

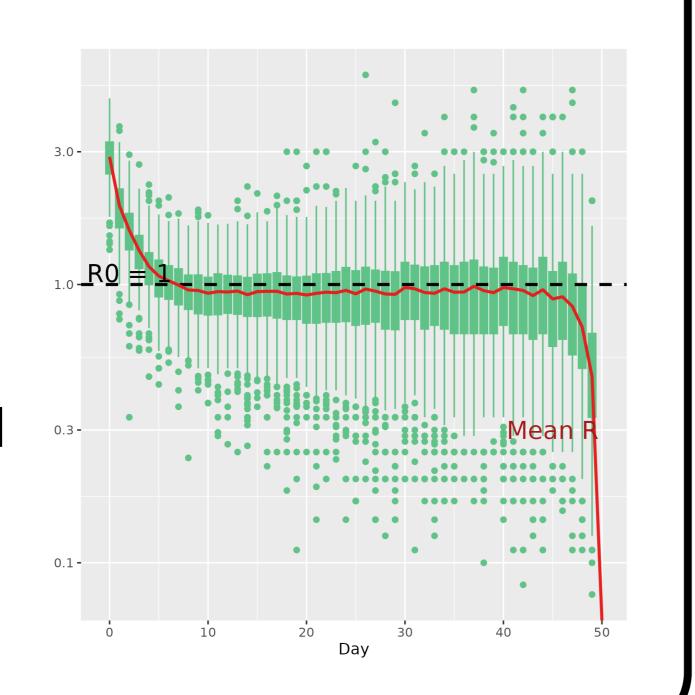
# How does network structure in Agent-Based Models affect epidemiological parameters?



Aníbal Olivera<sup>1</sup>, George Vega Yon<sup>2</sup>, Chong Zhang<sup>2</sup>, Matthew Samore<sup>2</sup>, Karim Khader<sup>2</sup>, Alun Thomas<sup>2</sup>

### Introduction

- ABM in networks is an important tool to **public health** [1]
- ullet Prevalence and  $R_0$  are important epidemiological parameters
- SM topo. results in  $R_0 < 1$  and still feature full propagation [2, 3]
- No studies about how structural features affect other epidemiological quantities [4, 5, 6]



### Methods

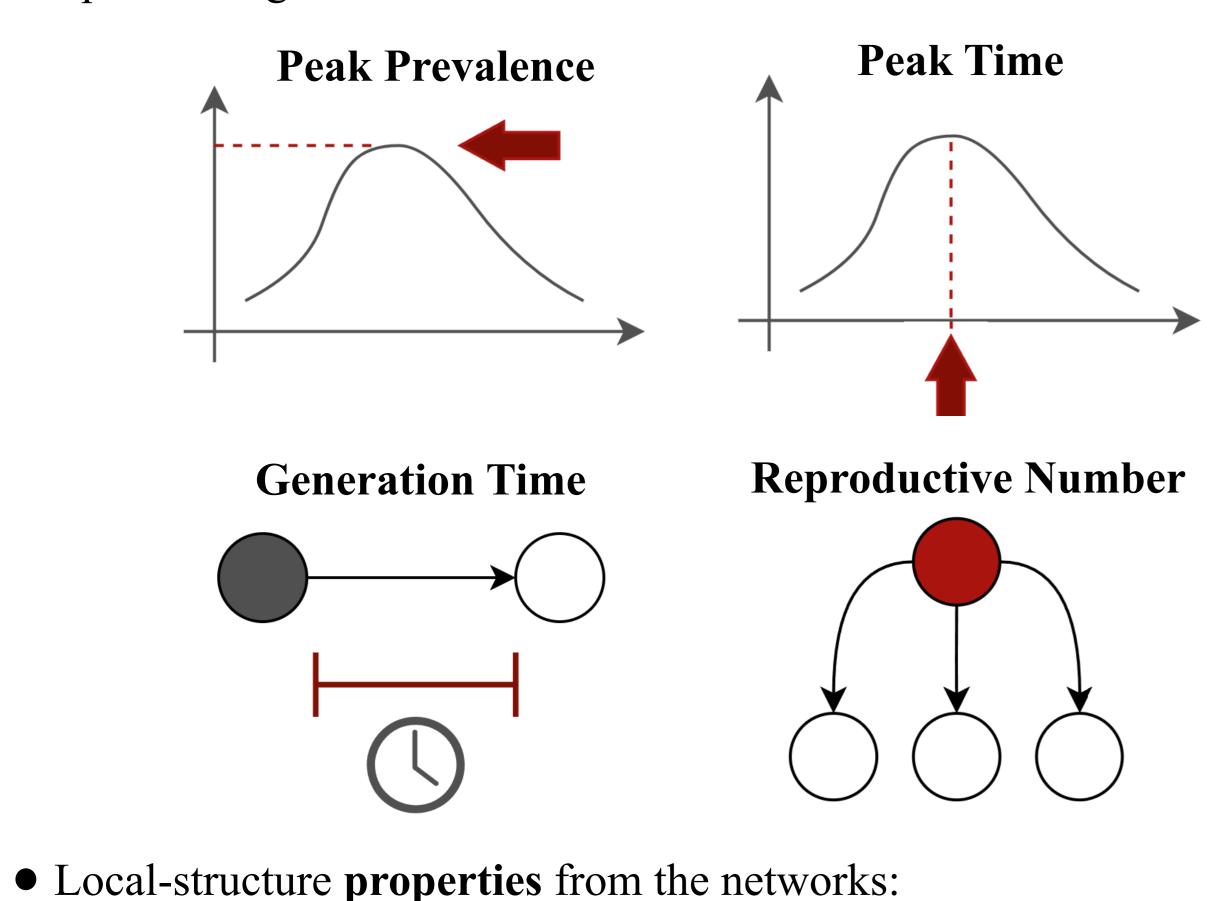
• We constructed 1,000 networks of six topologies:

