

CoronaNet

Research Project

Codebook v.1.1
July 2021

Partner Universities and Institutions



NAZARBAYEV
UNIVERSITY



School of Management



Hochschule für Politik München
an der Technischen Universität München



CoronaNet is part of the PERISCOPE consortium, a project funded by the European Commission under the Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme (agreement no. 101016233)



European
Commission

Suggested Citation: Users of the CoronaNet data are asked to cite the version of the data that they use as well as the paper that outlines the methodology for data collection:

- Cheng, Cindy, Luca Messerschmidt, Joan Barceló, Vanja Grujic, Allison Spencer Hartnett, Robert Kubinec, Timothy Model, Caress Schenk, Svanhildur Thorvaldsdottir. April 2021. “CoronaNet Government Response Event Dataset v1.1”.
- Cheng, Cindy, Joan Barceló, Allison Spencer Hartnett, Robert Kubinec, Luca Messerschmidt. “COVID-19 government response event dataset (CoronaNet v. 1.0).” *Nature Human Behaviour* 4, no. 7 (2020): 756-768.

License CC-BY Attribution 4.0 International

Acknowledgements We thank and acknowledge the more than 900 volunteer research assistants who have contributed to the collection, cleaning and validation of this dataset:

Aaron Forman*, Aaron Montgomery, Abdelaziz Ibn Abdelouahab, Abdul Ali Khan, Abhijit Padhi, Abhyudaya Tyagi, Abylay Abdrakhmanov[‡], Adam Wohlin, Adam Zhou, Adiya Ibrayeva, Adriana Poppe*, Adriano D’onofrio, Adriel Arguelles, Advait Arya, Afeeya Akhand, Afonso Alves Monteiro, Ahmad Tayyar, Ahmed Jama, Aida Agybayeva, Aida Yerzhanova, Aidana Bagdat, Aidana Bolat, Aidana Mubarakova, Aidana Serikbayeva, Aigerim Aibassova[⊕], Aigerim Kairatkyzy[‡], Aigerim Kenzhebekova, Aigerim Zholdas, Aisana Serikbayeva, Aisha Hodzic, Aisha Kashebayeva, Aishah Ibrahim, Aitken Bolat, Aiya Irgibayeva, Aiyim Sarmanova, Aizada Omen, Aizhan Yerkimbekova, Akbobek Amangeldiyeva, Akbota Mazhit, Akerke Issabekova, Aknur Baglanova, Aktoty Ashim, Alan Dill, Alec Perliss, Alessia De Benedetto, Alette Mengerink, Alexa Mcguinness, Alexander Del Greco, Alexander Johnson, Alexander Pachanov, Alexander Sirois, Alexandra Linehan, Alexandra Michaelsen, Alfredo Cabrera, Alice Jiang, Alif Azadi Taufik, Alina Widmann, Alisa Udodik, Alisher Rysbek, Alisher Shariyazdanov, Aliya Tlegenova, Aliya Tolepbekova, Alka Kamat, Alua Ikhsanova, Alva Lundquist, Amadeus Albrecht, Amanda Panella, Amber Joy Wiens, Amer Zahraa, Amina Akhmetbekova, Amina Amangeldi, Amina Basic[◇], Anna Alameri, Ana Belén Perianes, Ana Luiza Barros, Anabella Mcelroy, Analucia Gastiaburu[‡], Anastasia Steinbrunner*, Anastasiia Khripunova, Andreas Duncan, Andres Lopez Schrader, Andrew Chen, Andrew Nguyen, Anelia Petrova^{‡*⊕}, Anette Sonnback, Angad Johar, Angela Herz, Angelica Munoz, Angeline Kanyangi, Ani Shenai, Anjella Klaiber, Anke Horn[‡], Ankita Mohan, Anna Gamboa, Anna Liu[⊕], Anna Rania, Anna Sophia Körner, Anna Turrini, Anna Zhang, Anne Isman, Annika Kaiser^{‡◇⊕}, Anoushka Anupindi, Anoushka Thakre^{‡*}, Antonio Barakat, Aparna Jain, Ariane Drolet, Arianna Schouten, Armand Liebenberg, Armin Buchberger, Arthur Silveira, Aruna Kanat, Arushi Tandon, Aruzhan Meirkhanova, Arya Krishna, Ashana Nayak, Ashna Jacob*,

Askar Sasongkojati[‡], Aslan Abilkairov, Assel Ibadulla, Assel Kenzhebek, Assem Sarybekova, Assem Seitkerim, Aswathy Vettithuruthil Omanakuttan*, Audrey Firrone[‡][∅], August Lohse[⊕], Augustine Mwombeki, Autumn Sanders, Avery Edelman, Ayan Muratov, Ayazhan Umbetbayeva, Ayoub Bourhim, Aysina Maria, Babrik Kushwaha, Badr Almansoori, Bao Vu, Barbora Bromová, Bartłomiej Jezierski, Beatrice De Mare, Beatrice Di Giulio*, Beatrice Von Braunschweig, Bedirhan Selvi, Beiimbet Moldagali, Benedikt Hecking, Bengünur Baş[⊕], Benjamin Labbé, Bennett Berlin, Berivan Kalkan[∅], Bermet Kozhobekova, Bernice Menezes, Bertha Chou, Bethany Knox, Bianca Grizhar, Bibinur Nurmanova, Bohee Lee, Bojana Starcevic, Borja Arrue-astrain, Brahim Ouerghi, Brandon Van Veenhuyzen, Braxton Mahr[⊕], Brian Chesney Quartey^{◇*}, Brianna Joyce, Bronwyn Mccall, Bruno Ciccarini[‡], Bujin Tumurbaatar, Cadence Cheah, Calvin Kaleel, Cameron Hill, Cara Kim, Caress Schenk[‡]^{◇*}, Carina Pussnig, Carissa Ackermann, Carl Philip Dybwad, Carly Kimmett, Carmen Alija, Carmen Zhou, Carolina Pompilio[‡], Caroline Beale, Carrie Anderson, Carrie Davis, Carter Van Fossen, Cassandra Hopkins, Cassie Monk, Catarina Domingos, Caterina Paci, Cecilia Nguyen, Chantal Hartley, Chantelle Noël Alberts, Charbel El-khaissi, Charlotte Beaulé, Charlotte Blouin, Charlotte Vorbauer, Charlotte Watson[‡], Cheng-hao Shen^{∅*}, Chiara Nasonte, Chloë Fraser, Christin Le[‡], Christina Leonard, Christoph Blesken, Christopher Ekengren, Chun Yan Hui, Ciara Hernandez, Clara Debono, Corina Mangione[⊕], Cornelia Marie Dybwad, Cory Martin, Courtney Van Buuren, Csilla Horvath, Dameliya Koishybayeva, Damira Kazhenova, Dan Downes[‡]^{◇*}, Dan Wu, Dana Kassymbayeva, Daniel Ajudeonu, Daniel Boey*, Daniel Green, Daniel Habib, Daniel Martínek, Daniel Quinter, Danyu La, Dariga Abilova, Darina Zhunussova, Dasten Turlin, Davit Jintcharadzé, Deborah Agboola, Deepak Singh Sona, Deirdre Fennelly, Denise Chong, Derek Duba[‡], Devin Lam, Diana Bekbutayeva, Diana Khoschanova, Dick Paul Ouko, Diego Calvo, Diego González[‡], Diletta Muraro, Dilorom Sultamuratova, Dina Hidas, Dina Shallal[∅], Dinara Myrzakhmetova, Diyas Takenov, Dominik Juling, Dominik Obeth, Donia Kamel, Dorian Quelle, Dotrus Wilstic, Dovile Jankunaite, Dylan Ollivier, Eduardo Landaeta, Edward Liang, Edwin Edson Nunurai Mtudza, Elaine Lin, Eleftheria Kousta, Elena Dreyer, Eleonora Volpe, Elfriede Derrer-merk, Elif Çalışkan[‡]^{∅*}, Elisa Seith, Elise Frost, Elizabeth (lizzie) Jones, Elizabeth Anh Mcgrane, Ella Petersen, Ella Strange, Elmira Ospanova[‡]^{∅*}[⊕], Elsabella Wong Wei Yi, Emily Fursa, Emily Jacobo, Emily Westropp[‡]^{∅*}, Emma Baker[⊕], Emma Hutchinson^{‡*}, Emma Rush, Emmanuel Fashae[◇], Enakshi Chatterjee[‡], Enzo Novi Migliano, Eric Walczyk, Erika Decklar, Estella Muro, Esther Ollivier, Ethan Gillett, Eugene Kwizera, Evan Parker, Evgenia Kosmos, Ewan Lewis[◇], Ezequiel Contreras, Ezgi Caki^{‡*}, Fabienne Lind, Fabio Kadner, Fadhilah Fitri Primandari[‡]^{∅*}, Faiza Samatar, Farah Sadek, Federica Minardo[‡], Feifei Wang, Felicia Yong, Felipe Ortiz, Felix Schramm, Felix Willuweit, Fernanda Werneck, Fiona Liang, Fiona Valade, Fiyin Kupolati^{‡*}, Florentin Ndizeye, Florian Liu, Forogh Akbari, Francesca Penco, Francesca Pisanu, Francesco Bono, Francis Yoon, Francois De Bruyn, Frank Mudenda, Frank Yuxuan Sun, Frans Lavdari, Franziska Nguyen, Franziska Nieselberger, Frederic Denker, Gabriel Belmino Freitas[‡], Gaia Bchara,

Genevieve Husak, Ghita Benhayoune[◇], Gianni Del Sesto[‡], Giovanna Lorusso, Giovanni Raimondo Quarantino, Giulia Dal Bello, Giulia Facci, Giuseppe Peresotti, Glejdis Shkëmbi, Gontse Madopi, Grace Shieh[◇], Grace Wong, Griffin Cotton Cornwall, Griffyne Makaoko, Gulmira Imanova, Gulnaz Tulenova, Ha-neul Yu, Hadi Youness, Hafsa Ahmed, Hajar Chams Eddine^{∅*}, Han Li Seon[‡], Han Zhang, Hanaan Shafi[◇], Hanna Eros, Hannah Frisch, Hannah Garfinkel, Hannah Shepard-moore, Haranath Medapuram, Harold Xue, Hayley Scheir, Heinrich Smuts[‡], Helena Barachino, Helena Miranda, Helene Paul, Helwan Felappi, Heman Asibuo, Hibah Haider, Hiu Sasongkojati, Holly Tyers, Hridika Shah, Humza Qureshi, Hussein Wizani, Ian Chen, Ian Rebouças Batista, Ibrahim Ahmaid, Ibrahim Uali, Ilayda Ozdemir[◇], Ilona Koch, Ilyas Sagdiyev, Imogen Rickert, India Daniel, Indrani Chatterjee, Ines Böhret[∅], Ingeborg Sæle Helland, Ingrid Ravnanger, Iñigo Aldama, Irene Chang[⊕], Iris Buçiqi, Isaac Bravo[⊕], Isabel Conti^{‡*}, Isabel Monteiro, Isabela Russo, Isabella Bigiotti, Isabelle Khoo, Isabelle Smith, Isak Jones, Ishita Dutta, Ismail Jamai Ait Hmitti, Ivel Sestopal, Ivvone Zhou, Jack Baek, Jack Kubinec^{*}, Jacob Mahlangu, Jahanvi Choudhary, Jaimi Plater, Jakob Berg, Jane Murutu, Janet Li^{∅*}, Janhavi Kulkarni, Janice Klaiber[‡], Janne Luise Piper, Jasmin Schmitz, Jasmina Sowa, Jay Patel[‡], Jayanthi Pandiyan, Jean Damascene Tuyisabe, Jean Von Agris, Jeannine Mambwe Kalenga, Jellen Olivares-blanco, Jennifer Aberle[‡], Jennifer Legkau, Jennifer Noguera Barrera, Jennifer Zhou, Jereme Corbin, Jérémy Uhl, Jessica Hsu, Jessica Johansson^{*}, Jessie Zhao, Jia Wei Law, Jiashu Fang, Jiayu Fang[‡], Jie Che, Jiho Yoo, Jillian Montilla, Jimena Caldas, Jingyi Wei, Joana Lencastre Morais^{*}, Joao Lucas Dziekan R. Hilger, Joel Gräff[‡], Johannes Kleinknecht, Jonas Bürkner, Jonas Ineichen, Jonas Pollig, Jordan Mc Lean, Jose Gonzalez, Josefin Kersten, Joseph Wyer[⊕], Josh Chaiken, Joshua Diversi[‡], Juan Ulloa, Jule Scholten[∅], Julia Dröge, Julia Nassl, Julia Smakman[∅], Julia Wießmann[∅], Juliana Dantas[‡], Julien Boudreau, Junda Li, Junming Ke, Jurgen Kadriaj^{*}, Justen Hardaway, Justin Khoo, Jyotika Singh, Kai Su, Kai Weng Kum, Kaila Minutillo, Kamila Kenzhekeyeva, Kamila Koshimkhan, Kamila Kurkumbayeva, Kamilla Zhangulova, Karen Sweid, Karim Mohamed Boudlal[◇], Karin Kartawira, Karina Basund, Karina Lisboa Bäsund^{◇*}, Karina Wang, Karine Poulin, Karlotta Schultz, Kate Kleiser, Katelyn Thomas, Katharina Klaunig^{*}, Kathryn Forth^{*}, Katie Park, Katrin Hermann[‡], Kaycee Conover, Kayla Schwoerer, Kayley Price, Kelis Wong, Ka Po[‡], Kelvin Trinh, Kenza El Gamra, Kerry Malone, Keshana Ratnasingham, Kevin Hoffman, Kevin Noll[◇], Khoa Tran, Kimberly Osbern, Kirill Bozhenov, Klara Helene Nielsen, Klea Vogli^{‡*}, Konstanze Schönfeld^{‡⊕}, Kossymzhan Gulim, Krisianne Aromin, Kristen Anklewicz, Kristian Burghartz, Kristine Kancans, Kwan Bo Shim[⊕], Kyle Oliver, Lakshmi Sreedhar[‡], Lara Harfoush, Laura Cadena, Laura Eckhoff[‡], Laura Musina, Laura Sanzarello[‡], Laura Williamson, Laureen Hannig, Lauren Kaczkowski, Lauren Kelly, Laurent Frick, Lawrence Wang, Lea Clara Frömchenzwick^{*}, Léa Lizoret, Lea Wiedmann, Leigh-ann Van Strijp, Lena Kolb, Lena Vogelsang, Lenn Milke, Leo Lie, Leon Kohrt, Leonardo Giannotti, Leong Cheng, Leonie Imberger, Li Cheng Chen, Liam Cash, Licheng Sun, Lilli Tabea Albrecht, Lily Turner, Lily Vu, Lily Zandstra, Lincoln Dow, Linda Chen, Lindsay Cor-

nell, Lindsey Kulp, Linh Phung, Linlin Chen^{‡*}, Linnea Greven, Lionel Illert[‡],
 Lisa Deletoglou, Lisa Waltle, Livia Marie Johnson, Loïs Willekers, Lou Potter,
 Louis Angelus, Louis Burguiere, Louis Kaldas, Lucas De Bastiani, Lucas De
 Lellis Da Silva, Lucca Paris, Lucia Filinich, Lucia Linares, Lucie Rutherford,
 Ludwig Friedsam, Luís Neto, Luise Modrakowski, Luke Burkholder, Lyazzat
 Toleutay, Lyndon Liang, Lynna Le, Maaïke Moes, Maanya Cheekati[‡], Macy Ja-
 nine Pamaranglas, Madina Amandykova, Madina Kazhen, Madina Kelessova,
 Madina Yerkin, Madison Braun, Magdalena Kling, Magdalena Strebbling, Mag-
 gie Delaney, Maheen Zahra*, Maike Brandt, Maisa Nasirova^{‡*}, Maite Spel,
 Maja Nieweglowska, Maksat Akimzhanov, Malika Issenova, Malina Winking,
 Mamle Akosua Kwao, Manuel Torres Lajo^{‡*}, Mara Ellemunt, Mara Förster,
 Marco Rios-luna, Marco Waldbauer^{‡⊕}, Marcus Torres[‡], Margaret Miao, Maria
 Casadei, Maria Scott, Marie York[⊕], Marie-christine Paré, Marina Tovar Ve-
 lasco, Marina Ulanova, Marius Deierl, Mariya Siliankina^{*⊕}, Marlies Hofmann,
 Martha Gilbert, Martha Okumu, Martin Pujol, Martin Tobias Schmitt, Martina
 Podestà, Mary Nussbaumer, Mary Sears, Maryam Alhammadi[‡], Maryam Nafie,
 Maryna Van Antwerp, Mascha Hotopp, Mats Jensen, Matteo Frisoni, Matthew
 Cottrell[‡], Matthew Hargreaves, Matthew Tan, Maureen Renaud, Maximilian
 Dirks, Maya Rollberg, Maya Sugden, Mayuri A, Md. Azmeer Rahman Sorder^{‡*},
 Megan Lam, Megan Lee, Megan Waters, Meggie Hallé, Mehdi Bhourri, Mei-
 irlan Karassartov, Melandrie Smit, Melinda Xu, Menankiti Chioma, Menzer,
 Jan, Meralselin Bozja, Meray Ozat, Meruyert Adylgazina, Meruyert Balgabek,
 Mia Balice[‡], Mia Landek[◇], Michaela Balluff, Michaela Fischer, Michelle Limpe,
 Mikhail Ronald Macaraig, Milan Chen, Milos Moskovljevic, Mina Kim, Mingjia
 Zhang, Mingxuan Ge, Minseo Park, Miranda Tessore Janowski, Miras Orazbek,
 Mireille Mvondo-she, Miriam Witte, Mirjam Muller, Mita Ramesh, Mona Horn,
 Moyosoreoluwa Olatosi, Muhammad Masood, Muhammad Alramlawi^{‡◇}, Mun Ja
 S, Museera Moghis, Mustafa Genc, Mustafa Nasery, Mustufa Alihussein Ker-
 awala, My Nguyen, Nadja Grossenbacher, Nadja Katharina Meichle[∅], Naela
 Elmore^{‡∅*}, Nannan Liu[‡], Nargiz Ibrayeva, Nargiz Turtayeva, Natalia Filkina-
 spreizer^{‡◇*⊕}, Natalia Iannucci, Natalie Ellis[‡], Natalie Heller, Nathan Ruhde[‡],
 Nathanael Lam, Navdeep Kaur, Nazerke Mukhlissova^{‡◇}, Ngoc Trinh, Nhlanhla
 Mkombo*, Nicholas Allgeier, Nicholas Valenti, Niclas Deschler, Nico Leipold^{‡*},
 Nicolas Göller, Nicole Mattson*, Nicole Nguyen, Nicole Oubre, Nicolò Rosso,
 Nida Hasan, Nihit Kumar, Niklas Fent, Niklas Illenseer*, Nikola Danevski,
 Nikolina Klatt*, Nina Nasr, Nirvana Govender, Nishtha Chadha, Nivedita Darshini
 Bholah, Noelle Kubinec, Noor Altunajji^{‡∅◇}, Noora Kyyrö[‡], Nuno Magalhães,
 Nur Hazwani Binti Shariff, Nurila Assanbay, Nurzhan Zhumabekov, Obinna
 Edom, Océane Mauffrey, Oketch Juliet Anyango, Olimpia Dhimitri, Oliver
 Pollex, Oliver Weber, Olivia Kalandaridis*, Olivia Renda, Olzhas Bolatov,
 Olzhas Gibatov, Omer Syed, Ong Liwen, Ong Yu Jie, Ongun Durhan, Onur
 Tulum, Oratile Seabe, Oscar Courtier, Othmane Oukrid, Pablo Martinez, Pablo
 Pérez, Pablo Robles, Padmapriya Eunny, Paige Groome, Paloma Laye[‡], Pamela
 Mkombo, Pamina Mejia, Parth Patel, Patson Manda, Paul Fingl, Paul Morgen-
 stern, Paula Germana, Perla Khaled, Perle Chen, Petie Schill, Pheny Molet-
 sane, Philipp Weber, Philippa Mcdermid, Phuong Ho, Pia Bansagi^{‡*}, Pia Sofia

