

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

Date: 8/2/21

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 8/2/21 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.

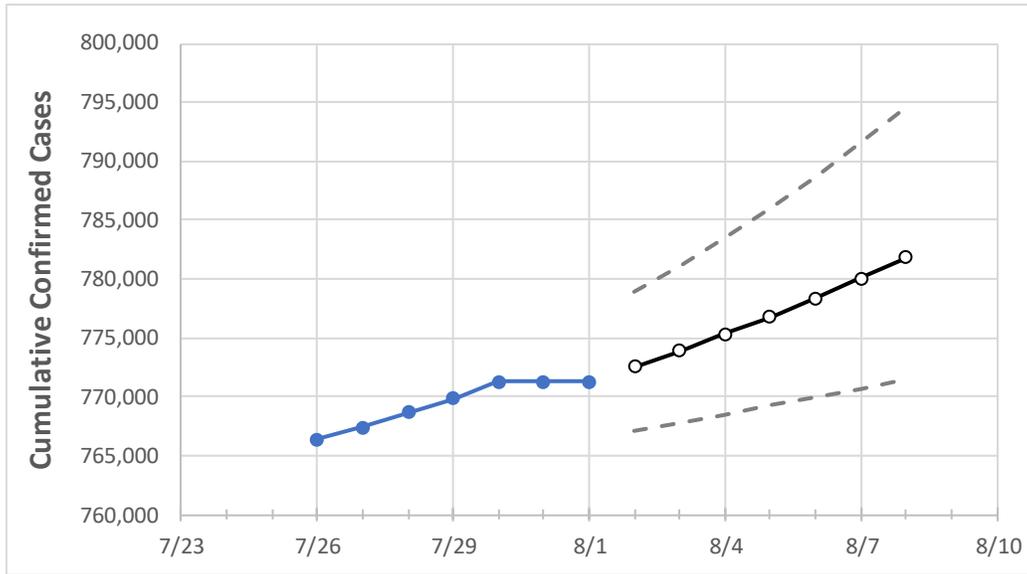
IEM's Modeling Lead

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:							
	7/29	7/30	7/31	8/1	8/2	8/3	8/4	8/5	8/6	8/7	8/8	
Indiana	769,875	771,299	771,299	771,299	772,555	773,889	775,297	776,797	778,411	780,076	781,827	

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:							
	7/29	7/30	7/31	8/1	8/2	8/3	8/4	8/5	8/6	8/7	8/8	
Decatur	2,932	2,934	2,934	2,934	2,938	2,942	2,946	2,951	2,957	2,962	2,968	
Hamilton	37,395	37,458	37,458	37,458	37,523	37,590	37,663	37,741	37,823	37,913	38,009	
Hendricks	18,129	18,168	18,168	18,168	18,195	18,224	18,254	18,285	18,317	18,350	18,385	
Johnson	18,880	18,899	18,899	18,899	18,930	18,963	18,998	19,036	19,076	19,118	19,162	
Lake	57,027	57,061	57,061	57,061	57,100	57,141	57,184	57,228	57,273	57,320	57,369	
Madison	13,590	13,604	13,604	13,604	13,628	13,654	13,679	13,706	13,735	13,764	13,794	
Marion	105,762	105,947	105,947	105,947	106,147	106,360	106,584	106,826	107,082	107,350	107,643	
St. Joseph	37,377	37,420	37,420	37,420	37,453	37,488	37,524	37,563	37,604	37,647	37,695	

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:											
	7/29	7/30	7/31	8/1	8/3				8/5				8/7			
Decatur	2,932	2,934	2,934	2,934	2,942	(588)	[141]	{71}	2,951	(590)	[142]	{71}	2,962	(592)	[142]	{71}
Hamilton	37,395	37,458	37,458	37,458	37,590	(7,518)	[1,804]	{902}	37,741	(7,548)	[1,812]	{906}	37,913	(7,583)	[1,820]	{910}
Hendricks	18,129	18,168	18,168	18,168	18,224	(3,645)	[875]	{437}	18,285	(3,657)	[878]	{439}	18,350	(3,670)	[881]	{440}
Johnson	18,880	18,899	18,899	18,899	18,963	(3,793)	[910]	{455}	19,036	(3,807)	[914]	{457}	19,118	(3,824)	[918]	{459}
Lake	57,027	57,061	57,061	57,061	57,141	(11,428)	[2,743]	{1,371}	57,228	(11,446)	[2,747]	{1,373}	57,320	(11,464)	[2,751]	{1,376}
Madison	13,590	13,604	13,604	13,604	13,654	(2,731)	[655]	{328}	13,706	(2,741)	[658]	{329}	13,764	(2,753)	[661]	{330}
Marion	105,762	105,947	105,947	105,947	106,360	(21,272)	[5,105]	{2,553}	106,826	(21,365)	[5,128]	{2,564}	107,350	(21,470)	[5,153]	{2,576}
St. Joseph	37,377	37,420	37,420	37,420	37,488	(7,498)	[1,799]	{900}	37,563	(7,513)	[1,803]	{902}	37,647	(7,529)	[1,807]	{904}

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.