Supplemental Material

Evidence of initial success for China exiting COVID-19 social distancing policy after achieving containment

Table S1. Province and source of city-level population size data. Numbers of total residents at the end of 2018 in each city were extracted from the provincial Statistical Yearbooks.

Province	Source
Guangdong	http://stats.gd.gov.cn/gdtjnj/content/post_2639622.html
Henan	http://www.ha.stats.gov.cn/hntj/lib/tjnj/2019/zk/indexch.htm
Hubei	http://tjj.hubei.gov.cn/tjsj/sjkscx/tjnj/qstjnj/
Hunan	http://222.240.193.190/19tjnj/indexch.htm
Zhejiang	http://zjjcmspublic.oss-cn-hangzhou-zwynet-d01-a.internet.cloud.z j.gov.cn/jcms_files/jcms1/web3077/site/flash/tjj/Reports1/2019%e 5%b9%b4%e7%bb%9f%e8%ae%a1%e5%b9%b4%e9%89%b4%e5%8 5%89%e7%9b%9820200121_2146/indexch.htm

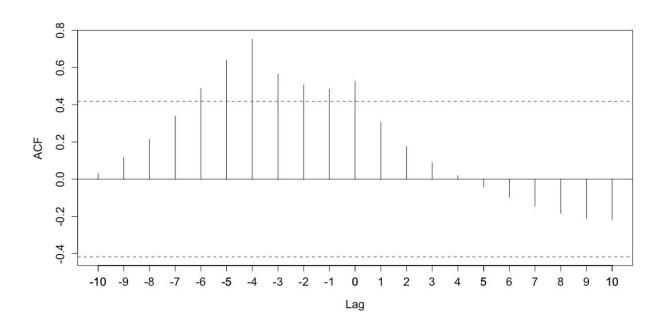


Figure S1. Cross-correlation between Hubei movement and reproduction number for different lag times. The highest correlation is for a lag of -4 days. ACF = autocorrelation function.

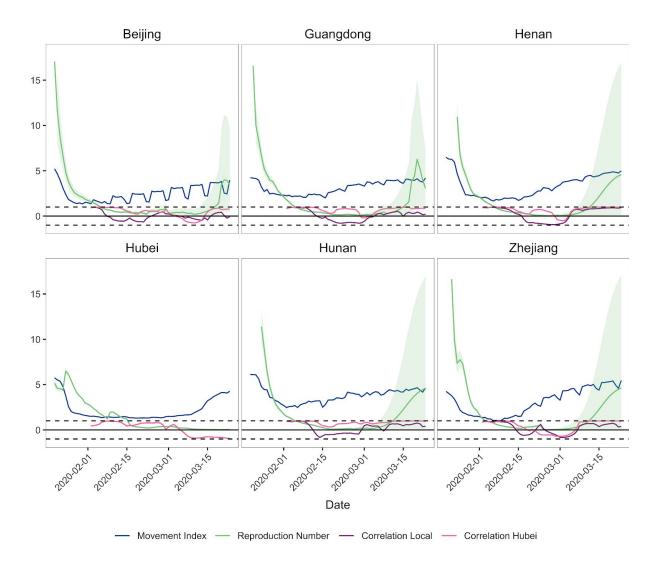


Figure S2. Plots of estimated reproduction number, movement, and correlation in the 5 provinces in mainland China with the highest numbers of cumulative confirmed cases and Beijing (top: Beijing, Guangdong, Henan; bottom: Hubei, Hunan, Zhejiang). Blue: mean daily movement index (Exante Data Inc, NY), green: mean effective reproduction number estimated using daily confirmed case reports (green shading: 95% credible interval), purple: local correlation between movement index and effective reproduction number, pink: correlation between movement index in Hubei and effective reproduction number in each region. Reproduction number was estimated assuming a lag of -4 days. Dashed lines indicate the upper and lower bounds of the correlation coefficients (-1, 1).