

Forecasting COVID-19 Transmission Across Time in U.S. Counties

Statement of Problem

As the nation responded to the generational challenge of the COVID-19 pandemic, forecasting viral transmission across local communities became an important tool for planning and response. In the initial phase of the pandemic, this information was critical to help local, state and federal leadership make informed decisions about public policy solutions to manage the crisis.

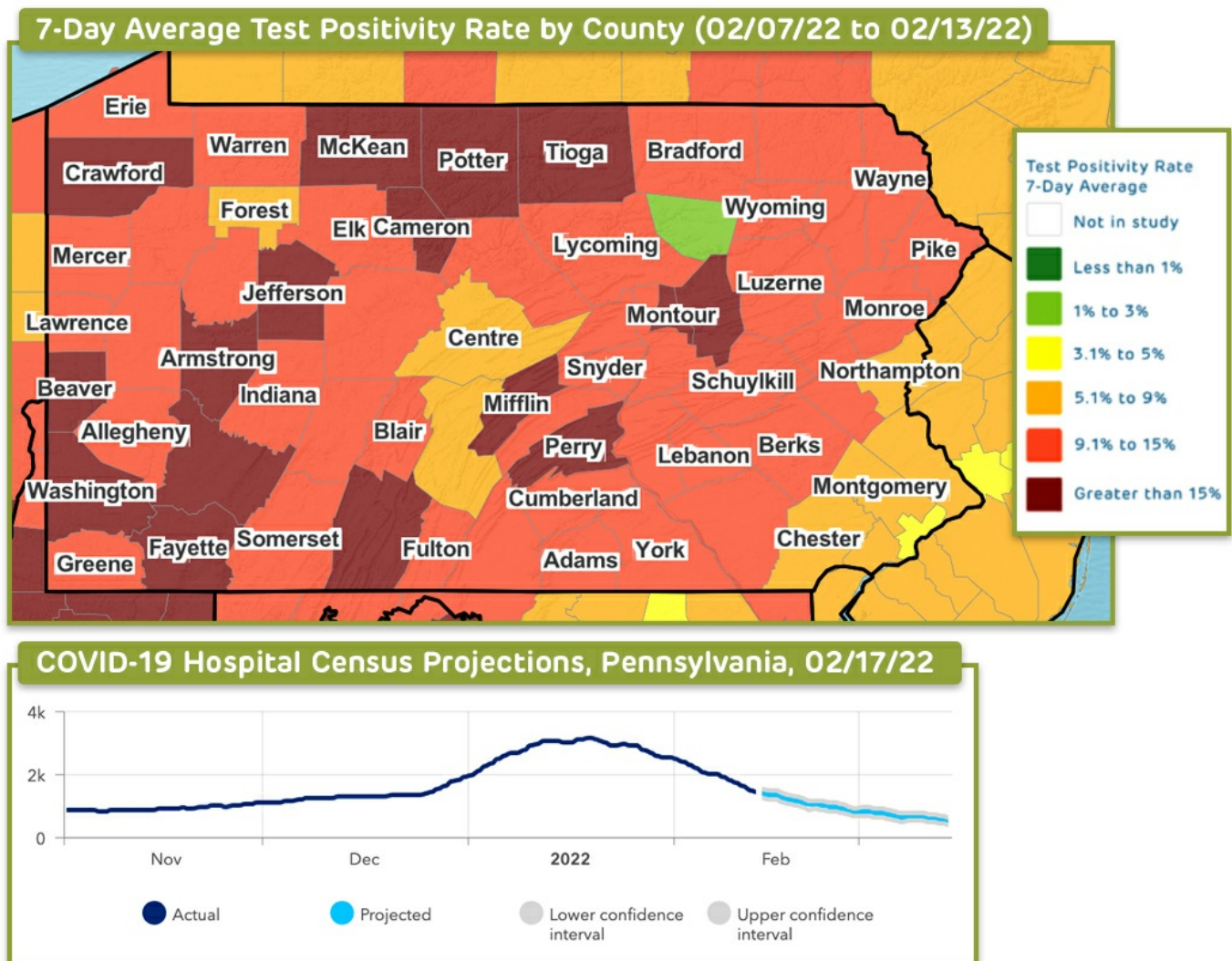
Following the first wave of the pandemic in March 2020, there was a need to expand on robust and reliable data models that were increasingly relevant to local communities to inform their safe reopening. Together with reviewing emerging data on school and community safety, these data also helped communities navigate decision-making regarding returning more children to in-school instruction.

