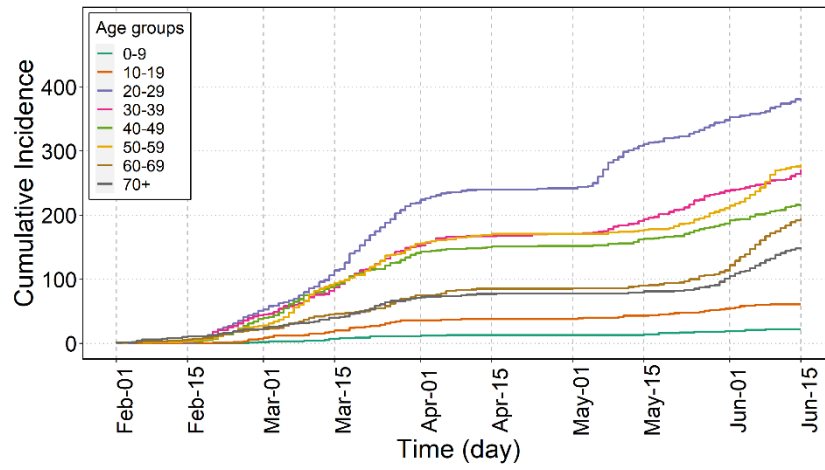


Supplementary Section A.

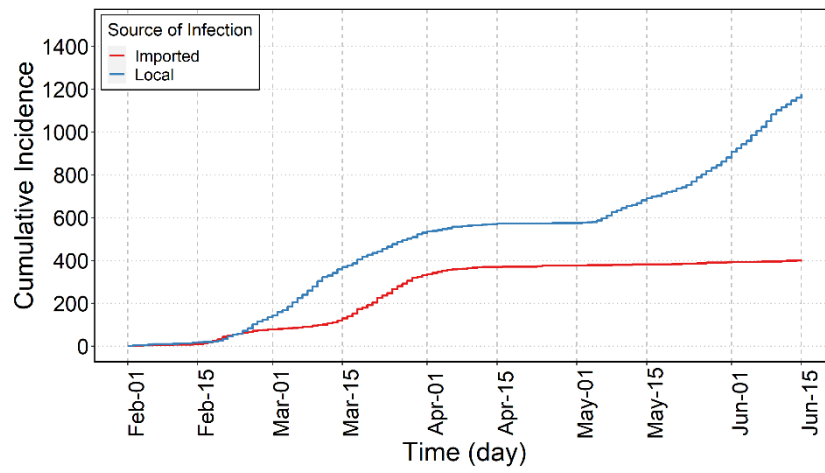
Data Analysis.

Table S1. Dataset Sample.

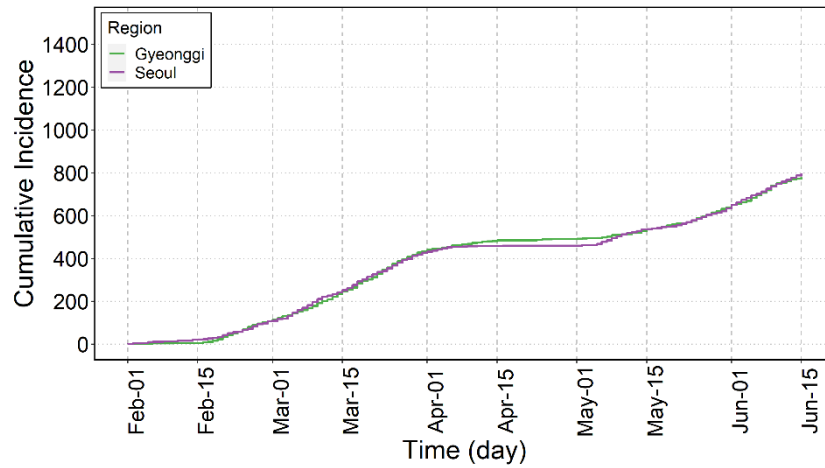
ID	Symptom_date	Confirm_date	Source	Age	age_group	Region	Sex
1	2020-02-01	2020-02-02	Imported	42	9	Gyeonggi	M
2	2020-02-01	2020-02-20	Local	84	16	Seoul	M
3	2020-02-02	2020-02-21	Local	35	8	Seoul	M
4	2020-02-02	2020-02-22	Local	62	13	Seoul	M
5	2020-02-03	2020-02-06	Imported	58	12	Seoul	F
			...				
1573	2020-06-15	2020-06-19	Local	66	14	Seoul	F
1574	2020-06-15	2020-06-20	Local	36	8	Gyeonggi	M
1575	2020-06-15	2020-06-21	Local	38	8	Seoul	M
1576	2020-06-15	2020-06-23	Imported	57	12	Seoul	M
1577	2020-06-15	2020-06-28	Local	61	13	Gyeonggi	F



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure S1. Cumulative incidence of Seoul/Gyeonggi Province by (a) age group, (b) source of infection, and (c) region.

Supplementary Section B.

Contact Matrix and Control Policy.

The calculation of contact matrix in Seoul and Gyeonggi province

As stated in the main article, the definition of location-specific contact matrix m_L is written as:

$$m_L = (m_{ij}),$$

where each element is m_{ij} , the mean number of contacts an individual in age group i make with individuals in age group j per day. More specifically, m_{ij} can be defined as

$$m_{ij} = t_{ij}/n_i,$$

where t_{ij} is the total number of contacts between individuals in age group i and age group j per day and n_i is the total number of individuals in i , which can be found in Supporting Information of [26] .

By [24], we were given the location-specific contact matrix for school, workplace, household, and other locations (=all places excluding school, workplace, household) of South Korea. In [24], each element m_{ij} of each location-specific matrix is estimated from measured empirical data of other countries for South Korea. These empirical data were collected through surveys in few countries to create a contact matrix, then using multiple data sources, these matrices were projected to fit the contact pattern of South Korea [24]. Though the location specific matrices were provided, the specific components t_{ij} and n_i were not provided. Since the population proportion for each age group differs between South Korea and Seoul and Gyeonggi Province, we consider the population proportion for each age group in both regions for modifying the location-specific contact matrices. The comparison of population between South Korea and Seoul/Gyeonggi Province by age groups is shown in Figure S3.

In order to obtain suitable contact matrices for Seoul and Gyeonggi Province, we first calculate the population ratio z_j^{KR} of each age group j for South Korea by dividing the population of age group j by the total population of South Korea. Similarly, we calculate the population ratio z_j^{SG} of each age group j for Seoul and Gyeonggi and there are details in Table 3.

$$z_j^{KR} = \frac{\text{Population of age group } j \text{ in South Korea}}{\text{Total population of South Korea}} = \frac{n_j^{KR}}{\sum_j n_j^{KR}}$$
$$z_j^{SG} = \frac{\text{Population of age group } j \text{ in Seoul and Gyeonggi province}}{\text{Total population of Seoul and Gyeonggi province}} = \frac{n_j^{SG}}{\sum_j n_j^{SG}},$$

The mean number of contacts is between different age groups should be affected by the population ratio of each age groups. Hence, the ratio of the mean number of contacts made by an individual in age group i and with individuals in age group j per day from Korea to Seoul and Gyeonggi province was assumed to be the same to the ratio of the population ratio of age group j from Korea to Seoul and Gyeonggi province. Thus,

$$\frac{m_{ij}^{KR}}{m_{ij}^{SG}} = \frac{z_j^{KR}}{z_j^{SG}},$$

where m_{ij}^{KR} denotes the mean number of contacts made by an individual in age group i and with individuals in age group j per day in Korea, and m_{ij}^{SG} denotes the mean number of contacts made by an individual in age group i and with individuals in age group j per day in Seoul and Gyeonggi.

