

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

Date: 10/29/21

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 10/29/21 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.

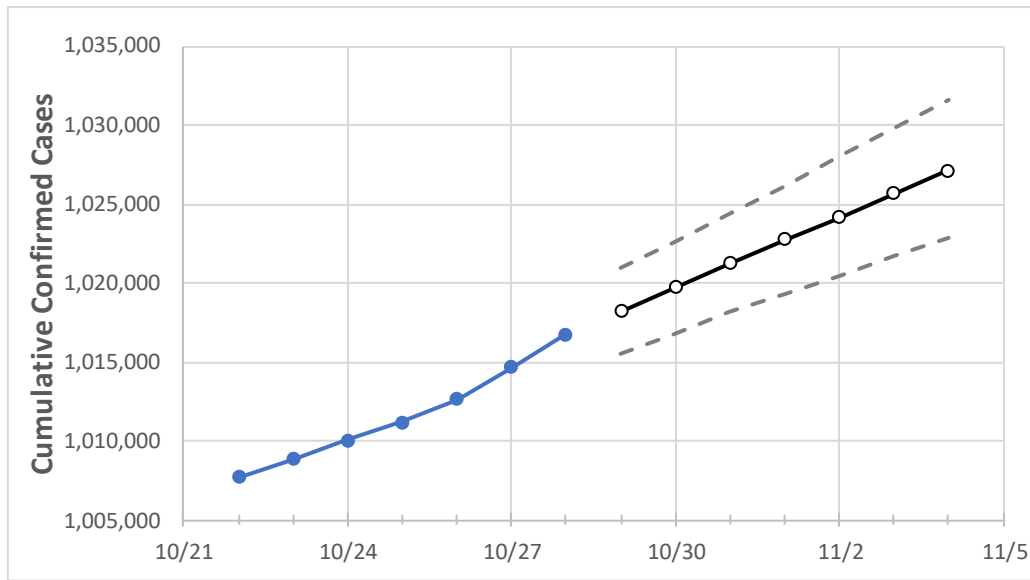
IEM's Modeling Lead

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:						
	10/25	10/26	10/27	10/28	10/29	10/30	10/31	11/1	11/2	11/3	11/4
Indiana	1,011,197	1,012,606	1,014,652	1,016,722	1,018,227	1,019,724	1,021,236	1,022,743	1,024,163	1,025,655	1,027,127

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:						
	10/25	10/26	10/27	10/28	10/29	10/30	10/31	11/1	11/2	11/3	11/4
Decatur	4,177	4,182	4,184	4,188	4,193	4,198	4,203	4,207	4,212	4,217	4,221
Hamilton	46,498	46,545	46,619	46,700	46,754	46,810	46,865	46,919	46,972	47,024	47,079
Hendricks	23,960	23,977	24,008	24,051	24,078	24,104	24,129	24,153	24,177	24,201	24,225
Johnson	25,196	25,224	25,261	25,299	25,334	25,369	25,403	25,437	25,470	25,504	25,537
Lake	66,618	66,726	66,814	66,914	67,000	67,085	67,172	67,258	67,341	67,429	67,516
Madison	18,820	18,848	18,875	18,939	18,970	18,997	19,026	19,055	19,083	19,111	19,138
Marion	135,929	136,068	136,218	136,438	136,593	136,745	136,897	137,044	137,194	137,339	137,484
St. Joseph	44,559	44,627	44,705	44,805	44,867	44,936	44,997	45,064	45,127	45,194	45,256

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:											
	10/25	10/26	10/27	10/28	10/30				11/1				11/3			
Decatur	4,177	4,182	4,184	4,188	4,198	(840)	[202]	{101}	4,207	(841)	[202]	{101}	4,217	(843)	[202]	{101}
Hamilton	46,498	46,545	46,619	46,700	46,810	(9,362)	[2,247]	{1,123}	46,919	(9,384)	[2,252]	{1,126}	47,024	(9,405)	[2,257]	{1,129}
Hendricks	23,960	23,977	24,008	24,051	24,104	(4,821)	[1,157]	{578}	24,153	(4,831)	[1,159]	{580}	24,201	(4,840)	[1,162]	{581}
Johnson	25,196	25,224	25,261	25,299	25,369	(5,074)	[1,218]	{609}	25,437	(5,087)	[1,221]	{610}	25,504	(5,101)	[1,224]	{612}
Lake	66,618	66,726	66,814	66,914	67,085	(13,417)	[3,220]	{1,610}	67,258	(13,452)	[3,228]	{1,614}	67,429	(13,486)	[3,237]	{1,618}
Madison	18,820	18,848	18,875	18,939	18,997	(3,799)	[912]	{456}	19,055	(3,811)	[915]	{457}	19,111	(3,822)	[917]	{459}
Marion	135,929	136,068	136,218	136,438	136,745	(27,349)	[6,564]	{3,282}	137,044	(27,409)	[6,578]	{3,289}	137,339	(27,468)	[6,592]	{3,296}
St. Joseph	44,559	44,627	44,705	44,805	44,936	(8,987)	[2,157]	{1,078}	45,064	(9,013)	[2,163]	{1,082}	45,194	(9,039)	[2,169]	{1,085}

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.