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CoronaNet: A Dyadic Dataset of Government Responses to the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Governments everywhere have implemented a broad range of policies that have been highly influential in shaping the COVID-19 pandemic. We present an initial public release of a large hand-coded dataset of over 10,000 separate policy announcements made in response to the pandemic across more than 190 countries. The dataset will be updated daily, with a 5-day lag for validity checking. We currently document policies across numerous dimensions, including the type of policy implemented; national vs. sub-national enforcement; the specific group targeted by the policy; and the time frame within which the policy is implemented. We further analyze the dataset using a Bayesian measurement model which shows the quick acceleration of high-cost policies across countries beginning in mid-March and continuing to the present. While some relatively low-cost policies like task forces and health monitoring began early, countries generally adopted harsher measures within a narrow time window, suggesting strong policy diffusion effects.¹

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¹We thank the very large number of research assistants who coded this data. Their names and affiliations are listed in the appendix. We also thank the Chair of International Relations at the Hochschule für Politik at the Technical University of Munich (TUM) for their support of this project and the TUM School of Management for their help in providing access to Qualtrics. For the most current, up to date version of the dataset, please visit <http://coronanet-project.org> and also our Github page at https://github.com/saudiwin/corona_tscs. Interested readers may also find our code for collecting the data and maintaining the database at the aforementioned Github page. For more information on the exact variables collected, please see our publicly available [codebook here](#).

25 Governments all around the world have implemented an astonishing number and variety of policies in reaction
26 to the COVID-19 pandemic in a very short time frame. However, policy makers and researchers have to date
27 lacked access to the quality, up-to-date data they need for conducting rigorous analyses of whether, how, and
28 to what degree these fast changing policies have worked in brunting the health, political and economic effects
29 of the pandemic. To address this concern, in this paper, we present the CoronaNet COVID-19 Government
30 Response Database which provides fine-grained, dyadic data on policy actions taken by governments across
31 the world since the Chinese government reported the COVID-19 outbreak on December 31, 2019. At the
32 time of writing, the dataset covers the policy actions of 191 countries² up until 2020-04-18, for a total of
33 10123 events.

34 With the help of a team of over 220 research assistants in 18 time zones, we are releasing the data on
35 a daily basis. We are implementing a five-day lag between data collection and release to evaluate and
36 validate ongoing coding efforts for random samples of the data to ensure the best possible quality given the
37 considerable time constraints. More specifically, the CoronaNet database collects daily data on government
38 policy actions taken against COVID-19 across the following dimensions:

- 39 • The type of government policy implemented (e.g. quarantine, closure of schools [16 total])
- 40 • The level of government initiating the action (e.g. national, provincial)
- 41 • The geographical target of the policy action, if applicable (e.g. national, provincial, municipal)
- 42 • The human or material target of the policy action, if applicable (e.g. travelers, masks)
- 43 • The directionality of the policy action, if applicable (e.g. inbound, outbound, both)
- 44 • The mechanism of travel that the policy action targets, if applicable (e.g. flights, trains)
- 45 • The compliance with the policy action (e.g. mandatory, voluntary)
- 46 • The enforcer of the policy action (e.g. national government, military)
- 47 • The timing of the policy action (e.g. date announced, date implemented)

48 We believe that this data will not only help policy makers and researchers better understand which policies
49 are more effective in addressing the spread and health outcomes of COVID-19 (Seth Flaxman 2020), it
50 will also permit crucial inference on the effects COVID-19 has had on societies and economies. Indeed,
51 anecdotal evidence suggests that the pandemic has already had substantial consequences for the nature
52 of political institutions (Przeworski, Stokes, and Manin 1999; Gailmard and Patty 2019), the stability of
53 financial markets (Kindleberger and Aliber 2011) and the way of life of billions of people (Tierney 2007).
54 Data on government reactions to the COVID-19 pandemic can help provide systematic evidence of these
55 effects. Moreover, it can further help us better understand the determinants of these influential policies at
56 both the structural (Svolik 2012; Kitschelt, Wilkinson, and others 2007) and interpersonal levels (Boin et al.

²Note, we will include additional countries in future versions of the dataset.

57 2016).

58 Meanwhile, given the exogenous timing of the initial outbreak in Wuhan, China, government policies made
59 in reaction to the COVID-19 pandemic constitute the single largest natural experiment in recent memory,
60 allowing researchers to improve causal inference in any number of fields. Indeed, government reactions to
61 the COVID-19 epidemic will have long-lasting implications on a wide-range of social phenomena, from the
62 evolution of political institutions (Pierson 2000) to the progression of economic development (Nunn 2009;
63 Kilian 2009; Noy 2009) to say nothing of its potential ramifications for environmental outcomes (Dasgupta
64 et al. 2002; Folke 2006), mental health (Galea et al. 2003; Gifford 2014), or disaster preparedness (Blaikie
65 et al. 2014). While scholars have always sought to understand how large-scale historical events have shaped
66 contemporary phenomena, modern technological tools allow us to document such events more quickly and
67 more precisely than ever before.

68 In what follows, we provide a description of the data, as well as an application of the data in which we model
69 policy activity of countries over time. Using a Bayesian dynamic item-response theory model, we produce a
70 statistically valid index that summarizes countries in terms of their response to the pandemic, and further
71 shows how quickly policy responses have changed over time. We document clear evidence of rapid policy
72 diffusion of harsh measures opposing the virus, indicating some of the most extensive evidence of this type of
73 diffusion ever documented. In the methodology section, we provide a thorough discussion of the procedures
74 used to collate the data and to manage the more than 220 research assistants coding this data around the
75 world in real time.

76 **Results**

77 In this section, we first present some descriptive statistics which illustrate how government policy toward
78 COVID-19 has varied across key variables. We then briefly present our new index for tracking how active
79 governments have been with regards to announcing policies targeting COVID-19 across countries and over
80 time.

81 **Descriptive Statistics**

82 Here we present some descriptive statistics for key variables available in the data. Table 1 shows the number
83 of records for each policy type, the number of unique countries for each policy type as well as how many
84 countries are targeted in total by each policy type. We note that these are cumulative totals for these
85 different categories in the data, except for the number of targeted countries, which is an average number.

86 Table 1 also provides information on the degree to which a given policy must be complied with.
87 According to our data, the most common government policy implemented in reaction to COVID-19 is external
88 border restrictions, i.e. policies that seek to limit access to ports of entry or exit across different governmental
89 jurisdictions. We find that 175 countries have made 1640 policy announcements about such restrictions since
90 December 31, 2019. Meanwhile, the second policy that most countries, by our count 153, have implemented is
91 ‘Closure of Schools’, of which we document 1277 such policies. Governments have implemented ‘Restriction
92 of Non-Essential Businesses’ policies with the second highest frequency; we document that 125 countries
93 have implemented 1396 such policies. However, we note that a strict comparison of policy types by this
94 metric is not perfect, given that, for example, there may be a need for more individualized policies regarding
95 external border restrictions (given the number of countries which a government can restrict travel access
96 to) as opposed to closing schools. In the next subsection, we provide a more rigorous method of comparing
97 policies while taking their depth into account.

98 Meanwhile, our dataset also shows that virtually all countries in the world are a target of an external border
99 restriction, quarantine measure, or health monitoring measure from another country. Moreover, a high
100 percentage of policies documented in our dataset have mandatory enforcement.

