

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

**Date: 12/29/21**

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 12/29/21 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.**

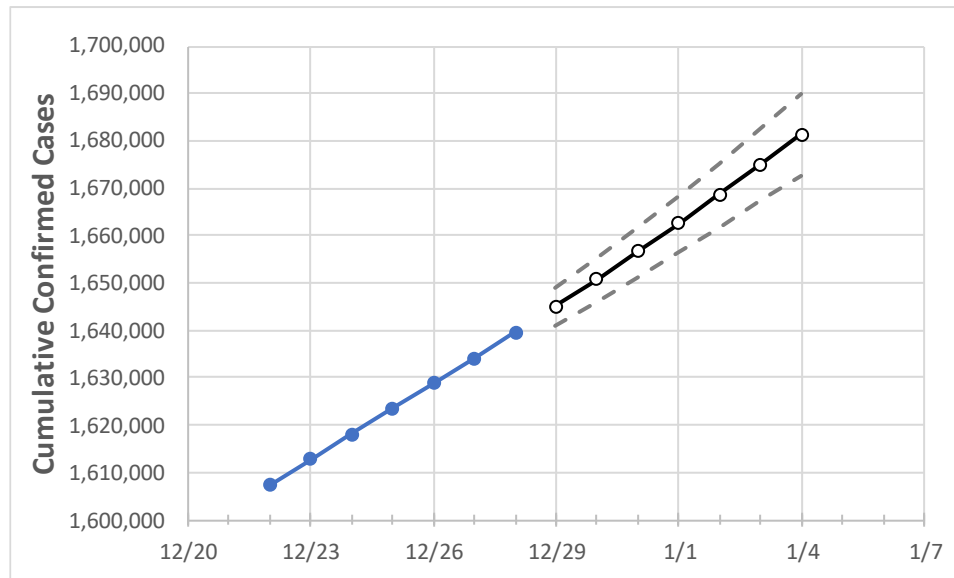
### **IEM's Modeling Lead**

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.

## North Carolina State Projections



	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:							
	12/25	12/26	12/27	12/28	12/29	12/30	12/31	1/1	1/2	1/3	1/4	
North Carolina	1,623,462	1,628,823	1,634,184	1,639,545	1,645,093	1,650,775	1,656,582	1,662,573	1,668,708	1,675,040	1,681,434	

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.

## North Carolina Counties

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:							
	12/25	12/26	12/27	12/28	12/29	12/30	12/31	1/1	1/2	1/3	1/4	
Cumberland	50,732	50,912	51,093	51,274	51,447	51,627	51,807	51,998	52,188	52,379	52,578	
Durham	37,904	38,081	38,259	38,437	38,610	38,796	38,983	39,183	39,393	39,611	39,832	
Guilford	74,852	75,118	75,385	75,651	75,926	76,209	76,498	76,800	77,110	77,426	77,750	
Mecklenburg	172,721	173,666	174,610	175,555	176,531	177,590	178,679	179,841	181,056	182,335	183,649	
Orange	13,143	13,226	13,309	13,392	13,477	13,566	13,659	13,757	13,862	13,972	14,086	
Union	40,401	40,527	40,653	40,779	40,910	41,044	41,180	41,321	41,465	41,613	41,761	
Wake	144,318	145,101	145,885	146,668	147,494	148,337	149,218	150,139	151,103	152,130	153,164	

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.

### North Carolina Medical Demands by County

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases (Hospitalized) [ICU] {Ventilator} For:											
	12/25	12/26	12/27	12/28	12/30			1/1			1/3					
Cumberland	50,732	50,912	51,093	51,274	51,627	(10,325)	[2,478]	{1,239}	51,998	(10,400)	[2,496]	{1,248}	52,379	(10,476)	[2,514]	{1,257}
Durham	37,904	38,081	38,259	38,437	38,796	(7,759)	[1,862]	{931}	39,183	(7,837)	[1,881]	{940}	39,611	(7,922)	[1,901]	{951}
Guilford	74,852	75,118	75,385	75,651	76,209	(15,242)	[3,658]	{1,829}	76,800	(15,360)	[3,686]	{1,843}	77,426	(15,485)	[3,716]	{1,858}
Mecklenburg	172,721	173,666	174,610	175,555	177,590	(35,518)	[8,524]	{4,262}	179,841	(35,968)	[8,632]	{4,316}	182,335	(36,467)	[8,752]	{4,376}
Orange	13,143	13,226	13,309	13,392	13,566	(2,713)	[651]	{326}	13,757	(2,751)	[660]	{330}	13,972	(2,794)	[671]	{335}
Union	40,401	40,527	40,653	40,779	41,044	(8,209)	[1,970]	{985}	41,321	(8,264)	[1,983]	{992}	41,613	(8,323)	[1,997]	{999}
Wake	144,318	145,101	145,885	146,668	148,337	(29,667)	[7,120]	{3,560}	150,139	(30,028)	[7,207]	{3,603}	152,130	(30,426)	[7,302]	{3,651}

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.