

# A New, Simple Projection Model for COVID-19 Pandemic

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**Abstract:** With the worldwide outbreak of COVID-19, an accurate model to predict how the coronavirus pandemic will evolve becomes important and urgent to help policy makers in different countries address the epidemic outbreak and determine policies to control spread more efficiently and effectively. Unlike the classic public health and virus propagation models, this new projection model takes government intervention and public response into account to make reliable projections of the outbreak 10 days to 2 weeks in advance.

## 1. Introduction

The classic epidemic models are mainly based on the virus capacities to propagate in an environment without protection. Their variables include disease incubation period, speed and strength of virus propagation while introducing some assumptions related to the slowdown barriers. However, reality could be a lot more complicated. For instance, COVID-19's incubation period varies from 1 to 14 days. What's more, to stop epidemic spread and reduce infections to low levels is a concerted effort of both the government and the people. The strategies of dealing with the outbreak, the strength of government execution, how people react and respond to the measures are critical to the number of infections.

In addition, facing such a great uncertainty, it is impossible to think of the future in terms of a single result but rather a range of possibilities. To project the possibility of a variety of outcomes, a model derived from real propagation data that can summarize the possibilities and describe their relative likelihood will say a lot – but not everything - about the likely future. Otherwise, the results are likely to generate a huge scatter of errors.

Making use of primary data at the initial stage of the outbreak, right after the drastic containment measure imposed in different countries and regions, this new projection model is an integrative multi parameters model that evaluates the effectiveness of the government interventions while forecasting the spread of virus. As mentioned above, such effectiveness is affected by two other major factors: public response (including how much awareness they have, the level of their cooperation) as well as efficiency of healthcare system (including the capacity, advancement, and effectiveness).

## 2. Model and Method

In any given country, the outbreak usually starts slow, followed by a rapid-growing unstable period. The length of this unstable period depends on the performance of initial defence and control measures in each country and how swift government intervention is. For COVID-19, we found the rate of increase in the number of infections was around 1.3 during the unstable period in China.

China declared a level 1 health emergency on January 29 evening. On January 30, transport suspension in Hubei and Beijing began. This new model was first built with the data of infected cases in Mainland China starting from February 1.

While charting the number of infected cases since February 1, we project different reduction coefficient of daily cases increase rate ( $R_c$ ) which is a combined indicator of the effectiveness of government intervention, public response, and healthcare system. Five  $R_c(s)$  give out five scenarios and five projection curves based on the formula below:

$$N(D_n)_{total} = N(D_{n-1})_{total} \times (R_{n-1} - R_c \times D_n)$$

where  $D_n$  is the number of days starting from the first simulation day to day  $n$ ;

$N(D_n)_{total}$  is the total number of infected cases till day  $n$ ;

$R_{n-1}$  is the case increase rate prior to day  $n$ ;

$R_c$  is the reduction coefficient of daily cases increase rate.

The value of  $R_c$  varies according to the effectiveness of government intervention, the awareness and response of the public as well as the efficiency of healthcare system. Therefore, it is different among countries. For China, we used  $R_c$  as 0.03, 0.02, 0.015, 0.0125, 0.01.

When  $R_{n-1} - R_c \times D_n < 1\%$ , the increase percentage will be fixed at 1% per day for the coming 5 days and 0.5% for another 5 days to predict the total number of infected cases.

### 3. Prediction Results and Analysis

#### 3.1 Greater China

The figure 1 shows the prediction figure and the real confirmed cases every day in China. The spread of COVID-19 was stable with the number of infections increase along with the  $R_c$  curve of 1.5% before February 12. The leapt on February 12 was due to a change of China's methodology of calculation by including people diagnosed via CT scans as well as via testing kits in Hubei.

Afterwards, the projection of  $R_c$  1.25% curve gave out the total number of 82764 on March 27, which was close to the actual infections of 80100.

#### 3.2 South Korea

The figure 2 shows the prediction figure and the real confirmed cases every day. The number of infected cases went along with the  $R_c$  2% curve.

#### 3.3 Iran

The figure 3 shows the prediction figure and the real confirmed cases every day in Iran. Iran has a  $R_c$  around 1.5%.

#### 3.4 Italy

The figure 4 shows the prediction figure and the real confirmed cases every day in Italy. Italy's  $R_c$  is close to 1.25%, indicating a total number of cases could reach 56971 on 5<sup>th</sup> April 2020. Italy's  $R_c$  moved from 1.25% to 1%, showing an important deterioration of the disease control which may generate more than 100000 cases.

