

# Prediction of age-structured model for SARS-CoV-2 in Seoul and Gyeonggi

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# Data

1. Daily confirmed cases in Seoul and Gyeonggi
2. Vaccine
  - ▶ Daily number of vaccination for 1st dose (by age)
  - ▶ Daily number of vaccination for 2nd dose (by age)
  - ▶ Vaccine efficacy
3. Proportion of  $\delta$  variant

# Data processing

## 1. Daily number of vaccination for 1st dose (all ages)

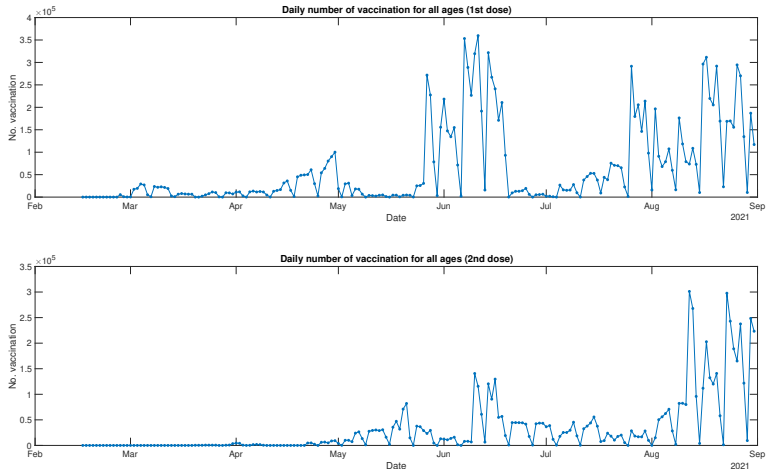


Figure 1: The daily number vaccination for 1st dose and 2nd dose from 2021/02/15 to 2021/09/01

# Data processing

## 1. Daily number of vaccination for 1st dose (by age)

- ▶ The daily number of vaccination by age is generated by the ratio between ages of vaccinated people.
- ▶ The ratio is based on KDCA reports.

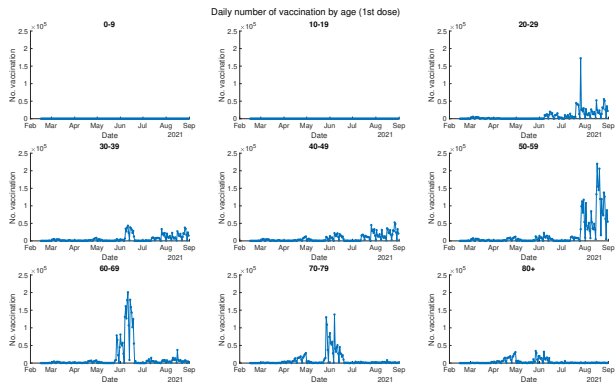


Figure 2: The daily number vaccination for 1st dose by age from 2021/02/15 to 2021/09/01

## Data processing

### 2. Daily number of vaccination for 2nd dose (by age)

- ▶ The daily number of vaccination by age is generated by the ratio between ages of vaccinated people.
- ▶ The ratio is based on KDCA reports.

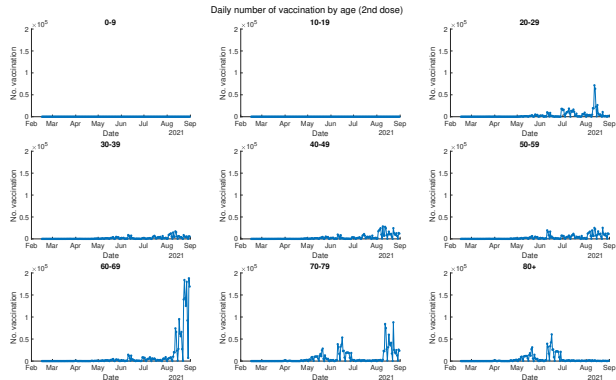


Figure 3: The daily number vaccination for 2nd dose by age from 2021/02/15 to 2021/09/01

## 3. Vaccine efficacy

- ▶ The vaccine efficacies for  $\alpha$  variant and  $\delta$  variant are different.<sup>1</sup>
- ▶ We use weighted sum of vaccine efficacies where weights are based on proportion of  $\delta$  variant

|                  | Dose     | Astrazeneca | Pfizer |
|------------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| $\alpha$ variant | 1st dose | 48.7%       | 47.5%  |
|                  | 2nd dose | 74.5%       | 93.7%  |
| $\delta$ variant | 1st dose | 30.0%       | 35.6%  |
|                  | 2nd dose | 67%         | 88%    |

Table 1: The vaccine efficacies according to the vaccine type, variant and dose.

