

IEM's AI Modeling: Short-term COVID-19 Projections

Date: 12/8/20

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 12/8/20 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.

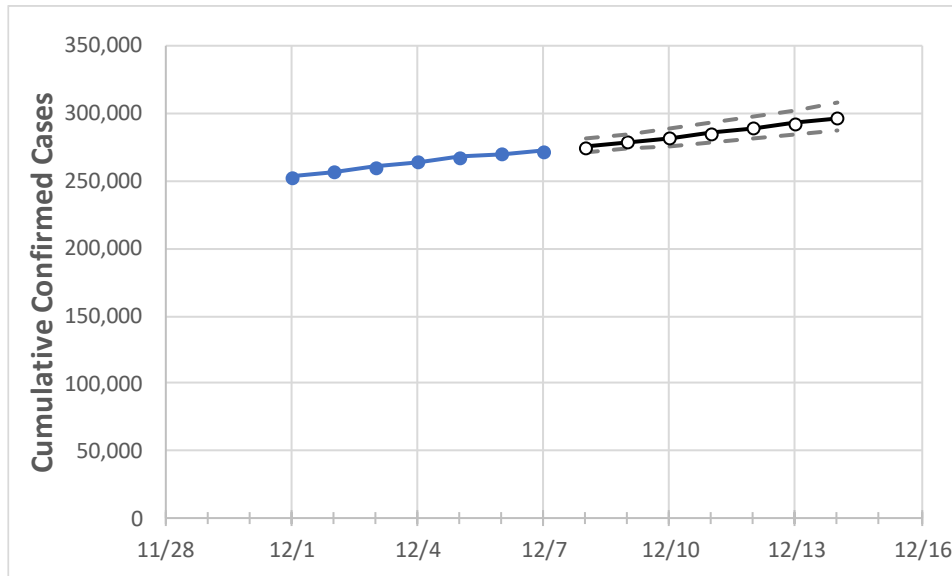
IEM's Modeling Lead

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.

Alabama State Projections



	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:							
	12/4	12/5	12/6	12/7	12/8	12/9	12/10	12/11	12/12	12/13	12/14	
Alabama	264,199	267,589	269,877	272,229	275,453	278,775	282,196	285,721	289,351	293,089	296,939	

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.

Alabama Counties

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:							
	12/4	12/5	12/6	12/7	12/8	12/9	12/10	12/11	12/12	12/13	12/14	
Jefferson	35,310	36,002	36,475	36,872	37,455	38,062	38,693	39,349	40,032	40,742	41,481	
Lee	8,071	8,131	8,171	8,218	8,270	8,323	8,377	8,432	8,488	8,546	8,605	
Madison	14,521	14,854	15,090	15,316	15,592	15,881	16,184	16,501	16,832	17,179	17,542	
Marshall	6,953	7,063	7,133	7,176	7,277	7,383	7,492	7,605	7,722	7,843	7,969	
Mobile	20,626	20,764	20,869	21,166	21,309	21,458	21,612	21,772	21,937	22,109	22,286	
Montgomery	12,844	12,919	13,003	13,069	13,147	13,227	13,309	13,392	13,477	13,565	13,654	
Shelby	11,278	11,450	11,546	11,687	11,847	12,013	12,183	12,359	12,541	12,728	12,921	
Tuscaloosa	13,897	14,065	14,182	14,294	14,430	14,570	14,714	14,862	15,013	15,169	15,328	

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.

Alabama Medical Demands by County

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases (Hospitalized) [ICU] {Ventilator} For:											
	12/4	12/5	12/6	12/7	12/9				12/11				12/13			
Jefferson	35,310	36,002	36,475	36,872	38,062	(7,612)	[1,827]	{913}	39,349	(7,870)	[1,889]	{944}	40,742	(8,148)	[1,956]	{978}
Lee	8,071	8,131	8,171	8,218	8,323	(1,665)	[399]	{200}	8,432	(1,686)	[405]	{202}	8,546	(1,709)	[410]	{205}
Madison	14,521	14,854	15,090	15,316	15,881	(3,176)	[762]	{381}	16,501	(3,300)	[792]	{396}	17,179	(3,436)	[825]	{412}
Marshall	6,953	7,063	7,133	7,176	7,383	(1,477)	[354]	{177}	7,605	(1,521)	[365]	{183}	7,843	(1,569)	[376]	{188}
Mobile	20,626	20,764	20,869	21,166	21,458	(4,292)	[1,030]	{515}	21,772	(4,354)	[1,045]	{523}	22,109	(4,422)	[1,061]	{531}
Montgomery	12,844	12,919	13,003	13,069	13,227	(2,645)	[635]	{317}	13,392	(2,678)	[643]	{321}	13,565	(2,713)	[651]	{326}
Shelby	11,278	11,450	11,546	11,687	12,013	(2,403)	[577]	{288}	12,359	(2,472)	[593]	{297}	12,728	(2,546)	[611]	{305}
Tuscaloosa	13,897	14,065	14,182	14,294	14,570	(2,914)	[699]	{350}	14,862	(2,972)	[713]	{357}	15,169	(3,034)	[728]	{364}

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.