

How SARs affect the travelling of China

Abstract

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Epidemiology

-What is SARS

“Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) is a viral respiratory illness caused by a coronavirus, called SARS-associated coronavirus (SARS-CoV)” by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The symptoms begin with the fever that the temperature of an individual is greater than 38°C sometimes associated with chills or headache, general feeling of discomfort, even body ache. Some people would face mild respiratory symptoms, some have diarrhea and after 2 to 7 days, they may develop dry-nonproductive coughs or face a short of breath. This disease would have an association with low levels of oxygen in the blood where most patients develop pneumonia. SARS is mainly transmitted by close person-to-person contact through their respiratory droplets produced by coughing or sneezing, so-called airborne transmission. Alternatively, the spreading could happen when an individual touch the surface that is contaminated by the virus, and they then touch their mouth, nose or eyes.

-How SARS emerge

The first case of SARS is said to have likely emerged in the late of 2002 in China as possibly from the workers who interacted with wild animals in Guangdong’s market. The origin of SARS could be said that it is a zoonotic disease, yet still no clear evidence of occurrences. On the 31st of January 2003, there existed the superspreading case in the city of Guangzhou, the spreader was transferred among 3 hospitals and infected about 200 other people. The investigation of the spreading of SCoV beyond China started on February 21, 2003. The small group of people eventually carried the infection throughout the country by the particular group that contacted those who were infected staying in Metropole Hotel, Hong Kong. They had carried the

disease to Singapore, Vietnam, Canada, Ireland and the USA. Thereafter, the infection escalated in those countries except Ireland.

-Impact of SARS

The outbreak of SARS led to the losses in various directions: The Chinese politics and tradition, the economics matters and the public health systems (ncbi). For the Chinese responses, due to the hierarchy of the government systems, SARs revealed that it became a weakness as they are too slow in controlling the disease. For the economics aspect, SARS had a negative impact on medical expenses, travel and related services, consumer confidence, and investment including FDI. Lastly, the Public Health systems exposed the need for more investment in public health infrastructure reacting to the future outbreaks, due to the lack potential of hospital setting at that time. What will be raised in this paper would be one of the economic impact, the international travelling between countries which focuses on some particular countries that are being affected significantly.

-Preventing SARS

There were many measures of the protection and prevention of SARS. As mentioned that the paper will focus on the travelling aspect, one significant prevention of the virus spreading is to have the travel precautions. According to WHO, it is said that “Travelling can increase risks to personal health and wellbeing, and these risks should be understood when planning travel, particularly to unfamiliar, distant or remote areas. Taking appropriate precautions before beginning a trip can reduce these risks and ensure a plan is in place in the event that you are injured or suffer from another health condition when away from home.” At the time of the SARS outbreak, there existed guidance on travelling which requires those who were to travel, see the healthcare provider before leaving the country. After returning from SARS related countries, a person needs to be quarantined and monitored for 10 days. The regulation of travelling might lead to the tough decision of an individual to travel abroad importantly to those countries with SARS virus. Remarkably, the quantitative data

on travelling in China would be reflected as the lower amount, in this case, of the travelling or tourism which is in the subset of GDP data.

Though SARS was not considered as the massive severity outbreak, it still reflects some negative aspects through short term economic shocks partly from the flaws of better air travel and globalization. The virus is considered as pandemic as it was spreading in many countries all over the world which is more severe than epidemic. By the time of SARS occurrences, air travel and globalization became the tools that ease the way of interconnectivity. People who travel abroad became the spreader of the disease and therefore causing the international anxiety of travelling. **One of the reasons that travelling became crucial is the competition among the aircraft companies which led to better utility and technology;** even though it is not as great as today's world, it is still in the satisfactory level enough for going abroad. As the transmission of the disease was eased by those moving, SARS has led the infection to 5 countries within a day and to more than 30 countries in six-months period.

Globalization and interconnectivity

Globalization demonstrates the movement of merchandise, thoughts, values, and individuals around the globe. The term was first utilized in the mid-1950s to perceive the expanding relationship of economies and societies among countries. Globalization has existed for quite a long time by the evolvement of trade patterns, including the slave trade, colonization, and evacuation. As globalization can be defined as multinational corporations across borders leading to the integration of both economics and politics, many benefits can be expanded to several countries; nevertheless, the negative effects might occur due to the global integration and interdependence.