Parpala, Popoola Aanuoluwapo Nee Odedere, Prabha Neupane, Prabhav Arora, Pradyun Ramesh, Prasoona Rupanagunta[‡], Priya Bapna, Priyanki Kakoti, Qi Zhang, Quek Wee Kiat, Racha Hanine, Rachel Dada[‡], Rachel Ferina, Rachel Ho^{*}, Rachel Roenicke^{*}, Rada Böhning, Rafael De Moraes Baldrighi, Rahman Demirkol, Rami Haber, Raquel Karl, Rashid Alzarooni, Rashik Chand, Rawaf Al Rawaf, Rawan Yassine, Rebecca Beigel, Rebecca Hope, Rebecca Langella, Reem Al-ameri, Reem Altunaiji[◇], Rejoice Nokuphila Dube, Renee Mikolinski, Rhianna Lewis, Ricardo Buitrago, Richmond Silvanus Baye, Rishika Sharma, Riya Amin, Robert Kemble, Robert Lipinski[⊕], Robin Fischer, Robyn Hancock, Rohan Bhavikatti^{*}, Rohan Hegde, Rohit Bari, Roman Monange, Romane Lord-morin, Rong Zhang, Rosana Fayazzadh, Rose Rasty[‡], Roseline Nwogu^{‡*}, Rotondwa Simba[⊕], Roxana Pollack, Runze Chang, Rutendo Shumba, Rutika Rajay Kure, Ryan Kim[‡], Sabine Bejjani, Sadia Choudhury, Sagina Vadakal, Saif Khan^{◇*}, Sairam Vishali, Salma Soliman^{*}, Sam Ixcaragua[‡], Sam Lemons, Samantha Law, Samantha Reinard, Samir Kaddoura, Samuel Arnold-parra, Sana Moghis, Sanat Bolat, Saniya Dauletkanova, Sanjana Sanjay Jain[‡], Santiago Torres Hernandez[‡], Sanzhar Assykpayev, Sarah Ahmed, Sarah Alkaabi, Sarah Edmonds^{‡◇*}, Sarah Mores, Sarah Sleigh, Sarah Xaviera[⊕], Sari El Habr, Sasha Hitachi-kizziah, Sau Kan Chan, Saujanya Samant, Saurabh Dalvi[◇], Savannah Dubé, Sayat Muratov, Scott Mowat[‡], Sean-michael Pigeon, Sebastian Raphael Biggs, Sella Devita^{*}, Selycia Curwen, Sentia Racha Keyulong, Setshaba Taukobong, Seung Yeol Yoon, Seung-a Paik, Sewika Sulpe, Shah Bano Kamran, Shahizada Mashrapova, Shahnoor Jafri, Shaila Sarathy, Shalee Walsh, Shalini Corea[⊕], Shalini Oli, Shangge Jiang, Sharon Sekai Sibanda[‡], Shelby Lim, Shikhar Gupta, Shiva Teerdhala, Shivani Bisht, Shraddha Vasudevan, Shrajit Jain[‡], Shreeya Mhade^{‡∅*}, Shreya Bandlamudi, Shreya Gautam^{‡*}, Shreyas Rajagopal, Shriya Haravu, Shruti Shukla^{*}, Shubham Sanjay Thosar[‡], Shyl Lamba, Silvia Biagioli, Simon Jenke^{*}, Siqi Zeng, Siriine Elkhallili, Siyun Liao, Smiti Dani, Sneha Bahl[∅], Sofia Kahma, Sonja Müller, Sophia Poteet, Sophia Tomany, Sophia Yuan, Sowjanya Suguru, Sparsh Kumar, Spencer Dingman, Sriya Teerdhala, Stefanie Mallow, Stella Dold, Stella Kim^{*}, Stella Stylianou[⊕], Su Ülkenli, Sunhong Kim, Surendra Belbase, Sylvia Yang, Tadeus Kartawijaya, Tadiwanashe Zharare[‡], Tafadzwa Wandayi, Tala Tayebi, Tamara White[‡], Tanja Matheis, Tao Wen, Tara Goodisr, Tasia Wagner[∅], Teenli Tan, Temur Davronov, Tesea Thornton[‡], Tess De Rooij, Tess Martin, Thalie Emond, Thendral Veerasekar, Theresa Martinez Dreyer[‡], Thi Hoai Ngoc Dinh, Thi My Trinh Le, Thomas Kovac, Tiantian Zhang, Tiego Mohlaba, Tilda Nilsson Gige, Tim Oswald, Timothy Bishop[‡], Tina Nguyen, Tom Seiler, Tomas Michael, Tomiris Amirova, Tong Xu, Tony El Ghandour Maalouf, Tyler Roquebert, Ugochukwu Okoye^{*}, Ursela Barteczko, Uyen Chu, Vaishu Popuri, Valeria Găvoază, Valeria Vuk[‡], Vanessa Cheng^{*}, Vanessa Zwisele^{*}, Varvara Manannikova, Vatsa Singh[◇], Vellah Kedogo Kigwiru, Veronica Noskevich[∅], Veronika Bartáková, Vibhor Singh, Victor Abuor, Victor Pedrero, Victoria Atanasov[‡], Vida Han, Viggo Kalandaridis, Vinayak Rajeseckhar, Vincent Pranata, Vivian Adotey, Vivian Du, Vivian Mai, Vivienne Yu^{*⊕}, Vlado Vasile, Waldemar Hartmann[‡], Weidun Chang, Will Murray, Will Yoh, William Cann^{*}, Wing Ki Wu, Winrose Nju-

guna, Wissam Gaith, Wun Ting Tinki Leung, Wuwei Zhang[⊕], Xiaowei Zhang, Xidong Yang, Xinyan Wang, Xinyu Cui, Xuan Thinh Nguyen, Xuanbei Pan, Yan-fung Liang, Yangxi An, Yanjing Fu, Yasmin Zaror^{‡⊕}, Yasmina Nousseir, Yaxuan Xue, Yee Kiu Yeung[⊕], Yerkezhan Nurbayeva[‡], Yerzhan Mussatayev, Yesim Bostanci, Yidian Ye, Yifan Deng^{*⊕}, Yifan Ma, Yifei Zhu, Ying Chi, Yingyi Wang, Yining Sun[‡], Yinnan Chu, Yoes C. Kenawas, Yu Bin Jeong, Yuhuan Lin, Yuanhao Zou, Yudi Mu, Yue Zhang, Yueying Zhang, Yuhan Jiang, Yuhang Li, Yui Yan Chan, Yui Chi Khoo, Yuko Yokoi, Zahrah Sahib, Zee-shah Haider, Zhanar Tuyakpayeva, Zhanibek Shaimardanov, Zhaniya Mukatay, Zhayle Piurque, Zhengrui Ma, Zhiang Chen, Zhibek Aisarina, Zhibek Sultan, Zi Yu Zhang^{*}, Zineb Mabroul, Zoe Keath, Zulfiya Umarova

[‡] Regional or Country Manager; [∅] Senior Research Assistant Manager; [◇] Cleaning Team;
^{*} Validation Team; ^{*} Project Management Team; [⊕] Data Science Team

Contents

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | Overview | 11 |
| 1.1 | Data Collection | 12 |
| 1.1.1 | Identifying Raw Sources | 12 |
| 1.1.2 | Data Collection Software Instrument | 13 |
| 1.2 | Geographical Scope | 16 |
| 1.2.1 | National Level Policies | 16 |
| 1.2.2 | Sub-National Level Policies | 18 |
| 1.3 | Variable Information | 22 |
| 2 | Variables | 23 |
| 2.1 | Record Identifiers | 23 |
| 2.1.1 | Record ID (<code>record_id</code>) | 23 |
| 2.1.2 | Policy ID (<code>policy_id</code>) | 23 |
| 2.1.3 | Entry type (<code>entry_type</code>) | 24 |
| 2.1.4 | Update type (<code>update_type</code>) | 24 |
| 2.1.5 | Update Level (<code>update_level</code>) | 24 |
| 2.1.6 | Update Level Variation (<code>update_level_var</code>) | 25 |
| 2.2 | Meta Data | 25 |
| 2.2.1 | Source URL Link (<code>link</code>) | 25 |
| 2.2.2 | Date Recorded (<code>recorded_date</code>) | 25 |
| 2.2.3 | Date Updated (<code>date_updated</code>) | 25 |
| 2.3 | Policy Types | 25 |
| 2.3.1 | Broad Policy Types (<code>type</code>) | 25 |
| 2.3.2 | Sub Policy Types (<code>type_sub_cat</code>) | 27 |
| 2.3.3 | Additional Policy Dimensions for 'Closure and Regulation of Schools'; 'Restrictions and Regulations of Government Services'; 'Restrictions and Regulations of Businesses' | 43 |
| 2.3.4 | Additional Policy Dimensions for 'New Task Force Bureau or Administrative Configuration' | 51 |
| 2.3.5 | Additional Policy Dimensions for COVID-19 Vaccines | 51 |
| 2.4 | Policy Initiators | 56 |
| 2.4.1 | Initiating Government Level (<code>init_country_level</code>) | 56 |
| 2.4.2 | Country (<code>country</code>) | 56 |
| 2.4.3 | Province (<code>province</code>) | 57 |
| 2.4.4 | City (<code>city</code>) | 57 |
| 2.5 | Geographic Targets | 57 |
| 2.5.1 | Geographic Target Same as Policy Initiator Dummy (<code>target_init_same</code>) | 57 |
| 2.5.2 | Geographic Target Level (<code>target_geog_level</code>) | 57 |
| 2.5.3 | Target Region (<code>target_region</code>) | 58 |
| 2.5.4 | Target Country (<code>target_country</code>) | 58 |
| 2.5.5 | Target Province (<code>target_province</code>) | 58 |
| 2.5.6 | Target City (<code>target_city</code>) | 59 |
| 2.5.7 | Target Other (<code>target_other</code>) | 59 |
| 2.5.8 | Target International Organization (<code>target_intl_org</code>) | 59 |
| 2.5.9 | Target Direction (<code>target_direction</code>) | 59 |
| 2.5.10 | Travel Mechanism (<code>travel_mechanism</code>) | 60 |
| 2.6 | Demographic Targets | 60 |
| 2.6.1 | Broad Demographic Target (<code>target_who_what</code>) | 60 |
| 2.6.2 | Special Demographic Targets (<code>target_who_gen</code>) | 61 |
| 2.7 | Compliance (<code>compliance</code>) | 64 |
| 2.8 | Institutional Enforcer (<code>enforcer</code>) | 65 |
| 2.9 | Policy Timing | 65 |
| 2.9.1 | Policy Announced Date (<code>date_announced</code>) | 65 |
| 2.9.2 | Policy Start Date (<code>date_start</code>) | 66 |

| | | |
|-------|--|-----------|
| 2.9.3 | Policy End Date Specification (<code>date_end_spec</code>) | 66 |
| 2.9.4 | Policy Start Date (<code>date_start</code>) | 67 |
| | References | 68 |
| | A Appendix | 69 |

1 Overview

This codebook for the CoronaNet Government Response Event Dataset v.1.1 tracks public health and social measures (PHSM) governments around the world have made in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Original data collection of PHSM began on March 28, 2020. Since then, governments have implemented a wide variety of PHSM often with increasing nuance (e.g. with regards to the geographic or demographic targets of a given policy). While Version 1.0 of the dataset only released data from questions in the original survey, Version 1.1 releases data from new questions that have been added over the course of first year of data collection (presented in the order that they are listed in the main text of this codebook):

- **update_level_var**: More detailed information as to what dimension of a policy is being updated (i.e., strengthened or relaxed)
- **pdf_link**: Link to PDF of the original source used to document a policy
- **institution_cat**: Information as to whether a business or government service is considered essential or non-essential according to the government entity in charge of implementing a given PHSM
- **institution_conditions**: Information about what conditions a school, business or government service is allowed to open under (e.g., limited number of people allowed on premises)
- **type_new_admin_coop**: Information about the nature of a given cooperative effort if different governments decide to cooperate with each other (e.g. country A cooperates with country B)
- **COVID-19 Vaccines**: We have added new questions to capture various dimensions of the global COVID-19 Vaccine rollout including information on:
 - The manufacturing firm (**type_vac_cat**)
 - Whether vaccines are allowed to be mixed and matched (**type_vac_mix**)
 - The regulatory status of a given COVID-19 vaccine (**type_vac_reg**)
 - Information on the type of purchase order for COVID-19 vaccines (**type_vac_purchase**)
 - Information on the overall criteria used for deciding how to administer COVID-19 vaccines (**type_vac_group**)
 - Information on the number of priority groups for COVID-19 Vaccine distribution, given that this is the criteria used for deciding how to administer COVID-19 vaccines (**type_vac_group_rank**)
 - Information as to where COVID-19 vaccines are being administered (**type_vac_loc**)
 - Information as to who is responsible for the economic cost of a given COVID-19 vaccine shot (**type_vac_who_pays**)
 - Information as to what entity has been placed in primary charge for the COVID-19 vaccination process (**type_vac_dist_admin**)
 - Information as to the monetary resource devoted for a given COVID-19 vaccine policy (**type_vac_cost_num**, **type_vac_cost_unit**, **type_vac_cost_scale**, **type_vac_gov_perc**)
 - Information as the volume of COVID-19 vaccines (e.g. shots) in question for a given COVID-19 vaccine policy (**type_vac_amt_num**, **type_vac_amt_unit**, **type_vac_amt_scale**, **type_vac_amt_gov_perc**)
- **target_init_same**: Whether the geographic target of a policy is the same as the policy initiator (e.g. **target_init_same** ==0 if lockdown policy implemented by government A in country A while **target_init_same** ==1 if an external border restrictions is implemented by government A against country B)
- **target_intl.org**: Which international organization a policy is targeted to, if applicable.

- **target_who_gen**: Information as to what special populations (e.g. asylum seekers, indigenous peoples) a policy targets, if applicable
- **date_end_spec**: Qualitative information on a policy’s end date

Note that new options to existing questions have also been added over time and are also documented in this codebook. These new options have continuously been a part of our ongoing data release and this codebook provides the first public and systematic documentation of these data. An exhaustive list of all of new questions and new additional options are included in the Appendix. Note that some of these newly added questions still require some back-coding, work which is ongoing.* Given the emergency nature of the pandemic, we have made every effort to release these new fields as soon as possible in the hopes that researchers, policy makers and the general public may make use of them.

In the rest of this section, we will outline how the data was collected, the geographical scope of the data collected and the information on what is available per variable (if applicable). In section 2, we will then provide further detail on each individual variable, both original and new, available in the data.

1.1 Data Collection

As researchers learn more about the various health, economic, and social effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is crucial that to the greatest extent possible, they have access to reliable, valid, and timely data. The CoronaNet Research Project (<https://www.coronanet-project.org>) has adopted a data collection methodology that we believe optimizes over all three of these constraints.

To collect the data, CoronaNet has organized more than 900 research assistants (RAs), of which more than 600 are active at any given point in time, from colleges and universities around the world, representing 18 out of the 24 time zones actively collecting data at any given point in time. Large social scientific datasets typically rely on experts, coders, or crowdsourcing to input data. The literature has shown that common coding tasks can be completed via crowdsourcing (Benoit et al., 2016; Sumner et al., 2020), but that there are also limitations to the wisdom of crowds when specific contextual or subject knowledge is required (Marquardt et al., 2017; Urlacher, 2017). To address these trade offs, we decided to train current RAs to code our entries, leveraging the benefits of wide-spread recruitment and a diverse pool of country-specific knowledge from across the globe. Data collection started on March 28, 2020 and has proceeded rapidly, reaching more than 70,000 records as of June 2021 for the more than 195 countries covered in the CoronaNet dataset in total.

Each RA is responsible for tracking government policy actions for at least one country. RAs are allocated to countries depending on their background, language skills and expressed interest in certain countries (Horn, 2019). Note depending on the level of policy coordination at the national level, certain countries were assigned multiple RAs, e.g. Germany, or France.

In what follows, we describe in greater detail how (i) RAs identify raw sources for documenting government policies and; (ii) document the policies that they identify using our data collection software instrument. We further (iii) outline our post data-collection cleaning and validation procedures. Please refer to the Supplementary Methods Appendix B in Cheng et al. (2020) describing the dataset, for more information on our procedure for on-boarding and training RAs as well as how the project is organized overall.

1.1.1 Identifying Raw Sources

We have partnered with two machine learning companies, Jataware and Overton to collect raw sources of information about policies. Jataware has collected more than 200,000 news articles from around the world related to COVID-19. Jataware employs a natural language processing (NLP) classifier using Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers

*In addition, some questions asked in the survey are not released in this version because of the greater extent to which back-coding is still necessary for these questions. They will be released in future versions of this dataset

(BERT) to detect whether a given article is indicative of a governmental policy intervention related to COVID-19. They then apply a secondary NLP classifier to categorize the type of policy intervention based on the definitions in our codebook (e.g. “declaration of emergency”, “quarantine”, etc.). Next, Jataware extracts the geospatial and temporal extent of the policy intervention (e.g. “Washington DC” and “March 15, 2020”) whenever possible. The resulting list of news sources is then provided to our RAs as an additional source for manual coding and further data validation.

Meanwhile Overton also uses a machine learning algorithm to scrape the web for documents related to government policies. Overton has allowed CoronaNet access to documents related to COVID-19 policies, which CoronaNet has extracted and organized for the convenience of its research assistants.

Research assistants may further check the following platforms to identify relevant policies: (i) the information page on COVID-19 policies of the US. Embassy website of a particular country (ii) the Wikipedia page on a particular country’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic (iii) the relevant government websites of a particular country (e.g. executive office, health ministry) (iv) newspaper coverage of a particular country (via e.g. LexisNexis or Factiva).

1.1.2 Data Collection Software Instrument

We designed a Qualtrics survey with survey questions to systematize and streamline the documentation of a given government policy over a wide range of dimensions. With this tool, RAs can easily and efficiently document information about different policy actions by answering the relevant questions posed in the survey (Büthe et al., 2020). For example, instead of entering the country that initiated a policy action into a spreadsheet, RAs answer the following question in the survey: “From what country does this policy originate?” and choose from the available options given in the survey.

