

# Fear Effect on Epidemic Networks



Guillermo Benito Calviño  
Sofía Pacheco García  
Filippo Pra Floriani



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# Aim

Visualize and quantify the effect of different types of fear on epidemic dynamics

- Attack rate vs  $R_0$
- Shape of Incidence, Death incidence vs  $t$  (we should see plateau-like behaviour)

**How does the fear impact the epidemic dynamics?**

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# Options

## **Kinds of networks:**

- Homogeneous (Erdős - Rényi ER)
- Heterogeneous (Barabási - Albert BA)

## **Models of fear:**

- No fear
- Random
- Based on prevalence of infected and deaths
  - Neighbours
  - Global

## **Compartmental models:**

- SIRD1 = SIRD where only S have fear of getting infected
  - SIRD2 = SIRD where both S and I have fear of getting infected and infecting respectively
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# Model

## Parameters

$\beta$  = infectious rate = 0.5

$\mu$  = recovery rate = 1/6

$f_{d\_min}$  = minimum fatality rate =  $\mu/10$

Data on  $\beta, \mu$  are specifically chosen to model the COVID-19 epidemics  
(<https://www.pnas.org/doi/full/10.1073/pnas.2009911117>)

## Network structure

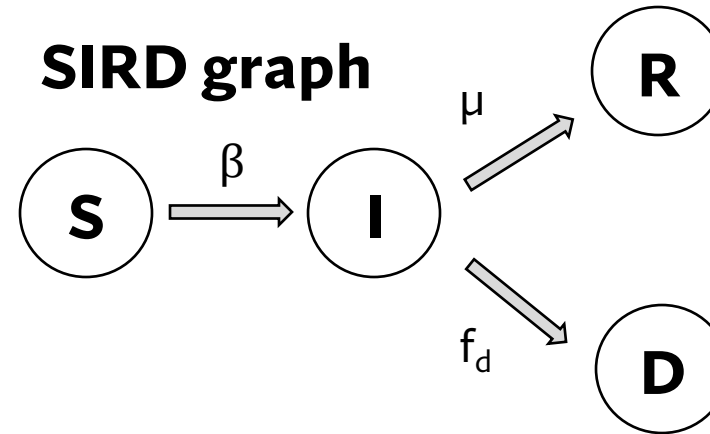
$N$  = # of nodes = 1000

$p$  = probability of connection = 0.01 (Erdős - Rényi)

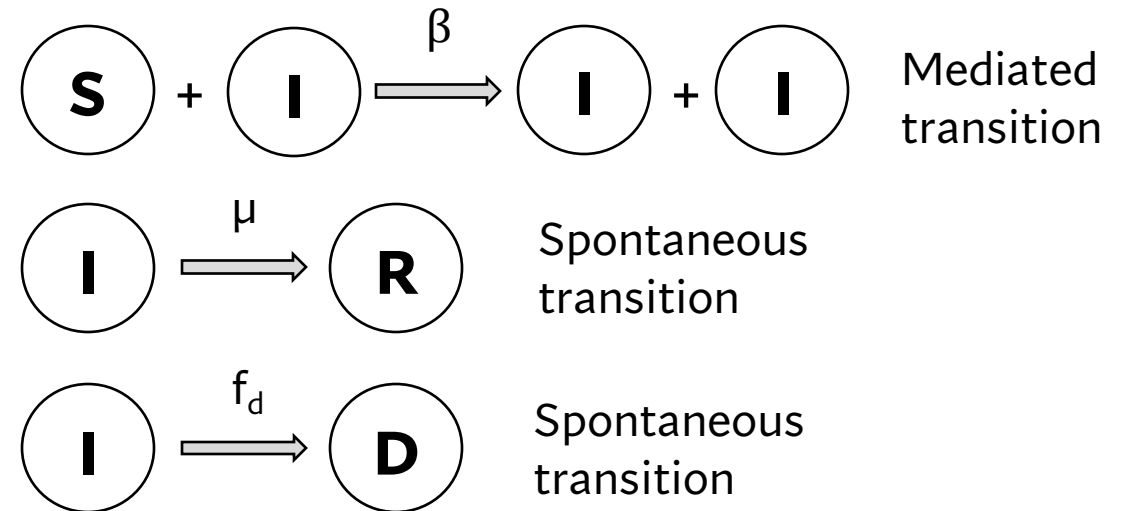
$m$  = # of links made at each step = 5 (Barabási - Albert)

Basic Reproductive ratio:

$$R_0 = \frac{\beta}{\mu} \frac{\langle k^2 \rangle - \langle k \rangle}{\langle k \rangle}$$

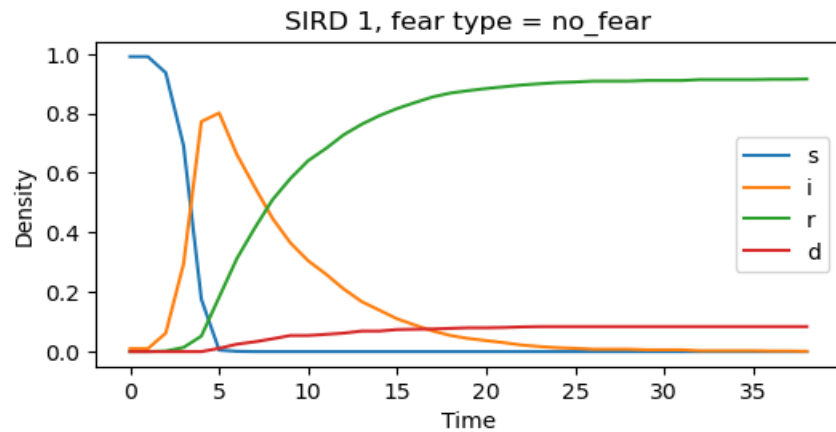


## Transitions

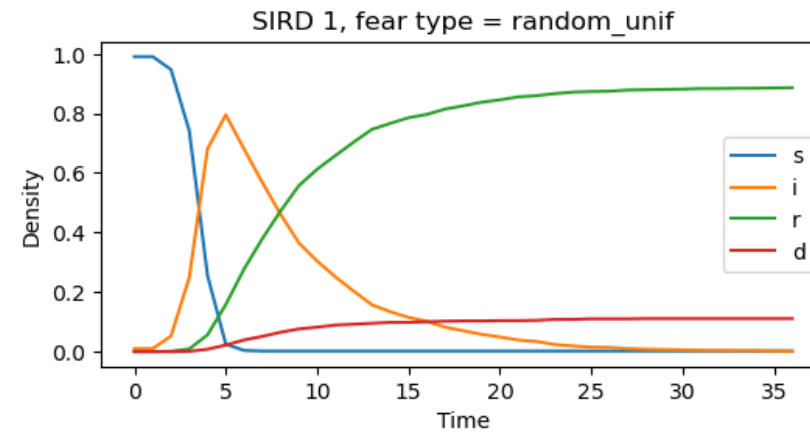


# Evolution of S,I,R,D

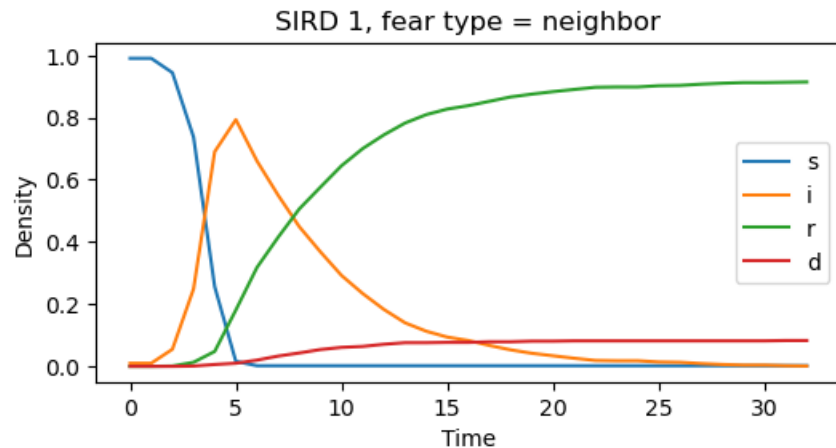
Erdős - Rényi SIRD with only susceptible have fear



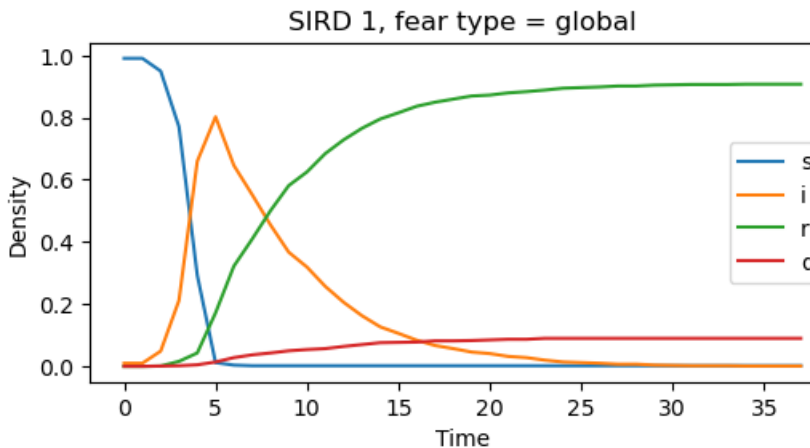
Cut edges = 0



Cut edges = 1755



Cut edges = 1612



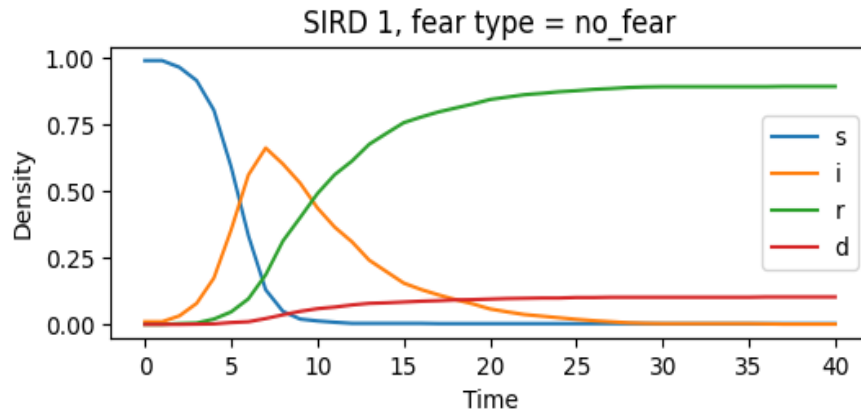
Cut edges = 422

The same can be observed for SIRD with susceptible and infected feared and for Barabási-Albert

