

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

Date: 1/21/22

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 1/21/22 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.

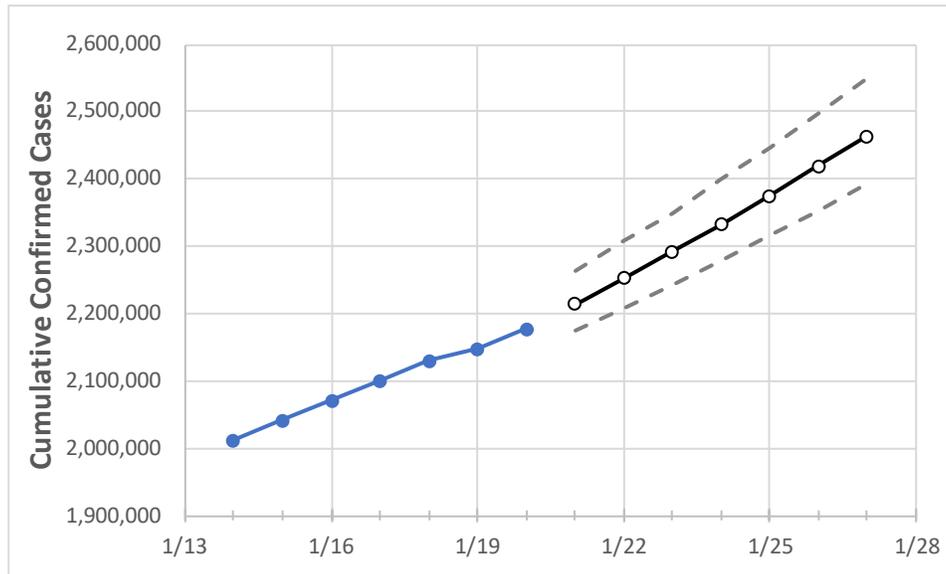
IEM's Modeling Lead

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:							
	1/17	1/18	1/19	1/20	1/21	1/22	1/23	1/24	1/25	1/26	1/27	
North Carolina	2,100,628	2,130,403	2,147,777	2,177,357	2,214,685	2,252,859	2,292,655	2,332,714	2,374,959	2,418,816	2,463,246	

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:							
	1/17	1/18	1/19	1/20	1/21	1/22	1/23	1/24	1/25	1/26	1/27	
Cumberland	63,161	63,987	64,865	65,572	66,557	67,580	68,626	69,718	70,837	72,017	73,218	
Durham	55,257	56,220	56,851	57,651	59,098	60,558	62,037	63,558	65,173	66,858	68,603	
Guilford	95,005	96,669	97,389	98,121	99,671	101,349	102,999	104,744	106,587	108,458	110,405	
Mecklenburg	226,560	229,908	231,767	233,715	236,994	240,276	243,658	247,070	250,564	254,097	257,709	
Orange	18,757	19,105	19,291	19,647	20,105	20,585	21,072	21,584	22,115	22,677	23,239	
Union	50,159	50,769	51,323	51,910	52,649	53,418	54,203	55,003	55,847	56,703	57,602	
Wake	223,907	228,189	230,084	234,688	240,267	246,121	252,025	258,050	264,066	270,504	276,855	

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:											
	1/17	1/18	1/19	1/20	1/22			1/24			1/26					
Cumberland	63,161	63,987	64,865	65,572	67,580	(13,516)	[3,244]	{1,622}	69,718	(13,944)	[3,346]	{1,673}	72,017	(14,403)	[3,457]	{1,728}
Durham	55,257	56,220	56,851	57,651	60,558	(12,112)	[2,907]	{1,453}	63,558	(12,712)	[3,051]	{1,525}	66,858	(13,372)	[3,209]	{1,605}
Guilford	95,005	96,669	97,389	98,121	101,349	(20,270)	[4,865]	{2,432}	104,744	(20,949)	[5,028]	{2,514}	108,458	(21,692)	[5,206]	{2,603}
Mecklenburg	226,560	229,908	231,767	233,715	240,276	(48,055)	[11,533]	{5,767}	247,070	(49,414)	[11,859]	{5,930}	254,097	(50,819)	[12,197]	{6,098}
Orange	18,757	19,105	19,291	19,647	20,585	(4,117)	[988]	{494}	21,584	(4,317)	[1,036]	{518}	22,677	(4,535)	[1,088]	{544}
Union	50,159	50,769	51,323	51,910	53,418	(10,684)	[2,564]	{1,282}	55,003	(11,001)	[2,640]	{1,320}	56,703	(11,341)	[2,722]	{1,361}
Wake	223,907	228,189	230,084	234,688	246,121	(49,224)	[11,814]	{5,907}	258,050	(51,610)	[12,386]	{6,193}	270,504	(54,101)	[12,984]	{6,492}

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.