

# Early evaluation of the Wuhan City travel restrictions in response to the 2019 novel coronavirus outbreak

Huaiyu Tian<sup>1\*†</sup>, Yidan Li<sup>1\*</sup>, Yonghong Liu<sup>1\*</sup>, Moritz Kraemer<sup>2,3,4\*</sup>, Bin Chen<sup>5\*</sup>, Jun Cai<sup>6\*</sup>, Bingying Li<sup>1</sup>, Bo Xu<sup>6</sup>, Qiqi Yang<sup>1</sup>, Peng Yang<sup>7</sup>, Yujun Cui<sup>8</sup>, Yimeng Song<sup>9</sup>, Pai Zheng<sup>10</sup>, Quanyi Wang<sup>7</sup>, Ottar Bjornstad<sup>11,12</sup>, Ruifu Yang<sup>8†</sup>, Oliver G. Pybus<sup>2†</sup>, Bryan Grenfell<sup>13,14†</sup>, Christopher Dye<sup>2†</sup>

<sup>1</sup> State Key Laboratory of Remote Sensing Science, College of Global Change and Earth System Science, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China

<sup>2</sup> Department of Zoology, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK

<sup>3</sup> Harvard Medical School, Harvard University, Boston, MA, USA

<sup>4</sup> Boston Children's Hospital, Boston, MA, USA

<sup>5</sup> Department of Land, Air and Water Resources, University of California Davis, CA, USA

<sup>6</sup> Ministry of Education Key Laboratory for Earth System Modeling, Department of Earth System Science, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China

<sup>7</sup> Beijing Center for Disease Prevention and Control, Beijing, China

<sup>8</sup> State Key Laboratory of Pathogen and Biosecurity, Beijing Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology, Beijing, China

<sup>9</sup> Department of Urban Planning and Design, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

<sup>10</sup> Department of Occupational and Environmental Health Sciences, School of Public Health, Peking University, China

<sup>11</sup> Center for Infectious Disease Dynamics, Department of Biology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, USA

<sup>12</sup> Department of Entomology, College of Agricultural Sciences, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, USA

<sup>13</sup> Division of International Epidemiology and Population Studies, Fogarty International Center, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA

<sup>14</sup> Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, USA.

\*These authors contributed equally to this work.

†Corresponding author. Email: [tianhuaiyu@gmail.com](mailto:tianhuaiyu@gmail.com) (H.Y.T.); [christopher.dye@zoo.ac.uk](mailto:christopher.dye@zoo.ac.uk) (C.D.); [grenfell@princeton.edu](mailto:grenfell@princeton.edu) (B.G.); [oliver.pybus@zoo.ox.ac.uk](mailto:oliver.pybus@zoo.ox.ac.uk) (O.G.P.); [ruifuyang@gmail.com](mailto:ruifuyang@gmail.com) (R.F.Y.);

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45 **One Sentence Summary-40 characters**

46 The travel shutdown delayed the dispersal of 2019-nCoV infection from Wuhan to other cities in  
47 China

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49 **Abstract**

50 An ongoing outbreak of a novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) was first reported in China and has  
51 spread worldwide. On January 23<sup>rd</sup> 2020 China shut down transit in and out of Wuhan, a major  
52 transport hub and conurbation of 11 million inhabitants, to contain the outbreak. By combining  
53 epidemiological and human mobility data we find that the travel ban slowed the dispersal of nCoV  
54 from Wuhan to other cities in China by 2.91 days (95% CI: 2.54-3.29). This delay provided time  
55 to establish and reinforce other control measures that are essential to halt the epidemic. The  
56 ongoing dissemination of 2019-nCoV provides an opportunity to examine how travel restrictions  
57 impede the spatial dispersal of an emerging infectious disease.

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59 *Key words:* 2019 novel coronavirus; Wuhan; spatiotemporal transmission; China;

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At end of December 2019, less than a month before Chinese New Year (Spring Festival), a cluster of pneumonia cases caused by an unknown pathogen were reported in Wuhan City, the largest transport hub in Central China. A novel coronavirus provisionally named 2019-nCoV<sup>1</sup> has since been identified as the etiological agent. Human-to-human transmission of 2019-nCoV has been confirmed<sup>2,3</sup> and by 28<sup>th</sup> January 2020 all provinces in China except Tibet had reported 2019-nCoV infections, and the population at risk of infection in the country stands at >1.2 billion people. The increasing movement of people for Chinese New Year is expected to spread the virus further throughout cities in China and elsewhere. To prevent further dissemination of nCoV from its source, Wuhan prohibited all transport in and out of the city as of 10:00 on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2020. To our knowledge, this is the largest quarantine/movement restriction in human history to prevent infectious disease spread. By 25<sup>th</sup> January, 30 provinces in China had raised their public health response level to the highest state of emergency (level-1). Here we present an analysis and quantification of the consequences and importance of the Wuhan travel prohibition on the ongoing spread of nCoV-2019 across China.

