

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

Date: 8/4/21

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 8/4/21 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.

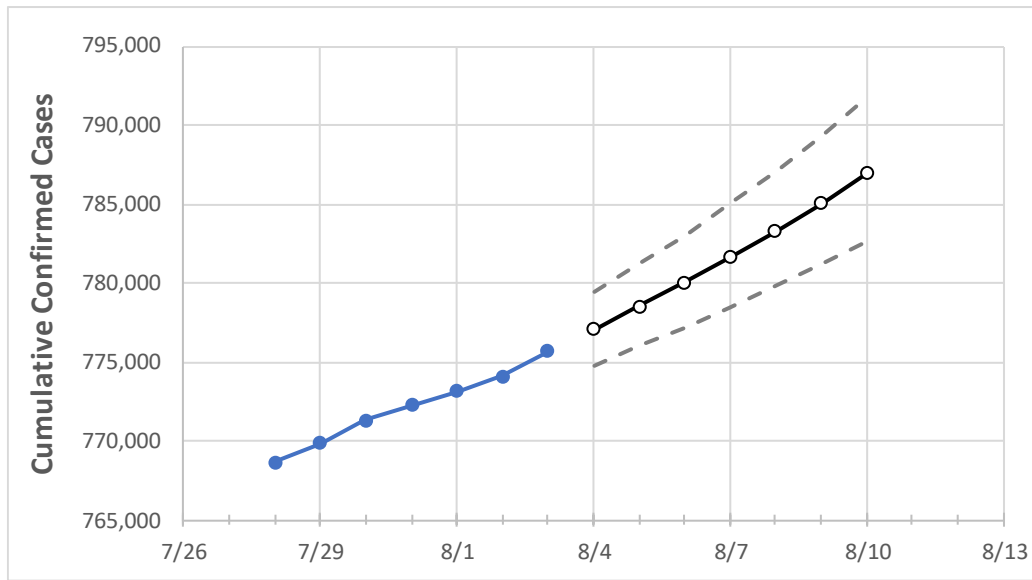
IEM's Modeling Lead

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:						
	7/31	8/1	8/2	8/3	8/4	8/5	8/6	8/7	8/8	8/9	8/10
Indiana	772,232	773,164	774,097	775,686	777,069	778,521	780,032	781,619	783,302	785,076	786,952

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:						
	7/31	8/1	8/2	8/3	8/4	8/5	8/6	8/7	8/8	8/9	8/10
Decatur	2,936	2,938	2,940	2,943	2,946	2,949	2,952	2,956	2,959	2,963	2,968
Hamilton	37,500	37,543	37,585	37,653	37,718	37,785	37,855	37,931	38,012	38,096	38,186
Hendricks	18,189	18,211	18,232	18,271	18,300	18,332	18,365	18,399	18,434	18,472	18,512
Johnson	18,929	18,960	18,990	19,020	19,056	19,093	19,133	19,174	19,218	19,265	19,314
Lake	57,101	57,140	57,180	57,268	57,318	57,370	57,424	57,479	57,538	57,600	57,665
Madison	13,628	13,651	13,675	13,719	13,747	13,778	13,809	13,842	13,876	13,912	13,951
Marion	106,100	106,253	106,406	106,687	106,906	107,140	107,392	107,657	107,936	108,235	108,552
St. Joseph	37,440	37,460	37,480	37,508	37,539	37,571	37,605	37,640	37,678	37,718	37,759

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:											
	7/31	8/1	8/2	8/3	8/5				8/7				8/9			
Decatur	2,936	2,938	2,940	2,943	2,949	(590)	[142]	{71}	2,956	(591)	[142]	{71}	2,963	(593)	[142]	{71}
Hamilton	37,500	37,543	37,585	37,653	37,785	(7,557)	[1,814]	{907}	37,931	(7,586)	[1,821]	{910}	38,096	(7,619)	[1,829]	{914}
Hendricks	18,189	18,211	18,232	18,271	18,332	(3,666)	[880]	{440}	18,399	(3,680)	[883]	{442}	18,472	(3,694)	[887]	{443}
Johnson	18,929	18,960	18,990	19,020	19,093	(3,819)	[916]	{458}	19,174	(3,835)	[920]	{460}	19,265	(3,853)	[925]	{462}
Lake	57,101	57,140	57,180	57,268	57,370	(11,474)	[2,754]	{1,377}	57,479	(11,496)	[2,759]	{1,379}	57,600	(11,520)	[2,765]	{1,382}
Madison	13,628	13,651	13,675	13,719	13,778	(2,756)	[661]	{331}	13,842	(2,768)	[664]	{332}	13,912	(2,782)	[668]	{334}
Marion	106,100	106,253	106,406	106,687	107,140	(21,428)	[5,143]	{2,571}	107,657	(21,531)	[5,168]	{2,584}	108,235	(21,647)	[5,195]	{2,598}
St. Joseph	37,440	37,460	37,480	37,508	37,571	(7,514)	[1,803]	{902}	37,640	(7,528)	[1,807]	{903}	37,718	(7,544)	[1,810]	{905}

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.