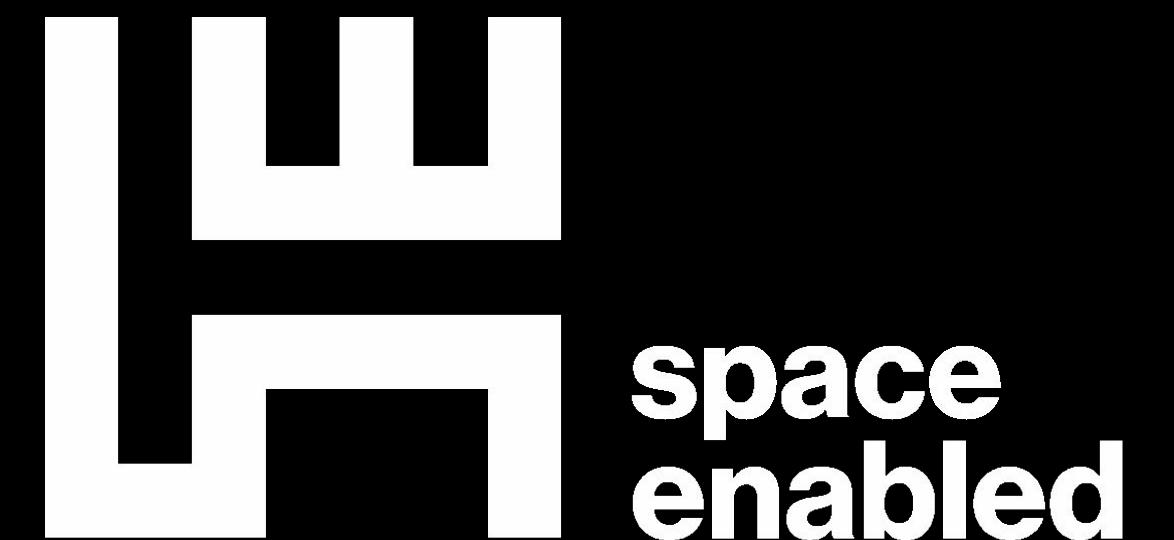
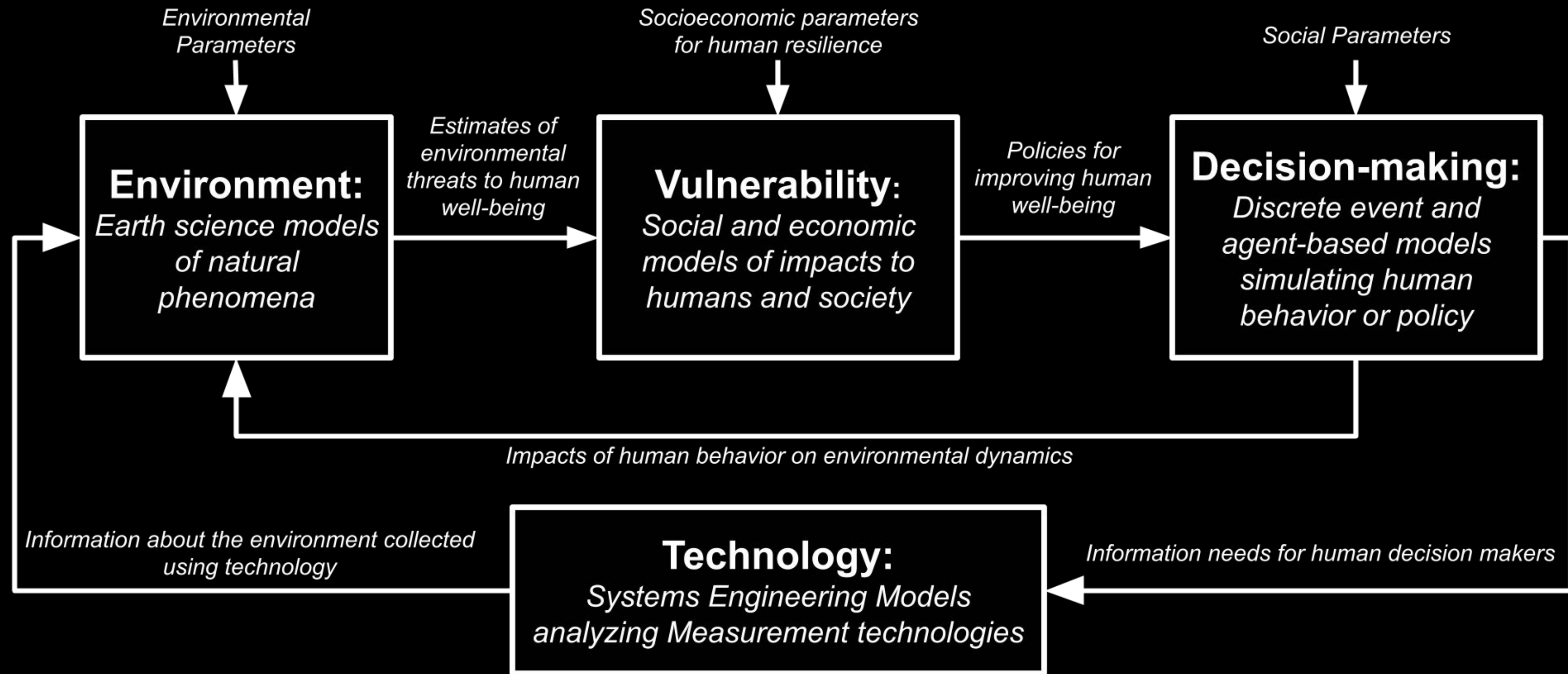


# Vida Decision Support System: An International, Collaborative Project for COVID-19 Management with Integrated Modeling

*Jack Reid, Seamus Lombardo, David Lagomasino, Eric Ashcroft, Mary Bracho, Mohammad Jalali, Amanda Payton, Katlyn Turner, Maggie Zheng, Danielle Wood*



# EVDT Framework



- What is happening in **the natural environment**?
- How will **humans be impacted** by what is happening in the natural environment?
- What **decisions are humans making** in response to environmental factors and why?
- What **technology system** can be designed to provide high quality information that supports human decision making?



# Some Pre-Pandemic EVDT Applications



**Mining in Ghana**



Map adapted from the Nations Online Project.



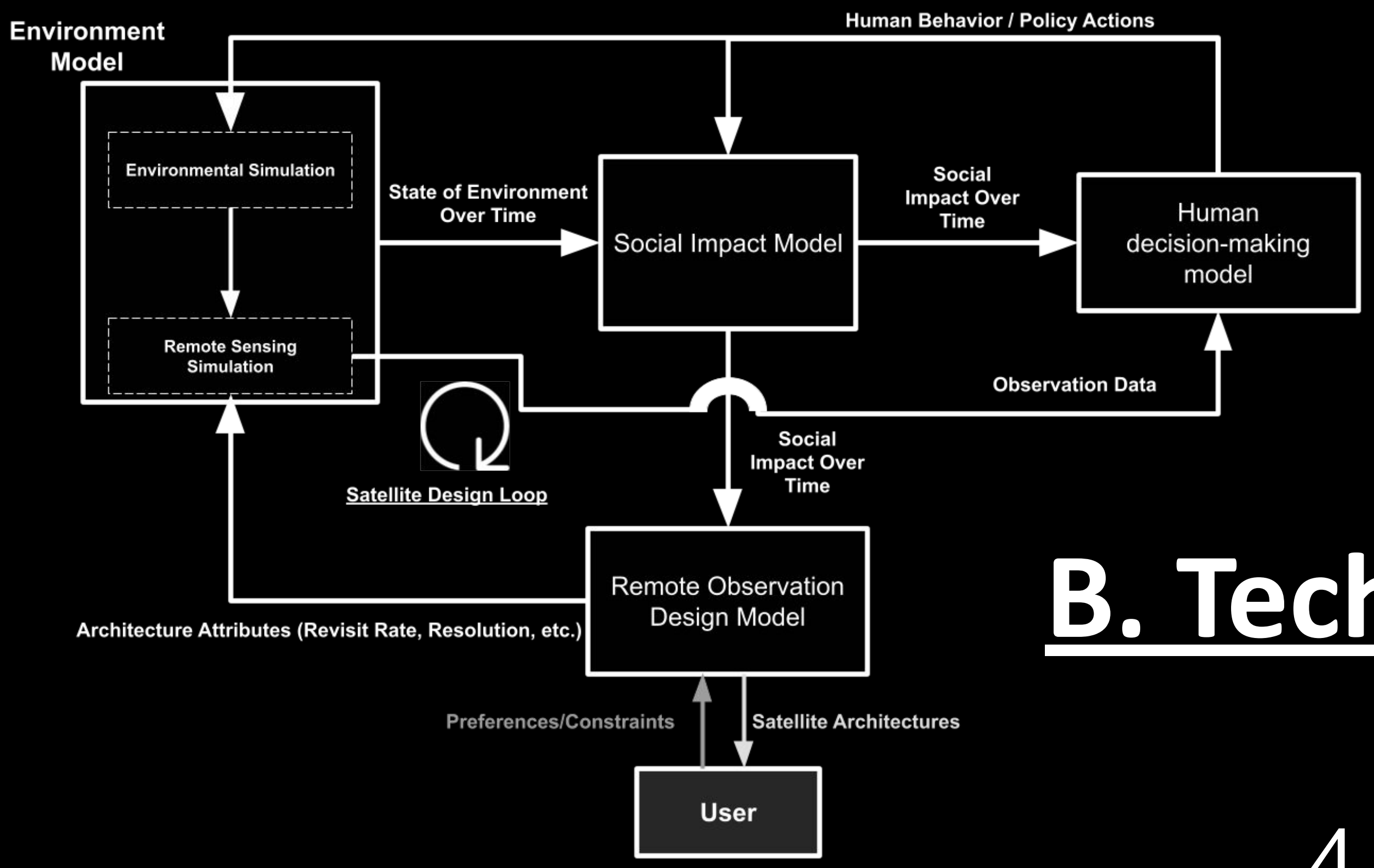
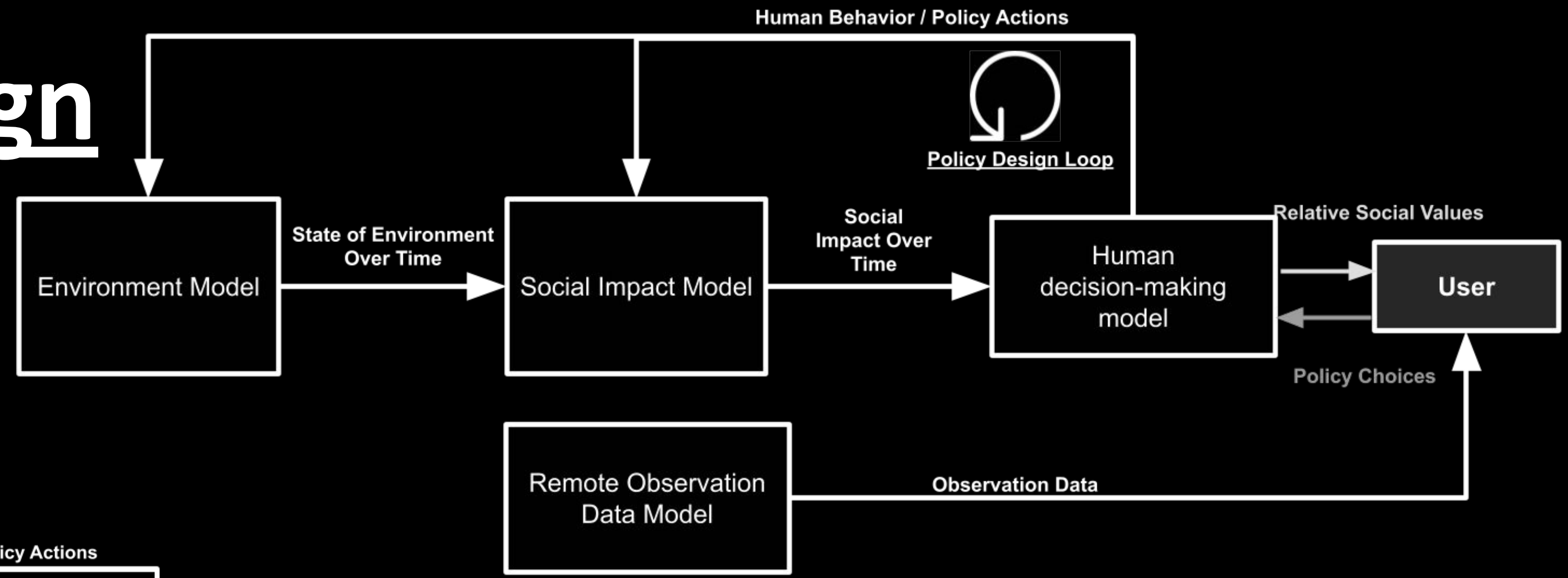
**Mangroves in Rio de Janeiro**