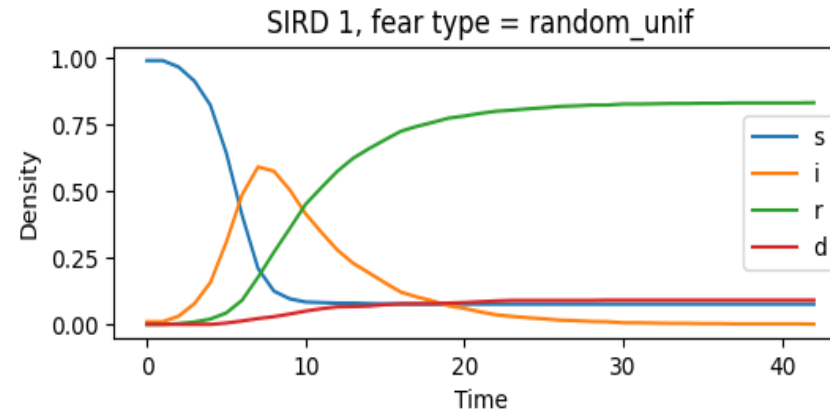
# Evolution of S,I,R,D

Erdős - Rényi SIRD with only susceptible feared

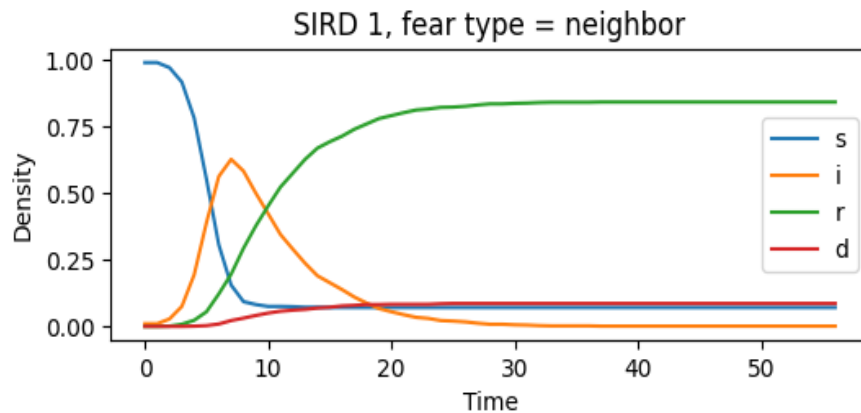
Change infectivity rate to better appreciate the fear impact:  $\beta = 0.2$



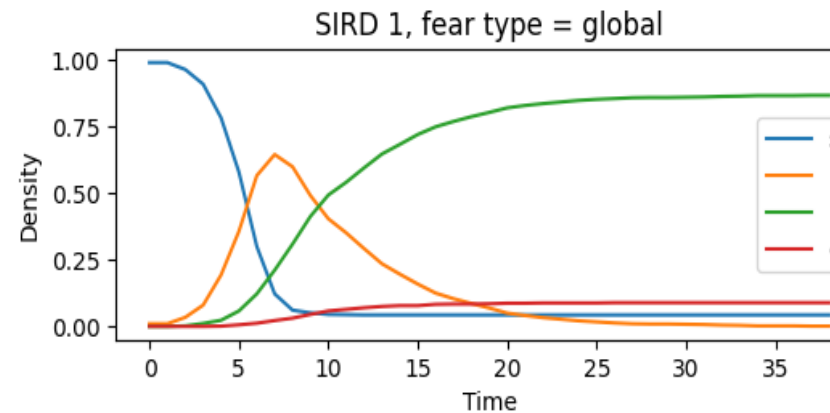
Cut edges = 0



Cut edges = 2600



Cut edges = 2268



Cut edges = 1172

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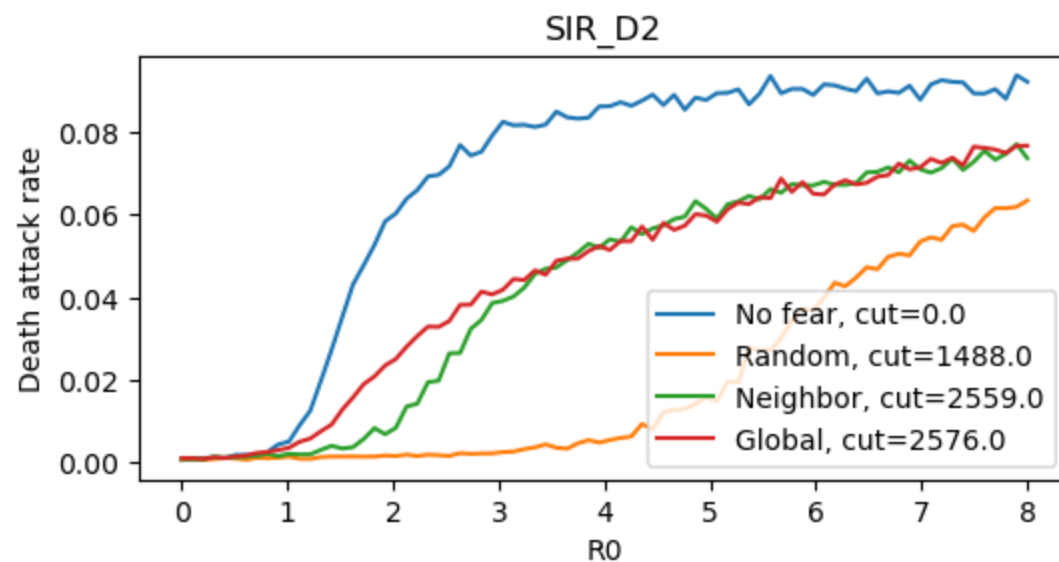
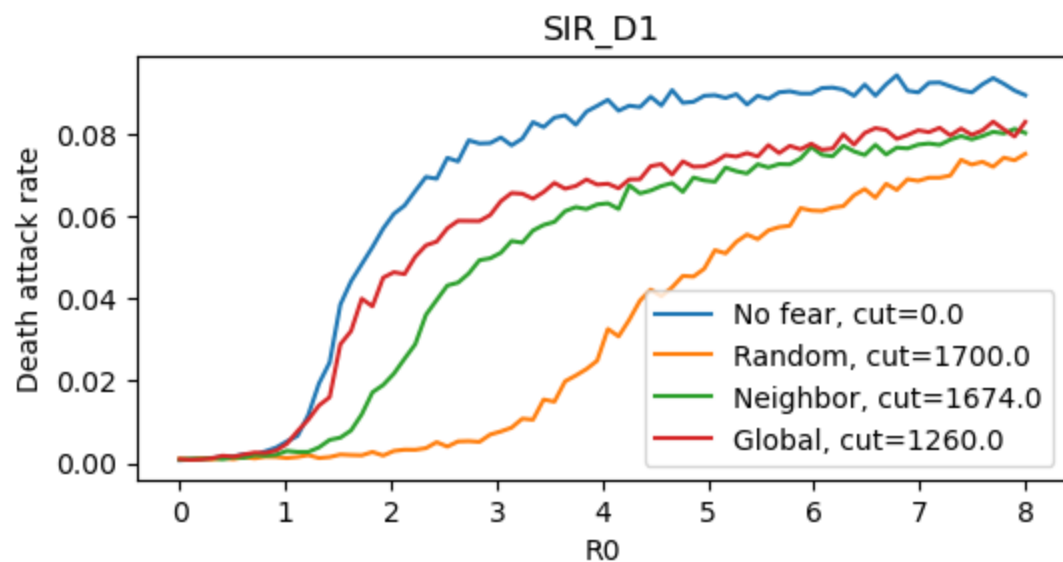
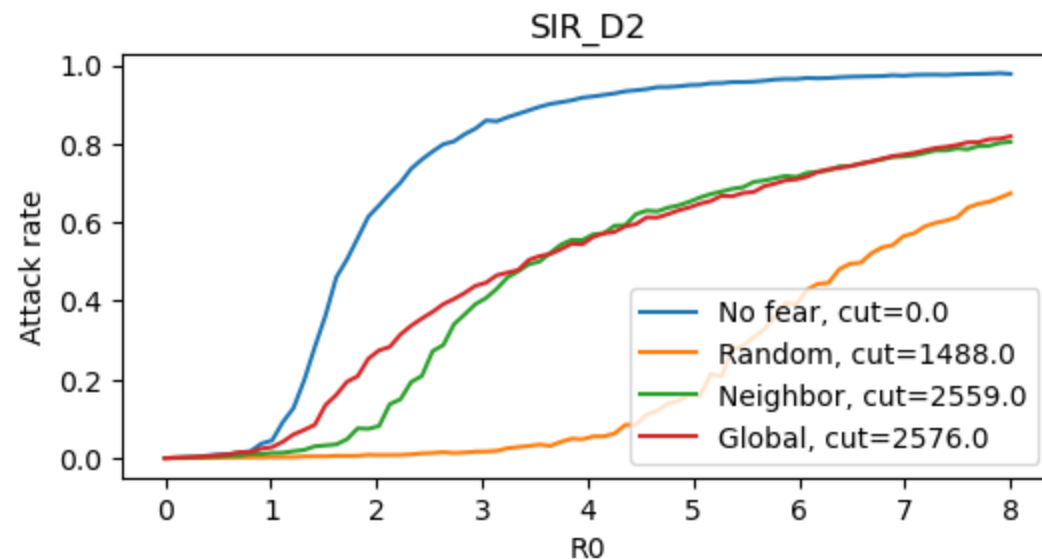
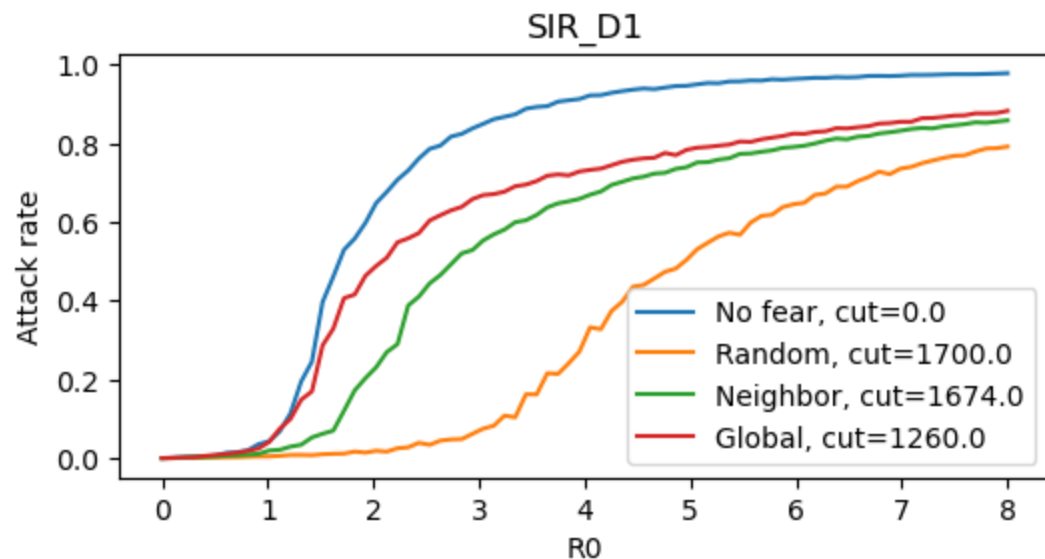
## Results (I)

