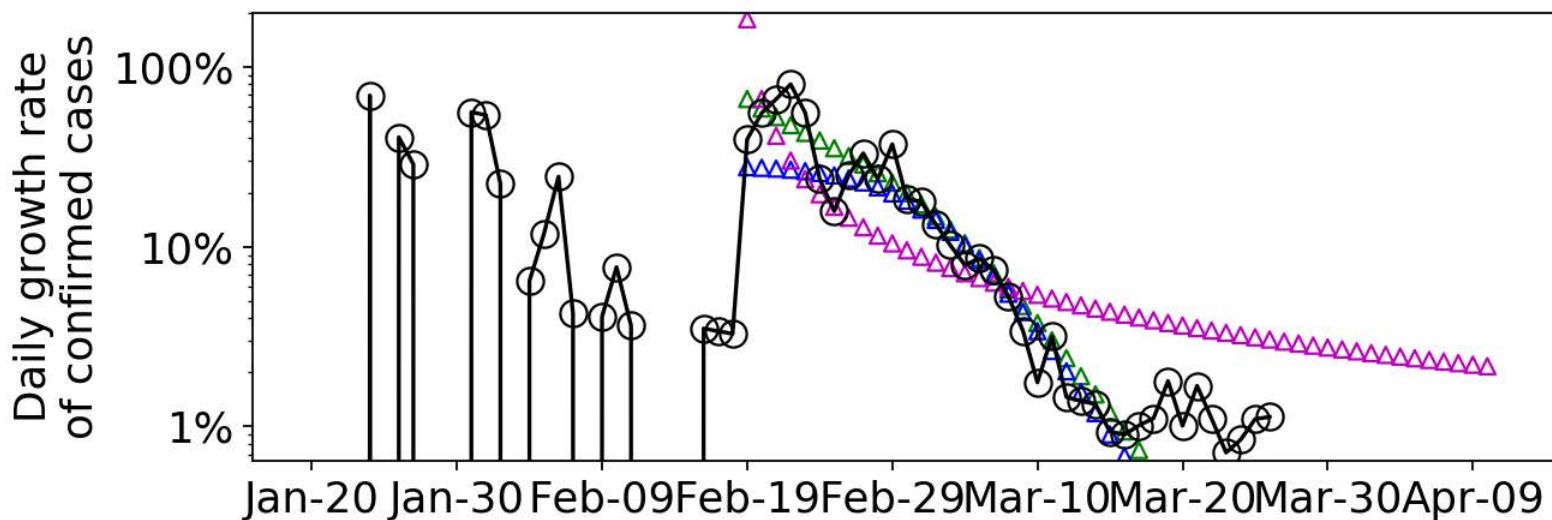
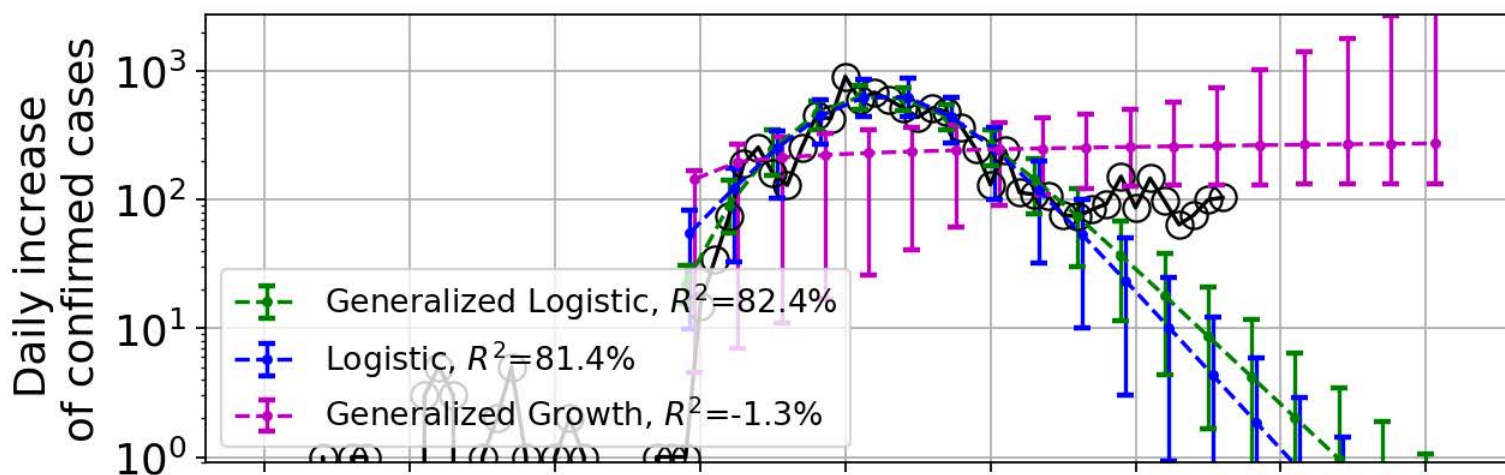
