Occurrence of epidemics by events attracting mass movement

Jonathan Arundel and Stephan Winter
Department of Geomatics
j.arundel@pgrad.unimelb.edu.au

Hypothesis: As patterns of movement tend from random to attracted, infectious diseases will spread more rapidly.

Conclusion: There is strong evidence that attracted movement increases the rate of spread of infection. The rate of spread of infection is also related to the number of uninfected contacts made by each infected agent and the probability of infection across each contact. The average number of contacts (4) is held constant in this set of experiments but movement effects can increase the rate of spread. Clearly, increased probability of infection across a contact also increases the rate of spread.

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