**Water Hyacinth in Benin**

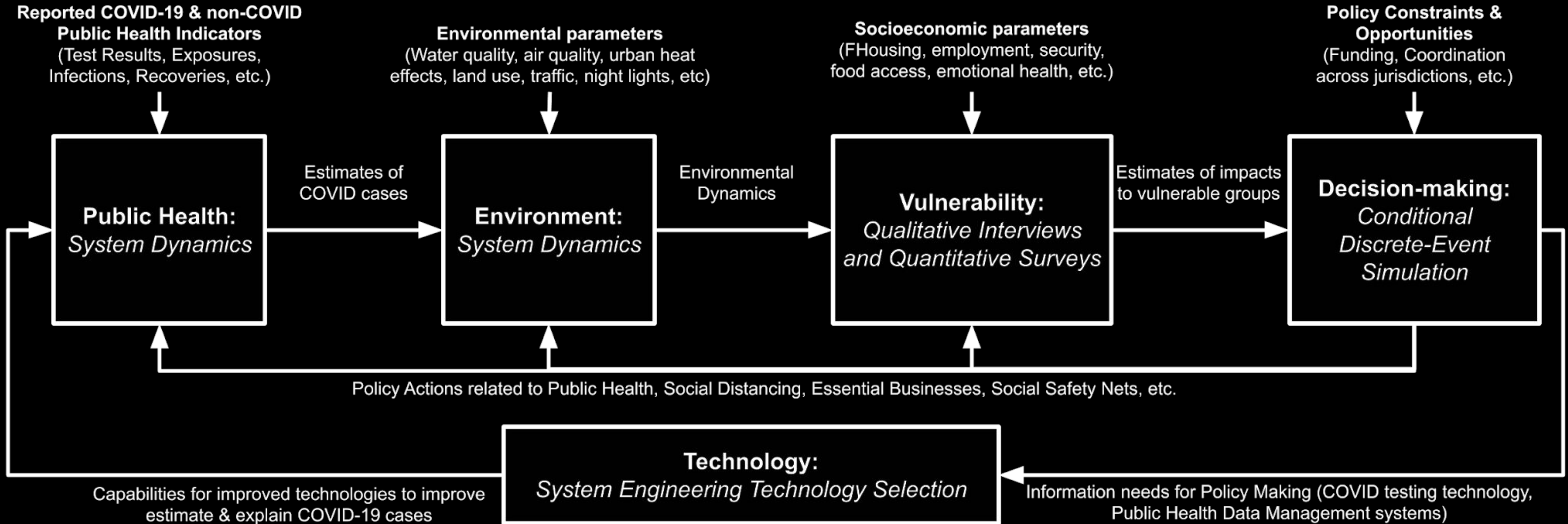


# A. Policy Design



# B. Technology Design

# Vida Decision Support System

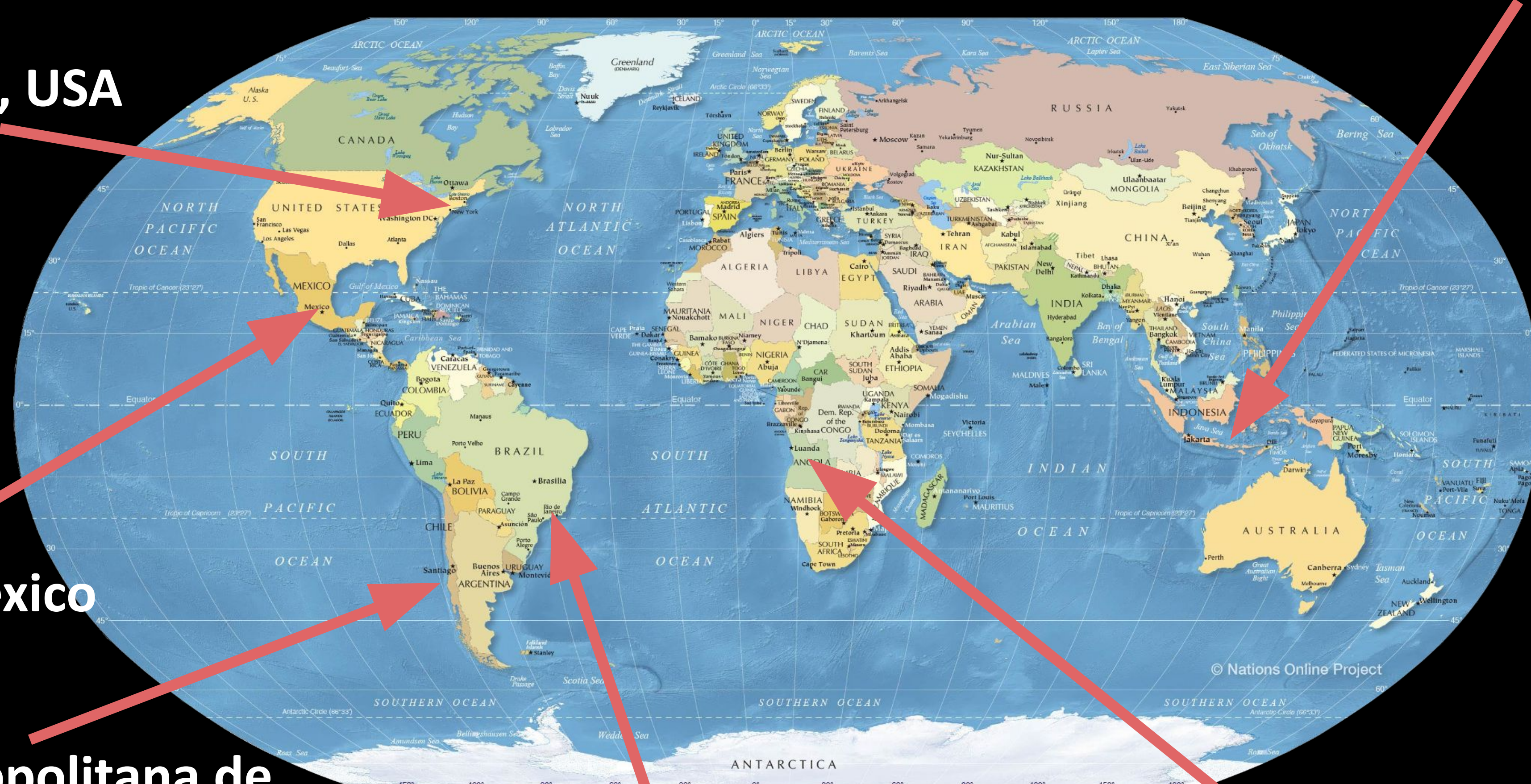




# Vida DSS International Network

Java & Sulawesi, Indonesia

Boston, USA



Querétaro, México

Región Metropolitana de Santiago, Chile

Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

Luanda, Angola



# Brasil



# México



# Indonesia



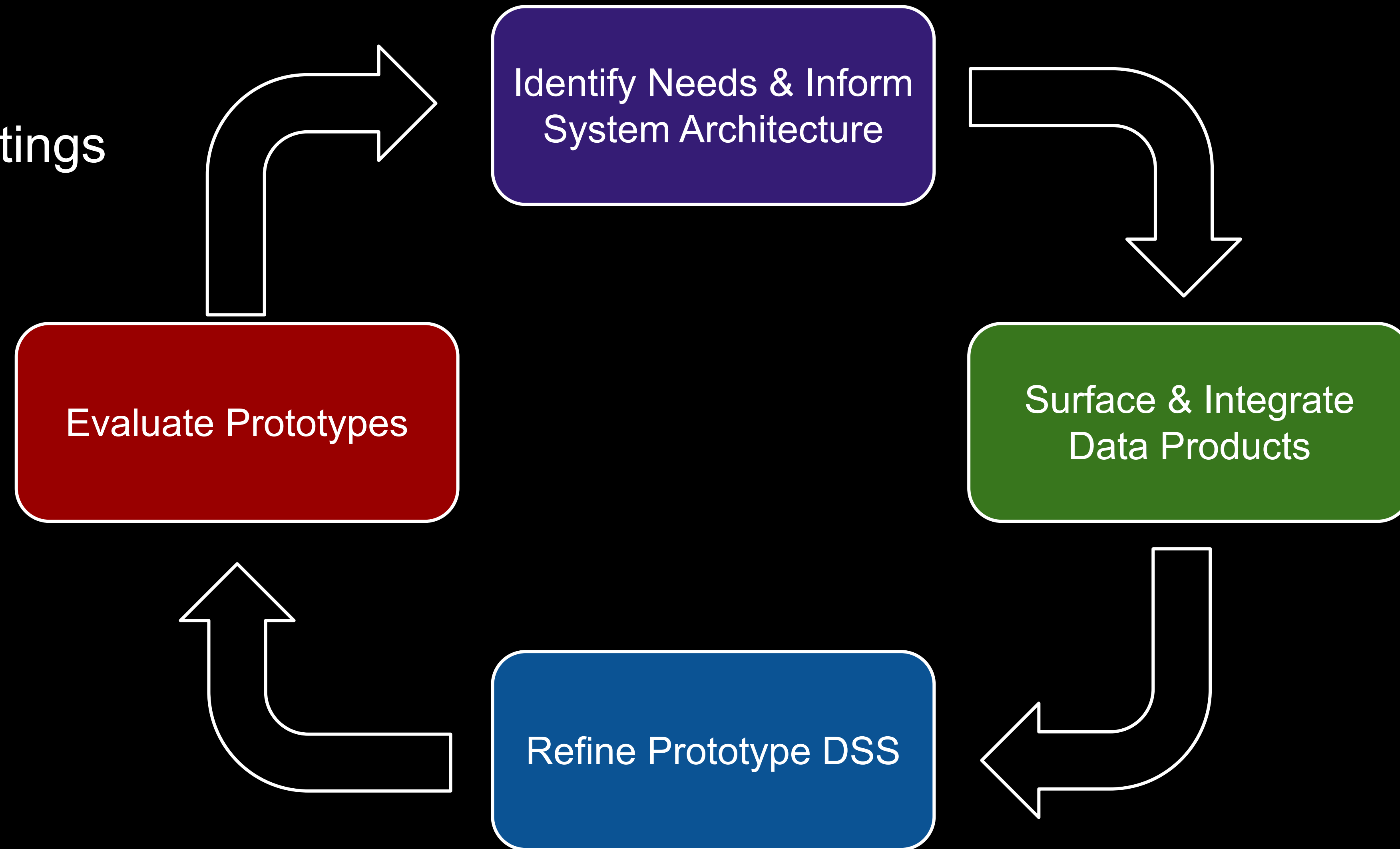
# Chile



# Angola

# Stakeholder Involvement

- Weekly/Biweekly 1-on-1 meetings
- Monthly full network meetings
- Online collaboration
  - Data Repositories
  - Github
  - Browser-based DSS





**External Context:** The COVID-19 pandemic and related societal factors

**Inputs**

**System Boundary**

**Outputs**

**Constraints or Opportunities:**

- Limited resources of local leaders to address the pandemic
- Limited technical expertise of local leaders in modeling and data analysis

**System Stakeholders**

- Primary stakeholders: US team and government, academic, and private collaborators directly working on Vida in each location.
- Secondary stakeholders: Other government agencies and private entities who are taking actions related to the pandemic in each location
- Tertiary Stakeholders: Residents of each location who are impacted by the virus and related policies

**System Objectives**

- Proof-of-concept for integrated data visualization and modeling tool
- Collaborators will use this version as a basis for developing their own, locally managed versions.

**Emergent Properties:**

- Understanding of the relationships between the pandemic's effects on Public Health, the Environment, Socioeconomic Factors, Public-Sector decision making, and Technology Design
- DSS accessible to decision makers without technical expertise in modeling and data analysis

Allocate

Express

Execute

Meet

**System Forms**

- Front-end data visualization UI
- Underlying system dynamics modeling for simulation of different policy scenarios
- Back-end code and data library

**System Functions**

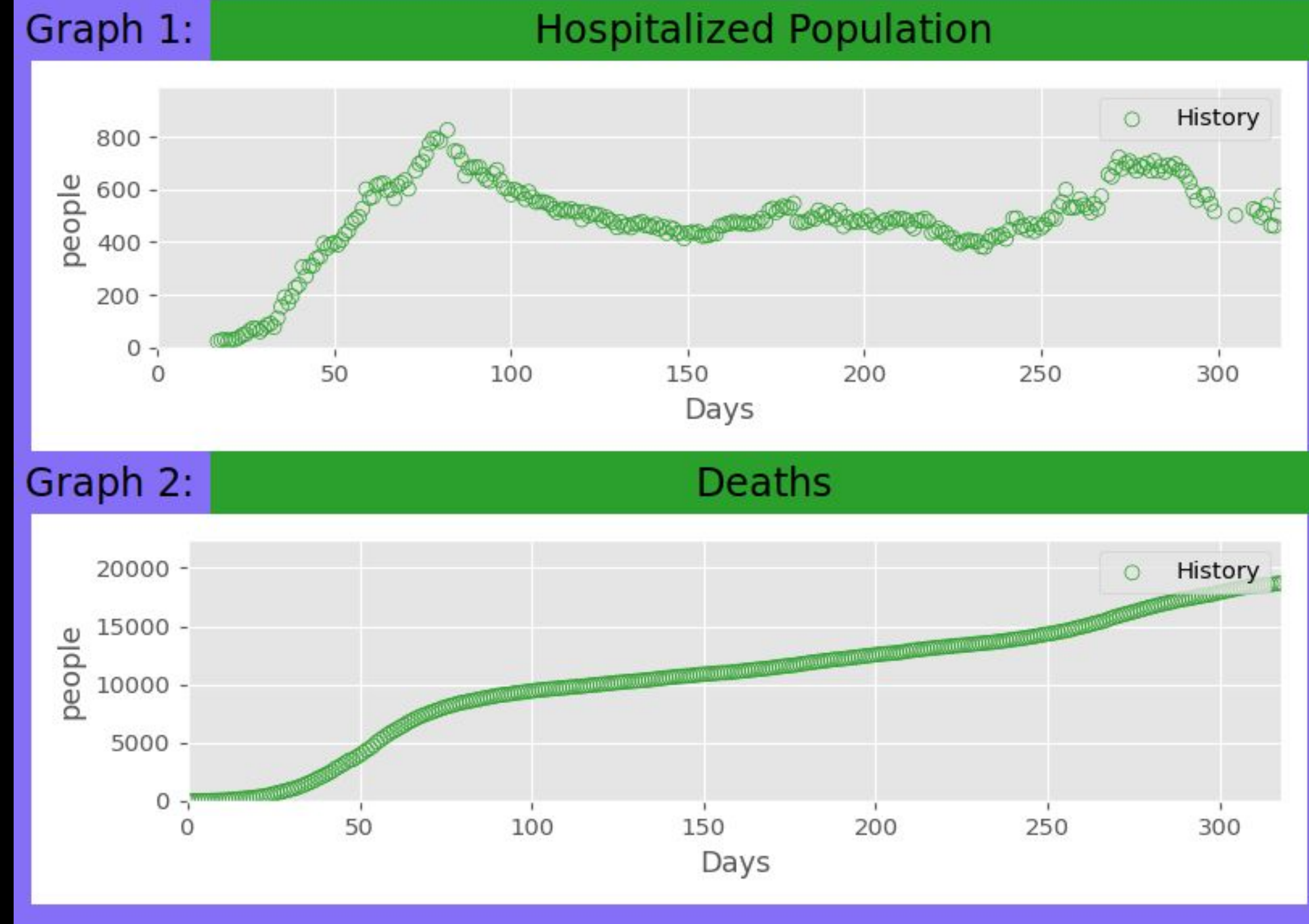
- Visualize data from five integrated models
- Simulate different potential policy scenarios

Transform



# Data & Methods: Public Health

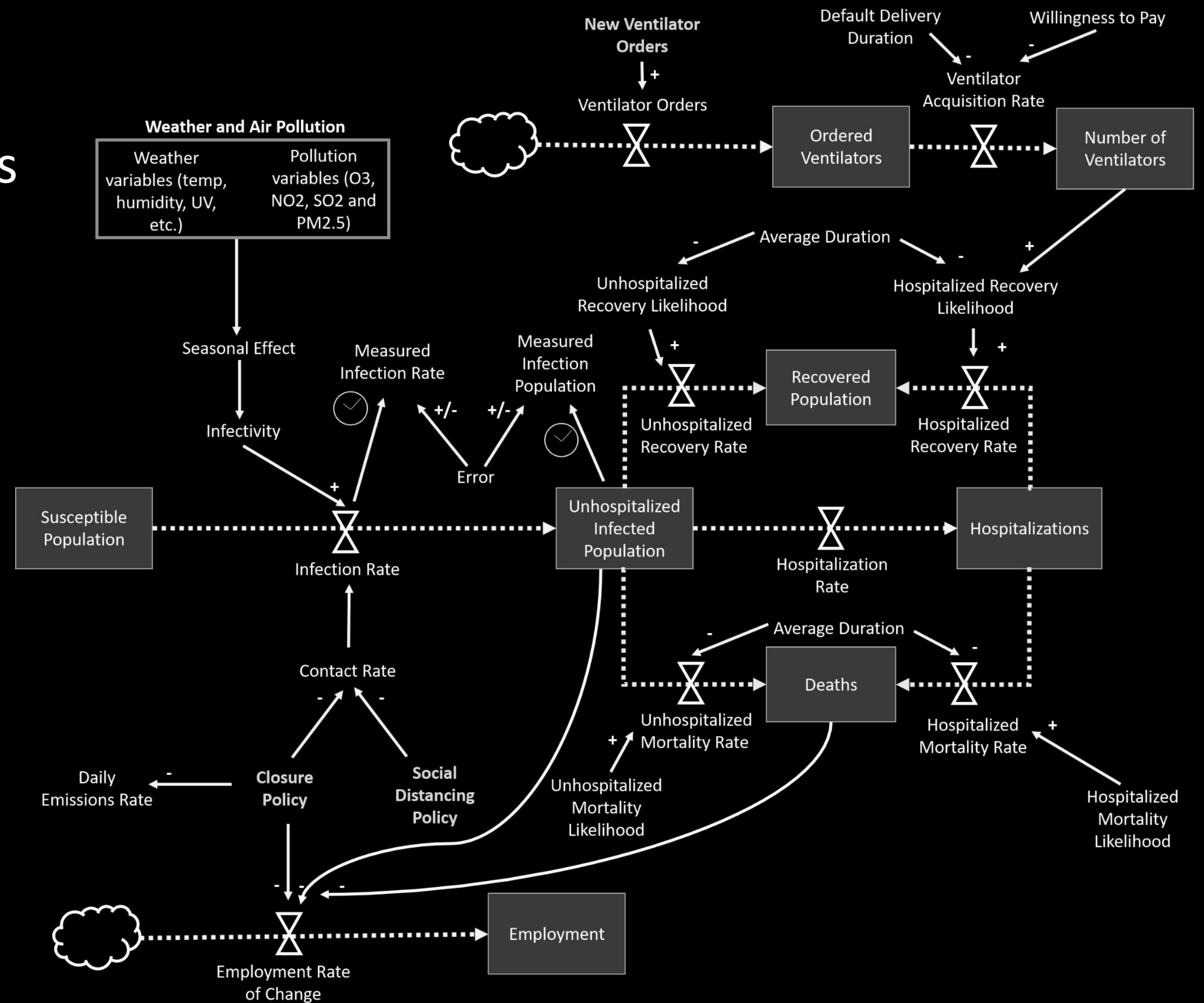
- COVID-19 health data collected by local authorities
  - Daily infections, hospitalizations, deaths, and recoveries
  - Daily PCR tests
  - Hospital bed capacity and availability
  - Ventilator use and availability
  - Vaccination rates