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<sup>1</sup>Jamie Lopez Bernal et al. (2021). “Effectiveness of Covid-19 vaccines against the B. 1.617. 2 (Delta) variant”.  
In: *New England Journal of Medicine*

## 3. Vaccine efficacy

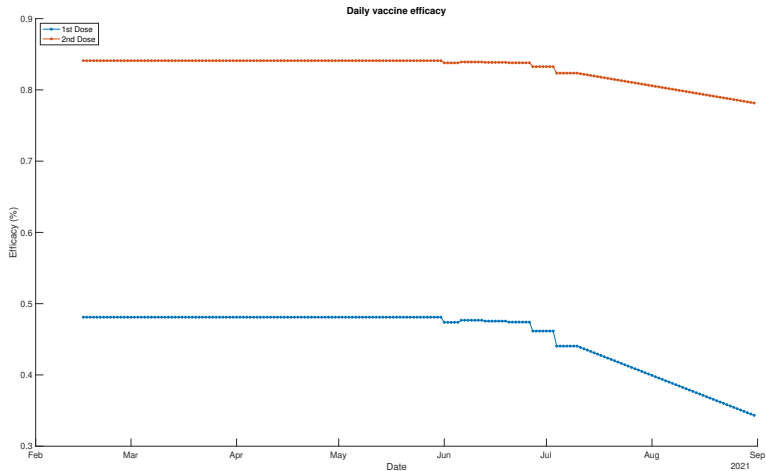


Figure 4: The estimated daily vaccine efficacy for 1st dose and 2nd dose.

## 4. Proportion of $\delta$ variant

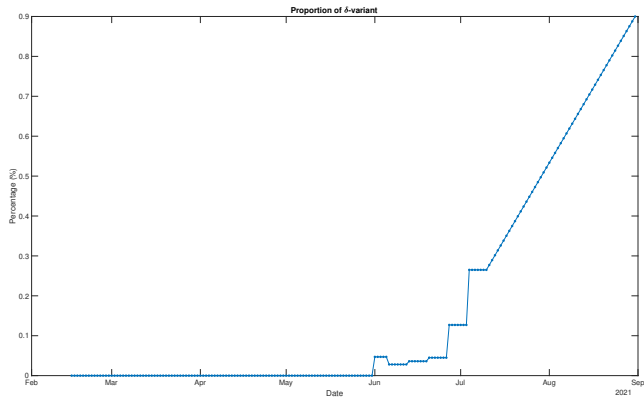
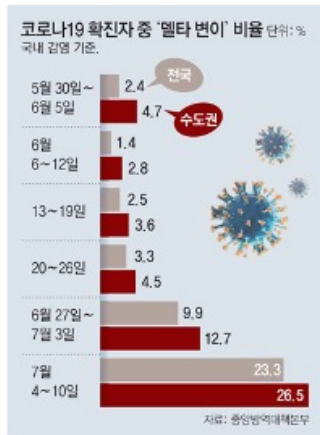


Figure 5: Estimates of proportion of  $\delta$  variant.



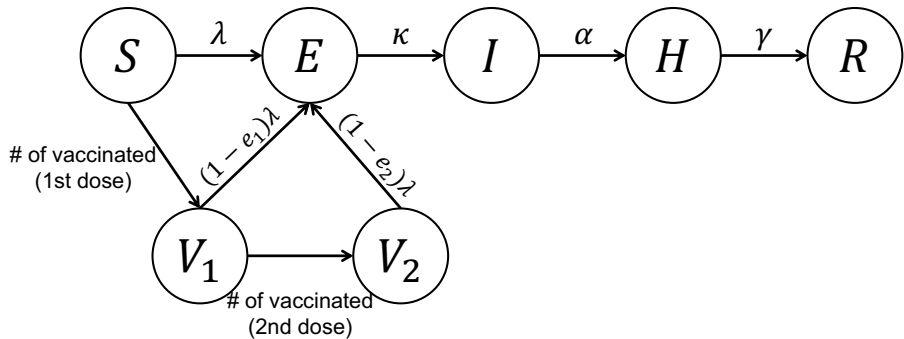


Figure 6: Diagram of age-structured model for SARS-CoV-2.

| Notation  | Interpretation                             |
|-----------|--|
| $S$       | Susceptibles                               |
| $E$       | Exposed                                    |
| $I$       | Infectious                                 |
| $H$       | Hospitalized                               |
| $R$       | Removed (or recovered)                     |
| $V$       | Vaccinated (between 1st dose and 2nd dose) |
| $\lambda$ | Force of infection                         |
| $\kappa$  | Latent period                              |
| $\alpha$  | Infectious period                          |
| $\gamma$  | Hospitalization period                     |
| $e_1$     | Vaccine efficacy for 1st dose              |
| $e_2$     | Vaccine efficacy for 2nd dose              |

Table 2: Definition of states and parameters.

