



University  
of Victoria

Graduate Studies

Notice of the Final Oral Examination  
for the Degree of Master of Science

of

**SIYING MA**

BSc (East China Normal University, 2021)

**“Development of a disease analytic model for estimating the hidden population using the stratified-Peterson estimator”**

Department of Mathematics and Statistics

Thursday, August 1, 2024

9:00 A.M.

David Turpin Building

Room A203

Supervisory Committee:

Dr. Laura Cowen, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Victoria (Supervisor)

Dr. Junling Ma, Department of Mathematics and Statistics, UVic (Member)

External Examiner:

Dr. Patrick Bown, Department of Statistical Sciences, University of Toronto

Chair of Oral Examination:

Dr. Isaac Woungang, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, UVic

Dr. Robin G. Hicks, Dean, Faculty of Graduate Studies

## **Abstract**

The COVID-19 pandemic brought the need for novel disease analytic models capable of estimating the true number of infections, including those that evaded detection. Statistical methods, such as the stratified-Petersen estimator, provide effective ways in wildlife population modelling to estimate hard-to-reach population size. We developed a novel disease analytic model to estimate the levels of underreported COVID-19 cases and the true population size based on the idea of developing a Bayesian version of stratified-Petersen estimator under a state-space formulation using individual-level capture-recapture data. We obtained the capture events from medical records and treated the occurrence of positive SARS-CoV-2 diagnostic test results and 2020 COVID-19-related hospitalizations as the tagging and recapture processes. Applying this model to the data from the Northern Health Authority region in British Columbia, Canada in 2020 by using a Bayesian Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) approach, we found that the estimate of the size of the COVID-19 population ( $\hat{N} = 2,967$ ) is 1.58 (95% CI: (1.53, 1.63)) times greater than the observed cases ( $n_{obs} = 1,880$ ), which is a comparable result to those reported in other studies.