

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

Date: 5/18/21

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 5/18/21 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.**

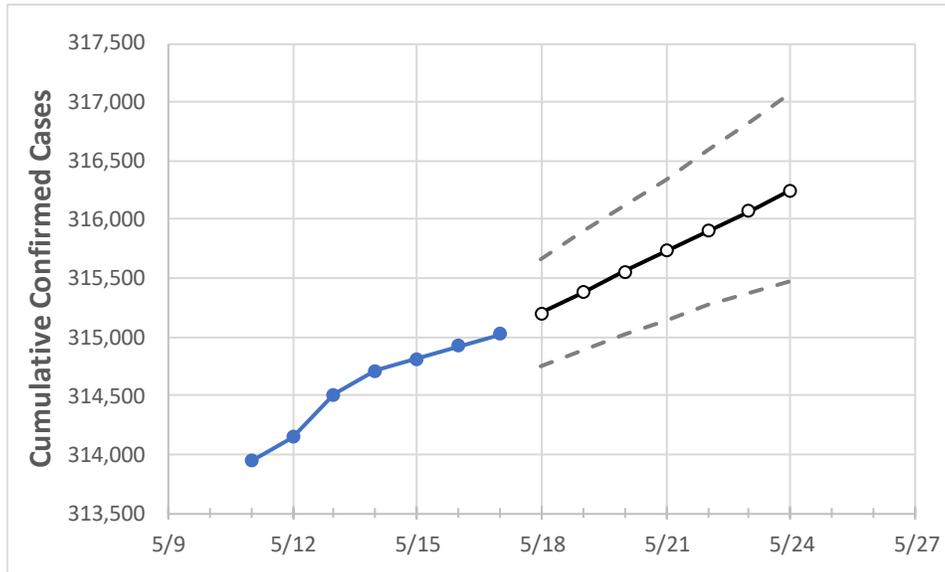
### IEM's Modeling Lead

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:							
	5/14	5/15	5/16	5/17	5/18	5/19	5/20	5/21	5/22	5/23	5/24	
Mississippi	314,710	314,815	314,921	315,026	315,205	315,381	315,558	315,731	315,906	316,075	316,246	

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:							
	5/14	5/15	5/16	5/17	5/18	5/19	5/20	5/21	5/22	5/23	5/24	
DeSoto	21,646	21,659	21,671	21,684	21,700	21,716	21,732	21,747	21,762	21,777	21,792	
Harrison	17,949	17,957	17,965	17,973	17,989	18,006	18,022	18,039	18,057	18,074	18,092	
Hinds	20,369	20,374	20,380	20,385	20,393	20,400	20,407	20,415	20,422	20,430	20,437	
Jackson	13,450	13,452	13,454	13,456	13,459	13,462	13,465	13,468	13,470	13,473	13,475	
Lauderdale	7,198	7,198	7,198	7,198	7,201	7,204	7,207	7,209	7,212	7,215	7,218	
Madison	10,113	10,119	10,124	10,130	10,137	10,144	10,151	10,159	10,167	10,175	10,183	
Rankin	13,643	13,645	13,648	13,650	13,658	13,667	13,675	13,683	13,692	13,700	13,708	

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:											
	5/14	5/15	5/16	5/17	5/19				5/21				5/23			
DeSoto	21,646	21,659	21,671	21,684	21,716	(4,343)	[1,042]	{521}	21,747	(4,349)	[1,044]	{522}	21,777	(4,355)	[1,045]	{523}
Harrison	17,949	17,957	17,965	17,973	18,006	(3,601)	[864]	{432}	18,039	(3,608)	[866]	{433}	18,074	(3,615)	[868]	{434}
Hinds	20,369	20,374	20,380	20,385	20,400	(4,080)	[979]	{490}	20,415	(4,083)	[980]	{490}	20,430	(4,086)	[981]	{490}
Jackson	13,450	13,452	13,454	13,456	13,462	(2,692)	[646]	{323}	13,468	(2,694)	[646]	{323}	13,473	(2,695)	[647]	{323}
Lauderdale	7,198	7,198	7,198	7,198	7,204	(1,441)	[346]	{173}	7,209	(1,442)	[346]	{173}	7,215	(1,443)	[346]	{173}
Madison	10,113	10,119	10,124	10,130	10,144	(2,029)	[487]	{243}	10,159	(2,032)	[488]	{244}	10,175	(2,035)	[488]	{244}
Rankin	13,643	13,645	13,648	13,650	13,667	(2,733)	[656]	{328}	13,683	(2,737)	[657]	{328}	13,700	(2,740)	[658]	{329}

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.