COVID-19 MODELING April 10, 2020

Overview Presentation Updated Through April 9, 2020

- Goal: Develop multiple forecasting perspectives
 - Oliver Wyman Helen Leis
 - Columbia University Professor Jeffrey Shaman, Ph.D.
 - Northeastern University Professor Alessandro Vespignani, Ph.D.

• Forecasting is imprecise:

- Focus on the near term: 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

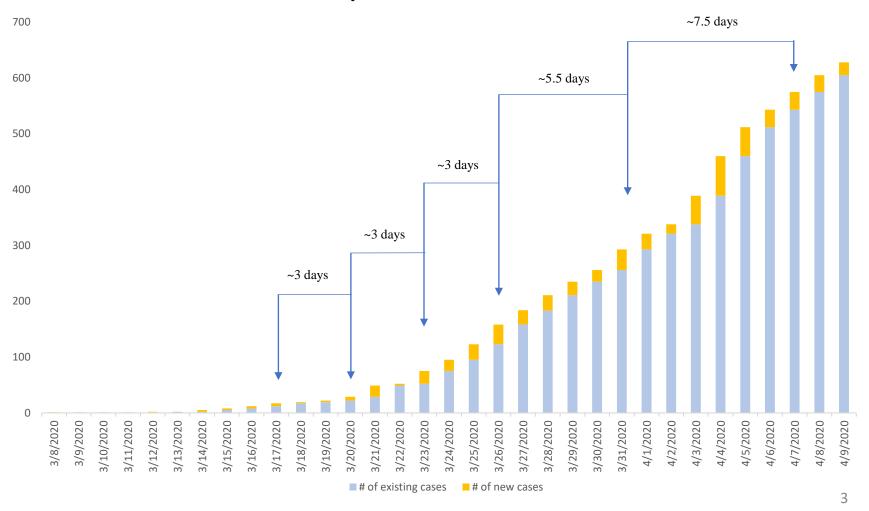
• Ultimate Purpose of Forecasting: Medical Surge Planning

- 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

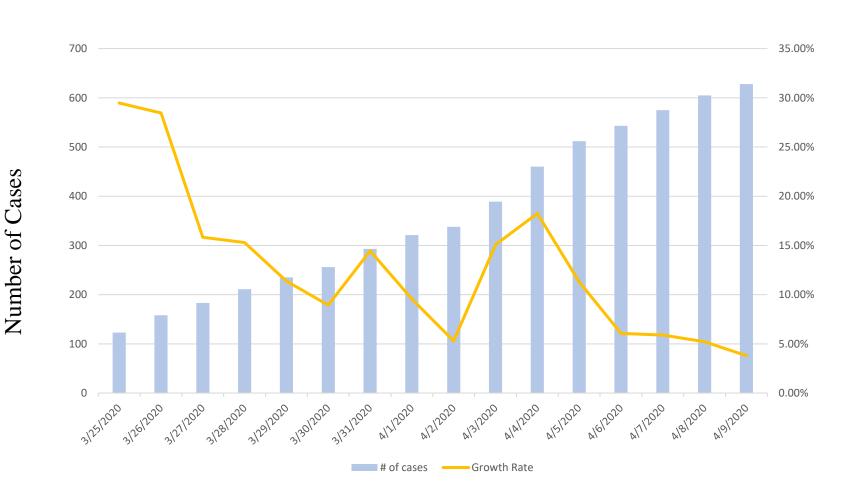
Days until confirmed cases double



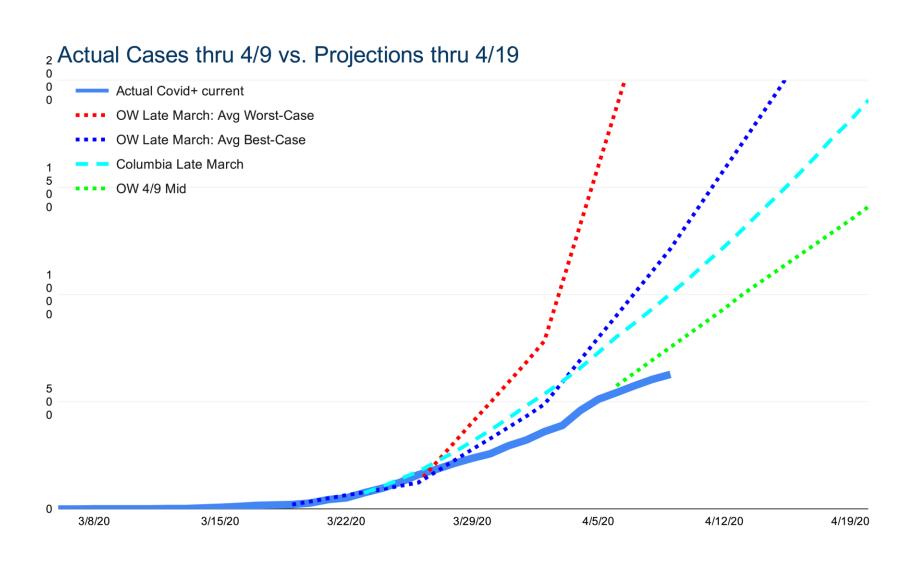
Vermont's Daily Growth Rate Compared to Total Cases