Table 1: Descriptive Information about the CoronaNet Government Response Dataset

Type	Total Number of Policies	Number of Countries	Average Number of Targeted Countries	% With Mandatory Enforcement
External Border Restrictions	1640	175	202	80
Restriction of Non-Essential Businesses	1396	125	1	93
Closure of Schools	1277	153	1	87
Health Resources	1224	128	137	55
Quarantine/Lockdown	838	143	203	87
Other	631	117	26	61
Restrictions of Mass Gatherings	559	146	1	87
Public Awareness Campaigns	443	115	1	25
Social Distancing	394	110	1	72
Declaration of Emergency	349	109	1	100
Internal Border Restrictions	287	106	1	89
Health Monitoring	265	98	199	69
New Task Force	239	90	1	100
Restriction of Non-Essential Government Services	237	84	1	85
Health Testing	176	76	102	67
Curfew	168	81	1	96

101 In addition, we can look at the cumulative incidence of different types of policies in our data over time,
102 as we show in Figure 1. The figure shows that relatively easy to implement policies like external border
103 restrictions, the forming of task forces, public awareness campaigns, and efforts to increase health resources

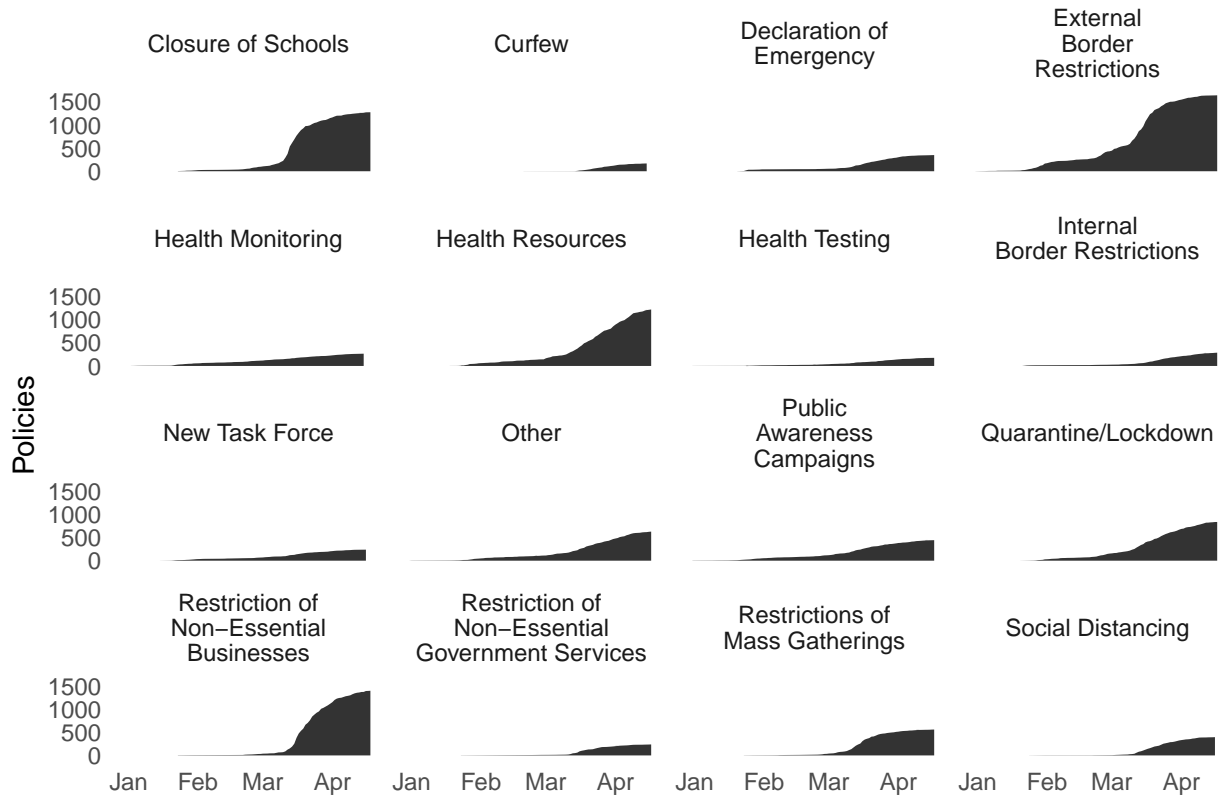


Figure 1: Cumulative Incidence of Policy Event Types Over Time

104 came relatively early in the course of the pandemic. More restrictive policies like curfews, closures of schools,
 105 restrictions of non-essential businesses and restrictions of mass gatherings arrived later.

106 We can also explore the extent to which other countries are affected by policies that can have a geographic
 107 target outside the policy initiator (e.g. ‘external border restrictions’, ‘quarantine’) across time. For example,
 108 in Figure 2, we map a network of bans on inbound flights to European countries initiated by European
 109 countries³ as of March 15, 2020. In the plot, each horizontal line represents a potential geographical target
 110 of a flight ban. The vertical lines denote whether there was such a flight ban and the arrow of the vertical
 111 line indicates the direction in which the ban is applied.⁴ The figure shows that by March 15, 2020, the
 112 governments of Poland and San Marino had banned all flights into Poland and San Marino respectively while
 113 the government of Italy banned incoming flights from China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan. Additionally,
 114 the governments of Greece and Romania both banned flights from Italy while the government of Albania

³In this paper, the following countries are defined as being in Europe: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, and the Vatican.

⁴See Longabaugh (2012) for more information on how to interpret this plot.

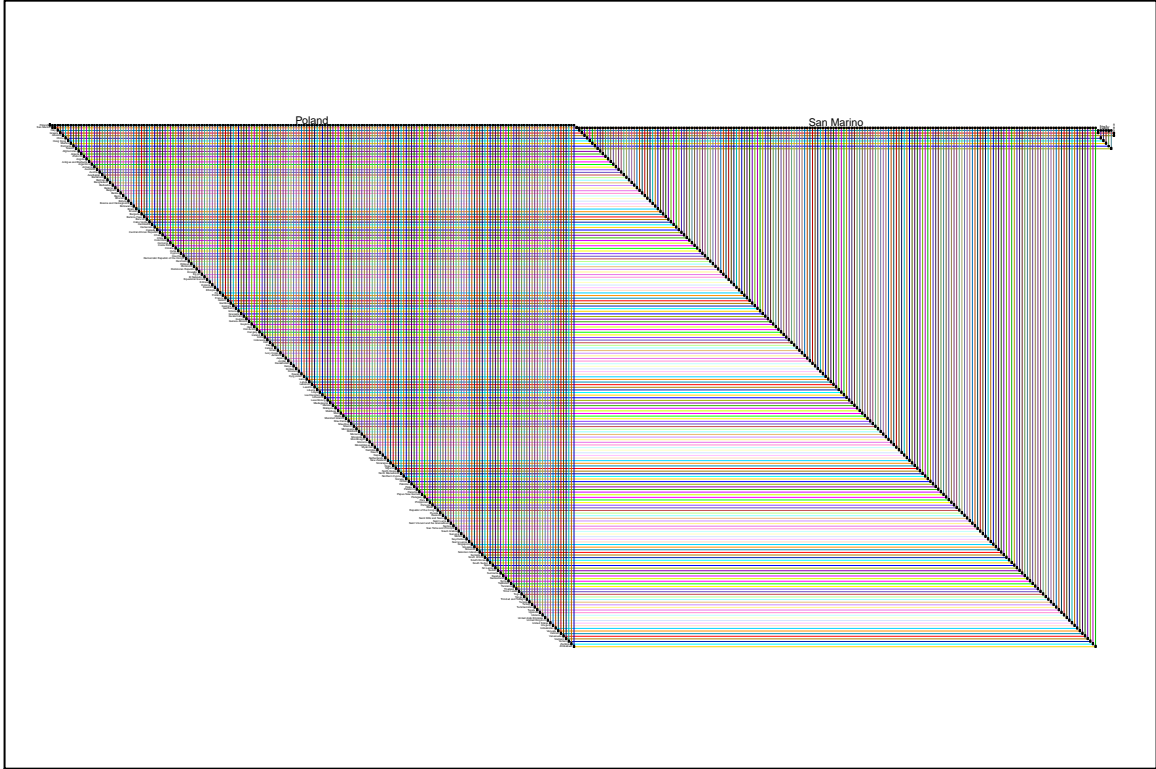


Figure 2: Network Map of Bans on Inbound Flights by European Countries as of March 15, 2020

115 banned incoming flights from Greece. According to our data, up until this point in time, no other European
 116 governments at the national level had banned inbound flights from other countries.⁵

117 1 Government Policy Activity Index

118 In this section, we briefly present our new index for tracking the relative government activity with regards to
 119 policies targeting COVID-19 across countries and over time. The model is a version of item-response theory
 120 known as ideal point modeling that incorporates over-time trends (Kubinec 2019; Clinton, Jackman, and
 121 Rivers 2004; Bafumi et al. 2005; Martin and Quinn 2002), permitting inference on how a latent construct,
 122 in this case total policy activity, responds to changes in the pandemic. To fit the model, the different policy
 123 types shown in Table 1 were coded in terms of ordinal values, with lower values for sub-national targets
 124 of policies and higher values for policies applying to the entire country, or in the case of external border
 125 restrictions, to one or more external countries. For instance, internal country policies can take on three

⁵However, at the provincial level, our dataset documents that the government of the autonomous region of Madeira, Portugal had banned flights from Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Spain, and Switzerland while the government of Sardinia, Italy closed all airports by March 15, 2020.

