

IMMC 2022 Greater China Problem F (Winter) (English 简体 繁體) (For Teams of Junior Secondary School Only/初中组别专用/初中組別專用)

Predicting the cross-border transmission of COVID-19

The COVID-19 has caused a global pandemic since early 2020. Virus transmission relies on the close contact between people. The cross-border transmission is not only related to the distance, but also the human movement patterns between countries and areas. Conventional public health approach assumes that the risk of virus transmission between two locations is associated with the geographical distance between them, because the closer the distance, the higher chance people travel, and thus the higher risk of virus transmission. This approach is usually effective in modeling small-scale regional infectious disease epidemic.

However, the cross-border human movements are mainly dependent on air transportation, not direct ground transportation. As a result, the cross-border human movement patterns are not only related to the geographic distance. For example, Europe and the United States are far away, but human movements between them are very intense, much more often than the human movements between Europe and Africa. In other words, in addition to the geographic distance, we also need to take into account the actual human movement data while modeling the risk of virus transmission. The higher the human movement, the higher the risk of virus transmission. This approach is usually effective in modeling large-scale global infectious disease pandemic.

Tasks

Which approach is more effective in modeling the transmission of the COVID-19? The COVID-19 viral mutations have caused multiple waves of local and global outbreaks. The global transmission patterns of early and latter waves could be different.



Your team is requested to use real-world data to build mathematical models to investigate this problem. Please characterise and predict the global virus transmission of the COVID-19. Note the following requirements and hints:

- 1. Please analyse the multiple waves of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 2. Please predict when and in which order different strains of the virus arrived at different

- representative countries/areas (no need to analyse all countries/areas).
- 3. Open source data are available on the Internet (see reference 2 and 3).
- 4. Please be open-minded and use various traditional and non-traditional data in a flexible manner (such as cold supply chain and the transmission modes other than air transportation).

Submission

Your solution paper should include a 1-page Summary. The body cannot exceed 20 pages for a maximum of 21 pages with the Summary inclusive. The appendices and references should appear at the end of the paper and do not count towards the 21 pages limit.

References

- 1. Northwestern University, *Using air transportation data to predict pandemics*. https://www.eurekalert.org/news-releases/922733
- 2. JHU COVID-19 Resource Center, https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html
- 3. OpenSky Network Data: https://opensky-network.org/community/blog/item/6-opensky-covid-19-flight-dataset



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新冠病毒的跨境传播预测

新冠疫情在 2020 年上半年迅速席卷全球,成为全球性大流行。病毒的传播依赖人们的密切接触,所以跨国传播不仅仅和国家及地区之间的距离有关,更紧密依赖不同国家及地区之间的人口流动特征。传统的公共卫生研究普遍认为,地理距离越近的地点之间发生疾病传染的风险越大,因为病毒是由人携带传播的,而距离越近,人口来往的概率越大,疾病传播的风险也就越高。这种方法在小尺度的地区性传染病疫情建模上一般比较有效。

然而,跨国城市之间的人口流动主要依赖于飞机航班,而非直接的陆路交通。跨国人口流动 行为也并非只与地理距离有关,例如欧洲和美国相隔千里,但是人口流动非常密集,远胜于 距离更近欧洲和非洲的人口流动。也就是说,除了地理距离,我们也要考虑通过飞机航班的 真实人口流动数据来了解疾病传播风险,人口流动越频繁,疾病传播风险越大。这种方法在 大尺度的国际性传染病疫情建模上可能更加有效。

任务

那么,在新冠疫情中,哪种方法在何时何地更行之有效?新冠病毒的多种变异带来了多次本地和跨国跨地区爆发,早期的国际传播特征和后期变种的国际传播模式可能有所不同。



请你的团队利用真实数据尝试建立有效的数学模型对该问题进行探讨,分析新冠病毒的国际传播特征并做预测。请参照如下要求和提示:

- 1. 新冠疫情分成几次爆发进行分析。
- 2. 请使用有效的数学模型对新冠病毒(以及其不同变种)到达多个具有代表性国家及地区的时间和先后顺序进行预测(不需要研究所有国家及地区)。
- 3. 公开数据可以从网络获取(参见参考文献2、3)。
- 4. 请保持思维开阔,灵活利用各类传统和非传统的相关数据(例如飞机航班传播之外的冷链物流等其他传播方式等)。

提交

你团队的解决方案论文应包括 1 页的摘要。正文不能超过 20 页,含摘要最多 21 页。附录和 参考资料应出现在正文之后,不算在 21 页的限制之内。

参考文献

- 1. Northwestern University, *Using air transportation data to predict pandemics*. https://www.eurekalert.org/news-releases/922733
- 2. JHU COVID-19 Resource Center, https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html
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新冠病毒的跨境傳播預測

新冠疫情在 2020 年上半年迅速席卷全球,成為全球性大流行。病毒的傳播依賴人們的密切接觸,所以跨國跨地區傳播不僅僅和國家及地區之間的距離有關,更緊密依賴不同國家及地區之間的人口流動特征。傳統的公共衛生研究普遍認為,地理距離越近的地點之間發生疾病傳染的風險越大,因為病毒是由人攜帶傳播的,而距離越近,人口來往的概率越大,疾病傳播的風險也就越高。這種方法在小尺度的地區性傳染病疫情建模上一般比較有效。

然而,跨國跨地區城市之間的人口流動主要依賴於飛機航班,而非直接的陸路交通。跨國跨地區跨地區人口流動行為也並非只與地理距離有關,例如歐洲和美國相隔千裏,但是人口流動非常密集,遠勝於距離更近歐洲和非洲的人口流動。也就是說,除了地理距離,我們也要考慮通過飛機航班的真實人口流動數據來了解疾病傳播風險,人口流動越頻繁,疾病傳播風險越大。這種方法在大尺度的國際性傳染病疫情建模上可能更加有效。

任務

那麼,在新冠疫情中,哪種方法在何時何地更行之有效?新冠病毒的多種變異帶來了多次本地和跨國跨地區爆發,早期的國際傳播特征和後期變種的國際傳播模式可能有所不同。



請你的團隊利用真實數據嘗試建立有效的數學模型對該問題進行探討,分析新冠病毒的國際傳播特征並做預測。請參照如下要求和提示:

- 1. 新冠疫情分成幾次爆發進行分析。
- 2. 請使用有效的數學模型對新冠病毒(以及其不同變種)到達多個具有代表性國家及地區的時間和先後順序進行預測(不需要研究所有國家及地區)。
- 3. 公開數據可以從網絡獲取(參見參考文獻2、3)。
- 4. 請保持思維開闊,靈活利用各類傳統和非傳統的相關數據(例如飛機航班傳播之外的冷鏈物流等其他傳播方式等)。

提交

你團隊的解決方案論文應包括 1 頁的摘要。正文不能超過 20 頁,含摘要最多 21 頁。附錄和 參考資料應出現在正文之後,不算在 21 頁的限制之內。

参考文献

- 1. Northwestern University, *Using air transportation data to predict pandemics*. https://www.eurekalert.org/news-releases/922733
- 2. JHU COVID-19 Resource Center, https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html
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