

IEM's AI Modeling: Short-term COVID-19 Projections**Date: 11/16/20**

Leveraging over 15 years of support to HHS for medical consequence modeling and our proprietary artificial intelligence (AI) models, IEM believes that our Coronavirus model outputs can be used to assist localities and their medical facilities to better prepare for an increase in hospitalizations, to better plan for and locate drive-through testing facilities, and to determine where increased levels of transmission may be occurring.

We have been refining our AI model over the past month and are confident in its ability to provide accurate 7-day projections that can be used for operational and logistical planning.

AI-based Model Background

IEM is currently using an AI model to fit data from various sources and project new cases of COVID-19. We do not assume the average number of secondary infections (R-value) stays the same over time. IEM's AI model finds the best R-value over time to evaluate how it changes over the course of the outbreak. The IEM modeling team is running ~11 million simulations to fit each state's data and using the best fit for the R-value to project new cases over the next 7 days. The AI models are executed on a daily basis to evaluate the changing dynamics of the COVID-19 pandemic. Our projections have typically been within 10%, and are often within 5%, of actual confirmed cases.

The projections shown in this document are based on data pulled in as of 11/16/20 9 a.m.

Please provide any feedback or send any questions that you might have to us. We are continually updating and improving the model, so your feedback is critical.

Also, if you have more current or refined data for your State, Commonwealth or Territory that you would like IEM to factor in, please let us know.

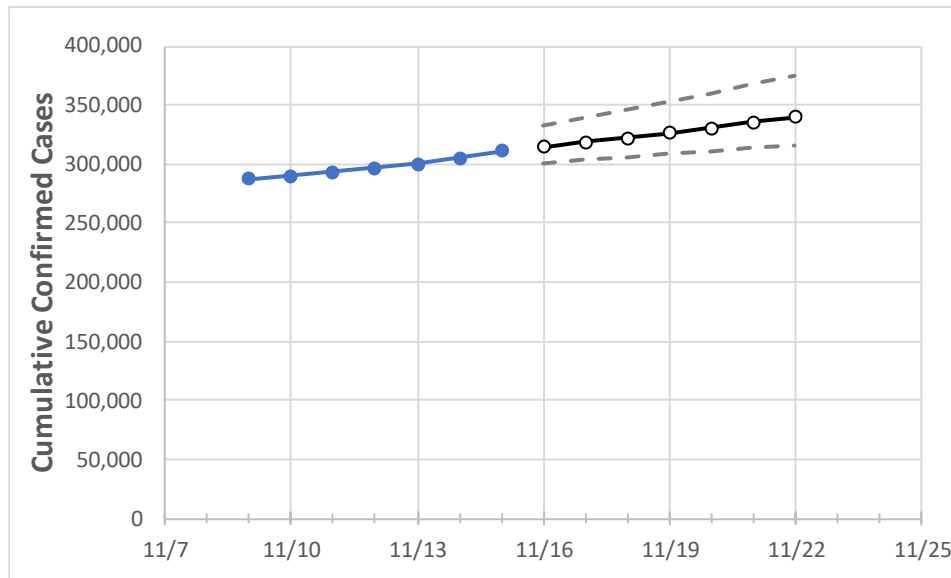
IEM's Modeling Lead

Dr. Prasith "Sid" Baccam is a **Computational Epidemiologist expert** at IEM with more than **20 years of experience in medical consequence modeling and simulation of disease outbreaks** and medical consequences following hypothetical attacks with biological agents or emerging infectious diseases. He develops key simulation models and decision support tools at IEM, specializing in public health, disaster response, and medical countermeasures (MCM) to enhance data-driven decision making and improve modeling assumptions.

Upon receiving his **Ph.D. in Applied Mathematics and Immunobiology** at Iowa State University, Dr. Baccam worked as a Postdoctoral Research Associate at Los Alamos National Laboratory where he focused on researching viral and immunological modeling. After his stint at Los Alamos, Dr. Baccam has served as Task Lead in multiple public health projects have allowed him to develop expertise as a mathematical biologist and a leader on high-performance modeling and simulation teams.

He has worked with state and local public health officials as well as Federal agencies, including **HHS**, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (**CDC**), and the Department of Homeland Security (**DHS**). Dr. Baccam has published numerous papers on public health response models and implications on policy and has been invited to participate in workshops and symposiums held by the Institute of Medicine (now the National Academy of Health). His modeling results have been briefed to the **Executive Office of the President** and informed two presidential policy actions.

