Estimating short term trends in transmission and mortality rates during the Covid 19 Epidemic

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Introduction

The sudden advent of the COVID-19 pandemic provoked many political jurisdictions to advise people to "shelter in place" and to practice "social distancing". If this advice has been effective, it should be possible to detect the effects of the advice by comparing changes in numbers of infected people and perhaps changes in transmission rates over time and between areas. The SIR models of epidemic spread divide the affected population into three compartments: Susceptible, Infected and Recovered. SIR models are usually

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expressed as coupled ordinary differential equations,

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dS}{dt} &= -\beta\frac{IS}{N} - \mu S && (1)\\
\frac{dI}{dt} &= \beta\frac{IS}{N} - \mu I - \gamma I && (2)\\
\frac{dR}{dt} &= -\mu R + \gamma I && (3)\\
N &= S + I + R && (4)
\end{aligned}$$

where N is the population size, β is the instantaneous transmission rate ($[t^{-1}]$), μ is the instantaneous mortality rate ($[t^{-1}]$), and γ is the instantaneous recovery rate ($[t^{-1}]$).

Unfortunately, few data sets include data for each of these compartments. The New York Times' "historical" data[1] is an easily accessible and source of data. These data comprise daily totals of "cases" and "deaths" for each county in the United States. I assume that the data included as "cases" are a reasonable approximations of the Infected compartment (I) in a SIR model. There are simply no credible data on either the Susceptible or the Recovered compartments.

Model Structure

I make some simplifying assumptions in the face of incomplete data: (1) The entire population is susceptible so that $S/N = 1$. (2) Over the short term, the size of the Susceptible compartment does not change, $\frac{dS}{dt} = 0$. (3) People who recover from a COVID-19 infection return to the Susceptible compartment,

[1] `https://github.com/nytimes/covid-19-data/`

eliminating the Recovered compartment. With these assumptions, and the addition of a "deaths" compartment, the simplified SIR model is

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \beta I - \mu I - \gamma I \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = \mu I \tag{6}$$

and has state variables that might be matched to available observations.

The data available during the initial stages of the COVID-19 pandemic contain measurement errors of various types. Definitions and methods of detecting and reporting the numbers of infected persons vary between political jurisdictions (or "geographies" in the parlance of the New York Times) and may also change with time. Comparable uncertainties also occur in reporting of deaths caused by COVID-19 infection. There is additional variability in the biosocial processes that mediate disease transmission.

State-space models separate variability in the biosocial processes in the system (transition model) from errors in observing features of interest in the system (observation model). (See Harvey 1990).

The general form of a state-space transition model is

$$\alpha_t = T(\alpha_{t-1}) + \eta_t \tag{7}$$

where α_t is the state at time t and the function T embodies the dynamics mediating the development of the state at time t from the state at the previous time with random process error, η_t.

The transition model is constructed from finite difference approximations

of equation (5) with associated log-normal random errors.

$$I_t = I_{t-\Delta t}\big(1 + \Delta t(\beta_{t-\Delta t} - \mu_{t-\Delta t} - \gamma_{t-\Delta t})\big)e^{\eta_t} \quad (8)$$

$$D_t = \big(D_{t-\Delta t} + \Delta t \mu_{t-\Delta t} I_{t-\Delta t}\big)e^{\eta_t} \quad (9)$$

where η is a normal random deviate, $\eta \sim N(0, \sigma_\eta)$, representing temporal variability in the biosocial factors that mediate the spread of the pandemic. The recovery rate, $\gamma_{t-\Delta t}$, in equation (8) is computed algebraically as

$$\gamma_{t-\Delta t} = \beta_{t-\Delta t} - \mu_{t-\Delta t} + (1 - \frac{I_t}{I_{t-\Delta t}}) \quad (10)$$

I have no particular justification, beyond the parsimony principle, for the assumption that the variance of these two processes, σ_η, should be the same.

