

# Pieter Trapman

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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34  
papers

1,721  
citations

516215

16  
h-index

395343

33  
g-index

37  
all docs

37  
docs citations

37  
times ranked

2264  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	A mathematical model reveals the influence of population heterogeneity on herd immunity to SARS-CoV-2. <i>Science</i> , 2020, 369, 846-849.	6.0	540
2	Five challenges for spatial epidemic models. <i>Epidemics</i> , 2015, 10, 68-71.	1.5	148
3	Eight challenges for network epidemic models. <i>Epidemics</i> , 2015, 10, 58-62.	1.5	147
4	Analysis of a stochastic SIR epidemic on a random network incorporating household structure. <i>Mathematical Biosciences</i> , 2010, 224, 53-73.	0.9	123
5	Key questions for modelling COVID-19 exit strategies. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2020, 287, 20201405.	1.2	106
6	On analytical approaches to epidemics on networks. <i>Theoretical Population Biology</i> , 2007, 71, 160-173.	0.5	92
7	The nosocomial transmission rate of animal-associated ST398 methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> . <i>Journal of the Royal Society Interface</i> , 2011, 8, 578-584.	1.5	72
8	Reproduction numbers for epidemic models with households and other social structures. I. Definition and calculation of $R_0$ . <i>Mathematical Biosciences</i> , 2012, 235, 85-97.	0.9	65
9	Threshold behaviour and final outcome of an epidemic on a random network with household structure. <i>Advances in Applied Probability</i> , 2009, 41, 765-796.	0.4	61
10	Five challenges for stochastic epidemic models involving global transmission. <i>Epidemics</i> , 2015, 10, 54-57.	1.5	44
11	Epidemics on random intersection graphs. <i>Annals of Applied Probability</i> , 2014, 24, .	0.6	36
12	Inferring $R_0$ in emerging epidemics—the effect of common population structure is small. <i>Journal of the Royal Society Interface</i> , 2016, 13, 20160288.	1.5	33
13	Who is the infector? Epidemic models with symptomatic and asymptomatic cases. <i>Mathematical Biosciences</i> , 2018, 301, 190-198.	0.9	33
14	A useful relationship between epidemiology and queueing theory: The distribution of the number of infectives at the moment of the first detection. <i>Mathematical Biosciences</i> , 2009, 219, 15-22.	0.9	28
15	Reproduction numbers for epidemics on networks using pair approximation. <i>Mathematical Biosciences</i> , 2007, 210, 464-489.	0.9	25
16	Reproduction numbers for epidemic models with households and other social structures II: Comparisons and implications for vaccination. <i>Mathematical Biosciences</i> , 2016, 274, 108-139.	0.9	24
17	Commentary on the use of the reproduction number $R$ during the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>Statistical Methods in Medical Research</i> , 2022, 31, 1675-1685.	0.7	18
18	A branching model for the spread of infectious animal diseases in varying environments. <i>Journal of Mathematical Biology</i> , 2004, 49, 553-576.	0.8	15

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Threshold behaviour and final outcome of an epidemic on a random network with household structure. <i>Advances in Applied Probability</i> , 2009, 41, 765-796.	0.4	12
20	Bounding basic characteristics of spatial epidemics with a new percolation model. <i>Advances in Applied Probability</i> , 2011, 43, 335-347.	0.4	10
21	Branching process approach for epidemics in dynamic partnership network. <i>Journal of Mathematical Biology</i> , 2018, 76, 265-294.	0.8	8
22	Modelling: Understanding pandemics and how to control them. <i>Epidemics</i> , 2022, 39, 100588.	1.5	8
23	Bounding basic characteristics of spatial epidemics with a new percolation model. <i>Advances in Applied Probability</i> , 2011, 43, 335-347.	0.4	7
24	Splitting Trees Stopped when the First Clock Rings and Vervaat's Transformation. <i>Journal of Applied Probability</i> , 2013, 50, 208-227.	0.4	6
25	Stochastic Epidemics in Growing Populations. <i>Bulletin of Mathematical Biology</i> , 2014, 76, 985-996.	0.9	6
26	The risk for a new COVID-19 wave and how it depends on $R_0$ , the current immunity level and current restrictions. <i>Royal Society Open Science</i> , 2021, 8, 210386.	1.1	5
27	Estimation in branching processes with restricted observations. <i>Advances in Applied Probability</i> , 2006, 38, 1098-1115.	0.4	5
28	Stochastic SIR epidemics in a population with households and schools. <i>Journal of Mathematical Biology</i> , 2016, 72, 1177-1193.	0.8	4
29	SIR epidemics and vaccination on random graphs with clustering. <i>Journal of Mathematical Biology</i> , 2019, 78, 2369-2398.	0.8	4
30	Maximizing the Size of the Giant. <i>Journal of Applied Probability</i> , 2012, 49, 1156-1165.	0.4	3
31	The Tail does not Determine the Size of the Giant. <i>Journal of Statistical Physics</i> , 2018, 173, 736-745.	0.5	2
32	Inferring global network properties from egocentric data with applications to epidemics. <i>Mathematical Medicine and Biology</i> , 2015, 32, 101-114.	0.8	1
33	Who is the infector? General multi-type epidemics and real-time susceptibility processes. <i>Advances in Applied Probability</i> , 2019, 51, 606-631.	0.4	0
34	Characterizing the Initial Phase of Epidemic Growth on Some Empirical Networks. <i>Springer Proceedings in Mathematics and Statistics</i> , 2018, , 315-334.	0.1	0