### Social distance level

- ▶ 0.5단계 감소: transmission rate 전단계 대비 41.61% 증가
- ▶ 0.5단계 증가: transmission rate 전단계 대비 30% 감소
- ▶ 1단계 증가: transmission rate 전단계 대비 65% 감소

| Date                               | Social distancing level | Change of transmission rate |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2021/02/15-2021/06/30              | 2                       |                             |
| 2021/07/01-2021/07/11              | 1.5                     | $\beta \times 1.4161$       |
| 2021/07/12-2021/09/01 <sup>2</sup> | -                       | -                           |

**Table 3:** The change of transmission rate according to the social distancing level from 2021/02/15 to 2021/09/01.

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<sup>2</sup>It will be changed according to the experiments.

## Definition of $\lambda$

### Motivation

- ▶ In general,  $\lambda(t)$  is defined by  $W \times I(t)$  where  $W$  is the WAIFW matrix, and  $I(t)$  is the number of infectious at time  $t$ .
- ▶ To reflect the non-pharmaceutical intervention, we consider time-dependent  $W(t)$ .

### Definition of WAIFW matrix

Let  $p(t)$  and  $SD(t)$  be the proportion of  $\delta$  variant and proportionate of the corresponding social distancing level at time  $t$ . Let  $C(t)$  be the contact rate at time  $t$ .

- ▶  $W(t) = ((1 - p(t) + p(t)\delta) \times \beta \times SD(t) \times C(t)$

## Baseline scenario

|          | 2/15-6/30 | 7/1-7/11 | 7/12-9/26 |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 사회적 거리두기 | 2단계       | 1.5단계    | 2.5단계     |

Table 4: The social distancing level of baseline scenario

## Experiments

Combination of following settings

- ▶ 사회적 거리두기 (2021/09/27-2021/12/31)
  - ▶ 현행 유지
  - ▶ 0.5단계 완화: 1.4161배
  - ▶ 1단계 완화: 2.0053(= 1.4161<sup>2</sup>)배
- ▶ 등교 관련
  - ▶ 현행 유지
  - ▶ contact이 거리두기 0.5단계 완화 수준으로 증가: 1.4161배
  - ▶ contact이 거리두기 1단계 완화 수준으로 증가: 2.0053(= 1.4161<sup>2</sup>)배

## 사회적 거리두기 완화 수준: same & 등교로 인한 contact 증가 수준: same

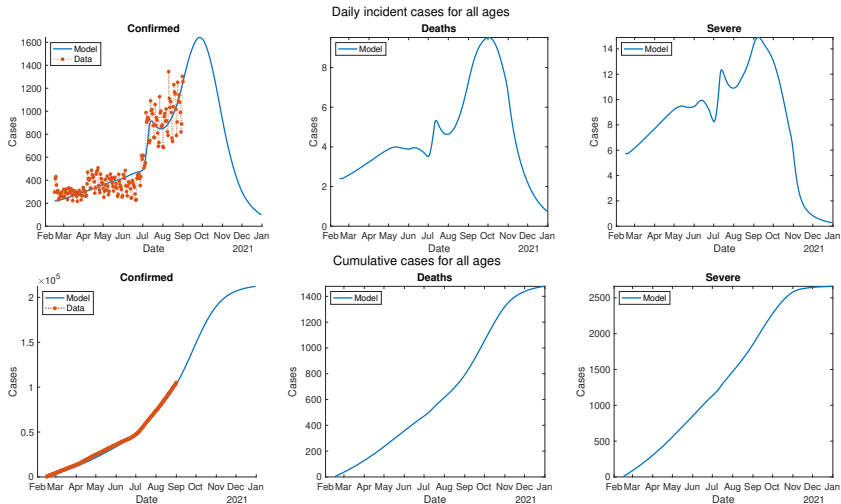


Figure 7: The model prediction and data for daily confirmed cases (top) and cumulative confirmed cases (bottom).

사회적 거리두기 완화 수준: same & 등교로 인한 contact 증가 수준: same

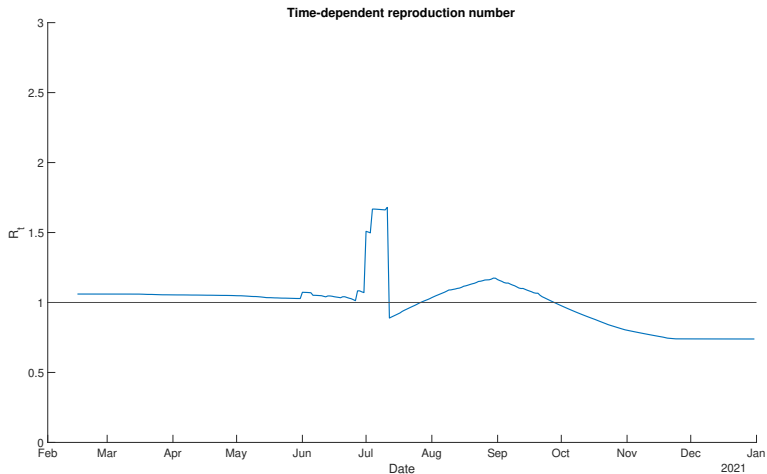


Figure 8: The estimated reproduction number from 2021/02/15 to 2021/09/01.