Finally, we define the ratio between the population ratios of Korea and Seoul and Gyeonggi province as follows:

$$z_j = \frac{z_j^{SG}}{z_j^{KR}}.$$

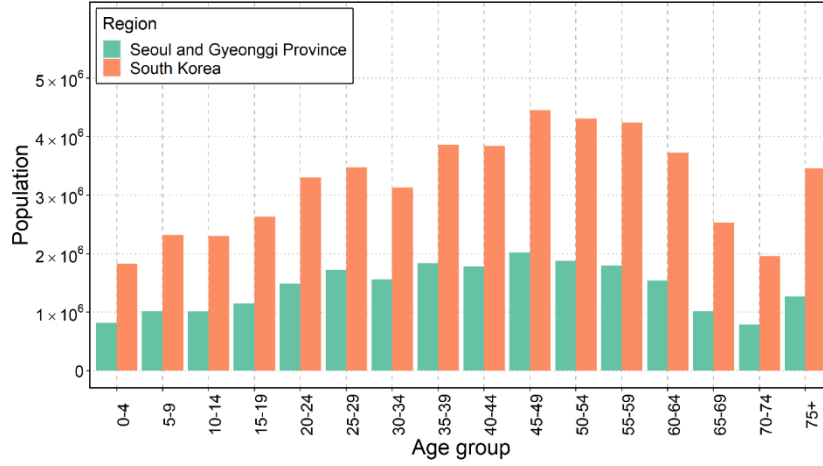


Figure S2. Population of South Korea and Seoul/Gyeonggi Province in January 2020 by age groups

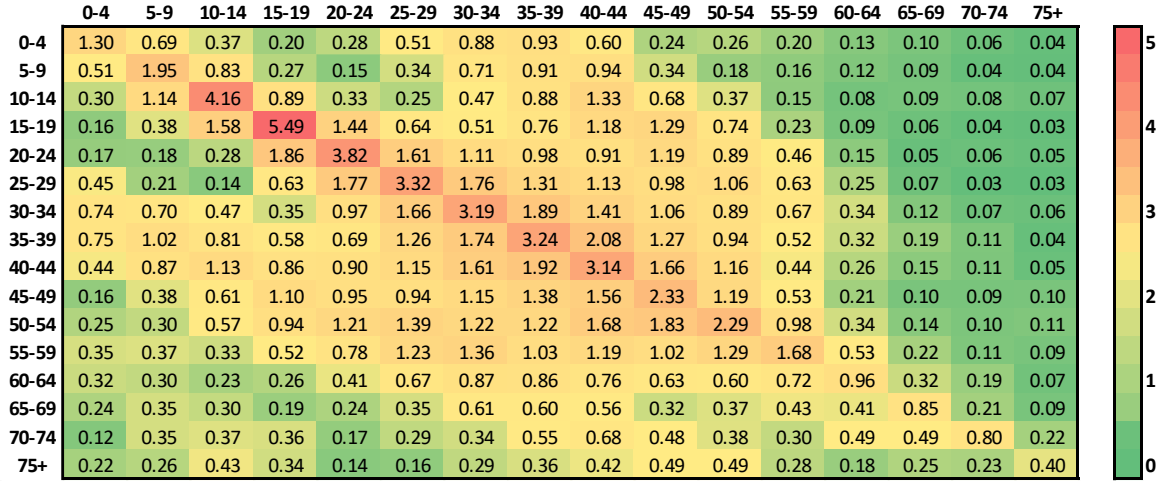
Table S2. Summary of the population of South Korea and Seoul and Gyeonggi Province.

Age group	Population of Korea	z_j^{KR}	Population of Seoul and Gyeonggi	z_j^{SG}	z_j
All age groups	51,348,927	1	22,701,328	1	-
0-4	1,827,170	0.0356	818,519	0.0361	1.0133
5-9	2,318,880	0.0452	1,020,669	0.0450	0.9956
10-14	2,298,127	0.0448	1,012,655	0.0446	0.9967
15-19	2,631,784	0.0513	1,148,471	0.0506	0.9871
20-24	3,302,097	0.0643	1,488,651	0.0656	1.0197
25-29	3,472,570	0.0676	1,721,853	0.0758	1.1216
30-34	3,128,471	0.0609	1,559,655	0.0687	1.1277
35-39	3,859,622	0.0752	1,837,053	0.0809	1.0766
40-44	3,842,664	0.0748	1,780,682	0.0784	1.0482
45-49	4,448,701	0.0866	2,022,509	0.0891	1.0283
50-54	4,308,633	0.0839	1,880,119	0.0828	0.9870
55-59	4,237,066	0.0825	1,794,019	0.0790	0.9577
60-64	3,721,669	0.0725	1,537,149	0.0677	0.9342
65-69	2,535,794	0.0494	1,017,605	0.0448	0.9077
70-74	1,958,693	0.0381	789,338	0.0348	0.9115
75+	3,456,986	0.0673	127,238	0.0560	0.8325

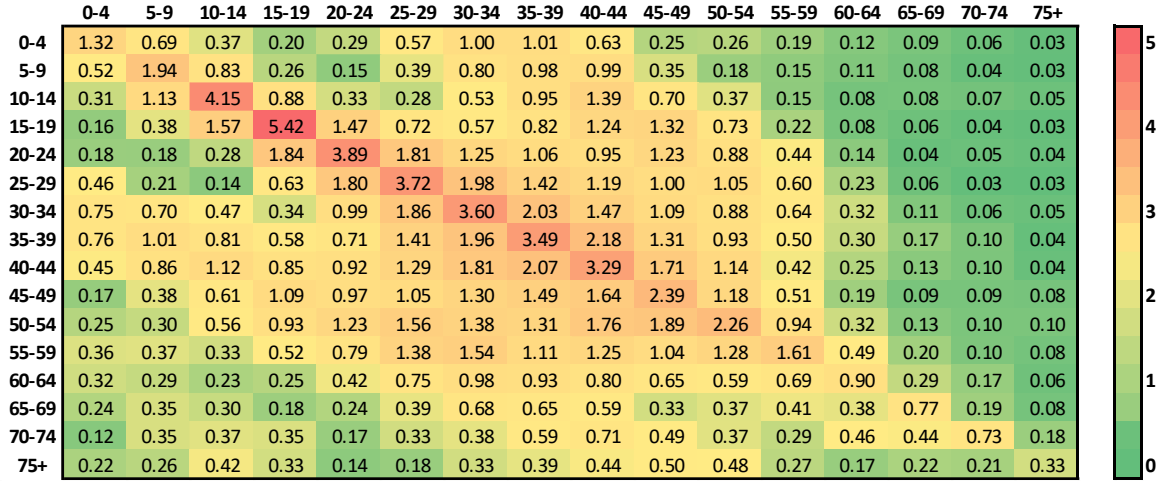
If $z > 1$, Seoul/Gyeonggi has a higher population proportion of that age group compared to that of South Korea. If $z < 1$, Seoul/Gyeonggi has a lower population proportion of that age group compared to that of South Korea.

Therefore m_{ij}^{SG} can be made as follows:

$$m_{ij}^{SG} = m_{ij}^{KR} \cdot z_j.$$



(a)



(b)

Figure S3. Original and revised contact matrix (school closure): (a) is for Korea and (b) is for Seoul/Gyeonggi Province.

Table S3. Description of different levels of Social Distancing.

Policy Type	Description
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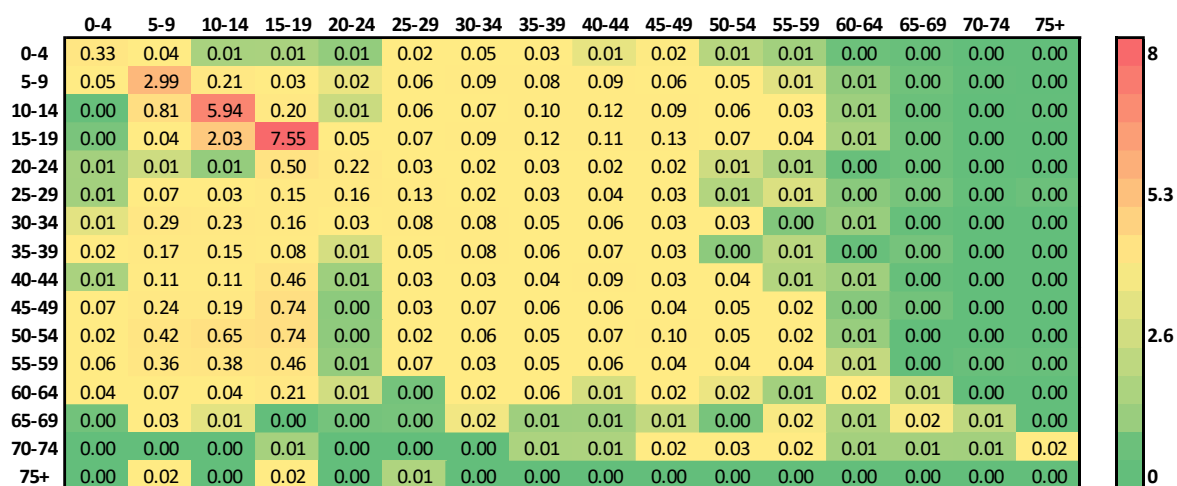
Weak Social Distancing (Distancing in Daily Life)	Goal: Allow daily social and economic activities under epidemic prevention regulations while managing incidence levels under the capacity of healthcare system Date: 6 May, 2020 – 28 May, 2020 - Social meetings' and sporting events' admissions are allowed. - Visits to multi-purpose facilities are allowed (High risk facility visits require face masks and registration on entrance). - Public facilities may open depending on risk levels and administrative orders. - School attendance and online lessons are jointly implemented. - Public institutions operate under the condition of reduced density (e.g. 1/3 reduced) for each division. - Corporates are advised to operate under similar conditions.
Weak Social Distancing + (Distancing in Daily Life with strengthened control measure for the Seoul Metropolitan Region)	While Distancing in Daily Life is implemented additional enhanced epidemic control measures are carried out. Date: 29 May, 2020 – Present Additional measures: - Advise businesses to refrain from operating. Operating businesses must follow epidemic prevention regulations. - Regular inspections will be made, and non-compliance will result in charge or prohibition. - All public facilities are suspended from operation. - All events held by government or public institutions must be cancelled are postponed. - Public institutions' and corporates' work days/hours are adjusted flexibly to minimize contact between workers. - Visits to high risk facilities (i.e. medical institutions and sanatoriums) are prohibited while face masks and symptom surveillance are mandatory for staffs. - Unnecessary visits, meetings, and social events are advised to be avoided.
Medium Social Distancing (Social Distancing)	Goal: Reduce incidence levels such that the healthcare system is capable to handle at usual operating levels. Date: 29 February, 2020 – 21 March, 2020 / 20 April, 2020 – 5 May, 2020 - Prohibit all private and public social meetings and events with large groups (more than 50 attendees for indoor and 100 attendees for outdoor). - Sporting events must be held with no spectators on site. - Private facilities may be suspended from operating or enforced to follow epidemic preventive regulations depending on group infection risk levels. - School attendance and online lessons are jointly implemented while minimizing crowd density is enforced by reduction of students (rotational attendance by grade). - Public institutions operate under the condition of reduced density (e.g. 1/2 reduced) for each division. - Corporates are advised to operate under similar conditions.