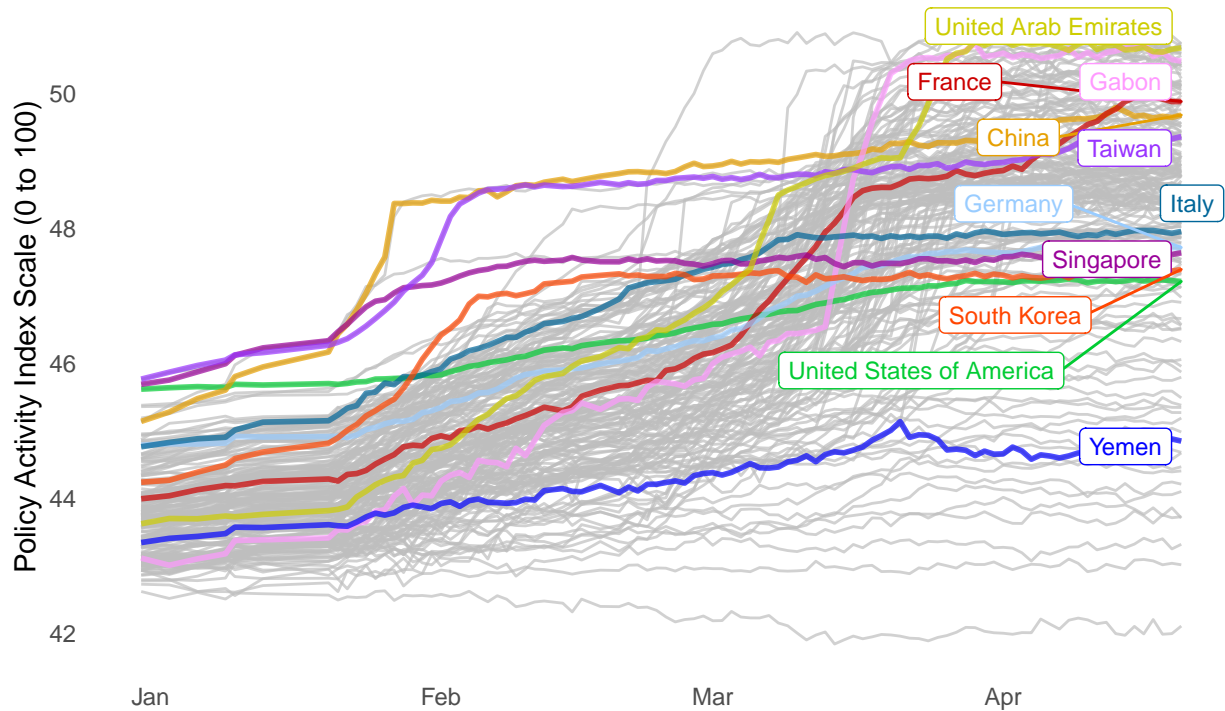
126 possible values: no policy, sub-national policy, or policy covering the whole country. Meanwhile external
127 border restrictions can take on four possible values: no policy, policy targeting one other country, policy
128 targeting multiple countries, and policy targeting all countries in the world (i.e., border closure).

129 We employed ideal point modeling because it can be given a latent utility interpretation (Clinton, Jackman,
130 and Rivers 2004). The model assumes that countries are located in a latent space in which the distance
131 between countries and policies represents the relative cost of imposing different policies. As countries become
132 more willing to pay these costs, i.e. their ideal points/policy activity score rises, they then subsequently
133 implement more policies. This interpretation is similar to the traditional item-response theory approach for
134 analyzing test questions in which students who answer more questions on a test are considered to have higher
135 “ability” (Takane and Leeuw 1986; Reckase 2009). Following this logic, we are able to estimate latent country
136 scores that represent the readiness of a country to impose a set number of policies. The cost of policies is
137 estimated via discrimination parameters, which indicate how strongly policies discriminate between countries
138 (in other words, are an indication of relative cost).

139 The country-level policy activity score is further allowed to vary over time in a random-walk process with
140 a country-specific variance parameter to incorporate heteroskedasticity (Martin and Quinn 2002). Incorporating
141 over-time trends explicitly is very important for capturing the nuances of policy implementation over
142 time. For example, countries that impose more restrictive policies at an earlier date will be rewarded with
143 higher policy activity scores compared to those who impose such policies at a later date. Imposing a given
144 policy when most countries have already imposed them will result in little if any change in the policy activity
145 score.

146 The advantage of employing a statistical model, rather than simply summing across policies, is that the index
147 ends up as a weighted average, where the weights are derived from the probability that a certain policy is
148 enforced. In other words, while many countries set up task forces, relatively few imposed curfews at an early
149 stage. As a result, the model adjusts for these distinctions, producing a score that aggregates across the
150 patterns in the data.

151 Furthermore, because the model is stochastic, it is robust to some of the coding errors of the kind that often
152 occur in these types of datasets. As we discuss in our validation section, while we are continuing to validate
153 the data on a daily basis, the massive speed and scope of data collection means that we cannot identify all
154 issues with the data in real time. However, the measurement model employed only requires us to assume
155 that on average the policy codings are correct, not that they are correct for each instance. Coding error,
156 such as incorrectly selecting a policy type, will propagate through the model as higher uncertainty intervals,
157 but will not affect average posterior estimates. As our data quality improves, and we are able to collect more
158 data over time, the model will produce more variegated estimates with smaller uncertainty intervals.



Estimates are derived from Stan, a Markov Chain Monte Carlo sampler.
 The intervals represent the median and 5% – 95% posterior density region.
 Plot shows one estimate per country per day.

Figure 3: CoronaNet Time-Varying Index of National Policy Activity of Measures Opposing COVID-19 Pandemic

159 Figure 3 shows the estimated index scores for the 191 countries in our dataset at present, and suggests strong
 160 evidence of policy diffusion effects. While information about COVID-19 existed at least as early as January,
 161 we do not see large-scale changes occurring in activity scores until March. Furthermore, the trajectories are
 162 highly non-linear, with a large number of countries quickly transitioning from relatively low to relatively
 163 high scores. This tandem movement is a strong indication of policy diffusion as countries adopted similar
 164 policies across time and space as opposed to a more linear learning process.

165 Of course, a caveat with the index is that we may be missing some possible policy measures that have occurred
 166 due to the difficulty in finding them in published sources. However, there is still clear differentiation within
 167 the index in terms of when policies were imposed, with some countries starting to impose policies much
 168 earlier than others. Furthermore, there is a clear break about March 1st when countries began to impose
 169 more stringent policies across the world.

170 Table 2 shows the discrimination parameters from the underlying Bayesian model for each policy type. These
 171 parameters suggest which policies governments find relatively difficult or costly to implement, and for that

172 reason tend to separate more active from less active states in terms of response to COVID-19. Two of
 173 these policies (Closure of Restaurants and Quarantine at Home) were given fixed values in order to identify
 174 the direction and rotation of the latent scale, and so their discrimination parameters are not informative.
 175 However, the rest of the parameters were allowed to float, which provides inference as to which policies
 176 appear to be the most difficult/costly to implement.

