Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)



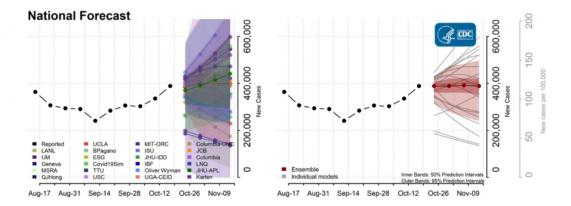
COVID-19 Forecasts: Cases

Updated Oct. 21, 2020 Print

Interpretation of Forecasts of New Cases

- This week CDC received forecasts of new reported COVID-19 cases over the next 4 weeks from 29 modeling groups.
- This week's national ensemble forecast indicates an uncertain trend in new COVID-19 cases reported over the next four weeks and predicts that 240,000 to 500,000 new cases will likely be reported during the week ending November 14, 2020.
- Over the last several weeks, more reported cases than expected have fallen outside of the forecasted prediction intervals. This suggests that current forecast prediction intervals may not reflect the full range of future reported case numbers. Forecasts for new cases should be interpreted accordingly.

National Forecasts



- The figure shows the number of new COVID-19 cases reported nationally in the United States each week from August 15 to October 17, 2020, and forecasted new cases over the next four weeks, through November 14, 2020.
- Models make various assumptions about the levels of social distancing and other interventions, which may not reflect recent changes in behavior. See model descriptions below for details.

State & County Forecasts

State-level and county-level forecast figures show observed and forecasted new COVID-19 cases in each location. Each forecast uses a different scale, due to differences in the numbers of COVID-19 cases occurring in each jurisdiction. To aid in comparisons between jurisdictions, the ensemble plot for each location has a second axis (in grey) that shows the expected number of cases per 100,000 people.

Download forecasts for states and territories and for counties 📙 [PDF – 533 pages] ¹

Download forecast data 🚺 [1 sheet]

Additional forecast data and information on forecast submission are available at the COVID-19 Forecasting Hub 🖸 .

Forecast Assumptions

The forecasts make different assumptions about social distancing measures. Information about individual models is available here: https://github.com/cdcepi/COVID-19-Forecasts/blob/master/COVID-19_Forecast_Model_Descriptions.md

Intervention assumptions fall into one of two categories:

- These modeling groups make assumptions about how levels of social distancing will change in the future:
 - Columbia University 🖸 (Model: Columbia)
 - COVID-19 Simulator Consortium ☑ (Model: CovidSim)
 - Google and Harvard School of Public Health
 ☐ (Model: Google-HSPH)
 - Johns Hopkins University, Infectious Disease Dynamics Lab 🖸 (Model: JHU-IDD)
 - ∘ John Burant 🖸 (Model: JCB)
 - University of California, Los Angeles 🖸 (Model: UCLA)
- These groups assume that existing social distancing measures will continue through the projected four-week time period:
 - Bob Pagano 🗹 (Model: BPagano)

 - Columbia University and University of North Carolina (Model: Columbia-UNC)
 - Institute of Business Forecasting 🖸 (Model: IBF)
 - Iowa State University 🖸 (Model: ISU)
 - Johns Hopkins University, Applied Physics Lab 🖸 (model: JHU-APL)
 - Karlen Working Group 🖸 (Model: Karlen)
 - ∘ LockNQuay 🗹 (Model: LNQ)

 - Massachusetts Institute of Technology, COVID-19 Policy Alliance
 ^I (Model: MIT-CovAlliance)

- Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Operations Research Center
 (Model: MIT-ORC)
- Microsoft Research, Asia 🗹 (Model: MSRA)
- Oliver Wyman 🖸 (Model: Oliver Wyman)
- Qi-Jun Hong ☑ (Model: QJHong)
- Robert Walraven 🖸 (Model: ESG)
- Texas Tech University 🖸 (Model: TTU)
- University of Geneva/Swiss Data Science Center (one-week ahead forecasts only)
 (Model: Geneva)
- Our Object of Conternation Content of Con
- University of Massachusetts, Amherst ☑ (Model: UMass)
- University of Michigan 🖸 (Model: UM)
- University of Southern California
 ☐ (Model: USC)

¹ The full range of the prediction intervals is not visible for all state plots. Please see the forecast data for the full range of state specific prediction intervals.

Additional Resources
Previous COVID-19 Forecasts: Cases
FAQ: COVID-19 Data and Surveillance
CDC COVID Data Tracker
COVID-19 Mathematical Modeling

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