Goal: Stop the rapid spread of disease and recover quarantine controls.

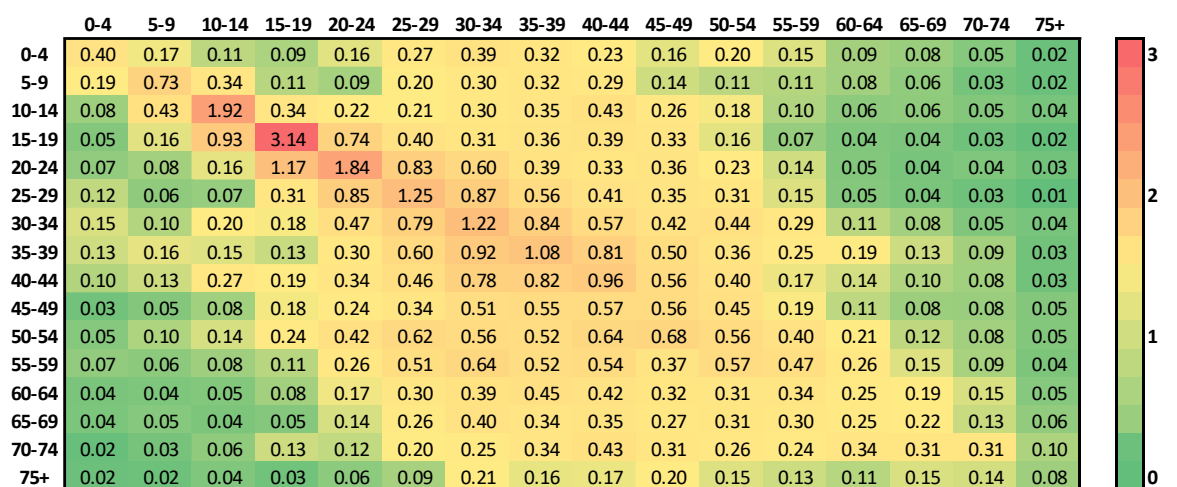
Date: 22 March, 2020 – 19 April, 2020

Strong Social Distancing
(Enhanced Social Distancing)

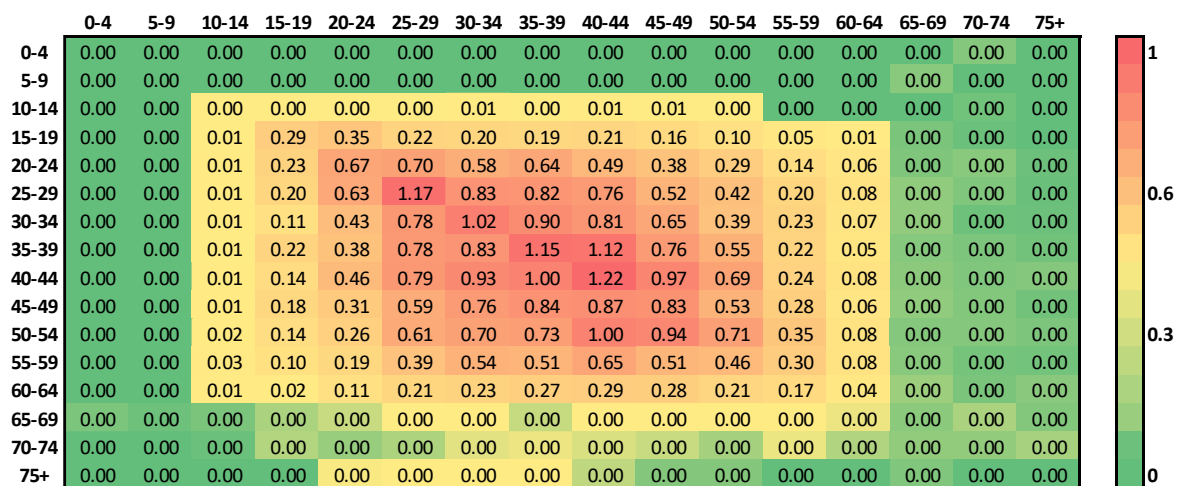
- All meetings and events with 10 or more attendees are prohibited.
 - All sporting events are prohibited.
 - Nonessential multi-purpose facilities operate under limited conditions or suspended.
 - No school attendance is allowed (online lessons or school closure).
 - Public institutions are enforced with work-from-home with exceptions.
 - Corporates are advised to operate under similar conditions.
-



(a)



(b)



(c)