By using a survey instrument to collect data, we are able to systematize the collection of very fine-grained data while minimizing coding errors common to tools like shared spreadsheets. The value of this approach of course, depends on the comprehensiveness of the questions posed in the survey, especially in terms of the universe of policy actions that countries have implemented against COVID-19. For example, if the survey only allowed RAs to select ‘quarantine’ as a government policy, it would not capture any data on ‘external border restrictions’, which would seriously reduce the value of the resulting data.

As such, to ensure the comprehensiveness of the data, before designing the survey, we collected in depth, over-time data on policy actions taken by one country since the beginning of the outbreak, Taiwan, as well as cross-national data on travel bans implemented by most countries for a total of 245 events. The specific data source we cross referenced for this effort was the March 20, 2020 version of a New York Times article on travel restrictions across the globe.[†]

We chose to focus on Taiwan on because of its relative success, as of March 28, 2020, in limiting the negative health consequences of COVID-19 within its borders.[‡] As such, it seemed likely at the time that other countries would choose to emulate some of the policy measures that Taiwan had implemented, bolstering the comprehensiveness of the questions we ask in our survey. Indeed at the time of writing, it would appear that some countries have indeed sought to mirror some parts of Taiwan’s response.[§]

Meanwhile, by also investigating variation in how different countries around the world have implemented travel restrictions, we have also helped ensure that our survey is able to comprehensively document variation in how an important and commonly used policy tool is applied, e.g., restrictions on different methods of travel (e.g. flights, cruises), restrictions

[†]Salcedo, A., Yar, S. & Chereus, G. Coronavirus travel restrictions and bans globally. *The New York Times* (2020).

[‡]Beech, H. Tracking the coronavirus: How crowded Asian cities tackled an epidemic. *The New York Times* (2020).

[§]Aspinwall, N. Taiwan is exporting its coronavirus successes to the world. *Foreign Policy* (2020).

across borders and within borders, restrictions targeted toward people of different statuses (e.g. citizens, travelers).

There are many additional benefits of using a survey instrument for data collection, especially in terms of ensuring the reliability and validity of the resulting data:

1. Preventing unforced measurement error: RAs are prevented from entering data into incorrect fields or unknowingly overwriting existing data—as would be possible with manual data entry into a spreadsheet—because RAs can only document one policy action at a time in a given iteration of a survey and do not have access to the full spreadsheet when they are entering in the data.
2. Standardizing responses: We are able to ensure that RAs can only choose among standardized responses to the survey questions, which increases the reliability of the data and also reduces the likelihood of measurement error. For example, when RAs choose different dates that we would like them to document (e.g., the date a policy was announced) they are forced to choose from a calendar embedded into the survey which systematizes the day, month and year format that the date is recorded in.
3. Minimizing measurement error: A survey instrument allows coding different conditional logics for when certain survey questions are posed. This technique obviates the occurrence of logical fallacies in our data. For example, we are able to avoid situations where an RA might accidentally code the United States as having closed all schools in another country.
4. Reduction of missing data: We are able to reduce the amount of missing data in the dataset by using the forced response option in Qualtrics. Where there is truly missing data, there is a text entry at the end of the survey where RAs can describe what difficulties they encountered in collecting information for a particular policy event.
5. Reliability of the responses: We increase the reliability of the documentation for each policy by embedding descriptions of different possible responses within the survey. For example, in the survey question where RAs are asked to identify the policy type (`type` variable, see Supplementary Methods Appendix A), the survey question includes pop-up buttons which allow RAs to easily access descriptions and examples of each possible policy type. Such pop-up buttons were also made available for the survey questions which code for the people or materials a policy was targeted at (`target_who_what`) and whether the policy was inbound, outbound or both (`target_direction`). Embedding such information in the dataset both clarifies the distinction between different answer choices and increases the efficiency of the policy documentation process (as RAs are not obliged to refer back and forth from the survey to the codebook).
6. Linking observations. The use of a survey instrument facilitates the linking of policy events together over time should there be updates to existing policies. Once coded, each policy is given a unique Record ID, which RAs can easily look up, reference and link to if they need to update a particular policy.

Post-Data Collection Cleaning and Validation Checks

We further implement the following processes to clean and validate dataset:

1. Internal Cleaning: We give guidance to RAs to review the quality of the data for the country or sub-national region that they are responsible for (which, depending on when they have entered the project, they have not necessarily coded themselves). Such guidance takes the form of regional and country managers who verbally point out what issues to look out for, country overview and timeline templates to help RAs make sense of the policies in their country, and a data checklist for them to systematically review what issues to look out for in their country or sub-national region.
2. External Cleaning: We have a team of RAs who are highly experienced in the CoronaNet taxonomy to check the raw data for logical inconsistencies and typographical errors.

3. Multiple Coding for Validation: Others have shown that the random allocation of tasks and the validation of labels by more than one coder are among the best ways to improve the quality of a dataset (Sheng et al., 2008)[¶]. We randomly sample 10% of the dataset using the source of the data (e.g. newspaper article, government press release) as our unit of randomization. We use the source as our unit of randomization because one source may detail many different policy types. We then provide this source to a fully independent RA and ask her to code for the government policy contained in the sampled source in a separate, but identical, survey instrument. If the source is in a language the RA cannot read, then a new source is drawn. The RA then codes all policies in the given source. This practice is repeated a third time by a third independent coder. Given the fact that each source in the sample is coded three times, we can assess the reliability of our measures and report the reliability score of each coder.
4. Evaluation and Reconciliation: We then check for discrepancies between the originally coded data and the second and third coding of the data through two primary methods. First, we use majority-voting to establish a consensus for policy labels. Using the majority label as an estimate of the “hidden true label” is a common method to address classification problems (Raykar et al., 2009). One issue with this approach is that it assumes that all coders are equally competent (Raykar et al., 2010). This criticism is generally levied at data creation with crowdsourced laborers. We mitigate this problem by training our RAs in the data collection process and prioritizing RA country-knowledge and language skills, therefore ensuring a more equal baseline for RA quality. In addition, we will provide RA identification codes that will allow users to evaluate coder accuracy.

If the majority achieves consensus, then we consider the entry valid. If a discrepancy exists, a fourth RA or PI makes an assessment of the three entries to determine whether one, some, a combination of all three is most accurate. Reconciled policies are then entered into the dataset as a correction for full transparency. If an RA was found to have made a coding mistake, then we sample six of their previous entries: 3 entries which correspond to the type of mistake made (e.g. if the RA incorrectly codes an ‘External Border Restriction’ as a ‘Quarantine’, we sample 3 entries where the RA has coded a policy as being about a ‘Quarantine’) and randomly sample 3 more entries to ascertain whether the mistake was systematic or not. If systematic errors are found, entries coded by that individual will be entirely recoded by a new RA.

At the time of writing, we are in the process of completing our second coding of the validation sample. Thus far, 549 policies have been double coded—505 double-coded policies after excluding the category ‘Other policies’ from the analysis—out of the original 1,200 randomly-selected policies included in our validation set. This is equivalent to 10% of the first 12,000 policies in the dataset. We will be gradually expanding the validation set until we cover 10% of all observations. The percentage agreement of this validated data is: 76.53%, the Cohen’s Kappa is 0.75 and the Krippendorff’s alpha is 0.82. More information about the validation set as well as the most updated figures can be found on the CoronaNet website at: <https://www.corononet-project.org/validationcheck.html>

Note, due to the changing nature of the pandemic as well as potential cooperation between CoronaNet and other tracking efforts, we will likely continue to make minor adjustments to the taxonomy presented here to both better capture what policies governments are actually implementing on the ground as well as to better align our taxonomy with other data tracking efforts.

[¶]Amazon.com, I. *Amazon mechanical turk requester best practices guide*. https://mturkpublic.s3.amazonaws.com/docs/MTURK_BP.pdf (2011)

1.2 Geographical Scope

1.2.1 National Level Policies

The data covers national level policies for the following countries 201 countries :

| country | ISO_A3 | country | ISO_A3 |
|--------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|
| Afghanistan | AFG | Cuba | CUB |
| Albania | ALB | Cyprus | CYP |
| Algeria | DZA | Czechia | CZE |
| Andorra | AND | Democratic Republic of the Congo | COD |
| Angola | AGO | Denmark | DNK |
| Antigua and Barbuda | ATG | Djibouti | DJI |
| Argentina | ARG | Dominica | DMA |
| Armenia | ARM | Dominican Republic | DOM |
| Australia | AUS | Ecuador | ECU |
| Austria | AUT | Egypt | EGY |
| Azerbaijan | AZE | El Salvador | SLV |
| Bahamas | BHS | Equatorial Guinea | GNQ |
| Bahrain | BHR | Eritrea | ERI |
| Bangladesh | BGD | Estonia | EST |
| Barbados | BRB | Eswatini | SWZ |
| Belarus | BLR | Ethiopia | ETH |
| Belgium | BEL | European Union | |
| Belize | BLZ | Fiji | FJI |
| Benin | BEN | Finland | FIN |
| Bhutan | BTN | France | FRA |
| Bolivia | BOL | Gabon | GAB |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | BIH | Gambia | GMB |
| Botswana | BWA | Georgia | GEO |
| Brazil | BRA | Germany | DEU |
| Brunei | BRN | Ghana | GHA |
| Bulgaria | BGR | Greece | GRC |
| Burkina Faso | BFA | Grenada | GRD |
| Burundi | BDI | Guatemala | GTM |
| Cambodia | KHM | Guinea | GIN |
| Cameroon | CMR | Guinea-Bissau | GNB |
| Canada | CAN | Guyana | GUY |
| Cape Verde | CPV | Haiti | HTI |
| Central African Republic | CAF | Honduras | HND |
| Chad | TCD | Hong Kong | HKG |
| Chile | CHL | Hungary | HUN |
| China | CHN | Iceland | ISL |
| Colombia | COL | India | IND |
| Comoros | COM | Indonesia | IDN |
| Costa Rica | CRI | Iran | IRN |
| Croatia | HRV | Iraq | IRQ |

| country | ISO_A3 |
|------------------|--------|
| Ireland | IRL |
| Israel | ISR |
| Italy | ITA |
| Ivory Coast | CIV |
| Jamaica | JAM |
| Japan | JPN |
| Jordan | JOR |
| Kazakhstan | KAZ |
| Kenya | KEN |
| Kiribati | KIR |
| Kosovo | - |
| Kuwait | KWT |
| Kyrgyzstan | KGZ |
| Laos | LAO |
| Latvia | LVA |
| Lebanon | LBN |
| Lesotho | LSO |
| Liberia | LBR |
| Libya | LYB |
| Liechtenstein | LIE |
| Lithuania | LTU |
| Luxembourg | LUX |
| Macau | MAC |
| Madagascar | MDG |
| Malawi | MWI |
| Malaysia | MYS |
| Maldives | MDV |
| Mali | MLI |
| Malta | MLT |
| Marshall Islands | MHL |
| Mauritania | MRT |
| Mauritius | MUS |
| Mexico | MEX |
| Micronesia | FSM |
| Moldova | MDA |
| Monaco | MCO |
| Mongolia | MNG |
| Montenegro | MNE |
| Morocco | MAR |
| Mozambique | MOZ |
| Myanmar | MMR |
| Namibia | NAM |
| Nauru | NRU |
| Nepal | NPL |
| Netherlands | NLD |

| country | ISO_A3 |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| New Zealand | NZL |
| Nicaragua | NIC |
| Niger | NER |
| Nigeria | NGA |
| North Korea | PRK |
| North Macedonia | MKD |
| Northern Cyprus | - |
| Norway | NOR |
| Oman | OMN |
| Pakistan | PAK |
| Palau | PLW |
| Palestine | PSE |
| Panama | PAN |
| Papua New Guinea | PNG |
| Paraguay | PRY |
| Peru | PER |
| Philippines | PHL |
| Poland | POL |
| Portugal | PRT |
| Qatar | QAT |
| Republic of the Congo | COG |
| Romania | ROU |
| Russia | RUS |
| Rwanda | RWA |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | KNA |
| Saint Lucia | LCA |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | VCT |
| Samoa | WSM |
| San Marino | SMR |
| Sao Tome and Principe | STP |
| Saudi Arabia | SAU |
| Senegal | SEN |
| Serbia | SRB |
| Seychelles | SYC |
| Sierra Leone | SLE |
| Singapore | SGP |
| Slovakia | SVK |
| Slovenia | SVN |
| Solomon Islands | SLB |
| Somalia | SOM |
| South Africa | ZAF |
| South Korea | KOR |
| South Sudan | SSD |
| Spain | ESP |
| Sri Lanka | LKA |

| country | ISO_A3 |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Sudan | SDN |
| Suriname | SUR |
| Sweden | SWE |
| Switzerland | CHE |
| Syria | SYR |
| Taiwan | TWN |
| Tajikistan | TJK |
| Tanzania | TZA |
| Thailand | THA |
| Timor Leste | TLS |
| Togo | TGO |
| Tonga | TON |
| Trinidad and Tobago | TTO |
| Tunisia | TUN |
| Turkey | TUR |
| Turkmenistan | TKM |
| Tuvalu | TUV |
| Uganda | UGA |
| Ukraine | UKR |
| United Arab Emirates | ARE |
| United Kingdom | GBR |
| United States of America | USA |
| Uruguay | URY |
| Uzbekistan | UZB |
| Vanuatu | VUT |
| Vatican | VAT |
| Venezuela | VEN |
| Vietnam | VNM |
| Yemen | YEM |
| Zambia | ZMB |
| Zimbabwe | ZWE |

1.2.2 Sub-National Level Policies

In the CoronaNet taxonomy, it is possible to capture policies at the ISO administrative level 2 subnational level or at other subnational levels for all countries in general. CoronaNet makes a systematic effort to collect ISO level 2 data for all ISO administrative levels for the following 12 countries: Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, United States (bolded in the table below).

The following table shows the proportion of entries are documented as being initiated at the subnational levels of government as of June 2021 in the [Sub_Nat %] column.

| country | Sub_Nat % | country | Sub_Nat % |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Afghanistan | 0.38 | Cuba | 0.00 |
| Albania | 0.00 | Cyprus | 0.06 |
| Algeria | 0.29 | Czechia | 0.04 |
| Andorra | 0.02 | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 0.23 |
| Angola | 0.39 | Denmark | 0.00 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 0.02 | Djibouti | 0.00 |
| Argentina | 0.89 | Dominica | 0.00 |
| Armenia | 0.00 | Dominican Republic | 0.02 |
| Australia | 0.81 | Ecuador | 0.28 |
| Austria | 0.09 | Egypt | 0.11 |
| Azerbaijan | 0.02 | El Salvador | 0.08 |
| Bahamas | 0.19 | Equatorial Guinea | 0.00 |
| Bahrain | 0.04 | Eritrea | 0.00 |
| Bangladesh | 0.03 | Estonia | 0.17 |
| Barbados | 0.00 | Eswatini | 0.02 |
| Belarus | 0.25 | Ethiopia | 0.17 |
| Belgium | 0.01 | European Union | 0.02 |
| Belize | 0.00 | Fiji | 0.12 |
| Benin | 0.01 | Finland | 0.33 |
| Bhutan | 0.13 | France | 0.45 |
| Bolivia | 0.00 | Gabon | 0.00 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0.49 | Gambia | 0.06 |
| Botswana | 0.01 | Georgia | 0.15 |
| Brazil | 0.79 | Germany | 0.97 |
| Brunei | 0.00 | Ghana | 0.00 |
| Bulgaria | 0.01 | Greece | 0.23 |
| Burkina Faso | 0.38 | Grenada | 0.00 |
| Burundi | 0.00 | Guatemala | 0.09 |
| Cambodia | 0.03 | Guinea | 0.00 |
| Cameroon | 0.12 | Guinea-Bissau | 0.04 |
| Canada | 0.82 | Guyana | 0.33 |
| Cape Verde | 0.00 | Haiti | 0.05 |
| Central African Republic | 0.00 | Honduras | 0.01 |
| Chad | 0.39 | Hong Kong | 0.00 |
| Chile | 0.21 | Hungary | 0.06 |
| China | 0.90 | Iceland | 0.01 |
| Colombia | 0.16 | India | 0.93 |
| Comoros | 0.00 | Indonesia | 0.78 |
| Costa Rica | 0.00 | Iran | 0.44 |
| Croatia | 0.04 | Iraq | 0.15 |

| country | Sub_Nat % | country | Sub_Nat % |
|------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Ireland | 0.00 | New Zealand | 0.37 |
| Israel | 0.07 | Nicaragua | 0.03 |
| Italy | 0.57 | Niger | 0.00 |
| Ivory Coast | 0.12 | Nigeria | 0.93 |
| Jamaica | 0.00 | North Korea | 0.07 |
| Japan | 0.48 | North Macedonia | 0.00 |
| Jordan | 0.00 | Northern Cyprus | 0.05 |
| Kazakhstan | 0.56 | Norway | 0.08 |
| Kenya | 0.06 | Oman | 0.28 |
| Kiribati | 0.00 | Pakistan | 0.36 |
| Kosovo | 0.00 | Palau | 0.02 |
| Kuwait | 0.07 | Palestine | 0.71 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0.33 | Panama | 0.00 |
| Laos | 0.04 | Papua New Guinea | 0.25 |
| Latvia | 0.03 | Paraguay | 0.00 |
| Lebanon | 0.05 | Peru | 0.00 |
| Lesotho | 0.00 | Philippines | 0.13 |
| Liberia | 0.00 | Poland | 0.00 |
| Libya | 0.31 | Portugal | 0.01 |
| Liechtenstein | 0.00 | Qatar | 0.00 |
| Lithuania | 0.07 | Republic of the Congo | 0.13 |
| Luxembourg | 0.00 | Romania | 0.08 |
| Macau | 0.00 | Russia | 0.92 |
| Madagascar | 0.17 | Rwanda | 0.03 |
| Malawi | 0.00 | Saint Kitts and Nevis | 0.00 |
| Malaysia | 0.37 | Saint Lucia | 0.00 |
| Maldives | 0.00 | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 0.00 |
| Mali | 0.00 | Samoa | 0.00 |
| Malta | 0.00 | San Marino | 0.00 |
| Marshall Islands | 0.00 | Sao Tome and Principe | 0.09 |
| Mauritania | 0.12 | Saudi Arabia | 0.03 |
| Mauritius | 0.00 | Senegal | 0.00 |
| Mexico | 0.70 | Serbia | 0.00 |
| Micronesia | 0.44 | Seychelles | 0.00 |
| Moldova | 0.13 | Sierra Leone | 0.00 |
| Monaco | 0.01 | Singapore | 0.00 |
| Mongolia | 0.04 | Slovakia | 0.00 |
| Montenegro | 0.00 | Slovenia | 0.00 |
| Morocco | 0.20 | Solomon Islands | 0.00 |
| Mozambique | 0.00 | Somalia | 0.08 |
| Myanmar | 0.42 | South Africa | 0.01 |
| Namibia | 0.08 | South Korea | 0.11 |
| Nauru | 0.00 | South Sudan | 0.23 |
| Nepal | 0.03 | Spain | 0.80 |
| Netherlands | 0.03 | Sri Lanka | 0.02 |

| country | Sub_Nat % |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Sudan | 0.65 |
| Suriname | 0.00 |
| Sweden | 0.00 |
| Switzerland | 0.77 |
| Syria | 0.00 |
| Taiwan | 0.00 |
| Tajikistan | 0.27 |
| Tanzania | 0.00 |
| Thailand | 0.36 |
| Timor Leste | 0.01 |
| Togo | 0.00 |
| Tonga | 0.00 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 0.00 |
| Tunisia | 0.11 |
| Turkey | 0.15 |
| Turkmenistan | 0.20 |
| Tuvalu | 0.00 |
| Uganda | 0.12 |
| Ukraine | 0.10 |
| United Arab Emirates | 0.50 |
| United Kingdom | 0.77 |
| United States of America | 0.98 |
| Uruguay | 0.09 |
| Uzbekistan | 0.09 |
| Vanuatu | 0.00 |
| Vatican | 0.00 |
| Venezuela | 0.02 |
| Vietnam | 0.22 |
| Yemen | 0.47 |
| Zambia | 0.00 |
| Zimbabwe | 0.03 |

1.3 Variable Information

The following information is made available for every variable (if applicable):

Question: The question in the Qualtrics survey which measures a given variable.

