

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

**Date: 2/12/21**

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 2/12/21 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.**

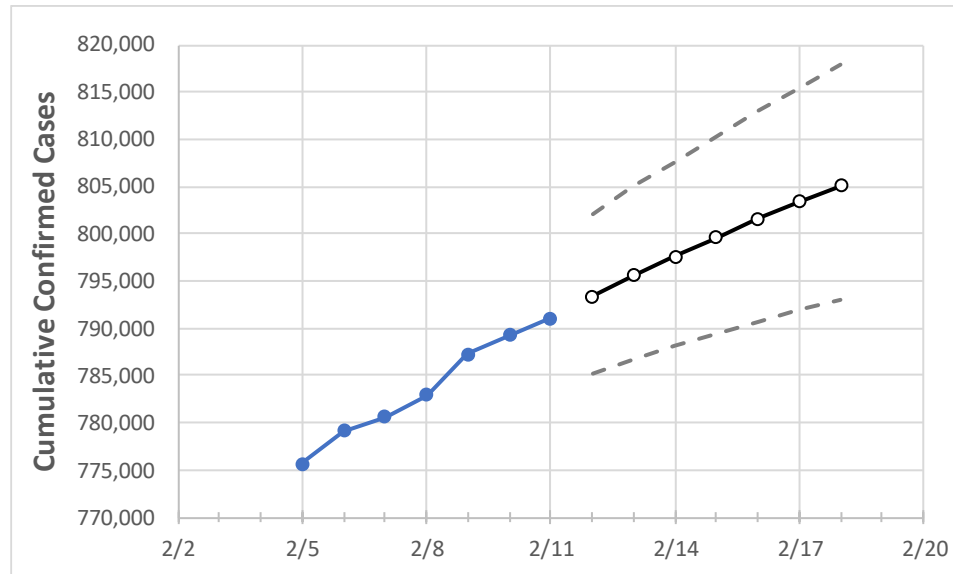
### **IEM's Modeling Lead**

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:							
	2/8	2/9	2/10	2/11	2/12	2/13	2/14	2/15	2/16	2/17	2/18	
Arizona	782,887	787,268	789,245	791,106	793,383	795,552	797,639	799,656	801,597	803,369	805,085	

*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:							
	2/8	2/9	2/10	2/11	2/12	2/13	2/14	2/15	2/16	2/17	2/18	
Coconino	15,735	15,810	15,840	15,875	15,918	15,958	15,999	16,039	16,075	16,110	16,144	
Maricopa	488,687	491,511	492,996	494,345	495,897	497,387	498,843	500,249	501,576	502,896	504,061	
Navajo	14,936	15,015	15,044	15,060	15,108	15,150	15,191	15,233	15,275	15,313	15,352	
Pima	104,921	105,606	105,829	105,909	106,219	106,505	106,779	107,047	107,295	107,537	107,747	
Pinal	43,947	44,221	44,269	44,439	44,570	44,703	44,827	44,953	45,075	45,192	45,301	

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:											
	2/8	2/9	2/10	2/11	2/13			2/15			2/17					
Coconino	15,735	15,810	15,840	15,875	15,958	(3,192)	[766]	{383}	16,039	(3,208)	[770]	{385}	16,110	(3,222)	[773]	{387}
Maricopa	488,687	491,511	492,996	494,345	497,387	(99,477)	[23,875]	{11,937}	500,249	(100,050)	[24,012]	{12,006}	502,896	(100,579)	[24,139]	{12,070}
Navajo	14,936	15,015	15,044	15,060	15,150	(3,030)	[727]	{364}	15,233	(3,047)	[731]	{366}	15,313	(3,063)	[735]	{368}
Pima	104,921	105,606	105,829	105,909	106,505	(21,301)	[5,112]	{2,556}	107,047	(21,409)	[5,138]	{2,569}	107,537	(21,507)	[5,162]	{2,581}
Pinal	43,947	44,221	44,269	44,439	44,703	(8,941)	[2,146]	{1,073}	44,953	(8,991)	[2,158]	{1,079}	45,192	(9,038)	[2,169]	{1,085}

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