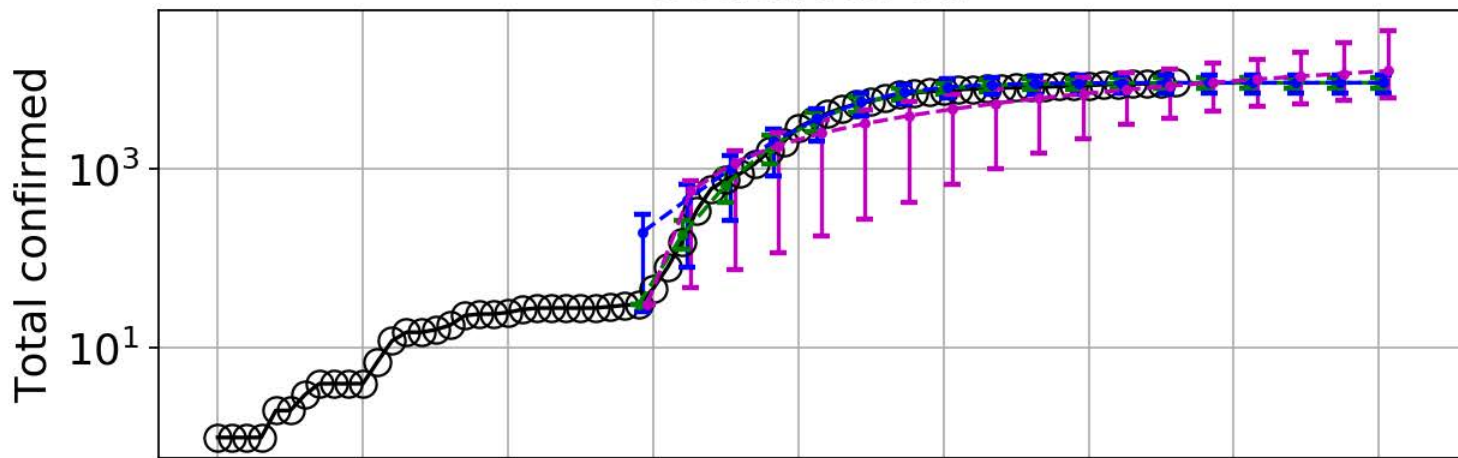
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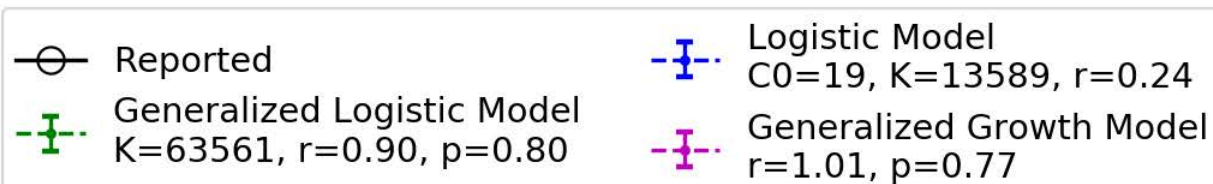