Clarification: Greater detail, context, or background on what underlying concept the question is trying to capture.

Responses: Specific response categories to a particular question. More clarification for a given response category may also be provided here.

Response Type: The CoronaNet survey instrument collects both standardized responses and free-text responses. Possible types of responses include:

- *Standardized Categories:* These are textual responses that are hard-coded into the survey.
- *Standardized Dates:* These are calendar-date responses for which JavaScript was used to ensure the same date format (mm/dd/yyyy) for each response.
- *Free-text:* These are responses to survey questions that are free-text entries.

Date added to the survey: This is the date that the survey question was added to a survey. When responses to the survey were added later to the survey, this information is also noted here.

2 Variables

2.1 Record Identifiers

2.1.1 Record ID (`record_id`)

Unique record ID for each observation in the dataset. This ID is generated automatically in Qualtrics.

2.1.2 Policy ID (`policy_id`)

An ID which links policies over time, where the beginning of policy is noted as a ‘New Entry’ and follow-ons to a policy are noted as an ‘Update’ (see `entry_type`). This id is generated randomly in Qualtrics.

It is possible to update the following dimensions of a policy including:

- ‘volume’ of a policy. In particular:
 - The number of days of quarantine people should stay under
 - The number of people restricted from gathering en mass
 - The amount of health resources, either in dollars or units of health resources
 - The length of a curfew
 - The amount of vaccines to be distributed, either in dollars or doses (`type_vac_amt`)
- the directionality of a policy (inbound/outbound) (`travel_direction`)
- the travel mechanism of a policy (e.g. flights) (`travel_mechanism`)
- the compliance of a policy (`compliance`)
- the enforcer of a policy `enforcer`)
- the timing of a policy. In particular :
 - The `date_announced`), `date_start`), or `date_end`) of a policy.

Policies can be updated as long as the following information remains constant: policy initiator, policy type, policy sub type, geographic target, demographic target. That is, updates to a policy should have the following fields be identical:

Policy Initiator

- `country`
- `province`
- `city`

Policy Type

- `type`
- `type_sub_cat`

Policy Geographic Target

- `target_country`
- `target_province`
- `target_city`
- `target_other`
- `target_intl.org`

Policy Demographic Target

- `target_who_what`
- `target_who_gen`

In other words, it is not possible to update the policy initiator, policy type, policy geographic target or policy demographic target — when the above dimensions of a policy change, then the original policy should be ended and a new policy must be coded.

2.1.3 Entry type (`entry_type`)

Information as to where in the policy history of a given policy a record is situated.

Responses:

- **New Entry:** The record is the first instance of a policy being made on a given date for the following combination of dimensions: the policy initiator, policy type, policy sub type, geographic target, demographic target.
- **Update:** The record is an update to a new entry insofar as some dimension of the record changes *other* than the following dimensions: the policy initiator, policy type, policy sub type, geographic target, demographic target.

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question)

2.1.4 Update type (`update_type`)

If the `entry_type` is an “Update”, then this variable records more information as the nature of the update.

Responses:

- **Change of Policy:** A dimension other than the policy initiator, policy type, policy sub type, geographic target, demographic target has changed
- **End of Policy:** Either the policy has been cancelled/terminated or one of the following dimensions has changed: the policy initiator, policy type, policy sub type, geographic target, demographic target.

Date added to the survey: April 27, 2020

2.1.5 Update Level (`update_level`)

If the `entry_type` is an “Update”, then this variable records more information as to the magnitude of the update.

Responses:

- **Strengthening:** A policy strengthens in terms of its conditions, coverage, or compliance, or duration
- **Relaxing:** A policy relaxes in terms of its conditions, coverage, or compliance, or duration
- **Strengthening and Relaxing:** A policy strengthens in terms of its conditions, coverage, or compliance, or duration for some dimensions and relaxes on other dimensions.

Date added to the survey: April 8, 2020

2.1.6 Update Level Variation (update_level_var)

If the `entry_type` is an “Update”, then this variable specifies the magnitude of the update for a given dimension of the data. It is possible for this variable to take on as many of the following responses as apply:

Responses:

- Volume of policy relaxing
- Volume of policy strengthening
- [`target_direction`] of policy relaxing
- [`target_direction`] of policy strengthening
- [`travel_mechanism`] of policy relaxing
- [`travel_mechanism`] of policy strengthening
- [`compliance`] of policy relaxing
- [`compliance`] of policy strengthening
- timing of policy relaxing
- timing of policy strengthening

Date added to the survey: April 8, 2020

2.2 Meta Data

2.2.1 Source URL Link (link)

A URL link of the original source used to document a given record. Where possible, a government source is used. When a government source is not available, at least 2 reputable sources should be used.

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question)

2.2.2 Date Recorded (recorded_date)

The date that the record was recorded. This data is recorded automatically in Qualtrics.

Responses Type: Standardized Dates (format: mm/dd/yyyy)

2.2.3 Date Updated (date_updated)

The last date that a RA checked to see if there was any government activity for a given policy type.

Responses Type: Standardized Dates (format: mm/dd/yyyy)

2.3 Policy Types

2.3.1 Broad Policy Types (type)

There are 20 broad policy types that a given government policy category can be categorized under. These are documented in question below:

Question: Please select the appropriate policy category:

Clarification: This variable captures the type of government policy. Note that in the survey, it is possible to access the definitions and examples for each policy type via pop-up buttons in the survey.

Responses:

- Declaration of Emergency: The head of government declares a state of national emergency.
- Lockdown: Targets of the policy are obliged shelter in place irrespective of potential likelihood of COVID-19 transmission and are only allowed to leave their shelter for specific reasons.
- Curfew: Government policies that limit domestic freedom of movement to certain times of the day.
- Quarantine: Targets of the policy are obliged to isolate themselves for at least 14 days because there is reason to suspect a person is infected with COVID-19.
- External Border Restrictions: Government policies which reduce the ability to access ports of entry or exit to or from different governmental jurisdictions.
- Internal Border Restrictions: Government policies which reduce the ability to move freely within the borders of the initiating government.
- Restrictions of Mass Gatherings: Government policies that limit the number of people allowed to congregate in a place. Please enter the number in the text entry.
- Closure and Regulations of Schools: Government policy which regulates educational establishments in a country. This may include: closing an educational institution completely, allowing an educational institution to open with certain conditions; allowing an educational institution to stay open without conditions.
- Restriction and Regulations of Businesses: Government policy regulates private, commercial activity. This can include closing down commercial establishments completely; allowing commercial establishments to open with conditions; or allowing commercial establishments to open without conditions.
- Restriction and Regulation of Government Services: Government policy which restricts and regulates government services, both essential and essential. This can include ceasing government services completely; allowing government services to operate with conditions; or allowing government services to operate without conditions.
- Social Distancing: Government policies that limit physical contact between individuals in public spaces.
- Health Monitoring: Government policies that seek to monitor the health of individuals who are afflicted with or who are likely to be afflicted with COVID-19.
- Health Testing: Government policies which seeks to sample large populations for coronavirus regardless of suspected likelihood of affliction with COVID-19.
- Health Resources: Government policies which affect the material (e.g. medical equipment, number of hospitals for public health) or human (e.g. doctors, nurses) health resources of a country.
- Hygiene: Government efforts to promote hygiene in public spaces (e.g. disinfection of subways, burials).
- Public Awareness Measures: Efforts to disseminate or gather reliable information about COVID-19, including ways to prevent or mitigate the health effects of COVID-19.
- Anti-Disinformation Measures: Efforts by the government to limit the spread of false, inaccurate or harmful information with regards to COVID-19
- New Task Force, Bureau or Administrative Configuration: Government policy that changes the administrative capacity of a part of government to respond to the crisis.

- COVID-19 Vaccines: Government policy made with regards to either the research and development, regulation, production, purchase and/or distribution of a given COVID-19 vaccine.
- Other policy not listed above.

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question). The following responses were added at later dates: Hygiene (April 26, 2020); Anti-Disinformation Measures (April 29, 2020); Lockdown (May 6, 2020); COVID-19 Vaccines (December 22, 2020)

2.3.2 Sub Policy Types (`type_sub_cat`)

Many broad policy types (`type`) also have subcategories. They are collected from different questions depending on the broader policy type and then collated into the `type_sub_cat` variable. In what follows, we present the complete list of options possible for the `type_sub_cat`. We then present the questions used to document the sub policy types for each of these responses.

Note, as of this version of the dataset, there are no sub types for the following policies: Declaration of Emergency, Lockdown, Anti-Disinformation Measures.

2.3.2.1 `type_sub_cat` (`type_sub_cat`)

`type_sub_cat` is created from responses to a number of different questions. The questions and the responses which comprise this variable are summarized below. More detail about the questions and responses are presented after.

Curfew (`type_sub_cat`)

- No, the curfew times are always the same regardless of the day of the week / everywhere
- Yes, the curfew times differ depending on the day of the week

Quarantine Sub-Type (`type_sub_cat`)

- Self-Quarantine (i.e. quarantine at home)
- Government Quarantine (i.e. quarantine at a government hotel or facility)
- Quarantine outside the home or government facility (i.e. quarantine in a hotel)
- Quarantine only applies to people of certain ages. Please note the age restrictions in the text box [Text Entry]
- Other [Text Entry]

External Border Restriction Sub-Type (`type_sub_cat`)

- Health Screenings (e.g. temperature checks)
- Health Certificates
- Travel History Form (e.g. documents where traveler has recently been)
- Visa restrictions (e.g. suspend issuance of visa)
- Visa extensions (e.g. visa validity extended)
- Proof of COVID-19 Vaccination
- Negative COVID-19 Test
- Other [Text Entry]
- Total border crossing ban

Internal Border Restriction Sub-Type (`type_sub_cat`)

- Health Screenings (e.g. temperature checks)

- Health Certificates
- Travel History Form (e.g. documents where traveler has recently been)
- Visa restrictions (e.g. suspend issuance of visa)
- Visa extensions (e.g. visa validity extended)
- Proof of COVID-19 Vaccination
- Negative COVID-19 Test
- Other [Text Entry]
- Total border crossing ban

Restrictions of Mass Gatherings Sub-Type (type_sub_cat)

- Cancellation of an annually recurring event (e.g. national festival) [Text Entry]
- Postponement of an annually recurring event (e.g. election) [Text Entry]
- Cancellation of a recreational or commercial event (e.g. sports game, music concert) [Text Entry]
- Postponement of a recreational or commercial event (e.g. sports game, music concert) [Text Entry]
- Annually recurring event allowed to occur with certain conditions (national festival) [Text Entry]
- Single Recreational or commercial event allowed to occur with conditions [Text Entry]
- All Recreational or commercial events allowed to occur with conditions
- Attendance at religious services restricted (e.g. mosque/church closings)
- Prison population reduced (e.g. early release of prisoners)
- Events at private residencies restricted (e.g. parties held at home)
- Funerals and mourning rituals
- Weddings and marriage rituals
- Other mass gatherings not specified above restricted [Text Entry]
- All/Unspecified mass gatherings

Closure and Regulation of Schools (type_sub_cat)

- Preschool or childcare facilities (generally for children ages 5 and below)
- Primary Schools (generally for children ages 10 and below)
- Secondary Schools (generally for children ages 10 to 18)
- Higher education institutions (i.e. degree granting institutions)

Restriction and Regulation of Government Services (type_sub_cat)

- Issuing of permits/certificates and/or processing of government documents
- Election procedures (e.g. mail-in voting)
- Regulations on publicly provided waste management services
- Regulated hours government services available (e.g. government services office open for certain hours only) [Text Entry]
- Regulated government working hours (e.g. work from home policies for government workers) [Text Entry]
- Regulations on government meetings (including e.g. suspension of parliament) [Text Entry]
- Other government service not specified above [Text Entry]
- All non-essential government services regulated

- All essential government services regulated

Regulated use of public outdoor spaces

- Beaches
- Campsites
- Parks
- Tourist Sites
- Unspecified outdoor spaces
- Other public outdoor spaces [Text Entry]

Regulated use of public facilities

- Public libraries
- Public museums/galleries
- Public courts [Text Entry]
- Unspecified public facilities
- Other public facilities [Text Entry]

Restriction and Regulations of Businesses (type_sub_cat)

- Retail Businesses
- Restaurants
- Bars
- Shopping Centers
- Non-Essential Commercial Businesses [Text Entry]
- Personal Grooming Businesses (e.g. hair salons)
- Supermarkets/grocery stores
- Private health offices (e.g. doctors offices, dentists, etc)
- Pharmacies
- Paid lodgings (e.g. hotels)
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Telecommunications
- Information service activities
- Publishing activities
- Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
- Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
- Transportation (land, water and air)
- Warehousing and support activities for transportation
- Other Businesses [Text Entry]
- All businesses

Social Distancing (type_sub_cat)

- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart

- Keep a distance of some other distance not listed above. Please note the distance in meters in the text entry. [Text Entry]
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in pre-schools/daycares*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in primary schools*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in secondary schools*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in higher education institutions*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in all governmental services*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart at Beaches*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart at Campsites*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart at Parks*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart at Tourist sites*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart at unspecified governmental outdoor spaces*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart at other public outdoor spaces*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in public libraries*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in public museums/galleries*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in public courts*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in unspecified public facilities*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in other public facilities*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in all government service related activities*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in Retail Businesses*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in Restaurants*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in Bars*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in Shopping Centers*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in Non-Essential Commercial Businesses*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in Personal Grooming Businesses*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in Supermarkets/ Grocery Stores*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in Private Health Offices*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in Pharmacies*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in Mining and Quarrying*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in Electricity, Gas, Steam and air conditioning supply*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and remediation activities*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in Construction*

*These responses were extracted from responses to the questions that comprise the `institution_conditions` variable and are automatically recoded such that its corresponding type is 'Social Distancing'

- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in Telecommunications*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in Information Service Activities*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in Publishing Activities*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in Financial Service Activities-Except insurance and pension funding*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in Insurance, reinsurance, and pension funding*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in transportation businesses*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in Warehousing and support activities for transportation*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in Other Business*
- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart in All Businesses*

Restrictions on transportation

- Regulating private vehicles in public circulation
- Restrictions on ridership of subways and trams
- Restrictions on ridership of trains
- Restrictions on ridership of buses
- Restrictions ridership of other forms of public transportation (please include details in the text entry) [Text Entry]

Restrictions on visitation

- Restrictions on visiting nursing homes/long term care facilities
- Restrictions on visiting hospitals
- Restrictions on visiting prisons
- Restrictions on visiting cemeteries
- Restrictions on visiting other group residential facilities (e.g. orphanages, group homes) [Text entry]
- Restrictions on visiting other locations [Text entry]

Wearing Masks

- All public spaces / everywhere
- All indoor spaces
- Unspecified
- Other [Text Entry]
- Wearing masks in pre-schools/daycares *
- Wearing masks in primary schools*
- Wearing masks in secondary schools*
- Wearing masks in higher education institutions*
- Wearing masks all government service related activities*
- Wearing masks at Beaches *
- Wearing masks at Campsites*
- Wearing masks at Parks*

*These responses were extracted from responses to the questions that comprise the `institution_conditions` variable and are automatically recoded such that its corresponding type is 'Social Distancing'

- Wearing masks at Tourist sites*
- Wearing masks at unspecified governmental outdoor spaces*
- Wearing masks at other public outdoor spaces*
- Wearing masks in public libraries*
- Wearing masks in public museums/galleries*
- Wearing masks in public courts*
- Wearing masks in unspecified public facilities*
- Wearing masks in other public facilities*
- Wearing masks in All Businesses*
- Wearing masks in Retail Businesses*
- Wearing masks in Restaurants*
- Wearing masks in Bars*
- Wearing masks in Shopping Centers*
- Wearing masks in Non-Essential Commercial Businesses*
- Wearing masks in Personal Grooming Businesses*
- Wearing masks in Supermarkets/ Grocery Stores*
- Wearing masks in Private Health Offices*
- Wearing masks in Pharmacies*
- Wearing masks in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing*
- Wearing masks in Mining and Quarrying*
- Wearing masks in Electricity, Gas, Steam and air conditioning supply*
- Wearing masks in Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and remediation activities*
- Wearing masks in Construction*
- Wearing masks in Telecommunications*
- Wearing masks in Information Service Activities*
- Wearing masks in Publishing Activities*
- Wearing masks in Financial Service Activities- Except insurance and pension funding*
- Wearing masks in Insurance, reinsurance, and pension funding*
- Wearing masks in transportation businesses*
- Wearing masks in Warehousing and support activities for transportation*
- Wearing masks in Other Business*

Health Monitoring (type_sub_cat)

- A snapshot of a person's health at a given point in time
- A person's absolute (e.g. GPS) location over time
- Who this person has come into contact with over time
- A community's epidemiological status [Text entry]

Health Testing (type_sub_cat)

- Self-testing
- Drive-in testing centers
- Mobile Health testing station (excluding drive-ins)
- Fixed Health testing stations (excluding drive-ins)

- Door-to-door testing
- Health testing of entire population under the government's jurisdiction
- Other health testing [Text entry]

Health Resources (type_sub_cat)

Health Materials

- Masks
- Ventilators
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Hand Sanitizers
- Test Kits
- Non-COVID-19 Vaccines
- Medicine/Drugs
- Thermal cyclers (PCR machines/DNA amplifiers)
- Dry ice for COVID-19 vaccine storage
- Cold storage capacity for COVID-19 vaccines
- Syringes
- Unspecified Health Materials
- Other Health Materials

Health Infrastructure

- Hospitals
- Temporary Quarantine Facilities
- Temporary Medical Units
- Public Testing Facilities
- Health Research Facilities
- Unspecified Health Infrastructure
- Other Health Infrastructure

Health Staff

- Doctors
- Nurses
- Health Volunteers
- Army (medical corps)
- Unspecified Health Staff
- Other Health Staff
- Health Insurance: Medical/health-related insurance

Hygiene (type_sub_cat)

- Hygiene measures for commercial areas (e.g. shopping malls, markets) [Text Entry]
- Hygiene measures for public areas (e.g. mosques, government buildings, schools) [Text Entry]
- Hygiene measures for public Transport (e.g. subways, trains) [Text Entry]
- Burial procedures
- Other Areas Hygiene Measures Applied [Text Entry]

New Task Force Bureau or Administrative Configuration (`type_sub_cat`)

- New Task Force or Bureau (i.e. establishment of a temporary body) [Text Entry]
- Existing government entity given new powers [Text Entry]
- Cooperation among different jurisdictional entities (e.g. treaties or agreements among countries or provinces) [Text Entry]
- Other Administrative Configurations [Text Entry]

Public Awareness Measures (`type_sub_cat`)

- Disseminating information related to COVID-19 to the public that is reliable and factually accurate
- Gathering information related to COVID-19 from the public
- Both Disseminating and Gathering information related to COVID-19

COVID-19 Vaccines (`type_sub_cat`)

- Resources for research and development of a COVID-19 vaccine
- Regulatory approval process for administering the COVID-19 vaccine
- Production of COVID-19 vaccines
- Purchase of COVID-19 vaccines
- Storage of the vaccine
- Shipping of the vaccine
- Administering of the vaccine (i.e. giving people the vaccine shot)

The specific questions from which each response above is derived from is presented below:

2.3.2.2 Curfew (`type_sub_cat`)

Question: Do the curfew times depend on the day of the week?

