

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

**Date: 7/2/21**

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 7/2/21 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.**

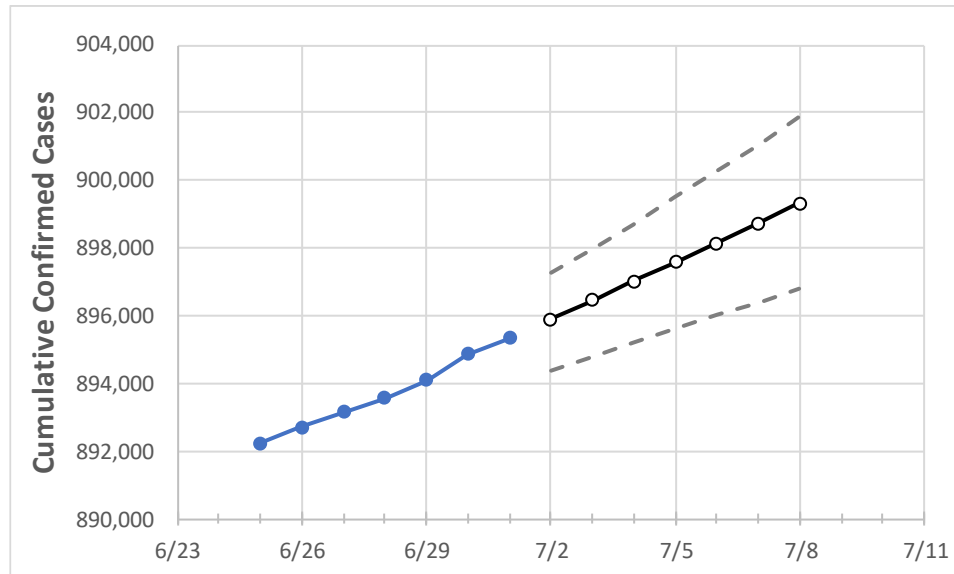
### **IEM's Modeling Lead**

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:						
	6/28	6/29	6/30	7/1	7/2	7/3	7/4	7/5	7/6	7/7	7/8
Arizona	893,560	894,106	894,875	895,347	895,900	896,452	897,011	897,574	898,153	898,733	899,318

*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:						
	6/28	6/29	6/30	7/1	7/2	7/3	7/4	7/5	7/6	7/7	7/8
Coconino	18,049	18,047	18,051	18,056	18,075	18,095	18,117	18,140	18,165	18,193	18,221
Maricopa	559,345	559,688	560,181	560,446	560,787	561,138	561,491	561,853	562,216	562,584	562,944
Navajo	16,651	16,675	16,694	16,715	16,732	16,749	16,767	16,786	16,806	16,826	16,846
Pima	117,604	117,657	117,731	117,783	117,832	117,882	117,936	117,989	118,043	118,096	118,150
Pinal	53,860	53,918	54,003	54,041	54,088	54,134	54,183	54,233	54,285	54,340	54,394

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:											
	6/28	6/29	6/30	7/1	7/3				7/5				7/7			
Coconino	18,049	18,047	18,051	18,056	18,095	(3,619)	[869]	{434}	18,140	(3,628)	[871]	{435}	18,193	(3,639)	[873]	{437}
Maricopa	559,345	559,688	560,181	560,446	561,138	(112,228)	[26,935]	{13,467}	561,853	(112,371)	[26,969]	{13,484}	562,584	(112,517)	[27,004]	{13,502}
Navajo	16,651	16,675	16,694	16,715	16,749	(3,350)	[804]	{402}	16,786	(3,357)	[806]	{403}	16,826	(3,365)	[808]	{404}
Pima	117,604	117,657	117,731	117,783	117,882	(23,576)	[5,658]	{2,829}	117,989	(23,598)	[5,663]	{2,832}	118,096	(23,619)	[5,669]	{2,834}
Pinal	53,860	53,918	54,003	54,041	54,134	(10,827)	[2,598]	{1,299}	54,233	(10,847)	[2,603]	{1,302}	54,340	(10,868)	[2,608]	{1,304}

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.