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Big Data Analysis on COVID-19 Epidemic and Suggestions on Regional Prevention and Control Policy

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Big Data Analysis on COVID-19 Epidemic and Suggestions on Regional Prevention and Control Policy

Abstract

COVID-19 plague outbreak is accelerated due to the large amount of population movement just as at the time of Chinese traditional Spring Festival. As the heaviest plague region centered around Wuhan city, some measures such as urban-rural joint defence must be taken in whole Hubei province to guard against the even further deterioration. And in the level of whole China, such metropolis as Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen and others which have very close contacts with Wuhan and big population flow after the Festival need to more precisely monitor population movement and identify potential infection areas and potential infected population to prevent to be sub-centers of plague outbreak by using modern big data technologies like mobile phone trajectories of the infected and potential infected people.

Keywords

COVID-19; regional plague transmission; urban-rural joint defence; subcenter of plague outbreak

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新冠肺炎疫情大数据分析与 区域防控政策建议

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摘要 新冠肺炎疫情区域扩散以武汉为中心,随着春节大量人口的返乡流动呈现加速态势。整个湖北省需要城乡协同,共抗疫情,特别是武汉大都市圈内的黄冈、孝感等地区;在全国层面上,要切实加强北京、上海、广州、深圳等与武汉联系密切城市的疫情防控,并积极利用通讯和社交媒体等大数据,开展潜在感染区和感染人群的精准识别,严控可能形成的次级疫情暴发中心源地。

关键词 新冠肺炎,区域扩散,城乡协同联防,次级中心源地

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新型冠状病毒感染肺炎(简称"新冠肺炎")病例呈大量传播的趋势,已经成为威胁群众安全和社会稳定的重大公共卫生事件,当前疫情治理和防控进入新阶段。自2020年1月23日武汉采取"封城"措施后,截至1月26日24时,湖北省共有黄冈、荆门、孝感、鄂州等13个地级市逐步实施"封城"策略;河南省也实施封闭部分城市、隔断部分交通道路等措施。

然而,在武汉"封城"之前,已有500多万武 汉居住或停留人员流出武汉,成为潜在的病毒传播 者。基于现有的人口流动大数据和有限疫情实时资 料的分析表明^①,迁移人群数量与发病数呈显著相 关,而如何实施有效的空间防控措施成为当前疫情 防控的重点之一。

1 推进湖北城乡一体化的疫情防控

为清楚春节前武汉流出人员的具体流向,基于开源的时空大数据和历史区际人口流动数据等,初步推算了春节期间从武汉流出到各地以及节后各地可能返回武汉的人员数量。结果显示,2020年1月23日"封城"前一周,武汉人口流出量约为515.4万,接近整个城市人口的40%;其中,近70%的人口流入湖北省内各地级市,包括城镇和

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① 成稿于2020年1月27日,是对前期疫情空间传播的初步分析和预测。

农村。因此,湖北省疫情防控既要 狠抓城市,也要狠抓农村。

(1)春节期间湖北省各地级市人口增加量中,农村人口增加量中,农村人口增加量比例平均达47%,这表明从武汉流入湖北省其他地区的人口已大量进入农村地区。地级市中,从武汉流入农村人口数量最多的分别为黄冈(49.24万人)、孝感(25.84万人)、荆州(18.55万人),故这3个地级市在疫情防控中应为特别关注农村地区,并增加区域医疗设施和设备,以提高防疫能力。

(2) 湖北省内各区县春节期间人口变化总量空间分布呈3个圈层(图1)。第一圈层为武汉及其周边区县,以人口流出为主。第二圈层为黄冈、黄石、仙桃、天门、潜江、随州、孝感、襄阳、荆门和荆州部分地区。4天内(1月23—26日),该圈层中的黄冈、孝感确诊病例均已超过100人,荆门、咸宁、随州、荆州、十堰、黄石、襄阳、宜昌确诊病例均已超过30人,并均呈快速增长趋势。这再次证明各市县疫情严重程度与武汉市流入

