

# **Modelling the impact of vaccination, mask policies and mobility on the COVID-19 pandemic in Singapore**

CSE 8803 Project Presentation

Zishu Liu

Yuxin Xie

Jichuan Zhang



# CONTENT



**Part 01**  
Introduction



**Part 02**  
ODE Model



**Part 03**  
Agent-based Model



**Reference**



## Part 01

### Introduction



## Part 01

### Introduction

# Vaccination, mask policies and mobility

- The outbreak of a new crown outbreak depends on many factors, among which human influences include population mobility patterns, mask prevalence, and vaccination rates.



## Part 01

### Introduction

# Singapore outbreaks

- First outbreak
  - No available vaccines
  - Very strict policies
- Second outbreak
  - 90% fully vaccinated
  - Relatively loose policies

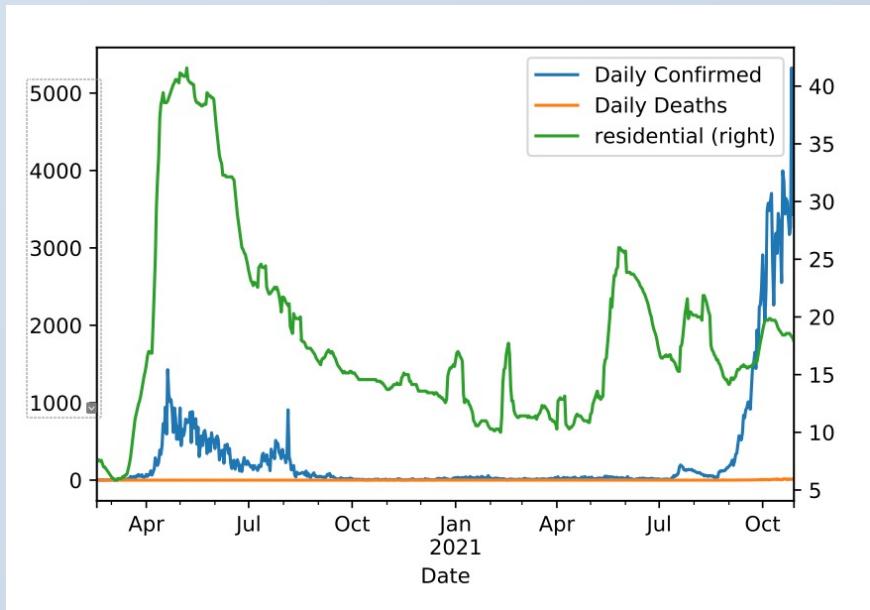
- More effective prevention strategies to achieve successful protests
- Verify whether our research model is reasonable through data to achieve the purpose of accurately predicting the future trend of the epidemic.

## Part 01

### Introduction

# Data source

- COVID-19 cases/deaths/vaccines: comes from data.world
- Epidemiology & Demographics: built in covasim
- Mobility: We use Google Community Mobility Reports as the indicator of mobility.
- Policy: We use mask policy indicator, which is categorized into five categories