Global mobility can be identified as a transportation across countries including modern aircraft, cruise ships, trains, and other types of transport which allow people to journey quickly and at a cheaper price. The Boeing 787, for example, have generated new routes with "long haul" distances and larger passenger load.

High-speed trains, road networks, and other programs including buses and bikes are convenient for individuals to journey or explore the world, leading to the increasing interconnection between each country with less time to travelling. Ease of travel, moreover, has additionally helped to beat the barriers of concern, frustration, and expense. For instance, global banking systems access to cash at nearly any place within the world. International firms, which give flights, local transportation, and accommodation and food industry, allowed for “one-stop shopping” for travel booking. Hand-held devices have additionally modified the character of journey in terms of what tourists do and the way they engage with a destination, for instance, choose a eating place, guide a big town, or translate other languages. Thus, there are less unknown places in the world due to the interconnection.

As globalization occurs to the real world, how individuals work with their immediate surroundings - individuals, communities, and shared cultural codes - is influenced by the spread of social media. People’s social connections not only expose them to digital influences, but also keep them in touch with friends or family living in other parts of the world and provide another, more personal “path” to other cultures. There are some unique combinations of these cultural, social and personal drivers that can be categorized into four factors which are culturally aware, culturally curious, culturally immersive, and culturally fluid.

<https://thriveglobal.com/stories/the-effect-of-globalization-on-the-tourism-industry/>

International Travelling

<https://www.who.int/csr/sars/WHOconsensus.pdf?ua=1>

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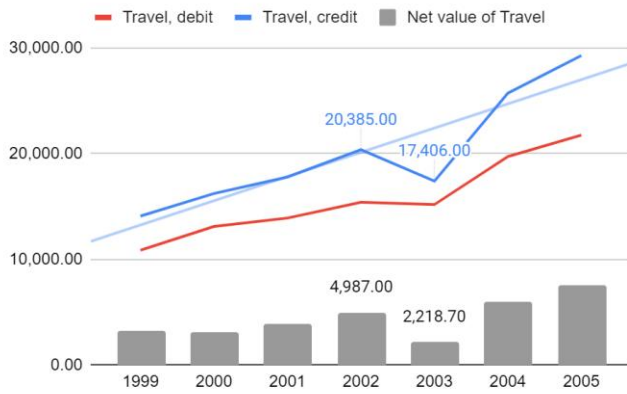
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In further details, this report will come up with 3 main qualitative measures to emphasize the effect on travel in China both Mainland and Hongkong. Firstly, the value of travel under balance of payments as given data by IMF which represent the money inflows from the international travelers coming to the countries and the money outflows from its residents who are travelling abroad, where credit and debit implies inflow and outflow respectively. Secondly, the Number of arrivals of international tourism, which is the basic measure, determines the effect on travelling. Lastly, the International tourism, value of receipts and expenditures for travel items where both are the value of goods and services that are purchased and provided to the travelers. The receipts represent the international inbound visitors (travelers coming in to the country) and the expenditures represents the international outbound visitors into other countries (residents in the country travelling abroad). ...

China, HK and Mainland

Value of Travel under Balance of Payments

China Mainland, as the originate of the outbreaks, became one of the countries that had suffered from the world travelling guide and the anxiety of travelers. Since WHO had issued guidance on the international travelers to postpone all flights to their destination unless it was essential, the number of travelling can be expected to go down. What happened in China mainland was the plunge down for 55.51% of net travel value surpluses or from 4,987.00 to 2,218.70 Million of U.S. dollars the previous year. The significant one that makes net value of travel drop down was from the reduction in the credit part of travel where this credit means the money or capital inflow to the country, thus in 2003 there was the slowdown of capital inflow due to lower number of travelers and led to more than half declines of net travel value.



Source: IMF data on Balance of Payments

Further from ...

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Comparative Statics

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Lessons, Implication and Expectation

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Appendices

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