Tennessee State Projections



	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	11/12	11/13	11/14	11/15	11/16	11/17	11/18	11/19	11/20	11/21	11/22
Tennessee	296,725	300,458	305,120	310,937	314,674	318,531	322,512	326,619	330,856	335,227	339,735

Note: The State's projection shows a "best estimate" curve (the solid line with circles) and the dotted lines are the upper and lower estimates around that best estimate. Our projections have typically been within 20%, and are often within 10%, of actual confirmed cases.

Tennessee Counties

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	11/12	11/13	11/14	11/15	11/16	11/17	11/18	11/19	11/20	11/21	11/22
Blount	4,121	4,183	4,239	4,303	4,354	4,406	4,459	4,514	4,570	4,628	4,688
Davidson	36,757	37,015	37,364	37,842	38,230	38,630	39,045	39,473	39,915	40,373	40,845
Hamilton	13,866	13,963	14,202	14,437	14,602	14,772	14,948	15,130	15,319	15,514	15,716
Knox	15,261	15,400	15,654	15,959	16,157	16,361	16,571	16,787	17,010	17,239	17,475
Rutherford	14,425	14,659	14,883	15,146	15,376	15,616	15,868	16,131	16,407	16,695	16,997
Shelby	41,280	41,571	42,005	42,660	42,979	43,308	43,647	43,996	44,356	44,727	45,109
Sumner	7,480	7,638	7,776	7,995	8,132	8,276	8,429	8,590	8,761	8,940	9,130
Williamson	8,892	9,034	9,218	9,489	9,658	9,836	10,024	10,221	10,428	10,646	10,876

Some recipients of our daily COVID-19 short-term (7 day) projections have requested projections of demand for: hospital bed, intensive care unit (ICU) beds, and mechanical ventilation. We realize that different states and localities will have different characteristics for hospital demand of COVID-19 cases, and we are presenting the best assumptions we could find for those medical demands based on scientific literature and health data reporting. Specifically:

- **Beds:** For hospitalization, we use a range of 10% and 20% of cases require hospitalization based on CDC's report ([MMWR, March 18, 2020](#)) and state reports of COVID-19 cases.
- **ICU:** The CDC report found that 24% of hospitalized cases require ICU care.
- **Ventilators:** Based on clinical data from China and state reports, we assume that 50% of ICU cases require a ventilator.

If you have other estimates for these assumptions, please share them with us as we work to refine our modeling, assumptions, and data on a daily basis.

The medical demands shown in the table assume 20% of **cumulative** confirmed cases require hospitalization. To get the medical demand for the assumption that 10% of confirmed cases require hospitalization, simply divide the demand by 2.

Tennessee Medical Demands by County

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases (Hospitalized) [ICU] {Ventilator} For:											
	11/12	11/13	11/14	11/15	11/17				11/19				11/21			
Blount	4,121	4,183	4,239	4,303	4,406	(881)	[211]	{106}	4,514	(903)	[217]	{108}	4,628	(926)	[222]	{111}
Davidson	36,757	37,015	37,364	37,842	38,630	(7,726)	[1,854]	{927}	39,473	(7,895)	[1,895]	{947}	40,373	(8,075)	[1,938]	{969}
Hamilton	13,866	13,963	14,202	14,437	14,772	(2,954)	[709]	{355}	15,130	(3,026)	[726]	{363}	15,514	(3,103)	[745]	{372}
Knox	15,261	15,400	15,654	15,959	16,361	(3,272)	[785]	{393}	16,787	(3,357)	[806]	{403}	17,239	(3,448)	[827]	{414}
Rutherford	14,425	14,659	14,883	15,146	15,616	(3,123)	[750]	{375}	16,131	(3,226)	[774]	{387}	16,695	(3,339)	[801]	{401}
Shelby	41,280	41,571	42,005	42,660	43,308	(8,662)	[2,079]	{1,039}	43,996	(8,799)	[2,112]	{1,056}	44,727	(8,945)	[2,147]	{1,073}
Sumner	7,480	7,638	7,776	7,995	8,276	(1,655)	[397]	{199}	8,590	(1,718)	[412]	{206}	8,940	(1,788)	[429]	{215}
Williamson	8,892	9,034	9,218	9,489	9,836	(1,967)	[472]	{236}	10,221	(2,044)	[491]	{245}	10,646	(2,129)	[511]	{256}

For additional information from IEM, please contact Bryan Koon, Vice President of Emergency Management and Homeland Security at bryan.koon@iem.com or 850-519-7966 or Stephanie Tennyson at stephanie.tennyson@iem.com or 202-309-4257.