Source: Vermont Department of Health

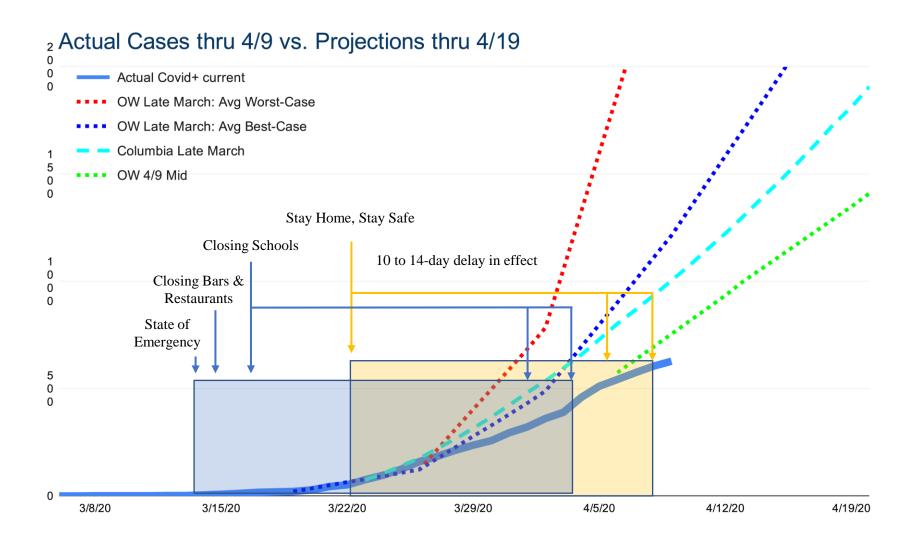
Note: This chart notes the stability of Vermont's case growth rate as we approached and surpassed 100 confirmed cases.



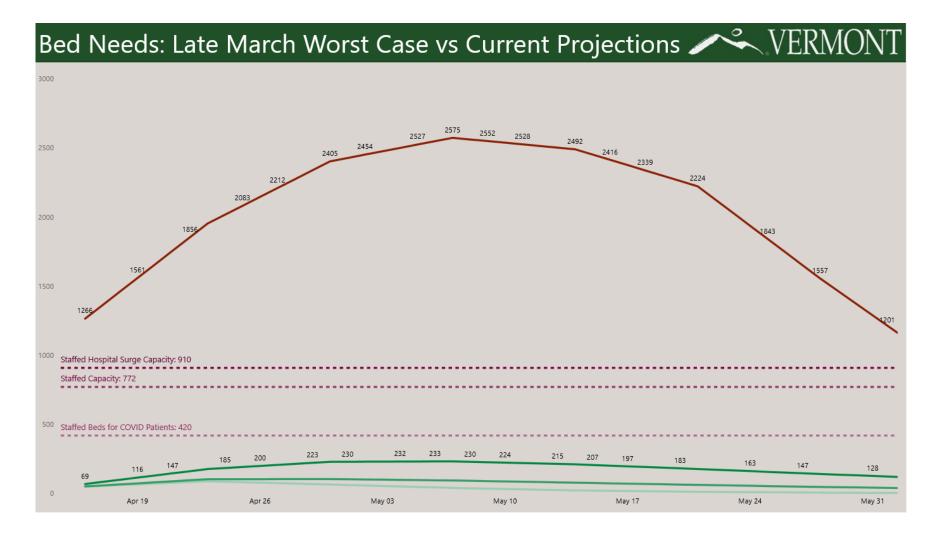
Close Look at Forecasting vs. Actual Case Count