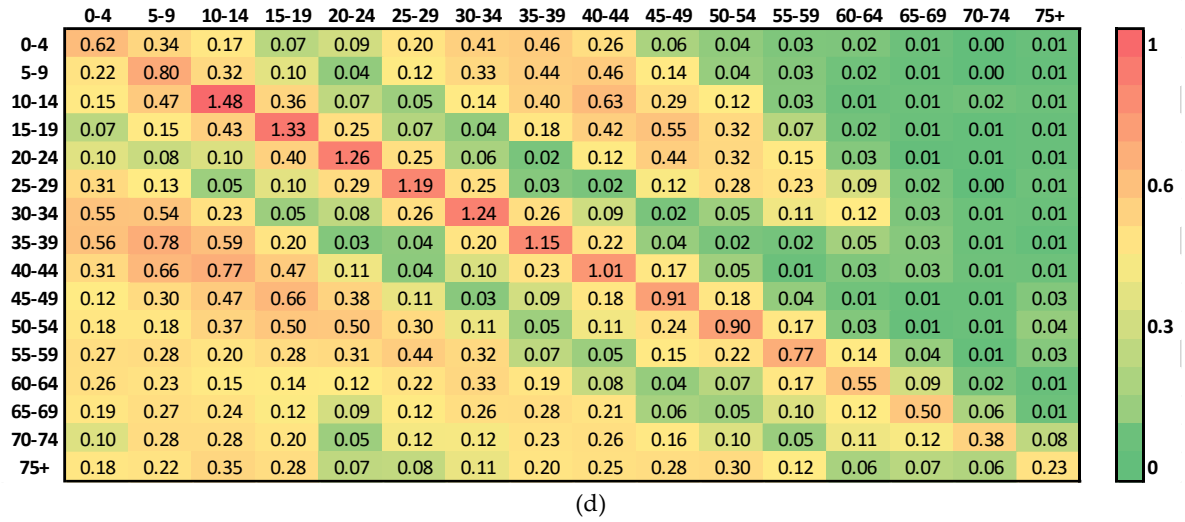
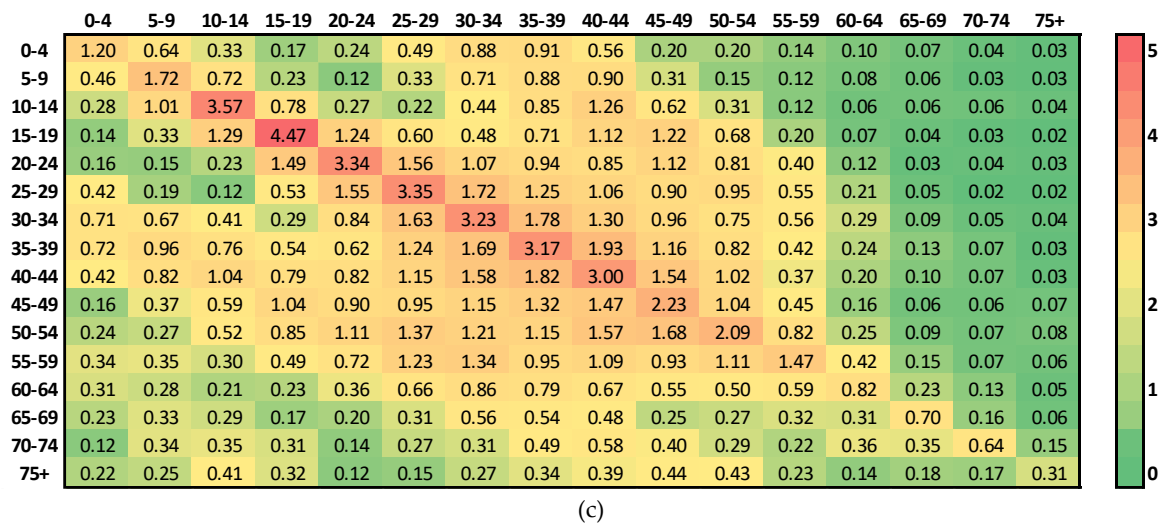
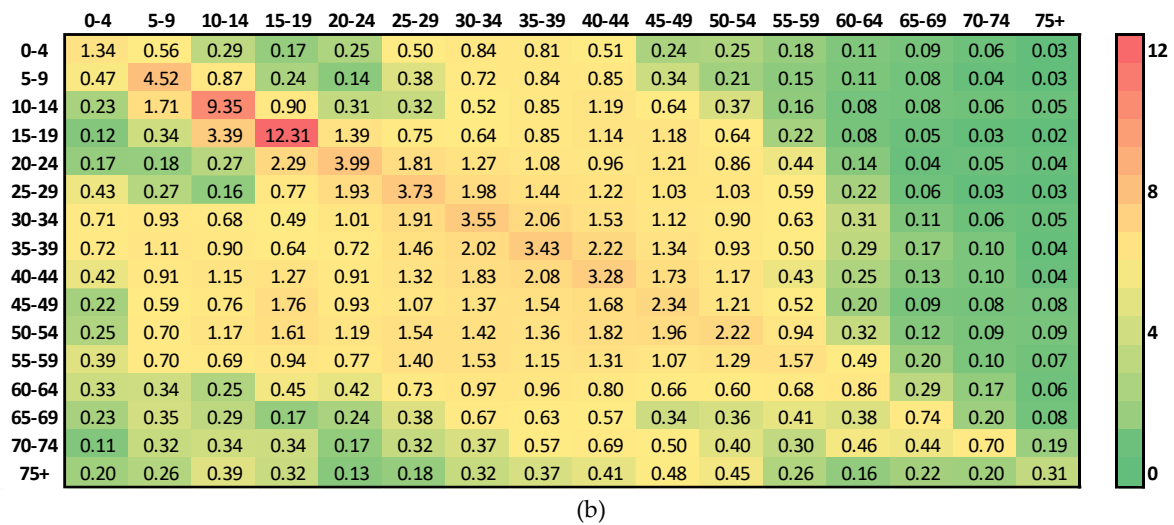
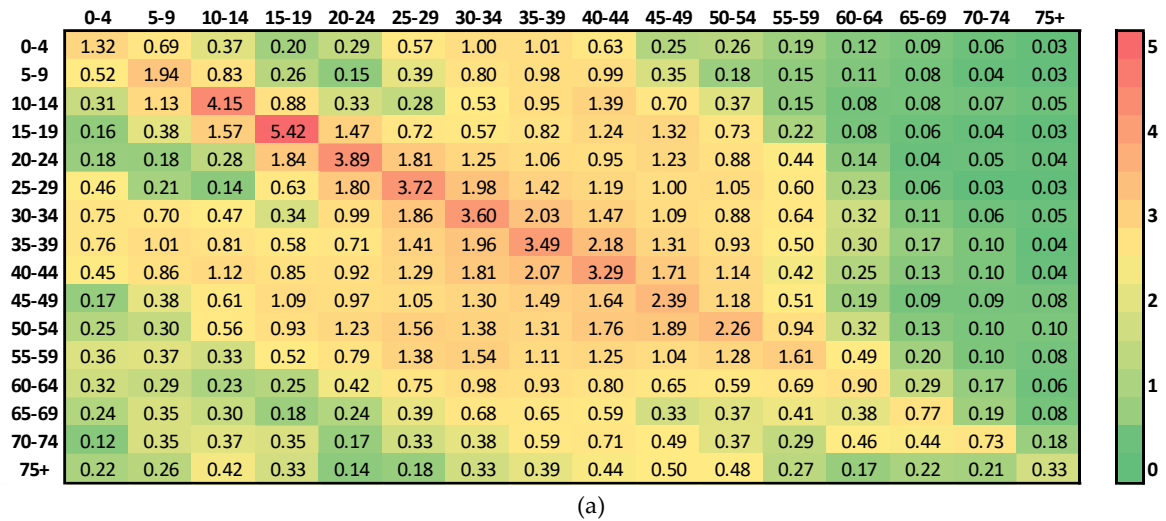
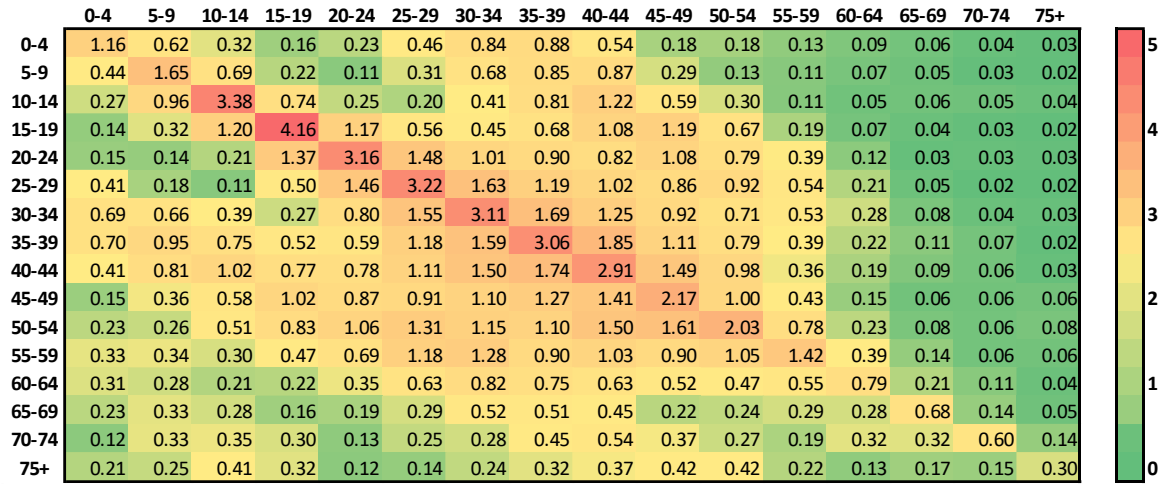
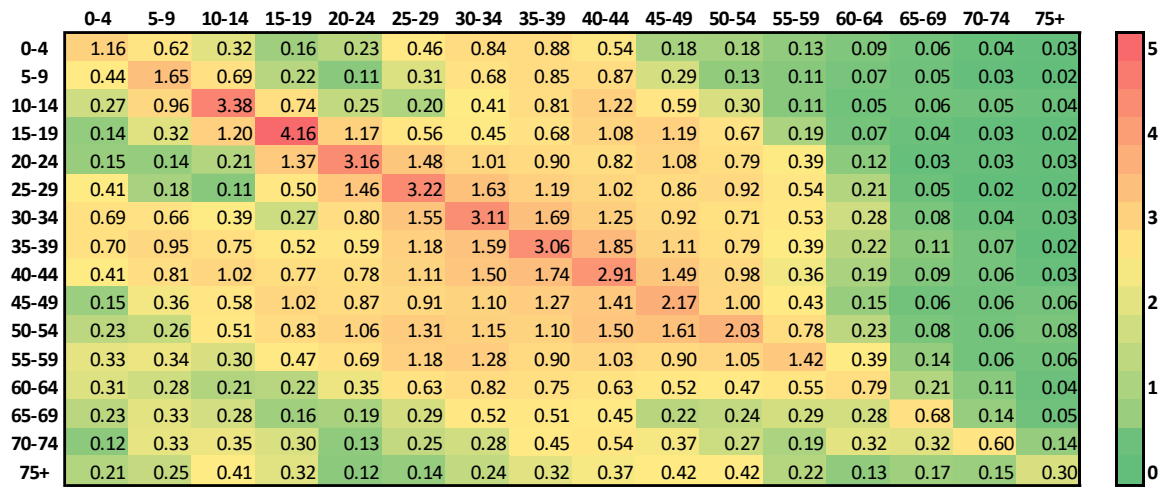


Figure S4. Location-specific contact matrices: (a) school contact matrix m_s , (b) other places contact matrix m_o , (c) workplace contact matrix m_w , and (d) household contact matrix m_h for Seoul and Gyeonggi province.

