

IEM's AI Modeling: Short-term COVID-19 Projections**Date: 10/20/21**

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 10/20/21 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.

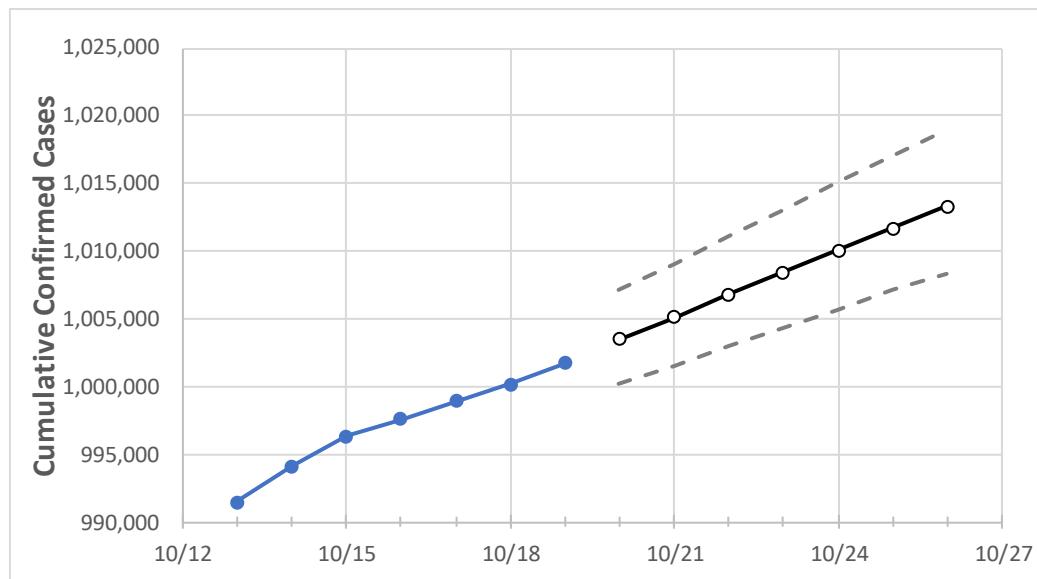
IEM's Modeling Lead

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:							
	10/16	10/17	10/18	10/19	10/20	10/21	10/22	10/23	10/24	10/25	10/26	
Indiana	997,615	998,889	1,000,163	1,001,697	1,003,464	1,005,128	1,006,788	1,008,439	1,010,089	1,011,664	1,013,303	

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:							
	10/16	10/17	10/18	10/19	10/20	10/21	10/22	10/23	10/24	10/25	10/26	
Decatur	4,123	4,128	4,133	4,139	4,147	4,154	4,162	4,169	4,176	4,183	4,191	
Hamilton	46,009	46,054	46,100	46,157	46,219	46,280	46,337	46,400	46,456	46,513	46,568	
Hendricks	23,677	23,708	23,738	23,767	23,807	23,846	23,884	23,922	23,958	23,995	24,030	
Johnson	24,848	24,875	24,902	24,961	25,001	25,042	25,080	25,119	25,158	25,197	25,235	
Lake	65,883	65,944	66,004	66,094	66,177	66,262	66,341	66,425	66,503	66,585	66,663	
Madison	18,563	18,589	18,614	18,662	18,701	18,743	18,781	18,820	18,860	18,899	18,938	
Marion	134,472	134,617	134,763	134,914	135,073	135,232	135,383	135,528	135,679	135,821	135,961	
St. Joseph	44,006	44,057	44,109	44,155	44,228	44,300	44,369	44,442	44,511	44,585	44,655	

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:			
	10/16	10/17	10/18	10/19	10/21	10/23	10/25	
Decatur	4,123	4,128	4,133	4,139	4,154 (831) [199] {100}	4,169 (834) [200] {100}	4,183 (837) [201] {100}	
Hamilton	46,009	46,054	46,100	46,157	46,280 (9,256) [2,221] {1,111}	46,400 (9,280) [2,227] {1,114}	46,513 (9,303) [2,233] {1,116}	
Hendricks	23,677	23,708	23,738	23,767	23,846 (4,769) [1,145] {572}	23,922 (4,784) [1,148] {574}	23,995 (4,799) [1,152] {576}	
Johnson	24,848	24,875	24,902	24,961	25,042 (5,008) [1,202] {601}	25,119 (5,024) [1,206] {603}	25,197 (5,039) [1,209] {605}	
Lake	65,883	65,944	66,004	66,094	66,262 (13,252) [3,181] {1,590}	66,425 (13,285) [3,188] {1,594}	66,585 (13,317) [3,196] {1,598}	
Madison	18,563	18,589	18,614	18,662	18,743 (3,749) [900] {450}	18,820 (3,764) [903] {452}	18,899 (3,780) [907] {454}	
Marion	134,472	134,617	134,763	134,914	135,232 (27,046) [6,491] {3,246}	135,528 (27,106) [6,505] {3,253}	135,821 (27,164) [6,519] {3,260}	
St. Joseph	44,006	44,057	44,109	44,155	44,300 (8,860) [2,126] {1,063}	44,442 (8,888) [2,133] {1,067}	44,585 (8,917) [2,140] {1,070}	

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.