Clarification: This variable provides additional information on whether a curfew is the same time for each day of the week or is at different times depending on the day of the week. That is, [`type_sub_cat`] takes on the following response values if the [`type`] == “Curfew”:

Responses:

- No, the curfew times are always the same regardless of the day of the week / everywhere
- Yes, the curfew times differ depending on the day of the week

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: February 18, 2021

2.3.2.3 Quarantine Sub-Type (`type_sub_cat`)

Question: Please choose all that apply in terms of the conditions of the quarantine:

Clarification: This variable provides additional detail on the conditions of the quarantine, if available. That is, [`type_sub_cat`] takes on the following response values if the [`type`] == “Quarantine”:

Responses:

- Self-Quarantine (i.e. quarantine at home)
- Government Quarantine (i.e. quarantine at a government hotel or facility)
- Quarantine outside the home or government facility (i.e. quarantine in a hotel)

- Quarantine only applies to people of certain ages. Please note the age restrictions in the text box. [Text Entry]
- Other [Text Entry]

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question)

2.3.2.4 External Border Restriction Sub-Type (type_sub_cat)

Question: Please select all that apply in terms of the strategies that are employed to restrict movement on the external border.

Clarification: This variable provides additional detail on what strategies the government used to restrict movement across borders. That is, [type_sub_cat] takes on the following response values if the [type] == “External Border Restrictions”:

Responses:

- Health Screenings (e.g. temperature checks)
- Health Certificates
- Travel History Form (e.g. documents where traveler has recently been)
- Visa restrictions (e.g. suspend issuance of visa)
- Visa extensions (e.g. visa validity extended)
- Proof of COVID-19 Vaccination
- Negative COVID-19 Test
- Other [Text Entry]
- Total border crossing ban

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: March 30, 2020. The following responses were added at later dates: Travel History Form (March 31, 2020); Visa restrictions (April 29, 2020); Visa extensions (April 29, 2020); Total Border Crossing Ban (September 18, 2020); Proof of COVID-19 Vaccines (December 22, 2020); Negative COVID-19 Test (July 2, 2021)

2.3.2.5 Internal Border Restriction Sub-Type (type_sub_cat)

Question: Please select all that apply in terms of the strategies that are employed to restrict movement on the internal border.

Clarification: This variable provides additional detail on what strategies the government used to restrict movement across borders. That is, [type_sub_cat] takes on the following response values if the [type] == “Internal Border Restrictions”:

Responses:

- Health Screenings (e.g. temperature checks)
- Health Certificates
- Travel History Form (e.g. documents where traveler has recently been)
- Visa restrictions (e.g. suspend issuance of visa)
- Visa extensions (e.g. visa validity extended)
- Proof of COVID-19 Vaccination
- Negative COVID-19 Test
- Other [Text Entry]
- Total border crossing ban

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: July 2, 2021

2.3.2.6 Restrictions of Mass Gatherings Sub-Type (type_sub_cat)

Question: Please select the most appropriate choice in terms of what kind of mass gathering that has been restricted, when applicable. When applicable, please include the name of the event in the text entry.

Clarification: This variable provides additional detail on the type of mass gathering that has been restricted, when applicable. That is, [type_sub_cat] takes on the following response values if the [type] == "Restrictions of Mass Gatherings":

Responses:

- Cancellation of an annually recurring event (e.g. national festival) [Text Entry]
- Postponement of an annually recurring event (e.g. election) [Text Entry]
- Cancellation of a recreational or commercial event (e.g. sports game, music concert) [Text Entry]
- Postponement of a recreational or commercial event (e.g. sports game, music concert) [Text Entry]
- Annually recurring event allowed to occur with certain conditions (national festival) [Text Entry]
- Single Recreational or commercial event allowed to occur with conditions [Text Entry]
- All Recreational or commercial events allowed to occur with conditions
- Attendance at religious services restricted (e.g. mosque/church closings)
- Prison population reduced (e.g. early release of prisoners)
- Events at private residencies restricted (e.g. parties held at home)
- Funerals and mourning rituals
- Weddings and marriage rituals
- Other mass gatherings not specified above restricted [Text Entry]
- All/Unspecified mass gatherings

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: April 29, 2020. The following responses were added at later dates: Events at private residencies restricted (e.g. parties held at home) (July 23, 2020); Events allowed to occur but no audience is allowed (November 24, 2020); All/Unspecified mass gatherings (August 18, 2020); Funerals and mourning rituals (March 19, 2021); Weddings and marriage rituals (March 19, 2021); Single Recreational or commercial event allowed to occur with conditions (July 2, 2021); All Recreational or commercial events allowed to occur with conditions (July 2, 2021)

2.3.2.7 Closure and Regulation of Schools (type_sub_cat)

Question: Please select all that apply in terms of which educational entities were affected by this government policy:

Clarification: This variable provides additional detail on the types of educational institutions that are closed due to COVID-19, if available. Each category provides some guidelines for the approximate age range that the educational institution serves. That is, [type_sub_cat] takes on the following response values if the [type] == "Closure and Regulations of Schools":

Responses:

- Preschool or childcare facilities (generally for children ages 5 and below)
- Primary Schools (generally for children ages 10 and below)
- Secondary Schools (generally for children ages 10 to 18)
- Higher education institutions (i.e. degree granting institutions)

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question)

2.3.2.8 Restriction and Regulation of Government Services (type_sub_cat)

Question: Please select all that apply in terms of the types of non-essential government services that have been regulated.

Clarification:

Responses:

Regulated use of government services

- Issuing of permits/certificates and/or processing of government documents
- Election procedures (e.g. mail-in voting)
- Regulations on publicly provided waste management services

Regulated use of public outdoor spaces

- Beaches
- Campsites
- Parks
- Tourist Sites
- Unspecified outdoor spaces
- Other public outdoor spaces [Text Entry]

Regulated use of public facilities

- Public libraries
- Public museums/galleries
- Public courts [Text Entry]
- Unspecified public facilities
- Other public facilities [Text Entry]
- Regulated hours government services available (e.g. government services office open for certain hours only) [Text Entry]
- Regulated government working hours (e.g. work from home policies for government workers) [Text Entry]
- Regulations on government meetings (including e.g. suspension of parliament) [Text Entry]
- Other government service not specified above [Text Entry]
- All non-essential government services regulated
- All essential government services regulated

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: April 29, 2020. The following responses were added at later dates: Public Courts (May 13, 2020); Election procedures (June 18, 2020); Other government service not specified above (August 10, 2020)

2.3.2.9 Restriction and Regulations of Businesses (type_sub_cat)

Question: Please choose all that apply in terms of the types of business activity that was restricted.

Clarification: This variable provides additional detail on the types of business activity that have been restricted COVID-19, if available. That is, [type_sub_cat] takes on the following response values if the [type] == “Restriction and Regulations of Businesses”:

Responses:

- Retail Businesses
- Restaurants
- Bars
- Shopping Centers
- Commercial Businesses [Text Entry]
- Personal Grooming Businesses (e.g. hair salons)
- Supermarkets/grocery stores
- Private health offices (e.g. doctors offices, dentists, etc)
- Pharmacies
- Paid lodgings (e.g. hotels)
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Telecommunications
- Information service activities
- Publishing activities
- Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
- Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
- Transportation (land, water and air)
- Warehousing and support activities for transportation
- Other Businesses [Text Entry]
- All businesses

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question). The following responses were added at later dates: Supermarkets/grocery stores (April 29, 2020); Pharmacies (April 29, 2020); Private Health Offices (April 29, 2020); Paid lodgings (November 24, 2020)

2.3.2.10 Social Distancing (type_sub_cat)

Question: Please select all that apply in terms of the types of social distancing rules that are applied:

Clarification: This variable provides additional detail about the type of social distancing rules being applied.

Responses:

- Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart

- Keep a distance of some other distance not listed above. Please note the distance in meters in the text entry. [Text Entry]

Restrictions on transportation

- Regulating private vehicles in public circulation
- Restrictions on ridership of subways and trams
- Restrictions on ridership of trains
- Restrictions on ridership of buses
- Restrictions ridership of other forms of public transportation (please include details in the text entry) [Text Entry]

Restrictions on visitation

- Restrictions on visiting nursing homes/long term care facilities
- Restrictions on visiting hospitals
- Restrictions on visiting prisons
- Restrictions on visiting cemeteries
- Restrictions on visiting other group residential facilities (e.g. orphanages, group homes) [Text entry]
- Restrictions on visiting other locations [Text entry]

Wearing Masks

- All public spaces / everywhere
- All indoor spaces
- Unspecified
- Other [Text Entry]

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: April 26, 2020. The following responses were added at later dates: Wearing masks in all public places/everywhere (April 29, 2020); Wearing masks in all indoor spaces (April 29, 2020); Wearing masks in all indoor spaces (April 29, 2020); Wearing masks (unspecified) (April 29, 2020); Wearing masks in other places not specified above/ other masking wearing policy (April 29, 2020); Restrictions on private vehicles in public circulation (June 23, 2020); Restrictions on ridership of subways and trams (June 23, 2020); Restrictions on ridership of trains (June 23, 2020); Restrictions ridership of other forms of public transportation (June 23, 2020); Keep a distance of some other distance which is not 2 meters or 1.5 feet (September 14, 2020). All options under “Restrictions on visitations” (March 19, 2021).

2.3.2.11 Health Monitoring (type_sub_cat)

Question: Please choose all that apply in terms of what is being monitored:

Clarification: This variable provides additional detail as to the type of health monitoring strategy employed to track a person’s health status and likelihood of COVID-19 infection. That is, [type_sub_cat] takes on the following response values if the [type] == “Health Monitoring”:

Responses:

- A snapshot of a person’s health at a given point in time
- A person’s absolute (e.g. GPS) location over time
- Who this person has come into contact with over time
- A community’s epidemiological status [Text entry]

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: November 24, 2020

2.3.2.12 Health Testing (type_sub_cat)

Question: Please choose all that apply in terms of how health testing is conducted:

Clarification: This variable provides additional detail about what type of health testing strategy was employed in order to gather data on the incidence of COVID-19 infections in a given population. That is, [type_sub_cat] takes on the following response values if the [type] == "Health Testing":

Responses:

- Self-testing
- Drive-in testing centers
- Mobile Health testing station (excluding drive-ins)
- Fixed Health testing stations (excluding drive-ins)
- Door-to-door testing
- Health testing of entire population under the government's jurisdiction
- Other health testing [Text entry]

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: November 24, 2020

2.3.2.13 Health Resources (type_sub_cat)

Question: Please choose all that apply in terms of the type of health resources that the government policy affects.

Clarification: This variable codes additional detail about the nature of the health resource the policy deals with. That is, [type_sub_cat] takes on the following response values if the [type] == "Health Resources":

Responses:

Health Materials

- **Masks:** This refers to masks that cover the face which help filter out pollutants in the air.
- **Ventilators:** This refers to medical equipment which aids breathing in patients who are no longer able to do so on their own.
- **Personal Protective Equipment:** This refers to medical-grade articles of clothing and goggles which help prevent the transmission of disease.
- **Hand Sanitizers:** This refers to liquids or gels used to decrease infectious agents on the hands.
- **Test Kits:** This refers to the procedure/materials need to determine the current or past presence of SARS CoV-2.
- **Non-COVID-19 Vaccines:** This refers to vaccines that target diseases aside from COVID-19, e.g. flu shots.
- **Medicine/Drugs:** This refers to medicines or drugs that are used to address the health effects of COVID-19.
- **Thermal cyclers (PCR machines/DNA amplifiers):** This refers to a laboratory apparatus that is used to amplify segments of DNA via the polymerase chain reaction (PCR).
- **Dry ice for COVID-19 vaccine storage:** This refers to the solid form of carbon dioxide and should be coded if it is used as a cooling agent for the storage of COVID-19 vaccines.

- Cold storage capacity for COVID-19 vaccines: This refers to any equipment or apparatus that is used to ensure that COVID-19 vaccines are stored at low temperatures.
- Syringes: This refers to a piece of medical equipment that is used to deliver injections of vaccines, drugs or medicines.
- Unspecified Health Materials: Medical or health related materials for which there is no further elaboration given in the source or sources found.
- Other Health Materials: Medical or health related materials other than those listed above.

Health Infrastructure

- Hospitals: Medical institutions that provide general health services.
- Temporary Quarantine Facilities: Physical structures that have been temporarily erected for the purpose of accommodating people under quarantine.
- Temporary Medical Units: Physical structures that have been temporarily erected for the explicit purpose of treating COVID-19 patients.
- Public Testing Facilities: Entities or structures which provide testing for COVID-19 to the general public.
- Health Research Facilities: Facilities which conduct medical or public health research.
- Unspecified Health Infrastructure: Health infrastructures for which there is no further elaboration given in the source or sources found.
- Other Health Infrastructure: Health Infrastructures other than those listed above.

Health Staff

- Doctors: Accredited professionals with a license to provide medical treatment and services and are permitted to make medical decisions.
 - Nurses: Accredited professionals with a license to support medical treatment and services but cannot make medical decisions.
 - Health Volunteers: Unaccredited volunteers who may support medical treatment and outcomes
 - Army (medical corps): Military personnel who may support or provide medical treatment and services
 - Unspecified Health Staff: Medical or health related staff or personnel for which there is no further elaboration given in the source or sources found
 - Other Health Staff: Medical or health related staff or personnel other than those listed above.
- Health Insurance: Medical/health-related insurance

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question). The following responses were added at later dates: Hand Sanitizers (April 4, 2020); Test Kits (April 4, 2020) Health Insurance (April 22, 2020); Non-COVID-19 Vaccines (April 25, 2020); Thermal cyclers (December 22, 2020); Dry ice for COVID-19 vaccine storage (December 22, 2020); Cold storage capacity for COVID-19 vaccines (December 22, 2020); Syringes (December 22, 2020); Army (medical corps) (December 22, 2020).

2.3.2.14 Hygiene (type_sub_cat)

Question: Please choose all that apply in terms of the areas where hygiene and disinfection measures are being applied.

Clarification: This variable provides additional detail about the nature of where the hygiene or disinfection measure is applied. That is, [type_sub_cat] takes on the following response values if the [type] == “Hygiene”:

Responses:

- Hygiene measures for commercial areas (e.g. shopping malls, markets) [Text Entry]
- Hygiene measures for public areas (e.g. mosques, government buildings, schools) [Text Entry]
- Hygiene measures for public Transport (e.g. subways, trains) [Text Entry]
- Burial procedures
- Other Areas Hygiene Measures Applied [Text Entry]

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: April 26, 2020

2.3.2.15 “Public Awareness Measures” Content (type_pub_awareness)

Question: Please select the type of public awareness measure which best applies.

Clarification: This variable documents whether the public awareness measure is about disseminating or gathering information.

Responses:

- Disseminating information related to COVID-19 to the public that is reliable and factually accurate
- Gathering information related to COVID-19 from the public
- Both Disseminating and Gathering information related to COVID-19

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: April 29, 2020

2.3.2.16 New Task Force Bureau or Administrative Configuration (type_sub_cat)

Question: Please select the new administrative configuration that has been implemented in response to COVID-19.

Clarification: This variable documents the type of administrative reconfiguration that has taken place in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. That is, [type_sub_cat] takes on the following response values if the [type] == “New Task Force Bureau or Administrative Configuration”:

Responses:

- New Task Force or Bureau (i.e. establishment of a temporary body) [Text Entry]
- Existing government entity given new powers [Text Entry]
- Cooperation among different jurisdictional entities (e.g. treaties or agreements among countries or provinces) [Text Entry]
- Other Administrative Configurations [Text Entry]

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: April 29, 2020

2.3.2.17 COVID-19 Vaccines (type_sub_cat)

Question: Please select the intended policy goal with regards to a given COVID-19 vaccine:

Clarification: This variable documents the intended policy goal with regards to COVID-19 vaccines.

Responses:

- Resources for research and development of a COVID-19 vaccine
- Regulatory approval process for administering the COVID-19 vaccine
- Production of COVID-19 vaccines
- Purchase of COVID-19 vaccines
- Storage of the vaccine
- Shipping of the vaccine
- Administering of the vaccine (i.e. giving people the vaccine shot)

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: December 22, 2020

2.3.3 Additional Policy Dimensions for 'Closure and Regulation of Schools'; 'Restrictions and Regulations of Government Services'; 'Restrictions and Regulations of Businesses'

For the policy types of: 'Closure and Regulation of Schools'; 'Restrictions and Regulations of Government Services'; 'Restrictions and Regulations of Businesses', there are additional dimensions that are captured which provides more detail about the intended policy goal. They are captured in these additional variables and more information on each is provided below:

- Institution Category (*institution_status*)
- Institution Status (*institution_status*)
- Institution Conditions (*institution_conditions*)

2.3.3.1 Institution Categories (*institution_cat*)

institution_cat is created from responses to two different questions relevant for two broad variable types: *Restrictions and Regulations of Businesses* and *Restrictions and Regulations of Government Services*. In this question, data is recorded as to whether the business or government service is deemed as essential, non-essential, or whether there is no information given.

The questions and the responses which comprise this variable are summarized below. More detail about the questions are responses are presented after.

Institution Categories for "Restriction and Regulation of Businesses" (*institution_cat*)

- Non-Essential Businesses
- Essential Businesses
- No information in the policy about whether the business is considered essential or non-essential

Institution Categories for "Restriction and Regulation of Government Services" (*institution_cat*)

- Non-Essential Government Services
- Essential Government Services
- No information in the policy about whether the government service is considered essential or non-essential

The specific questions from which each response above is derived from is presented below:

Institution Categories for “Restriction and Regulation of Businesses” (institution_cat)

Question: Please follow the definition used by the government implementing the policy for determining whether this policy deals with a “non-essential” business or an “essential business”.

Clarification: This variable provides information on whether a business is considered essential or non-essential from the point of view of the initiating government.

Responses:

- Non-Essential Businesses
- Essential Businesses
- No information in the policy about whether the business is considered essential or non-essential

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: May 18, 2020

Institution Categories for “Restriction and Regulation of Government Services” (institution_cat)

Question: Does this policy deal with the regulation of “non-essential government services” or “essential government services”?

Clarification: This variable provides information on whether a government service is considered essential or non-essential from the point of view of the initiating government.