# Data & Methods: Public Health

- Epidemiological Model: SEIR
- Modeling Approach: System Dynamics
- Integrates aspects of other Vida components
- Current version is non-spatial
- Adjusting assumptions and policy decisions can generate alternative scenarios





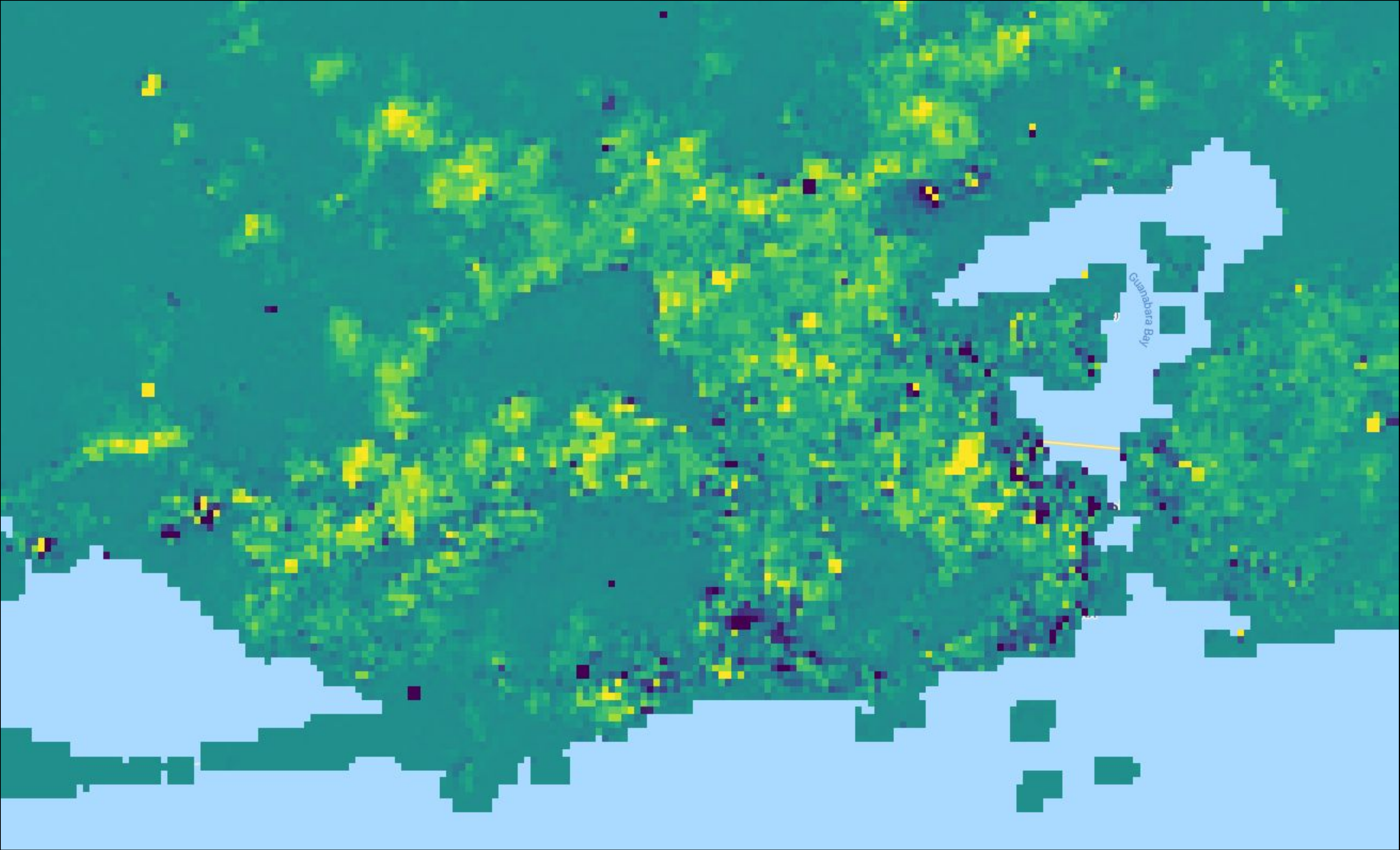
# Data & Methods: Environment

- Air Quality (O3, NO2, SO2, PM2.5, PM10)
  - Remote: Sentinel 5P
  - In-Situ: Monitoring Stations (Brazil & Chile)
- Nightlights
  - VIIRS: VNP46A2 & VNP46A3
- Water Quality (NDTI, NDWI, other indices)
  - Landsat 7 ETM+, Landsat 8 OLI, and PlanetScope





