### Social evolution, mask wearing, and epidemics

### 修格致

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#### Outline

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  - 非对称的社会影响力
  - 社会是否会疏离?
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#### Introduction

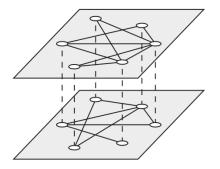
What is the impact of adaptive social relations on pandemics

- 'Peer pressure' on wearing protections?
- How you will react to those silly people?

#### Concerns

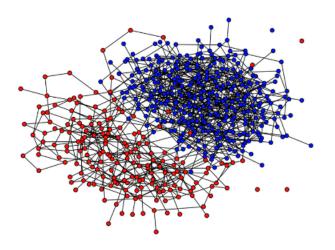
- Social structures
- Epidemic spread with protections
- Bifurcations
- Micro-structure behind epidemic threshold?

- 演化图: 节点恒定,而连边方式随时间变化的图结构。
- Multiplex network: 节点给定, 而连接属性多于一个。



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- Multiplex network: 节点给定,而连接属性多于一个。
- 图裂变: 图从连通图变为非连通图的过程。
  - 常见类型: 渗流、voter 模型、Ising 模型、自旋模型等

- 为什么要研究图裂变?
  - 概括性:网络拓扑的演化使得网络的局部性质与全局性质不统一,子 采样的结果不再成立
  - 适合性:真实世界中,人们的观点、行为、意识割裂严重,需要合适 的数学模型来反映
  - 时态性:由于网络演化的速度不同,不同时段的网络性质的连续变化 往往不可以用收敛后的结果来覆盖,而需要合适的收敛速度分析指 标。



**I: Right before Graph fission.** *Graph fission in an evolving voter model, PNAS 2012, Durrett et. al.* 

### Graph fission & Voter model

#### 一个基本的例子:

- a social network in which individuals have one of two opinions (called 0 and 1)
- their opinions and the network connections coevolve
- 随机在网络中选边, 如果边的两侧意见不同:
  - 概率 1 − α: 一个模仿另一个;
  - 概率 α: 两个人不联系,其中一个人随便找一个别人交往。
    - 子模型 1: 选相同意见的
    - 子模型 2: 随机选人交往
- 最终图可能会分化为两个不相连接的子图。

# Graph fission & Epidemics

### 另一个例子

- The nodes represent individuals, which are either susceptible (S) or infected (I).
- In every time step and for every link connecting an infected with a susceptible (SI link), the susceptible becomes infected with the fixed probability p. The Infected recovers from the disease with probability r, becoming susceptible again.
- Allowing susceptible individuals to protect themselves by rewiring their links. With probability w for every SI link, the susceptible breaks the link to the infected and forms a new link to another randomly selected susceptible.

### 不公平条件下的社会会面临什么问题?

上述模型中,演化总是对称的,即相互同化的概率是相同的。

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- 如果两种意见相互影响的程度不同,结果会怎样?
- 如果两种意见不止控制了一个传播过程,也对另一个传播过程产生 影响,结果会怎么样?

# 我们的模型: 口罩驱动社交关系变化

### Key:

戴口罩对于人的社交关系和疾病传播都有影响。戴口罩可以降低被传染的风险;也可以让你识别出真正与自己有共同认知的人。

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- 两个效应:
  - 分隔效应: 戴口罩跟戴口罩玩, 不戴口罩跟不戴的玩。
  - 同化效应:不戴口罩的比戴口罩'凶',在线下沟通的时候,不戴口罩的人会越变越多。

# 我们的模型:口罩驱动社交关系变化

- ullet We consider a network with N nodes representing individuals, and K links representing the social contacts.
- Each of the individuals has two attributes. They are either susceptible
  (S) or infected (I), and either pro (P) or con (C) for wearing facial masks.
- On a link connecting an I node with an S node, the S node becomes infected with rate  $\mu$  if the S node is not wearing a mask, and  $\gamma\mu$  if the S node wears a mask for  $\gamma < 1$ . The I node recovers with rate r.
- The interactions also serve as the media of attitudes towards masks. If a link is discordant of the opinions of wearing masks, they become both P nodes with rate  $\beta_1$ , and that of both C nodes with rate  $\beta_2 > \beta_1$ . They stop seeing each other and one of them finds a new random interaction with rate  $1 \beta_1 \beta_2$ .
  - The random picks studied here lie in two ways, (i) rewire-to-same, i.e., picking a node that shares the same opinion; and (ii) rewire-to-random, i.e., picking a random node over the graph.

### Results: Network Topology

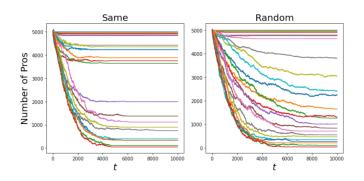


图 2: Supportive for Masks as a function of time.

进一步,戴口罩的人群的连通度也比较低。

# 社会是否会疏离?

### 真的会戴口罩与戴口罩玩,不戴口罩跟不戴口罩的玩吗?

- 收敛速度: 拟合 + 理论: 达到社会共识(不戴口罩)  $T \simeq N^{3/2}$
- 是否可以收敛: To illustrate the reason behind this, we recall the voter model on the d-dimensional lattice  $\mathbb{Z}^d$  (See Ref [15] for details.): For  $d \leq 2$ , the voter model convergent complete consensus, i.e., if  $x \neq y$ , then  $P[(\xi_t) \neq \xi_t(y)] \to 0$ .

### 社会分隔, Then what?

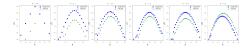
#### 两个群体的 Epidemic threshold 不一样:

- 正常图的临界传播概率设为 p\*.
- 临界条件:  $R_0 = p\langle k \rangle/r = 1$
- 有重连:  $k(t) = \langle k \rangle \exp(-wt)$ , 节点患病的期望时间: 1/r
- 临界传染率:

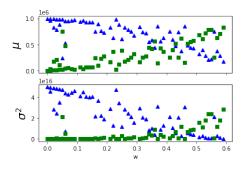
$$p^* = \frac{w}{\langle k \rangle [1 - \exp(-w/r)]}$$

戴口罩的人群 p 更低,所以更不容易达到临界传染率。

# Degree distribution



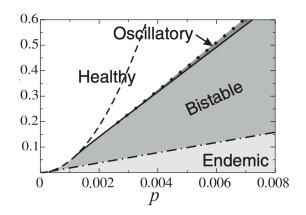
# Degree distribution standardized



# 模型的极限

#### 戴口罩就万事大吉啊了吗?

• 不是的,有可能会出现疾病分岔的局面。



### 总结: 不平等的意义?

- 群体内部的一些不平等实际上有助于确保每个人都有可能不生病
- 什么情况下,不平等有害,什么情况下,不平等也会变得有益?

即使统计数据失效,小群体内的共识依然是有意义的

清者自清