Responses:

- Non-Essential Government Services
- Essential Government Services
- No information in the policy about whether the government service is considered essential or non-essential

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: May 24, 2020

2.3.3.2 Institution Status (institution_status)

`institution_status` is created from responses to three different questions relevant for three broad variable types: *Closure and Regulation of Schools*, *Restrictions and Regulations of Businesses* and *Restrictions and Regulations of Government Services*. For each of these variable types, data is recorded as to whether a given institutions is open, open with conditions or closed.

The questions and the responses which comprise this variable are summarized below. More detail about the questions are responses are presented after.

Institution Status for “Closure and Regulation of Schools” (institution_status)

- [see response of `type_sub_cat` when `type == 'Closure and Regulation of Schools'`] allowed to open with no conditions
- [see response of `type_sub_cat` when `type == 'Closure and Regulation of Schools'`] allowed to open with conditions
- [see response of `type_sub_cat` when `type == 'Closure and Regulation of Schools'`] closed/locked down

Institution Status for “Restrictions and Regulations of Government Services” (institution_status)

- This service provided by the government is provided with no conditions attached
- This service provided by the government is provided with conditions attached
- This service is no longer provided by the government

Institution Status for “Restrictions and Regulations of Businesses” (`institution.status`)

- This type of business ([see response of `type.sub.cat` when `type == 'Restrictions and Regulations of Businesses'`]) is allowed to open with no conditions attached
- This type of business ([see response of `type.sub.cat` when `type == 'Restrictions and Regulations of Businesses'`]) is allowed to open with conditions
- This type of business ([see response of `type.sub.cat` when `type == 'Restrictions and Regulations of Businesses'`]) is closed/locked down

The specific questions from which each response above is derived from is presented below:

Institution Status for “Closure and Regulation of Schools” (`institution.status`)

Question: Please choose one of the following in terms of how [see response of `type.sub.cat` when `type == 'Closure and Regulation of Schools'`] are allowed to operate according to this policy:

Clarification: For each `sub.type` of school that is regulated by a given policy, this variable documents whether the school is open, open with conditions or closed/locked down. That is, [`institution.status`] takes on the following responses if the [`type`] == “Closure and Regulations of Schools”:

Responses:

- [see response of `type.sub.cat` when `type == 'Closure and Regulation of Schools'`] allowed to open with no conditions
- [see response of `type.sub.cat` when `type == 'Closure and Regulation of Schools'`] allowed to open with conditions
- [see response of `type.sub.cat` when `type == 'Closure and Regulation of Schools'`] closed/locked down

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: May 19, 2020

Institution Status for “Restrictions and Regulations of Government Services” (`institution.status`)

Question: Please choose one of the following in terms of how activity related to the [see response of `type.sub.cat` when `type == 'Restrictions and Regulations of Government Services'`] is regulated by this policy:

Clarification: For each government service that is regulated by a given policy, this variable documents whether the government service is open, open with conditions or closed/locked down. That is, [`institution.status`] takes on the following responses if the [`type`] == “Restrictions and Regulations of Government Services”:

Responses:

- This service provided by the government is provided with no conditions attached
- This service provided by the government is provided with conditions attached

- This service is no longer provided by the government

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: May 24, 2020

Institution Status for “Restrictions and Regulations of Businesses” (institution_status)

Question: This variable provides additional detail on the types of business activity that have been restricted COVID-19, if available.

Clarification: Please choose all that apply in terms of the types of business activity that was restricted.

Responses:

- This type of business ([see response of type_sub_cat when type == 'Restrictions and Regulations of Businesses']) is allowed to open with no conditions attached
- This type of business ([see response of type_sub_cat when type == 'Restrictions and Regulations of Businesses']) is allowed to open with conditions
- This type of business ([see response of type_sub_cat when type == 'Restrictions and Regulations of Businesses']) is closed/locked down

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: April 29, 2020

2.3.3.3 Institution Conditions (institution_conditions)

`institution_conditions` is created from responses to three different questions relevant for three broad variable types: *Restrictions and Regulations of Businesses* and *Restrictions and Regulations of Government Services*. When a given institution is allowed to open with condition, this variable records additional data as to what these conditions are.

The questions and the responses which comprise this variable are summarized below. More detail about the questions are responses are presented after.

Closure and Regulation of Schools (institution_conditions)

- Number of people on the school premises are limited (e.g. only 50 people allowed on school premises) [Text Entry]
- Types of people on school premises are limited (e.g. no parents) [Text Entry]
- Regular cleaning and sanitary procedures applied to [Text Entry]
- Physical classroom hours or meeting times reduced (e.g. classes only meet in the morning; classes meet every other day) [Text Entry]
- Keeping distance of 1.5 meters to 6 ft apart*
- Mask wearing policy*

Health Monitoring

- Temperature Checks
- Health Certificates
- Health Questionnaire
- Other Health Monitoring [Text entry]

- Negative COVID-19 Test

*This response is extracted from the `institution_conditions` variable and is automatically recoded such that its corresponding `type` is 'Social Distancing'

- Full remote/distance learning [Text Entry] (e.g. All teachers must tele-teach.) [Text Entry]
- Partial remote/distance learning [Text Entry] (e.g. Teachers with certain health conditions can tele-teach) [Text Entry]
- Special provisions exist for how teaching is done which applies to all teachers [Text Entry]
- Special provisions exist for how teaching is done which applies to some teachers [Text Entry]
- Special provisions for all students in a school (e.g. students in primary school do not have to social distance) [Text Entry]
- Special provisions exist for some students in a school (e.g. students living with essential workers can attend school while others must stay home) [Text Entry]
- School event cancelled or postponed [Text Entry]
- Other conditions not listed above (please provide detail in the text entry) [Text Entry]

Restrictions and Regulations of Government Services (institution_conditions)

- Hygiene and sanitation measures required
- Restriction of number of people allowed to access as service [Text Entry]
- Restriction of hours of service provided [Text Entry]
- Mask wearing policy*
- Keeping a distance of 6ft or 1.5 meters apart*

Health Monitoring

- Temperature Checks
- Health Certificates
- Health Questionnaire
- Other Health Monitoring [Text entry]
- Negative COVID-19 Test
- Other conditions not specified above [Text Entry]

Elections (only available when type_sub_cat == 'Election procedures')

- Mail in voting only
- Mail in voting expanded, in person voting still allowed.
- Mail-in voting ballot request period extended
- Election delayed or postponed to a later date
- Other election policy [Text Entry]

Restrictions and Regulations of Businesses (institution_conditions)

- Hygiene and sanitation measures required
- Restriction of number of customers [Text Entry]
- Restriction of business hours (if applicable note the hours of business in text entry) [Text Entry]
- Restriction of working hours for employees (e.g. work at home policies) [Text Entry]
- Maximum size of business meetings [Text Entry]

*This response is extracted from the `institution_conditions` variable and is automatically recoded such that its corresponding `type` is 'Social Distancing'

- Maximum number of employees [Text Entry]
- Size of store limited (e.g. stores smaller than 800 sq meters) [Text Entry]
- Mask wearing policy*
- Keeping a distance of 6ft or 1.5 meters apart*
- Contact tracing measures

Health Monitoring

- Temperature Checks
- Health Certificates
- Health Questionnaire
- Other Health Monitoring [Text entry]

- Negative COVID-19 Test
- Delivery Only [only available if `type_sub_cat` takes on the value of either “Retail Stores”, “Restuarants” or ‘Supermarkets/grocery stores”]
- Takeaway Only [only available if `type_sub_cat` takes on the value of either “Retail Stores”, “Restuarants” or ‘Supermarkets/grocery stores”]
- Delivery and Takeaway Only [only available if `type_sub_cat` takes on the value of either “Retail Stores”, “Restuarants” or ‘Supermarkets/grocery stores”]
- Other condition not specified above (please provide detail in the text entry)

The specific questions from which each response above is derived from is presented below:

Closure and Regulation of Schools (`institution_conditions`)

Question: Select all that apply in terms of the conditions under which [`type_school`] are allowed to operate.

Clarification: For each type of educational establishment that is allowed to open with conditions, this variable documents one or more of the following conditions the educational establishment is allowed to operate under:

Responses:

- Number of people on the school premises are limited (e.g. only 50 people allowed on school premises) [Text Entry]
- Types of people on school premises are limited (e.g. no parents) [Text Entry]
- Regular cleaning and sanitary procedures applied to [Text Entry]
- Physical classroom hours or meeting times reduced (e.g. classes only meet in the morning; classes meet every other day) [Text Entry]
- Keeping distance of 1.5 meters to 6 ft apart*
- Mask wearing policy*

Health Monitoring

- Temperature Checks
- Health Certificates
- Health Questionnaire
- Other Health Monitoring [Text entry]

*This response is extracted from the `institution_conditions` variable and is automatically recoded such that its corresponding `type` is ‘Social Distancing’

*This response is extracted from the `institution_conditions` variable and is automatically recoded such that its corresponding `type` is ‘Social Distancing’

- Negative COVID-19 Test
- Full remote/distance learning (e.g. All teachers must tele-teach.) [Text Entry]
- Partial remote/distance learning (e.g. Teachers with certain health conditions can tele-teach) [Text Entry]
- Special provisions exist for how teaching is done which applies to all teachers [Text Entry]
- Special provisions exist for how teaching is done which applies to some teachers [Text Entry]
- Special provisions for all students in a school (e.g. students in primary school do not have to social distance) [Text Entry]
- Special provisions exist for some students in a school (e.g. students living with essential workers can attend school while others must stay home) [Text Entry]
- School event cancelled or postponed [Text Entry]
- Other conditions not listed above (please provide detail in the text entry) [Text Entry]

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: May 19, 2020. The following responses were added at later dates: School event cancelled or postponed (September 14, 2020); Health Monitoring (November 22, 2020); Negative COVID-19 Test (July 2, 2021); Full remote/distance learning (July 2, 2021); Partial remote/distance learning (July 2, 2021)

Restrictions and Regulations of Government Services (institution_conditions)

Question: Please include true numbers in the text entry when applicable.

Clarification: For each government service that has a restriction imposed on it and is allowed to be provided with conditions as documented by `type_gov_level`, this variable documents details about the conditions under which it is allowed to operate.

Responses:

- Hygiene and sanitation measures required
- Restriction of number of people allowed to access as service [Text Entry]
- Restriction of hours of service provided [Text Entry]
- Mask wearing policy*
- Keeping a distance of 6ft or 1.5 meters apart*

Health Monitoring

- Temperature Checks
- Health Certificates
- Health Questionnaire
- Other Health Monitoring [Text entry]
- Other conditions not specified above [Text Entry]

Elections (only available when `type_sub_cat == 'Election procedures'`)

- Mail in voting only
- Mail in voting expanded, in person voting still allowed.
- Mail-in voting ballot request period extended
- Election delayed or postponed to a later date

*This response is extracted from the `institution_conditions` variable and is automatically recoded such that its corresponding `type` is 'Social Distancing'

- Other election policy [Text Entry]

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: May 24, 2020. The following responses were added at later dates: Mail in voting only, Mail in voting expanded, in person voting still allowed, Mail-in voting ballot request period extended, Other election policy (March 19, 2021); Election delayed or postponed to a later date (March 29, 2021)

Restriction and Regulation of Businesses (institution_conditions)

Question: Select all that apply in terms of the conditions under which [type_business] are allowed to operate:

Clarification: For each business that has a restriction imposed on it and is not in complete lockdown (i.e. not completely closed) as documented by type_business_level, this variable documents details about the conditions under which it is allowed to operate.

Responses:

- Hygiene and sanitation measures required
- Restriction of number of customers [Text Entry]
- Restriction of business hours (if applicable note the hours of business in text entry) [Text Entry]
- Restriction of working hours for employees (e.g. work at home policies) [Text Entry]
- Maximum size of business meetings [Text Entry]
- Maximum number of employees [Text Entry]
- Size of store limited (e.g. stores smaller than 800 sq meters) [Text Entry]
- Mask wearing policy*
- Keeping a distance of 6ft or 1.5 meters apart*
- Contact tracing measures

Health Monitoring

- Temperature Checks
- Health Certificates
- Health Questionnaire
- Other Health Monitoring [Text entry]
- Delivery Only [only available if type_sub_cat takes on the value of either “Retail Stores”, “Restuarants” or ‘Supermarkets/grocery stores’]
- Takeaway Only [only available if type_sub_cat takes on the value of either “Retail Stores”, “Restuarants” or ‘Supermarkets/grocery stores’]
- Delivery and Takeaway Only [only available if type_sub_cat takes on the value of either “Retail Stores”, “Restuarants” or ‘Supermarkets/grocery stores’]
- Other condition not specified above (please provide detail in the text entry)

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: April 29, 2020. The following responses were added at later dates: Delivery Only, Takeaway Only, Delivery and Takeaway (March 19, 2021); Contact tracing measures (April 4, 2021).

*This response is extracted from the institution_conditions variable and is automatically recoded such that its corresponding type is ‘Social Distancing’

2.3.4 Additional Policy Dimensions for 'New Task Force Bureau or Administrative Configuration'

For the policy type of: 'New Task Force Bureau or Administrative Configuration', when the policy relates to 'Cooperation among different jurisdictional entities (e.g. treaties or agreements among countries or provinces)' we capture additional information about the policy in the following question:

2.3.4.1 New Task Force Bureau or Administrative Configuration — Cooperation (type_new_admin_coop)

Question: Please select all that apply in terms of how these entities are cooperating:

Clarification: This documents the type of cooperation that is undertaken given that the policy is about cooperation among entities with powers over different jurisdictions. That is, when [type] == 'Cooperation among different jurisdictional entities (e.g. treaties or agreements among countries or province)', this variable can take on the following values:

Responses:

- Sharing information [Text Entry]
- Sharing material resources (e.g. masks) [Text Entry]
- Sharing human resources (e.g. doctors) [Text Entry]
- Coordinating timing on a policy roll out [Text Entry]

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: April 29, 2020

2.3.5 Additional Policy Dimensions for COVID-19 Vaccines

For 'COVID-19 Vaccines', there are additional dimensions that are captured which provides more detail about the intended policy goal. They are captured in these additional variables and more information on each is provided below:

- COVID-19 Vaccines Firm (type_vac_cat)
- COVID-19 Vaccines Mix and Match (type_vac_mix)
- COVID-19 Vaccines Regulations (type_vac_reg)
- COVID-19 Vaccines Purchase (type_vac_purchase)
- COVID-19 Vaccines Groups (type_vac_group)
- COVID-19 Vaccines Number of Ranked Groups (type_vac_group_rank)
- COVID-19 Vaccines Localities (type_vac_loc)
- COVID-19 Vaccines Who Pays (type_vac_who_pays)
- COVID-19 Vaccines Administrator (type_vac_dist_admin)
- COVID-19 Vaccines Cost (type_vac_cost_num, type_vac_cost_unit, type_vac_cost_scale, type_vac_gov_perc)
- COVID-19 Vaccines Amount (type_vac_amt_num, type_vac_amt.unit, type_vac_amt.scale, type_vac_amt.gov_perc)

2.3.5.1 COVID-19 Vaccines Firm (type_vac_cat)

Question: Please indicate the particular vaccine for which a policy is being made:

Clarification: This variable documents the specific COVID-19 vaccine for which policy is being made.

Responses:

- Covaxin (Bharat Biotech and Indian Council of Medical Research vaccine; BBV152)
- Covishield (Indian-made version of AstraZeneca Serum Institute India)
- Convidicea (Ad5-nCoV, by CanSino Biologics)
- CureVac vaccine (CVnCoV, CV07050101)
- EpiVacCorona (EpiVakKorona; VECTOR center of virology)
- Johnson Johnson vaccine (JNJ-78436735 or Ad26.COV2.S; by Johnson Johnson and Janssen Pharmaceutical)
- Moderna vaccine (mRNA-1273)
- Oxford University and AstraZeneca vaccine (AZD1222; also known as the Jenner Institute/University of Oxford vaccine, ChAdOx1)
- Novavax vaccine (NVX-CoV2373)
- Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine (BNT162b2 or Tozinameran)
- Sinovac vaccine (CoronaVac)
- Sinopharm vaccine (BBIBP-CorV)
- Sputnik V vaccine (Gam-COVID-Vac; by Gamaleya Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology)
- Other [text entry]
- Unspecified Vaccines
- All Vaccines

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: December 22, 2020; The following responses were added at later dates: EpiVacCorona (EpiVakKorona; VECTOR center of virology) (July 2, 2021); Covishield (Indian-made version of AstraZeneca Serum Institute India) (July 2, 2021); Unspecified Vaccines (July 2, 2021); All Vaccines (July 2, 2021)

2.3.5.2 COVID-19 Vaccines Mix and Match (type_vac_mix)

Question: Are mixing and matching of different vaccines allowed in the administration of COVID-19 vaccines (i.e. people are allowed to receive vaccines produced by more than one manufacturer)?

Clarification: This variable documents the intended policy goal with regards to COVID-19 vaccines.

Responses:

- Yes
- No
- This distribution policy is not about mixing and matching of different vaccines.

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: January 4, 2021

2.3.5.3 COVID-19 Vaccines Regulations (type_vac_reg)

Question: Please select which part of the regulatory approval process the vaccine has undergone:

Clarification: This variable documents what part of the regulatory process a COVID-19 vaccine has undergone.

Responses:

- Emergency regulatory approval or authorization granted
- Emergency regulatory approval or authorization denied
- Emergency regulatory approval or authorization delayed pending the fulfillment of further requirements
- Full regulatory approval or authorization granted
- Full regulatory approval or authorization denied
- Full regulatory approval or authorization delayed pending the fulfillment of further requirements
- Regulatory suspension or pause of vaccine rollout
- Regulatory resumption of previously suspended or paused vaccine rollout
- Voluntary recall of vaccine
- Regulatory recall of vaccine
- Regulatory approval revoked (originally granted, then later revoked)

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: December 22, 2020. The following responses were added at later dates: Regulatory approval revoked (April 20, 2021); Regulatory suspension or pause of vaccine rollout (April 20, 2021); Regulatory resumption of previously suspended or paused vaccine rollout' (April 20, 2021).

2.3.5.4 COVID-19 Vaccines Purchase (type_vac_purchase)

Question: Under what conditions were the vaccines purchased?

Clarification: This variable documents the conditions under which a vaccine is purchased.

Responses:

- Preorder without option of expanding the order
- Preorder with the option of expanding the order
- Regular order of vaccines

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: December 22, 2020

2.3.5.5 COVID-19 Vaccines Groups (type_vac_group)

Question: Please select one of the following for how the vaccine is being distributed :

Clarification: This variable documents the overall criteria used for deciding how to administer vaccinations for a given population of people.

Responses:

- Certain populations based on demographic characteristics / epidemiological risk given preference for vaccinations
- Certain populations based on geographic characteristics given preference for vaccinations
- Lottery system

- Certain populations exempt from vaccinations
- Certain populations excluded access from vaccinations
- Other vaccine distribution system

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: December 22, 2020. The following responses were added at later dates: Certain populations excluded access from vaccinations (January 6, 2021).

2.3.5.6 COVID-19 Vaccines Number of Ranked Groups (`type_vac_group_rank`)

Question: How many target groups are given preference for vaccines?

Clarification: This variable documents how many groups are prioritized for receiving a COVID-19 vaccine. This variable only takes on a value if `type_vac_group == 'Certain populations based on demographic characteristics / epidemiological risk given preference for vaccinations'`.

