

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

Date: 2/10/21

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 2/10/21 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.**

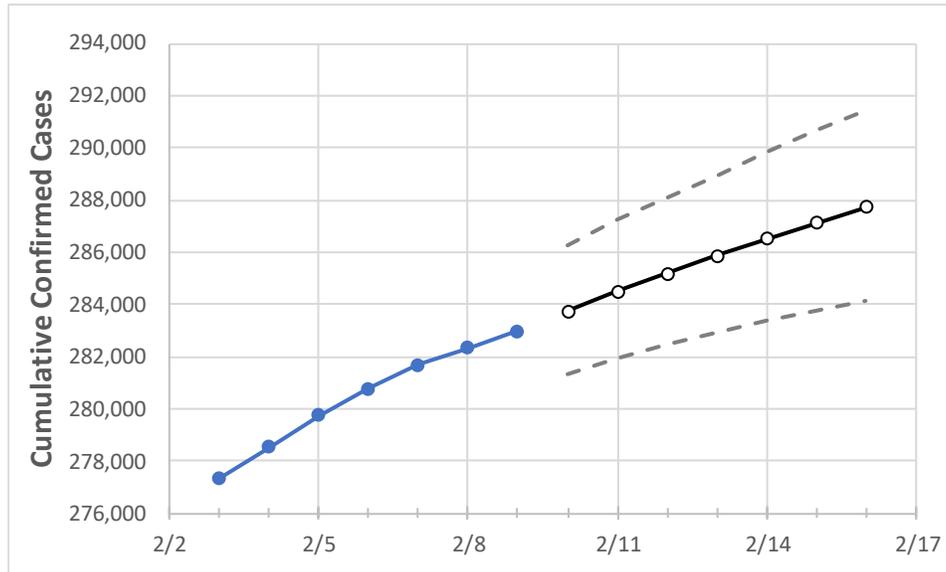
### IEM's Modeling Lead

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:							
	2/6	2/7	2/8	2/9	2/10	2/11	2/12	2/13	2/14	2/15	2/16	
Mississippi	280,778	281,678	282,313	282,969	283,744	284,477	285,196	285,857	286,500	287,113	287,731	

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:							
	2/6	2/7	2/8	2/9	2/10	2/11	2/12	2/13	2/14	2/15	2/16	
DeSoto	18,726	18,783	18,838	18,881	18,933	18,984	19,033	19,082	19,129	19,174	19,218	
Harrison	15,620	15,702	15,747	15,783	15,837	15,889	15,937	15,985	16,029	16,070	16,109	
Hinds	17,962	18,038	18,086	18,128	18,185	18,242	18,295	18,347	18,396	18,444	18,492	
Jackson	11,745	11,793	11,838	11,874	11,916	11,954	11,994	12,030	12,065	12,098	12,129	
Lauderdale	6,514	6,530	6,541	6,552	6,572	6,590	6,608	6,625	6,642	6,659	6,674	
Madison	9,112	9,147	9,162	9,180	9,206	9,231	9,256	9,279	9,300	9,321	9,341	
Rankin	12,040	12,109	12,146	12,176	12,226	12,276	12,323	12,371	12,419	12,464	12,511	

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:											
	2/6	2/7	2/8	2/9	2/11				2/13				2/15			
DeSoto	18,726	18,783	18,838	18,881	18,984	(3,797)	[911]	{456}	19,082	(3,816)	[916]	{458}	19,174	(3,835)	[920]	{460}
Harrison	15,620	15,702	15,747	15,783	15,889	(3,178)	[763]	{381}	15,985	(3,197)	[767]	{384}	16,070	(3,214)	[771]	{386}
Hinds	17,962	18,038	18,086	18,128	18,242	(3,648)	[876]	{438}	18,347	(3,669)	[881]	{440}	18,444	(3,689)	[885]	{443}
Jackson	11,745	11,793	11,838	11,874	11,954	(2,391)	[574]	{287}	12,030	(2,406)	[577]	{289}	12,098	(2,420)	[581]	{290}
Lauderdale	6,514	6,530	6,541	6,552	6,590	(1,318)	[316]	{158}	6,625	(1,325)	[318]	{159}	6,659	(1,332)	[320]	{160}
Madison	9,112	9,147	9,162	9,180	9,231	(1,846)	[443]	{222}	9,279	(1,856)	[445]	{223}	9,321	(1,864)	[447]	{224}
Rankin	12,040	12,109	12,146	12,176	12,276	(2,455)	[589]	{295}	12,371	(2,474)	[594]	{297}	12,464	(2,493)	[598]	{299}

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