## Part 02

### ODE Model

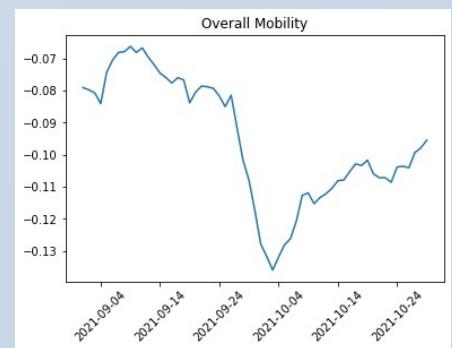
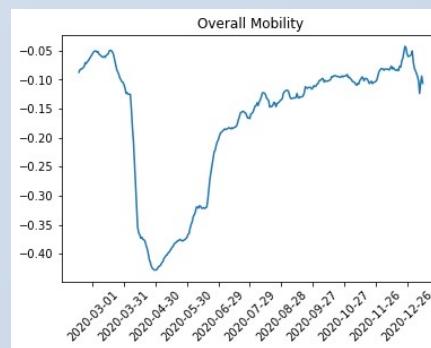
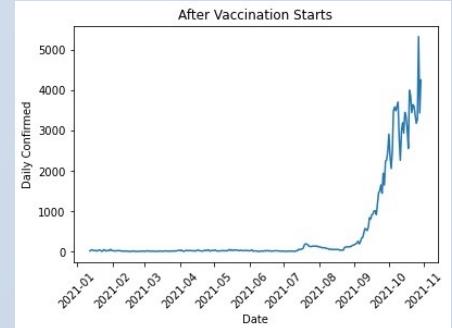
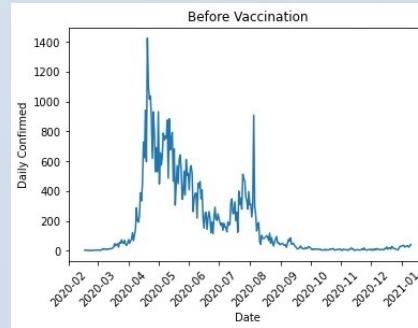
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{ds}{dt} &= -\beta S(t)I(t) \\ \frac{di}{dt} &= \beta sI(t)(1 + mobility(t)/100) \\ \frac{dr}{dt} &= I(t)r_d \\ \frac{dh}{dt} &= di/dt \times r_h \\ \frac{dr}{dt} &= \gamma I(t) \\ \begin{cases} ds/dt = -\beta S(t)I(t)(1 + mobility(t)/100)/N \\ di/dt = \beta sI(t)(1 + mobility(t)/100)/N - \gamma I(t) \\ dr/dt = I(t)r_d \\ dh/dt = di/dt \times r_h \\ dr/dt = \gamma I(t) \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} ds/dt = -\beta S(t)I(t)(1 + mobility(t)/100)/N \\ di/dt = \beta sI(t)(1 + mobility(t)/100)/N - \gamma I(t) \\ dr/dt = I(t)r_d \\ dh/dt = di/dt \times r_h \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

## Part 02

### ODE Model

# Background & Domain Research

- Two outbreaks
  - Before vaccination: May 2020
  - After vaccination: September 2021
- Need to integrate the influence of policy into ODE model.



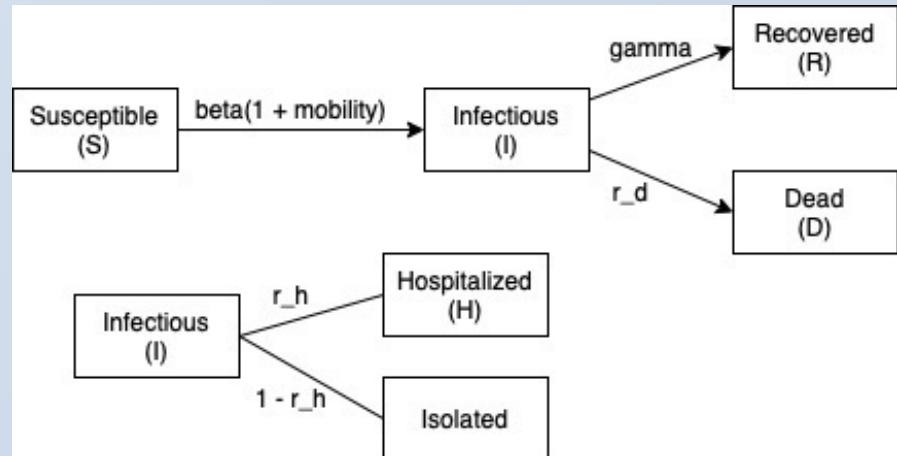
## Part 02 ODE Model

# Model description

- ODE equations

$$\begin{cases} ds/dt = -\beta S(t)I(t)(1 + mobility(t)/100)/N \\ di/dt = \beta s I(t)(1 + mobility(t)/100)/N - \gamma I(t) - (I)r_d \\ dd/dt = I(t)r_d \\ dh/dt = di/dt \times r_h \\ dr/dt = \gamma I(t) \end{cases}$$