With available vaccines and regional variability in community transmission rates, COVID-19 is now transitioning toward an endemic virus with seasonal peaks in transmission; even so, we would anticipate additional periods of resurgence ahead, and it will be crucial to provide scientific evidence to support speedy and accurate responses.

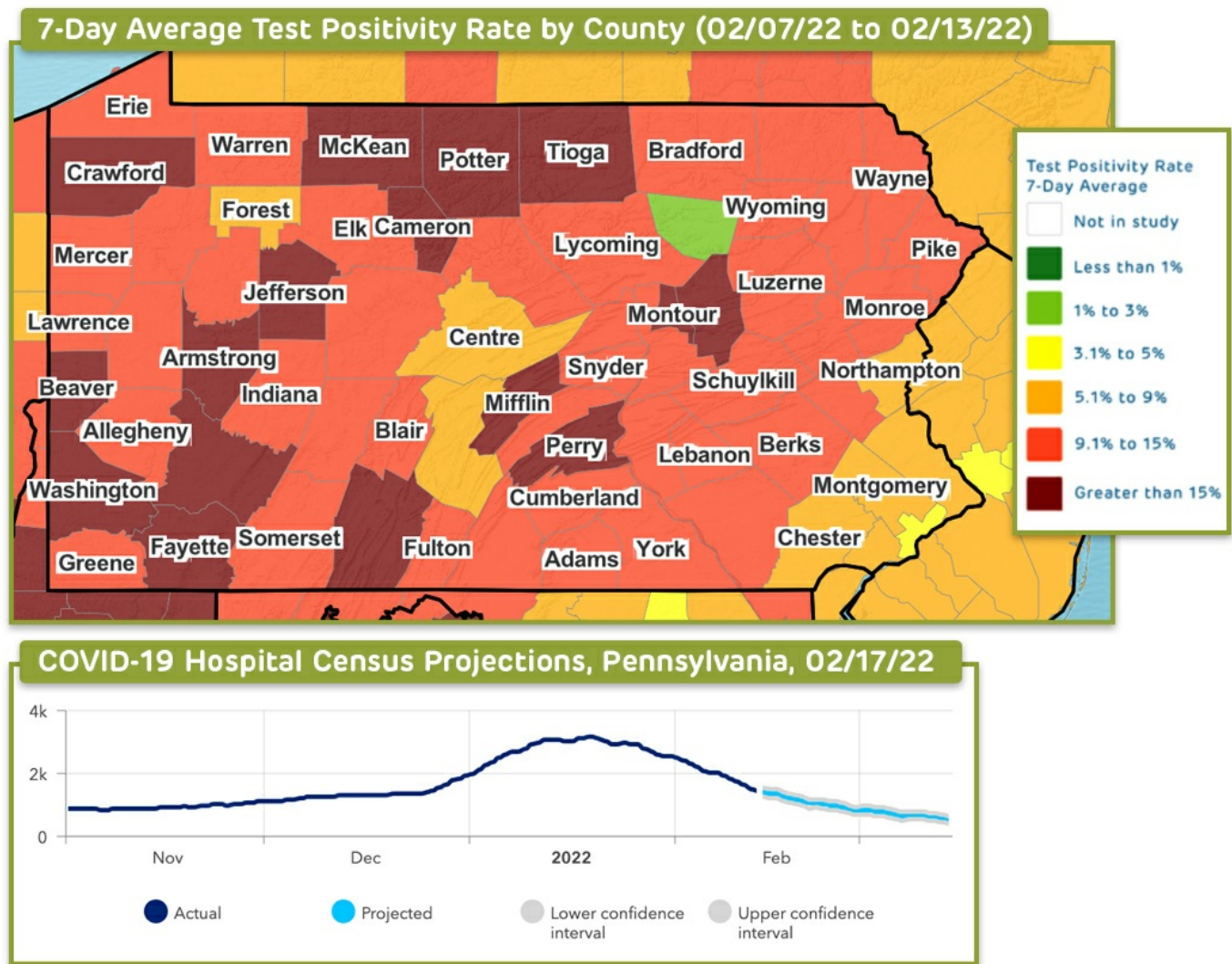
Description

COVID-Lab: Forecasting COVID-19 Transmission Across Time in U.S. Counties

Image



Image



Through their COVID-Lab model, our interdisciplinary team across Children's Hospital of Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania offered county-level data on test positivity and case counts from April 2020 to April 2022.

Through this project, our interdisciplinary team from Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP) and the University of Pennsylvania has used county-level data to longitudinally track COVID-19 transmission and test positivity rates across all U.S. counties. Between April 2020 and May 2021, and again from September 2021 to February 2022, the models provided four-week projections of case transmission for as many as 821 counties with active outbreaks, representing 82% of the U.S. population and 83% of all identified coronavirus cases, and offered four-week state-level forecasts for hospital admissions and census. The 821 counties included those with state capitals, populations of 40,000 individuals or more (with a minimum population density of 250 people per square mile), and sustained outbreaks, which are defined further in [this abstract](#).

Through these models, the team accounted for the impact of weather, health, demographics, county-level vaccination rates, and other local area effects of the population and city characteristics to develop forecasts that were calibrated to the actual rate of growth in county transmission during the prior week. The models considered over time the influence of temperature and humidity on SARS-CoV-2 transmission; determined the impact of social distancing in modifying the trajectory of SARS-CoV-2 transmission during current and future outbreaks; and parsed how city characteristics modified the risk of transmission.

The result was a highly dynamic model, rooted in the influence of environmental and behavioral factors on transmission, which could examine the effects of policy change and social distancing practices on the risk for virus resurgence. To guide community recommendations, the team also incorporated other key data into the models to permit more comprehensive assessments of local-area risk for COVID-19 transmission. Our dashboards offered visualizations that display a national map highlighting state-level COVID-19 intensive care unit occupancy, hospital daily census, new daily COVID-19 admissions and daily COVID-19 emergency department visits.