### 3.5 France

The figure 5 shows the prediction figure and the real confirmed cases every day. France's  $R_c$  is also around 1.25%.

### 3.6 Germany

The figure 6 shows the prediction figure and the real confirmed cases every day. Germany's  $R_c$  moved from 3% to 2%, showing a deterioration of the disease control.

### 3.7 USA

The figure 7 shows the prediction figure and the real confirmed cases every day in USA. USA's  $R_c$  is less than 0.5 % by mid-March, indicating that there could be at least a million infections if the situation does not improve.

## Conclusion

The new, simple projection model had successfully applied to the epidemic situation in Mainland China and offered a decent, reliable prediction of the number of infected people for the coming two to four weeks. The model outlines which outcome is most likely and what other outcomes also have a good chance of occurring, how broad the range of possible outcomes. It offers an idea of the tendency of the infection situation and the projection model is applicable to other countries like South Korea, Iran, Italy, France, USA, and Germany.

This projection model aims to achieve two major tasks of epidemic control: one is to assess the effectiveness of government intervention, the level of cooperation from the public and the efficiency of healthcare system; second is to track and give a decent prediction of the growth and number of infections. To eradicate a pandemic, both information is critical for policy makers to outline strategies and make adjustment to measures to curb the spread of infection, minimizing the social and economic impact to one's country and to the world.