Assessment and measurement of the effects of large-scale interventions are crucial for the design of efficient responses against this and future epidemics. To this end, we collected all city-level case reports across China and noted the onset time of the first case of nCoV (arrival time) and the timing of the local response. We analyse these dates together with high-resolution data on human movement among cities in China, obtained from a large dataset of geolocated mobile phone records, spanning 2018, from the Tencent network. This dataset describes patterns of human mobility across China *before* nCoV was discovered.

In order to quantify the effect of the Wuhan travel shutdown on nCoV epidemic spread we analyzed the arrival time of nCoV from Wuhan to each city as a function of geographic distance (between city centers) and of human movement by air, train, and road (as recorded by Tencent's location-based services database). Spatial spread of 2019-nCoV (Fig. 1A) was rapid, with 262 cities reporting cases within only 28 days (for comparison, the 2009-H1N1pdm took 132 days to reach the current extent of nCoV-2019 in China). Most cities with early arrival dates were in southeast China and tend to exhibit greater mobility and higher population density. The rate at which cities first reported nCoV peaked on 23 January (the day of the Wuhan travel ban), with 60 reports, after which the spatial dissemination of nCoV slowed.

Table 1 shows that the Wuhan travel intervention significantly slowed disease spread. As expected, the time it took nCoV to arrive in each city increased with distance from Wuhan City, and decreased with passenger flow from Wuhan. Thus the epidemic arrived sooner in those cities that had larger population and had more travelers from Wuhan. On average, the Wuhan shutdown delayed the arrival time of nCoV in other cities by 2.91 days (95%CI: 2.54-3.29 days) (Fig. 1B). Our results show that >130 cities, covering more than half geographic area and population of China, benefited from this intervention (Fig. 1C).

Our analysis evaluates a unique intervention against an emerging infectious disease – the cessation of travel from a large, well-connected city in an industrialized country (Fig. 1D). We find that this intervention was effective in slowing nCoV invasion of new locations. However, other measures

108 need to be reinforced to halt the ongoing epidemic. The Wuhan travel ban provided extra time to  
 109 make progress on these responses. In addition to governmental responses, public awareness is  
 110 critical for controlling the spread of this novel coronavirus. Early detection of nCoV cases in new  
 111 locations in China is needed in the coming weeks and months to prevent other cities becoming  
 112 major exporters of nCoV. China is better equipped than in the past to meet this challenge and a  
 113 direct reporting system for notifiable epidemic diseases was established in the country after the  
 114 2003 SARS outbreak. However, the experience of nCoV in China suggests that urbanization and  
 115 the development of modern transport systems increase the urgency of control measures against  
 116 emerging infectious diseases, as demonstrated by the faster spatial spread of nCoV than H1N1pdm  
 117 in China.

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 119 While emerging data from mainland China on nCoV epidemiology and virus genomics have  
 120 generated important insights into the origin, transmissibility, and severity of this unfolding  
 121 epidemic <sup>1,4</sup>, many uncertainties remain <sup>5</sup> and important questions remain unanswered. For  
 122 example the role of mobility network structure on disease diffusion is unknown, and the degree to  
 123 which the delay in spatial spread (due to the Wuhan travel ban) will impact on the final size of the  
 124 epidemic is unclear. Our analysis is only a preliminary step and further analyses and models are  
 125 urgently required to evaluate the impact of quarantine and other intervention.

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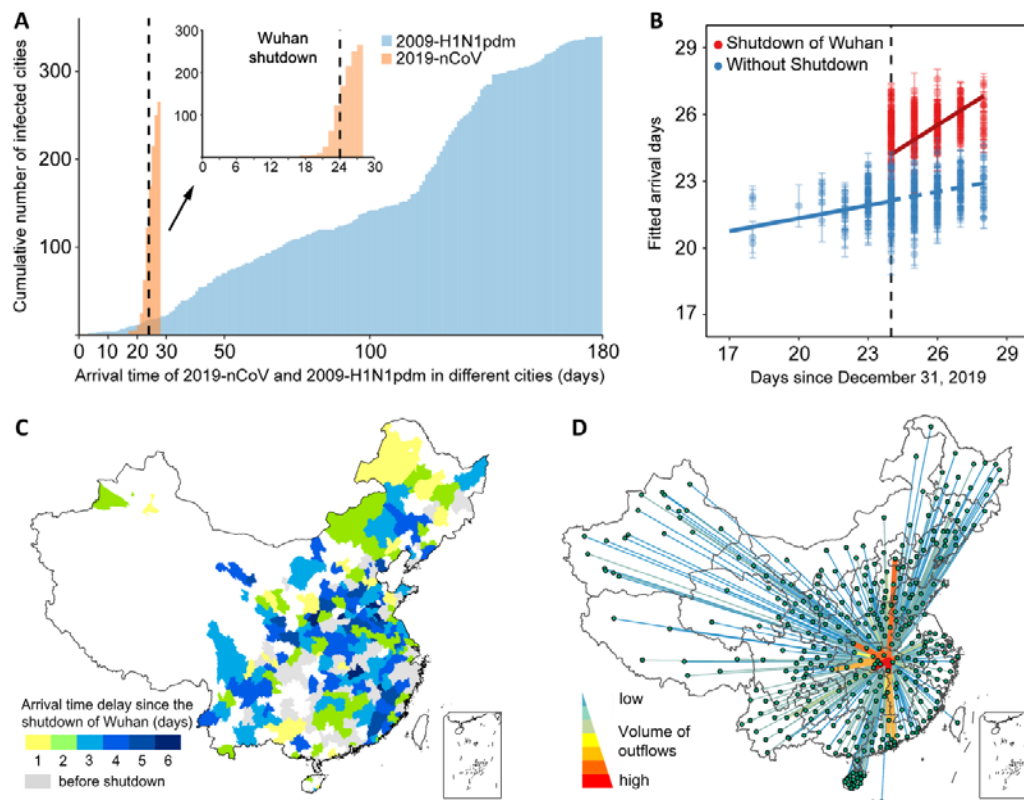


