

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

Date: 7/19/21

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 7/19/21 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.

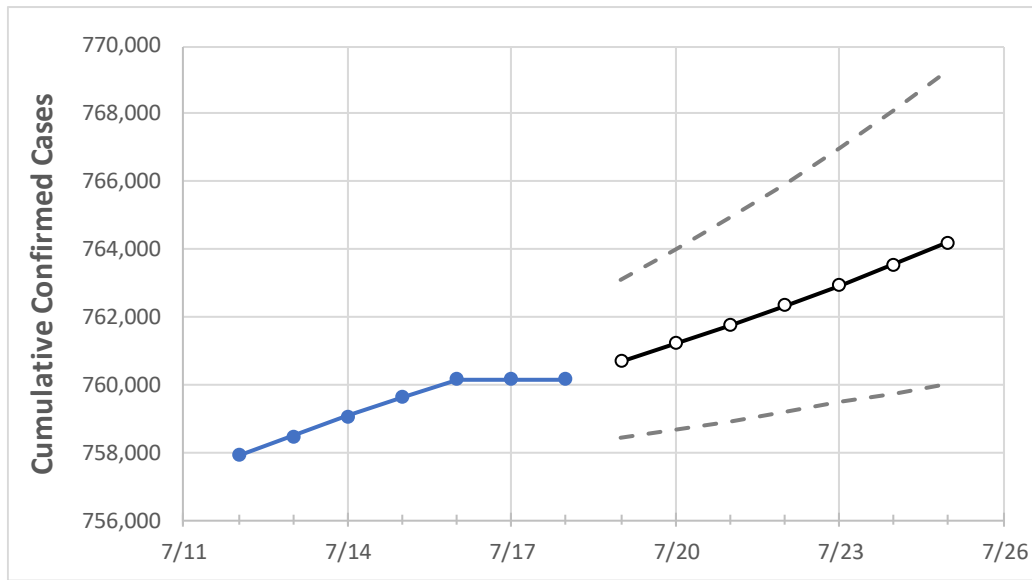
IEM's Modeling Lead

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:						
	7/15	7/16	7/17	7/18	7/19	7/20	7/21	7/22	7/23	7/24	7/25
Indiana	759,618	760,163	760,163	760,163	760,683	761,218	761,760	762,329	762,923	763,552	764,192

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:						
	7/15	7/16	7/17	7/18	7/19	7/20	7/21	7/22	7/23	7/24	7/25
Decatur	2,907	2,908	2,908	2,908	2,909	2,910	2,911	2,912	2,913	2,914	2,915
Hamilton	36,913	36,932	36,932	36,932	36,953	36,975	36,998	37,021	37,046	37,072	37,101
Hendricks	17,894	17,909	17,909	17,909	17,927	17,946	17,966	17,987	18,009	18,034	18,058
Johnson	18,616	18,630	18,630	18,630	18,641	18,653	18,665	18,678	18,691	18,706	18,721
Lake	56,632	56,653	56,653	56,653	56,668	56,684	56,698	56,712	56,724	56,737	56,748
Madison	13,354	13,368	13,368	13,368	13,386	13,406	13,427	13,449	13,472	13,497	13,523
Marion	104,248	104,335	104,335	104,335	104,425	104,520	104,623	104,731	104,848	104,971	105,101
St. Joseph	37,154	37,166	37,166	37,166	37,179	37,193	37,208	37,223	37,240	37,256	37,275

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:											
	7/15	7/16	7/17	7/18	7/20				7/22				7/24			
Decatur	2,907	2,908	2,908	2,908	2,910	(582)	[140]	{70}	2,912	(582)	[140]	{70}	2,914	(583)	[140]	{70}
Hamilton	36,913	36,932	36,932	36,932	36,975	(7,395)	[1,775]	{887}	37,021	(7,404)	[1,777]	{889}	37,072	(7,414)	[1,779]	{890}
Hendricks	17,894	17,909	17,909	17,909	17,946	(3,589)	[861]	{431}	17,987	(3,597)	[863]	{432}	18,034	(3,607)	[866]	{433}
Johnson	18,616	18,630	18,630	18,630	18,653	(3,731)	[895]	{448}	18,678	(3,736)	[897]	{448}	18,706	(3,741)	[898]	{449}
Lake	56,632	56,653	56,653	56,653	56,684	(11,337)	[2,721]	{1,360}	56,712	(11,342)	[2,722]	{1,361}	56,737	(11,347)	[2,723]	{1,362}
Madison	13,354	13,368	13,368	13,368	13,406	(2,681)	[643]	{322}	13,449	(2,690)	[646]	{323}	13,497	(2,699)	[648]	{324}
Marion	104,248	104,335	104,335	104,335	104,520	(20,904)	[5,017]	{2,508}	104,731	(20,946)	[5,027]	{2,514}	104,971	(20,994)	[5,039]	{2,519}
St. Joseph	37,154	37,166	37,166	37,166	37,193	(7,439)	[1,785]	{893}	37,223	(7,445)	[1,787]	{893}	37,256	(7,451)	[1,788]	{894}

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.