

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

Date: 8/16/21

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 8/16/21 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.**

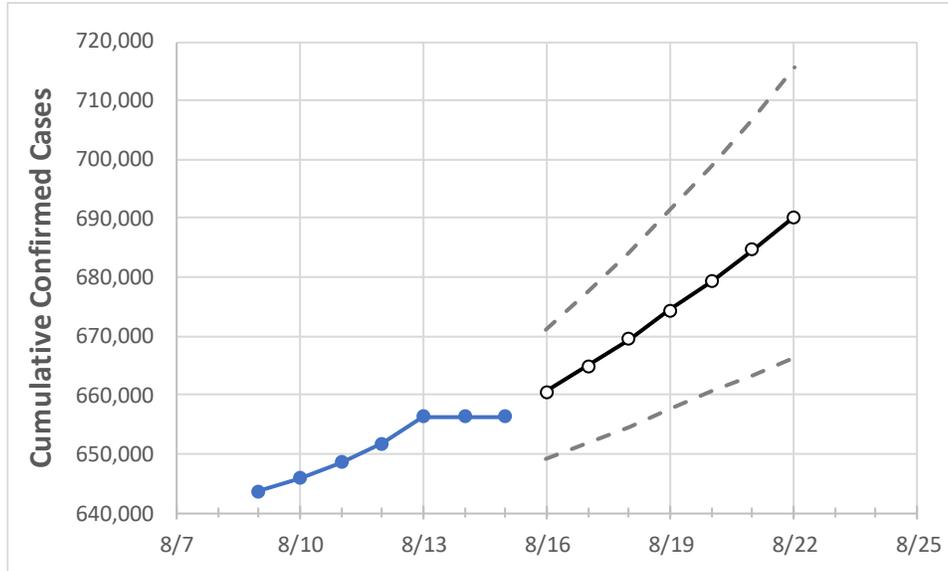
### IEM's Modeling Lead

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.

South Carolina State Projections



	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	8/12	8/13	8/14	8/15	8/16	8/17	8/18	8/19	8/20	8/21	8/22
South Carolina	651,787	656,313	656,313	656,313	660,549	664,928	669,492	674,296	679,339	684,628	690,243

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.

South Carolina Counties

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	8/12	8/13	8/14	8/15	8/16	8/17	8/18	8/19	8/20	8/21	8/22
Beaufort	19,650	19,931	19,931	19,931	20,170	20,430	20,711	21,012	21,332	21,656	22,012
Charleston	48,793	49,144	49,144	49,144	49,527	49,927	50,358	50,809	51,281	51,788	52,321
Greenville	79,861	80,207	80,207	80,207	80,556	80,930	81,322	81,738	82,167	82,624	83,125
Kershaw	8,604	8,685	8,685	8,685	8,770	8,859	8,955	9,056	9,161	9,272	9,391
Lexington	38,245	38,577	38,577	38,577	38,894	39,220	39,563	39,924	40,306	40,702	41,109
Richland	52,691	53,048	53,048	53,048	53,373	53,705	54,057	54,419	54,791	55,171	55,565
Spartanburg	44,766	45,003	45,003	45,003	45,250	45,510	45,786	46,070	46,378	46,702	47,052
York	34,874	35,078	35,078	35,078	35,243	35,413	35,587	35,770	35,956	36,151	36,345

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.

### South Carolina Medical Demands by County

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases (Hospitalized) [ICU] {Ventilator} For:											
	8/12	8/13	8/14	8/15	8/17			8/19			8/21					
Beaufort	19,650	19,931	19,931	19,931	20,430	(4,086)	[981]	{490}	21,012	(4,202)	[1,009]	{504}	21,656	(4,331)	[1,039]	{520}
Charleston	48,793	49,144	49,144	49,144	49,927	(9,985)	[2,397]	{1,198}	50,809	(10,162)	[2,439]	{1,219}	51,788	(10,358)	[2,486]	{1,243}
Greenville	79,861	80,207	80,207	80,207	80,930	(16,186)	[3,885]	{1,942}	81,738	(16,348)	[3,923]	{1,962}	82,624	(16,525)	[3,966]	{1,983}
Kershaw	8,604	8,685	8,685	8,685	8,859	(1,772)	[425]	{213}	9,056	(1,811)	[435]	{217}	9,272	(1,854)	[445]	{223}
Lexington	38,245	38,577	38,577	38,577	39,220	(7,844)	[1,883]	{941}	39,924	(7,985)	[1,916]	{958}	40,702	(8,140)	[1,954]	{977}
Richland	52,691	53,048	53,048	53,048	53,705	(10,741)	[2,578]	{1,289}	54,419	(10,884)	[2,612]	{1,306}	55,171	(11,034)	[2,648]	{1,324}
Spartanburg	44,766	45,003	45,003	45,003	45,510	(9,102)	[2,184]	{1,092}	46,070	(9,214)	[2,211]	{1,106}	46,702	(9,340)	[2,242]	{1,121}
York	34,874	35,078	35,078	35,078	35,413	(7,083)	[1,700]	{850}	35,770	(7,154)	[1,717]	{858}	36,151	(7,230)	[1,735]	{868}

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.