# Attack Rate vs $R_0$

Comparison of results for the same model and different kinds of fear in the same graph

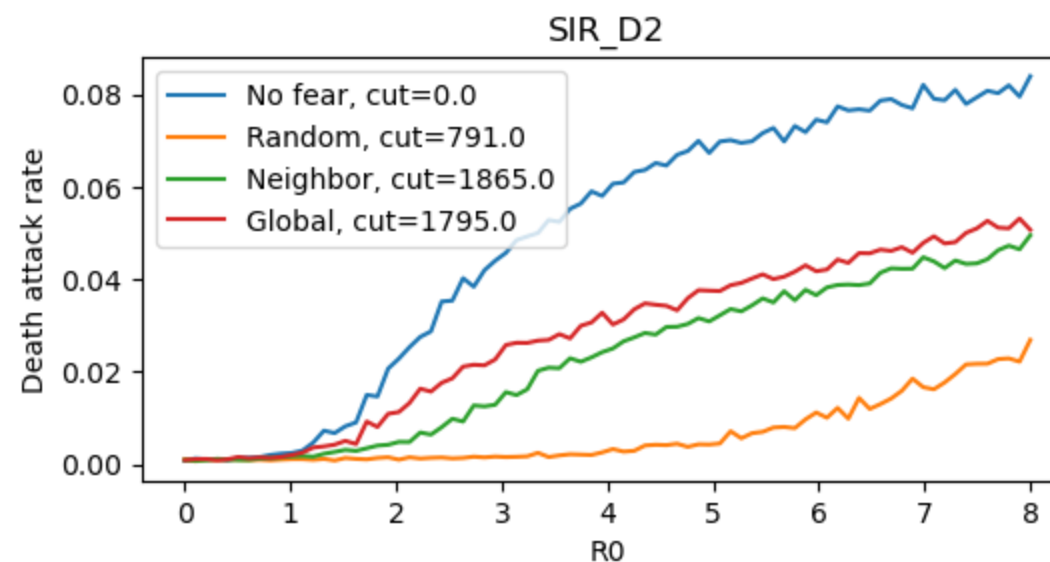
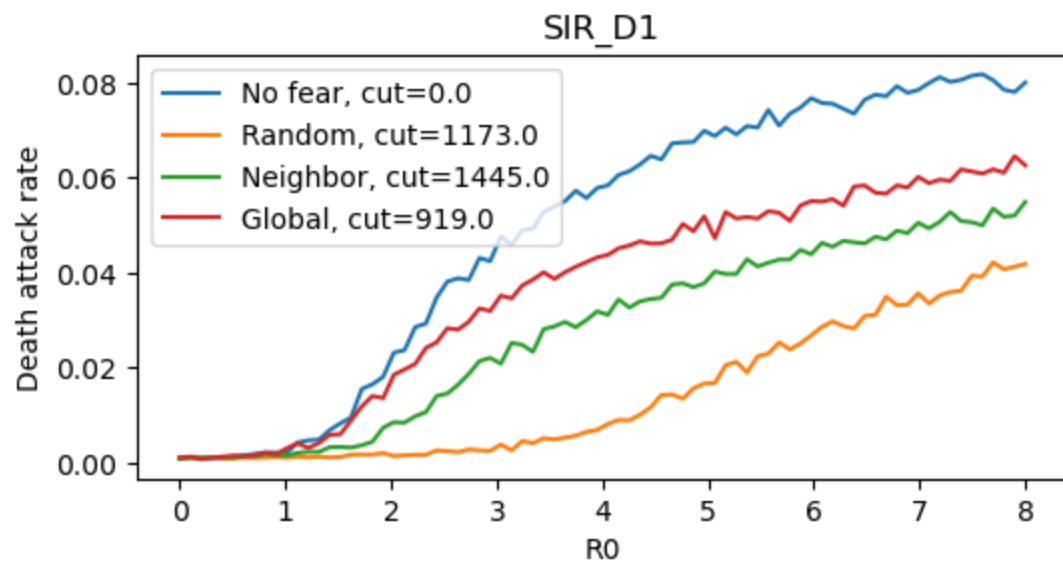
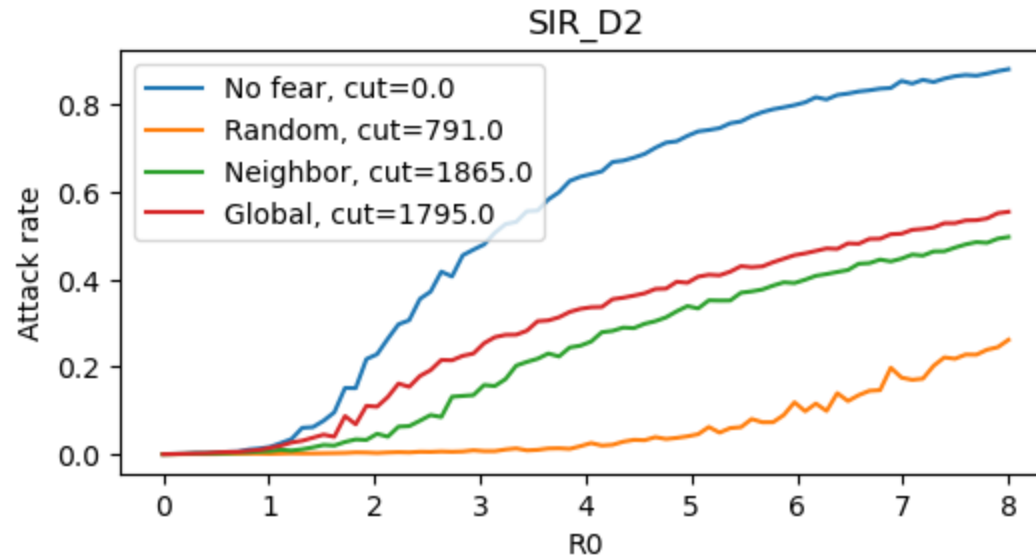
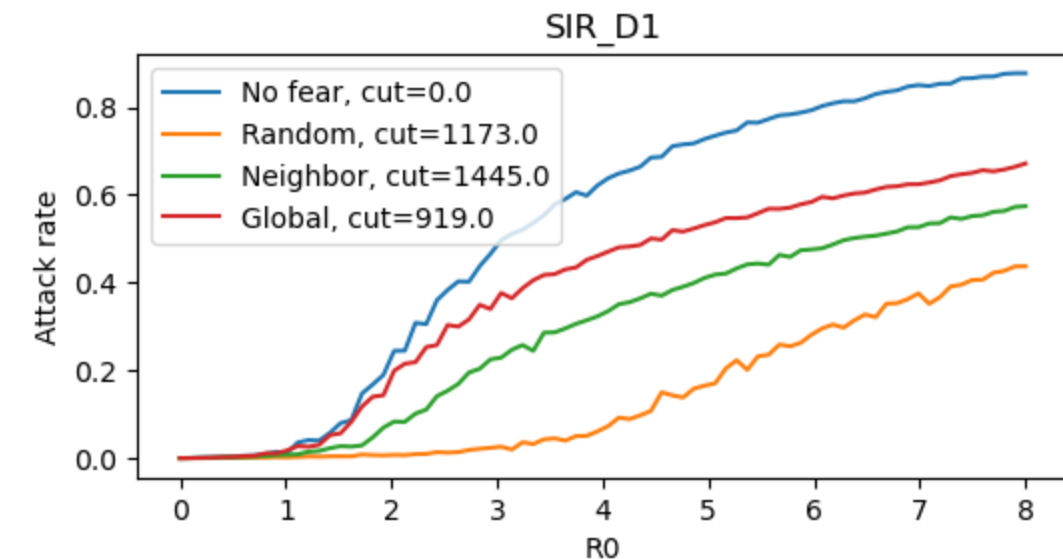
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# Erdős - Rényi





