



新型コロナウィルス対応における移動制限とその効果・影響の分析 Examining impacts of moving restrictions against the novel coronavirus epidemics

R4活動報告/Activity report・研究成果の概要/Summary of Research Results

学際的研究による「自粛効果」の解明

● 人の動きと感染拡大の統計科学的分析

- 時空間ビッグデータに基づく人々の行動と感染拡大のマクロな関連性の解明

人の動きとCOVID-19の流行推移に密接な関連があることは様々なスケールで確認されてきた(例 Fig.1)。一方で、緊急事態宣言等、人の動きの抑制を通しての非薬物的流行施策(NPIs)では、施策の実施→外出行動の減少→感染拡大の抑制といった経路が想定されているが、それは想定通りに機能したのだろうか。人流ビッグデータと媒介分析の枠組みを用いて統計学的に検討したところ、NPIsは大都市部からの人の移動を抑制し、周辺地域への感染拡大を抑制したこと、繁華街における夜間の人の移動の減少が感染拡大の抑制に関連していたが、NPIを重ねるにつれてその効果は減少したことが推定された。

2 個人の生活行動変化の社会科学的分析

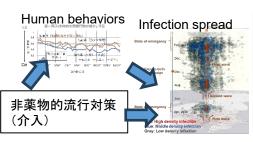
-外国人を含め外出自粛で生じうる地域格差・社会格差のミクロレベルからの解明

感染症の流行によって顕在化する健康や生活状況に関する格差の一端を明らかにするため、2021年10月に日本全国に居住する外国人住民と日本人に対して大規模インターネット調査を実施した(有効回答数:外国人1,986、日本人1,704)。11.6%の第一世代の外国人がCOVID-19ワクチン躊躇を示した(Fig. 2)。ホスト社会への統合度合いが高い外国人ほど、ワクチン接種意識が高かった。また、在日外国人(日本生まれ・海外生まれ)と日本人における新型コロナワクチンの接種意向および規定要因(心理的要因)について比較したところ、在日外国人、特に日本生まれの人の接種意向は高いものの接種率は低かった。生活における苦難や帰国意思を含めて、統合度や出生地によって在日外国人には多様な違いがあり、在日外国人に対してカスタマイズされた健康促進策の重要性が示唆された。

❸ 感染拡大防止効果の情報科学的検討

-強制力の無い感染抑制が有効な流行制御戦略となりうることの理論疫学的解明

これまでの理論疫学モデル(SIRモデル)をベースとする介入効果の研究を拡張し、複数回の介入があった場合(Fig. 3)についての最終規模方程式を導出した。1回の介入よりも複数回の介入の方が感染者数を最小化しやすく、感染者数が多い時に介入すると介入期間を短くできることを明らかにした。さらに定量的な議論を容易にするため、複数回介入した場合の回復者数を時間の関数とする近似式を導出した。



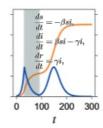
分析1: 人の動きと感染拡大の解析

Social survey for micro-level analysis of social impacts



分析2: コロナ禍における在日外国人に対する 社会調査

Theoretical epidemiological study



分析3:理論疫学モデルによる流行対策効果



Week54 予測值

Fig. 1 機械学習による微細な流行予測の例

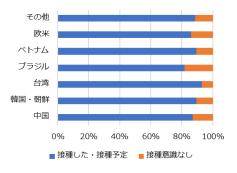


Fig. 2 第一世代在日外国人のワクチン接種意識

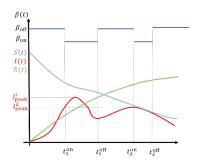


Fig. 3 複数回介入のある理論疫学モデル β::感染拡大パラメター、S:感受性者数、I:感染者

数、R: 回復者数



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R3活動報告/Activity report・研究成果の概要/Summary of Research Results

Clarification of the "self-restraint effect" through interdisciplinary research

1 Statistical analysis of human movement and infection spread

- Using spatio-temporal big data to elucidate the macro-level relationship between changes in people's behavior and the spread of infection.

The close association between human movement and COVID-19 epidemic trends has been confirmed at various scales (e.g. Fig. 1). Non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) through the control of people's movements, such as declaring a state of emergency, have assumed a pathway of implementation of measures → reduced outward behaviour → reduced infection spread, but have they worked as expected? A statistical examination using big data of human mobility indicated that NPIs reduced the movement of people from metropolitan core areas thereby reducing the spread of infection to surrounding areas, and that reduced night-time movement of people in downtown areas was associated with reduced spread of infection, but that this effect diminished as the NPIs were repeated.

2 Social scientific analysis of individual life behavior change

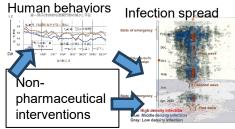
-Micro-level elucidation of the regional and social disparities that can arise when various actors (including foreigners living in Japan) reacted differently to the self-refrain requests..

An Internet questionnaire survey titled "Survey on Health and Life of Foreign Residents in Japan during the COVID-19 Pandemic" was conducted in October 2021 (valid responses: 1,986 foreign residents and 1,704 Japanese). Among 1,455 first-generation migrant participants, 11.6% reported hesitancy toward COVID-19 vaccination (Fig. 2). We found that the overall integration to the host society was associated with the vaccination intention. There are also diverse differences among foreign residents in Japan according to their level of integration and place of birth, including hardships in their lives and their willingness to return home, suggests the importance of customised health promotion measures for foreign residents in Japan.

3 Informatics study of the effect on preventing the spread of infection

-Theoretical epidemiology of how non-coercive infection control can be an effective epidemic control strategy with spatial and social feedbacks.

Extending previous studies of intervention effectiveness based on a theoretical epidemiological model (SIR model), we derived a final scale equation for the case with multiple interventions (Fig. 3). It was revealed that multiple interventions are more likely to minimise the number of infections than a single intervention, and intervening when the number of infections is high can reduce the intervention period. To facilitate further quantitative discussion, an approximate formula was derived for the number of people recovered after multiple interventions as a function of time.



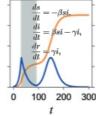
Analysis 1: Human movement and infection spread

Social survey for micro-level analysis of social impacts



Analysis 2: Social survey on foreign residents in Japan under the pandemic

Theoretical epidemiological study



Analysis 3: Theoretical epidemic modeling of intervention strategies



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Predicted incidence

Fig. 1 Example of detailed geographic prediction of COVID-19 outbreaks with a machine learning method

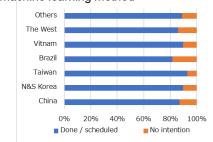


Fig. 2 Vaccination attitudes of first generation foreigners in Japan, by nationality and region

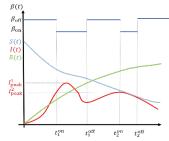


Fig. 3 Theoretical epidemic model with multiple interventions. β: infectious spread parameter, S: number of susceptibles, I: number of infectives. R: number of recovered.