177 We note that these are average values for the sample. Imposing these policies may be less costly for certain
 178 countries or for countries that share certain characteristics, such as smaller numbers of enrolled students or
 179 relatively healthy economies. However, it is important to note that we can see these patterns on a world-wide
 180 scale.

181 Surprisingly, at the top of the index we see school closure as the most difficult/costly policy to implement.
 182 Closure of pre-schools, though, as opposed to other school types, appears to be relatively less costly for
 183 states to undertake, perhaps because pre-schools do not operate on a full-time basis. Generally speaking,
 184 the next most difficult policies are various business closure policies and mandatory social distancing policies.
 185 Internal border restrictions are considered more difficult to implement than external border restrictions,
 186 while relatively straightforward policies like public awareness campaigns, health monitoring and opening
 187 new task forces or bureaus are near the bottom of the index.

188 Given this distribution of discrimination parameters, we believe the index is a valid representation of the
 189 underlying process by which governments progressively impose more difficult policies. As states relax policies,
 190 we will further gain information about which policies appear to be more costly as we will be able to factor in
 191 the duration for which these policies were implemented. Consistent with our findings, we observe that the
 192 announced relaxation policies happening at the time of writing in European countries primarily center on
 193 businesses and school openings, suggesting that these policies are uniquely costly to keep in place compared
 194 to travel restrictions.⁶

Table 2: Discrimination of Item Parameters (Policies) in Policy Activity Index

Policy	5% Low Estimate	Median Estimate	95% High Estimate
Primary School Closure	4.1	4.6	5.2
All Schools	4.0	4.5	5.0

⁶See Doherty, Ben. “The exit strategy: how countries around the world are preparing for life after Covid-19.” *The Guardian* 18 April 2020, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/apr/19/the-exit-strategy-how-countries-around-the-world-are-preparing-for-life-after-covid-19>

High School Closure	4.0	4.5	5.1
Higher Ed Closure	3.1	3.6	4.0
Pre-school Closure	2.2	2.6	3.0
Closure of Shopping Malls	1.3	1.6	1.8
Closure of Personal Grooming	1.3	1.5	1.7
Closure of Retail Stores	1.2	1.4	1.6
General Business Restrictions	1.2	1.4	1.5
Closure of Restaurants	1.0	1.0	1.0
Quarantine At Home	1.0	1.0	1.0
Restrictions of Mass Gatherings	0.9	1.0	1.1
Internal Border Restrictions	0.8	0.9	1.1
Social Distancing	0.7	0.8	1.0
Curfew	0.7	0.8	1.0
Other Health Resources	0.6	0.7	0.8
Other Quarantines	0.6	0.7	0.8
Restriction of Non-Essential Government Services	0.6	0.7	0.8
External Border Restrictions	0.6	0.7	0.8
Limited Quarantine	0.5	0.7	1.0
Sanitizer Policies	0.4	0.7	1.0
Masks Policies	0.5	0.7	0.8
Health Staff	0.6	0.7	0.8
General Health Resources	0.5	0.6	0.7
Test Production	0.4	0.5	0.7
Declaration of Emergency	0.4	0.5	0.6

Quarantine in Govt. Facility	0.4	0.5	0.6
Temporary Medical Units	0.3	0.4	0.6
New Task Force or Bureau	0.3	0.4	0.5
Public Awareness Campaigns	0.3	0.4	0.5
Border Health Screenings	0.2	0.3	0.4
Health Monitoring	0.2	0.3	0.4
Health Testing	0.2	0.3	0.4
Quarantine Screenings	-0.1	0.2	0.5

195 Methods

196 In this section, we first describe the variables that our dataset is able to provide as well as how they are
 197 organized. We then provide detail on the methodology we employed to collect the data.

198 Data Schema

199 Each policy records at the minimum, the following monadic information: the policy type, the name of the
 200 country from which a policy originates,⁷ the degree to which a policy must be complied with, the entity
 201 enforcing the policy, and the date a policy is announced, implemented and ends.⁸ When a policy is dyadic in
 202 nature, the database further documents information about the geographic target of the policy, the human or
 203 material target of a policy, the directional flow of the policy, and the mechanism of travel. Where applicable,
 204 all of the information documented above is also provided qualitatively via a textual policy description.
 205 Additional meta-data that is available for all policies include when the record entered into the database and
 206 a link for the information source for the policy. See the appendix for a list of currently available fields in the
 207 data, along with a list of external data variables such as country-level covariates that are added in to daily
 208 releases, including COVID-19 tests and cases.

209 There is a unique record ID for each unique policy announcement, which we code at the policy sub category

⁷If the policy originates from a province or state, that information is also documented. Future versions of the dataset will also include information on whether a policy was initiated from a city or municipality or another level of government.

⁸Note that sometimes policies are announced without a pre-determined end date. In those cases, this field is left blank.

210 type.⁹ Of the 10123 such events in the dataset, we have identified 8656 unique events. That is, some events
211 in the database are updates or changes to existing policies. We link such events over time using a unique
212 ID, which we term the policy ID as opposed to the record ID. An event counts as an update if it deals with
213 a change in either the:

- 214 1. Time duration or¹⁰
- 215 2. Strength of an existing policy in terms of either:
 - 216 a. the nature of the policy¹¹
 - 217 b. compliance rules for the policy¹²
 - 218 c. who the policy applies towards¹³

219 A policy counts as a new entry and not an update if it deals with a change in any other dimension, e.g. policy
220 type, targeted country.

221 As researchers learn more about the various health, economic, and social effects of the COVID-19 pandemic,
222 it is crucial that they have access to data that is reliable, valid, and timely (to the greatest extent possible).
223 We have adopted a data collection methodology that we believe optimizes over all three of these constraints.

224 To collect the data, we recruited more than 220 research assistants (RAs) from colleges and universities
225 around the world, representing 18 out of the 24 time zones.¹⁴ Large social scientific datasets typically rely
226 on experts, coders, or crowd-sourcing to input data. The literature has shown that common coding tasks
227 can be completed via crowd-sourcing (Benoit et al. 2016; Sumner, Farris, and Holman 2019), but that
228 there are also limitations to the wisdom of crowds when specific contextual or subject knowledge is required
229 (Marquardt et al. 2017). To address these tradeoffs, we decided to train current students to code our entries,
230 leveraging the benefits of wide-spread recruitment and a diverse pool of country-specific knowledge from
231 across the globe. Data collection started on March 28, 2020 and has proceeded rapidly, reaching 10123
232 records as of the date of this article. Each RA is responsible for tracking government policy actions for at
233 least one country. RAs were allocated depending on their background, language skills and expressed interest
234 in certain countries (Horn 2019).¹⁵

235 We have also partnered with the machine learning company Jataware to automate the collection of more than

⁹That is, some policy types are further categorized into sub-categories. E.g. ‘Quarantine/Lockdown’ can be further classified into one or more of the following sub categories: ‘Self-Quarantine’, ‘Government Quarantine’, ‘Quarantine outside the home or government facility’, ‘Quarantine only applies to people of certain ages’ and ‘Other’.

¹⁰E.g. A country lengthens its quarantine to 28 days from 14 days.

¹¹E.g. People can no longer leave their houses to go to work whereas before they could

¹²E.g. The quarantine used to be voluntary but now its mandatory

¹³E.g. The quarantine used to apply to people of all ages and now it only applies to the elderly.

¹⁴For more information on the individual RAs, please visit <http://corononet-project.org/>

¹⁵Note depending on the level of policy coordination at the national level, certain countries were assigned multiple RAs, e.g. the United States, Germany, or France.