# Barabási - Albert



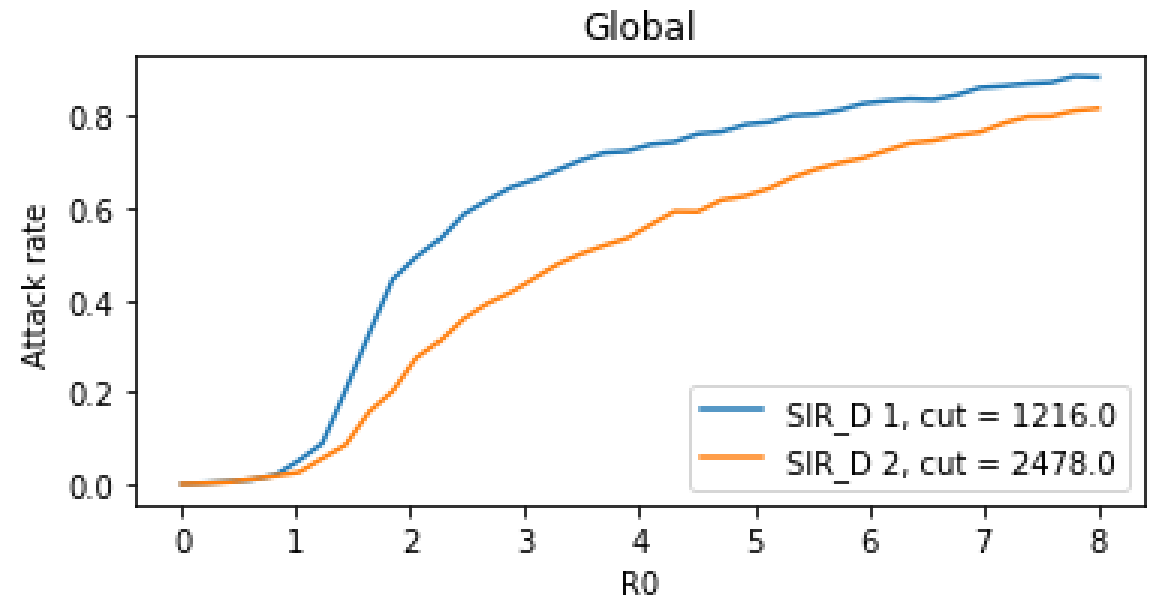
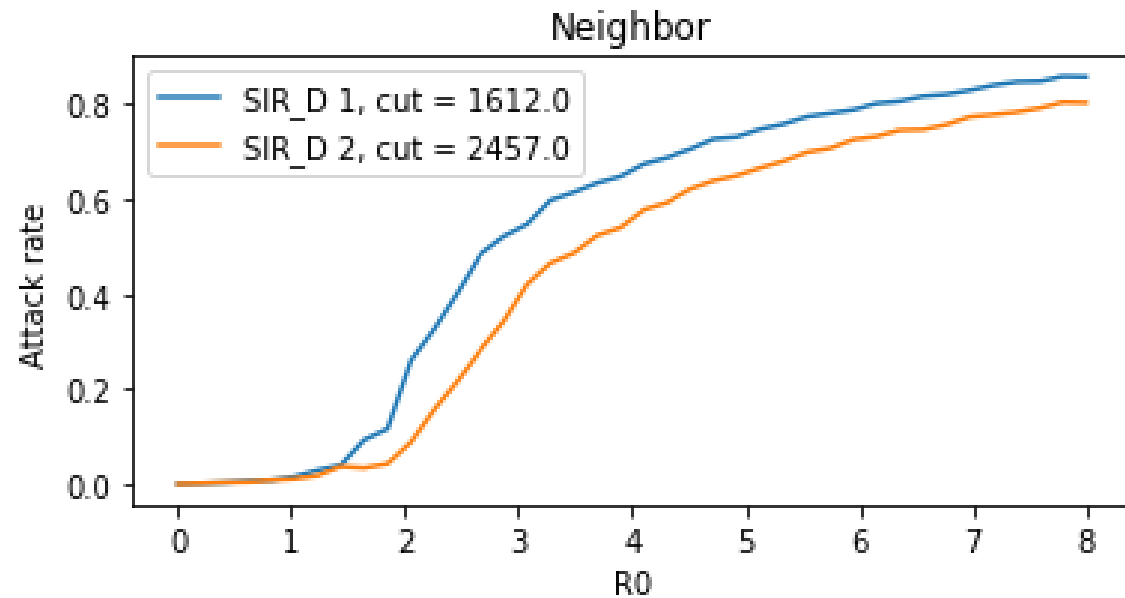
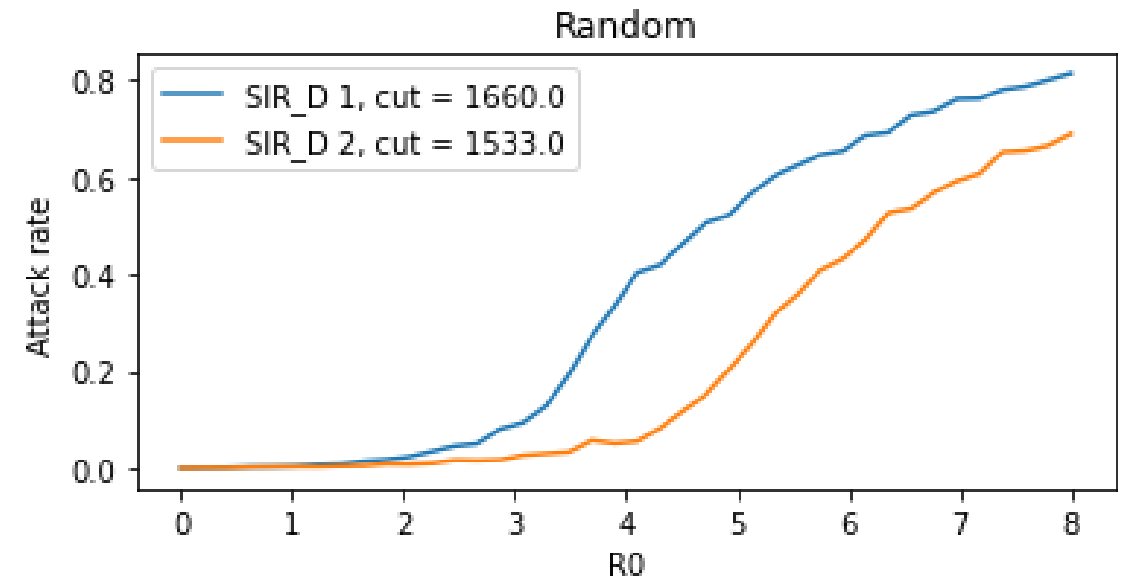
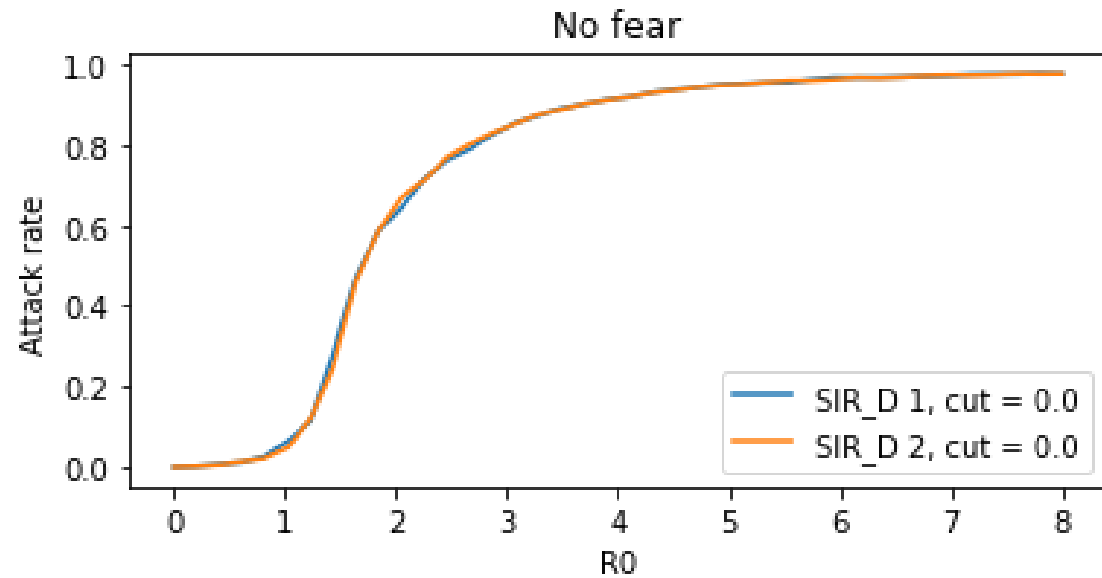
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## Results (II)