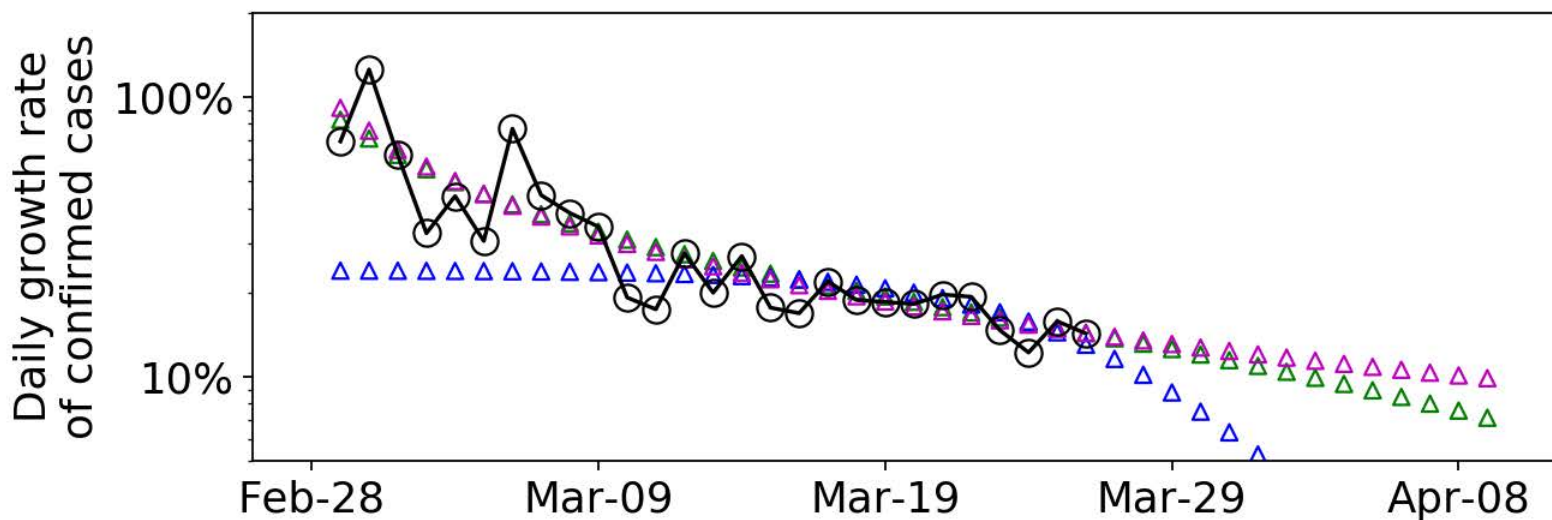
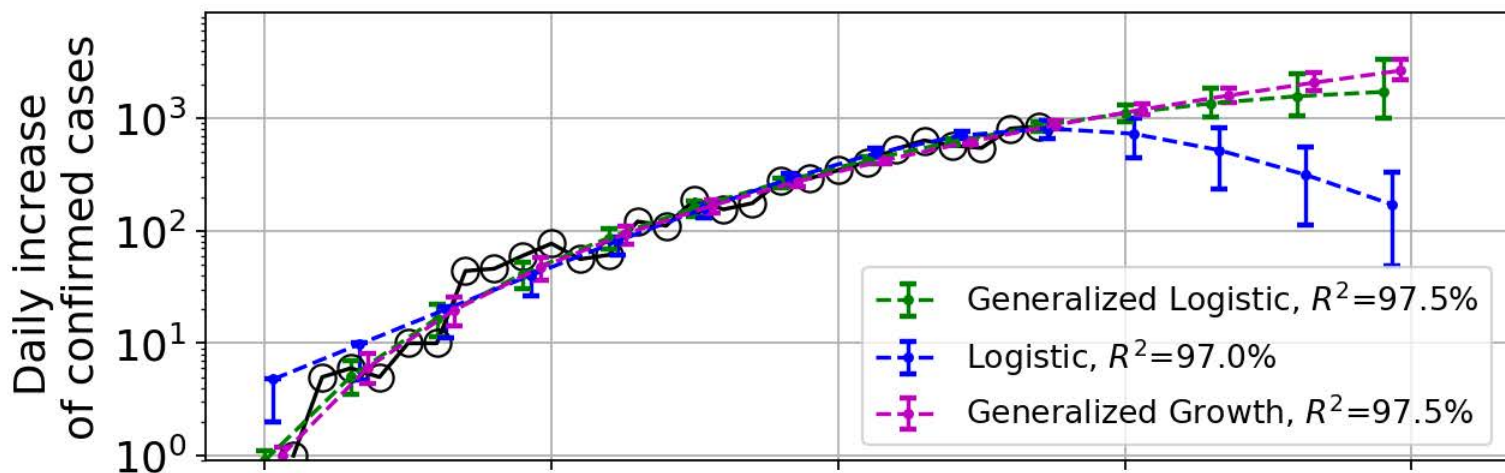