236 200,000 news articles from around the world related to COVID-19.¹⁶ Jataware employs a natural language
237 processing (NLP) classifier using Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT) to detect
238 whether a given article is indicative of a governmental policy intervention related to COVID-19. They then
239 apply a secondary NLP classifier to categorize the type of policy intervention (e.g. “declaration of emergency”,
240 “quarantine”, “travel restrictions”, etc.). Next, Jataware extracts the geospatial and temporal extent of the
241 policy intervention (e.g. “Washington DC” and “March 15, 2020”) whenever possible. The resulting list of
242 news sources is then provided to our RAs for manual coding and further data validation.

243 In what follows, we describe in greater detail how RAs document the policies that they identify using our
244 data collection software instrument, and our post data-collection validation procedure. Please refer to the
245 appendix for more information on our procedure for on-boarding and training RAs and our system for
246 communicating with and organizing RAs.

247 **Data Collection Software Instrument**

248 We designed a Qualtrics survey with survey questions about different aspects of a government policy action
249 to streamline the CoronaNet data collection effort. With this tool, RAs can easily and efficiently document
250 different policy actions by answering the relevant questions posed in the survey.¹⁷ For example, instead of
251 entering the country that initiated a policy action into a spreadsheet, RAs answer the following question in
252 the survey: “From what country does this policy originate from?” and choose from the available options
253 given in the survey.

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

260 As such, to ensure the comprehensiveness of the data, before designing the survey, we collected in depth,
261 over-time data on policy actions taken by one country, Taiwan, since the beginning of the outbreak as
262 well as cross-national data on travel bans implemented by most countries for a total of 245 events.¹⁸ We
263 chose to focus on Taiwan on because of its relative success, as of March 28, 2020, in limiting the negative

¹⁶We thank Brandon Rose and Jataware for making the news database available to this project.

¹⁷See Bütthe and Bradford (2020) for an example of a similar use of Qualtrics in collecting data.

¹⁸The specific data source we cross referenced for this effort was the March 20, 2020 version of the following New York Times article: Salcedo, Andrea and Gina Cherehus, “Coronavirus Travel Restrictions, Across the Globe” *New York Times*, 20 March 2020, <https://www.nytimes.com/article/coronavirus-travel-restrictions.html>

264 health consequences of COVID-19 within its borders.¹⁹ As such, it seems likely that other countries may
265 choose to emulate some of the policy measures that Taiwan had implemented, which helps increase the
266 comprehensiveness of the questions we ask in our survey. Meanwhile, by also investigating variation in how
267 different countries around the world have implemented travel restrictions, we have also helped ensure that
268 our survey is able to comprehensively document variation in how an important and commonly used policy
269 tool is applied, e.g. restrictions of different methods of travel (e.g. flights, cruises), restrictions across borders
270 and within borders, restrictions targeted toward people of different status (e.g. citizens, travelers).

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

- 273 1. *Preventing unforced measurement error.* RAs are prevented from entering data into incorrect fields
274 or unknowingly overwriting existing data—as would be possible with manual data entry into a
275 spreadsheet—because RAs can only document one policy action at a time in a given iteration of a
276 survey and do not have access to the full spreadsheet when they are entering in the data.
- 277 2. *Standardizing responses.* We are able to ensure that RAs can only choose among standardized responses
278 to the survey questions, which increases the reliability of the data and also reduces the likelihood of
279 measurement error. For example, when RAs choose different dates that we would like them to document
280 (e.g., the date a policy was announced) they are forced to choose from a calendar embedded into the
281 survey which systematizes the day, month and year format that the date is recorded in.
- 282 3. *Minimizing measurement error.* A survey instrument allows coding different conditional logics for when
283 certain survey questions are posed. This technique obviates the occurrence of logical fallacies in our
284 data. For example, we are able to avoid situations where an RA might accidentally code the United
285 States as having closed all schools in another country.
- 286 4. *Reduction of missing data.* We are able to reduce the amount of missing data in the dataset by using
287 the forced response option in Qualtrics. Where there is truly missing data, there is a text entry at the
288 end of the survey where RAs can describe what difficulties they encountered in collecting information
289 for a particular policy event.
- 290 5. *Reliability of the responses.* We increase the reliability of the documentation for each policy by embed-
291 ding descriptions of different possible responses within the survey. For example, in the survey question
292 where RAs are asked to identify the policy type (`type` variable, see appendix and/or Codebook), the
293 survey question includes pop-up buttons which allow RAs to easily access descriptions and examples
294 of each possible policy type. Such pop-up buttons were also made available for the survey questions

¹⁹Beech, Hannah. “Tracking the Coronavirus: How Crowded Asian Cities Tackled an Epidemic.” *New York Times* 18 March 2020, <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/17/world/asia/coronavirus-singapore-hong-kong-taiwan.html>

295 which code for the people or materials a policy was targeted at (`target_who_what`) and whether the
296 policy was inbound, outbound or both (`target_direction`). Embedding such information in the
297 dataset both clarifies the distinction between different answer choices and increases the efficiency of
298 the policy documentation process (as RAs are not obliged to refer back and forth from the survey to
299 the codebook).

- 300 6. *Linking observations*. The use of a survey instrument allows us to easily link policy events together over
301 time should there be updates to existing policies. Once coded, each policy is given a unique Record
302 ID, which RAs can easily look up, reference and link to if they need to update a particular policy.

303 **Post-Data Collection Validation Checks**

304 We further implement the following processes to validate the quality of the dataset:

- 305 1. *Cleaning*. Before validation, we use a team of RAs to check the raw data for logical inconsistencies
306 and typographical errors.
- 307 2. *Multiple Coding for Validation*. Others have shown that the random allocation of tasks and the
308 validation of labels by more than one coder are among the best ways to improve the quality of a
309 dataset (Sheng, Provost, and Ipeirotis 2008; Amazon.com 2011). We randomly sample 10% of the
310 dataset using the source of the data (e.g. newspaper article, government press release) as our unit of
311 randomization. We use the source as our unit of randomization because one source may detail many
312 different policy types. We then provide this source to a fully independent RA and ask her to code for
313 the government policy contained in the sampled source in a separate, but identical, survey instrument.
314 If the source is in a language the RA cannot read, then a new source is drawn. The RA then codes
315 all policies in the given source. This practice is repeated a third time by a third independent coder.
316 Given the fact that each source in the sample is coded three times, we can assess the reliability of our
317 measures and report the reliability score of each coder.
- 318 3. *Evaluation and Reconciliation*. We then check for discrepancies between the originally coded data and
319 the second and third coding of the data through two primary methods. First, we use majority-voting
320 to establish a consensus for policy labels. Using the majority label as an estimate of the “hidden true
321 label” is a common method to address classification problems (Raykar et al. 2009). One issue with this
322 approach is that it assumes that all coders are equally competent (Raykar et al. 2010). This criticism
323 is generally levied at data creation with crowd-sourced laborers. We mitigate this problem by training
324 our RAs in the data collection process and prioritizing RA country-knowledge and language skills, and
325 therefore ensuring a more equal baseline for RA quality. We provide RA ID codes that will allow users

326 to evaluate coder accuracy.

327 If the majority achieves consensus, then we consider the entry valid. If a discrepancy exists, a fourth RA
328 or PI evaluates between the three entries to determine whether one, some, a combination of all three is
329 most accurate. Reconciled policies are then entered into the dataset as a correction for full transparency.
330 If an RA was found to have made a coding mistake, then we sample six of their previous entries: 3 entries
331 which correspond to the type of mistake made²⁰ and randomly sample 3 more entries to ascertain whether
332 the mistake was systematic or not. If systematic errors are found, entries coded by that individual will be
333 entirely recoded by a new RA.

334 Conclusion

335 As policymakers, researchers and the broader public debate and compare how to succeed against the novel
336 threats posed by COVID-19, they need real-time, traceable data on government policies in order to under-
337 stand which of these policies are effective, and under what conditions. This requires specific knowledge of
338 the variation in such policies and the extent of their implementation across countries and time. The goal of
339 the dataset and policy action index presented here is to provide this information.