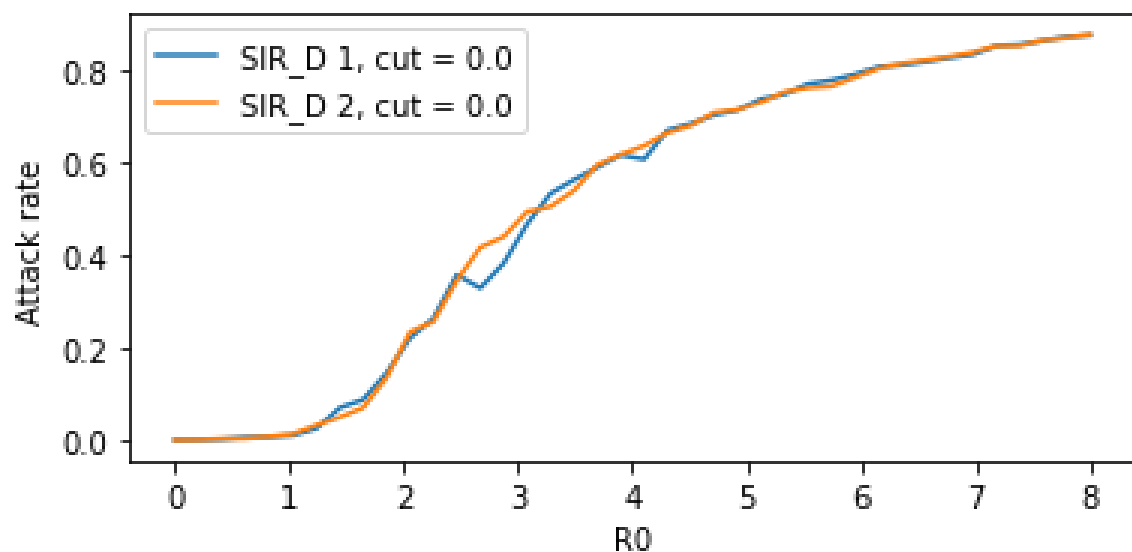
# Attack Rate vs $R_0$

Comparison of results for different models and same kind of fear in the same graph

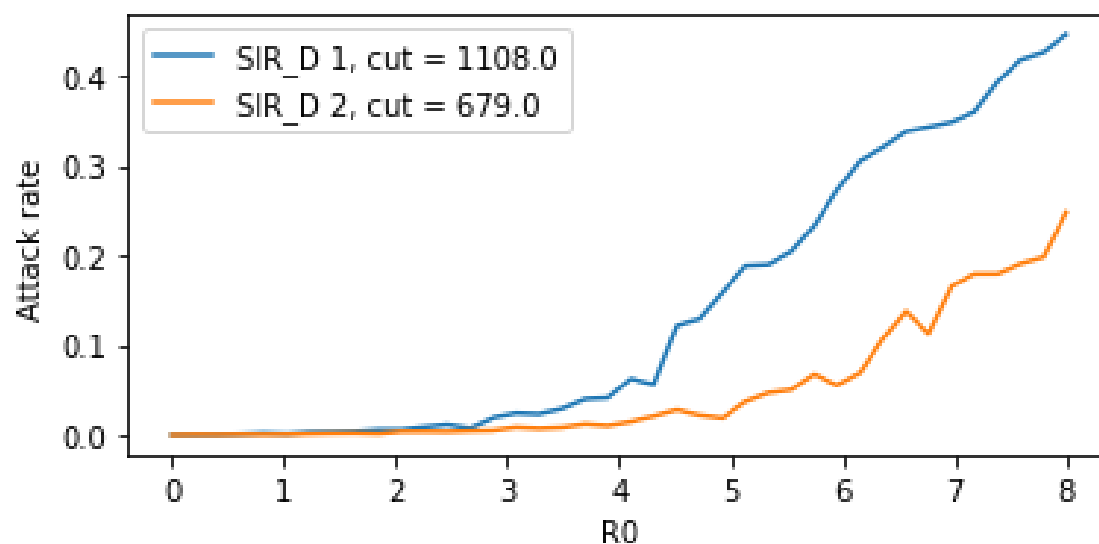
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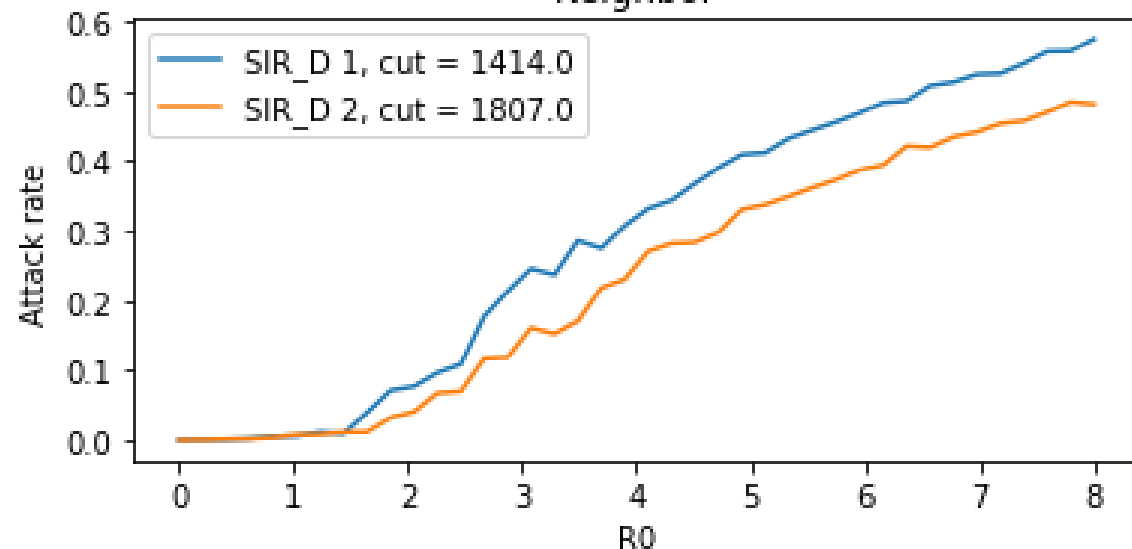
No fear