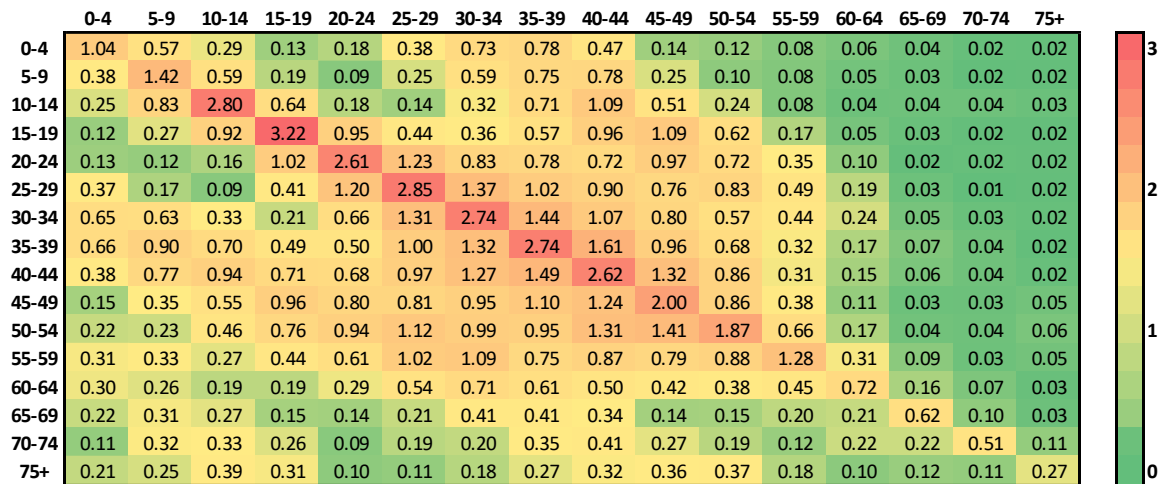




(d)



(e)



(f)

Figure S5. Scenario specific contact matrices: (a) school closed and no social distancing, (b) school open and no social distancing, (c) school closed and weak social distancing, (d) school closed and weak social distancing+, (e) school closed and medium social distancing, and (f) school closed and strong social distancing.

Supplementary Section C.

The Effective Reproduction Number R_t .

The system has the disease-free state $x_0 = (S_i, 0, 0, 0, 0)$. Let $x = (E_i, I_i, H_i)^T$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, 16$. $F(x)$ represents all of the new infections. The net transition rates of the corresponding compartments are represented by $V(x)$.

$$F(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda_i S_i \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\Lambda_i = \sum_{j=1}^{16} b_i m_{ij} \frac{I_j}{N_j}$.

$$V(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha E_i \\ -\alpha E_i + q I_i \\ -q I_i + \gamma H_i \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus, F and V are 48×48 matrices at x_0 given by

$$F(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 0_{16,16} & A & 0_{16,16} \\ 0_{16,16} & 0_{16,16} & 0_{16,16} \\ 0_{16,16} & 0_{16,16} & 0_{16,16} \end{bmatrix}$$

where $A = \text{diag}\{b_1 S_1, b_2 S_2, \dots, b_{16} S_{16}\}_{16} * M * \text{diag}\left\{\frac{1}{N_1}, \frac{1}{N_2}, \dots, \frac{1}{N_{16}}\right\}_{16}$ and M is the contact matrix.

$$V(x) = \begin{bmatrix} B & 0_{16,16} & 0_{16,16} \\ -B & C & 0_{16,16} \\ 0_{16,16} & -C & D \end{bmatrix}$$

where $B = \alpha * I_{16}$, $C = q * I_{16}$, and $D = \gamma * I_{16}$.

Then, the inverse matrix of V is

$$V^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} B^{-1} & 0_{16,16} & 0_{16,16} \\ C^{-1} & C^{-1} & 0_{16,16} \\ D^{-1} & D^{-1} & D^{-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Hence, one can obtain the next generation matrix G as

$$G = FV^{-1} = \frac{1}{q} * \begin{bmatrix} A & A & 0_{16,16} \\ 0_{16,16} & 0_{16,16} & 0_{16,16} \\ 0_{16,16} & 0_{16,16} & 0_{16,16} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Finally, the effective reproduction number R_t is computed as the spectral radius $\rho(G)$ of the next generation matrix G , i.e. $R_t = \rho(G)$.

$$R_t = \rho(G) = \frac{\rho(A)}{q}.$$

Supplementary Section D.

Result Figures.

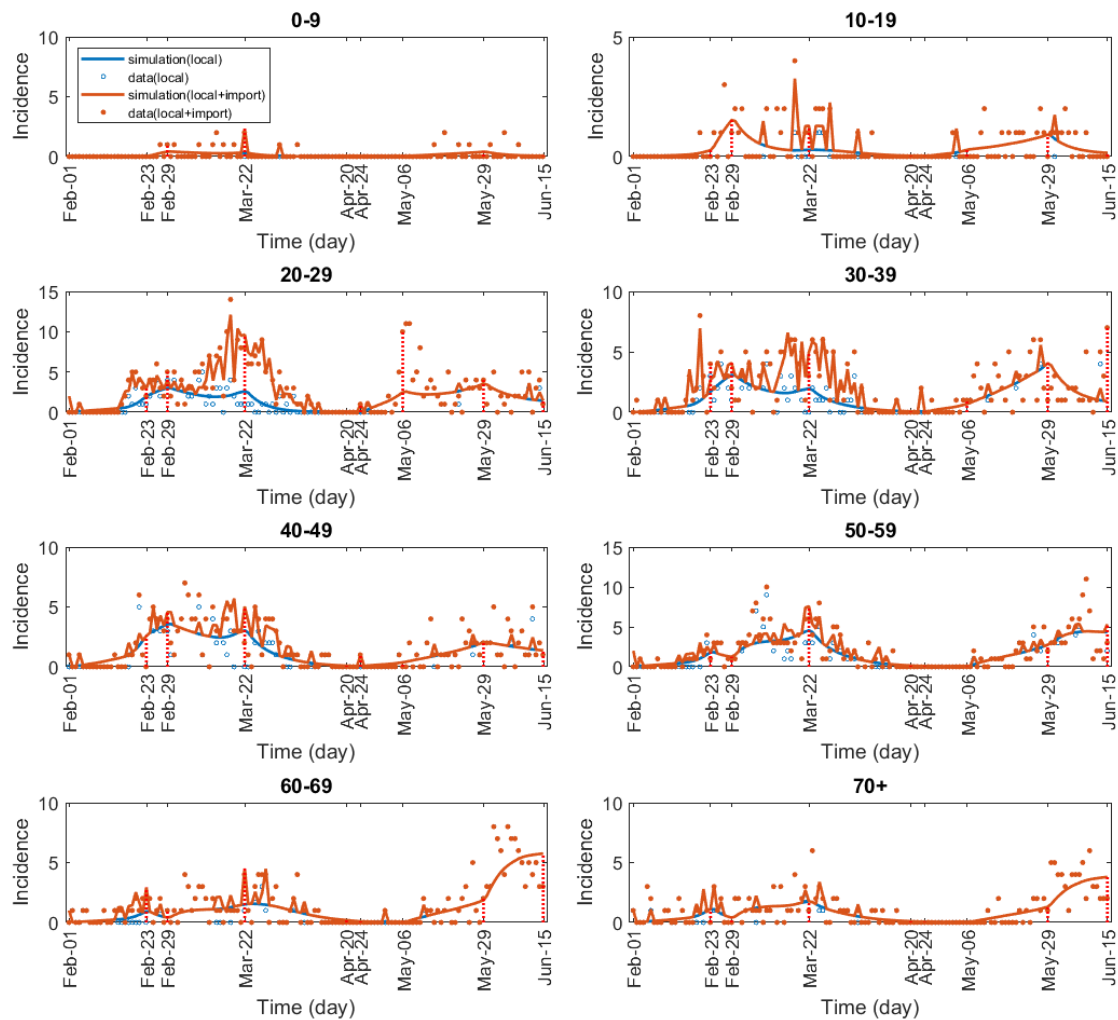


Figure S6. Estimation of transmission rate: Incidence of each age groups. Incidences by local transmission (local and imported transmission) are blue-colored (red-colored).