- Flow diagram of this SIR model
- Input Data
  - $S$  = Population -  $I$  -  $R$
  - $I$  = Intensive Care Unit (ICU) + General Wards + In Isolation
  - $R$  = Cumulative Confirmed - Cumulative Death -  $I$



## Part 02

### ODE Model

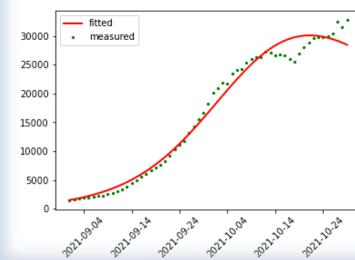
# Data fitting

- Initial attempt (X)
  - MaxiR = Cumulative Confirmed - Cumulative Death - I

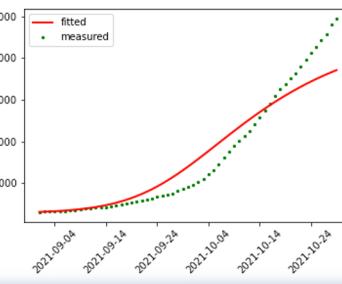
$$\text{error} = \sum_t \{(St_m - St_f)^2 + (It_m - It_f)^2 + (Rt_m - Rt_f)^2 + (Dt_m - Dt_f)^2\}^{1/2}$$

- Using an iterative way to fitting multiple curves
- Manually set the initial value of S state

```
[[!Fit Statistics]]
# fitting method   = leastsq
# function evals  = 61
# data points    = 59
# variables      = 4
chi-square        = 1.3549e+08
reduced chi-square = 2463516.47
Akaike info crit  = 872.166869
Bayesian info crit = 880.477019
## Warning: uncertainties could not be estimated:
k2: at initial value
[[Variables]]
s: 90000 (fixed)
i: 1523 (fixed)
d: 55 (fixed)
h: 499 (fixed)
r: 66222 (fixed)
k0: 0.18322830 (init = 0.1460235)
k1: 0.04446609 (init = 0.1)
k2: 0.08000000 (init = 0.08)
k3: 1.0025e-04 (init = 0.00015667)
```



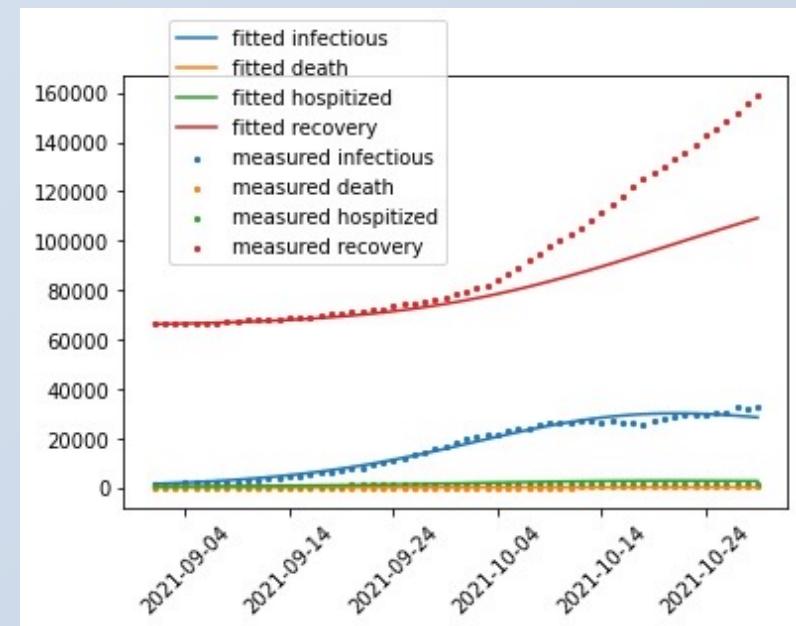
```
chi-square          = 4.1471e+09
reduced chi-square = 75401423.0
Akaike info crit   = 1074.01981
Bayesian info crit = 1082.32996
## Warning: uncertainties could not be estimated:
k2: at initial value
k2: at boundary
k3: at boundary
[[Variables]]
s: 90000 (fixed)
i: 1523 (fixed)
d: 55 (fixed)
h: 499 (fixed)
r: 66222 (fixed)
k0: 0.26362917 (init = 0.1860235)
k1: 0.05932823 (init = 0.1)
k2: 0.20000000 (init = 0.2)
k3: 1.0000e-05 (init = 0.00015667)
```