Fig.1 Spatial diffusion of 2019-nCoV in China. (A) Cumulative number of cities reporting disease. Arrival days, defined as the time interval (days) from the date of the first case in the first infected city to the date of the first case in each newly infected city, to characterize the inter-city transmission rate of 2019-nCoV and 2009-H1N1pdm, respectively. Dashed line shows the date of Wuhan shutdown. (B) Before (blue) and after (red) the intervention. The plotted line reports the fitted values from a regression of predicted arrival time (solid line, with shutdown of Wuhan in red and without in blue). Each observation (point) represents one city. Error bars give  $\pm 2$  standard deviations. Dashed line shows the date of Wuhan shutdown. (C) Map of arrival time delayed by the shutdown of Wuhan. Colors represent the change in arrival time (days) after 23 January, 2020. The arrival time is estimated using the data before the shutdown of Wuhan. (D) Human movement outflows from Wuhan city to other cities in 2018. The warmer and thick lines denote higher volume of outflows (high-connectivity) while the cool and thin lines denote a lower volume of outflows (low-connectivity).

**Table 1. Estimating the impact of the Wuhan travel ban on 2019-nCoV dissemination**

Covariates	Coefficient	95% CI	P
(Intercept)	25.95	(23.43, 28.48)	<0.001
Longitude	-0.03	(-0.05, -0.01)	0.003
Latitude	0.03	(0.01, 0.06)	0.014
log10.Population	-0.70	(-1.12, -0.28)	0.001
log10.Total flow	-0.12	(-0.22, -0.02)	0.024
Shutdown intervention (days)	2.91	(2.54, 3.29)	<0.001

$R^2/R^2$  adjusted, 0.59 /0.58

## 144 **Materials and Methods**

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### 146 *Epidemiological and demographic data*

147 We collected raw data from the daily official reports of the health commission of 34  
148 provincial-level administrative units and 341 city-level units. Only laboratory-confirmed cases  
149 were used. We constructed a real-time database recording the date of the first reported case in all  
150 newly-infected cities with daily updates from 31 December 2019 to 28 January 2020. Population  
151 sizes for each city were collected from the China City Statistical Yearbook  
152 (<http://olap.epsnet.com.cn/>). The population sizes recorded for 2018 were used. We calculated the  
153 distance between Wuhan and each city reporting 2019-nCoV cases. The location of each city is  
154 geocoded by the latitude and longitude coordinates of the city center and the Euclidean distance  
155 between the two cities we calculated.

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### 157 *Human mobility data*

158 Human movement can be observed directly from mobile phone data, through the location-based  
159 services (LBS) employed by popular Tencent applications, such as WeChat and QQ. Average  
160 movement outflows from Wuhan City to other cities, by air, train, and road, were calculated from  
161 the migration flows database (<https://heat.qq.com/>) over the entire 2018.

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### 163 *Statistical model*

164 The association between distance, human movement, interventions and epidemic timing of  
165 2019-nCoV was assessed with a regression analysis using a General Linear Model framework  
166 (GLM) with Gaussian family. The best model that emerged from this analysis:

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$$168 \quad Y_j = \alpha + \beta_1 \log 10(TotalFlow_j) + \beta_2 \log 10(Pop_j) + \beta_3 Lon_j + \beta_4 Lat_j + \beta_5 Shutdown_j \quad [1]$$

169

170 where  $TotalFlow_j$  represents the average passenger volume from Wuhan City to city  $j$  by airplane,  
171 train, and road.  $Pop_j$  is the population in city  $j$ .  $Lat_j$  and  $Lon_j$  represent *latitude* and *longitude* of  
172 city  $j$ . The dumb variable  $shutdown_j$  is used to identify whether the arrival time of the newly  
173 infected city  $j$  is influenced by the shutdown of Wuhan, where 0 represents no-intervention and 1  
174 represents intervention. The dependent variable  $Y_j$  is the arrival time of epidemic in city  $j$ , which  
175 measures the spatial spread of 2019-nCoV.  $\beta_i$  denote the regression coefficients.

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