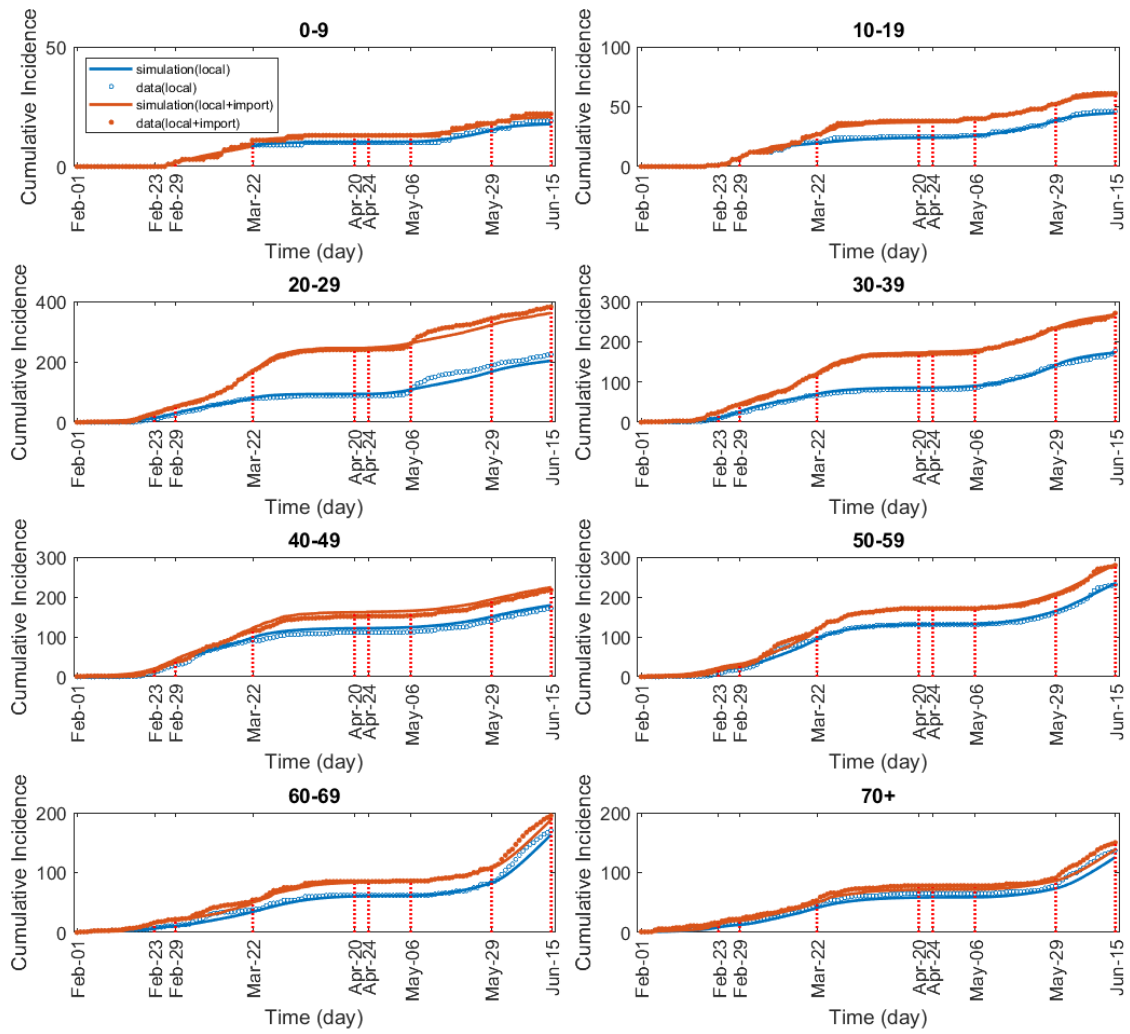


Figure S7. Estimation of transmission rate: Cumulative Incidence of each age groups. Incidences by local transmission (local and imported transmission) are blue-colored (red-colored).

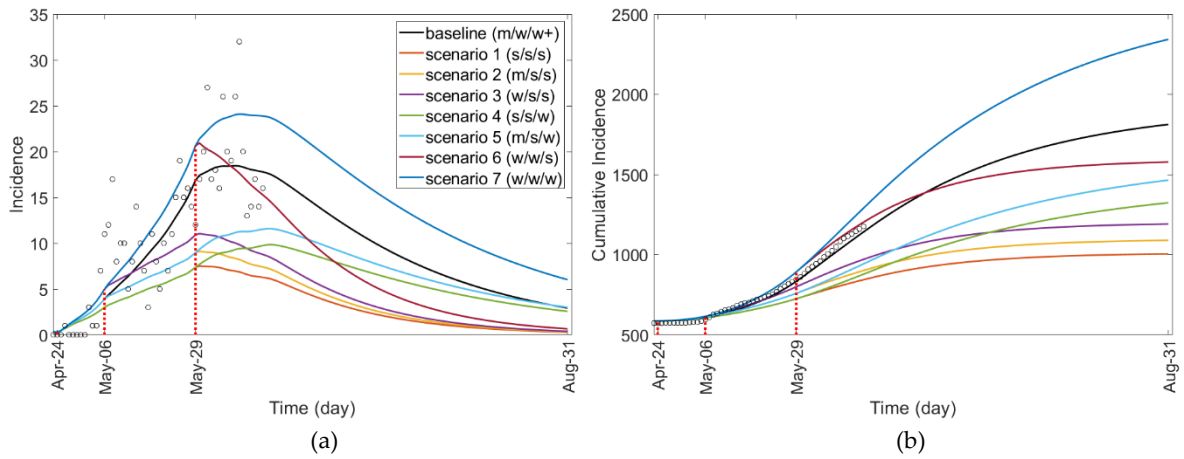


Figure S8. Scenario simulation: (a) Incidence and (b) Cumulative Incidence of all ages. s, m, w denote strong, medium, weak social distancing, respectively, and w+ denotes weak social distancing+. Black circles are actual incidence data.