Responses:

- 1, 2, 3, . . . , 15 groups

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: January 6, 2021

2.3.5.7 COVID-19 Vaccines Localities (`type_vac_loc`)

Question: Please select all that apply in terms of where where vaccination is taking place:

Clarification: This variable documents the location in which a given COVID-19 vaccine is administered.

Responses:

- Special/Temporary COVID-19 vaccination centers
- Hospitals
- Public clinics
- Private clinics
- Pharmacies
- Nursing homes or long term care facilities
- Physician/general practitioners offices
- Prisons
- Other vaccination location
- All medical institutions allowed to administer vaccines

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: December 22, 2021. The following response was added at a later date: Prisons (January 6, 2021).

2.3.5.8 COVID-19 Vaccines Who Pays (`type_vac_who_pays`)

Question: What are the economic costs to the individual of getting this COVID-19 vaccine?

Clarification: This variable documents the economic costs to the individual of getting a COVID-19 vaccine.

Responses:

- Vaccine is free for the individual
- Vaccine is subsidized by the government for all individuals

- Vaccine is subsidized by the government for a subset of the population (list population subset in the text entry)
- Partial coverage by health insurance
- Full coverage by health insurance
- Individual must pay full cost of the COVID-19 vaccine
- Other financial arrangement:
- No information provided on how much vaccine cost to the individual

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: December 22, 2020

2.3.5.9 COVID-19 Vaccines Administrator (type_vac_dist_admin)

Question: Please select what kind of entity has been placed in primary charge of the vaccine distribution process, for this particular vaccine:

Clarification: This variable documents the entity that has been placed in primary charge of a given part of the vaccine distribution process for a particular vaccine.

Responses:

- National government entity
- Subnational government entity
- Public/Private Partnership
- Private Entity

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: December 22, 2020

2.3.5.10 COVID-19 Vaccines Cost (type_vac_cost_num, type_vac_cost_unit, type_vac_cost_scale, type_vac_cost_gov_perc)

Question: Please note the monetary resources devoted for the intended policy goal of: X, for this particular vaccine: Y.

Clarification: This variable documents the amount of monetary or material resources devoted to either the R and D, production, purchase or distribution of a given COVID-19 vaccine. As such it only takes on a value if type_sub_cat takes on one of the following values:

- Resources for research and development of a COVID-19 vaccine
- Production of COVID-19 vaccines
- Purchase of COVID-19 vaccines
- Storage of the vaccine
- Shipping of the vaccine
- Administering of the vaccine (i.e. giving people the vaccine shot)

Responses:

- **type_vac_cost_num:** Under ‘Amount’ please input a number
- **type_vac_cost_scale:** Under ‘scale’ please note the numeric scale (e.g. millions, billions).
- **type_vac_cost_unit** Under ‘unit’ please input the unit of currency (e.g. USD, Euros)
- **type_vac_cost_gov_perc:** Under Government Contribution, please note from 0 to 100, where 0 is no contribution by the government and 100 is full contribution by the government, what percentage of the cost was covered by the government.

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: December 22, 2020

2.3.5.11 COVID-19 Vaccines Amount (`type_vac_amt_num`, `type_vac_amt_unit`, `type_vac_amt_scale`, `type_vac_amt_gov_perc`)

Question: Please note the monetary resources devoted for the intended policy goal of: X, for this particular vaccine: Y.

Clarification: This variable documents the amount of monetary or material resources devoted to either the R and D, production, purchase or distribution of a given COVID-19 vaccine. As such it only takes on a value if `type_sub_cat` takes on one of the following values:

- Resources for research and development of a COVID-19 vaccine
- Production of COVID-19 vaccines
- Purchase of COVID-19 vaccines
- Storage of the vaccine
- Shipping of the vaccine
- Administering of the vaccine (i.e. giving people the vaccine shot)

Responses:

- `type_vac_amt_num`: Under ‘Amount’ please input a number.
- `type_vac_amt_scale`: Under ‘scale’ please note the numeric scale (e.g. millions, billions).
- `type_vac_amt_unit`: Under ‘unit’ please input the unit of vaccines (e.g. doses).
- `type_vac_amt_gov_perc`: Under Government Contribution, please note from 0 to 100, where 0 is no contribution by the government and 100 is full contribution by the government, what percentage of the amount was covered by the government.

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: December 22, 2020

2.4 Policy Initiators

2.4.1 Initiating Government Level (`init_country_level`)

Question: Was the policy made from a level of government other than the national level?

Clarification: This variable documents what level of government a particular government policy originated from.

Responses:

- National Level : No, it is at the national level
- Province/State Level : Yes it is at the province/state level
- City/Municipal Level: Yes, it is at the city/municipal level
- Other government level: Yes, it is at another governmental level [e.g. county]

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question)

2.4.2 Country (`country`)

Question: From what country does this policy originate from?

Clarification: This variable documents the country in which a particular government policy is initiated. This variable always takes a value irrespective of what level of government the policy was made at (`init_country_level`).

Responses:

See the table in Section 1.2 for the full country list with the corresponding ISO codes.

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question)

2.4.3 Province (province)

Question: Please select the appropriate province/state `[(country)]`:

Clarification: This variable documents the province from which a policy is initiated, if applicable. This variable only takes a value if the response to `init_country_level` is 'Provincial'.

Responses: [To be filled]

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question)

2.4.4 City (city)

Question: If this policy was announced by a particular city, please specify the city here: `[(city)]`:

Clarification: This variable documents the city from which a policy is initiated, if applicable. This variable only takes a value if the response to `init_country_level` is 'City'.

Response Type: Free text

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question)

2.5 Geographic Targets

2.5.1 Geographic Target Same as Policy Initiator Dummy (`target_init_same`)

Question: Does the geographic target of the policy match the initiator of the policy?

Clarification: This variable is a dummy variable which documents whether the policy initiator is the same as the geographic policy target.

Responses:

- Yes: E.g. if the policy is initiated by a municipal level government and targets the same municipal level government, then it takes the value of 'Yes'.
- No: E.g. if the policy is initiated by a provincial level government and targets a municipal level government, then it takes the value of 'No'.

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: April 29, 2020.

2.5.2 Geographic Target Level (`target_geog_level`)

Question: Please specify which geographical or administrative entity is the target of the policy:

Clarification: This variable documents the geographic or administrative entity that the policy targets.

Responses:

- All countries
- One or more regional groupings
- One or more countries and one or more regional groupings
- One or more countries, but not all countries
- One or more provinces within one or more countries
- One or more cities within one or more countries
- One or more geographical or administrative units (other than provincial or city level units) within one or more countries
- An international organization (e.g. World Health Organization)

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question). The following response was added at a later date: “An international organization (e.g. World Health Organization)” (April 20, 2020).

2.5.3 Target Region (`target_region`)

Question: Please choose as many applicable regions as possible.

Clarification: This variable documents the region or regions that is/are the targets of a particular government policy.

Responses:

- Africa
- ASEAN Countries
- Asia
- Central America
- Europe
- European Union (with the UK)
- European Union (without the UK)
- Latin America
- Middle East
- North America
- Oceania
- Schengen Area (with the UK)
- Schengen Area (without the UK)
- Other Regions [Text entry]

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question).

2.5.4 Target Country (`target_country`)

Question: Please select as many countries that are targets of this policy as applicable.

Clarification: This variable documents the country or countries that is/are the target of a particular government policy. This variable always takes a value irrespective of what geographic level the policy is targeting.

Responses:

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question)

2.5.5 Target Province (`target_province`)

Question: Please select what province(s)/states this policy is targeted towards.

Clarification: This variable documents the province that is/are the target of a particular government policy, if applicable. Note, it only takes on a value if [`target_geog_level`] == ‘One or more provinces within one or more countries’

Responses:

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question)

2.5.6 Target City (`target_city`)

Question: Please write in what cities/municipalities this policy is targeted towards:

Clarification This variable documents the city that is/are the target of a particular government policy, if applicable. Note, it only takes on a value if [`target_geog_level`] == ‘One or more cities within one or more countries’

Response Type: Free text

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question)

2.5.7 Target Other (`target_other`)

Question: Please write in what other geographic or administrative unit this policy is targeted towards:

Clarification This variable documents the subnational region or regions that is/are the target of a particular government policy which are not provinces or cities. Note, it only takes on a value if [`target_geog_level`] == ‘One or more geographical or administrative units (other than provincial or city level units) within one or more countries’

Response Type: Free text

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question)

2.5.8 Target International Organization (`target_intl_org`)

Question: Please write in what international organization this policy is targeted towards. Please spell out the full name of the international organization. If there are multiple international organizations, please separate with a semicolon (e.g. World Health Organization; United Nations)

Clarification This variable documents the international organization that a policy is targeting. Note, it only takes on a value if [`target_geog_level`] == ‘An international organization (e.g. World Health Organization)’.

Response Type: Free text

Date added to the survey: April 20, 2020

2.5.9 Target Direction (`target_direction`)

Question: Please select whether this policy is inbound, outbound or both inbound/outbound.

Clarification: This variable documents the ‘directionality’ of a government policy if the geographic target of a policy is not the same as the policy initiator.

Responses:

- Inbound: Government policy that seeks to control movement of people entering the country initiating the policy.
- Outbound: Government policy that seeks to control movement of people exiting the country initiating the policy.
- Inbound/Outbound: Government policy that seeks to control the movement of people entering or exiting the country
- Not applicable

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question). The following response was added at a later date: Not applicable (April 4, 2020)

2.5.10 Travel Mechanism (`travel_mechanism`)

Question: If applicable, please select what mode of transportation this policy is applied to:

Clarification: This variable codes the mechanisms of travel that a policy is targeted toward.

Responses:

- All mechanisms: Government policy that applies toward all mechanisms of travel. See other categories for more detail on possible mechanisms of travel.
- Flights: Government policy that applies to air travel.
- Land Border: Government policy that applies to non-air travel across land borders.
- Trains: Government policy that applies towards train travel.
- Buses: Government policy that applies towards bus travel.
- Seaports: Government policy that applies towards water travel.
- Cruises: Government policy that applies towards cruise travel.
- Ferries: Government policy that applies towards ferry travel.
- Not applicable

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question)

2.6 Demographic Targets

2.6.1 Broad Demographic Target (`target_who_what`)

Question: Please select from the list below what or whom the policy is targeted at

Clarification: This variable codes the people or materials who are the target of a particular policy.

Responses:

- All (Travelers + Residents): Government policy that applies to all humans regardless of residency or travel status.
- All Travelers (Citizen Travelers + Foreign Travelers): Government policy targeted toward all travelers, both foreign and domestic
- Citizen Travelers: A government policy that applies only to domestic nationals travelling outside the country initiating the policy.
- Foreign Travelers: A government policy that applies to only to foreign nationals travelling outside the country initiating the policy.
- All Residents (Citizen Residents + Foreign Residents): Government policy targeted toward residents, both foreign nationals and domestic nationals, in the country initiating the policy.
- Citizen Residents: Government policies that apply only to citizens who are residing in the country initiating the policy.
- Foreign Residents: Government policies that that apply only to foreign nationals who are residing in the country in initiating the policy
- All Foreign Nationals: Government policies that that apply only to foreign nationals who are residing in the country in initiating the policy
- All Citizens: Individuals with citizenship or permanent residency in the country initiating the policy

- Health Staff: Government policy targeted toward human health staff
- Health related supplies: Government policy targeted toward health related supplies

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question). The following responses were added at later dates: All Foreign Nationals (April 2, 2020); All Citizens (April 2, 2020).

2.6.2 Special Demographic Targets (`target_who_gen`)

`type_who_gen` is created from responses to a number of different questions. The questions and the responses which comprise this variable are summarized below. More detail about the questions and responses are presented after.

General Special Demographic Targets (`target_who_gen`)

- Asylum/refugee seekers
- Homeless population
- Domestically abused people
- Domestic abusers
- Prisoners
- People in nursing homes/long term care facilities
- People of a certain age (please note age range in the text entry)
- People with certain health conditions (please note which health conditions in the text entry)
- Essential workers (please note their occupation in the text entry where applicable)
- Essential medical workers [text entry]
- Essential non-medical workers (e.g. individuals working in grocery stores) [text entry]
- Non-essential workers (please note their occupation in the text entry where applicable)
- Migrant workers (please note their occupation in the text entry where applicable)
- Other workers where the distinction between essential and non-essential is not explicitly made (please note their occupation in the text entry where applicable)
- Teachers (for secondary, primary and pre-school)
- Pre-school students (below the age of 5)
- Primary school students (between the ages of 5 and 10)
- Secondary school students (between the ages of 10 and 18)
- Higher education school students (ages 18 and above)
- Government officials
- Pregnant women
- Women
- Indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities [Text Entry]
- Other population not specified above
- No special population targeted

The specific questions from which each response above is derived from is presented below:

General Special Demographic Targets (`target_who_gen`)

Question: If a policy targeted toward a particular part of a population (under a criteria other than ‘citizenship’ status or ‘residency’ status, which is captured by the ‘target_who_what’ question), please select all that apply in the choices given below.

Clarification: This variable captures information more generally about who the target of a policy is, using a criteria other than ‘citizenship’ status or ‘residency’ status, which is captured by the ‘target_who_what’ question.

Responses:

- Asylum/refugee seekers
- Homeless population
- Domestically abused people
- Domestic abusers
- Prisoners
- People in nursing homes/long term care facilities
- People of a certain age (please note age range in the text entry)
- People with certain health conditions (please note which health conditions in the text entry)
- People who have natural immunity against COVID-19 (e.g. those who have already had and survived COVID-19)
- People who are fully vaccinated against COVID-19
- People who are partially vaccinated against COVID-19
- People who are not vaccinated against COVID-19
- Women
- Essential workers (please note their occupation in the text entry where applicable)
- Non-essential workers (please note their occupation in the text entry where applicable)
- Migrant workers (please note their occupation in the text entry where applicable)
- Other workers where the distinction between essential and non-essential is not explicitly made (please note their occupation in the text entry where applicable)
- Indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities [Text Entry]
- Other population not specified above
- No special population targeted

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: June 5, 2020. The following responses were added at later dates: Essential workers (August 18, 2020); Non-Essential workers (August 18, 2020); Migrant workers (August 18, 2020); Other workers where the distinction between essential and non-essential is not explicitly made (August 18, 2020); Women (November 25, 2020); Indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities (January 6, 2021); People who have natural immunity against COVID-19 (April 20, 2021); People who are fully vaccinated against COVID-19 (April 20, 2021); People who are partially vaccinated against COVID-19 (April 20, 2021); People who are not vaccinated against COVID-19 (April 20, 2021)

2.6.2.1 Schools Mask Wearing Special Demographic Targets (target_who_gen)

Question: Please select all that apply in terms of who the mask wearing policy is directed toward.

Clarification:

Responses: This question is only answered if [ttype] == “Closure and Regulations of Schools” & [institution_conditions] == “Mask wearing policy”

- Students
- Teachers
- Other Population
- Not specified

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: November 24, 2020

2.6.2.2 School Social Distancing Special Demographic Target (target_who_gen)

Question: Please select all that apply in terms of who keeping distance of at least 6ft or 15 meters is directed toward is directed toward.

Clarification: This question is only answered if [type] == “Closure and Regulations of Schools” & [institution_conditions] == “Keeping distance of 1.5 meters to 6 ft apart”

Responses:

- Students
- Teachers
- Other Population
- Not specified

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: November 24, 2020

2.6.2.3 School Health Monitoring Special Demographic Target (target_who_gen)

Question: Please select all that apply in terms of who the health monitoring policy is directed toward.

Clarification: This question is only answered if [type] == “Closure and Regulations of Schools” & [institution_conditions] is either “Temperature Checks”, “Health Certificates”, “Health Questionnaire”, or “Other Health Monitoring”

Responses:

- Students
- Teachers
- Other Population
- Not specified

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: November 24, 2020

2.6.2.4 COVID-19 Vaccines Distribution Special Target Population (target_who_gen)

Question: You have selected that a total of X groups of people are given preferences for vaccinations for. In the following, please list all of the populations that are given the same priority in receiving the vaccine in group Y.

Clarification: This variable documents the specific demographic and/or epidemiological characteristics that are used as the criterion for ranking/prioritizing which populations to give a COVID-19 vaccine to first.

Responses:

- Essential medical workers [text entry]

- Essential non-medical workers (e.g. individuals working in grocery stores) [text entry]
- Non-essential workers [text entry]
- Teachers (for secondary, primary and pre-school)
- Pre-school students (below the age of 5)
- Primary school students (between the ages of 5 and 10)
- Secondary school students (between the ages of 10 and 18)
- Higher education school students (ages 18 and above)
- Government officials
- Pregnant women
- People in nursing homes or long term care facilities
- People of a certain age [list age in the text entry]
- Homeless population
- Asylum/refugee seekers
- Prisoners
- People with certain health conditions [list health conditions in the text entry]
- Other [text entry]

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: December 22, 2021

2.7 Compliance (compliance)

Question: What kind of enforcement does this policy have (if any)?

Clarification: This variable captures information about the de jure compliance of a policy.

Responses:

- **Mandatory With Legal Penalties:** The prescribed government policy is mandatory/ must be followed. If the policy is not followed, people may face legal penalties like jail time.
- **Mandatory with Fines:** The prescribed government policy is mandatory/ must be followed but some exceptions are allowed. If the policy is not followed, people must pay a fine.
- **Mandatory (Unspecified/Implied):** The prescribed government policy is mandatory/must be followed but the penalty for failing to comply is not made explicit or is implied. For instance, in the example given below, the implication of the policy (even though it is not explicitly stated) is that travelers without a health certificate will not be allowed to enter the country. E.g. In the Dominican Republic, as of March 19, “all travelers arriving in the country must complete a travel history form”
- **Mandatory with Exceptions :** There are some exceptions to the policy but it is mandatory for those for whom it applies. E.g. “As of March 13, the Indian government suspended most travel and tourism visas, with the exception of ‘diplomatic, official, U.N. or International Organizations, employment and project visas’ until April 15.
- **Recommended/Voluntary but no penalties:** The prescribed policy is recommended by the initiating body but compliance is voluntary.

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question). The following response was added at a later date: Mandatory (Unspecified/Implied) (March 31, 2020).

2.8 Institutional Enforcer (enforcer)

Question: Please select as many organizations that apply in terms of enforcing compliance or issuing recommendations for the policy you are documenting.

Clarification: The organizational body in charge of enforcing compliance with a particular policy or issuing recommendations for a particular policy. This variable can take on one or more of the following values:

Responses:

- National government: This refers to the body that is responsible for national-level decision making.
- Ministry/Department of Health: This refers to the body that is responsible for overseeing health outcomes at the national level.
- Ministry/Department of Justice: This refers to the body that is responsible for overseeing the legal and judicial process of a country at the national level.
- Ministry/Department of Foreign Affairs: This refers to the body that is responsible for overseeing the government relationships with foreign countries at the national level.
- Ministry/Department of Education: This refers to the body that is responsible for overseeing education outcomes at the national level.
- Military: This refers to the body that is responsible for security or defense at the national level.
- Provincial/state government: This refers to the body that is responsible for province or state level decision making.
- Municipal government: Ministry/Department of Education: This refers to the body that is responsible for city or municipal level decision making.
- Police: An organization empowered by the state to enforce the law at any level of government (e.g. national, provincial, etc.)
- New (COVID-19 specific) Task Force: A government entity that was created specifically to respond to the COVID-19 crisis.
- Other (Please specify in the text box) [Text Entry]

Response Type: Standardized Categories

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question). The following responses were added at later dates: Police (March 29, 2020); Ministry/Department of Justice (May 23, 2020); Ministry/Department of Foreign Affairs (May 23, 2020); New (COVID-19 specific) Task Force (June 5, 2020); Ministry/Department of Education (September 27, 2020)

2.9 Policy Timing

2.9.1 Policy Announced Date (date_announced)

Question: When was this policy announced?