Reference: <https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/>

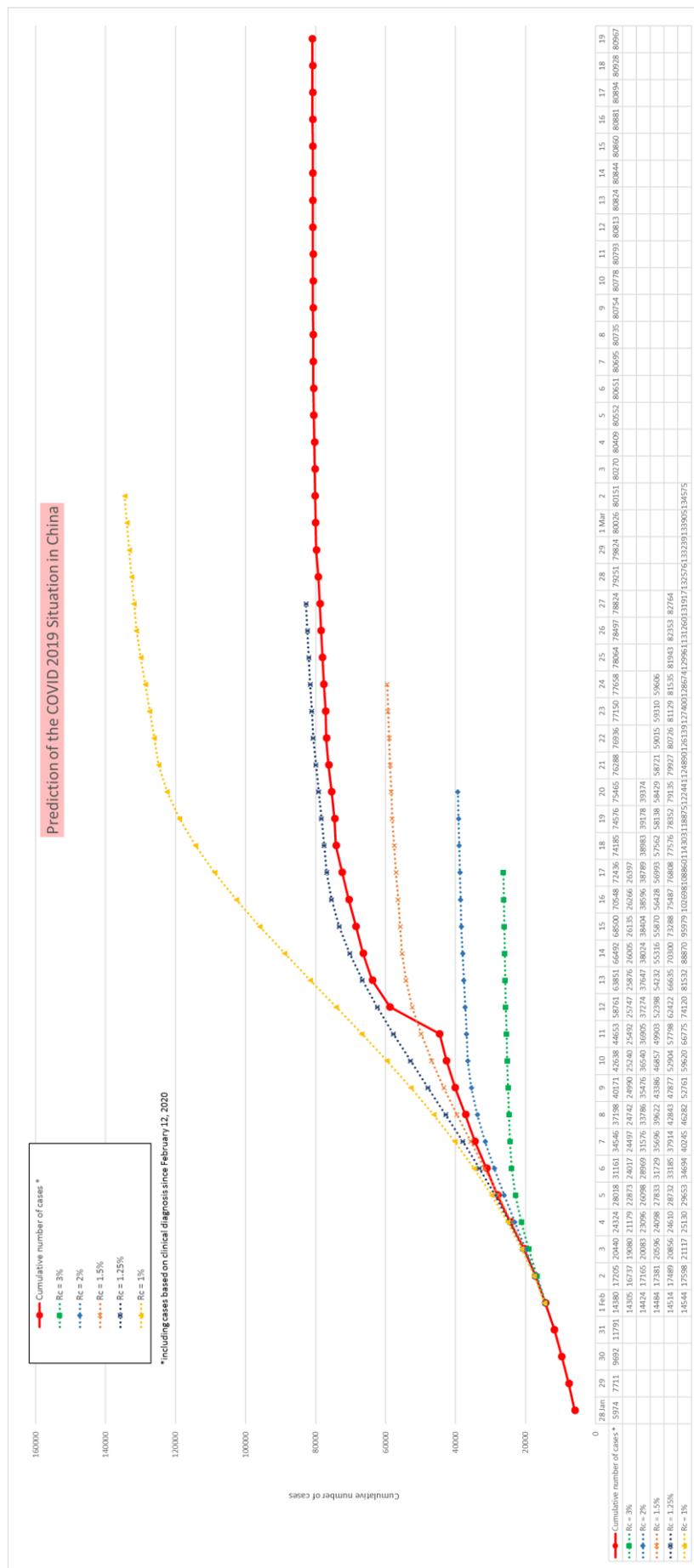
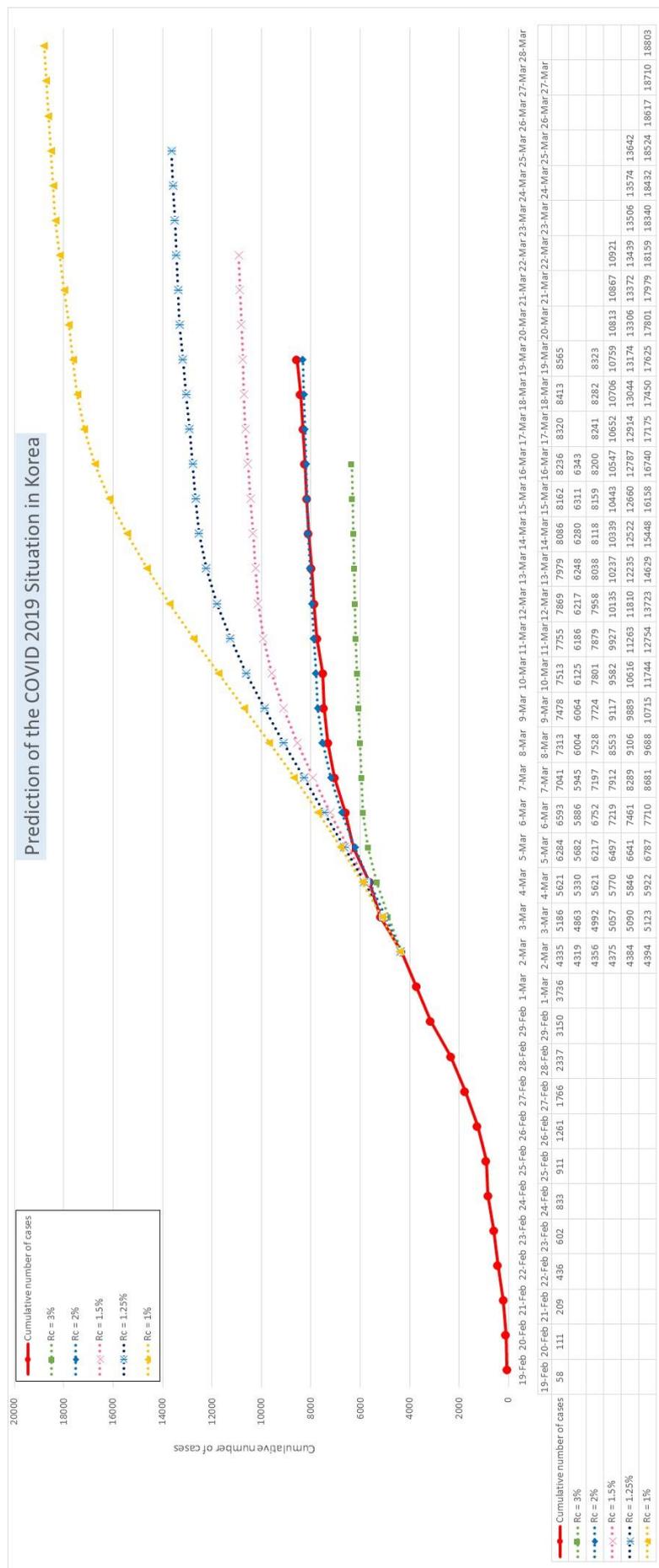


