

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

Date: 2/3/21

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 2/3/21 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.

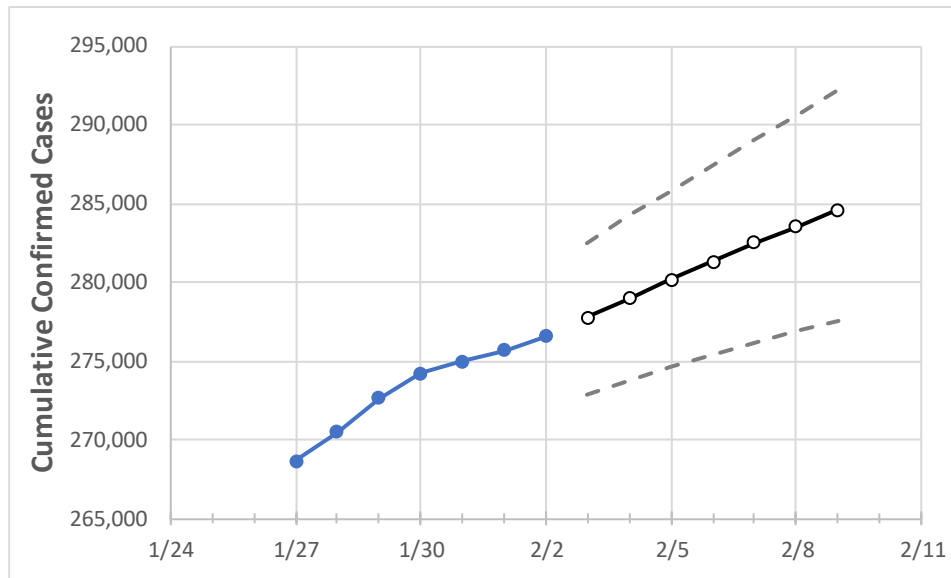
IEM's Modeling Lead

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.

Mississippi State Projections



	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	1/30	1/31	2/1	2/2	2/3	2/4	2/5	2/6	2/7	2/8	2/9
Mississippi	274,190	275,001	275,706	276,531	277,786	278,983	280,180	281,313	282,483	283,556	284,623

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.

Mississippi Counties

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases For:						
	1/30	1/31	2/1	2/2	2/3	2/4	2/5	2/6	2/7	2/8	2/9
DeSoto	18,323	18,370	18,408	18,450	18,517	18,579	18,640	18,701	18,759	18,816	18,870
Harrison	15,180	15,236	15,292	15,376	15,488	15,596	15,707	15,817	15,926	16,029	16,136
Hinds	17,526	17,576	17,633	17,669	17,748	17,827	17,905	17,979	18,053	18,125	18,194
Jackson	11,428	11,471	11,495	11,546	11,611	11,674	11,735	11,796	11,854	11,912	11,969
Lauderdale	6,343	6,368	6,379	6,403	6,431	6,458	6,485	6,512	6,537	6,562	6,587
Madison	8,893	8,922	8,941	8,988	9,030	9,071	9,110	9,150	9,186	9,225	9,261
Rankin	11,670	11,693	11,734	11,761	11,814	11,865	11,915	11,966	12,014	12,062	12,108

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.

Mississippi Medical Demands by County

	Actual Confirmed Cases On:				Projected Cases (Hospitalized) [ICU] {Ventilator} For:											
	1/30	1/31	2/1	2/2	2/4				2/6				2/8			
DeSoto	18,323	18,370	18,408	18,450	18,579	(3,716)	[892]	{446}	18,701	(3,740)	[898]	{449}	18,816	(3,763)	[903]	{452}
Harrison	15,180	15,236	15,292	15,376	15,596	(3,119)	[749]	{374}	15,817	(3,163)	[759]	{380}	16,029	(3,206)	[769]	{385}
Hinds	17,526	17,576	17,633	17,669	17,827	(3,565)	[856]	{428}	17,979	(3,596)	[863]	{432}	18,125	(3,625)	[870]	{435}
Jackson	11,428	11,471	11,495	11,546	11,674	(2,335)	[560]	{280}	11,796	(2,359)	[566]	{283}	11,912	(2,382)	[572]	{286}
Lauderdale	6,343	6,368	6,379	6,403	6,458	(1,292)	[310]	{155}	6,512	(1,302)	[313]	{156}	6,562	(1,312)	[315]	{157}
Madison	8,893	8,922	8,941	8,988	9,071	(1,814)	[435]	{218}	9,150	(1,830)	[439]	{220}	9,225	(1,845)	[443]	{221}
Rankin	11,670	11,693	11,734	11,761	11,865	(2,373)	[570]	{285}	11,966	(2,393)	[574]	{287}	12,062	(2,412)	[579]	{289}

For additional information from IEM, please contact Jon Mabry, Vice President of Disaster Recovery at 601-953-4562 or jon.mabry@iem.com or Bryan Koon, Vice President of Emergency Management and Homeland Security at bryan.koon@iem.com or 850-519-7966.