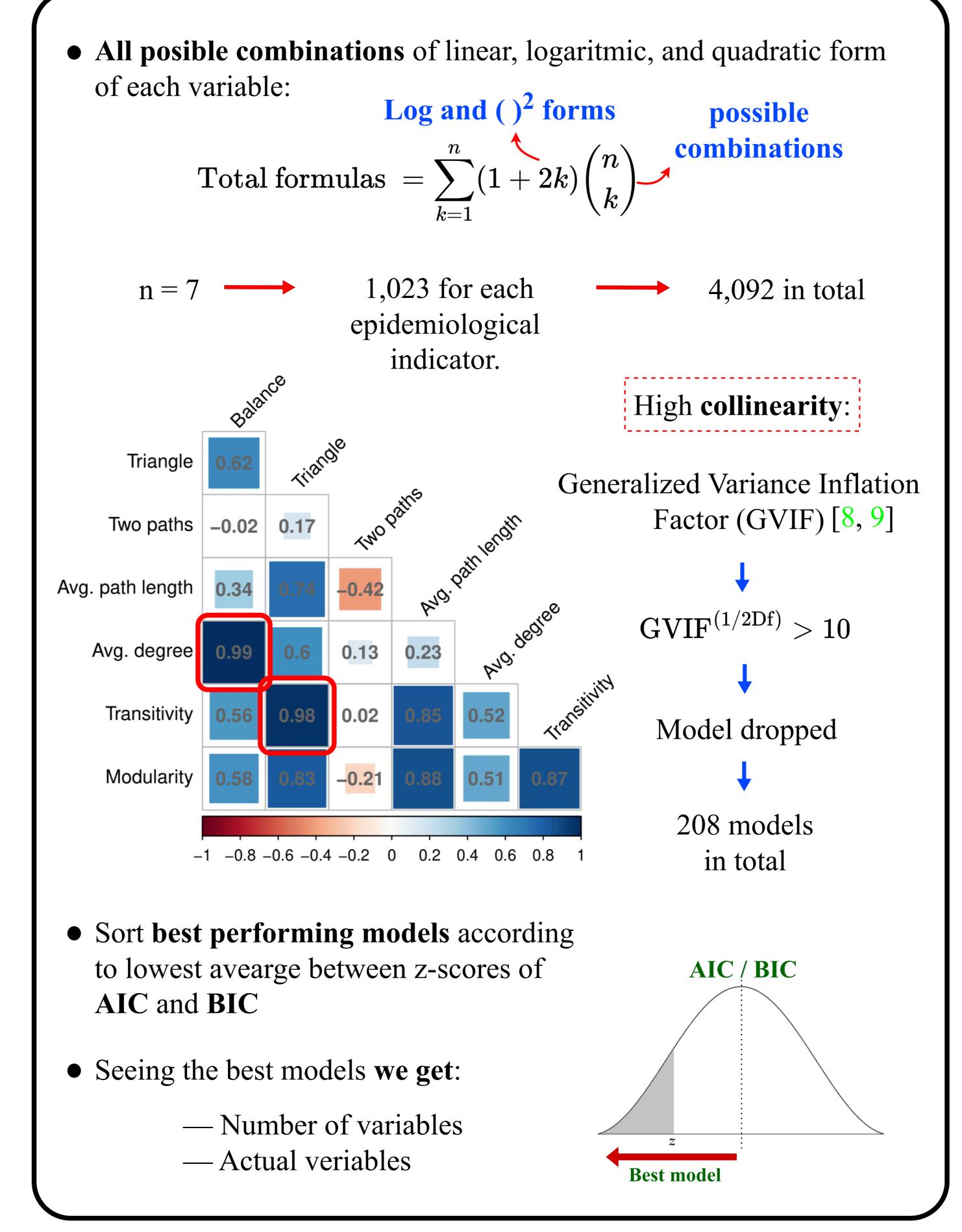
— Avg. degree — Avg. path length

— # Two paths — # Balance — # Triangles

— Transitivity — Modularity

- Scale-free Erdös Rényi ERGM
- Degree-sequence ERGM Small-World p=0.1, p=0.2
- We generated **20,000 SEIR outbreaks** using epiworldR [7]
- Epidemiological indicators:



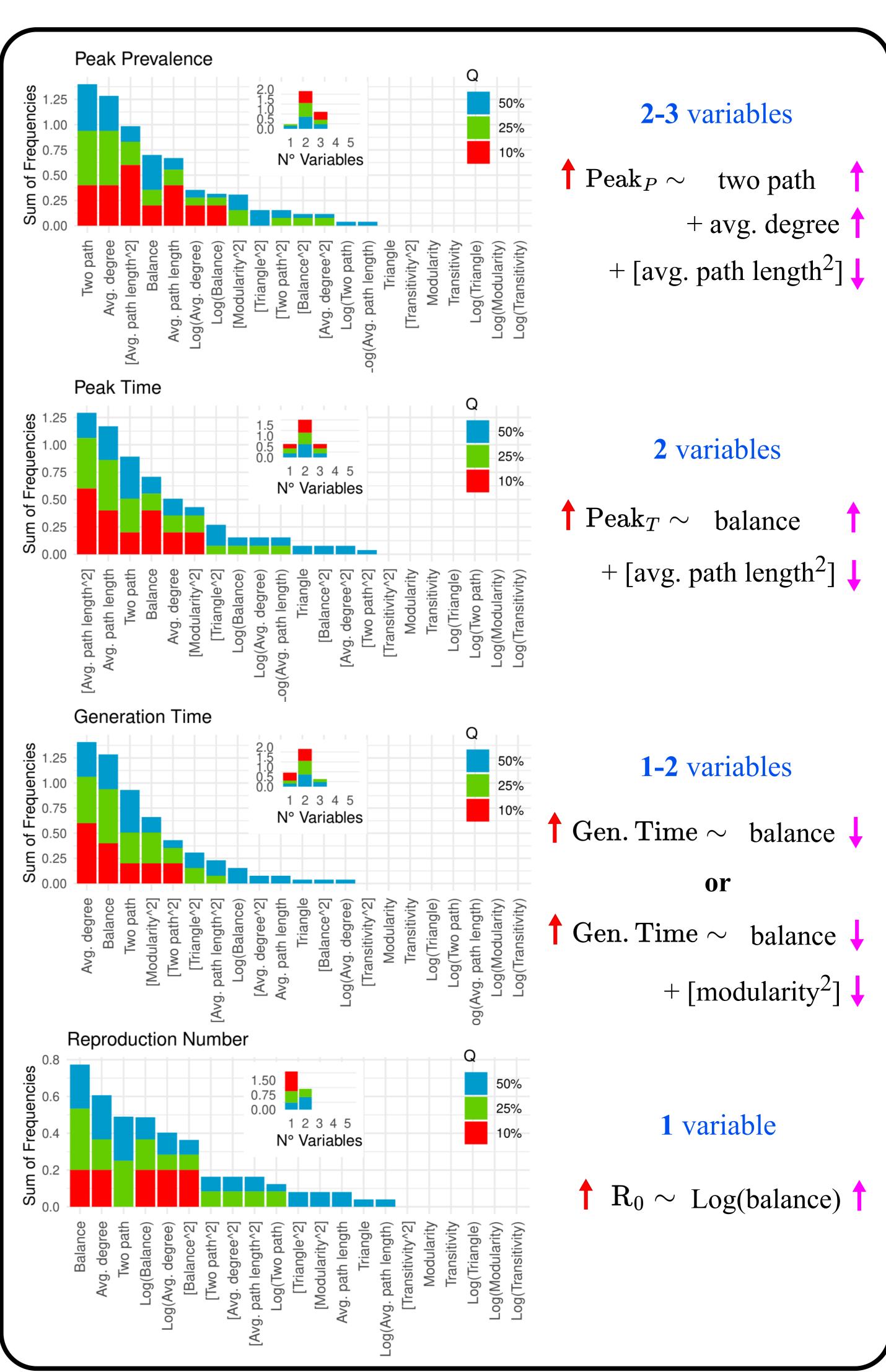


## Results

• In order to construct a general model, we select Q% best-performing models:  $Q \in (10, 25, 50)$ 

References, all regression tables and PDF version of the poster!





#### Conclusions

- ◆ Recomended models
  → Non-trival forms
  → Role of balance and avg. path length
- Add more variables to refine work  $\rightarrow$   $\langle k^2 \rangle$