## 사회적 거리두기 완화 수준: same & 등교로 인한 contact 증가 수준: 0.5

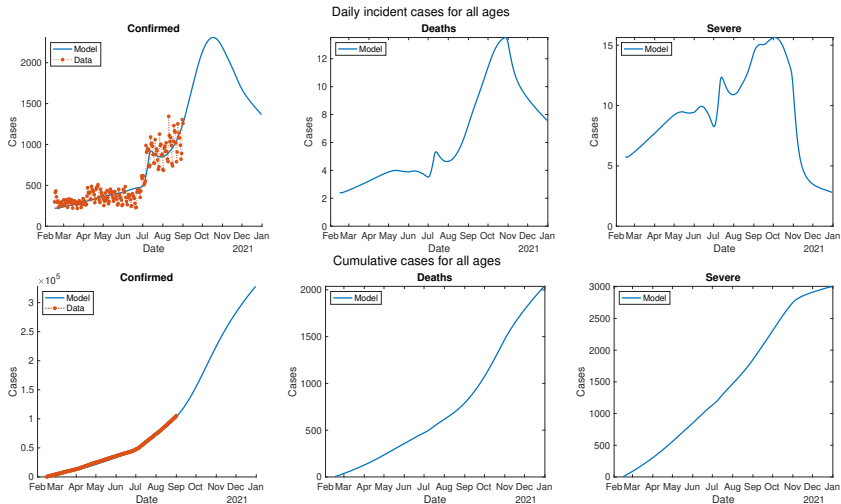


Figure 9: The model prediction and data for daily confirmed cases (top) and cumulative confirmed cases (bottom).



사회적 거리두기 완화 수준: same & 등교로 인한 contact 증가 수준: 0.5

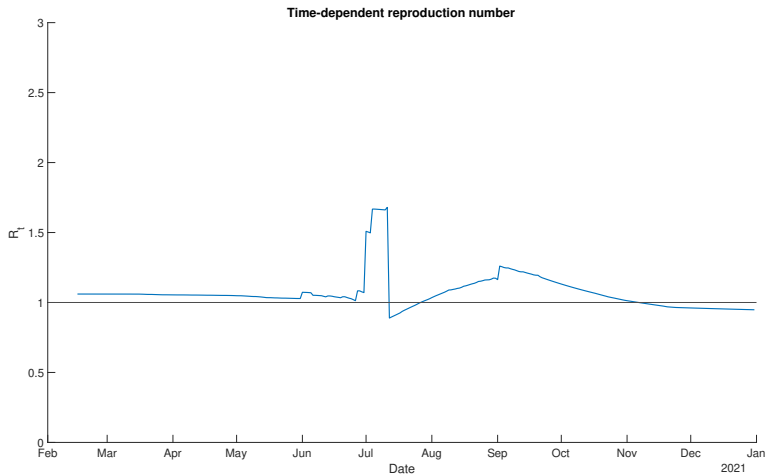


Figure 10: The estimated reproduction number from 2021/02/15 to 2021/09/01.

## 사회적 거리두기 완화 수준: same & 등교로 인한 contact 증가 수준: 1

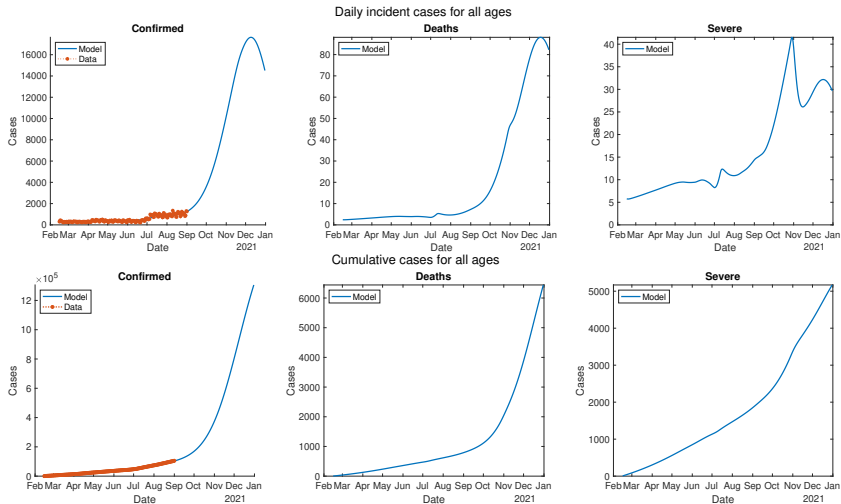


Figure 11: The model prediction and data for daily confirmed cases (top) and cumulative confirmed cases (bottom).