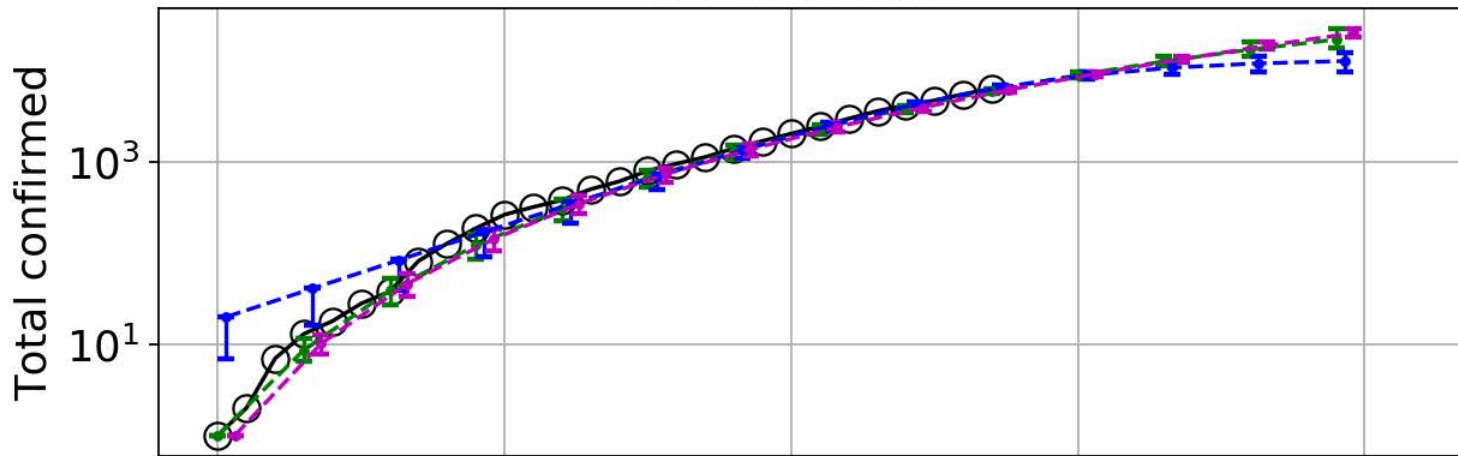
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