# Ex) Rio de Janeiro Nightlight Changes (March - July, 2020)



Theil-Sen Slope

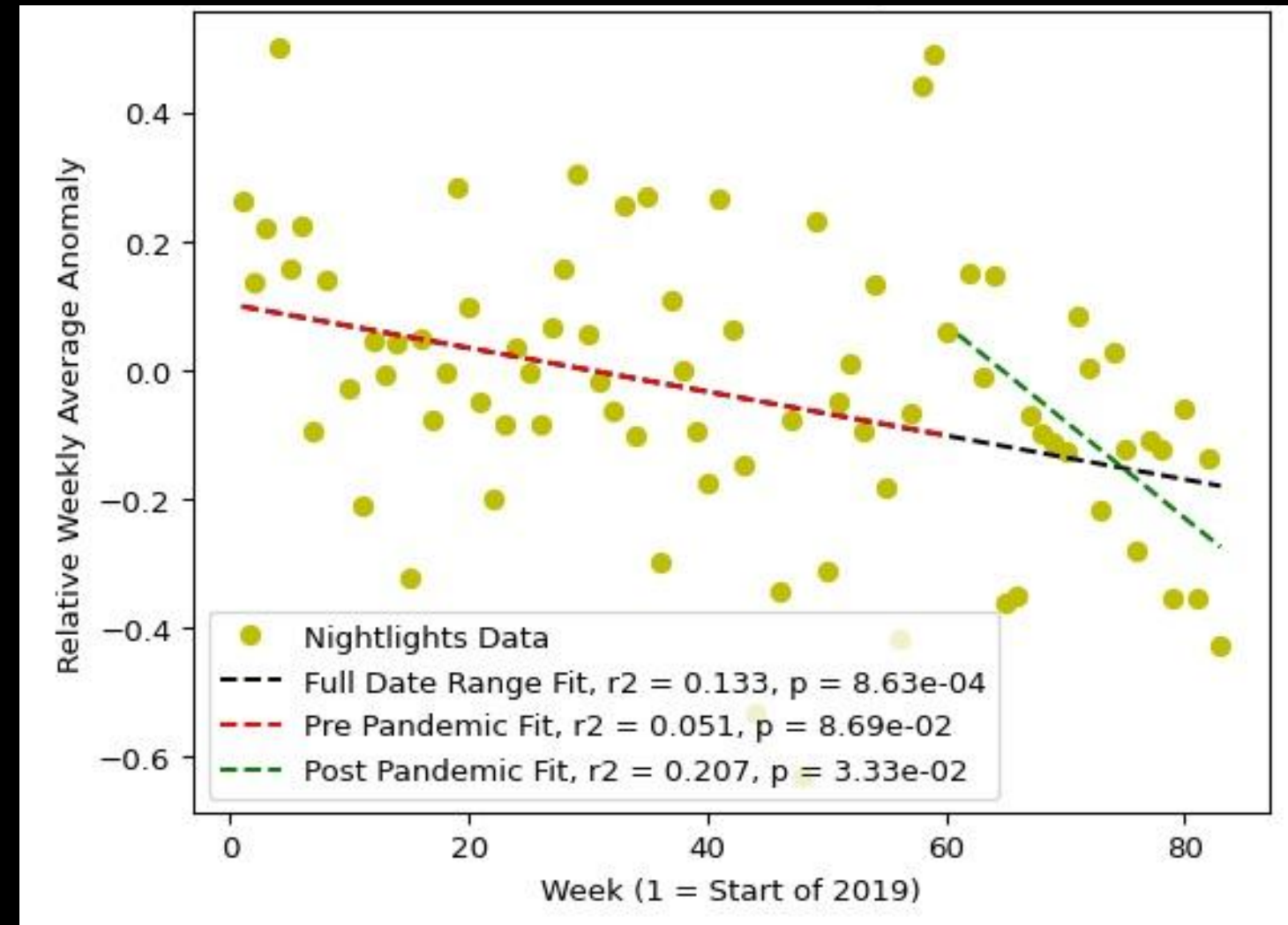
- $\geq 2$
- $= 0$
- $\leq -2$



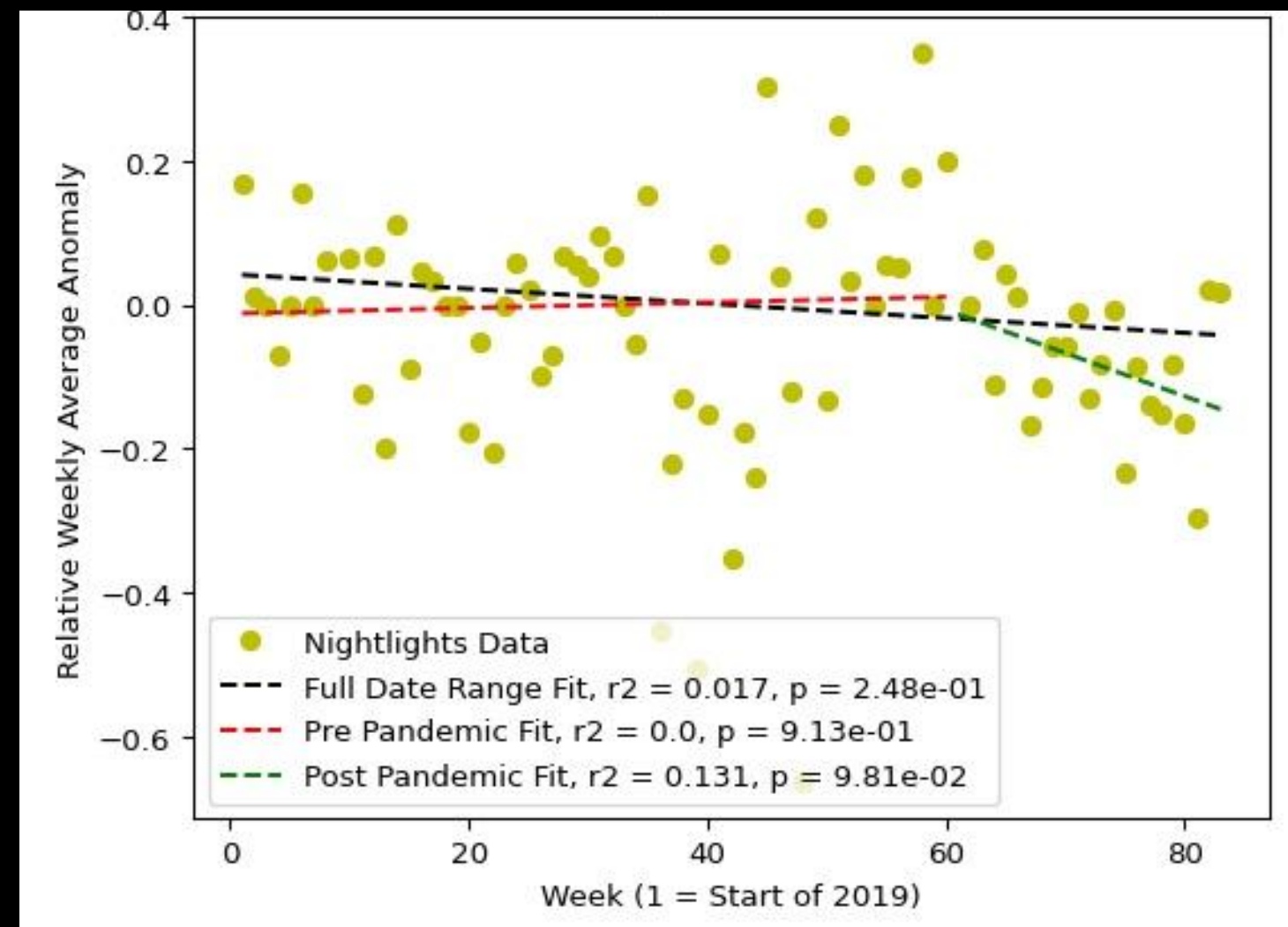


# Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Santos Dumont Airport

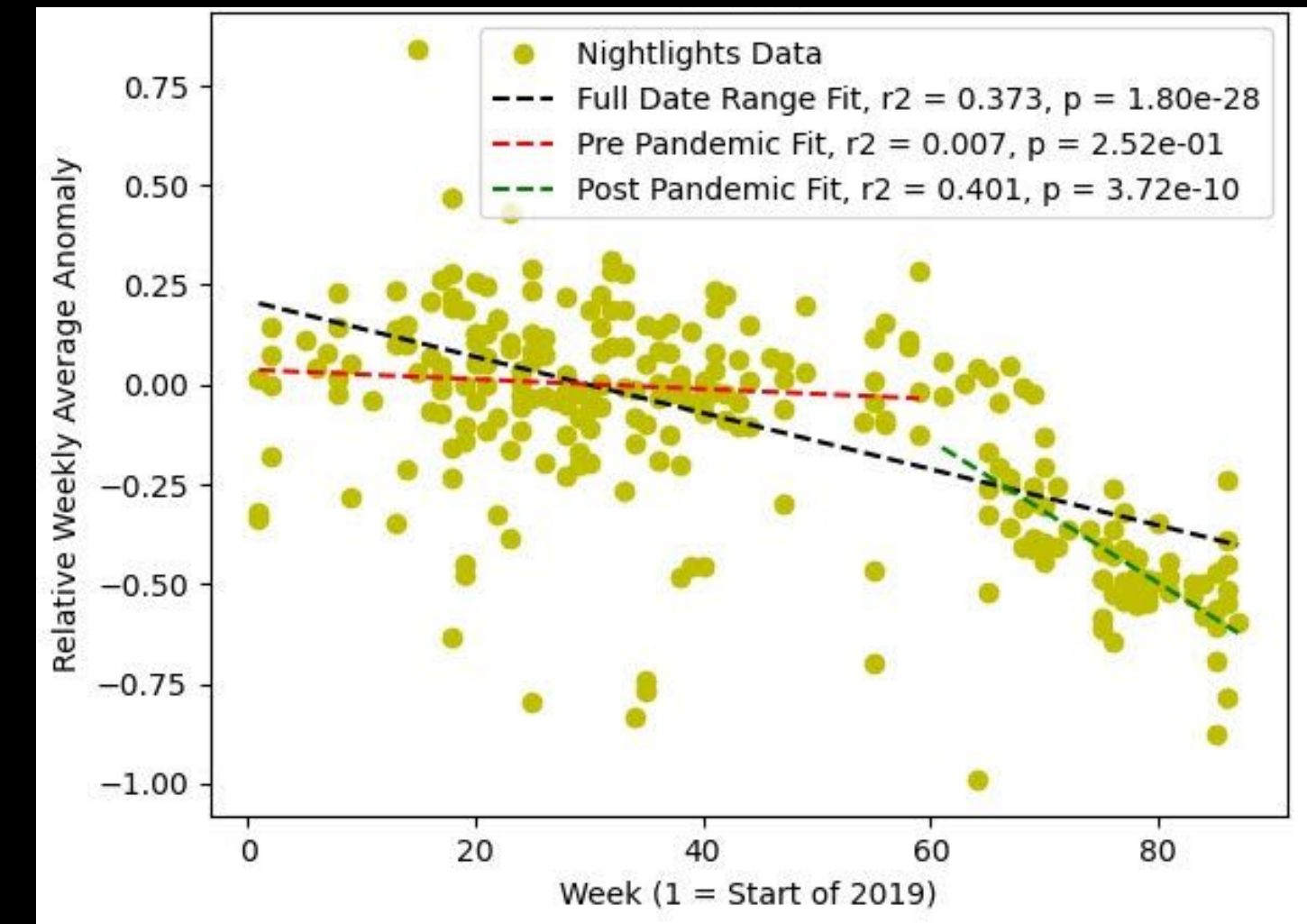


Ipanema

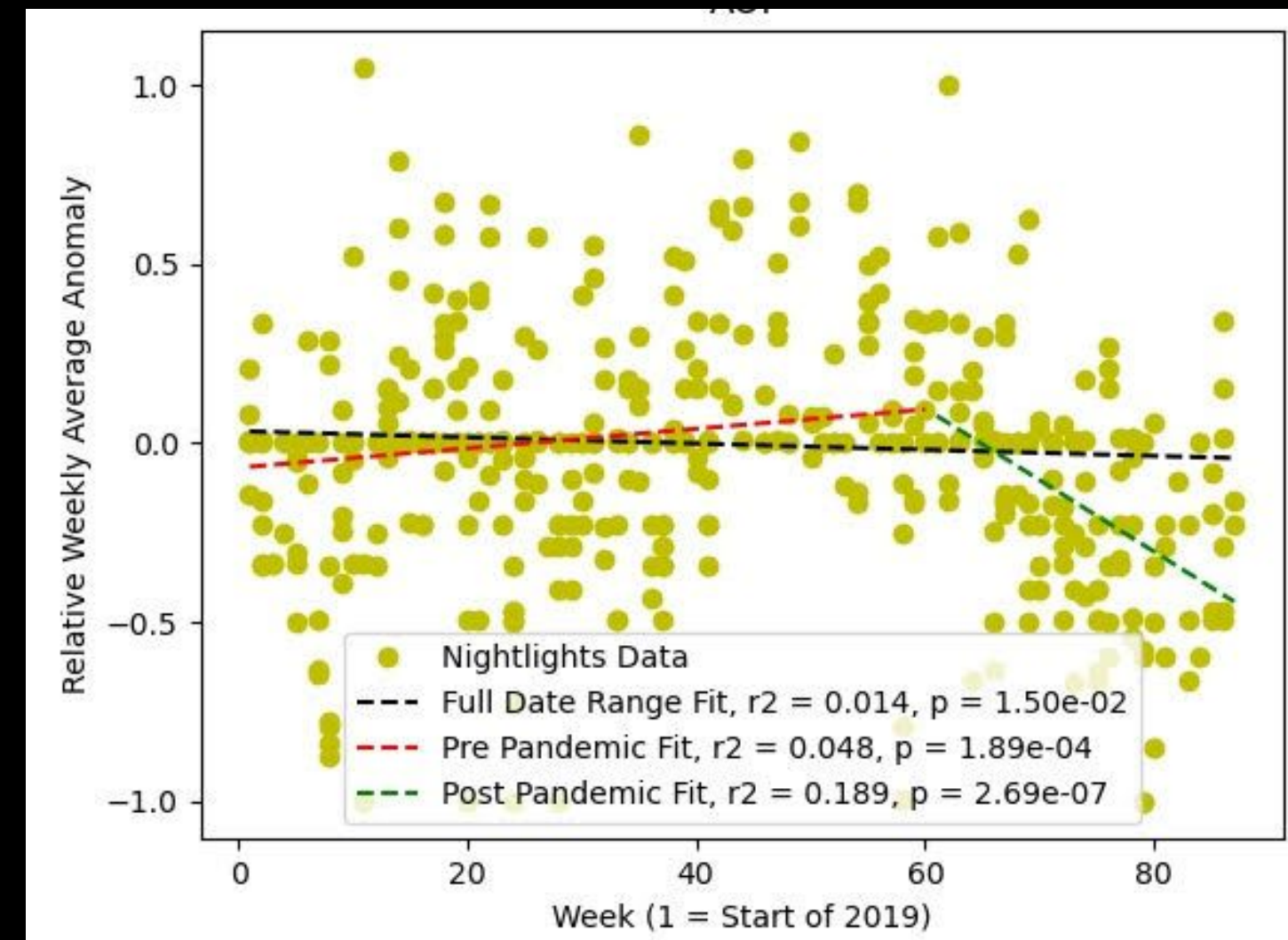


# Bali, Indonesia

Ngurah Rai Airport



Island



Jack Reid

Graduate Student, MIT Media Lab  
Space Enabled research group



# Ex) Rio de Janeiro PM10 Changes

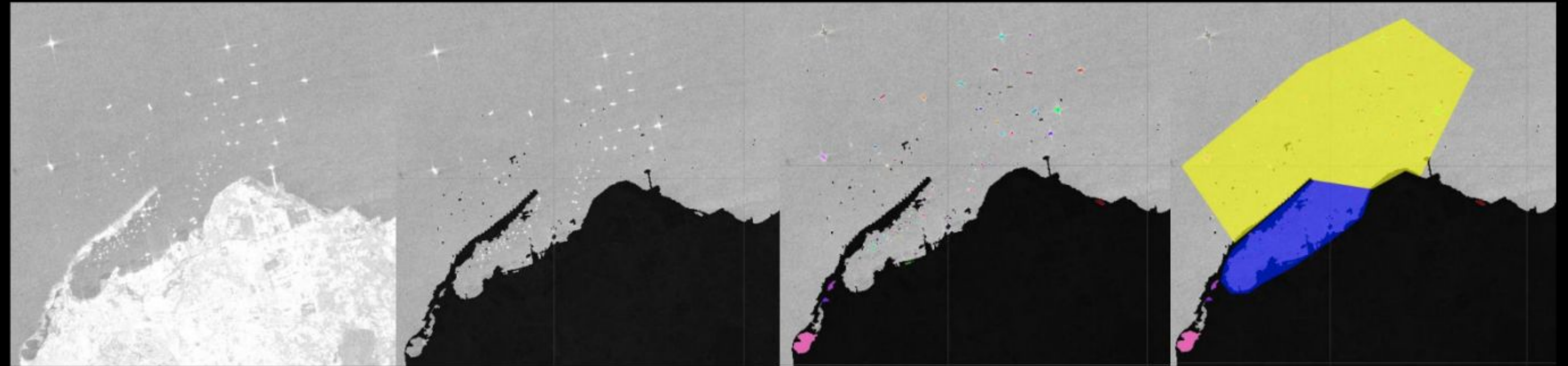
- Relatively small changes in air quality detected once seasonal and long-term trends are taken into account
- What changes do exist point to an increase in PM10

Barrio	Code	Type	Pre vs Post T-Test P-Value	Anderson Darling P-Value	Change in Mean (Pre vs Post COVID)
Copacabana	AV	Tourist	0.956	0.1438	-0.0003
Bangu	BG	Mixed Use/Residential	0.2645	0.001	0.0042
Centro	CA	Downtown/Business District	0.0119	0.00002	0.0138
Campo Grande	CG	Mixed Use/Residential	0.3806	0.0217	0.0051
Irajá	IR	Urban/Residential	0.6295	0.0023	0.0022
Pedra de Guaratiba	PG	Rural	0.7844	0.0801	0.0014
São Cristóvão	SC	Downtown/Recreational	0.3913	0.0015	0.0041
Tijuca	SP	Mixed Use/Residential	0.0839	0.00003	0.0097





# Data & Methods: Vulnerability



Sentinel Radar Imagery

- Reference: 2018 & 2019
- Observation: 2020

Each image is histogram-matched to the first image in series

Mask out land/ permanent structures

Identify the individual ships

Count the number of ships in and outside the bay

Images and analysis done by Amanda Peyton

- Socioeconomic Data

- Ex) Poverty Rates, Employment Rates, GDP
- Sources: Local government authorities, NASA SEDAC

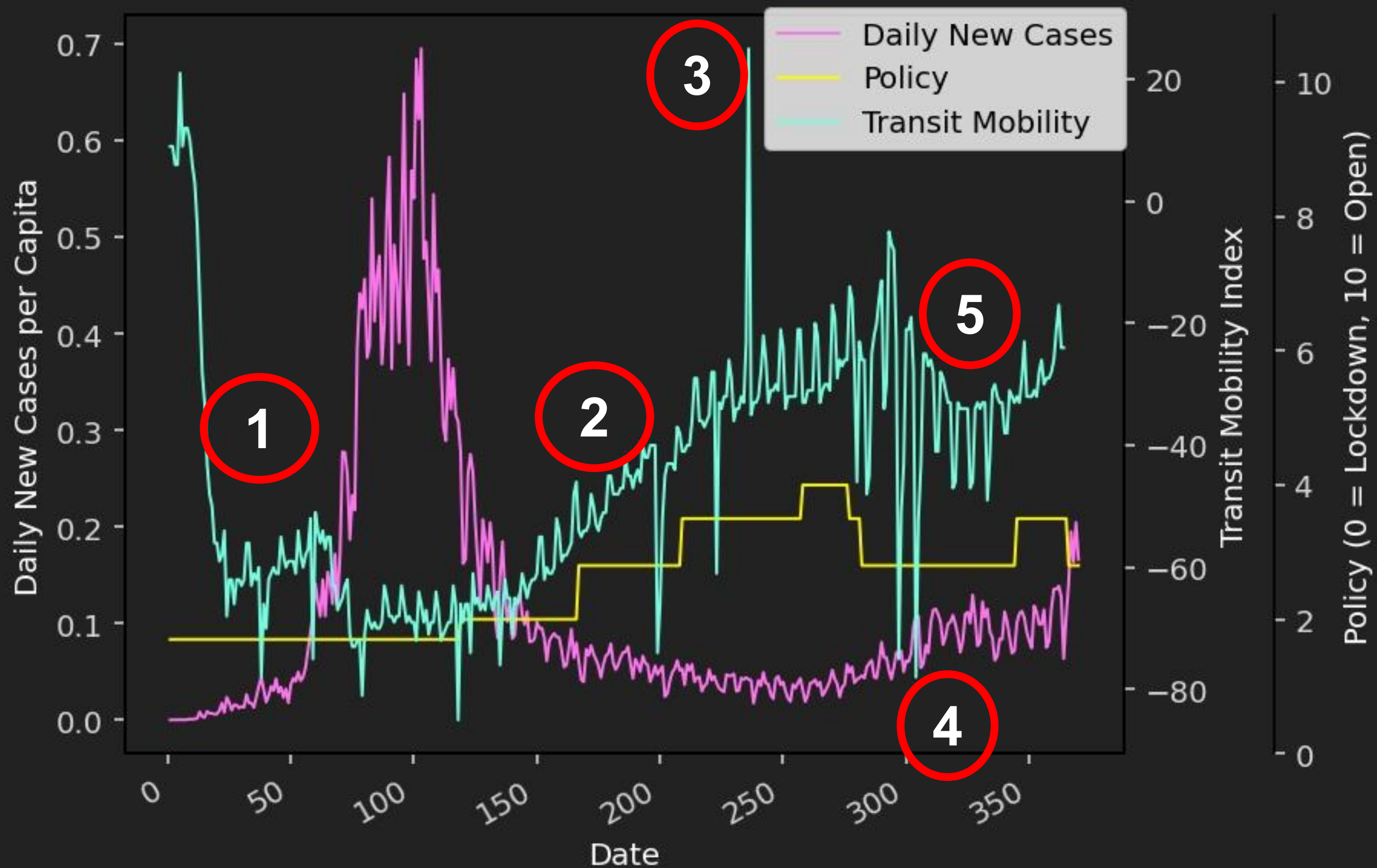
- Mobility & Transit Data

- Telecoms-based mobility data (as reported by Google and local authorities)
- Public transit usage (as reported by local authorities)
- Airline Flights (as reported by local authorities)
- Ship counts and wait periods (as detected in Sentinel radar imagery)





# Ex) Metropolitana, Chile Mobility Changes



1. Mobility falls, notably *after* the initial wave of policy restrictions went into effect
2. As New Cases decline and policy relaxes, mobility rises
3. Chile has a constitutional referendum
4. Christmas & New Years
5. A rise in new cases prompts a policy restriction, decreasing mobility temporarily



# Data & Methods: Decision-making

- COVID-19 Social Distancing Requirements & Closures
  - Announcements, histories, definitions, and conditions created by local authorities
  - Ongoing effort to compare policies using standardized, quantitative comparisons based on the CoronaNet Research Project

Recovery Plan Indicators updated 01/10/2020

Reference Date: < 07/29/2020 >

GROUP	ANALYSIS PARAMETERS	PRIMARY INDICATORS	Comparison with previous days						07/16/2020	7/29/2020	WE ARE IN PHASE 6B (Since 01/10/2020 )					
			F-1	D-5	D-4	D-3	D-2	D-1	Ref. Previous Phase	Result	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	PHASE 4	PHASE 5	PHASE 6
HEALTH SYSTEM RESPONSE CAPACITY	Capacity of ICU beds	1 Percentage of occupancy of dedicated adult ICU beds COVID (ICU SRAG) METRO I SUS bed (7-day moving average)	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	69.4	71.2	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
		2 Occupancy rate of supplementary sector ICU beds (moving average 7 days) (a)	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	67.9	70.0	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
		3 Percentage of occupancy of life support beds REDE SUS Territory of the municipality (moving average 7 days)	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	76.0	77.0	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
		4 ICU COVID beds (REDE SUS) per 100k inhabitants (b)	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	6.59	6.41	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
TRANSMISSION LEVEL	Variation of deaths	5 Death Variation Rate by COVID19 in each period (Information released at 6 pm on the day, referring to the previous day) (c)	✗	=	✗	=	✓	✓	0.92	0.95	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
	Growth of hospitalized cases	6 Rate of Variation of Inpatients (Clinical + ICU) in each period (Information released at 6 pm on the day, referring to the previous day) (c)	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0.92	0.95	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
	Variation of new cases	7 Number of cases reported by Influenza Syndrome (SG) in the last two epidemiological weeks of notification (d)	✓	✓	✓	=	=	=	16,554	13,931	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Not Favorable
OPINION FOR OPENING PHASE ACCORDING TO PRIMARY INDICATORS										Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Not Favorable	