사회적 거리두기 완화 수준: same & 등교로 인한 contact 증가 수준: 1

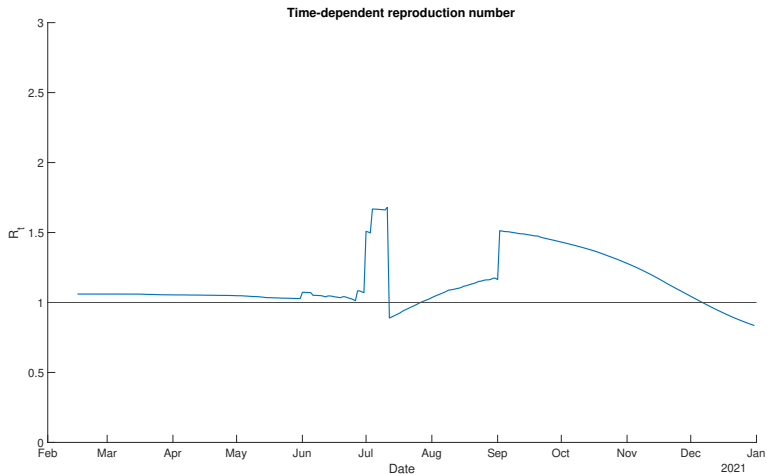


Figure 12: The estimated reproduction number from 2021/02/15 to 2021/09/01.

사회적 거리두기 완화 수준: 0.5 & 등교로 인한 contact 증가 수준: same

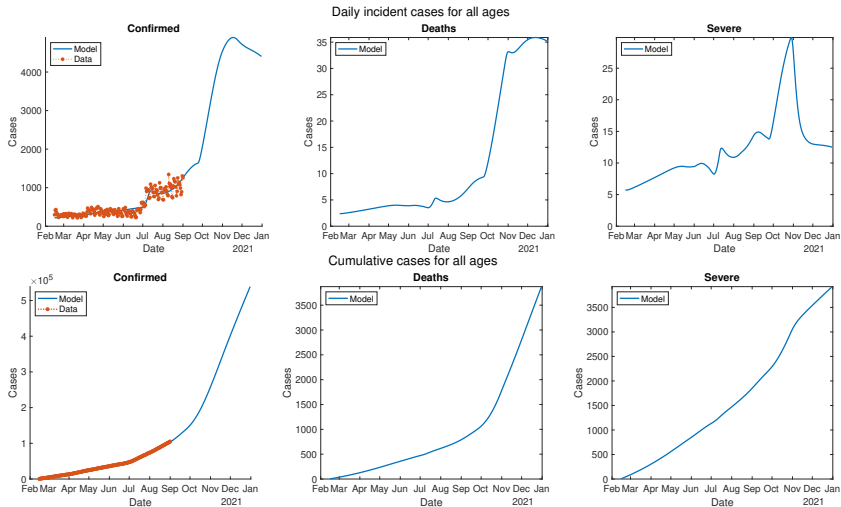


Figure 13: The model prediction and data for daily confirmed cases (top) and cumulative confirmed cases (bottom).

사회적 거리두기 완화 수준: 0.5 & 등교로 인한 contact 증가 수준: same

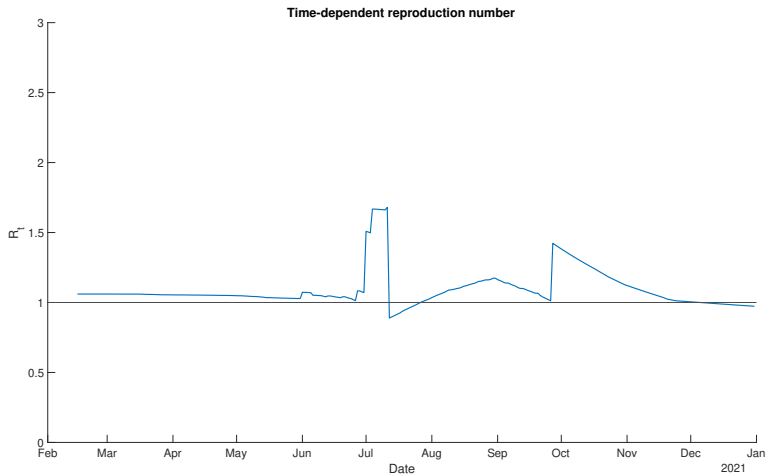


Figure 14: The estimated reproduction number from 2021/02/15 to 2021/09/01.

