# Evaluating the effect of interregional mobility on the spread of COVID-19 cases in Chile

Jesús Berrios<sup>1</sup>, César Marín<sup>1</sup>, Loreto Bravo<sup>1,2</sup>, Bernardo Gutiérrez<sup>3</sup> and **Leo Ferres**<sup>1,2,4</sup>

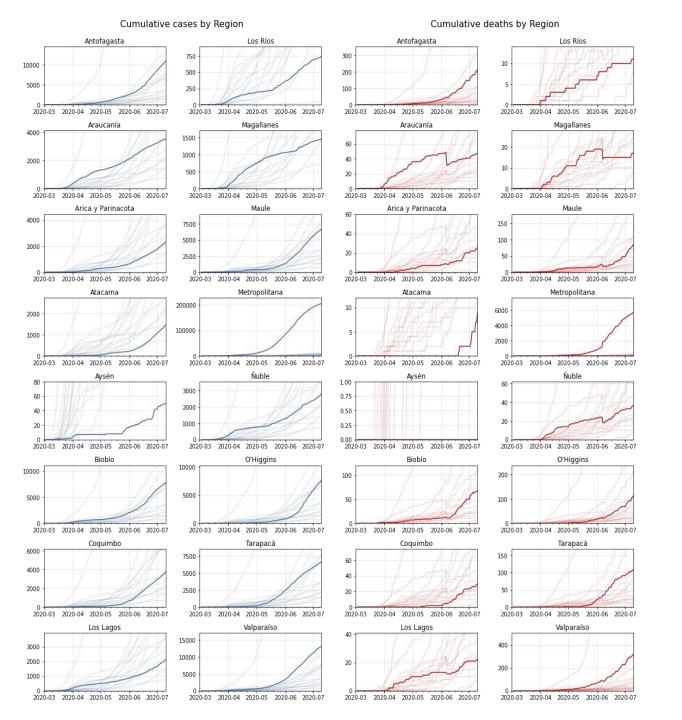
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- <sup>1</sup>Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile
- <sup>2</sup>Telefónica, Chile
- <sup>3</sup>University of Oxford
- <sup>4</sup>ISI Foundation, Italy



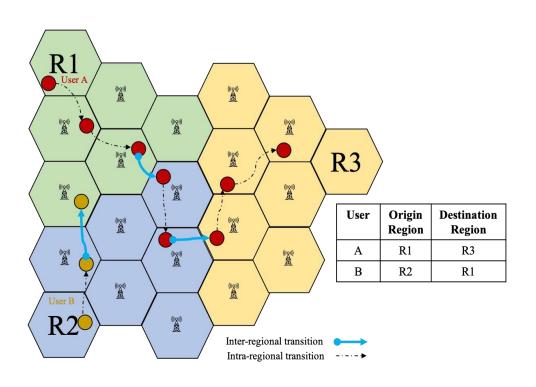
Tarapacá Antofagas Coquimbo Biobío Araucanía Los Ríos Magallanes

Arica and Parinac

- Diverse Demographics
- Targeted interregional measures were employed to mitigate social and economic costs

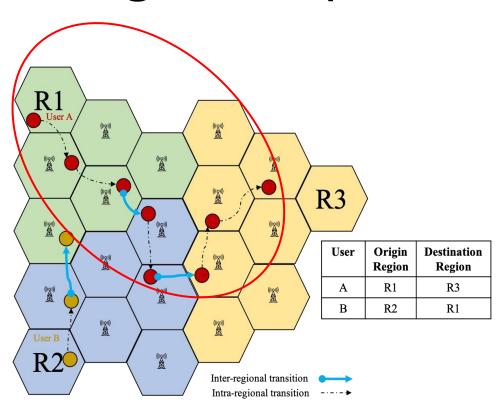
Can we nowcast the impact of mobility restrictions on each of the regions?

# Interregional trips from XDR data

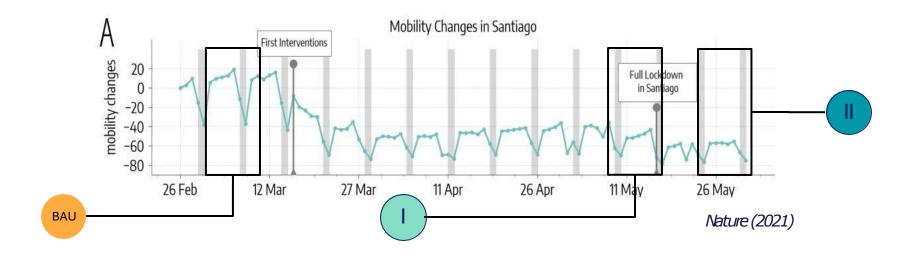


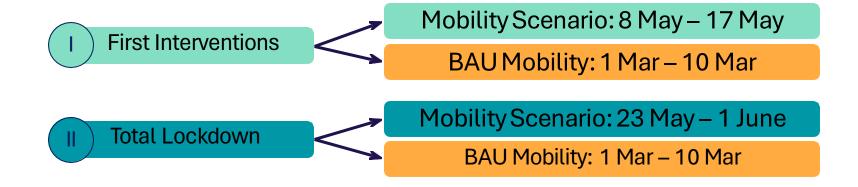
- One travel per-user, per-day
- Origin region is the first-registered region with staying time greater than one hour
- Destination region is the region with greater staying time, different from origin region