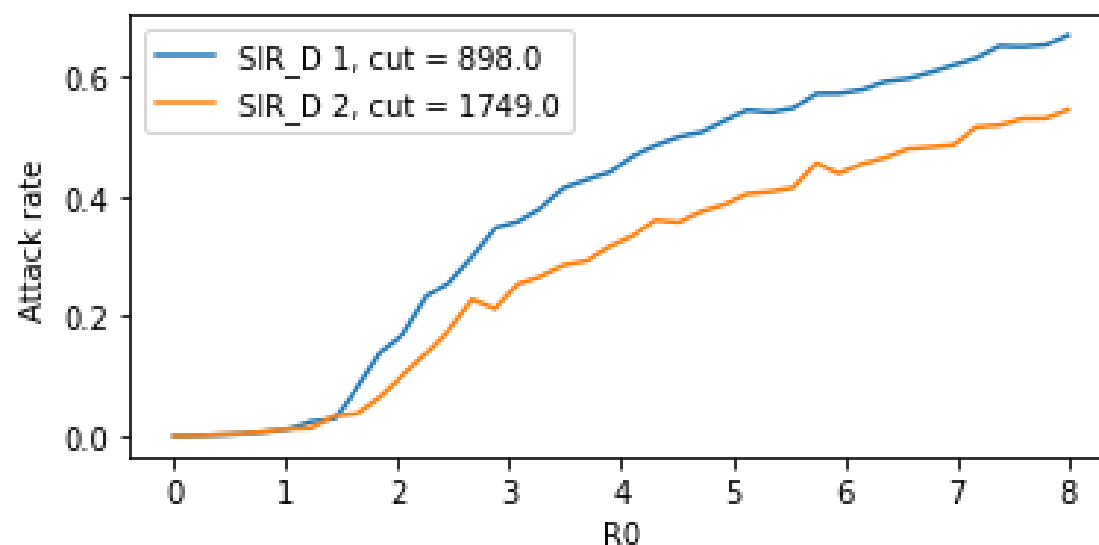
Random



Neighbor



Global



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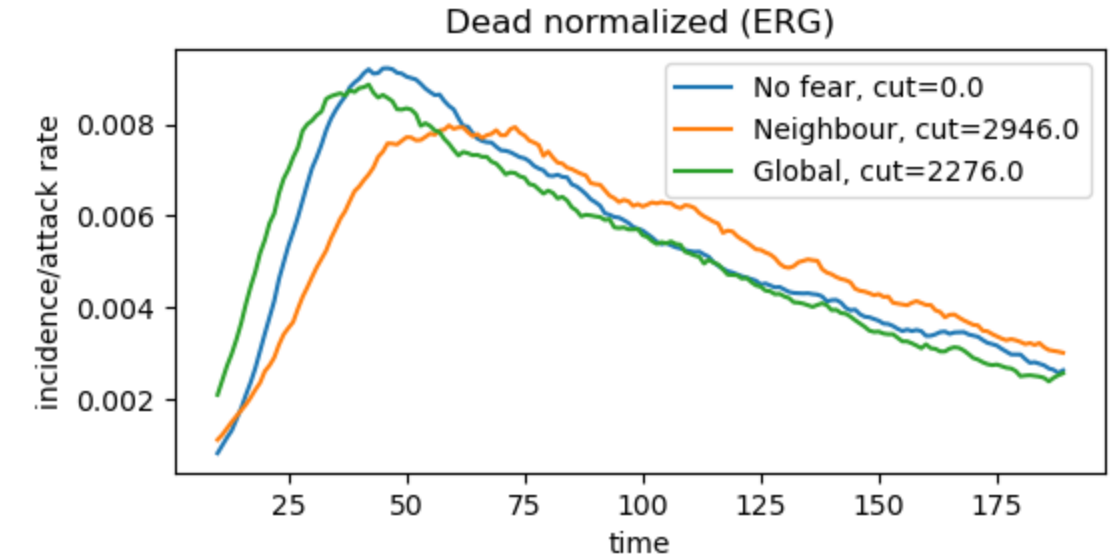
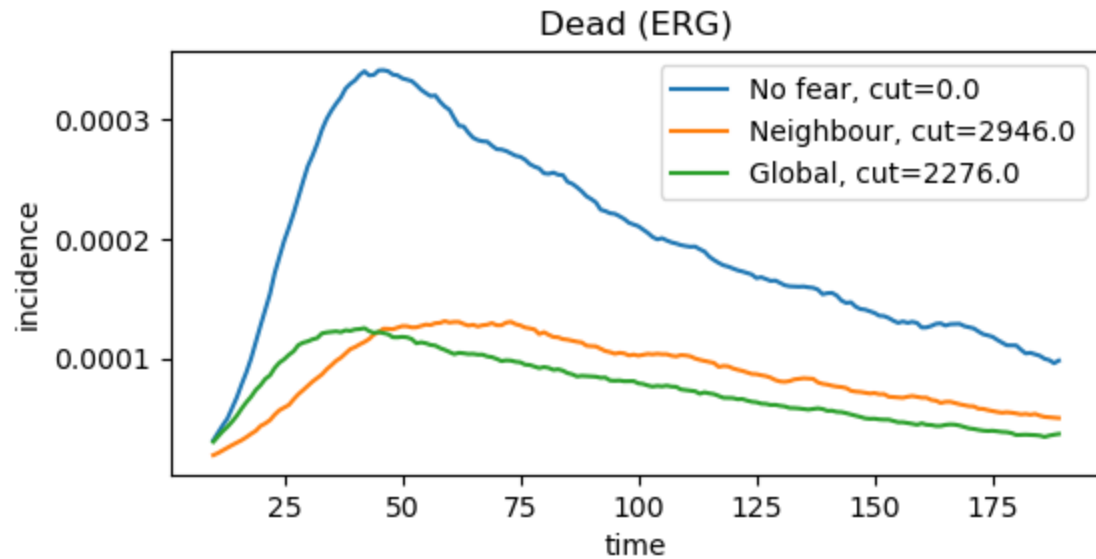
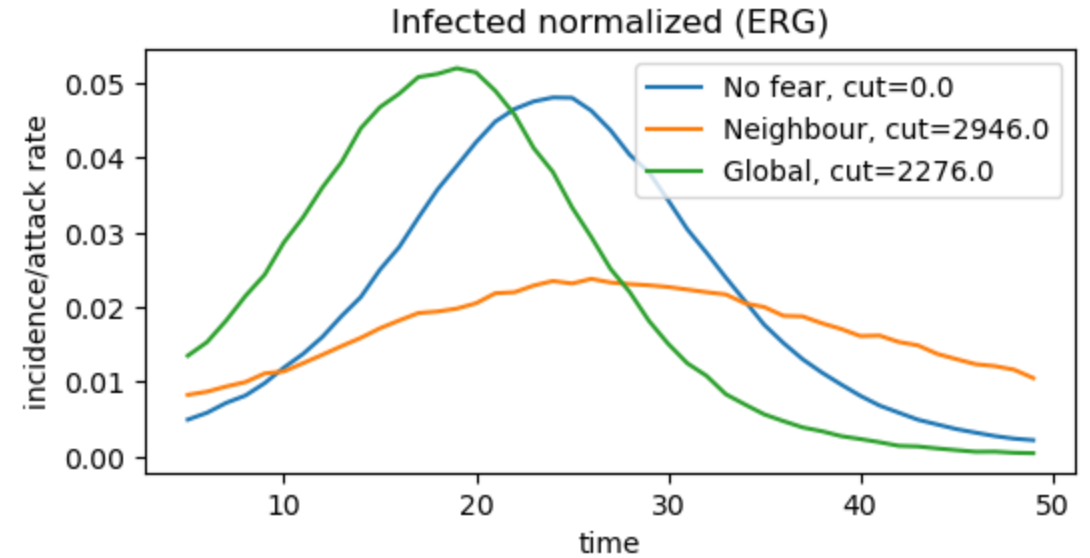
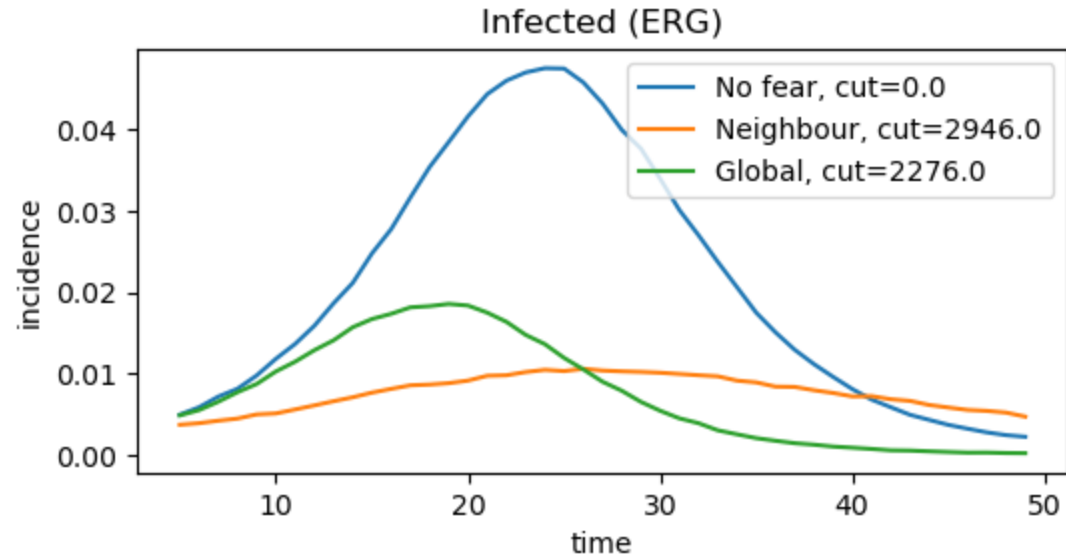
## Results (III)

# Incidence vs Time

How does the fear affect the **SHAPE** of the dynamics?

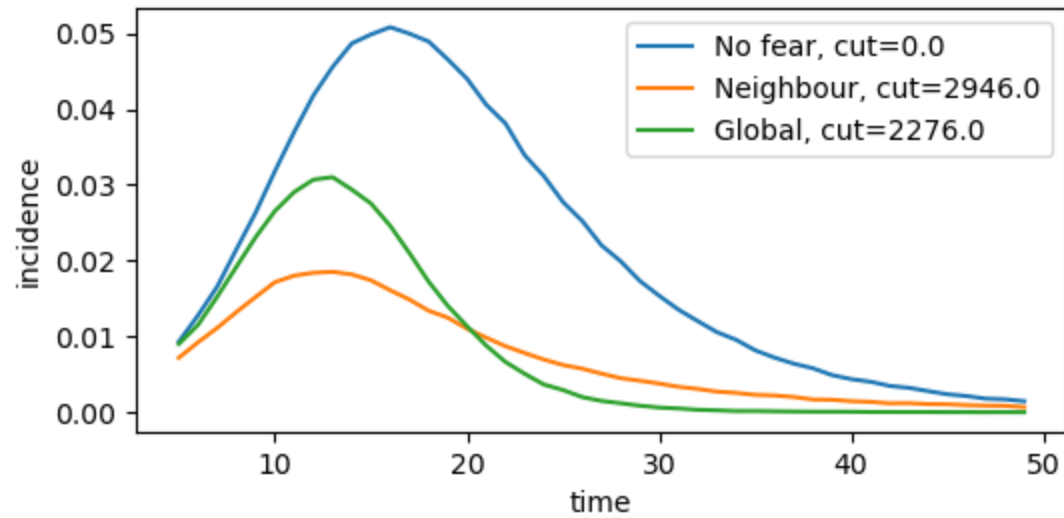
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# SIRD1, Erdős - Rényi

