

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

Date: 5/20/21

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 5/20/21 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.

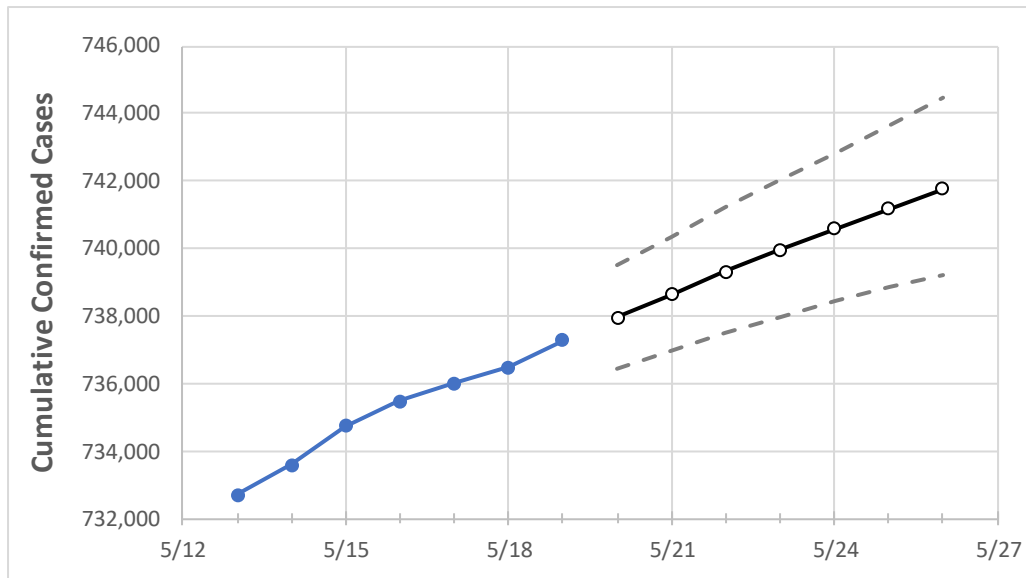
IEM's Modeling Lead

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.

Indiana State Projections



	Actual Confirmed Cases On:					Projected Cases For:					
	5/16	5/17	5/18	5/19	5/20	5/21	5/22	5/23	5/24	5/25	5/26
Indiana	735,462	735,999	736,480	737,282	737,971	738,646	739,309	739,956	740,573	741,182	741,773

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.

Indiana Counties

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	5/16	5/17	5/18	5/19	5/20	5/21	5/22	5/23	5/24	5/25	5/26
Decatur	2,859	2,861	2,862	2,864	2,866	2,867	2,869	2,870	2,872	2,873	2,874
Hamilton	35,807	35,829	35,859	35,891	35,919	35,947	35,974	36,000	36,025	36,049	36,073
Hendricks	17,310	17,317	17,325	17,343	17,355	17,366	17,377	17,387	17,398	17,408	17,417
Johnson	18,063	18,067	18,076	18,097	18,111	18,126	18,141	18,155	18,168	18,181	18,194
Lake	54,169	54,249	54,304	54,367	54,436	54,503	54,571	54,637	54,701	54,764	54,826
Madison	12,754	12,762	12,768	12,779	12,793	12,807	12,820	12,833	12,847	12,860	12,873
Marion	100,616	100,715	100,785	100,894	100,998	101,099	101,197	101,293	101,388	101,479	101,566
St. Joseph	36,301	36,335	36,352	36,408	36,450	36,491	36,530	36,568	36,606	36,641	36,675

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.

Indiana Medical Demands by County

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases (Hospitalized) [ICU] {Ventilator} For:											
	5/16	5/17	5/18	5/19	5/21				5/23				5/25			
Decatur	2,859	2,861	2,862	2,864	2,867	(573)	[138]	{69}	2,870	(574)	[138]	{69}	2,873	(575)	[138]	{69}
Hamilton	35,807	35,829	35,859	35,891	35,947	(7,189)	[1,725]	{863}	36,000	(7,200)	[1,728]	{864}	36,049	(7,210)	[1,730]	{865}
Hendricks	17,310	17,317	17,325	17,343	17,366	(3,473)	[834]	{417}	17,387	(3,477)	[835]	{417}	17,408	(3,482)	[836]	{418}
Johnson	18,063	18,067	18,076	18,097	18,126	(3,625)	[870]	{435}	18,155	(3,631)	[871]	{436}	18,181	(3,636)	[873]	{436}
Lake	54,169	54,249	54,304	54,367	54,503	(10,901)	[2,616]	{1,308}	54,637	(10,927)	[2,623]	{1,311}	54,764	(10,953)	[2,629]	{1,314}
Madison	12,754	12,762	12,768	12,779	12,807	(2,561)	[615]	{307}	12,833	(2,567)	[616]	{308}	12,860	(2,572)	[617]	{309}
Marion	100,616	100,715	100,785	100,894	101,099	(20,220)	[4,853]	{2,426}	101,293	(20,259)	[4,862]	{2,431}	101,479	(20,296)	[4,871]	{2,435}
St. Joseph	36,301	36,335	36,352	36,408	36,491	(7,298)	[1,752]	{876}	36,568	(7,314)	[1,755]	{878}	36,641	(7,328)	[1,759]	{879}

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.