## Part 02 ODE Model

# Conclusion

- Beta
  - Before Vaccination: 0.44964359
  - After Vaccination: 0.18322830
- Things need to be improved
  - Not fitting every curve as well
  - Value of S can't reflect the fact





## Part 03

### Agent-based Model

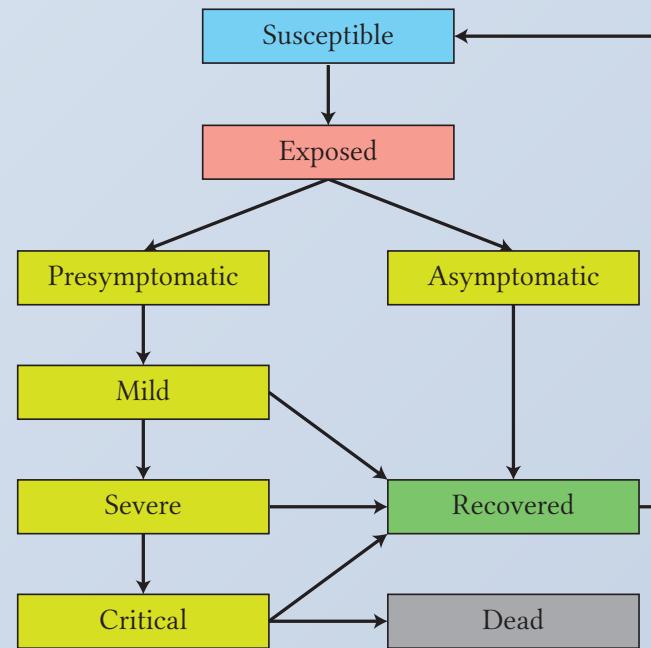


## Part 03

Agent-based Model

# Disease progression

- Generalized SEIR model
- Each transformation is parameterized with a probability  $p$  and a duration  $\tau$
- Age-linked parameters are built -in covasim