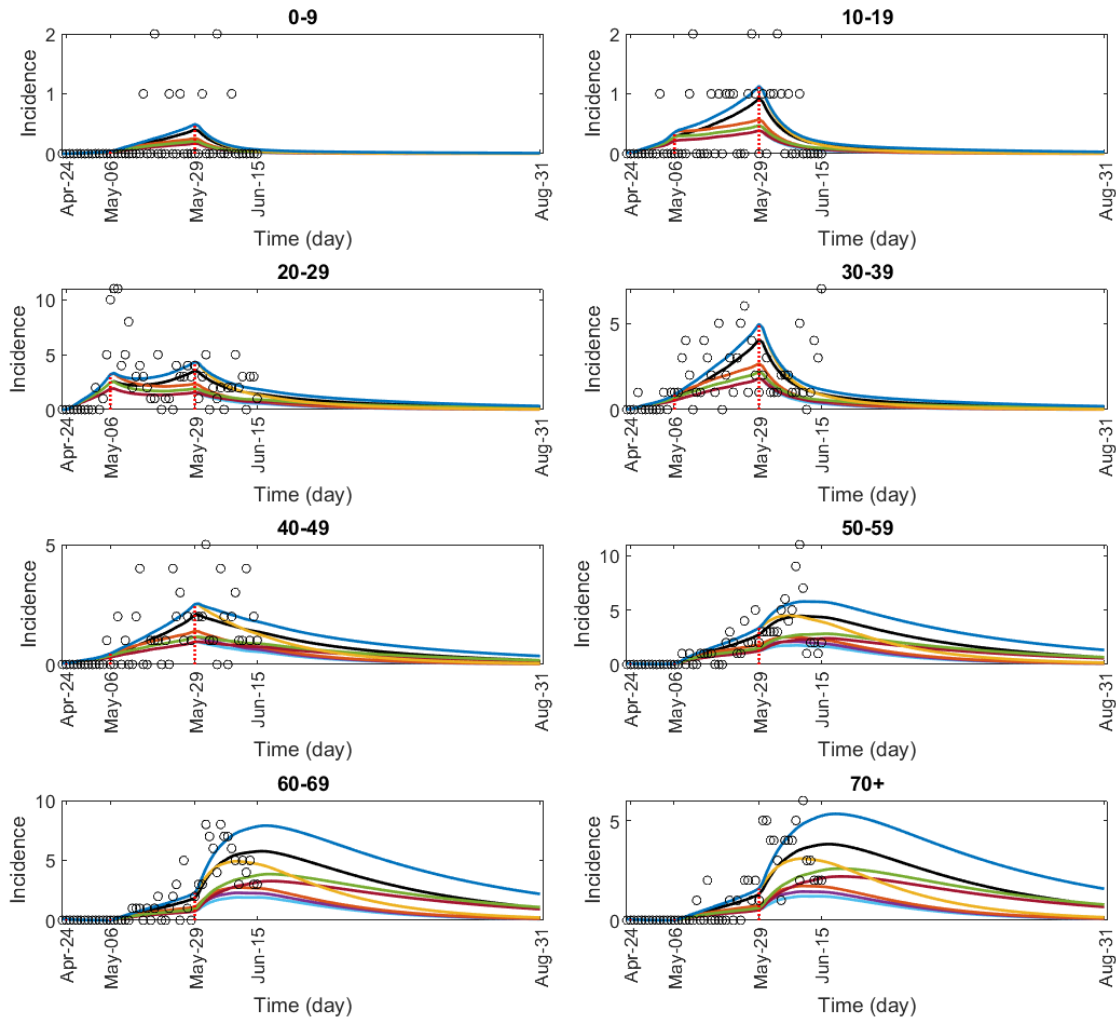


Figure S9. Scenario simulation: Incidence of each age groups.

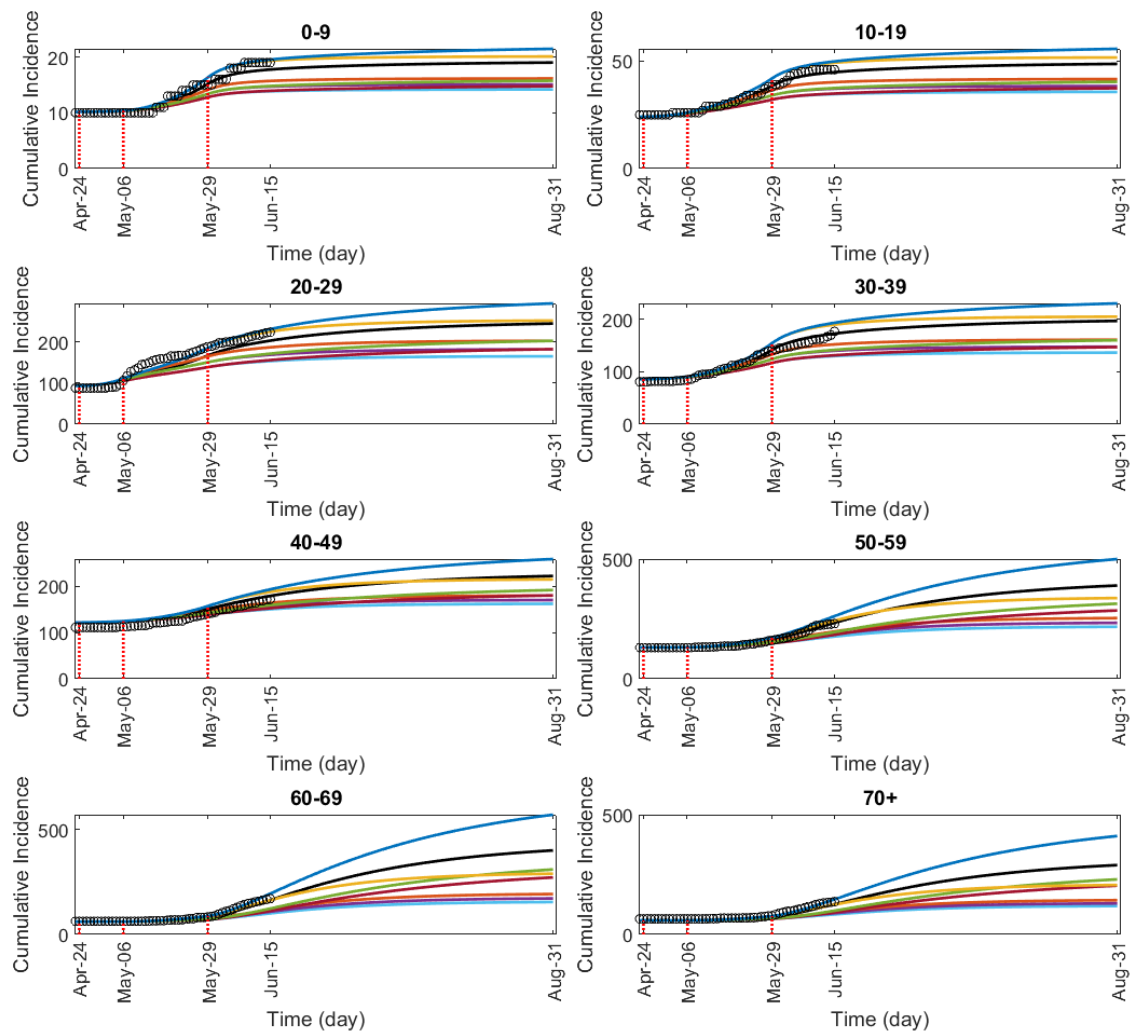
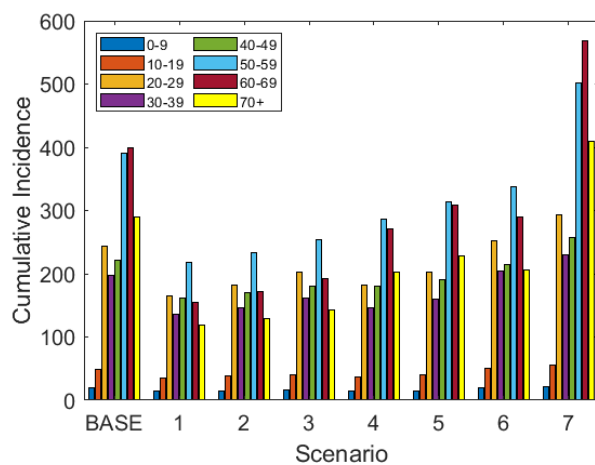
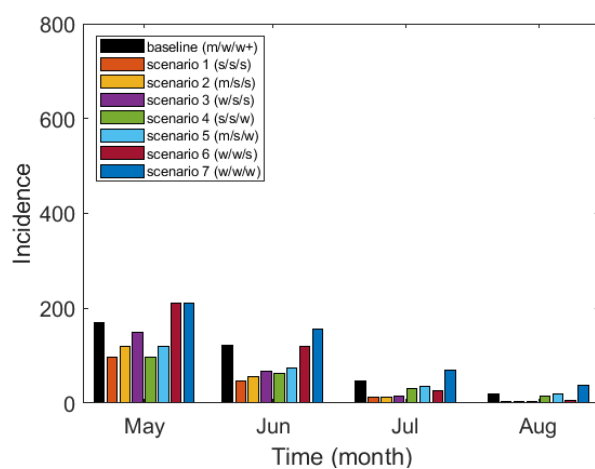


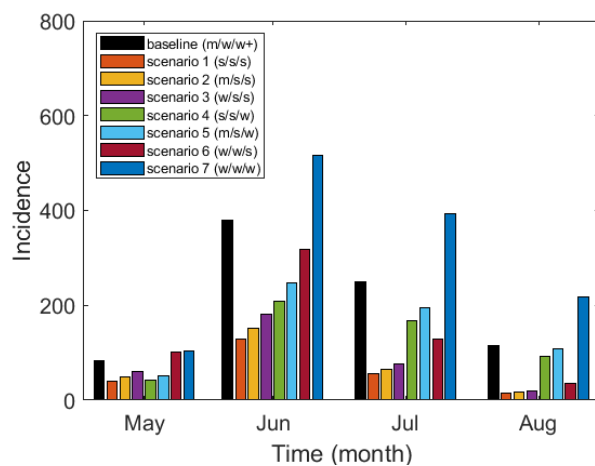
Figure S10. Scenario simulation: Cumulative Incidence of each age groups.