人口量高度正相关,处于疫情快速蔓延阶段。第三圈 层为湖北西部宜昌、恩施、神农架林区和荆门部分地 区,以人口小幅流入为主,程度要弱于第二圈层。总 体来看,在县级尺度上,春节期间农村人口变化量也 呈现出与总人口变化量高度相似空间结构(图 2)。 因此,建议加大对武汉周边第二圈层的疫情防控,尤 其应高度关注第二圈层中农村地区人口管控(黄冈、 黄石、仙桃、天门、潜江、随州、孝感、襄阳、荆门

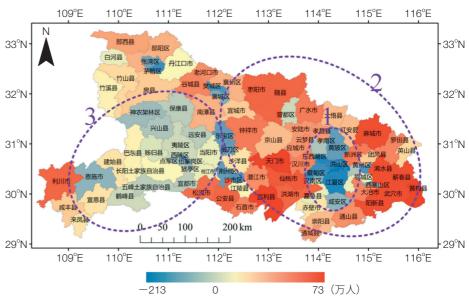


图 1 2020 年春节期间湖北省县级尺度人口变化总量

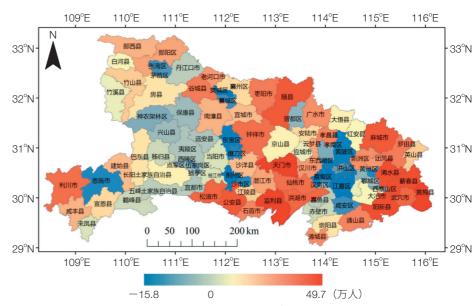


图 2 2020 年春节期间湖北省县级尺度农村人口变化量

和荆州部分地区)。

(3) 进一步适当延长农村务工人员返城时间。1月27日凌晨,国务院发布通知,延长2020年春节假期到2月2日,但综合新冠肺炎潜伏周期(1—14天)、以往农村务工人员节后返城的时间节点及当前各地级市疫情数据分析结果,建议在当前春节假期延长的基础上再进一步适当延长农村务工人员返城时间,尤其是目前湖北省重点防

控的疫情区域。

2 切实加强可能成为疫情扩散次级中心源地的防控

武汉作为一个交通发达的中心城市,在采取"封城"措施之前,已有数百万量级曾在此居住、停留的人群分散到其他城市和乡村,其中不乏病毒携带者。由此,确诊病例较多且从武汉返乡人数较多的城市,可能成为疫情扩散的次级中心源地,亟待加强疫情防控。

(1)各省病例数与武汉流入人口数量呈较强正相 关性。从目前的病例和离开武汉的人流数据看^②,截 至1月23日24时,各省发现的病例数与节前从武汉出 发返乡的人口数呈较强正相关性^③,即从武汉出发的 人数越多、本地发病数也越多。由此可以推断,短期 内未来各省份的发病数也可能遵循此规律,即除武汉 外,武汉周边的湖北省内城市,北京、广东、浙江、 上海,以及京广线上主要城市应高度重视,并对发病 者做好有效跟踪分析。特别是武汉周边中小城市卫生 防疫条件有限,更应予以足够重视。

- (2) 部分城市应启动重大公共突发卫生事件一级响应。综合考虑各城市病例数、节后流动人口估计量、交通区位等因素,除武汉外,近期可能成为新冠肺炎疫情传播次级中心的城市包括北京、深圳、广州、上海及武汉周边的湖北省内城市(除恩施、神农架外),并且杭州、长沙、郑州等城市也具有一定可能性。这些城市应高度重视,应启动重大公共突发卫生事件一级响应。
- (3) 可运用移动通信运营商数据及社交媒体数据实时分析区域间人口流动。建议在北京、深圳、广州、上海、杭州、长沙、郑州、重庆、南京、西安、成都等大城市,甚至在全国范围的疫情防控中,将移动通信运营商数据和社交媒体定位数据等大数据纳人防控体系:实时分析区域间人口流动,特别是主要疫区的人口迁移,精准恢复病例历史活动的时空轨迹,确定潜在感染区和感染人群;以单位、社区、村落为基本单元,利用微信等社交媒体统计疫情期间经停武汉地区的人数,推进疫情扩散的精准空间管制。

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② 数据来源:百度迁徙、腾讯。

③ Spearman 相关系数为 0.665。

prevent to be sub-centers of plague outbreak by using modern big data technologies like mobile phone trajectories of the infected and potential infected people.

Keywords COVID-19, regional plague transmission, urban-rural joint defence, subcenter of plague outbreak



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