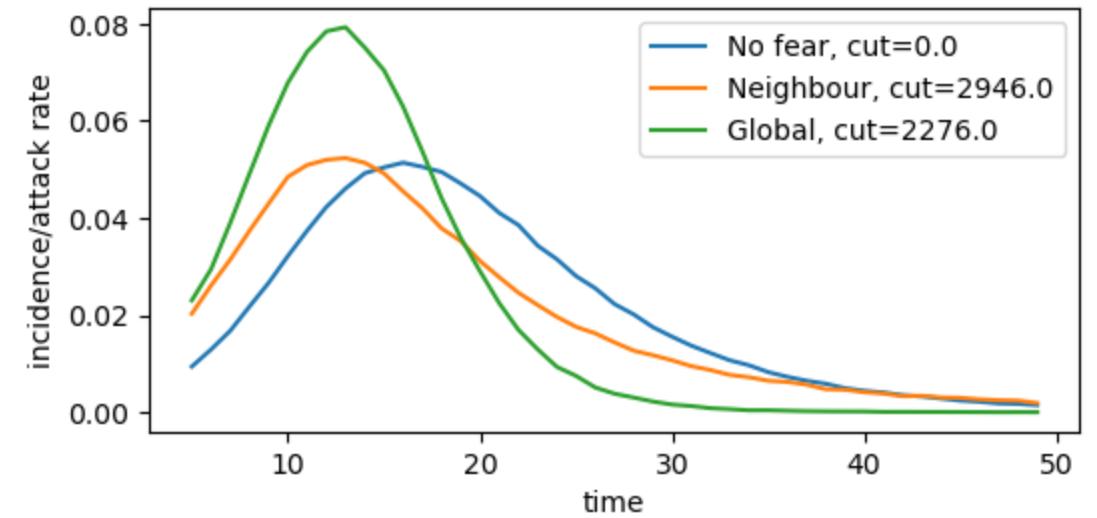


# SIRD1, Barabási - Albert

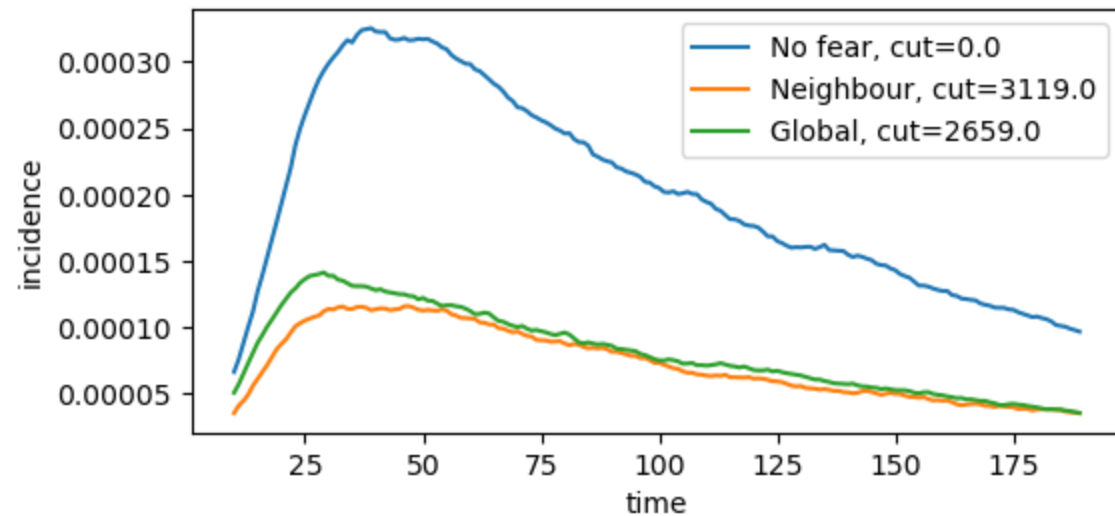
Infected (BAG)



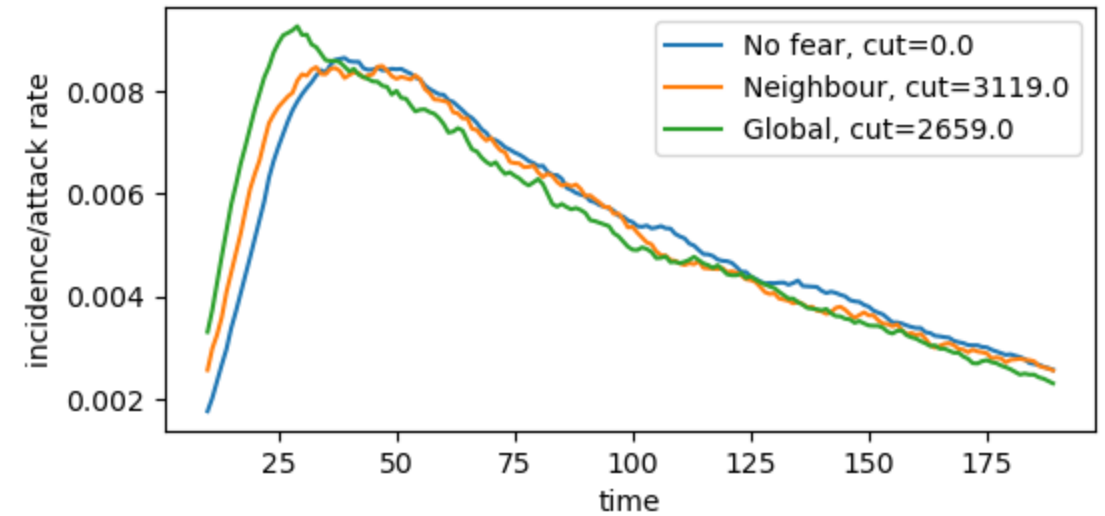
Infected normalized (BAG)



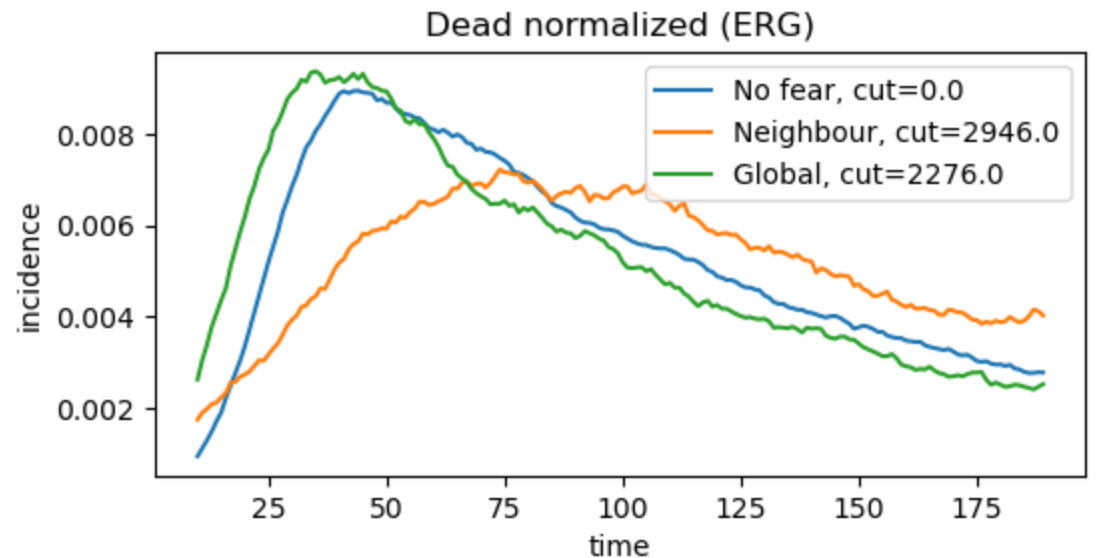
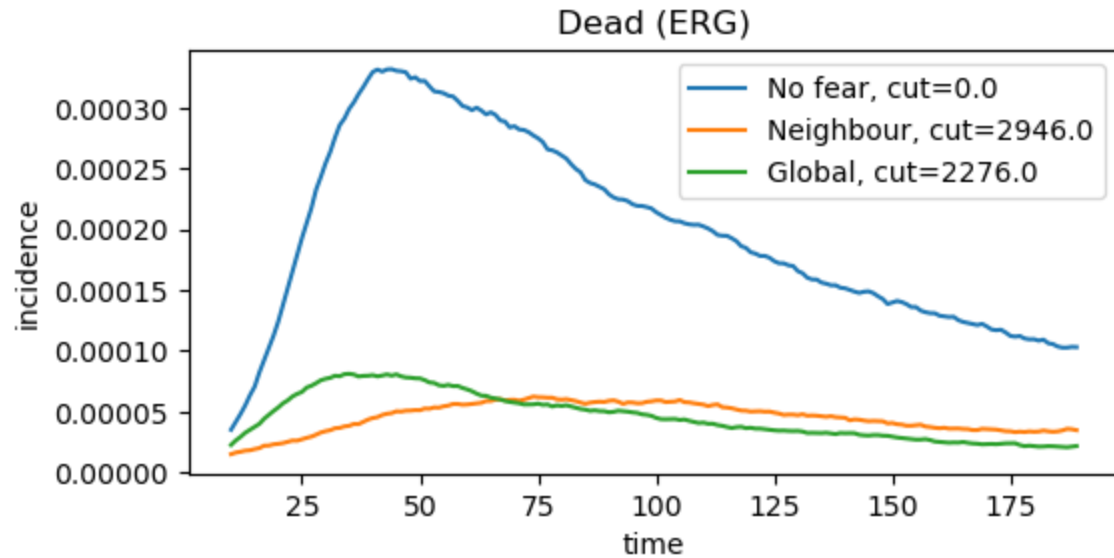
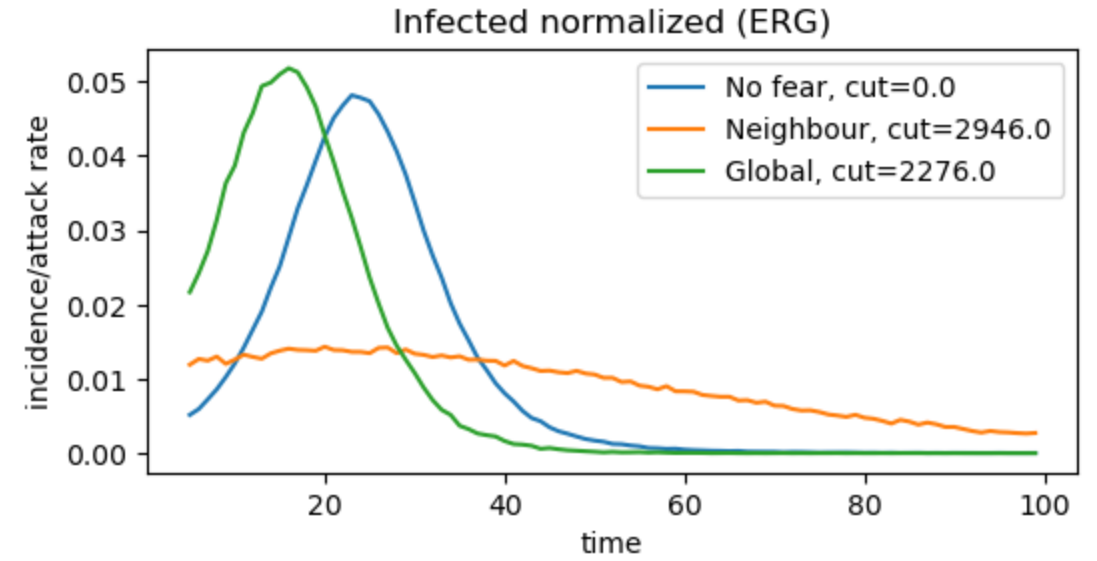
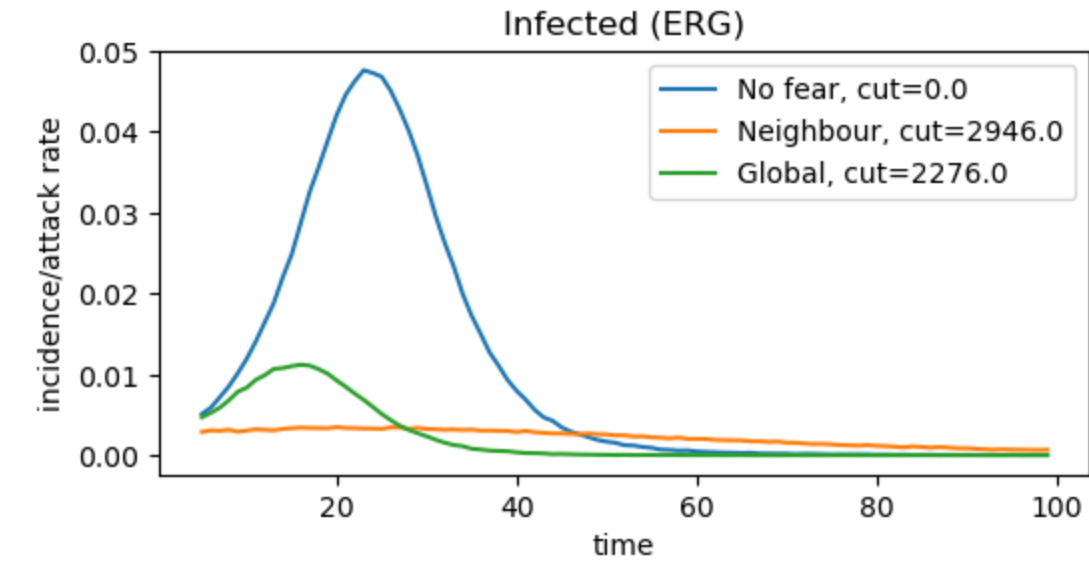
Dead (BAG)



