# Reaction-diffusion spatial modeling of COVID-19 in Chicago

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• The COVID Problem

- Project Context and Objectives
- Current Work



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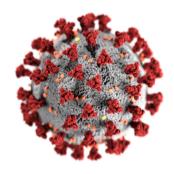
#### The COVID Problem



Identified in Wuhan, China in December 2019. Caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).

In the United States alone, we currently have

- **37.768.911** total cases
- **626,833** total deaths



#### The COVID Problem



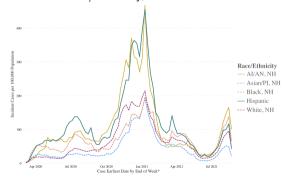
Transmission by exposure to infectious respiratory fluids:

- 1. Inhalation of virus
- 2. Deposition of virus on exposed mucus membranes
- 3. Touching mucous membranes with soiled hands contaminated with virus

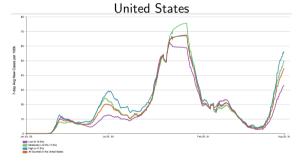
#### The COVID Problem



# COVID-19 weekly cases per 100,000 population by race/ethnicity, United States



# COVID-19 weekly case rate per 100,000 population by percentage of county population in poverty,





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## Why make a mathematical study of COVID-19?

- Predict growth patterns
- Anticipate intervention effects



Models of infectious diseases are usually variations on the **Kermack-McKendrick model** (1927).



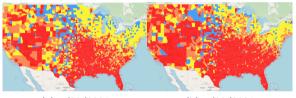
#### Usual assumptions:

- Population is *homogeneous*
- Transmission is spatially independent



These assumptions don't match reality!

Level of community transmission by county





(b) 7/29/2021

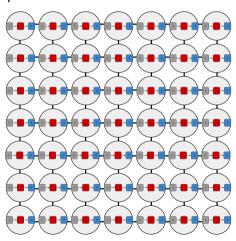






**Idea:** Use reaction-diffusion to build explicit spatial dependence.

- The data clearly shows a diffusive pattern
- Spatial dependence can approximate demographic differences
- Spatially dependent data exists for many scales and regions





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Future Goals

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