340 We have tried to match our data collection efforts to keep up with the exponential speed with which COVID-
341 19 has already upended global public health and the international economy while also maintaining high levels
342 of quality. However, we will inevitably be refining, revising and updating our data to reflect new knowledge
343 and trends as the pandemic unfolds. The data that we present in this first version of the dataset represents
344 only the initial release of the data, and we will continue to validate and release data so long as governments
345 continue to develop policies in response to COVID-19.

346 In future work, we intend to analyze the policy combinations that are best able to stymie the epidemic
347 so as to contribute to the social science research community and provide urgently needed knowledge for
348 policymakers and the wider global community.

²⁰e.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.’

349 Data Availability

350 For the most current, up to date version of the dataset, please visit <http://coronanet-project.org> or our
351 Github page at https://github.com/saudiwin/corona_tscs.

352 Code Availability

353 Interested readers may also find our code for collecting the data and maintaining the database at our Github
354 page: https://github.com/saudiwin/corona_tscs.

355 Appendix A: Description of Dataset Fields

356 The format of the data is in country-day-`record_id` format. Some `record_id` values have letters appended
357 to indicate that the general policy category `type` also has a value for `type_sub_cat`, which contains more
358 detail about the policy, such as whether health resources refers to masks, ventilators, or hospitals. Some
359 entries are marked as `new_entry` in the `entry_type` field for when a policy of that type was first implemented
360 in the country. Later updates to those policies are marked as updates in `entry_type`. To see how policies
361 are connected, look at the `policy_id` field for all policies from the first entry through updates for a given
362 country/province/city. If an entry was corrected after initial data collection, it will read corrected in the
363 `entry_type` field (the original incorrect data has already been replaced with the corrected data).

- 364 1. `coronanet_release.csv` This file contains variables from the CoronaNet government response project,
365 representing national and sub-national policy event data from more than 190 countries since December
366 31st, 2019. The data include source links, descriptions, targets (i.e. other countries), the type and level
367 of enforcement, and a comprehensive set of policy types. For more detail on this data, you can see our
368 [codebook here](#).
- 369 2. `coronanet_release_allvars.csv` This file contains the government response information from
370 `coronanet_release.csv` along with the following datasets:
 - 371 a. Tests from the CoronaNet testing database (See <http://coronanet-project.org> for more info);
 - 372 b. Cases/deaths/recovered from the [JHU data repository](#);
 - 373 c. Country-level covariates including GDP, V-DEM democracy scores, human rights indices, power-
374 sharing indices, and press freedom indices from the [Niehaus World Economics and Politics Data-](#)
375 [verse](#)

376 **coronanet_release.csv Field Dictionary**

- 377 1. **record_id** Unique identifier for each unique policy record
- 378 2. **policy_id** Identifier linking new policies with subsequent updates to policies
- 379 3. **recorded_date** When the record was entered into our data
- 380 4. **date_announced** When the policy is announced
- 381 5. **date_start** When the policy goes into effect
- 382 6. **date_end** When the policy ends (if it has an explicit end date)
- 383 7. **entry_type** Whether the record is new, meaning no restriction had been in place before, or an update
384 (restriction was in place but changed). Corrections are corrections to previous entries.
- 385 8. **event_description** A short description of the policy change
- 386 9. **type** The category of the policy
- 387 10. **type_sub_cat** The sub-category of the policy (if one exists)
- 388 11. **type_text** Any additional information about the policy type (such as the number of ventilators/days
389 of quarantine/etc.)
- 390 12. **country** The country initiating the policy
- 391 13. **init_country_level** Whether the policy came from the national level or a sub-national unit
- 392 14. **province** Name of sub-national unit
- 393 15. **target_country** Which foreign country a policy is targeted at (i.e. travel policies)
- 394 16. **target_geog_level** Whether the target of the policy is a country as a whole or a sub-national unit
395 of that country
- 396 17. **target_region** The name of a regional grouping (like ASEAN) that is a target of the policy (if any)
- 397 18. **target_province** The name of a province targeted by the policy (if any)
- 398 19. **target_city** The name of a city targeted by the policy (if any)
- 399 20. **target_other** Any geographical entity that does not fit into the targeted categories mentioned above
- 400 21. **target_who_what** Who the policy is targeted at
- 401 22. **target_direction** Whether a travel-related policy affects people coming in (Inbound) or leaving
402 (Outbound)
- 403 23. **travel_mechanism** If a travel policy, what kind of transportation it affects
- 404 24. **compliance** Whether the policy is voluntary or mandatory
- 405 25. **enforcer** What unit in the country is responsible for enforcement
- 406 26. **link** A link to at least one source for the policy
- 407 27. **ISO_A3** 3-digit ISO country codes
- 408 28. **ISO_A2** 2-digit ISO country codes

409 **coronanet_release_allvars.csv Field Dictionary**

- 410 1. All of the fields listed above, plus
- 411 2. **tests_daily_or_total** Whether a country reports the daily count of tests a cumulative total
- 412 3. **tests_raw** The number of reported tests collected from host country websites or media reports
- 413 4. **deaths** The number of COVID-19 deaths, aggregated to the country-day level (JHU CSSE data)
- 414 5. **confirmed_cases** The number of confirmed cases of COVID-19, aggregated to the country-day level
415 (JHU CSSE data)
- 416 6. **recovered** The number of recoveries from COVID-19, aggregated to the country-day level (JHU CSSE
417 data)
- 418 7. **ccode** The Correlates of War country code
- 419 8. **ifs** IMF IFS country code
- 420 9. **Rank_FP** (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) Reporters without Borders Press Freedom
421 Annual Ranking
- 422 10. **Score_FP** (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) Reporters with Borders Press Freedom
423 Score
- 424 11. **state_IDC** (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) State/Provincial Governments Locally
425 Elected
- 426 12. **muni_IDC** (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) Municipal Governments Locally Elected
- 427 13. **dispersive_IDC** (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) Dispersive Powersharing
- 428 14. **constraining_IDC** (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) Constraining Powersharing
- 429 15. **inclusive_IDC** (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) Inclusive powersharing
- 430 16. **sfi_SFI** (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) State fragility index
- 431 17. **ti_cpi_TI** (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) Corruption perceptions index
- 432 18. **pop_WDI_PW** (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) World Bank population
- 433 19. **gdp_WDI_PW** (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) World Bank GDP (total)
- 434 20. **gdppc_WDI_PW** (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) World Bank GDP per capita
- 435 21. **growth_WDI_PW** (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) World Bank GDP growth percent
- 436 22. **lnpop_WDI_PW** (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) Log of World Bank population

- 437 23. `lngdp_WDI_PW` (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) Log of World Bank GDP
- 438 24. `lngdppc_WDI_PW` (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) Log of World Bank GDP per capita
- 439 25. `disap_FA` (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) 3 category, ordered variable for disappear-
440 ances index
- 441 26. `polpris_FA` (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) 3 category, ordered variable for political
442 imprisonment index
- 443 27. `latentmean_FA` (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) the posterior mean of the latent
444 variable index for human rights protection)
- 445 28. `transparencyindex_HR` (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) Transparency Index
- 446 29. `EmigrantStock_EMS` (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) Total emigrant stock from
- 447 30. `v2x_polyarchy_VDEM` (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) Electoral democracy index
- 448 31. `news_WB` (most recent year available from Niehaus dataset) Daily newspapers (per 1,000 people)

449 **Appendix B: Research Assistant Training and Management**

450 **1.1 RA Training**

451 All RAs watch a mandatory 50 minute video training of the survey instrument which explains how to use the
452 survey instrument. RAs are also provided with written guidelines on how to collect data and a comprehensive
453 codebook. To briefly describe it here, the written guidelines provide a definition of what counts as a new
454 or updated policy (see Data section for more details) and provides a checklist for RAs to follow in order to
455 identify and document different policies. In the checklist, RAs are instructed to find policies by checking
456 the sources in the order given in the guidelines to identify policies, to document the relevant information
457 into the survey and to save and upload a document of the source they found for each policy into Qualtrics.
458 The codebook meanwhile provides descriptions and examples of the different possible response options in the
459 survey. Using a training video and the written codebook also has the added benefit of helping us efficiently
460 disseminate the information RAs need to use the survey experiment consistently.