Figure 1 Prediction and real evolution in China





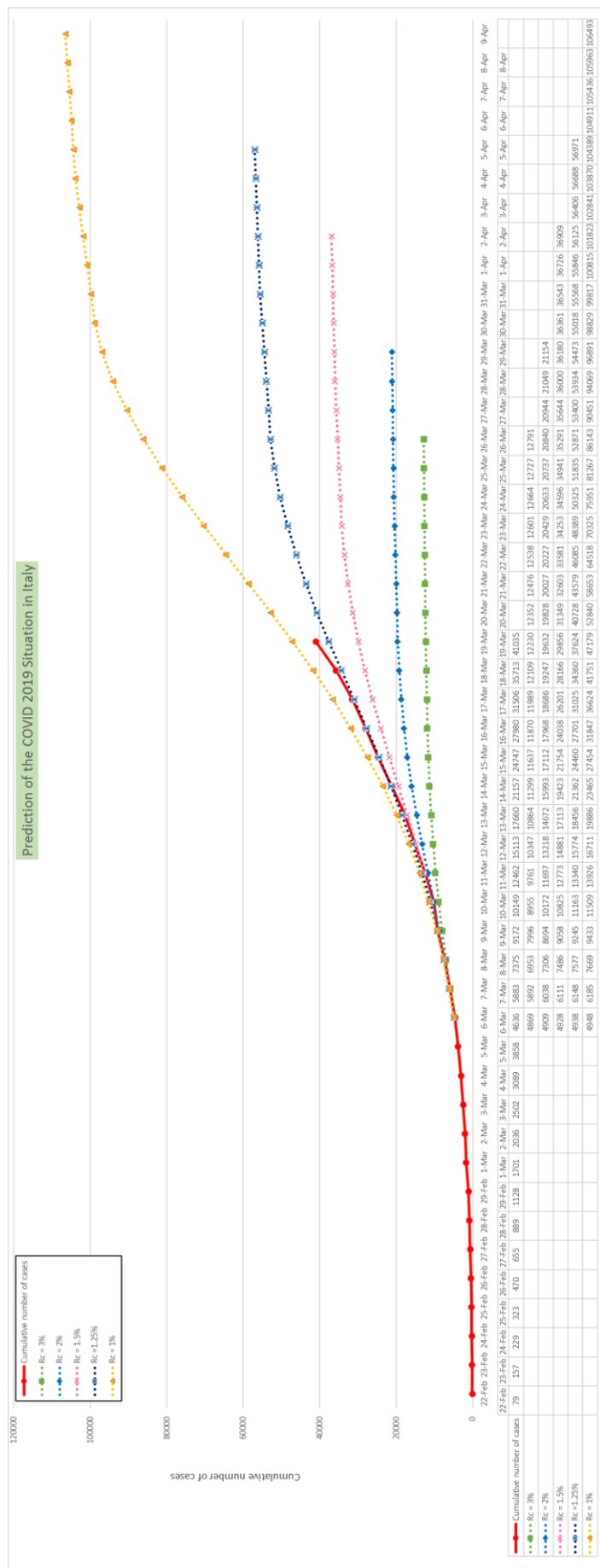


Figure 4 Prediction