

IEM's AI Modeling: Short-term COVID-19 Projections**Date: 7/23/21**

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 7/23/21 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.

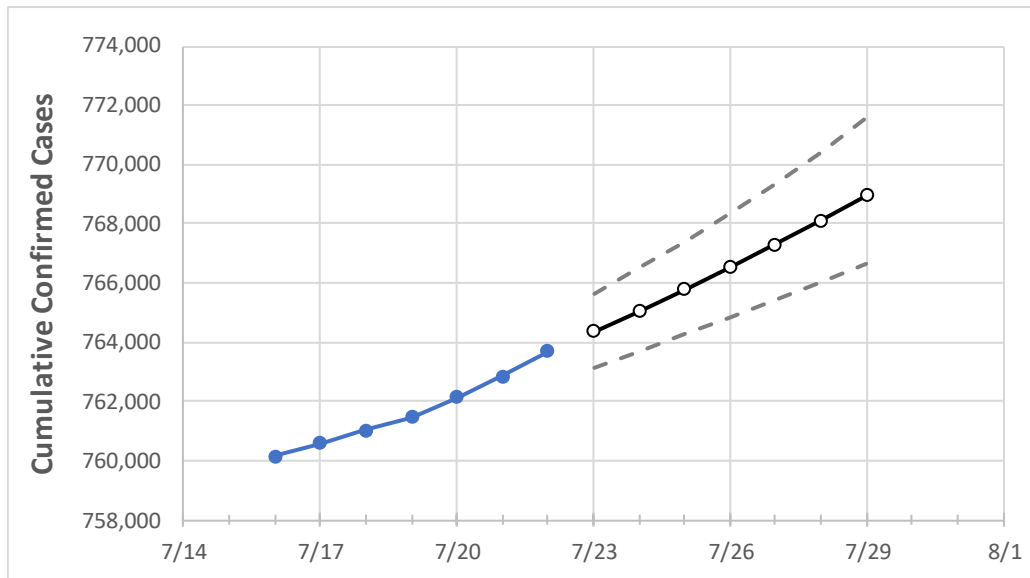
IEM's Modeling Lead

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:						
	7/19	7/20	7/21	7/22	7/23	7/24	7/25	7/26	7/27	7/28	7/29
Indiana	761,472	762,127	762,837	763,688	764,358	765,047	765,775	766,523	767,306	768,122	768,966

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:						
	7/19	7/20	7/21	7/22	7/23	7/24	7/25	7/26	7/27	7/28	7/29
Decatur	2,911	2,912	2,913	2,914	2,915	2,916	2,917	2,918	2,919	2,920	2,921
Hamilton	36,995	37,019	37,056	37,098	37,132	37,169	37,208	37,249	37,294	37,341	37,392
Hendricks	17,956	17,959	17,972	17,994	18,012	18,029	18,049	18,068	18,088	18,109	18,132
Johnson	18,679	18,687	18,710	18,734	18,755	18,777	18,800	18,825	18,853	18,882	18,913
Lake	56,704	56,726	56,742	56,761	56,775	56,789	56,801	56,814	56,826	56,837	56,848
Madison	13,392	13,407	13,414	13,446	13,462	13,479	13,497	13,515	13,534	13,555	13,576
Marion	104,549	104,632	104,719	104,859	104,968	105,084	105,207	105,336	105,474	105,620	105,776
St. Joseph	37,188	37,201	37,214	37,234	37,248	37,263	37,279	37,295	37,311	37,329	37,347

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:											
	7/19	7/20	7/21	7/22	7/24				7/26				7/28			
Decatur	2,911	2,912	2,913	2,914	2,916	(583)	[140]	{70}	2,918	(584)	[140]	{70}	2,920	(584)	[140]	{70}
Hamilton	36,995	37,019	37,056	37,098	37,169	(7,434)	[1,784]	{892}	37,249	(7,450)	[1,788]	{894}	37,341	(7,468)	[1,792]	{896}
Hendricks	17,956	17,959	17,972	17,994	18,029	(3,606)	[865]	{433}	18,068	(3,614)	[867]	{434}	18,109	(3,622)	[869]	{435}
Johnson	18,679	18,687	18,710	18,734	18,777	(3,755)	[901]	{451}	18,825	(3,765)	[904]	{452}	18,882	(3,776)	[906]	{453}
Lake	56,704	56,726	56,742	56,761	56,789	(11,358)	[2,726]	{1,363}	56,814	(11,363)	[2,727]	{1,364}	56,837	(11,367)	[2,728]	{1,364}
Madison	13,392	13,407	13,414	13,446	13,479	(2,696)	[647]	{323}	13,515	(2,703)	[649]	{324}	13,555	(2,711)	[651]	{325}
Marion	104,549	104,632	104,719	104,859	105,084	(21,017)	[5,044]	{2,522}	105,336	(21,067)	[5,056]	{2,528}	105,620	(21,124)	[5,070]	{2,535}
St. Joseph	37,188	37,201	37,214	37,234	37,263	(7,453)	[1,789]	{894}	37,295	(7,459)	[1,790]	{895}	37,329	(7,466)	[1,792]	{896}

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.