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure S11. Other figures. (a) is scenario specific analysis on 31 Aug. 2020., (b) is 20-49 and (c) is 50 or older age group. s is strong-, m is medium-, w is weak- and w+ is weak social distancing+.

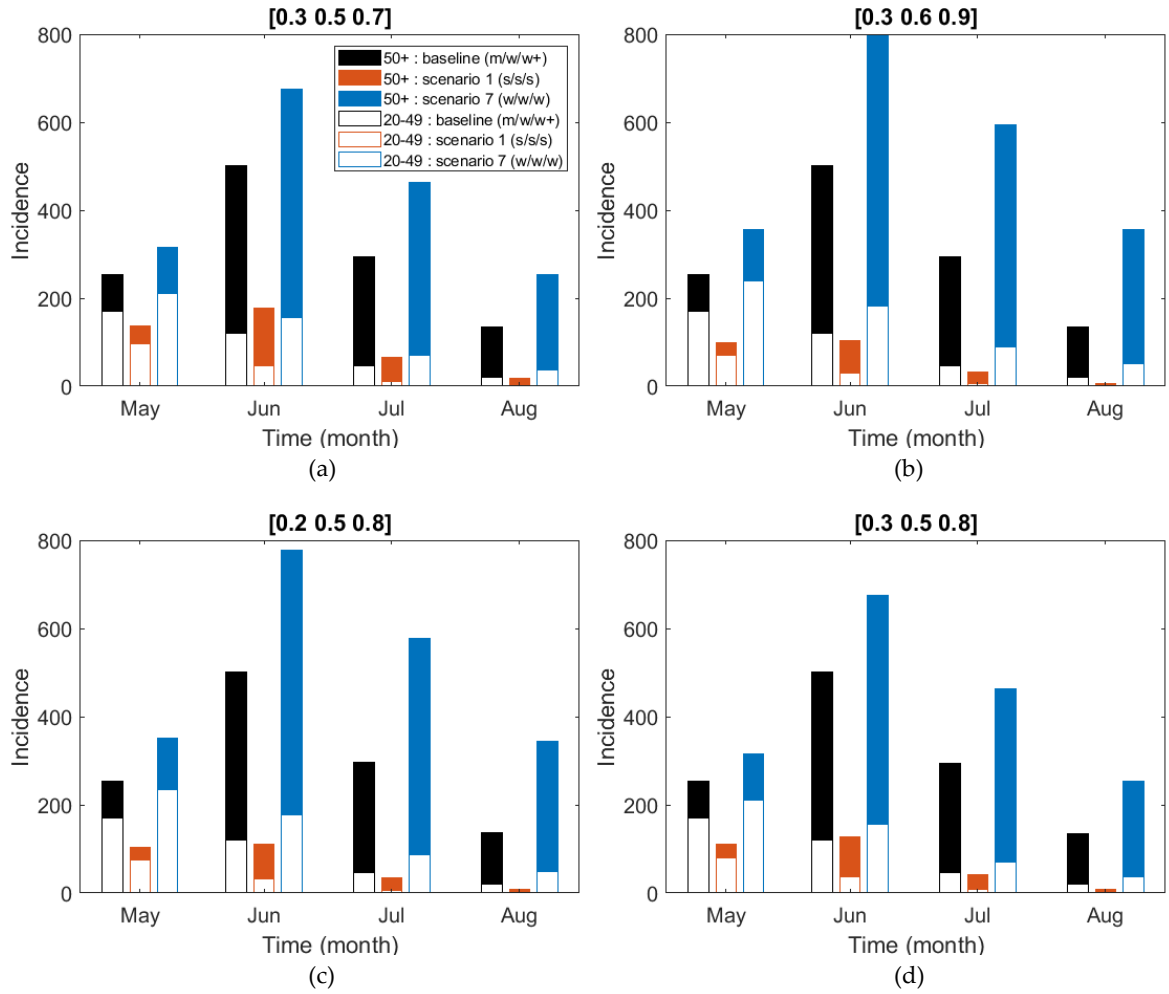


Figure S12. Monthly incidence of two age groups of 20-49 and 50 or older (50+) for the baseline, scenario 1 and 7 on different types c_0 levels for strong, medium and weak social distancing: (a) $c_0 = 0.3, 0.6, 0.9$, (b) $c_0 = 0.3, 0.6, 0.9$, (c) $c_0 = 0.2, 0.5, 0.8$, (d) $c_0 = 0.3, 0.5, 0.8$.

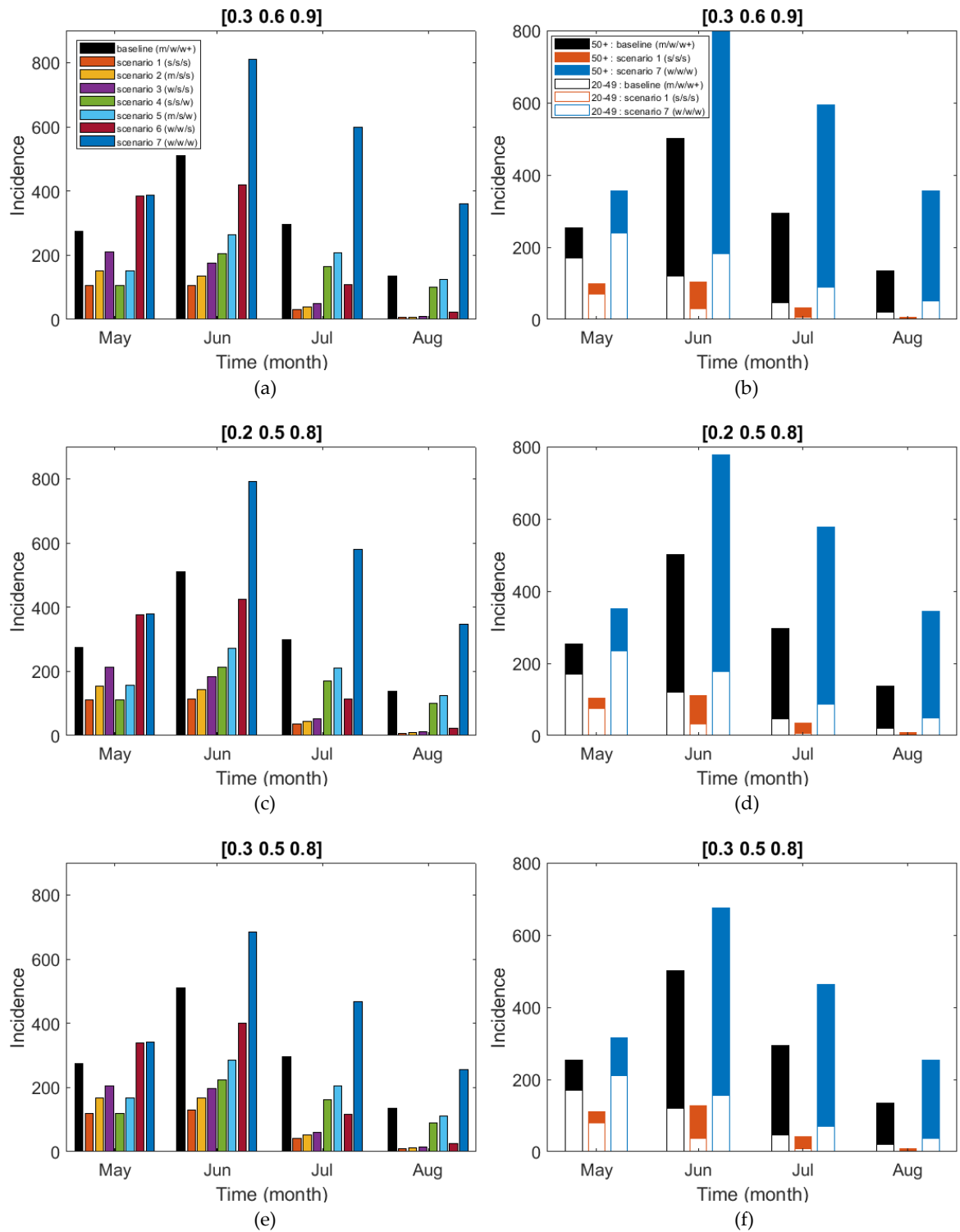


Figure S13. Monthly incidence of two age groups of 20-49 and 50 or older (50+) on different three types c_0 levels for strong, medium and weak social distancing: (a),(b) $c_0 = 0.3, 0.6, 0.9$, (c),(d) $c_0 = 0.2, 0.5, 0.8$, (e),(f) $c_0 = 0.3, 0.5, 0.8$.