One approach to modeling time-dependent rates of transmission and mortality, β and μ, is to treat them as random effects (Skaug and Fournier 2006). Random effects are appropriate if repeating a time series of observations would not yield the same outcome as the initial observations. Random effects are also appropriate when observing the same process in two different areas. I model the β and μ time series as log-normal random walks. I assume that

$$\log \beta_t = \log \beta_{t-\Delta t} + \varepsilon; \quad \varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma_\beta) \quad (11)$$

$$\log \mu_t = \log \mu_{t-\Delta t} + \varrho; \quad \varrho \sim N(0, \sigma_\mu) \quad (12)$$

The general form of the state-space observation model is

$$x_t = O(\alpha_t) + \varepsilon_t \quad (13)$$

where the function O describes the measurement process with error ε in observing the state α.

I applied separate observation error models for cases and deaths. The observation model for cases is a simple log-normal error

$$\log \varphi_t = \left(\log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_I^2}} - \left(\frac{\log I_t - \log \widehat{I}_t}{\sigma_I} \right)^2 \right) \tag{14}$$

where I is the observed number of cases and $\widehat{I}$ is the number of cases predicted by equation 8.

Not all those afflicted by COVID-19 have died; there are far fewer deaths than infections. In addition, the observed time series for both I and D begins at the first recorded case. The first recorded death occurs several days or weeks after the first recorded case. Therefor the deaths time-series inevitably contains a substantial number of recorded zeros. The observation model for deaths accommodates observed zeroes by assuming to be "zero-inflated" log normal likelihood given by

$$\log \varepsilon_t = \begin{cases} D_t > 0: & (1 - p_0) \cdot \left(\log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_D^2}} - \left(\frac{\log D_t - \log \widehat{D}_t}{\sigma_D} \right)^2 \right) \\ D_t = 0: & p_0 \cdot \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma_D^2}} \end{cases} \tag{15}$$

where D is the observed number of deaths, $\widehat{D}$ is the number of deaths predicted by equation 8, and p_0 is the proportion of observed deaths equal to zero.

Sibert 2017; Nielsen and Berg 2014; Chen et al. 2020

Model parameters are estimated by maximizing the joint likelihood of the

Table 1: List of model variables for the simple SIR model. There are two state variables computed from the of estimated parameters and random effects. There are two random effects and five estimated variance parameters.

Variable	Definition
	State variables:
I	Number of infected individuals or "cases"
D	Number of deaths
	Random effects:
β_t	Transmission rate
μ_t	Mortality rate
	Estimated parameters:
σ_I	Infectious compartment estimation standard deviation
σ_D	Deaths compartment estimation standard deviation
σ_η	Standard deviation of transmission and deaths process errors
σ_β	Standard deviation of transmission rate random walk
σ_μ	Standard deviation of mortality rate random walk

process errors, observation errors, and random effects.

$$L(\theta, \alpha, x) = \prod_{t=2}^{m} \left[\phi\big(\alpha_t - T(\alpha_{t-1}), \Sigma_\eta\big)\right] \cdot \prod_{t=1}^{m} \left[\phi\big(x_t - O(\alpha_t), \Sigma_\varepsilon\big)\right] \tag{16}$$

where m is the number of days elapsed since the first recorded case, x_t is the vector of daily observations of cases and deaths, α_t is the vector of the daily calculations of the state variables and random effects, and θ is a vector of model parameters (Table 1). The R package TMB (Kristensen et al. 2016 package was used to estimate the parameters of the model. The R and supporting C++ files are available on github.[2]

[2] `https://github.com/johnrsibert/SIR-Models`

Results

Four more or less distinct trajectories in the evolution of the pandemic can be identified:

1. Effective suppression of transmission (eg New York City[3])

2. Effective suppression of transmission and followed by uncontrolled increase in number of new cases (eg Honolulu Co. HI, Miami-Dade Co. FL);

3. Slow monotonic increase in number of new cases (eg. Alameda Co. CA);

4. Partial suppression of transmission followed by uncontrolled increase in number of new cases (eg Dallas Co. TX);

Whether the available data are sufficiently informative to enable estimation of the model parameters is a critical aspect of the evaluation of any statistical model. The speed at which the COVID-19 pandemic spread during the first quarter of 2020 means that the length of the time series doubled during the development of this model. The capability of the model improve conveniently during the model development period, but whether the improvement is attributable to changes in model structure or to the increase in the length of the time series is unclear. This ambiguity influenced the development of the model.