Dead normalized (BAG)



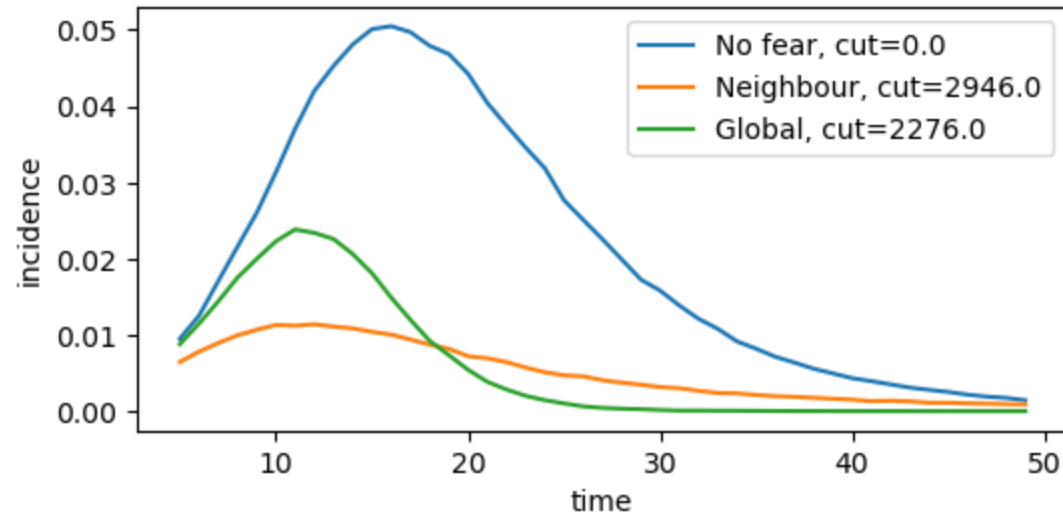
# SIRD2, Erdős - Rényi



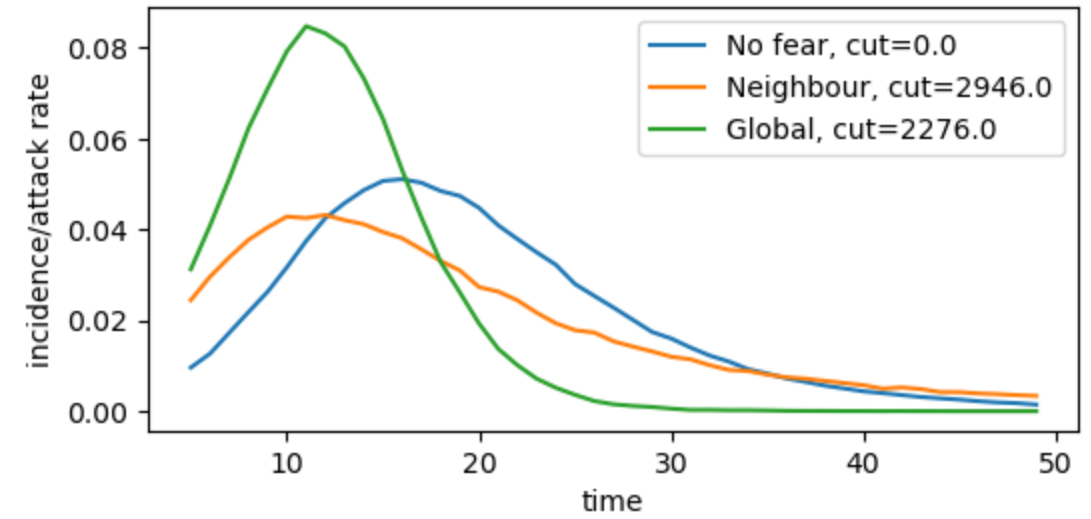


# SIRD2, Barabási - Albert

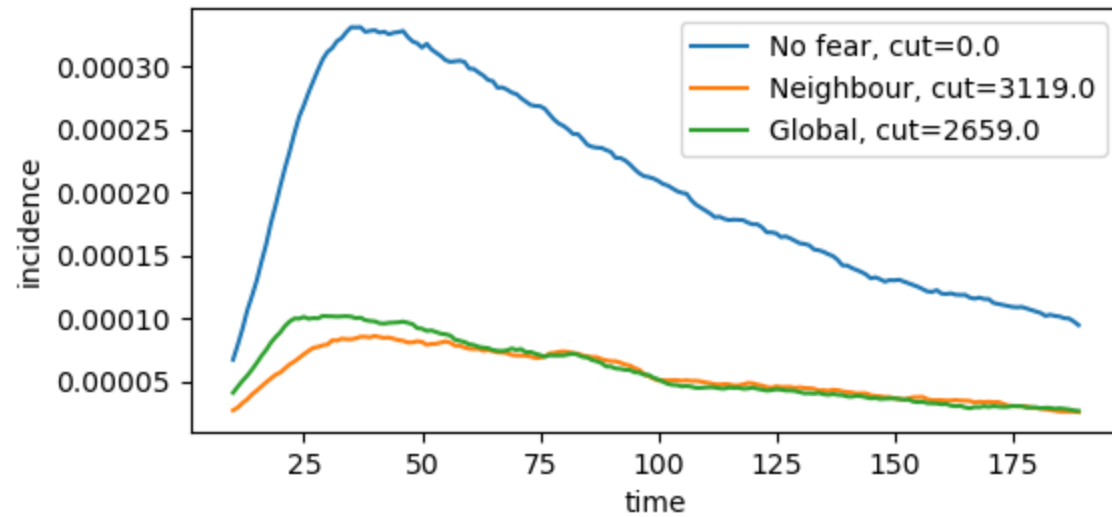
Infected (ERG)



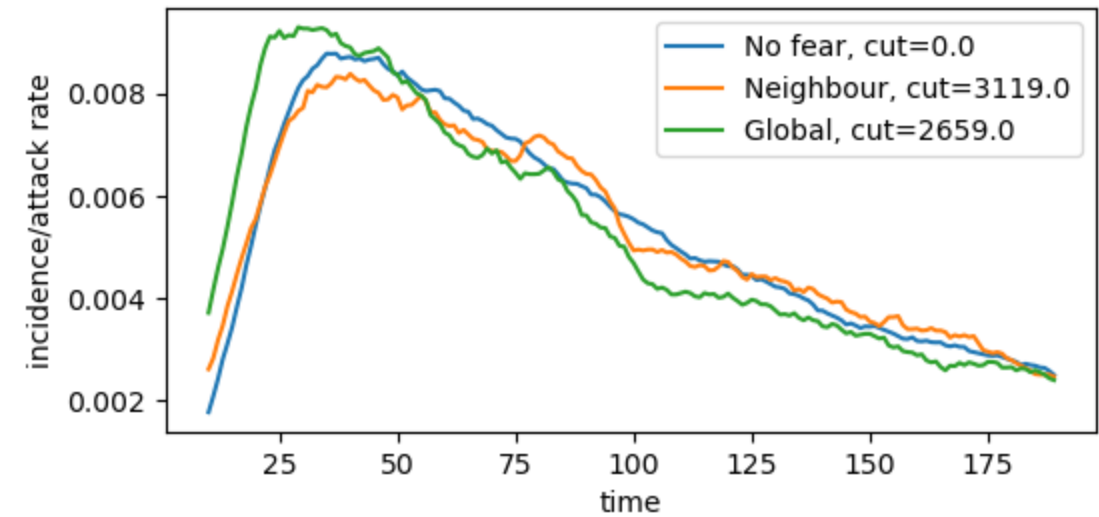
Infected normalized (ERG)



Dead (ERG)



Dead normalized (ERG)



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# Conclusion

- We can conclude that the **fear** has an **impact** on the epidemic spreading:
- The most effective approach is the fear based on the **neighbours** of the nodes since it is more localized

Thanks

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