SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION


Extended from Cummings and others.1 Where \( x(a,t) \) is the proportion of age \( a \) uninfected at time \( t \); \( p(a,t) \) is the proportion at age \( a \) experiencing a primary infection at time \( t \); \( z(a,t) \) is the proportion of those who have experienced only a primary infection up until time \( t \); \( s(a,t) \) is the cumulative number of secondary cases of age \( a \) up until time \( t \); and \( s(a,t) - s(a-1, t-1) \) is the infections in the last time.

Lambda was taken to be decreasing in time: starting at 0.16 and decreasing linearly to 0.08. We assume secondary infections are 1.5 times as likely to be cases as primary infections, although the general trend was not affected by this assumption.

These proportions are then applied to the population in age group in Bangkok over time to get a number of infections at each time.

Code is available on request.

REFERENCE