[3]The Times amalgamates data from the 5 counties that comprise New York City into a single "geography" which appears here as "New York City County".

References

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Figure 1: Example effective suppression of transmission, New York City. Thick blue line indicates cumulative numbers; blue bars indicate daily increases; thin blue and orange lines indicate 5 and 14 day moving averages of daily increases; vertical gray bar marks the California shelter in place decree. *Change ordinates*

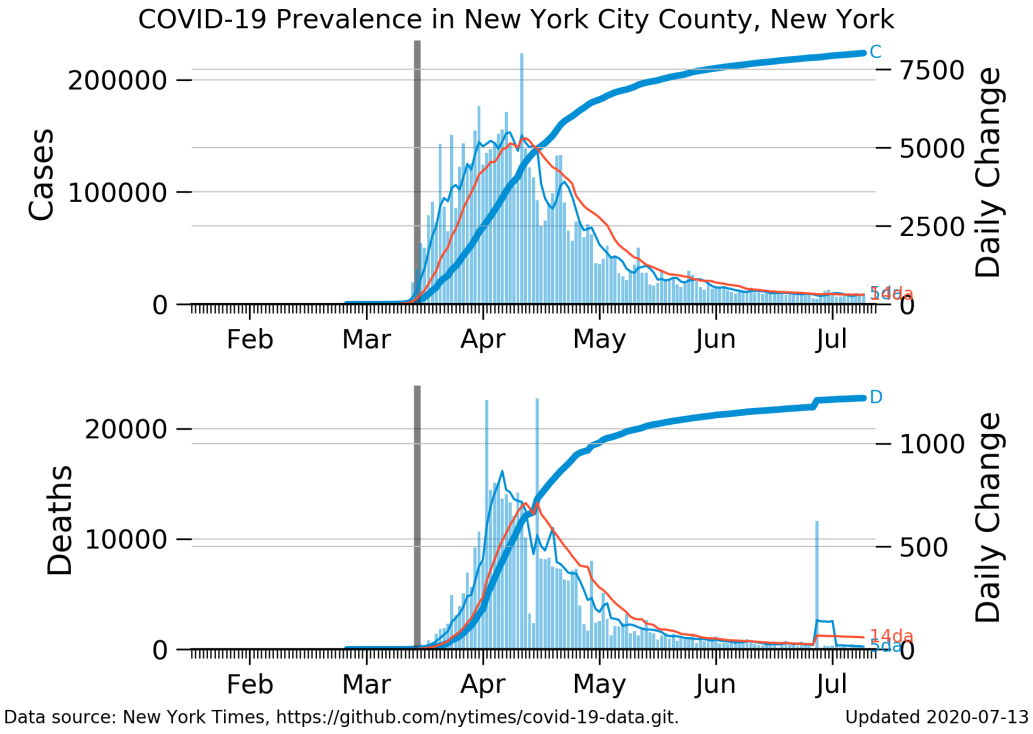

Figure 2: Effective suppression of transmission and followed by uncontrolled increase in number of new cases Captions as in figure 1.