## 사회적 거리두기 완화 수준: 0.5 & 등교로 인한 contact 증가 수준: 0.5

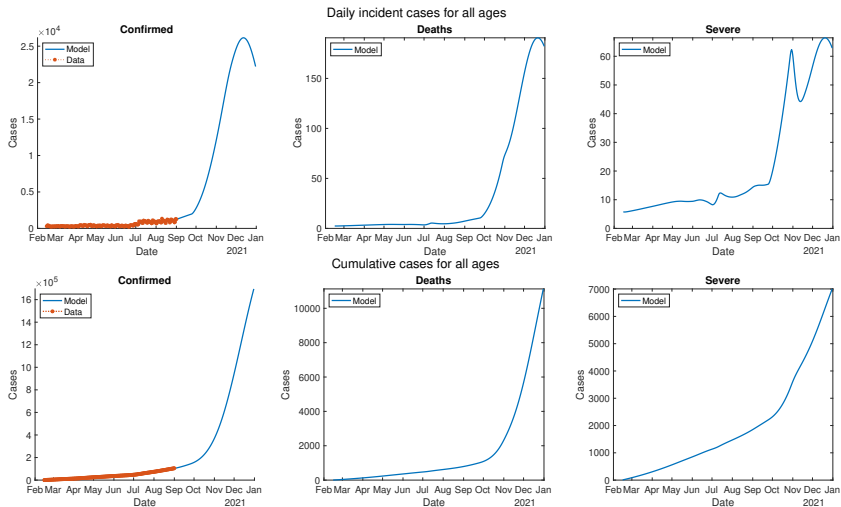


Figure 15: The model prediction and data for daily confirmed cases (top) and cumulative confirmed cases (bottom).

사회적 거리두기 완화 수준: 0.5 & 등교로 인한 contact 증가 수준: 0.5

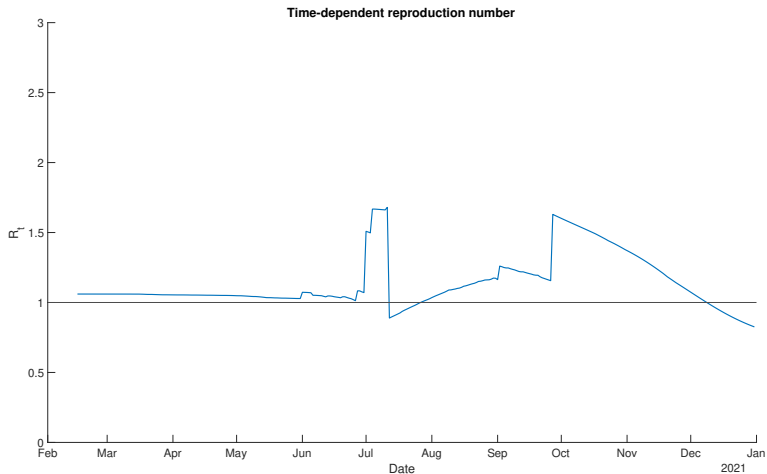


Figure 16: The estimated reproduction number from 2021/02/15 to 2021/09/01.

## 사회적 거리두기 완화 수준: 0.5 & 등교로 인한 contact 증가 수준: 1

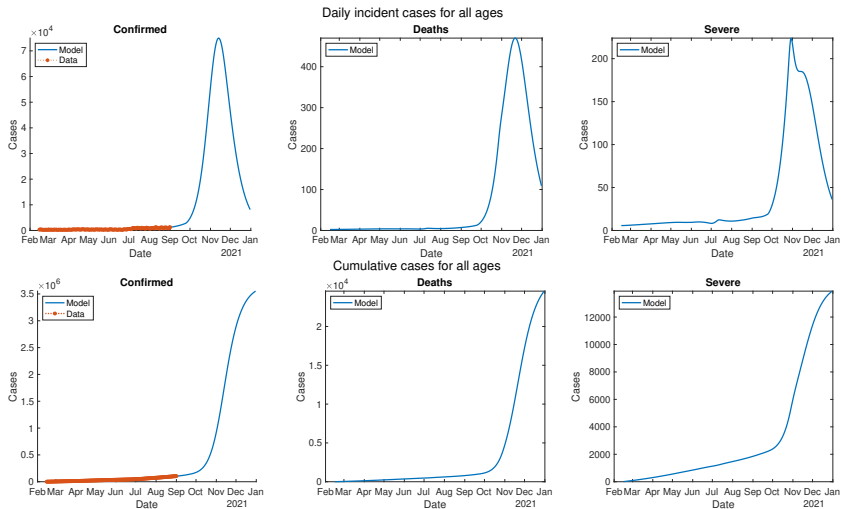


Figure 17: The model prediction and data for daily confirmed cases (top) and cumulative confirmed cases (bottom).



사회적 거리두기 완화 수준: 0.5 & 등교로 인한 contact 증가 수준: 1

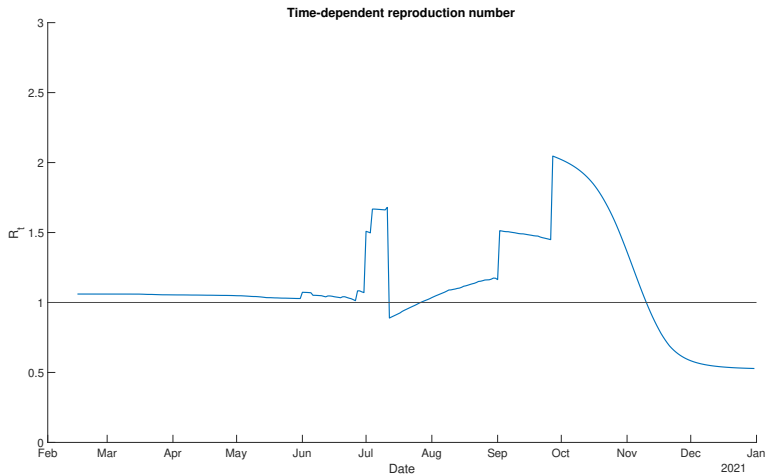


Figure 18: The estimated reproduction number from 2021/02/15 to 2021/09/01.