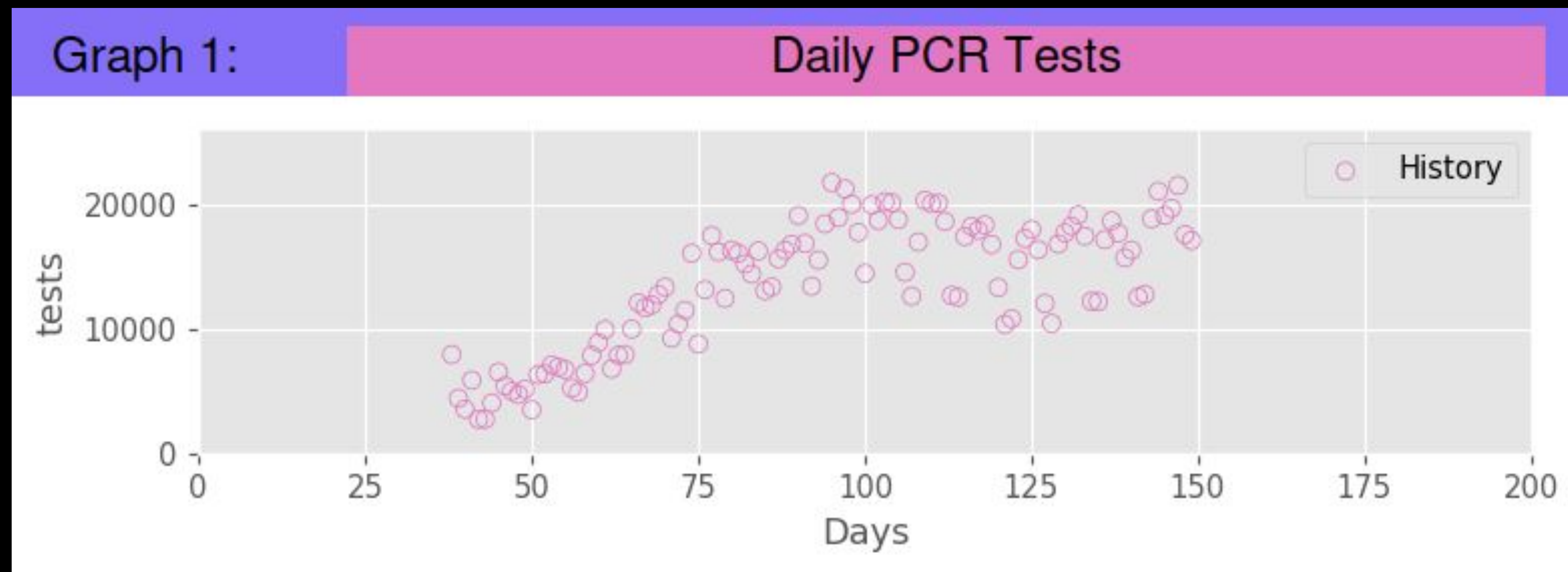
For more information, see <https://riocontraocorona.rio/> and <http://inteligencia.rio/planoretomada>





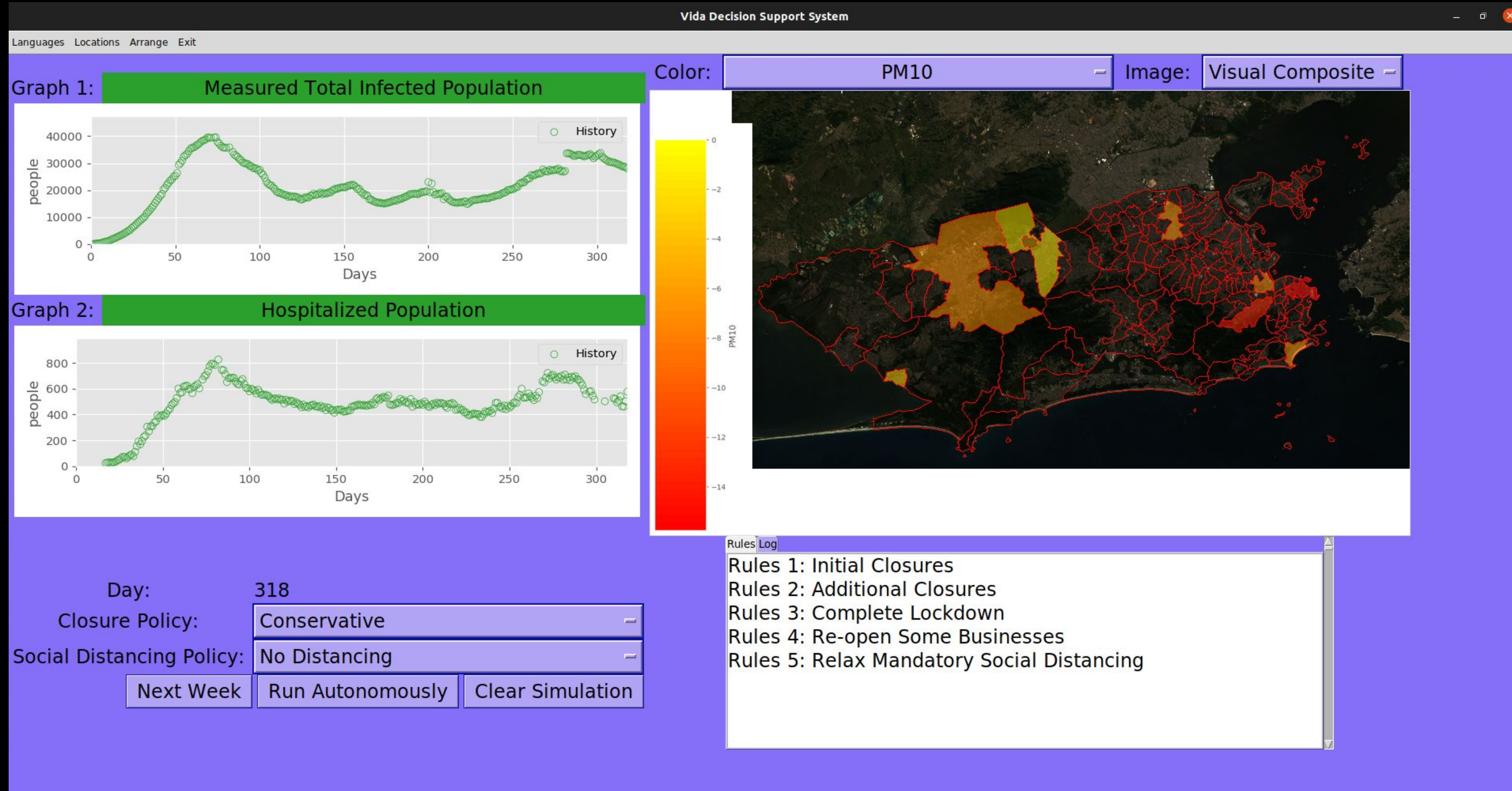
# Data & Methods: Technology

- Earth observation systems are still relevant!
  - Additional relevant platforms like VIIRS, MODIS, Planet, Maxar, etc.
- Various public health sensing technologies and regimes
  - PCR and other tests to identify the actively infected
  - Antibody tests to identify those previously infected





# User Interface





# Ongoing and Future Work

- Automating data updates and ingestion
- Standardizing architecture to facilitate reuse
- Add simulation capabilities to the online version
- Improving visualizations
- Adding a spatial component to the epidemiological model
- Continue air quality and nightlight analysis





**Project Page:**

<https://www.media.mit.edu/projects/vida-decision-support-system/overview/>

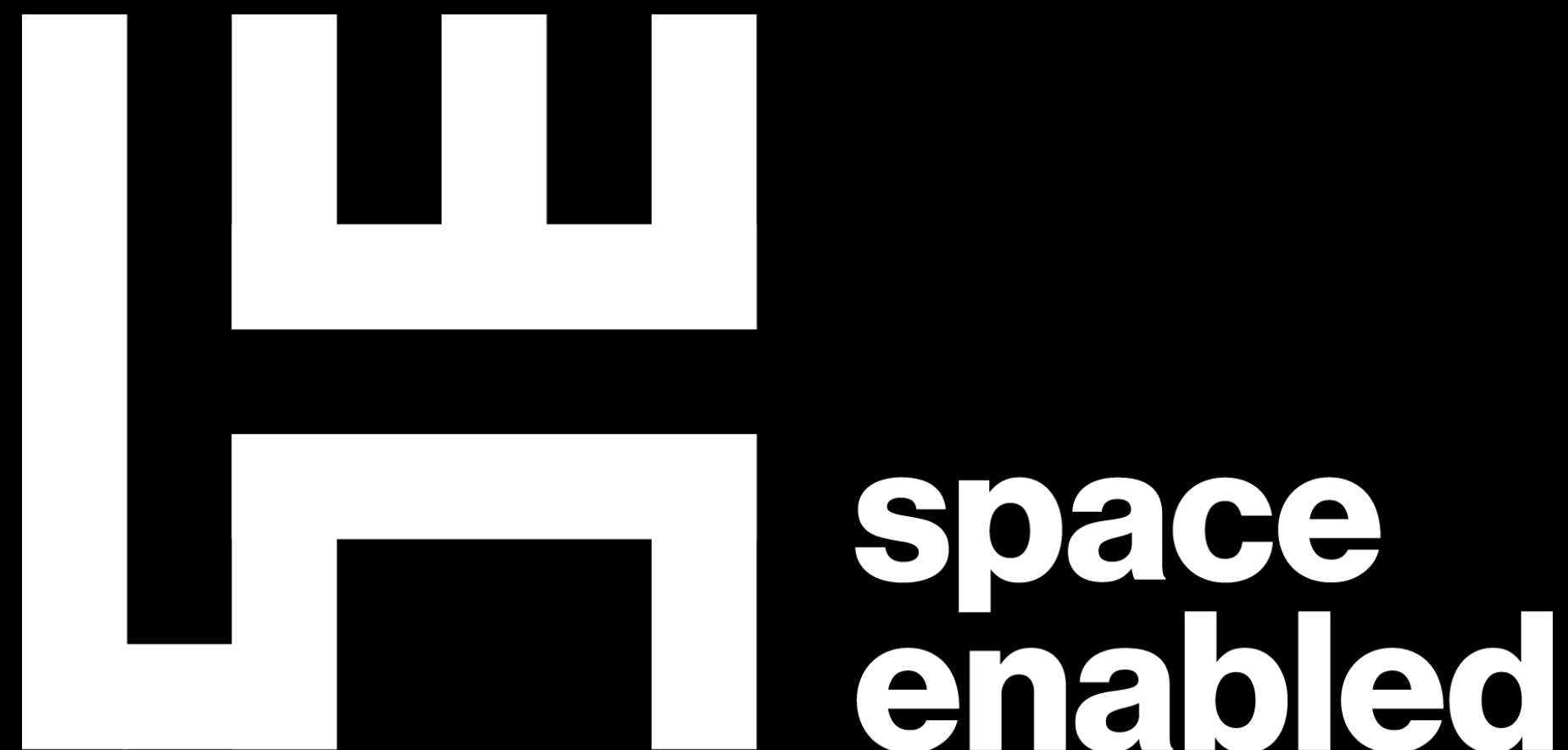
**Contact Information:**

[jackreid@mit.edu](mailto:jackreid@mit.edu)

[https://twitter.com/Jack\\_B\\_Reid](https://twitter.com/Jack_B_Reid)

<https://www.media.mit.edu/people/jackreid/overview/>

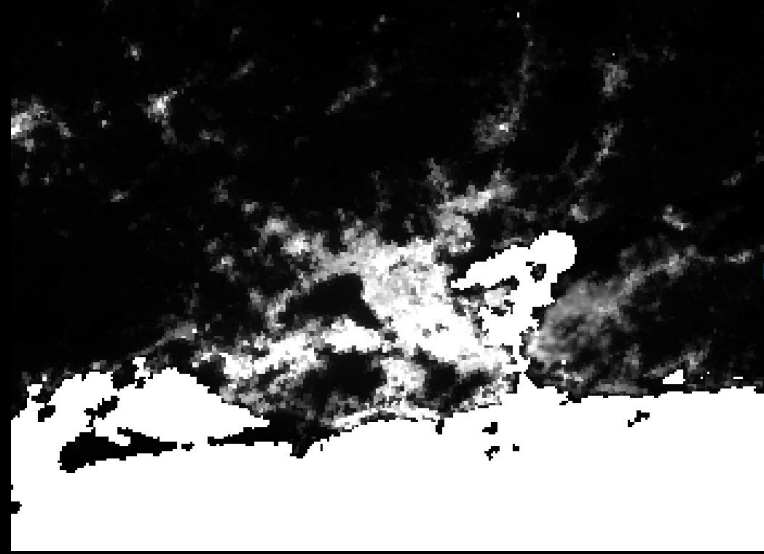
<https://www.linkedin.com/in/jack-reid-67461351/>



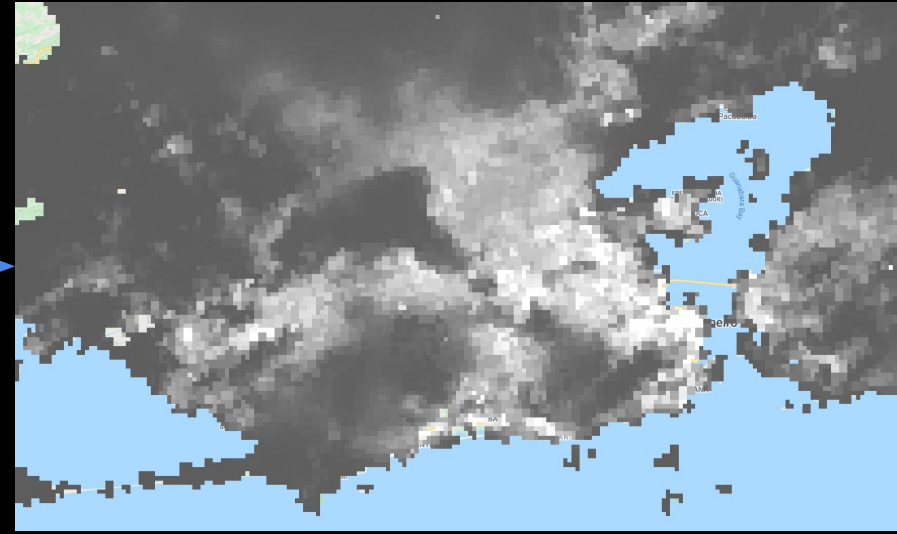


# Methodology

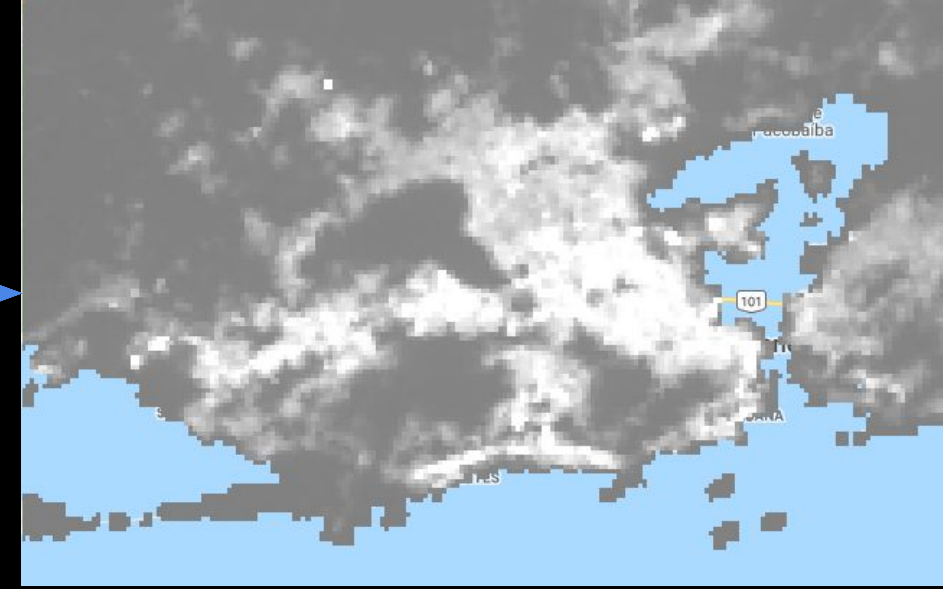
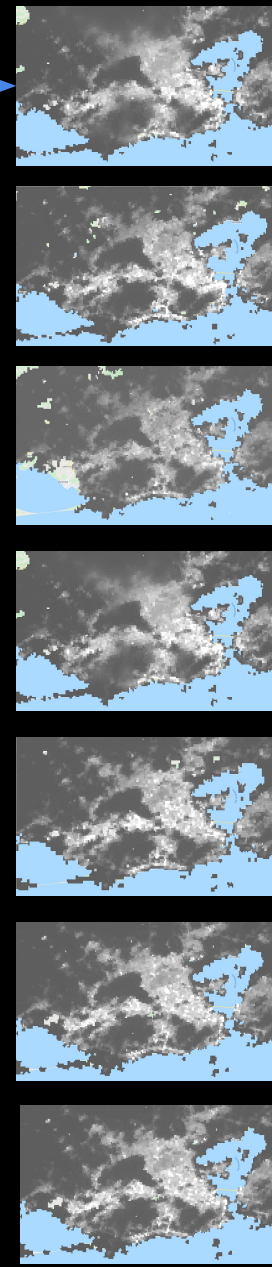
VNP46A2 Raw Image



