

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

Date: 5/3/21

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 5/3/21 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.

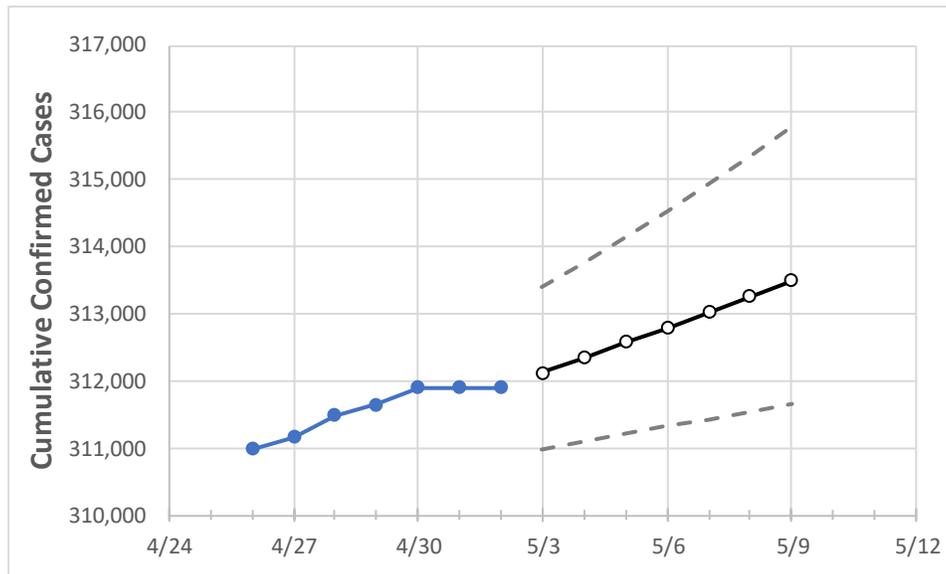
IEM's Modeling Lead

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:							
	4/29	4/30	5/1	5/2	5/3	5/4	5/5	5/6	5/7	5/8	5/9	
Mississippi	311,654	311,900	311,900	311,900	312,122	312,346	312,574	312,789	313,024	313,261	313,488	

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:							
	4/29	4/30	5/1	5/2	5/3	5/4	5/5	5/6	5/7	5/8	5/9	
DeSoto	21,289	21,321	21,321	21,321	21,348	21,375	21,402	21,429	21,457	21,484	21,512	
Harrison	17,719	17,735	17,735	17,735	17,748	17,761	17,775	17,788	17,801	17,815	17,829	
Hinds	20,194	20,214	20,214	20,214	20,234	20,255	20,275	20,296	20,318	20,339	20,361	
Jackson	13,348	13,363	13,363	13,363	13,382	13,402	13,421	13,441	13,463	13,485	13,508	
Lauderdale	7,230	7,218	7,218	7,218	7,220	7,222	7,224	7,225	7,227	7,228	7,229	
Madison	10,024	10,035	10,035	10,035	10,041	10,047	10,053	10,059	10,065	10,070	10,076	
Rankin	13,507	13,520	13,520	13,520	13,532	13,545	13,557	13,570	13,583	13,596	13,608	

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:											
	4/29	4/30	5/1	5/2	5/4				5/6				5/8			
DeSoto	21,289	21,321	21,321	21,321	21,375	(4,275)	[1,026]	{513}	21,429	(4,286)	[1,029]	{514}	21,484	(4,297)	[1,031]	{516}
Harrison	17,719	17,735	17,735	17,735	17,761	(3,552)	[853]	{426}	17,788	(3,558)	[854]	{427}	17,815	(3,563)	[855]	{428}
Hinds	20,194	20,214	20,214	20,214	20,255	(4,051)	[972]	{486}	20,296	(4,059)	[974]	{487}	20,339	(4,068)	[976]	{488}
Jackson	13,348	13,363	13,363	13,363	13,402	(2,680)	[643]	{322}	13,441	(2,688)	[645]	{323}	13,485	(2,697)	[647]	{324}
Lauderdale	7,230	7,218	7,218	7,218	7,222	(1,444)	[347]	{173}	7,225	(1,445)	[347]	{173}	7,228	(1,446)	[347]	{173}
Madison	10,024	10,035	10,035	10,035	10,047	(2,009)	[482]	{241}	10,059	(2,012)	[483]	{241}	10,070	(2,014)	[483]	{242}
Rankin	13,507	13,520	13,520	13,520	13,545	(2,709)	[650]	{325}	13,570	(2,714)	[651]	{326}	13,596	(2,719)	[653]	{326}

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.