## 사회적 거리두기 완화 수준: 1 & 등교로 인한 contact 증가 수준: same

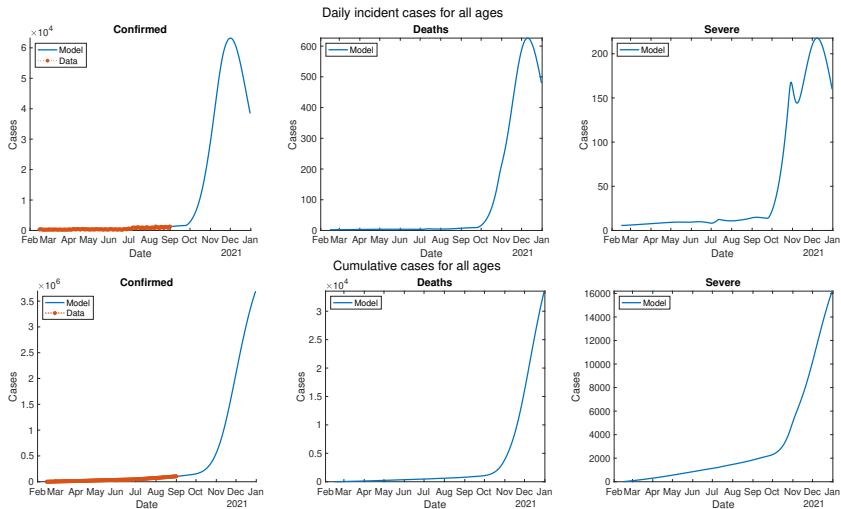


Figure 19: The model prediction and data for daily confirmed cases (top) and cumulative confirmed cases (bottom).

사회적 거리두기 완화 수준: 1 & 등교로 인한 contact 증가 수준: same

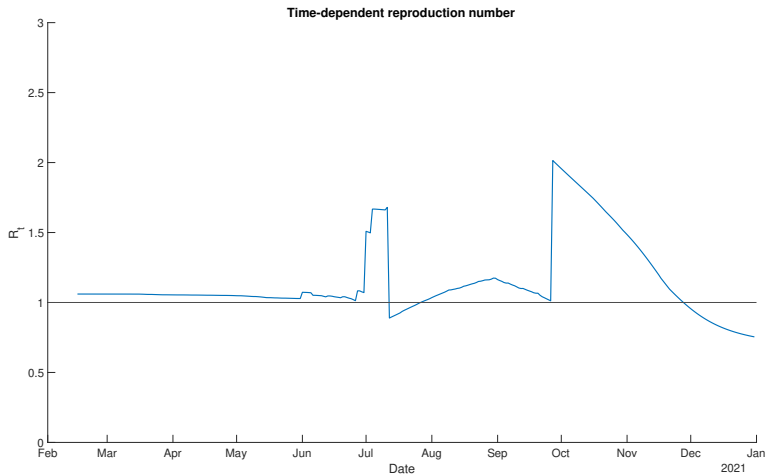


Figure 20: The estimated reproduction number from 2021/02/15 to 2021/09/01.

## 사회적 거리두기 완화 수준: 1 & 등교로 인한 contact 증가 수준: 0.5

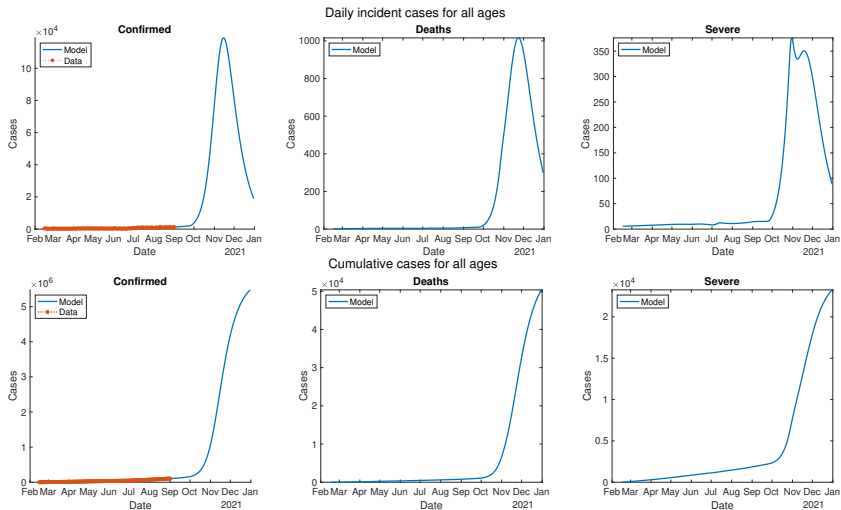


Figure 21: The model prediction and data for daily confirmed cases (top) and cumulative confirmed cases (bottom).