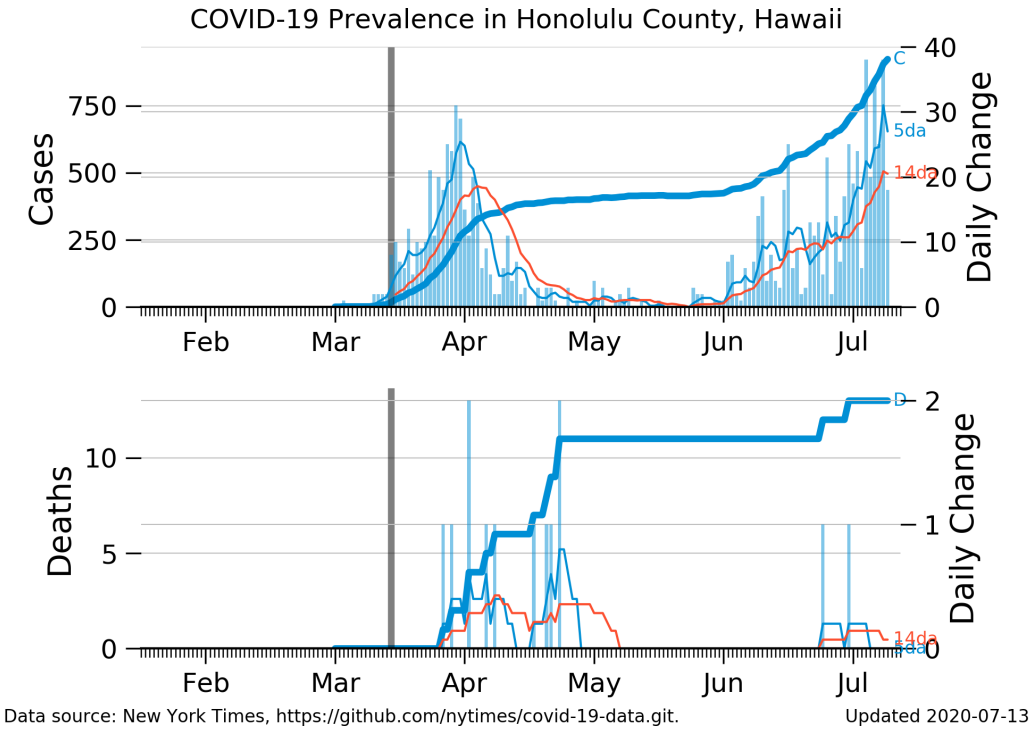

Figure 3: Slow monotonic increase in number of new cases. Captions as in figure 1.

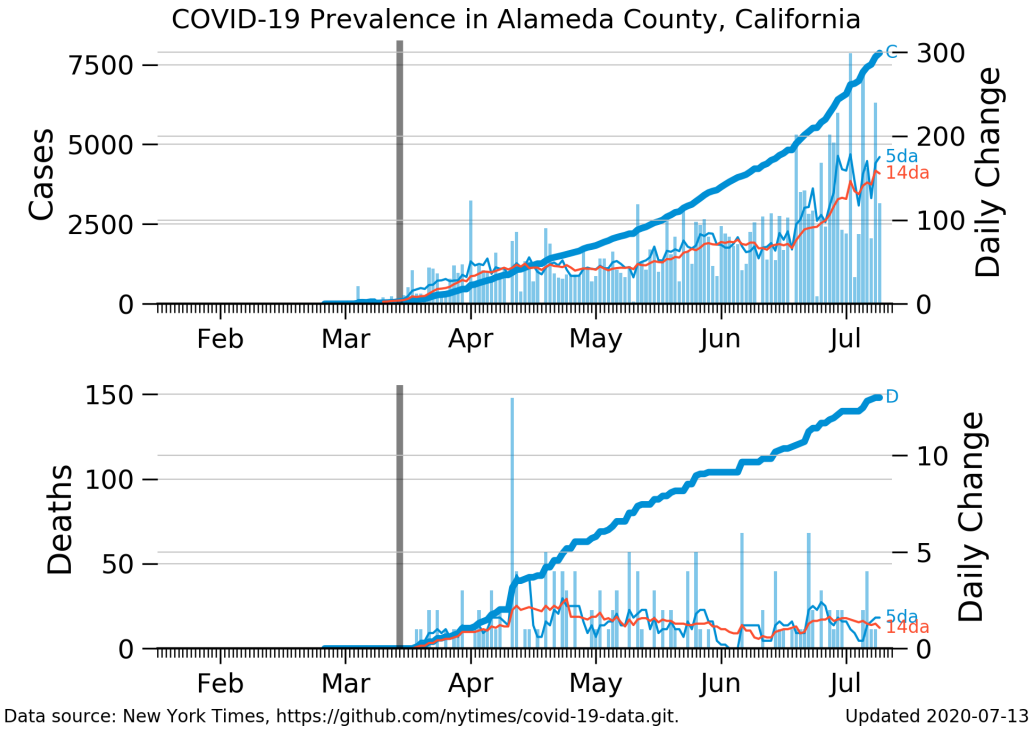

Figure 4: Partial suppression of transmission followed by uncontrolled increase in number of new cases. Captions as in figure 1.