and real evolution in Italy



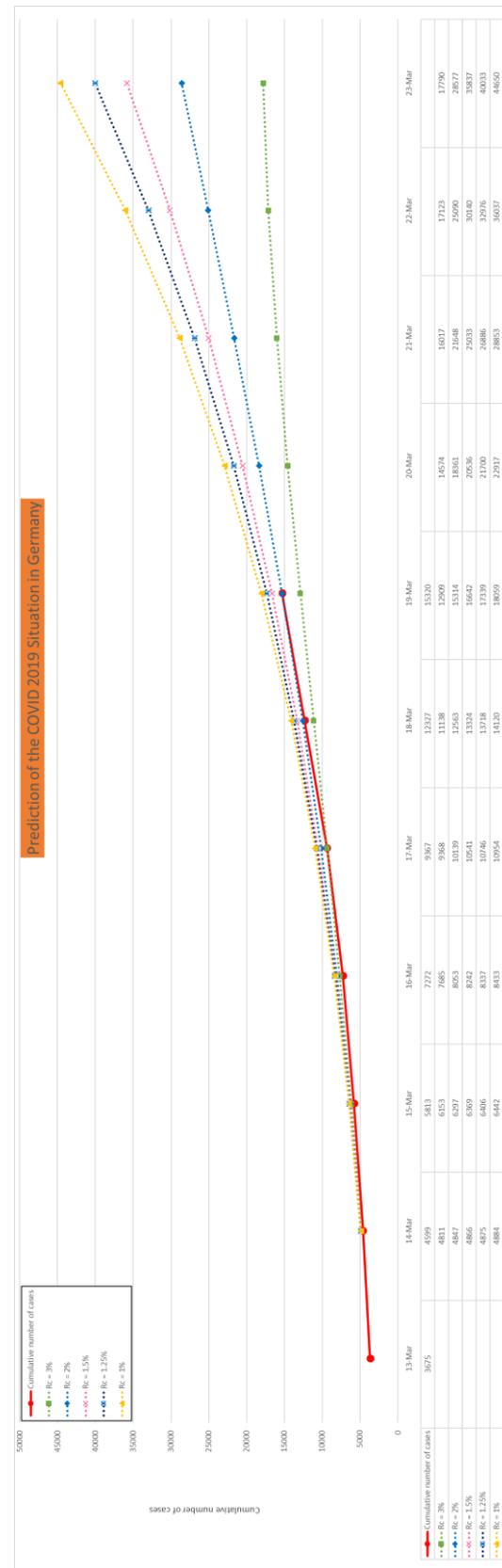
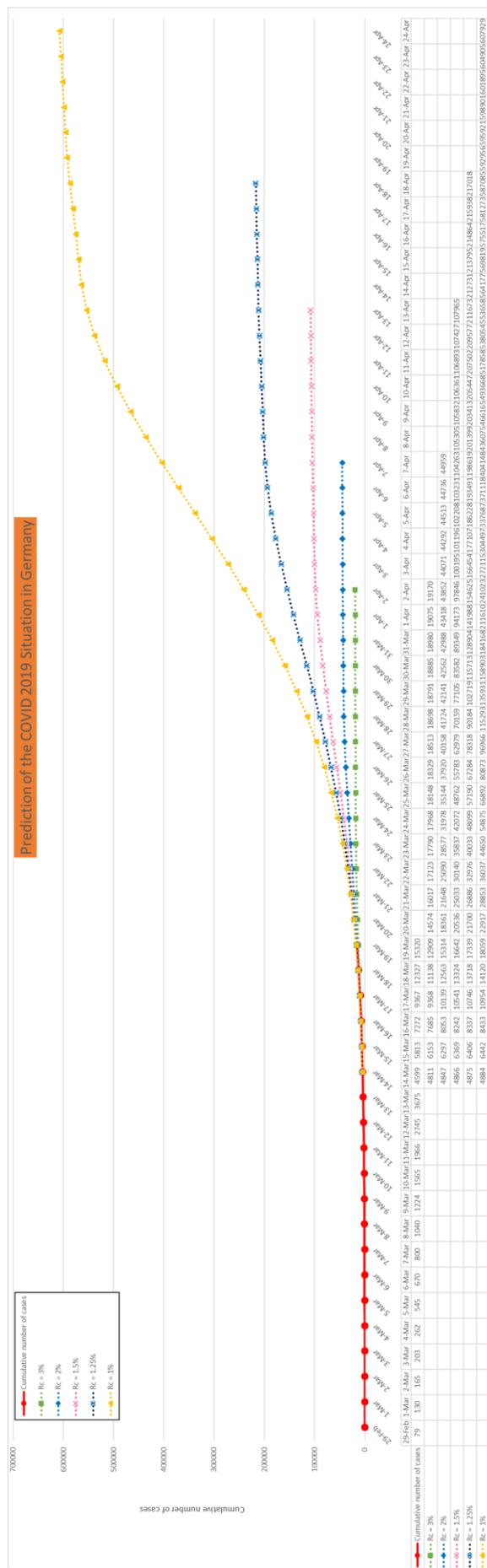