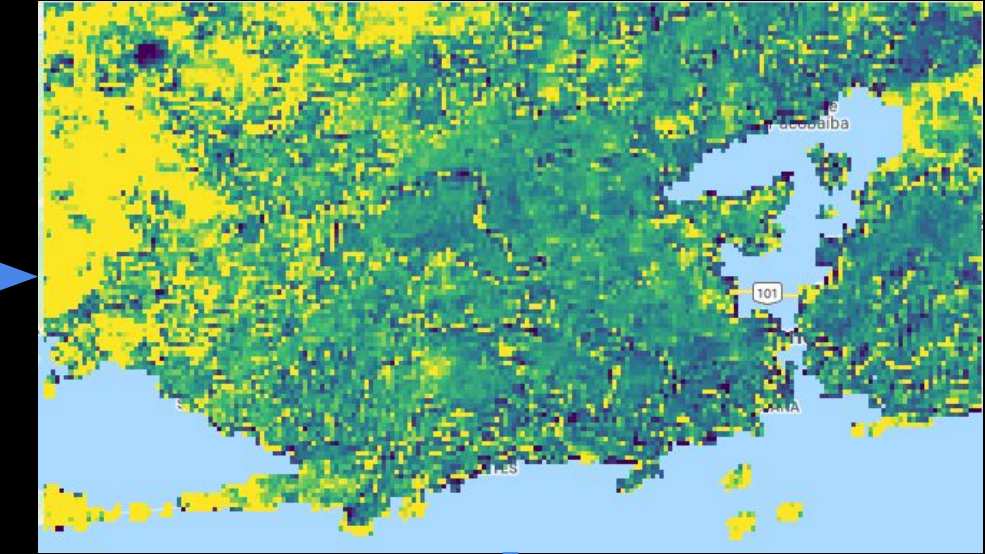
Filter  
Area of Interest  
Clouds  
Water



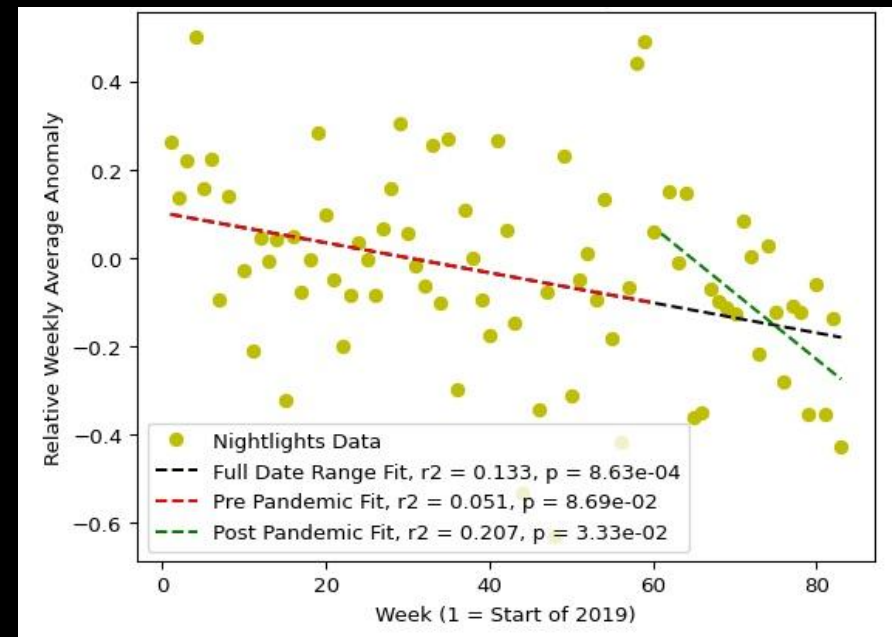
Weekly Averages



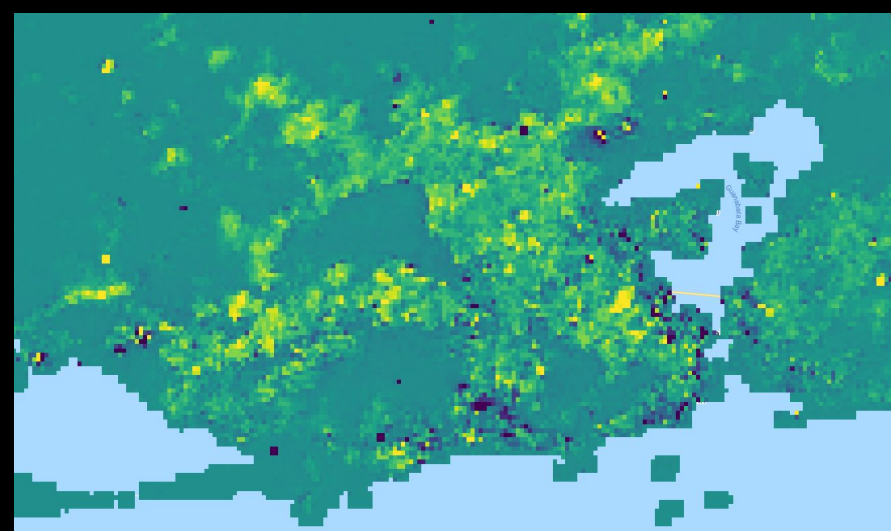
Percent Change Relative to 2019 Annual Average



