

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

Date: 6/8/21

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 6/8/21 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.

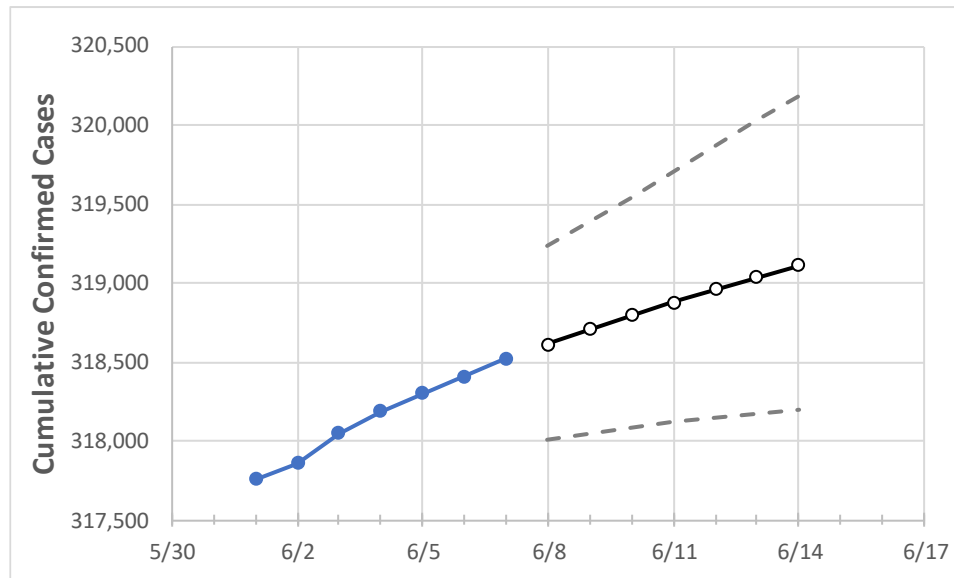
IEM's Modeling Lead

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:						
	6/4	6/5	6/6	6/7	6/8	6/9	6/10	6/11	6/12	6/13	6/14
Mississippi	318,189	318,300	318,410	318,521	318,612	318,708	318,795	318,879	318,960	319,038	319,115

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:						
	6/4	6/5	6/6	6/7	6/8	6/9	6/10	6/11	6/12	6/13	6/14
DeSoto	22,155	22,165	22,176	22,186	22,193	22,200	22,207	22,214	22,220	22,226	22,231
Harrison	18,224	18,239	18,254	18,269	18,281	18,292	18,304	18,315	18,327	18,338	18,349
Hinds	20,540	20,548	20,557	20,565	20,573	20,581	20,589	20,597	20,605	20,613	20,621
Jackson	13,595	13,602	13,609	13,616	13,624	13,632	13,640	13,648	13,656	13,664	13,673
Lauderdale	7,246	7,247	7,249	7,250	7,252	7,254	7,256	7,258	7,260	7,262	7,263
Madison	10,194	10,197	10,199	10,202	10,203	10,205	10,206	10,207	10,209	10,210	10,211
Rankin	13,808	13,812	13,815	13,819	13,821	13,823	13,825	13,827	13,829	13,830	13,831

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:											
	6/4	6/5	6/6	6/7	6/9				6/11				6/13			
DeSoto	22,155	22,165	22,176	22,186	22,200	(4,440)	[1,066]	{533}	22,214	(4,443)	[1,066]	{533}	22,226	(4,445)	[1,067]	{533}
Harrison	18,224	18,239	18,254	18,269	18,292	(3,658)	[878]	{439}	18,315	(3,663)	[879]	{440}	18,338	(3,668)	[880]	{440}
Hinds	20,540	20,548	20,557	20,565	20,581	(4,116)	[988]	{494}	20,597	(4,119)	[989]	{494}	20,613	(4,123)	[989]	{495}
Jackson	13,595	13,602	13,609	13,616	13,632	(2,726)	[654]	{327}	13,648	(2,730)	[655]	{328}	13,664	(2,733)	[656]	{328}
Lauderdale	7,246	7,247	7,249	7,250	7,254	(1,451)	[348]	{174}	7,258	(1,452)	[348]	{174}	7,262	(1,452)	[349]	{174}
Madison	10,194	10,197	10,199	10,202	10,205	(2,041)	[490]	{245}	10,207	(2,041)	[490]	{245}	10,210	(2,042)	[490]	{245}
Rankin	13,808	13,812	13,815	13,819	13,823	(2,765)	[664]	{332}	13,827	(2,765)	[664]	{332}	13,830	(2,766)	[664]	{332}

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.