

**IEM's AI Modeling: Short-term COVID-19 Projections****Date: 12/10/21**

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 12/10/21 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.**

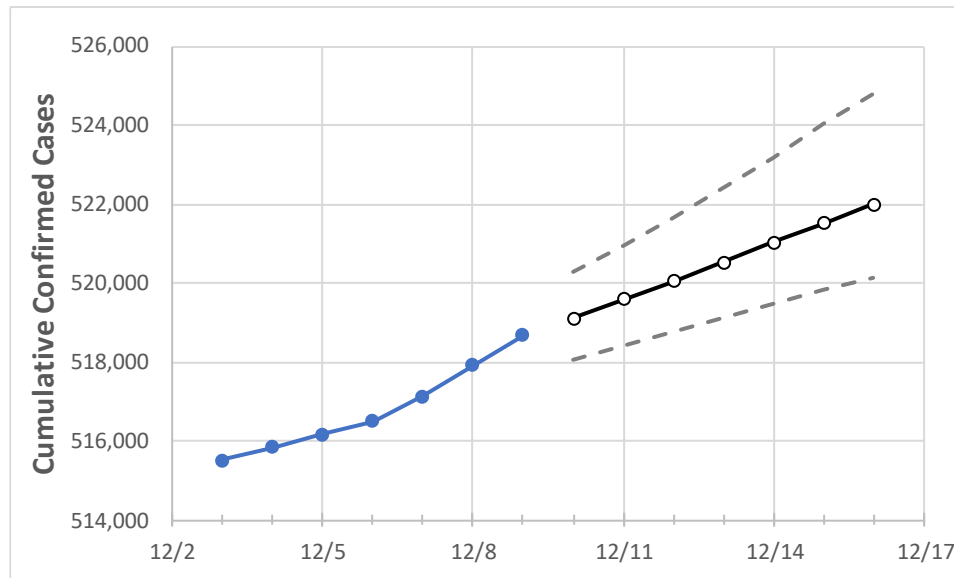
**IEM's Modeling Lead**

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:						
	12/6	12/7	12/8	12/9	12/10	12/11	12/12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16
Mississippi	516,486	517,138	517,925	518,670	519,110	519,575	520,035	520,520	521,019	521,514	522,005

*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:						
	12/6	12/7	12/8	12/9	12/10	12/11	12/12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16
DeSoto	33,463	33,512	33,574	33,645	33,694	33,747	33,802	33,861	33,923	33,988	34,055
Harrison	35,042	35,086	35,122	35,135	35,156	35,179	35,200	35,221	35,244	35,267	35,291
Hinds	32,797	32,826	32,859	32,918	32,944	32,972	33,000	33,029	33,059	33,088	33,119
Jackson	24,926	24,938	24,959	24,976	24,986	24,996	25,006	25,017	25,027	25,038	25,049
Lauderdale	12,326	12,343	12,371	12,390	12,401	12,412	12,422	12,434	12,444	12,457	12,468
Madison	14,978	14,986	14,996	15,041	15,054	15,067	15,080	15,095	15,108	15,123	15,139
Rankin	22,593	22,621	22,635	22,688	22,708	22,730	22,750	22,771	22,793	22,817	22,840

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:											
	12/6	12/7	12/8	12/9	12/11				12/13				12/15			
DeSoto	33,463	33,512	33,574	33,645	33,747	(6,749)	[1,620]	{810}	33,861	(6,772)	[1,625]	{813}	33,988	(6,798)	[1,631]	{816}
Harrison	35,042	35,086	35,122	35,135	35,179	(7,036)	[1,689]	{844}	35,221	(7,044)	[1,691]	{845}	35,267	(7,053)	[1,693]	{846}
Hinds	32,797	32,826	32,859	32,918	32,972	(6,594)	[1,583]	{791}	33,029	(6,606)	[1,585]	{793}	33,088	(6,618)	[1,588]	{794}
Jackson	24,926	24,938	24,959	24,976	24,996	(4,999)	[1,200]	{600}	25,017	(5,003)	[1,201]	{600}	25,038	(5,008)	[1,202]	{601}
Lauderdale	12,326	12,343	12,371	12,390	12,412	(2,482)	[596]	{298}	12,434	(2,487)	[597]	{298}	12,457	(2,491)	[598]	{299}
Madison	14,978	14,986	14,996	15,041	15,067	(3,013)	[723]	{362}	15,095	(3,019)	[725]	{362}	15,123	(3,025)	[726]	{363}
Rankin	22,593	22,621	22,635	22,688	22,730	(4,546)	[1,091]	{546}	22,771	(4,554)	[1,093]	{547}	22,817	(4,563)	[1,095]	{548}

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.