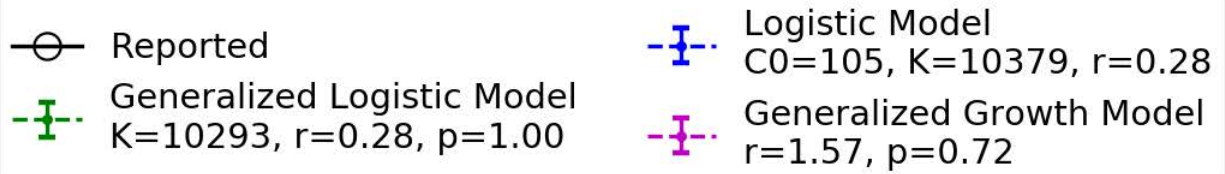
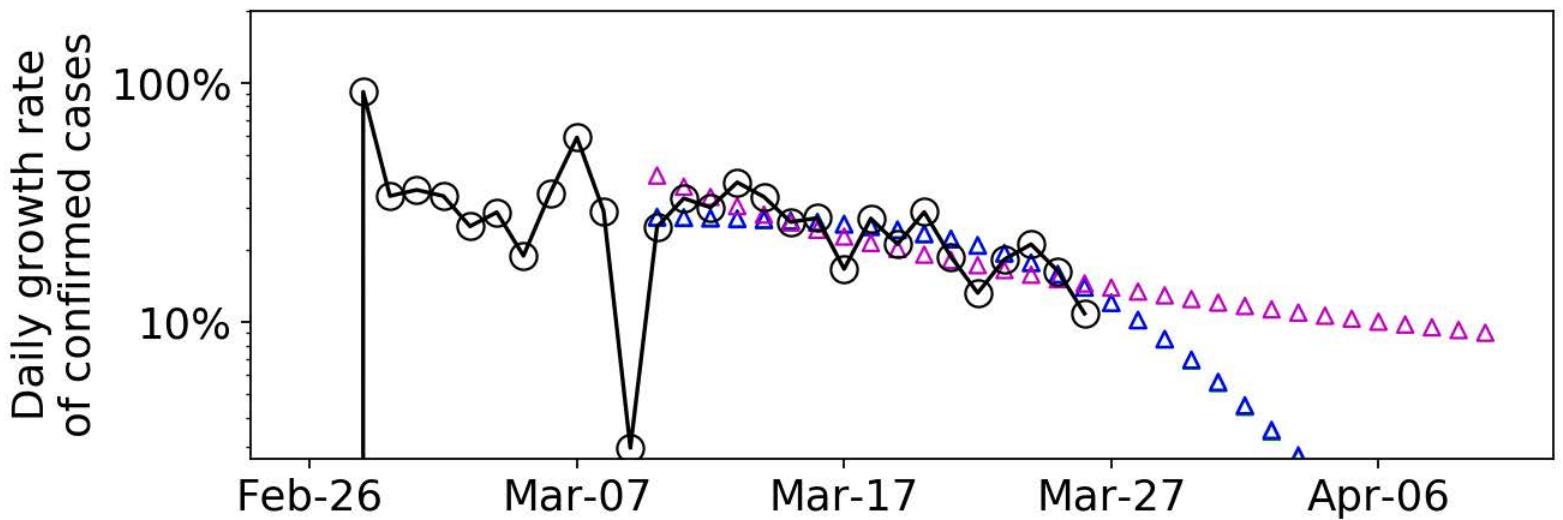
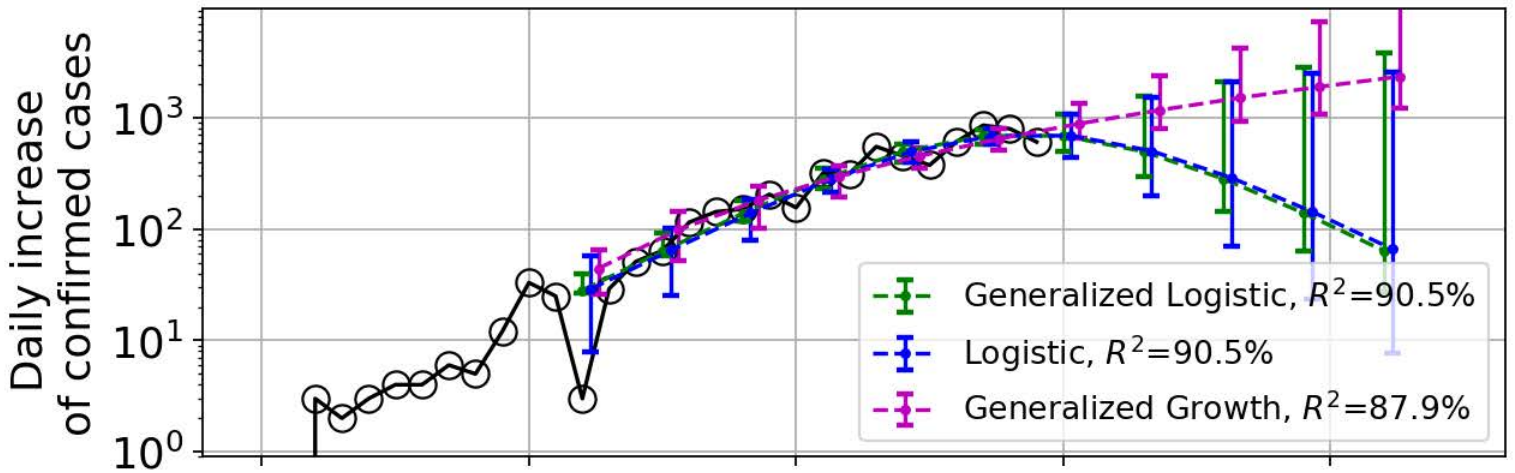