461 In order to participate as an RA in this project, RAs must fill out a form²¹ in which:

- 462 • They identify themselves.
- 463 • They certify that they have viewed the training video in which we explain how to use the survey
464 instrument.

²¹See here for the [link to the form](#).

- 465 • They certify they have joined the CoronaNet Slack Channel (see section below for more information).
- 466 • They certify that they understand that RA responsibilities entail
 - 467 – gathering historical data on COVID-19 government policy actions for their country, and;
 - 468 – providing daily updates for new government policy actions.
- 469 • They certify that they understand they can access the data collection guidelines and codebook or pose
 - 470 their questions on the Slack Channel.
- 471 • They certify that they are expected to upload .pdfs of the sources they access to the survey instrument.

472 Once the RA submits the form, they are sent a personalized link to access the survey. With the customized
 473 link, we are also able to keep track of which RA coded what entries.

474 1.2 Real-Time Communication and Feedback

475 Once an RA joins the project, they can pose their questions on a CoronaNet Slack channel, which they must
 476 join in order to participate in the project. The channel allows any RA to pose a question or issue they may
 477 have in using the survey instrument to any of the PIs and allows all other RAs to learn from the exchange at
 478 the same time. As such, RAs are able to receive feedback and learn from each other’s questions in a timely
 479 and centralized manner. Since the data collection effort was launched on March 28, 2020 until April 18,
 480 2020, both RAs and PIs have actively used Slack to communicate with one another. On the Slack channel
 481 devoted to asking questions about the Qualtrics data survey in particular, there were 1,752 messages posted
 482 by 130 project members.

483 Appendix C: List of Contributors to Dataset

Table 3: Contributing Researchers and their Responsible Countries

Name	Affiliation	Country	Vita
Abdelaziz Ibn Abdelouahab	Mohamed V University	Senegal	Moroccan Medical Doctor.
Abhyudaya Tyagi	NYU Abu Dhabi	Romania	I am a second-year student at NYU Abu Dhabi, majoring in Political Science and Economics.

Adriana Poppe	University of Cologne	Colombia, Spain	Master Student of Sociology and Social Research at the University of Cologne
Alette Mengerink	Teacher (German and children's rights) to people with a migration background	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Teacher (German and children's rights).
Alexander Pachanov	Charite Universitätsmedizin, Berlin School of Public Health	Kazakhstan	Master's student at Berlin School of Public Health
Amadeus Albrecht		Georgia, Georgia	
Amanda Panella	Hertie School of Governance, Berlin, Germany	Cyprus	Amanda Panella is a MIA student specialising in international security studies at the Hertie School of Governance, where she graduates in June 2020.
Ana Acero	Sciences Po Paris	Equatorial Guinea	

Anabella McElroy		United States, United States	Anabella is studying political science at Sciences Po Paris and the University of British Columbia.
Anastasia Steinbrunner	Willy Brandt School of Public Policy/ University of Erfurt	Samoa	
Andreas Duncan	University of Applied Forest Sciences Rottenburg	Vanuatu	Andy is an undergraduate student in Sustainable Regional Management.
Andres Lopez Schrader	NYU Abu Dhabi	Morocco	I am a marine genetics researcher with an interest in education policy and language learning.
Angad Johar	NYU Abu Dhabi	India	Sophomore at New York University Abu Dhabi
Angela Herz	Heidelberg University	Spain: sub-national	Political Science Student from Germany

Angeline Kanyangi	Kenya School of Law	Eritrea	
Anke Horn	Pharmacist	Switzerland: sub-national	Pharmacist
Anna Sophia Körner	SciencesPo Paris/FU Berlin	Mexico	I am currently doing my dual degree at Sciences Po Paris and FU Berlin with a focus on European Affairs and Public Policy.
Anoushka Thakre	Dual BA Columbia University and Sciences Po Paris	Kuwait	A student currently enrolled in the Dual BA program between Columbia University and Sciences Po Paris interested in economics, healthcare and public policy.
Antonia Pérez	Dual BA Program Sciences Po Paris/ Columbia University	Venezuela	

Ariana Barrenechea	Willy Brandt School of Public Policy	Spain	Master of Public Policy candidate at the Willy Brandt School
Arianna Schouten	Research Assistant	Canada	I am Canadian with an interdisciplinary Bachelor in Politics, Psychology, Law & Economics from the University of Amsterdam, and I have a specific interest in law, health policy and pharmaceutical regulation.
Avery Edelman	Journalist	Lebanon	Tufts University graduate with a BA in Arabic and International Relations.
Aysina Maria	Technische Universität München	Greece	Grew up in Russia. I am a student at the Technical University of Munich and currently Erasmus Student at University of Pavia, Italy.

Babrik Kushwaha	University of Lille	Nepal	Babrik Kushwaha, BA, Graduate student of European and International Studies, Management of European Affairs Program at University of Lille / Trainee at the Institute for the Danube Region and Central (IDM).
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Barbora Bromová	University of Amsterdam	Czechia, Slovakia	
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Beatrice Di Giulio	Technical University of Munich	San Marino	
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Beatrice von Braunschweig	Leuphana University Lüneburg / Université Paris-Est Créteil	Mali	BA student of political science at Leuphana University Lüneburg, Germany, and Paris XII, France
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Borja Arrue-Astrain	Project and Policy Officer at AGE Platform Europe	Equatorial Guinea	Graduate in Political Science from the University of the Basque Country (Spain) and Masters in European Affairs from Sciences Po Paris, specialised in social policy advocacy.
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Brahim Ouerghi		Lebanon	I am a 22 year old student at the Technical University of Munich where I study technology and management
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Brian Chesney Quartey	NYU Abu Dhabi	Ghana, Togo
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Bruno Ciccarini	Communicatio Manager	Italy: sub-national, Italy: sub-national
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Calvin Kaleel	Yale University	Oman	A sophomore at Yale University, Calvin majors in Modern Middle Eastern Studies and is extremely excited about this project!
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Cara Kim	Technical University of Munich	Myanmar	Medical student from Germany
Caress Schenk	Nazarbayev University	Russia	Associate Professor of Political Science
Carl Philip Dybwad	Sciences Po Paris	Sweden	Circularity Advocate with a passion for the future of electioneering.
Carlos Velez	Yale University	Liberia	Yale Undergraduate, Class of 2020, B.A. Political Science
Carly Kimmett	University of Western Ontario	Republic of the Congo	Canadian. UWO Kin Grad and current BScN Nursing Student
Charlotte Vorbauer	TUM Munich	Namibia	student of political science at TUM
Cheng-Hao SHEN	Sciences Po Paris	Belize, Palau, Philippines, Saint Lucia	A political science student interested in comparative government, British politics, and cross-strait relations from the Republic of China

Chloë Fraser	Dual BA Sciences Po Paris/University of British Columbia	Guatemala	Having grown up near Montreal and close to Brussels, I am now completing my second year in a Dual BA in social sciences between Sciences Po and UBC, and with an interest in human rights work and sustainable development.
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Cornelia Marie Dybwad	ESPOL Lille	Armenia, Estonia	Norwegian International Security Policy student, interested in hybrid security threats.
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Csilla Horvath	Customer Support Specialist	Bolivia	
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Dan Downes	TUM Munich	Brazil	Structural Engineer. Currently studying a Masters in Political Science.
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Dan Wu	Sciences Po Paris	Finland, Finland	Native Chinese studying Political Science in France and living in Austria
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Daniel Boey	Hertie School & Columbia University	Thailand	Columbia-Hertie MPA-MPP Dual Degree Candidate working in the intersection of environmental engineering and public policy.
Daniel Martínek	Institute for the Danube Region and Central Europe (IDM) Vienna	Czechia, Slovakia	Research Fellow at the Institute for the Danube Region and Central Europe (IDM), Vienna, Austria
Dariga Abilova	Georgia State U	Barbados, Lesotho	PhD Student
Davit Jintcharadzé	NYU Abu Dhabi	Italy: sub-national	NYU Abu Dhabi Psychology and Philosophy student.
Deborah Agboola	New York University Abu Dhabi	United Kingdom	I am a British-Nigerian undergraduate student at New York University Abu Dhabi
DICK PAUL OUKO	SciencesPo Paris	Burundi, Rwanda	A student at SciencesPo Paris University who considers himself to be a global citizen.