# Interregional trips from XDR data

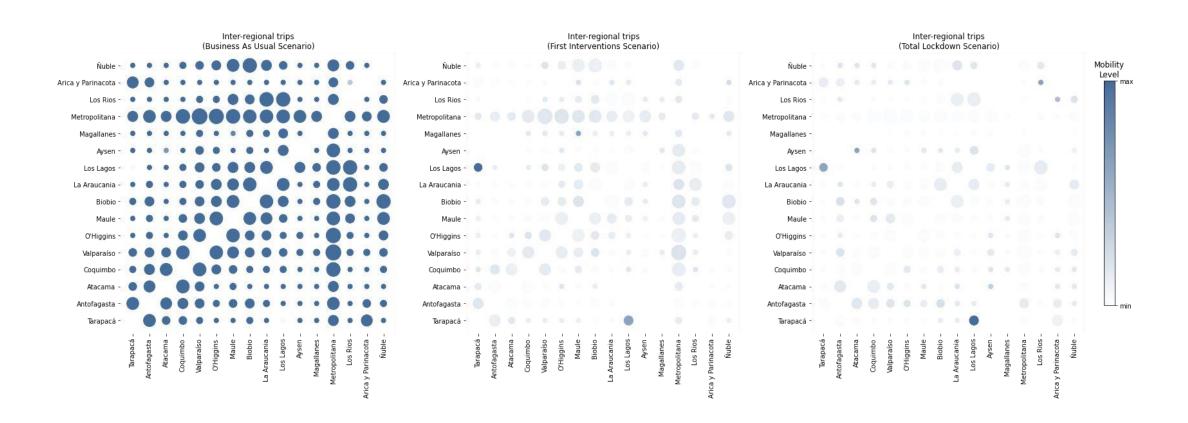


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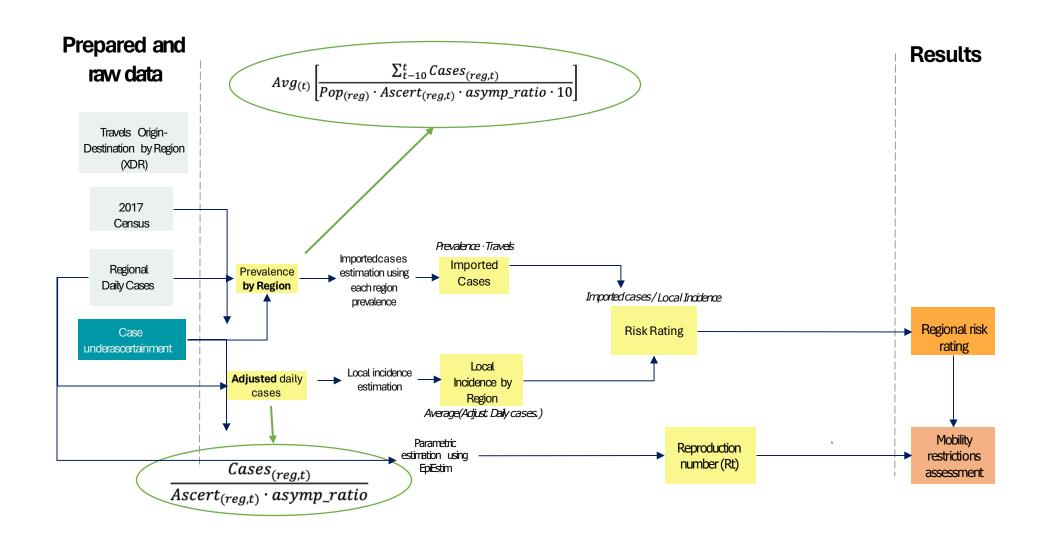