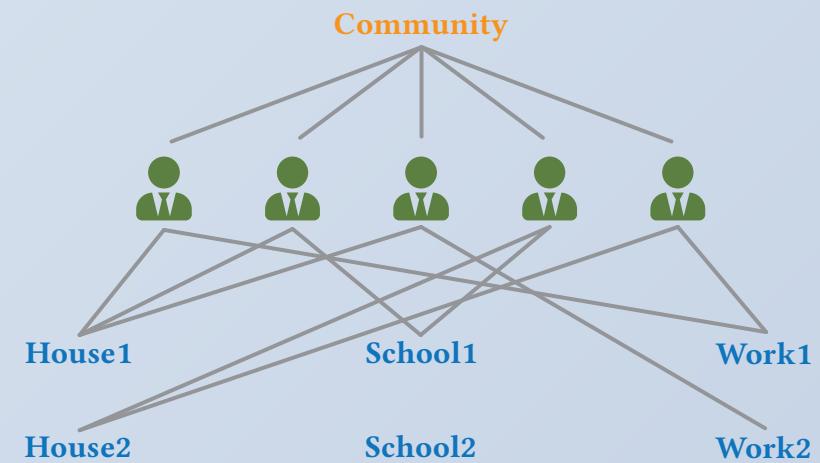


## Part 03

### Agent-based Model

# Contact network

- Four contact networks:
  - Household
  - School
  - Work place
  - Community

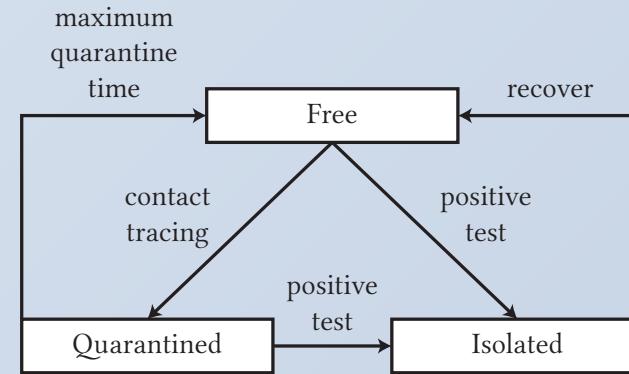


## Part 03

### Agent-based Model

# Agent states

- Agents in different states have different beta values

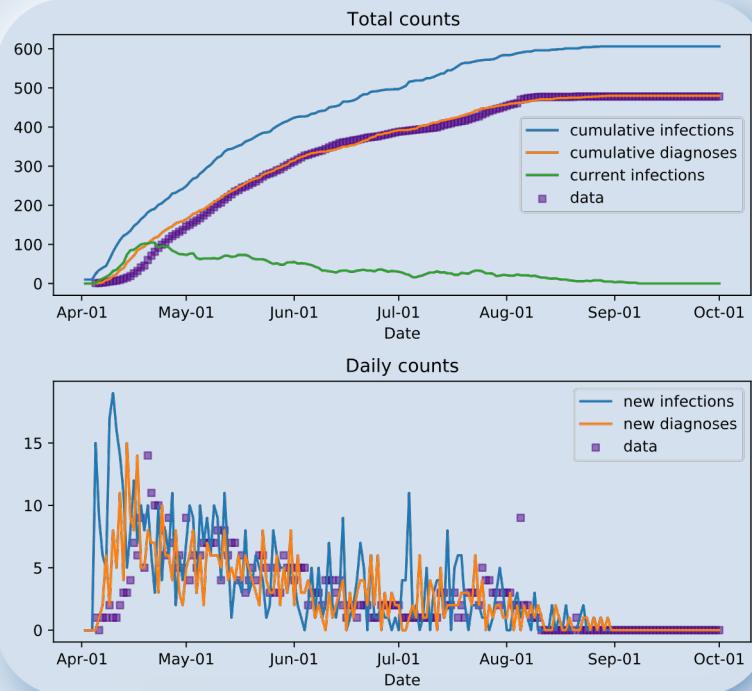


## Part 03

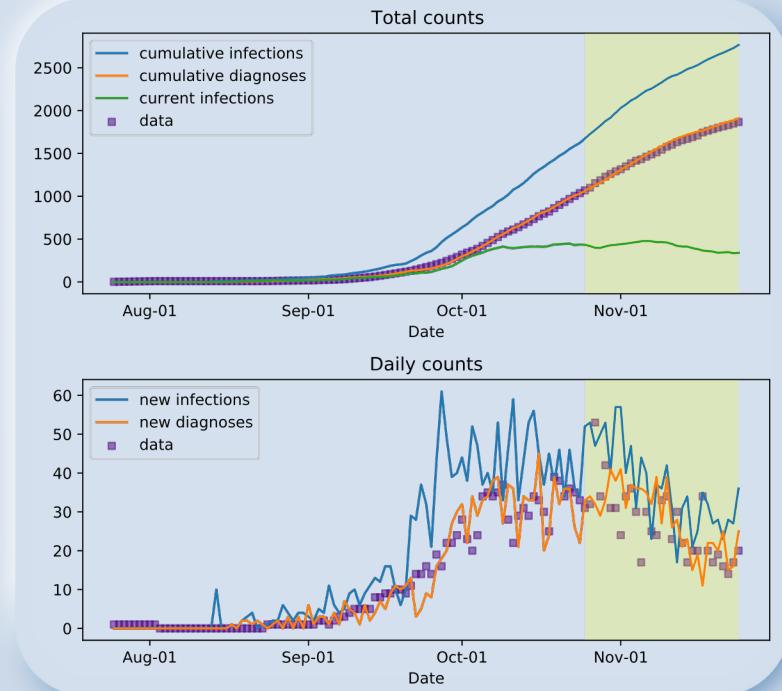