Statistical Analysis



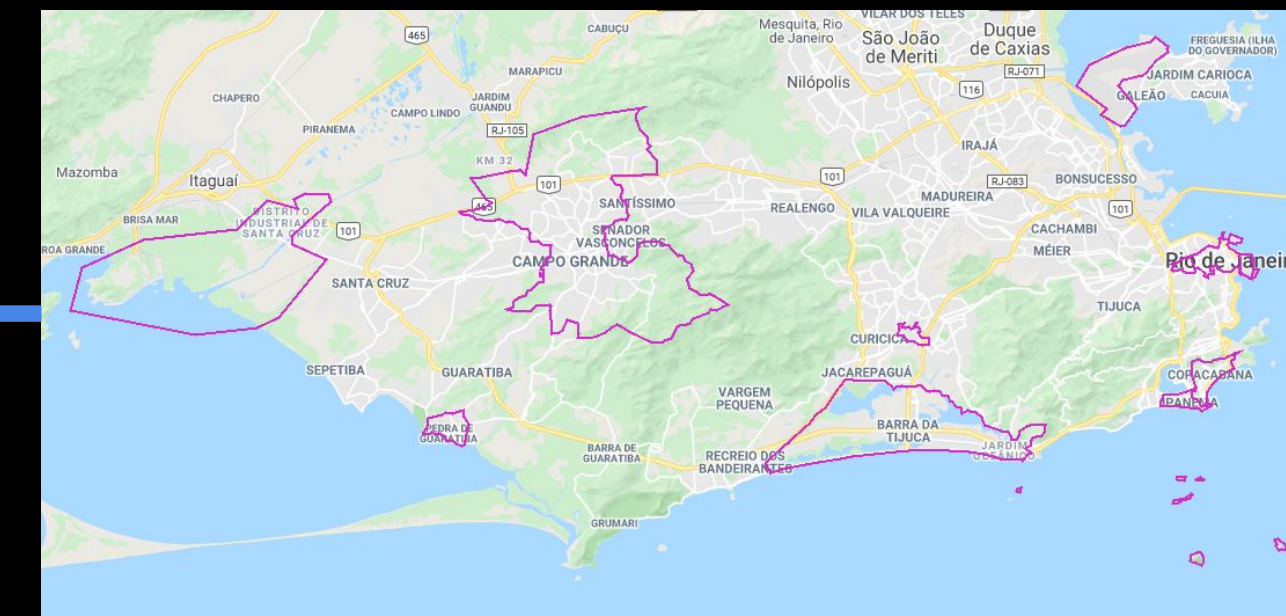
Theil-Sen Slope Visualization



2019 - Start of Pandemic

Start of Pandemic - 1/Aug/21

Split Data into Temporal Categories



Select specific geographic subunits

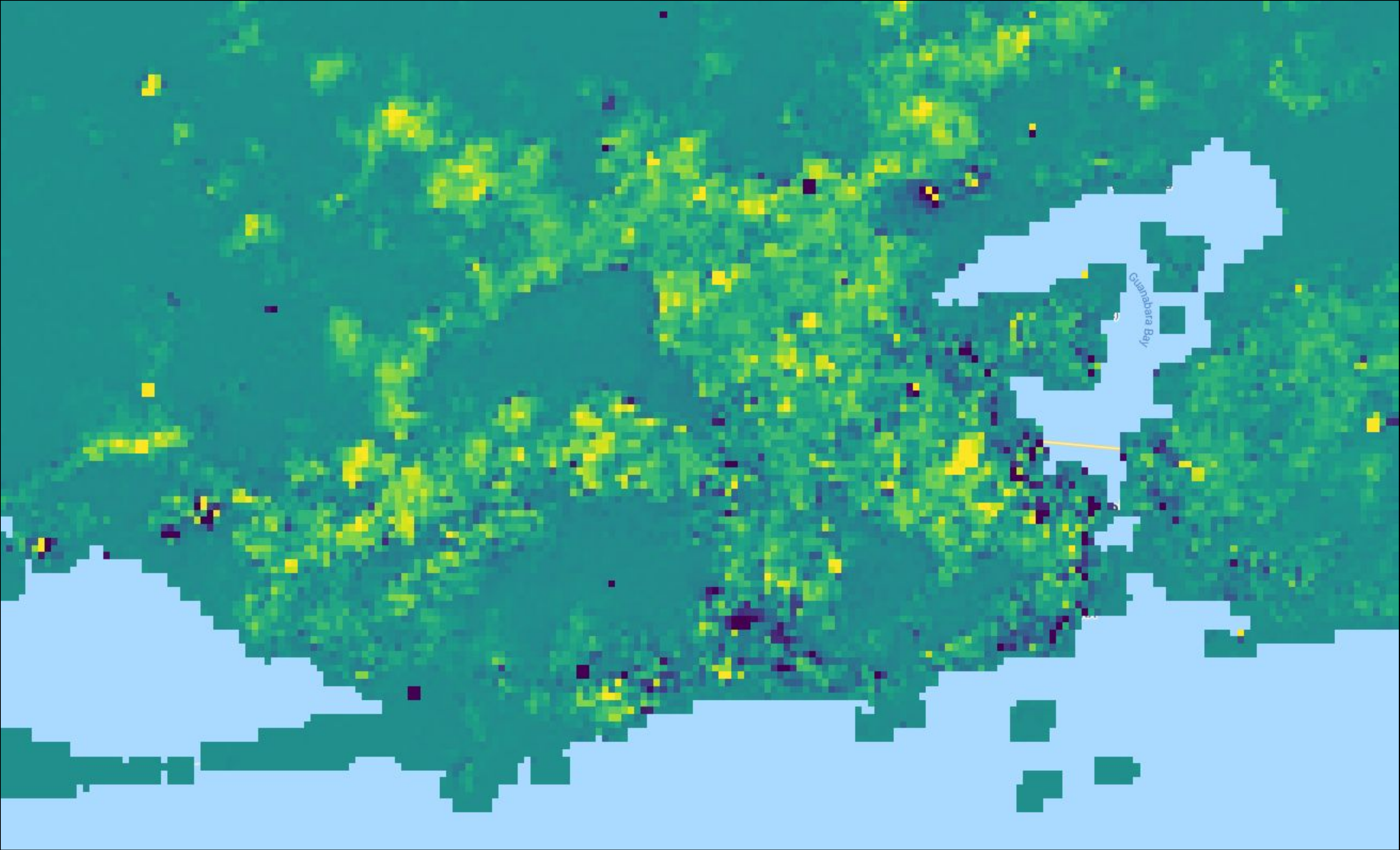


Jack Reid

Graduate Student, MIT Media Lab  
Space Enabled research group



# Visualization - Rio de Janeiro Changes (March - July, 2020)



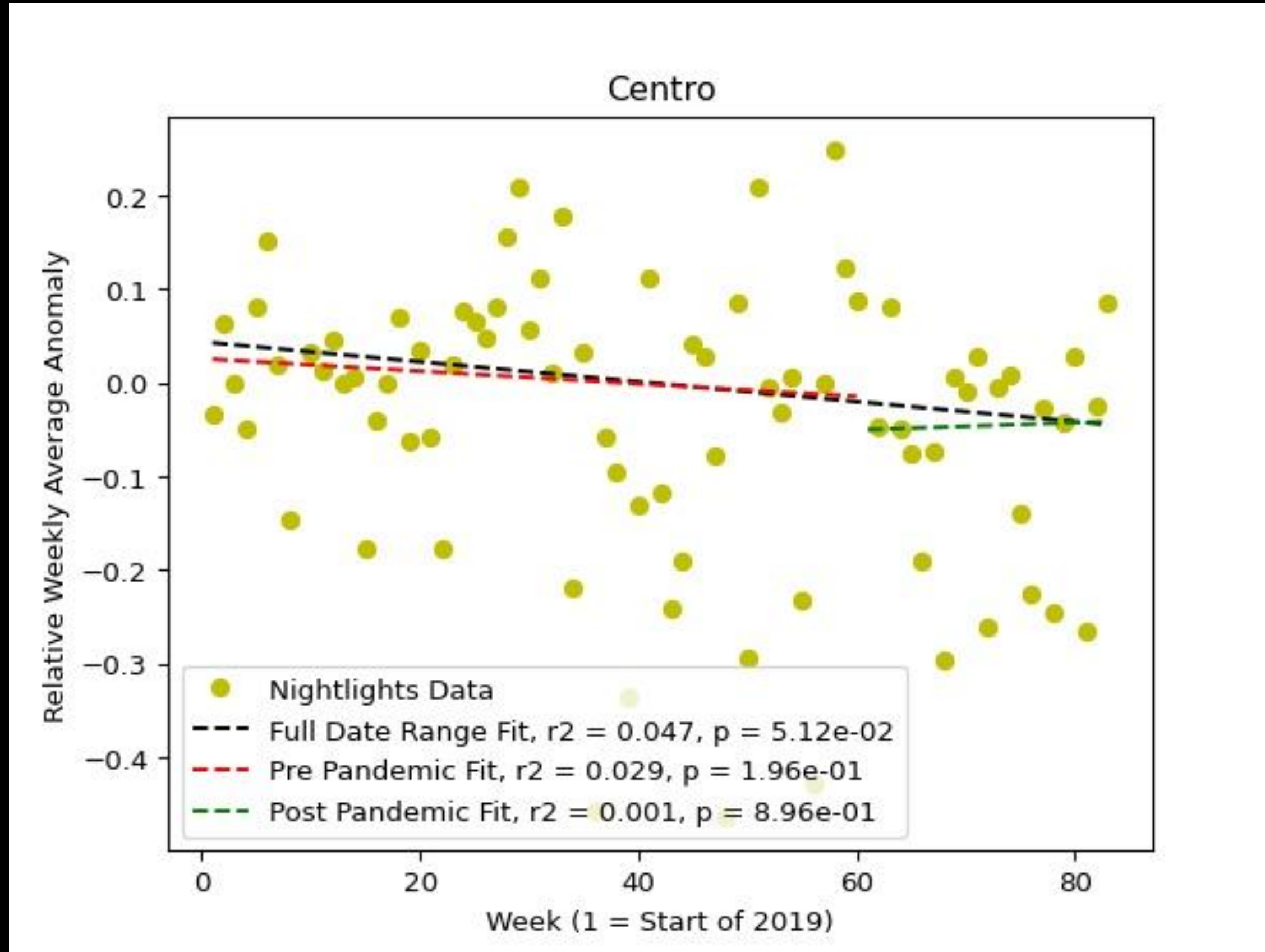
Theil-Sen Slope

- $\geq 2$
- $= 0$
- $\leq -2$

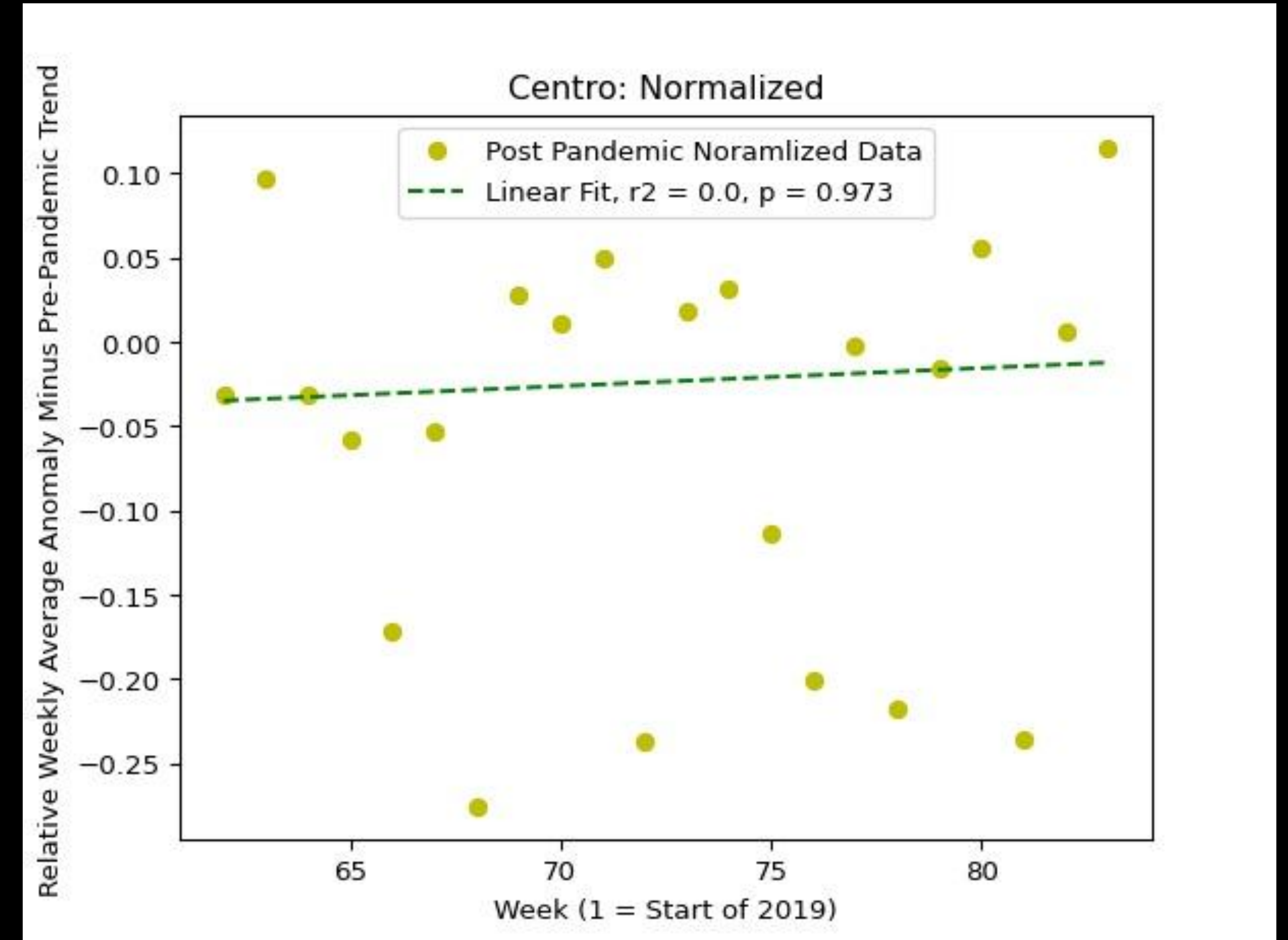




# Statistics - Rio Changes



Percent Change Relative to 2019 Annual Average

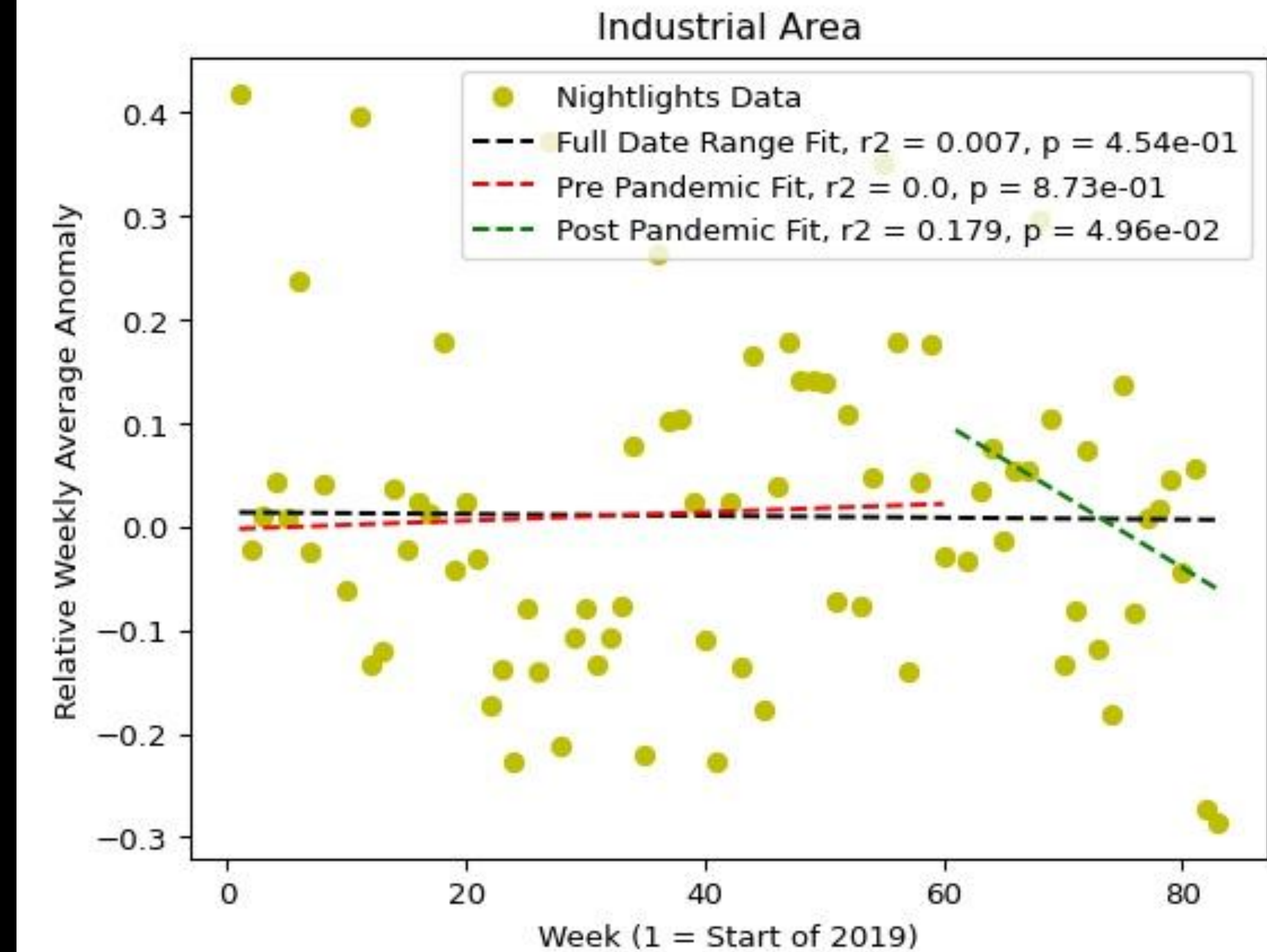
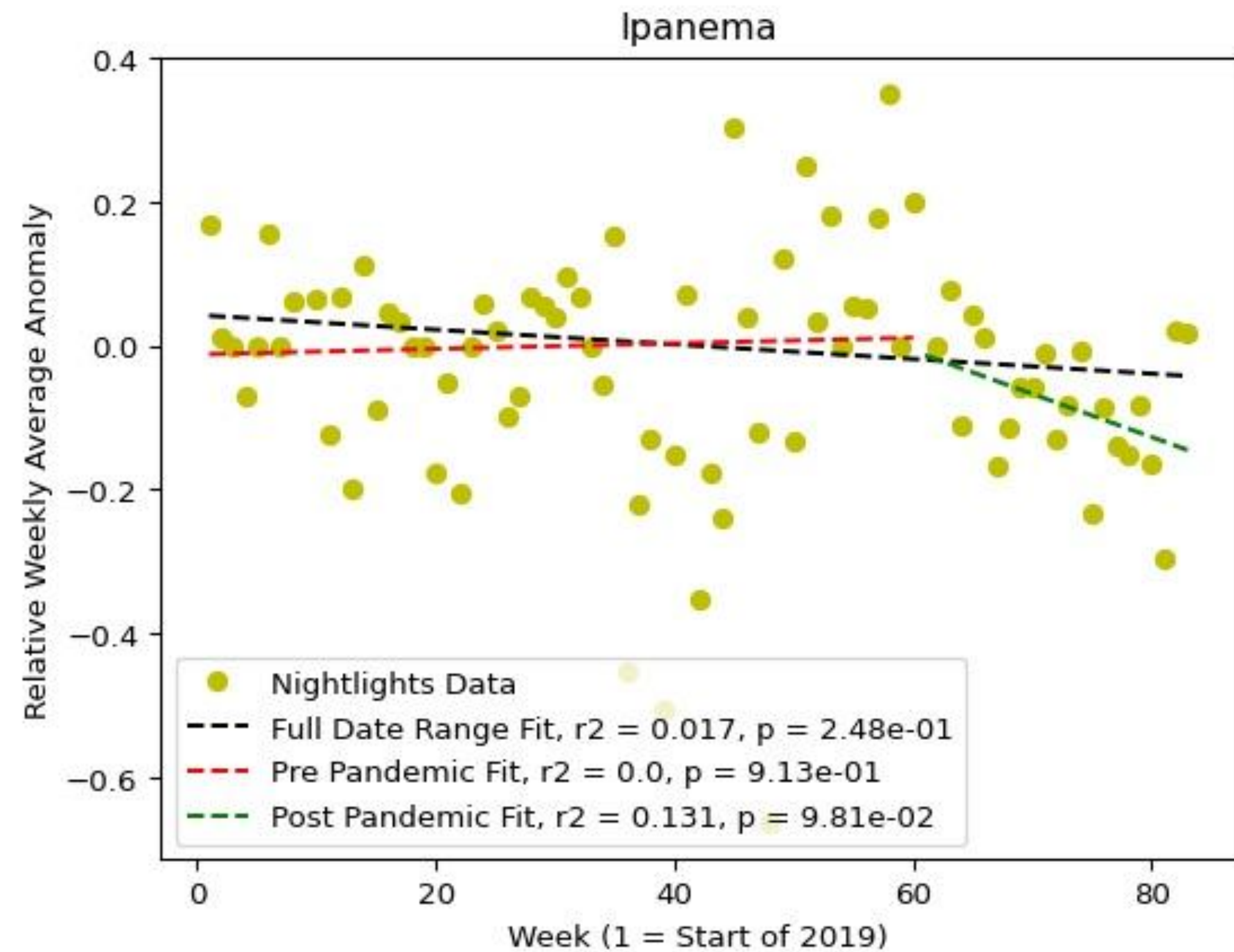


Normalized:  
(Post Pandemic Data - **Red Line Trend**)





# Statistics - Rio Changes





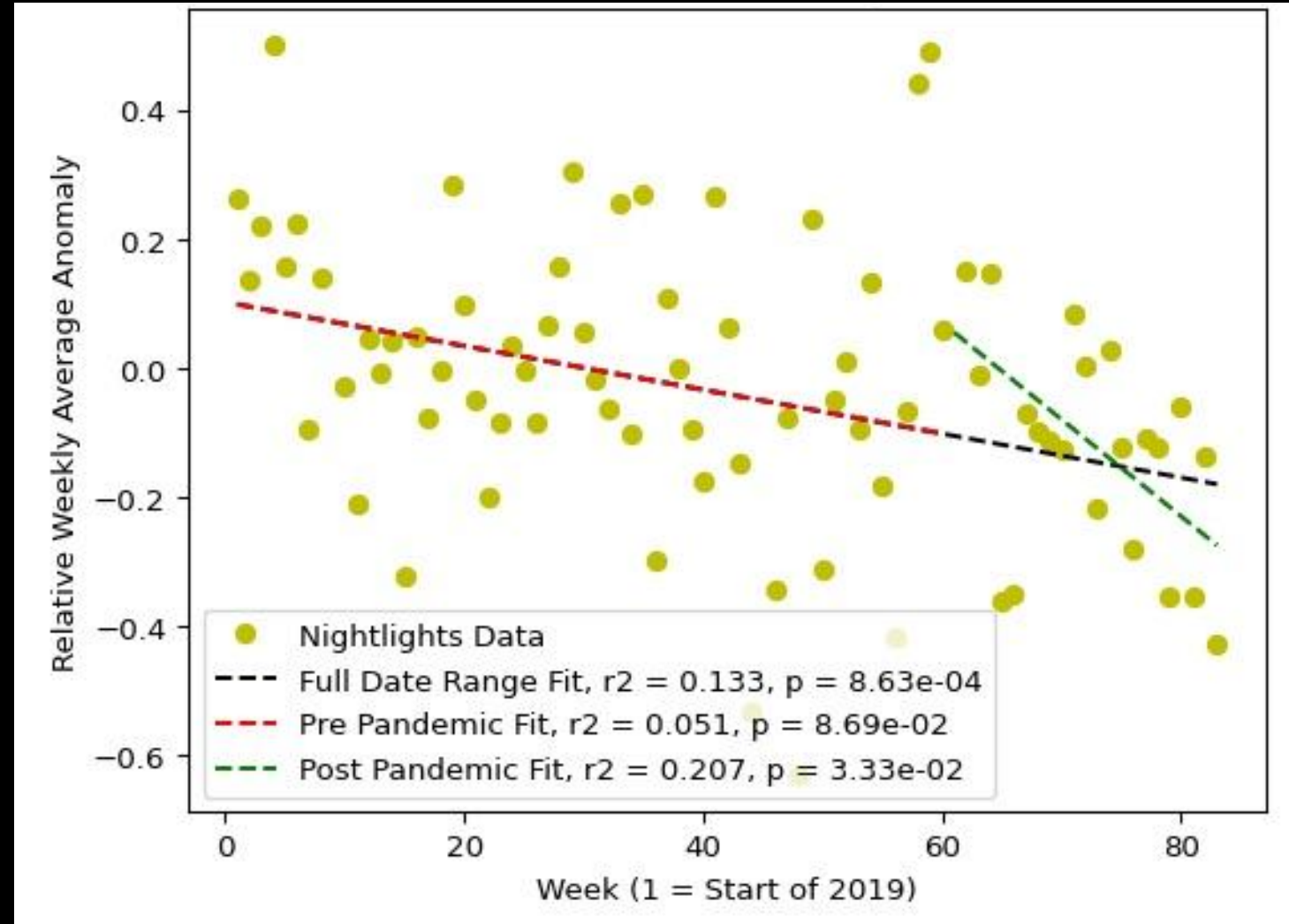
# Rio de Janeiro Changes

Area	Type	Pre vs Post T-Test P-Value	Normalized Data Linear Fit P-Value	Pre Pandemic Trend (*1000)	Post Pandemic Trend (*1000)
Barra da Tijuca	Tourist	0.000	0.11	-0.64	-3.73
Campo Grande	Suburb	0.503	0.93	0.25	0.62
Centro	Downtown	0.115	0.97	-0.67	0.40
Cidade de Deus	Mixed Use / Residential	0.433	0.01	-0.50	6.92
Cidade Nova	Downtown	0.604	0.88	-3.76	-3.27
City	Entire City	0.347	0.45	0.58	4.78
Copacabana	Tourist	0.769	0.90	-1.44	-0.71
Galeao Airport	Airport	0.000	0.24	-2.57	-7.22
Industrial Area	Heavy Industry	0.395	0.04	0.41	-7.00
Ipanema	Tourist	0.063	0.08	0.38	-6.00
Pedra de Guaratiba	Rural / Residential	0.052	0.70	-0.76	-2.40
Santos Dumont Airport	Airport	0.005	0.12	-3.38	-15.00