### Regional mobility changes

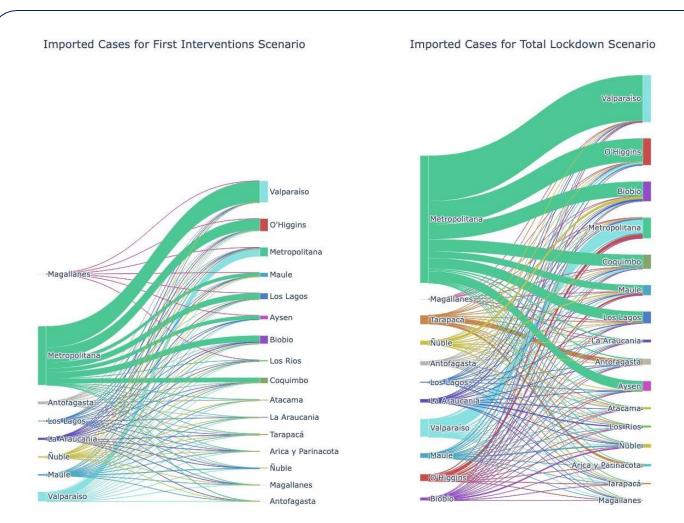


# Methods: Regional risk rating



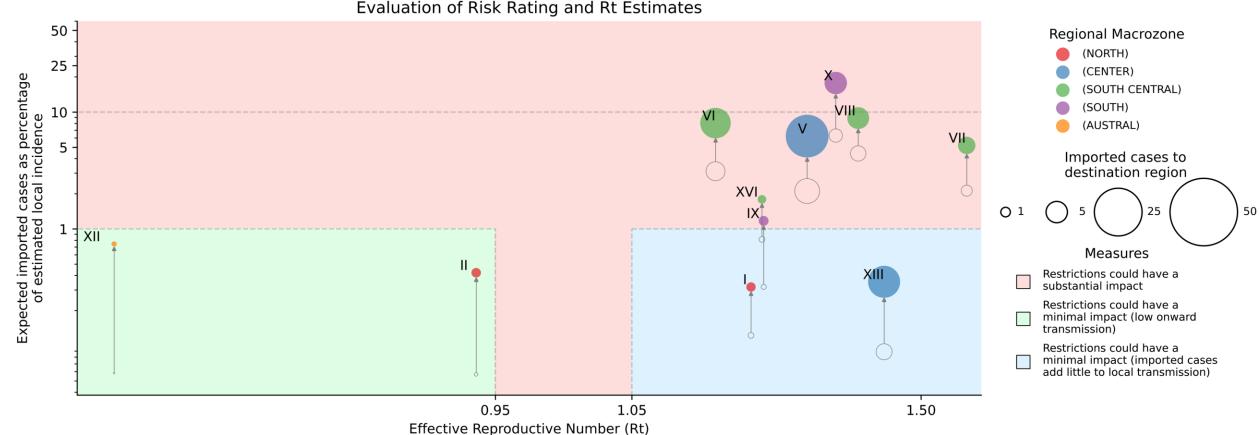
#### Case importation

- Metropolitan Regionisthe main source of exported cases.
- Increased case imports are due to regional case number growth, not higher mobility.
- In regions like Valparaíso, Biobío, O'Higgins, Los Lagos, and Coquimbo, the Metropolitan Region contributed over 85% of imported cases.

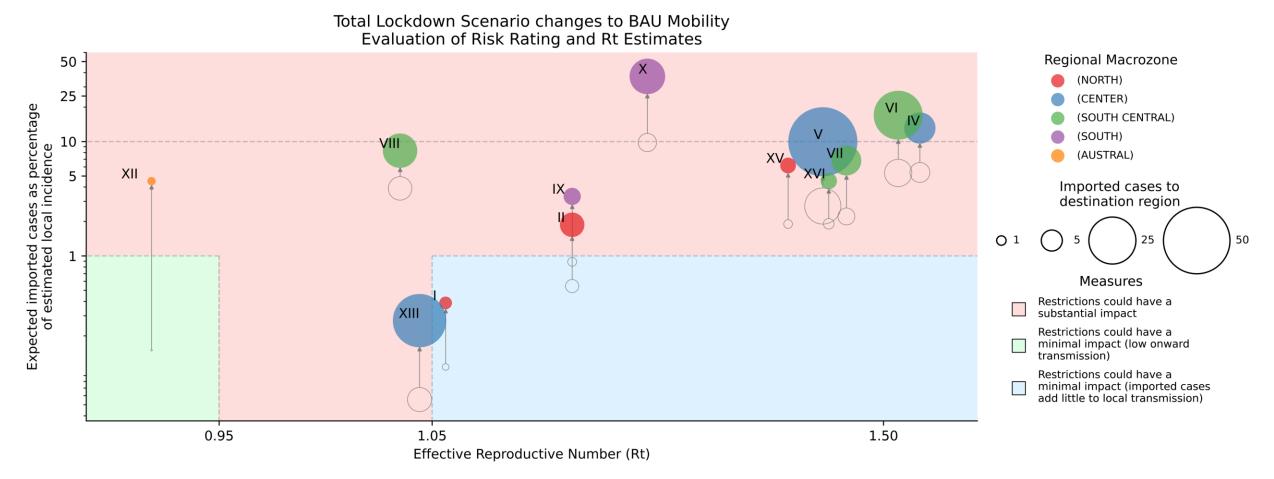


#### Scenario evaluation (First interventions)

First Interventions Scenario changes to BAU Mobility Evaluation of Risk Rating and Rt Estimates



#### Scenario evaluation (Total lockdown)



#### Conclusions

Mobility reductions significantly curtailed cases and risk across regions.

High-risk Santiago Region it's the main a source of infections for the rest of regions. However, demonstrated low risk rating due to mobility changes.

By harnessing telecom-derived data, our approach can facilitate near real-time regional insights for informed policy responses