사회적 거리두기 완화 수준: 1 & 등교로 인한 contact 증가 수준: 0.5

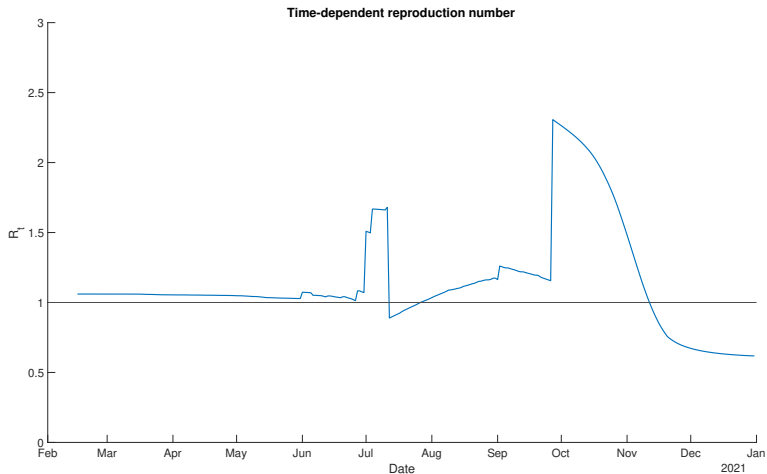


Figure 22: The estimated reproduction number from 2021/02/15 to 2021/09/01.

사회적 거리두기 완화 수준: 1 & 등교로 인한 contact 증가 수준: 1

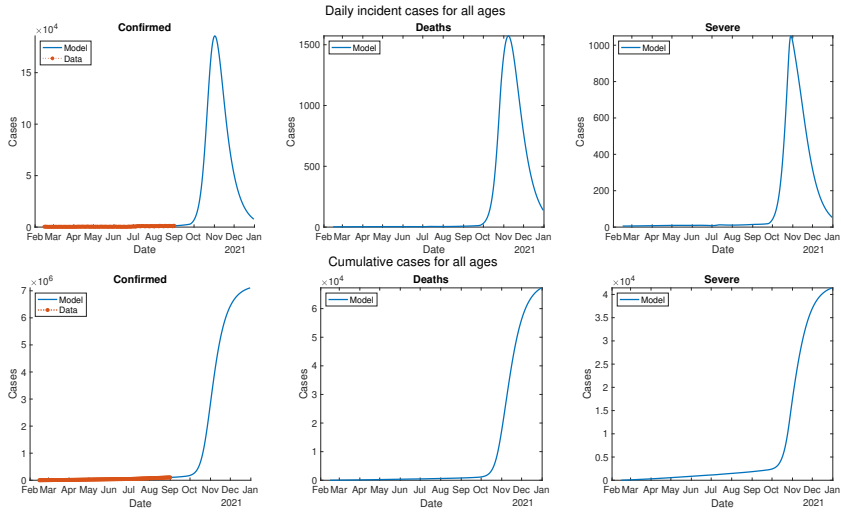


Figure 23: The model prediction and data for daily confirmed cases (top) and cumulative confirmed cases (bottom).

## 사회적 거리두기 완화 수준: 1 & 등교로 인한 contact 증가 수준: 1

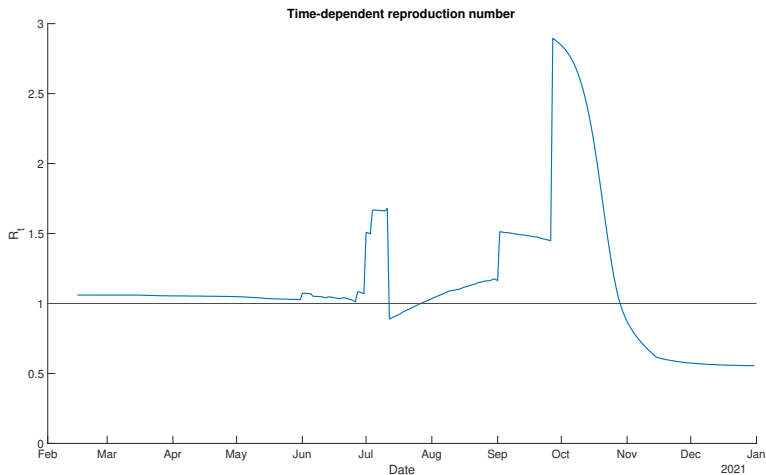


Figure 24: The estimated reproduction number from 2021/02/15 to 2021/09/01.