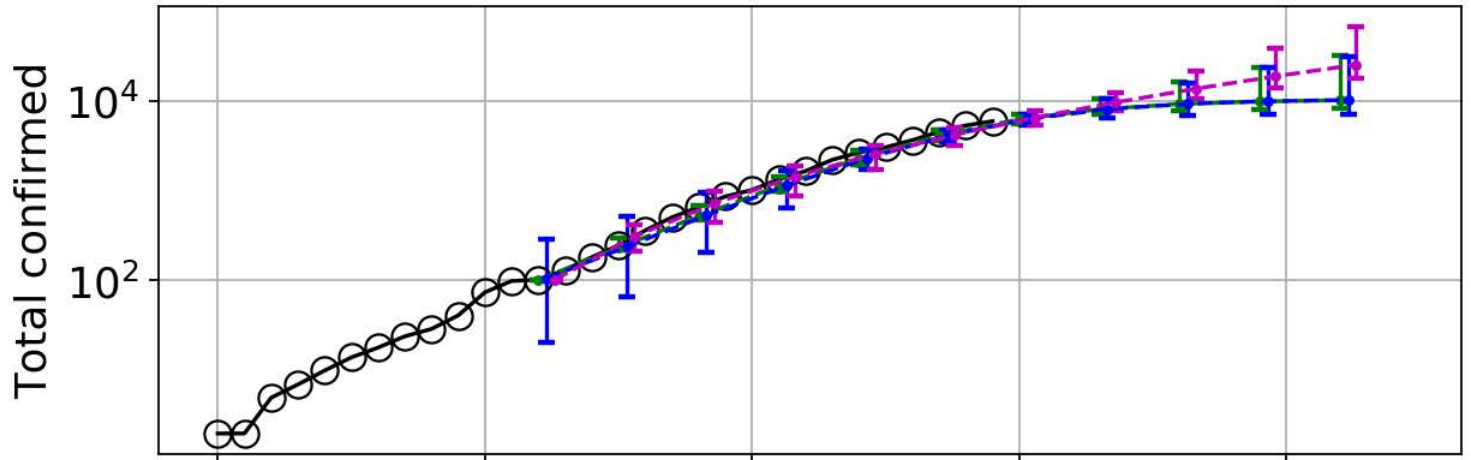
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