

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

Date: 1/8/21

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 1/8/21 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.

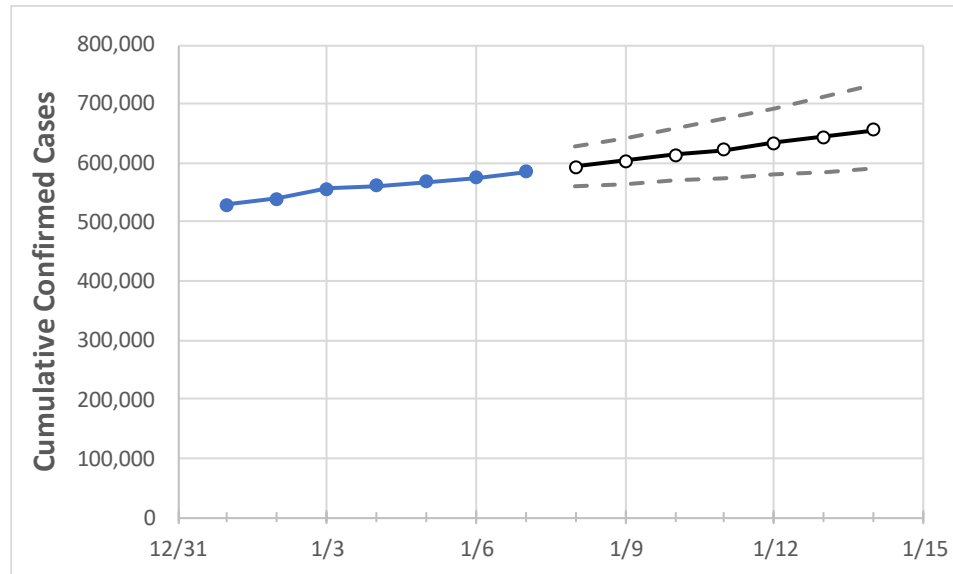
IEM's Modeling Lead

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.

Arizona State Projections



	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	1/4	1/5	1/6	1/7	1/8	1/9	1/10	1/11	1/12	1/13	1/14
Arizona	561,542	567,474	574,680	584,593	593,806	603,391	613,073	623,127	633,591	644,174	655,570

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 10%, and are often within 5%, of actual confirmed cases.

Arizona Counties

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	1/4	1/5	1/6	1/7	1/8	1/9	1/10	1/11	1/12	1/13	1/14
Coconino	11,753	11,892	11,981	12,095	12,222	12,350	12,478	12,611	12,740	12,867	13,009
Maricopa	346,183	349,852	354,810	360,707	366,577	372,802	379,252	385,767	392,374	399,154	406,150
Navajo	11,922	11,991	12,011	12,086	12,166	12,246	12,321	12,397	12,467	12,542	12,611
Pima	74,963	75,584	76,243	77,854	78,942	80,041	81,132	82,243	83,399	84,513	85,647
Pinal	29,354	30,272	30,729	31,497	32,117	32,780	33,455	34,166	34,916	35,681	36,478

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.

Arizona Medical Demands by County

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases (Hospitalized) [ICU] {Ventilator} For:											
	1/4	1/5	1/6	1/7	1/9				1/11				1/13			
Coconino	11,753	11,892	11,981	12,095	12,350	(2,470)	[593]	{296}	12,611	(2,522)	[605]	{303}	12,867	(2,573)	[618]	{309}
Maricopa	346,183	349,852	354,810	360,707	372,802	(74,560)	[17,895]	{8,947}	385,767	(77,153)	[18,517]	{9,258}	399,154	(79,831)	[19,159]	{9,580}
Navajo	11,922	11,991	12,011	12,086	12,246	(2,449)	[588]	{294}	12,397	(2,479)	[595]	{298}	12,542	(2,508)	[602]	{301}
Pima	74,963	75,584	76,243	77,854	80,041	(16,008)	[3,842]	{1,921}	82,243	(16,449)	[3,948]	{1,974}	84,513	(16,903)	[4,057]	{2,028}
Pinal	29,354	30,272	30,729	31,497	32,780	(6,556)	[1,573]	{787}	34,166	(6,833)	[1,640]	{820}	35,681	(7,136)	[1,713]	{856}

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.