### Agent-based Model

# Calibration results

First outbreak



Second outbreak

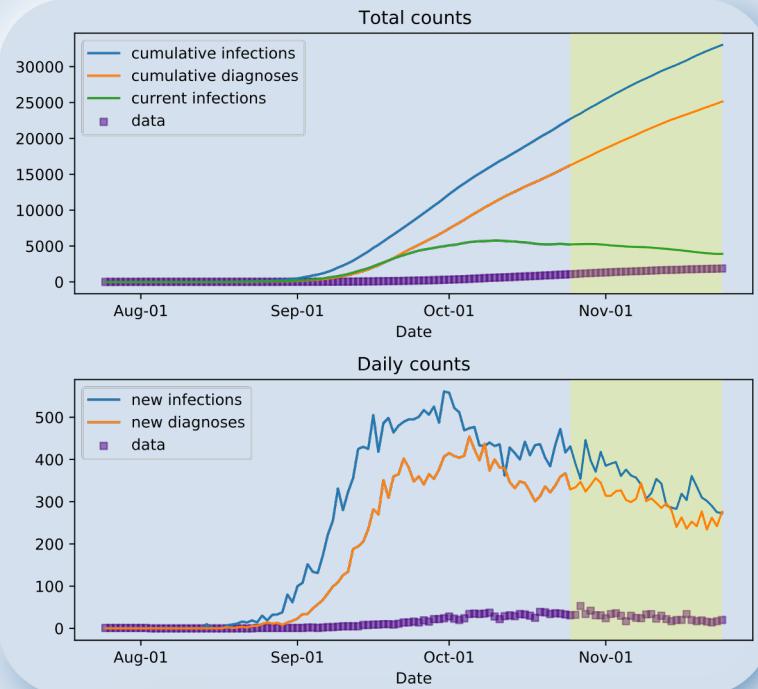


## Part 03

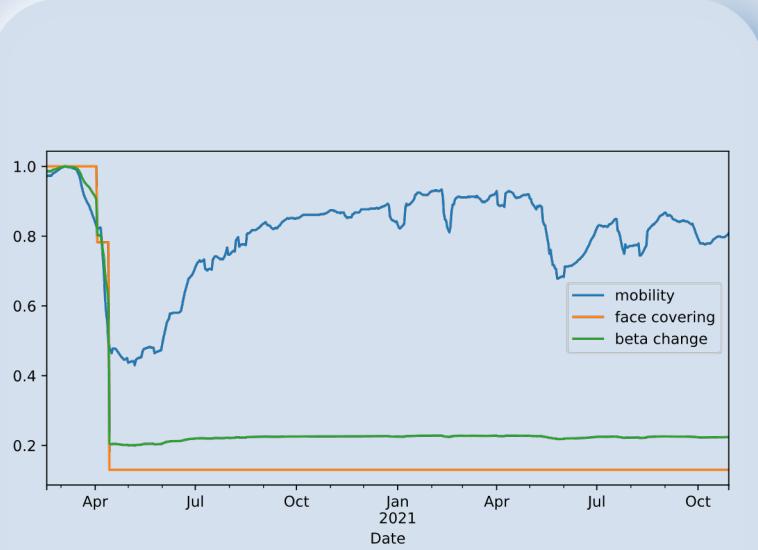
### Agent-based Model

# Calibration results

Second outbreak without vaccination



Impact of mobility and policies



# Thanks for Listening

- 2021 / 12 / 07 -



Zishu Liu    Yuxin Xie    Jichuan Zhang



## Reference

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