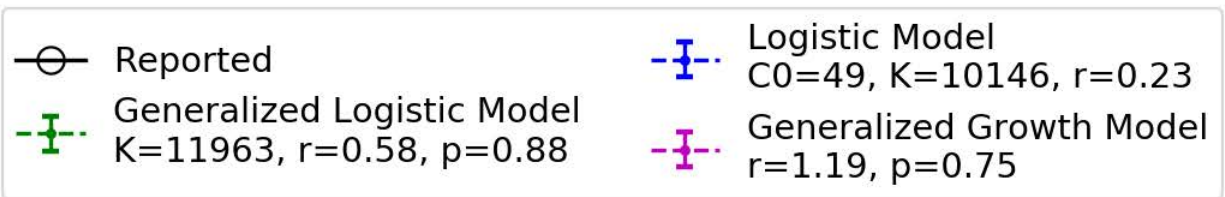
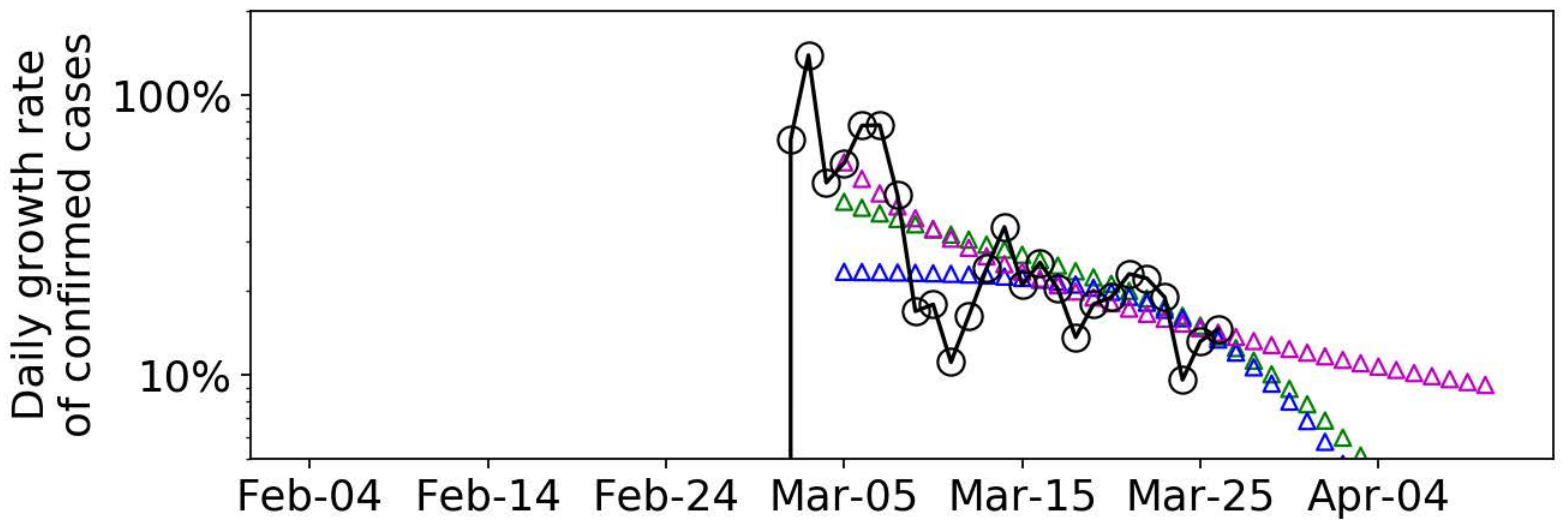
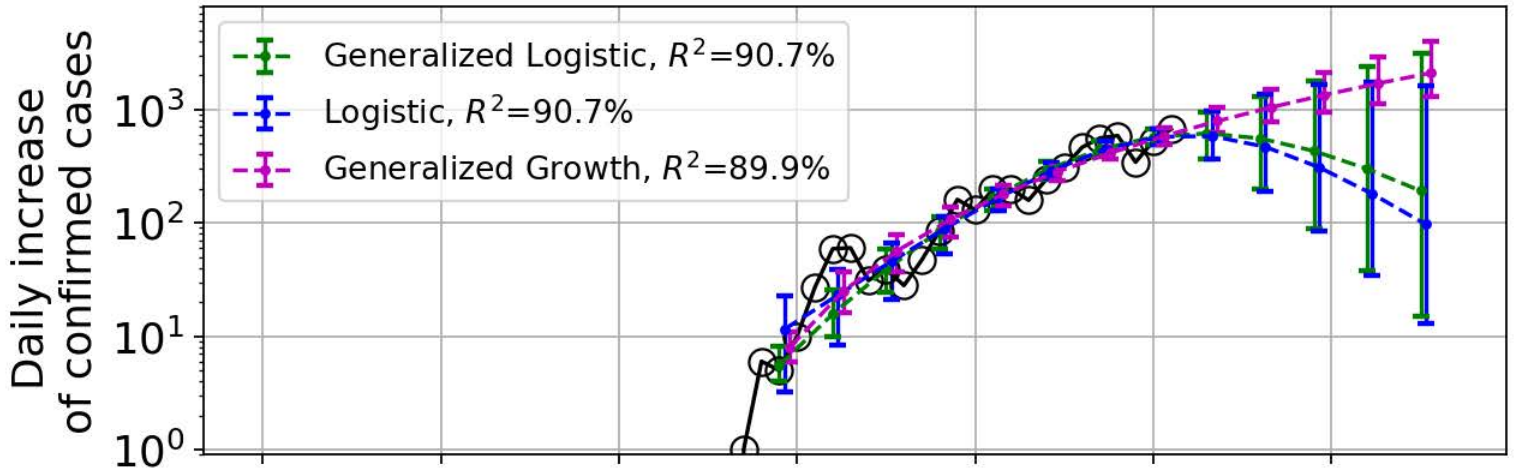
