

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

Date: 10/8/21

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 10/8/21 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.

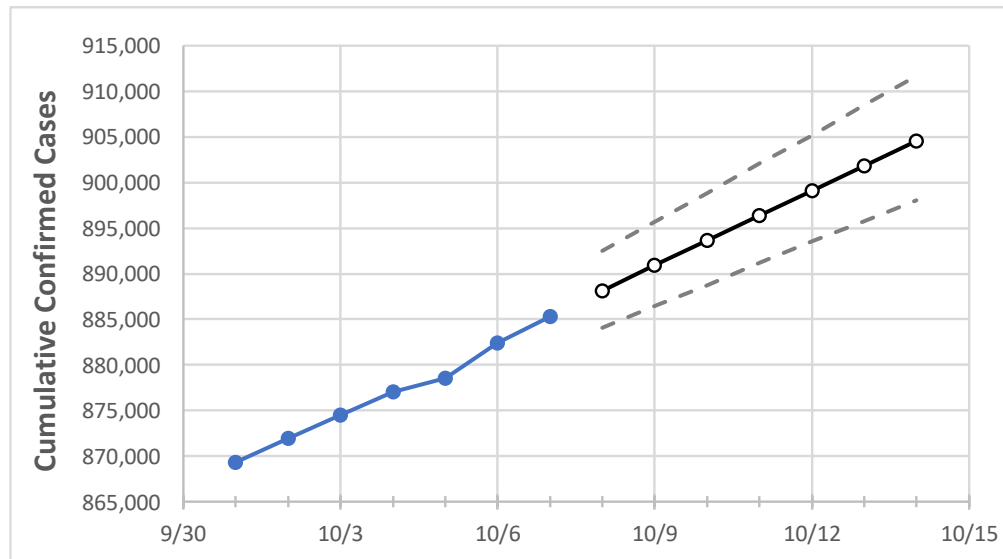
IEM's Modeling Lead

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.

Virginia State Projections



	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	10/4	10/5	10/6	10/7	10/8	10/9	10/10	10/11	10/12	10/13	10/14
Virginia	877,090	878,518	882,437	885,323	888,128	890,898	893,615	896,378	899,125	901,816	904,515

Note: The Commonwealth'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.

Virginia Counties

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	10/4	10/5	10/6	10/7	10/8	10/9	10/10	10/11	10/12	10/13	10/14
Alexandria City	13,761	13,790	13,814	13,850	13,874	13,898	13,922	13,945	13,970	13,993	14,017
Arlington	17,926	17,967	18,004	18,046	18,079	18,114	18,148	18,181	18,216	18,251	18,285
Fairfax	90,055	90,263	90,452	90,641	90,791	90,935	91,081	91,230	91,373	91,518	91,666
Henrico	32,898	32,944	33,054	33,127	33,201	33,275	33,348	33,421	33,493	33,565	33,635
James City	6,611	6,615	6,657	6,684	6,714	6,744	6,774	6,805	6,836	6,867	6,899
Loudoun	33,017	33,084	33,122	33,175	33,228	33,279	33,330	33,380	33,429	33,478	33,526
Prince William	59,181	59,335	59,448	59,590	59,709	59,826	59,943	60,056	60,175	60,288	60,406
Virginia Beach City	47,869	47,928	48,138	48,259	48,370	48,485	48,592	48,703	48,810	48,922	49,026

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.

Virginia Medical Demands by County

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases (Hospitalized) [ICU] {Ventilator} For:											
	10/4	10/5	10/6	10/7	10/9				10/11				10/13			
Alexandria City	13,761	13,790	13,814	13,850	13,898	(2,780)	[667]	{334}	13,945	(2,789)	[669]	{335}	13,993	(2,799)	[672]	{336}
Arlington	17,926	17,967	18,004	18,046	18,114	(3,623)	[869]	{435}	18,181	(3,636)	[873]	{436}	18,251	(3,650)	[876]	{438}
Fairfax	90,055	90,263	90,452	90,641	90,935	(18,187)	[4,365]	{2,182}	91,230	(18,246)	[4,379]	{2,190}	91,518	(18,304)	[4,393]	{2,196}
Henrico	32,898	32,944	33,054	33,127	33,275	(6,655)	[1,597]	{799}	33,421	(6,684)	[1,604]	{802}	33,565	(6,713)	[1,611]	{806}
James City	6,611	6,615	6,657	6,684	6,744	(1,349)	[324]	{162}	6,805	(1,361)	[327]	{163}	6,867	(1,373)	[330]	{165}
Loudoun	33,017	33,084	33,122	33,175	33,279	(6,656)	[1,597]	{799}	33,380	(6,676)	[1,602]	{801}	33,478	(6,696)	[1,607]	{803}
Prince William	59,181	59,335	59,448	59,590	59,826	(11,965)	[2,872]	{1,436}	60,056	(12,011)	[2,883]	{1,441}	60,288	(12,058)	[2,894]	{1,447}
Virginia Beach City	47,869	47,928	48,138	48,259	48,485	(9,697)	[2,327]	{1,164}	48,703	(9,741)	[2,338]	{1,169}	48,922	(9,784)	[2,348]	{1,174}

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.