Clarification: This variable documents the date that the government policy was announced.

Responses Type: Standardized Dates (format: mm/dd/yyyy)

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question)

2.9.2 Policy Start Date (`date_start`)

Question: When does the policy take effect?

Clarification: This variable documents the date that the government policy takes effect. If there is no available information about this, then the date announced is used.

Responses Type: Standardized Dates (format: mm/dd/yyyy)

Date with calendar format: mm/dd/yyyy

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question)

2.9.3 Policy End Date Specification (`date_end_spec`)

Question: Please select the choice which best describes the end date for this policy:

Clarification: This variable records information about type of end date of a particular policy.

Responses:

- The policy has a clear end date: The end date of the policy is clearly announced by the policy initiator.
- The policy is a one-time measure: The policy is a one-time event such that the execution of the policy occurs over a very short time-span; e.g. the publication or translation of government documents related to COVID-19.:
 - If an observation takes on this value, we assume that `date_end` is one day after the start date. Users are free to use a different assumption.
- The policy has an imprecise natural end date: The policy is an event which is executed over a discrete period of time which is related to how long it takes to execute the policy, but that period of time is not necessarily known in advance. :
 - If an observation takes on this value and is not a policy about administering COVID-19 Vaccines, we assume that `date_end` is 14 days after the start date. If an observation takes on this value and is a policy about administering COVID-19 Vaccines, we assume that `date_end` is 120 days after the start date. Users are free to use a different assumption.
- The policy has an unlimited time span: The policy is executed continuously over time such that unless there is an explicit policy that directly counters it, this policy can in theory go on forever. These are often laws which can only be countered if another law repeals the original law or general recommendations that continue to be applicable after they are issued unless counter recommendations are created.:
 - If an observation takes on this value and is not a policy about administering COVID-19 Vaccines, we assume that `date_end` is on the most current date in time (effectively the date of the latest version of the dataset). Users are free to use a different assumption.
- The policy's end date is unknown or unreported: At the time of the announcement of the start of a particular policy, there is no known or reported end date.:
 - If an observation takes on this value, then the `date_end` variable takes on the value of 'NA'.

Date added to the survey: January 20, 2021.

2.9.4 Policy Start Date (date_start)

Question: When does the policy end?

Clarification: This variable captures the date that the government policy ends or is projected to end.

Responses Type: Standardized Dates (format: mm/dd/yyyy)

Date with calendar format: mm/dd/yyyy

Date added to the survey: March 28, 2020 (original question)

References

- Benoit, K., Conway, D., Lauderdale, B. E., Laver, M., and Mikhaylov, S. (2016). Crowdsourced text analysis: Reproducible and agile production of political data. *American Political Science Review*, 110(2):278–295. [12](#)
- Büthe, T., Minhas, S., and Lieu, T. (2020). Using online surveys to increase the reliability of data entry: A methods research note with application to qualitative content analysis. *Unpublished Manuscript*. [13](#)
- Cheng, C., Barceló, J., Hartnett, A. S., Kubinec, R., and Messerschmidt, L. (2020). Covid-19 government response event dataset (coronamet v. 1.0). *Nature human behaviour*, 4(7):756–768. [12](#)
- Horn, A. (2019). Can the online crowd match real expert judgments? how task complexity and coder location affect the validity of crowd-coded data. *European Journal of Political Research*, 58(1):236–247. [12](#)
- Marquardt, K. L., Pemstein, D., Sanhueza Petrarca, C., Seim, B., Wilson, S. L., Bernhard, M., Coppedge, M., and Lindberg, S. I. (2017). Experts, coders, and crowds: An analysis of substitutability. *V-Dem Working Paper*, 53. [12](#)
- Raykar, V. C., Yu, S., Zhao, L. H., Jerebko, A., Florin, C., Valadez, G. H., Bogoni, L., and Moy, L. (2009). Supervised learning from multiple experts: whom to trust when everyone lies a bit. In *Proceedings of the 26th Annual international conference on machine learning*, pages 889–896. [15](#)
- Raykar, V. C., Yu, S., Zhao, L. H., Valadez, G. H., Florin, C., Bogoni, L., and Moy, L. (2010). Learning from crowds. *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, 11(4). [15](#)
- Sheng, V. S., Provost, F., and Ipeirotis, P. G. (2008). Get another label? improving data quality and data mining using multiple, noisy labelers. In *Proceedings of the 14th ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining*, pages 614–622. [15](#)
- Sumner, J. L., Farris, E. M., and Holman, M. R. (2020). Crowdsourcing reliable local data. *Political Analysis*, 28(2):244–262. [12](#)
- Urlacher, B. (2017). Opportunities and obstacles in distributed or crowdsourced coding. *Qualitative & 714 Multi-Method Research*, 15(15-21):715. [12](#)

A Appendix

A list of (i) new questions and (ii) options added to existing questions added to the survey since the launch of the survey on March 28, 2020 and released in this current version of the survey are presented in the below:

- **target_who_gen**: add options for ‘People who have natural immunity against COVID-19’, ‘People who are fully vaccinated against COVID-19’, ‘People who are partially vaccinated against COVID-19’, or ‘People who are not vaccinated against COVID-19’ (April 20, 2021)
- **type_vac_reg**: add options for ‘Regulatory suspension or pause of vaccine rollout’ and ‘Regulatory resumption of previously suspended or paused vaccine rollout’ (when **type** == ‘COVID-19 Vaccines’) (April 20, 2021)
- **type_sub_cat**: add text entry option for ‘Retail Businesses’ (when **type** == ‘Restriction and Regulations of Businesses’) (April 20, 2021)
- **institution_conditions**: add ‘Takeaway Only’, ‘Delivery Only’, and ‘Delivery and Takeaway Only’ options for ‘Bars’, ‘Retail Stores’, ‘Supermarkets/grocery stores’, ‘Pharmacies’, and ‘Personal Grooming Businesses (e.g. hair salons)’ (when **type** == ‘Restriction and Regulations of Businesses’) (April 20, 2021)
- **institution_conditions**: add ‘Election delayed or postponed to a later date’ option (when **type** == ‘Restriction and Regulation of Government Services’) (March 29, 2021)
- **institution_conditions**: add ‘Takeaway Only’, ‘Delivery Only’, and ‘Delivery and Takeaway Only’ options for ‘Restaurants’ (when **type** == ‘Restriction and Regulations of Businesses’) (March 19, 2021)
- **institution_conditions**: add options to capture conditions under which elections are allowed (when **type** == ‘Restriction and Regulation of Government Services’) (March 19, 2021):
 - ‘Mail in voting only’
 - ‘Mail in voting expanded, in person voting still allowed.’
 - ‘Mail-in voting ballot request period extended’
 - ‘Election delayed or postponed to a later date’
 - ‘Other election policy’
- **type_sub_cat** : add options to capture ‘Funerals and mourning rituals’ and ‘Weddings and marriage rituals’ (when **type** == ‘Restrictions of Mass Gatherings’) (March 19, 2021)
- **type_sub_cat**: add options to capture ‘restrictions on visitation’ (when **type** == ‘Social Distancing’) including (March 19, 2021)
 - ‘Restrictions on visiting nursing homes/long term care facilities’
 - ‘Restrictions on visiting hospitals’
 - ‘Restrictions on visiting prisons’
 - ‘Restrictions on visiting cemeteries’
 - ‘Restrictions on visiting other group residential’ facilities (e.g. orphanages, group homes)’
 - ‘Restrictions on visiting other locations’
- **type_curfew_freq**: add question to capture whether curfew takes place at the same time of day over a week or not (when **type** == ‘Curfew’) (Feb 18, 2021)
- **type_curfew_day**: add options to capture whether curfew times are different for different days, captures what these times are (when **type** == ‘Curfew’) (Feb 18, 2021)

- **date_end_spec**: add question to capture more detailed information about end dates (Jan 20, 2021)
- **type_quar_spec** : add question to capture whether the number of quarantine days is unspecified or not (when **type** == 'Quarantine') (added Jan 12, 2021)
- **type_curfew_end_spec**: add question to capture whether the end of a curfew is unspecified or not (when **type** == 'Curfew') (added Jan 12, 2021)
- **target_who_gen**: add option to capture for 'Indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities' (added Jan 6, 2021)
- **type_vac_loc**: add options to capture for 'Prisons' as a location for COVID-19 vaccination (when **type** == 'COVID-19 Vaccines') (added Jan 6, 2021)
- **target_who_gen**: add options for 'Homeless population', 'Asylum/refugee seekers', 'Prisoners' (added Jan 6, 2021)
- **type_vac_group**: add option for 'Certain populations excluded access from vaccinations' (when **type** == 'COVID-19 Vaccines') (added Jan 6, 2021)
- **type_vac_group_rank** : add a separate question to allow ranking of who gets prioritization for vaccines (when **type** == 'COVID-19 Vaccines') (added, Jan 6, 2021)
- **type_vac_mix**: add a separate question to capture if a country allows the mixing and matching of vaccines (when **type** == 'COVID-19 Vaccines') (added Jan 6, 2021)
- **institution_conditions**: add options to capture 'Contact tracing measures' in schools, businesses or government services (when **type** is either 'Closure and Regulations of Schools', 'Restriction and Regulations of Businesses', or 'Restriction and Regulation of Government Services') (added Jan 4, 2021)
- **type**: add option for 'COVID-19 Vaccines' (added Dec 22, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat** add subcategory for intended policy goal for COVID-19 vaccines (when **type** == 'COVID-19 Vaccines') namely (added Dec 22, 2020):
 - Resources for research and development of a COVID-19 vaccine
 - Regulatory approval process for administering the COVID-19 vaccine
 - Production of COVID-19 vaccines
 - Purchase of COVID-19 vaccines
 - Distribution of COVID-19 vaccines
- **type_vac_cat**: add question to capture a given COVID-19 vaccine firm (when **type** == 'COVID-19 Vaccines') (added Dec 22, 2020)
- **type_vac_reg** : add question to capture what part of the regulatory approval process a vaccine has undergone (when **type** == 'COVID-19 Vaccines') (added Dec 22, 2020)
- **type_vac_purchase** : add question to capture what kind of purchasing conditions a vaccine was purchased under (when **type** == 'COVID-19 Vaccines') (added Dec 22, 2020)
- **type_vac_dist** : add question to capture what part of the COVID-19 vaccine distribution process a policy is being made for (when **type** == 'COVID-19 Vaccines') (added Dec 22, 2020)
- **target_who_gen**: add question to capture which specific populations based on demographic or health conditions a vaccine is being distributed to (added Dec 22, 2020)
- **type_vac_loc**: add question to capture where COVID-19 vaccinations are taking place (when **type** == 'COVID-19 Vaccines') (added Dec 22, 2020)
- **type_vac_amt**: add question to capture how much money/material resources are being devoted to either RD, producing, purchasing or distributing COVID-19 vaccines (when **type** == 'COVID-19 Vaccines') (added Dec 22, 2020)

- **type_vac_dist_admin**: add question to capture what entity is in charge of the COVID-19 distribution process (when **type** == 'COVID-19 Vaccines') (added Dec 22, 2020)
- **type_vac_costs**: add question to capture the economics costs to an individual of getting a given COVID-19 vaccine (when **type** == 'COVID-19 Vaccines') (added Dec 22, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add option for 'Thermal cyclers (PCR machines/DNA amplifiers)' (when **type** == 'Health Resources') (added Dec 22, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add option for 'Dry ice for COVID-19 vaccine storage' (when **type** == 'Health Resources') (added Dec 22, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add option for 'Cold storage capacity for COVID-19 vaccines' (when **type** == 'Health Resources') (added Dec 22, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add option for 'Syringes' (when **type** == 'Health Resources') (added Dec 22, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add option for 'Army (medical) corps' (when **type** == 'Health Resources') (added Dec 22, 2020)
- **institution_conditions**: add option for 'Keeping distance of 1.5 meters to 2 ft' for businesses and government services (when **type** == 'Social Distancing') (added Dec 5, 2020)
- **target_province**: add option for 'Entire country' to accommodate the fact that some policies may be targeted towards the entire country for one country but subnational provinces for other countries (added Nov 26, 2020)
- **target_who_gen**: add option for 'Women' (added Nov 25, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: added option for 'Paid lodgings' (when **type** == 'Restriction and Regulations of Businesses') (added Nov 24, 2020)
- **target_who_gen**: add question to identify whether the target of a mask, health monitoring or social distancing policy is targeted towards, students, teachers or another population (when **type** == 'Social Distancing') (Nov 24, 2020)
- **enforcer**: add option for 'Ministry/Department of Education' (added September 27, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add option for 'Total Border Crossing ban' (when **type** == 'External Border Restrictions') (Nov 24, 2020) (added September 18, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add option for 'Keep a distance of some other distance not listed above. Please note the distance in meters in the text entry' (when **type** == 'Social Distancing') (added September 14, 2020)
- **institution_conditions**: add option for 'School event cancelled or postponed' (when **type** == 'Closure and Regulations of Schools') (added September 14, 2020)
- **type_curfew_start**: added question to capture time of day start of a curfew (when **type** == 'Curfew') (added September 14, 2020)
- **type_curfew_end**: added question to capture the time of day end of a curfew (when **type** == 'Curfew') (added September 14, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add option for 'All/Unspecified mass gatherings' (when **type** == 'Restrictions of Mass Gatherings') (added August 18, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add option for mask wearing in 'public transportation', 'preschools or childcare facilities', 'primary schools', 'secondary schools', 'higher education' (when **type** == 'Social Distancing') (added August 17, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add option option for 'Other government service not specified above' (when **type** == 'Restriction and Regulation of Government Services') (added August 10, 2020)
- **province**: add options for Overseas French Territories: 'French Guiana', 'Guadeloupe', 'Martinique', 'Mayotte', 'Reunion' (added July 24, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add options for regulation of transportation (when **type** == 'Social Distancing'), namely (added June 23):

- ‘Regulating private vehicles in public circulation’
- ‘Restrictions on ridership of subways and trams’
- ‘Restrictions on ridership of trains’
- ‘Restrictions on ridership of buses’
- ‘Restrictions ridership of other forms of public’ transportation (please include details in the text entry)’
- **type_sub_cat**: add option for ‘Regulations on publicly provided waste management services’ (when **type** == ‘Restriction and Regulation of Government Services’) (added June 21, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add option for ‘Election procedures’ (when **type** == ‘Restriction and Regulation of Government Services’) (added June 18, 2020)
- **enforcer**: add option for ‘New (COVID-19 specific) Task Force’ (June 5, 2020)
- **target_who_gen**: add question to the survey to capture special demographic targets of a policy (June 5, 2020)
- **institution_conditions** add question to capture conditions under which government services are allowed to operate (when **type** == ‘Restriction and Regulation of Government Services’) (added May 24, 2020)
- **enforcer**: add options for ‘Ministry/Department of Foreign Affairs’ and ‘Ministry/Department of Justice’ (added May 23, 2020)
- **institution_conditions** add question to capture conditions under which schools are allowed to operate (when **type** == ‘Closure and Regulations of Schools’) (added May 19, 2020)
- **institution_cat** add question to capture whether businesses or governments are considered essential or non-essential (when **type** takes the value of either ‘Restriction and Regulations of Businesses’ or ‘Restriction and Regulation of Government Services’) (added May 18, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add option for ‘Public courts’ (when **type** == ‘Restriction and Regulation of Government Services’) (added May 13, 2020)
- **target_init_same**: add question to capture when the target of the policy is the same as the initiator of a policy (added April 29, 2020)
- **type**: add option for ‘Hygiene’ to capture whether a policy is related to hygiene/disinfection/sanitation (added April 26, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add option for coding what areas a hygiene policy is applied to (when **type** == ‘Hygiene’) (added April 26, 2020)
- **type**: add option for ‘Anti-disinformation measures’ (added April 29, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add options of ‘Private Health Office’; ‘Pharmacies’; ‘Supermarkets/grocery stores’ (when **type** == ‘Restriction and Regulations of Businesses’) (added April 29, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add option of ‘Visa extensions (e.g. visa validity extended)’ (when **type** == ‘External Border Restrictions’) (added April 29, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add options to capture what kind of mass restriction has been restricted, when applicable (when **type** == ‘Restrictions of Mass Gatherings’) (added April 29, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add options to capture whether a policy obliges people to where masks and in what areas (when **type** == ‘Social Distancing’) (added April 29, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add options to capture kinds of government services have been restricted (when **type** == ‘Restriction and Regulation of Government Services’) (added April 29, 2020)

- **type_business_level**: add options to capture whether business is completely closed, open or open with conditions (when **type** == 'Restriction and Regulations of Businesses') (added April 29, 2020)
- **institution_conditions**: add options to capture under what conditions a business is allowed to operate, if applicable (when **type** == 'Restriction and Regulations of Businesses') (added April 29, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add options to capture whether a public awareness measure is about disseminating or gathering information (when **type** == 'Public Awareness Measures') (added April 29, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add options to capture what kind of administrative configuration has been adopted by a government in response to COVID-19 (when **type** == 'New Task Force, Bureau or Administrative Configuration') (added April 29, 2020)
- **type_new_admin_coop**: add options to capture what kind of cooperative agreement different governmental entities enter into together, if applicable (added April 29, 2020)
- **update_type**: add question to code when a policy ends (added April 27, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add option for 'Keeping a distance of at least 6 feet or 1.5 meters apart' (when **type** == 'Social Distancing') (added April 26, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add option for 'Non COVID-19 vaccines' (when **type** == 'Health Resources') (added April 25, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add option for 'Health insurance' (when **type** == 'Health Resources') (added April 22, 2020)
- **target_geog_level**: add option for 'An international organization (e.g. World Health Organization)' (added April 20, 2020)
- **target_direction**: add option for 'Not applicable' (added April 4, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add option for 'Hand Sanitizer' and 'Test Kits' (when **type** == 'Health Resources') (added April 4, 2020)
- **country**; **target_country**: add option for 'Palestine' (added April 4, 2020)
- **target_who_what**: add two additional options, one for 'All Foreign Nationals' and one for 'All Citizens'. (added April 2, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add option for 'Travel History Form (e.g. documents where traveler has recently been)' (when **type** == 'External Border Restrictions') (added March 31, 2020)
- **compliance**: add option for 'Mandatory (Unspecified/Implied)' (added March 31, 2020)
- **type_sub_cat**: add options for 'Health Screenings (e.g. temperature checks)' and 'Health Certificates' (when **type** == 'External Border Restrictions') (added March 30, 2020).
- **enforcer**: add option for 'Police' (added March 29, 2020).