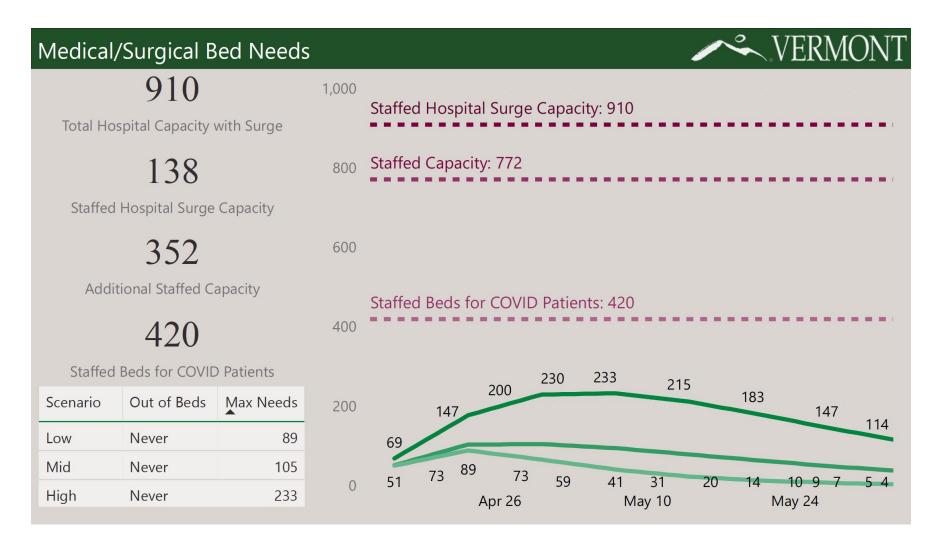
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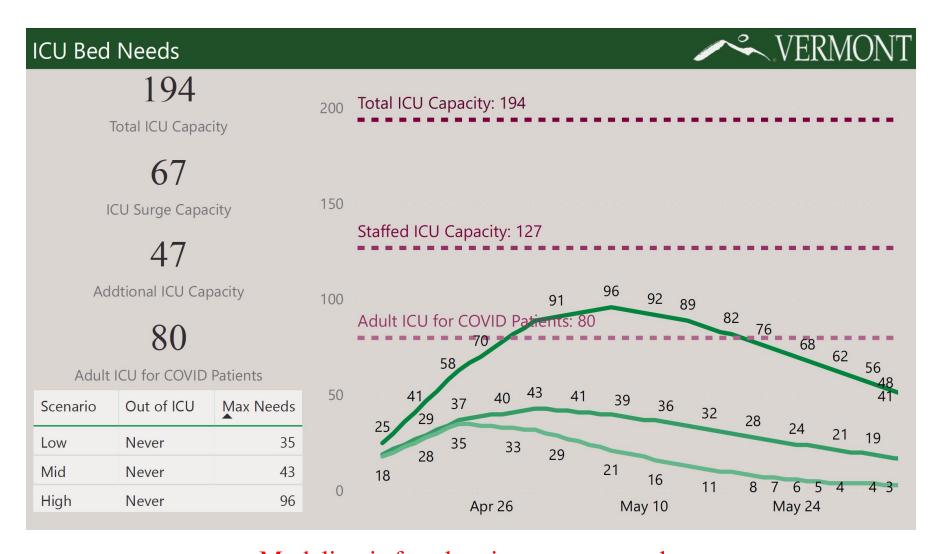
Comparison: Hospitalization Late March vs. April 9th Trajectory



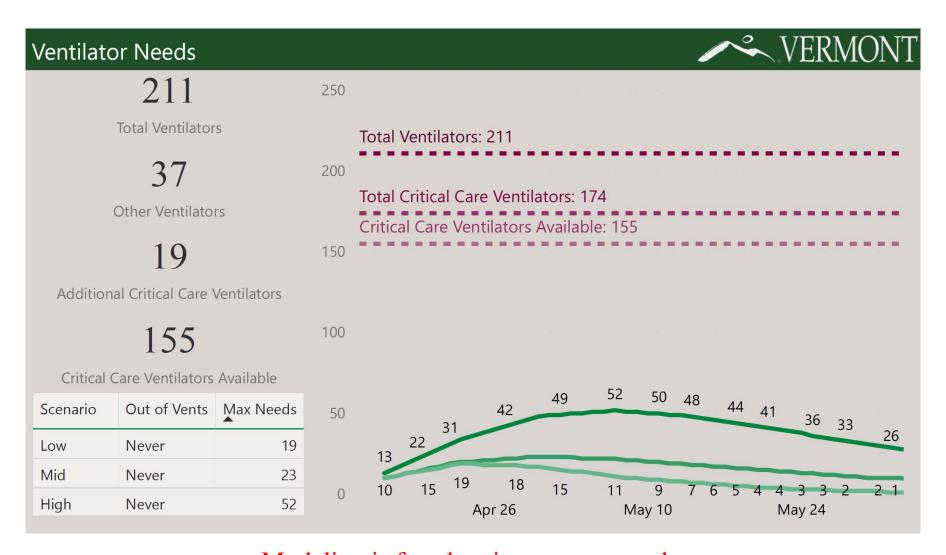
Hospitalization Needs – April 9th Trajectory



ICU Needs – April 9th Trajectory



Ventilator Needs – April 9th Trajectory



Personal Protection Equipment Analysis