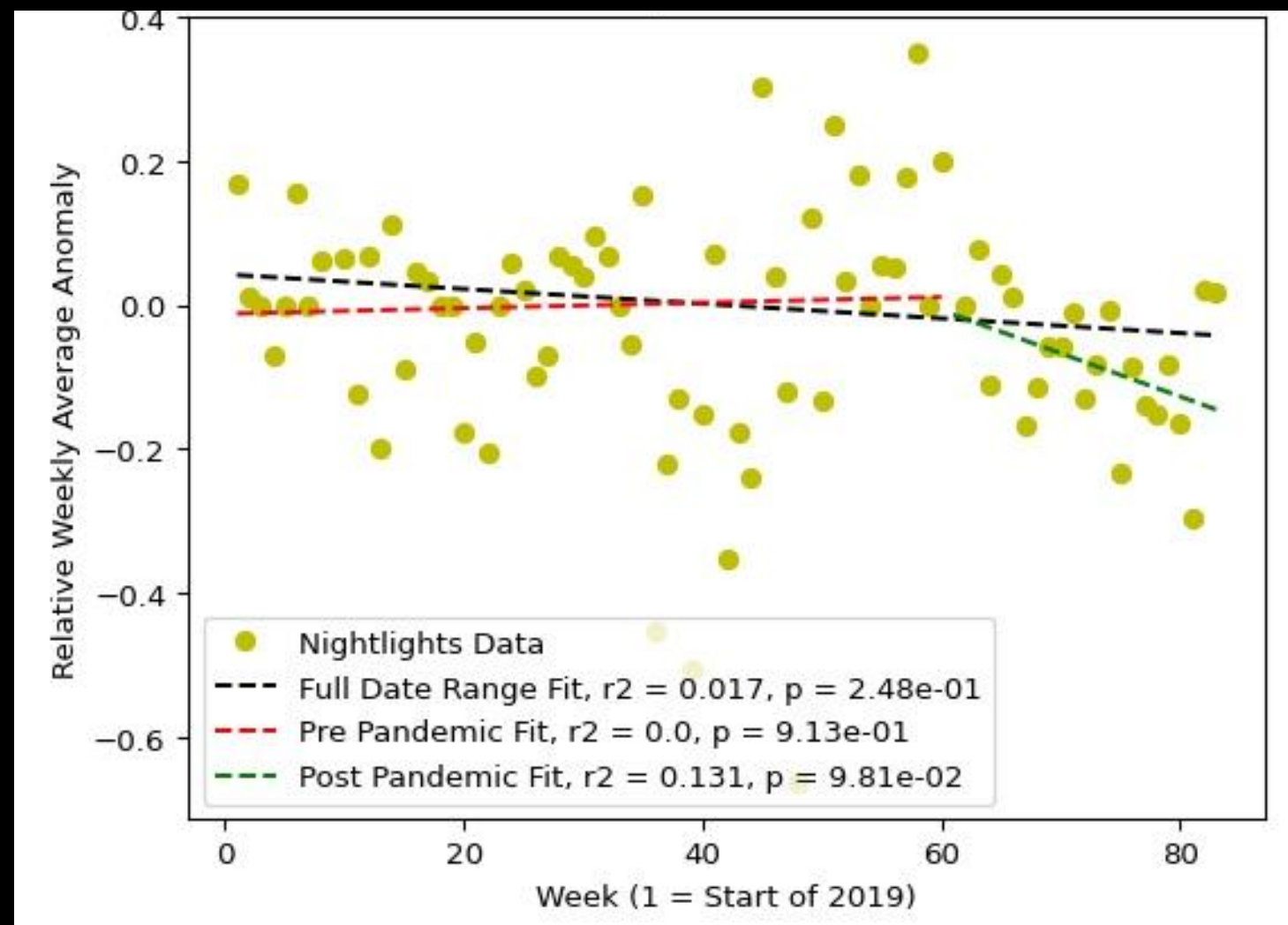


# Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Santos Dumont Airport

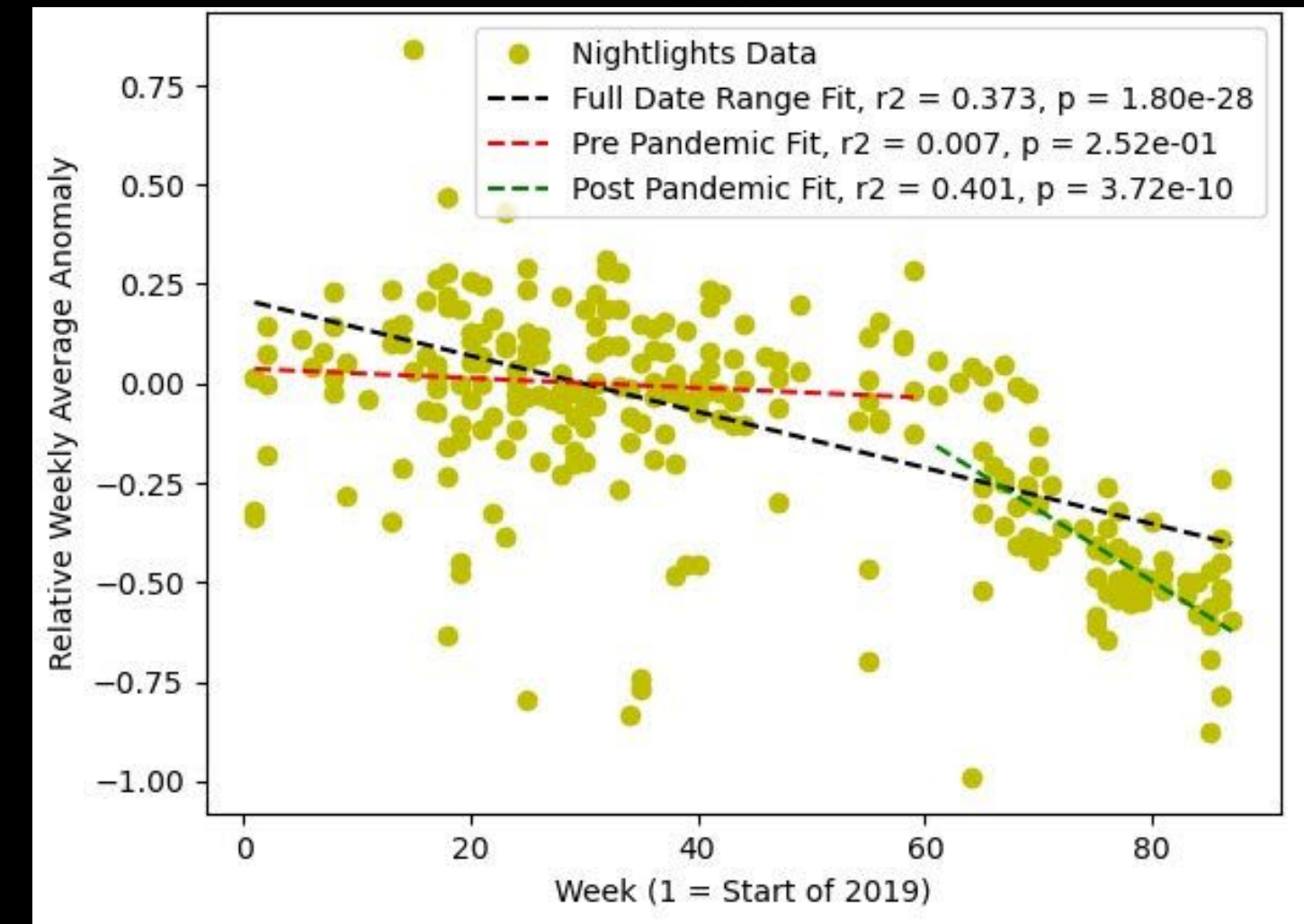


Ipanema

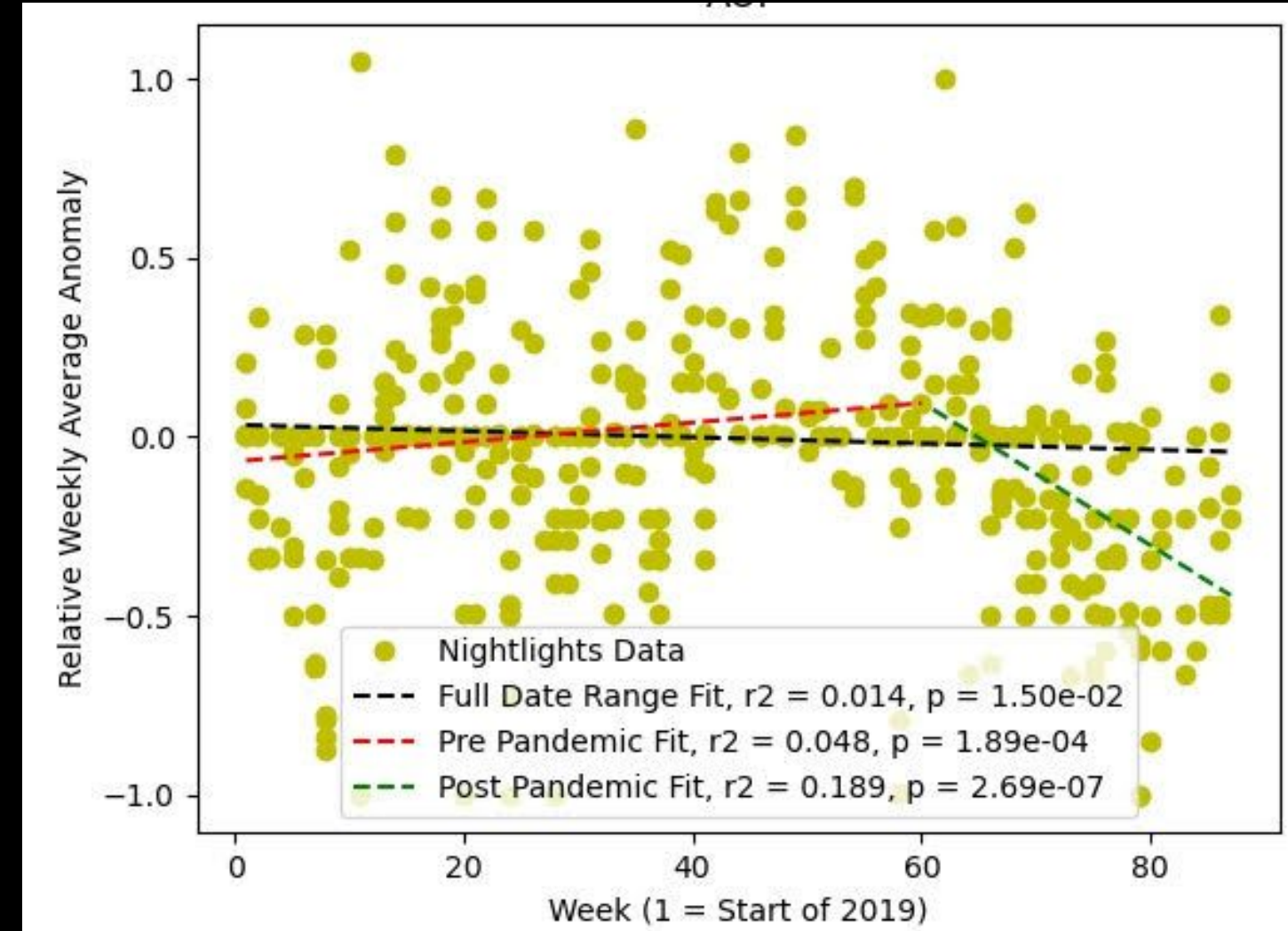


# Bali, Indonesia

Ngurah Rai Airport

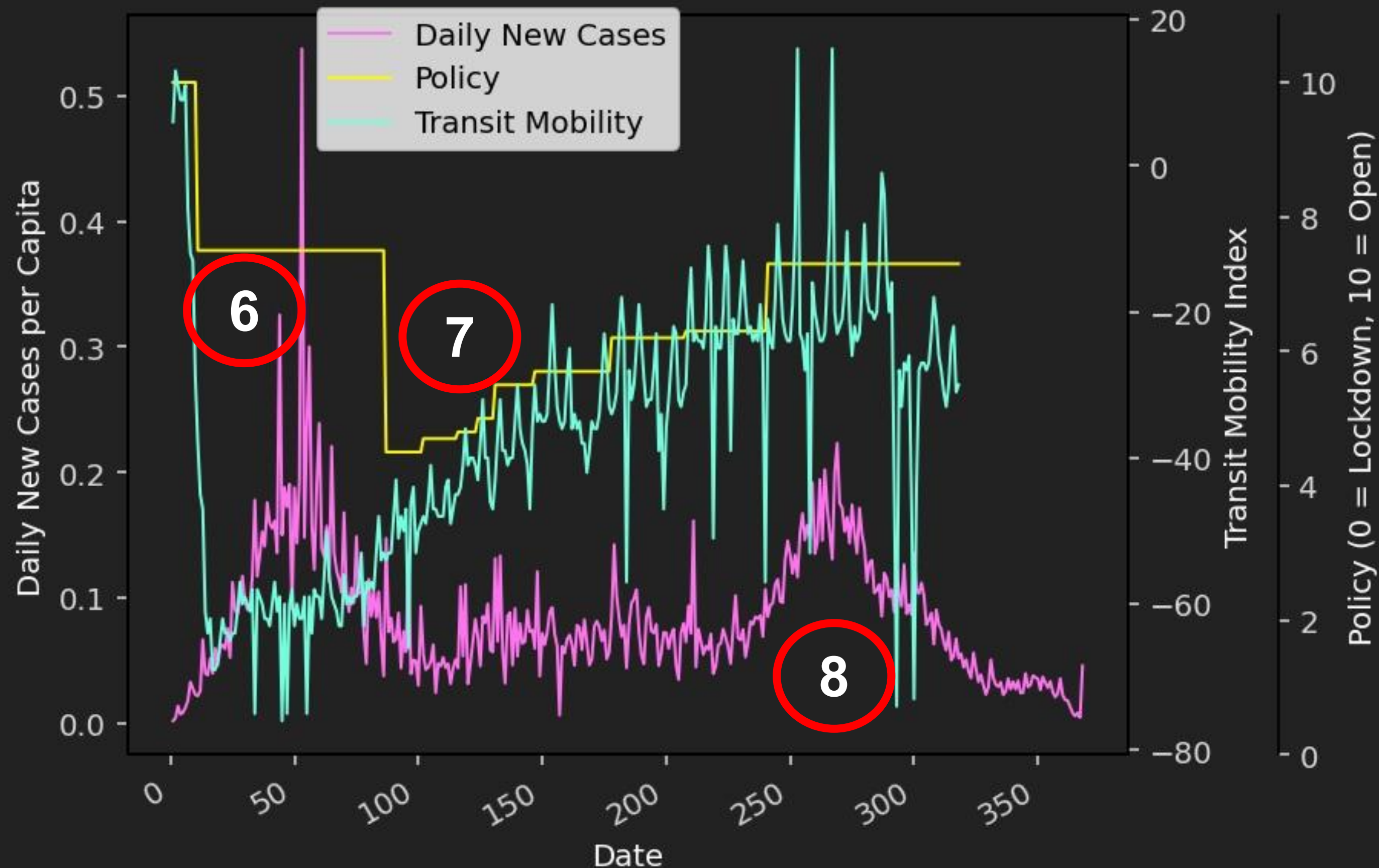


Island





# Rio de Janeiro



6. Mobility falls, matching or even leading actual policy changes
7. Mobility rises, leading policy changes upwards as case counts fall
8. Mobility drops starkly for Christmas and New Years, then returns to a lower level than previously, following a rise in cases and a new government with different priorities.