While the dashboards are no longer active, the team continues to use a variety of data sources to evaluate and validate their methodology and software for pandemic forecasting, real-time monitoring, mitigation, and prevention of the spread of pathogens, aiming to expand the applicability of the methods behind COVID-Lab to modeling the transmission of other infectious diseases. They are also training early career scientists in modeling transmission of pathogens in health care settings.

The data and methodology behind this modeling project was informed by a peer-reviewed study, published in [JAMA Network Open](#).

revealing social distancing to be the strongest mitigating factor in reducing COVID-19 transmission. Additionally, the team's modeling efforts helped to inform a [Health Affairs study](#), which found that county-level mask mandates reduced case incidence early in the pandemic, even if that effect waned over time.

The team utilized its modeling data to advise the White House Coronavirus Task Force, governors, state public health officials, and community leaders on emerging hotspots and local strategies for reducing the spread of the virus. Furthermore, the model has helped inform [school guidance for the 2022-23 academic year](#)—developed in partnership with CHOP's clinical leadership—to support leaders of K-12 schools and early care and education settings with building their COVID-19 mitigation plans within the context of variable local health department requirements in different communities. **To learn how we validated this model to ensure accurate projections, click [here](#), and to learn more about the methods of this model, see [this abstract](#).**

Next Steps

As mentioned above, we will continue to monitor community transmission and may provide updates from time to time through PolicyLab's social media channels and blog to help guide the public should conditions change. The team is also working on additional peer-reviewed articles based on this project and continues to mentor early career scientists in utilizing their modeling methods.

For more on PolicyLab's COVID-19 response and guidance to assist schools and communities with reopening strategies, click [here](#).

This project page was last updated in October 2022.