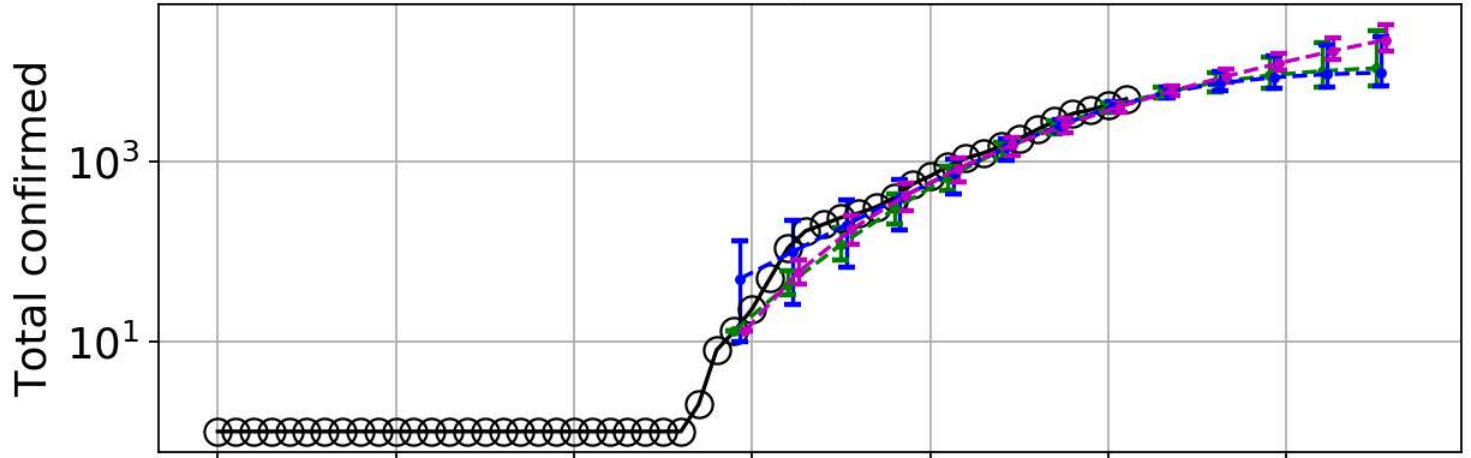
Netherlands



Austria



Belgium



Japan