Figure 6 Prediction and real evolution in Germany

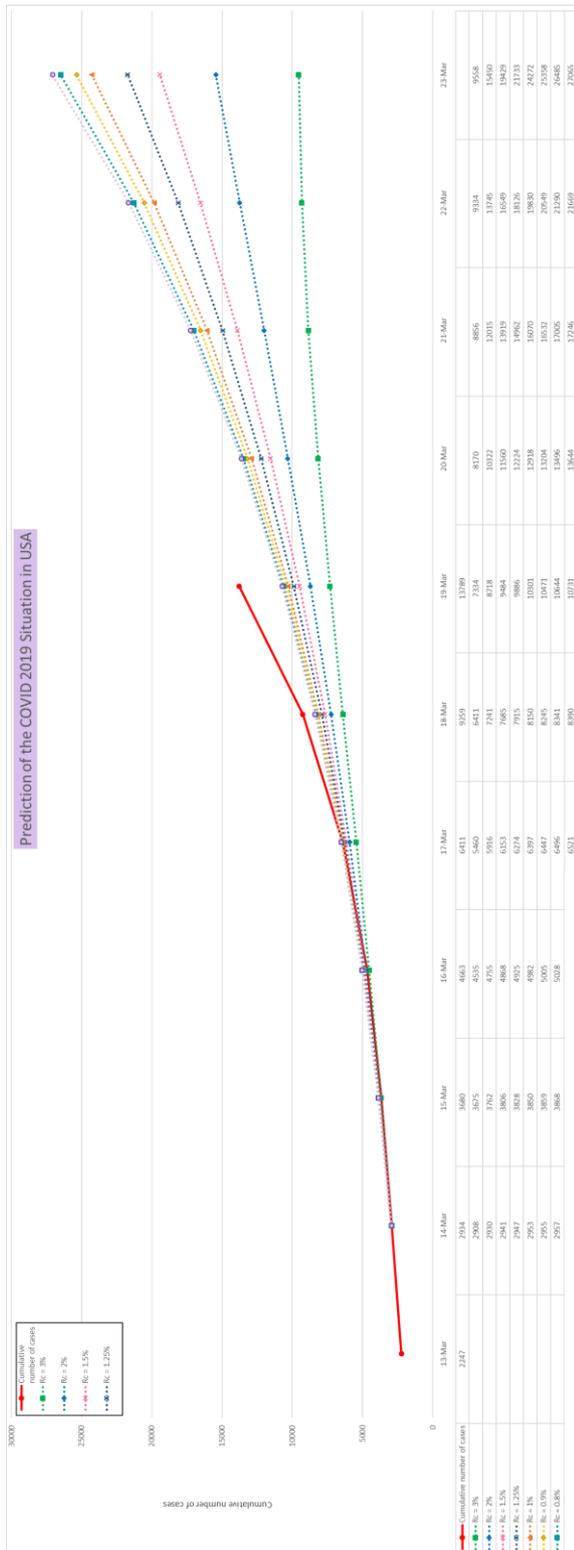
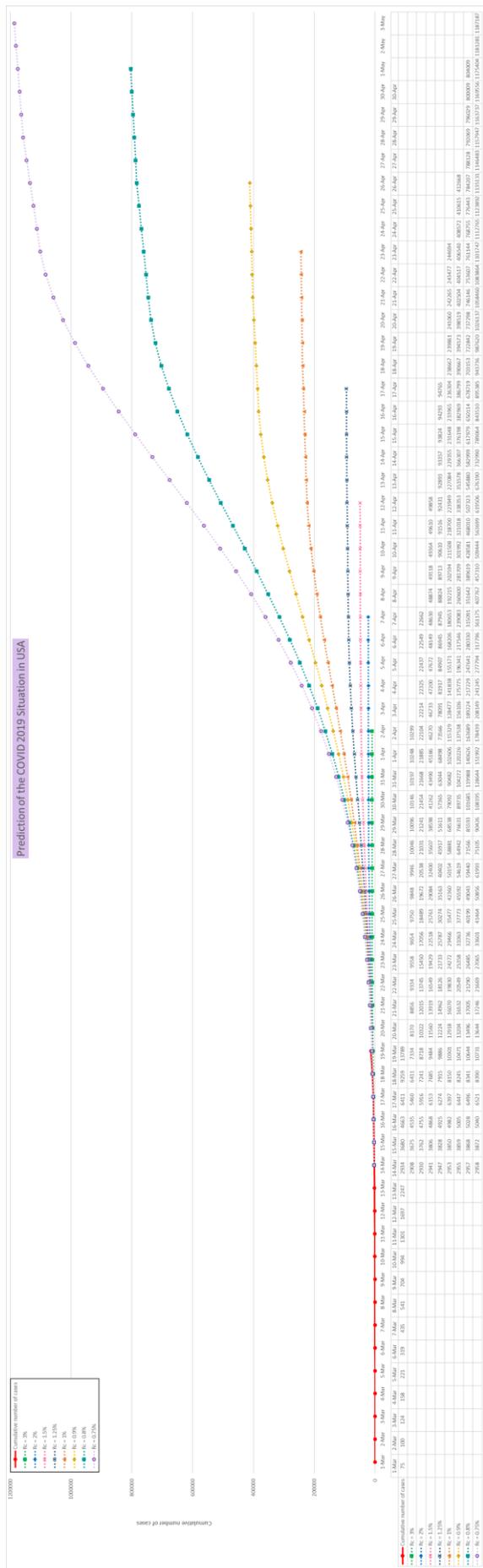


Figure 7 Prediction and real evolution in USA