Suggested Citation

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PolicyLab Leads



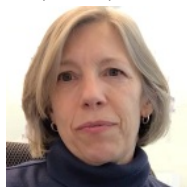
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Related Tools & Publications

- [How We Validate Our COVID-19 Prediction Models](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Jul 24, 2020
- [COVID-19 Outlook: Lessons Learned from a Year of Modeling the COVID-19 Pandemic](#)
[Blog Post](#)
May 12, 2021
- [COVID-19 Outlook: A Summer Resurgence as Schools Plan for Fall](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Jul 20, 2021
- [COVID-19 Outlook: The Uncertainty of What is to Come](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Aug 05, 2021
- [COVID-19 Outlook: Resurgence is on the Move as Schools Reopen](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Aug 19, 2021
- [COVID-19 Outlook: A Country in Transition](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Aug 26, 2021
- [COVID-19 Outlook: An Especially Challenging Time for Schools](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Sep 02, 2021
- [COVID-19 Outlook: 4 Trends Playing Out Across the Country](#)

[Blog Post](#)

Sep 09, 2021

- [COVID-19 Outlook: Post-Labor Day Impacts Emerge as the South Improves](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Sep 16, 2021
- [COVID-19 Outlook: A Nation Improves, But Challenges Re-emerge in Some Regions](#)
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- [COVID-19 Outlook: Stabilizing Transmission in Northern Areas Provides New Optimism](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Sep 30, 2021
- [COVID-19 Outlook: We Haven't Yet Turned the Corner in the North](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Oct 08, 2021
- [COVID-19 Outlook: A Fall Resurgence of Uncertain Magnitude Develops as We Await Vaccines for Children](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Oct 14, 2021
- [COVID-19 Outlook: Looking North for Clues as Colder Weather Approaches](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Oct 21, 2021
- [COVID-19 Outlook: Cautious Optimism Before Halloween](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Oct 28, 2021
- [COVID-19 Outlook: Seasonality in the Spotlight as an Inflection Point Arrives](#)
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Nov 04, 2021
- [COVID-19 Outlook: Seasonal Transmission Arrives Before Holiday Season](#)
[Blog Post](#)
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- [COVID-19 Outlook: Transmission Accelerates as Thanksgiving Arrives](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Nov 18, 2021
- [COVID-19 Outlook: Navigating Another Holiday Season of the COVID-19 Pandemic](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Dec 03, 2021
- [COVID-19 Outlook: Preparing for Recovery, Even as U.S. Approaches Peak Seasonal Transmission](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Dec 09, 2021
- [COVID-19 Outlook: Omicron Adds More Uncertainty to Winter COVID-19 Resurgence](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Dec 16, 2021
- [COVID-19 Outlook: A Pandemic in Transition Requires Updated School Guidance](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Jan 05, 2022
- [COVID-19 Outlook: Holiday Peaks Begin to Subside](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Jan 13, 2022
- [COVID-19 Outlook: Recovery Continues, But Some Regions Lag Behind](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Jan 27, 2022

- [COVID-19 Outlook: As Recovery Continues, Schools Plan for Next Steps](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Feb 03, 2022
- [COVID-19 Outlook: Hastened Recovery Continues, Although Some Risk Remains](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Feb 17, 2022
- [COVID-19 Outlook: Tackling Unresolved Questions about Children as Recovery Continues](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Mar 22, 2022
- [COVID-19 Outlook: Forging Forward from the Pandemic](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Apr 22, 2022
- [COVID-19 Outlook: Schools Update Health and Safety Plans For the New Academic Year](#)
[Blog Post](#)
Aug 04, 2022
- [Association of Social Distancing, Population Density, and Temperature With the Instantaneous Reproduction Number of SARS-CoV-2 in Counties Across the United States](#)
[Article](#)
Jul 2020
- [On the Value of COVID-19 Testing for Children Beyond the Spring of 2021](#)
[Article](#)
Apr 2021
- [Association of In-person vs Virtual Education With Community COVID-19 Case Incidence Following School Reopenings in the First Year of the COVID-19 Pandemic](#)
[Article](#)
Apr 2023

Related Projects

[Responding to COVID-19](#)
[Population Health Sciences](#)

[Assisting Childhood Education through Increased Testing](#)
[Population Health Sciences](#)