Diego Calvo	Florencio del Castillo University	Nicaragua	Law student
Dominik Juling	Technical University of Munich	Antigua and Barbuda	Currently studying political science at the Technical University Munich and working as a free journalist.
Donia Kamel	Paris School of Economics	Comoros, Djibouti	I am currently in my first year of my Masters in Analysis and Policy in Economics at the Paris School of Economics
Dorian Quelle	Zeppelin University	Nicaragua, Panama	
Dotrus Wilstic	IOM- Johannesburg ZA	Tanzania	A doctor of philosophy (Ph.D)in Education
Dylan Ollivier	Columbia College of Columbia University in the City of New York	Gabon	

Eduardo Landaeta	Old Dominion University	Costa Rica	Doctoral Student in the Graduate Program in International Studies at Old Dominion University
Elfriede Derrer-Merk	Universiity of Liverpool	Switzerland: sub-national, Switzerland: sub-national	I am a PhD student at the University of Liverpool. I am interested in psychological experience of covid-19 of older people. Risk and uncertainty and how it is communicated in this exceptional time might influence the individuals resilience.
Elisa Seith		Luxembourg, Luxembourg	Master Graduate from Heidelberg University, Political Science
Elizabeth (Lizzie) Jones	LSE/Sciences Po Paris/NYU	Cameroon	

Ella Pettersen	Kenyon College	Norway	I am a first year student at Kenyon College, and an intended Political Science major.
Elliot Weir	Otago University	Testing Data	I am an undergraduate student in my second year at Otago University in New Zealand, with a broad interest in statistical research.
Emma Hutchinson	Sciences Po Paris	Australia, Japan	Sciences Po Paris Masters in International Security Student
Esther Ollivier	SciencesPo Paris	Mali	Esther Ollivier is a French-American student studying in the Columbia-SciencesPo Dual BA program, where she is double majoring in Economics and Music, with a Finance minor.
Eugene Kwizera	African Leadership University - Kigali	Central African Republic	

Fabienne Lind

Univesity of Austria
Vienna

I am a PhD student and work as research associate at the Computational Communication Science Lab at the University of Vienna.

Fabio Kadner

University Palastine
Bonn

I'm currently writing my master thesis in the programme 'Society, Globalization, Development' at the university of Bonn, Germany. My main research topics include migration, religion and international relations.

Fadhilah Fitri Primandari	Universitas Indonesia	Indonesia	Final year political science student at Universitas Indonesia, with a concentration in comparative politics. Her views on Indonesian politics have previously appeared on several notable platforms, such as East Asia Forum, New Mandala, and The Diplomat.
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Farah Sadek	NYU Abu Dhabi	Qatar	I am an undergraduate student pursuing a degree in Social Research and Public Policy with a minor in Economics and Peace Studies at New York University Abu Dhabi.
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Felix Willuweit	London School of Economics and Political Science / Sciences Po Paris	Ethiopia	I am a student from Germany in my 3rd year of a BSc in International Relations at the London School of Economics and Sciences Po Paris with interest in Global Governance and International Development.
Fernanda Werneck	Leipzig University	Sao Tome and Principe	I'm a researcher on International Relations and Environmental Studies and I'm currently studying the last semester of MA. Global Studies
Francis Yoon	FU Berlin	Malaysia, Malaysia, South Korea, South Korea	
Frank Yuxuan Sun	Technische Universität München	Malta	Active social commentator, interested in political science.

Frederic Denker	I followed the outbreak of the Corona-Crisis in Israel, where I completed an internship and also had to deal with some Corona regulations. I could also work on any spanish-speaking country.	Niger, Nigeria	Undergraduate student interested in innovation and development economics.
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Gloria Mutheu	The University of Nairobi, Kenya	Uganda	LLB 1st year student who has a great passion for research and helping people access information.
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Gulmira Imanova	Carleton University	Tajikistan
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Ha-Neul Yu	NYU Abu Dhabi	Testing Data	I am an undergraduate student at New York University Abu Dhabi. I am majoring in biology with a minor in psychology and I have an interest in statistical research.
Hafsa Ahmed	NYU Abu Dhabi	Singapore	A senior undergraduate social research, public policy, and public health student from New York university in Abu Dhabi, driven to tackle global policy challenges in the development field.
Hajar Chams Eddine	University of Mohammed 5, Rabat	Mozambique	
Helene Paul	TU Darmstadt / Policylead	Germany, Netherlands	Graduate student in governance and public policy, working on political monitoring as a working student for Policylead.

Helwan Felappi	Sciences Po Paris	Moldova, Moldova, Montenegro, Montenegro	I'm a second year Economics and Political Science student at Sciences Po Paris, on exchange at the University of Pennsylvania. I am passionate about studying, describing and better understanding our societies and the challenges they face.
Heman Asibuo	Cornell University	Sierra Leone	
Henry Okwatch	Advocate of the High Court of Kenya	South Africa, South Africa	
Iлона Koch	German Development Cooperation	Niger	Passionate Political Scientist who loves to analyse the world

Imogen Rickert	Policy Advisor in non-profit sector	Trinidad and Tobago, United States: sub-national	Social researcher with M.A. in Sociology from Freie Universität Berlin, B.A. from the University of Sydney and experience in providing policy analysis in the non-profit sector.
Ines Böhret	University of Manchester, University of Passau	Kiribati	Ines has a B.A. in International Emergency and Disaster Relief and currently writes her theses for a M.Sc. in Global Health and a M.A. in Caritas Science and Value-based Management.
Ingeborg Sæle Helland	University of Copenhagen	Argentina	Master student in Security Risk Management at the University of Copenhagen
Isabela Russo	TU München HfP	Mozambique	Born and raised in Brazil - currently studying Political Science in Germany.

Isabelle Smith	Colorado College, SciencesPo Paris	Madagascar	Hello, my name is Isabelle Smith and I am a third year bachelors student in Political Science at Colorado College and have recently completed a year abroad with SciencesPo Paris.
Ismail Jamaï Ait Hmitti	Yale University	Ivory Coast	Modern Middle Eastern Studies and History major at Yale University.
Jack Kubinec	Cornell University	Hungary	Jack is a freshman at Cornell University studying Government.
Jakob Berg	Universität Regensburg	Bulgaria	I am a third-year student in the field of political science at the University of Regensburg
Jane Murutu	Project Management Consultant	Uganda	I am a project Management Specialist Consultant
Janice Klaiber	ESB Business School / Rollins College	Tonga, Tuvalu	

Janne Luise Piper	Zeppelin University	Israel	I am a student of Sociology, Politics and Economics at Zeppelin University in Germany where I work as a student assistant for the Chair of International Relations.
Jasmina Sowa		Solomon Islands, Solomon Islands	I am Psychology student from Germany in the fourth year of my bachelors degree.
Jennifer Noguera Barrera	Universidad del Rosario	Cabo Verde	

Jessica Johansson

United
Kingdom,
United
Kingdom

M.Sc. graduate in
Politics, Economics
and Philosophy
from University of
Hamburg, with
research experience
from political
science research at
the German
Institute of Global
and Area Studies
(Hamburg) as well
as economics
research at
CIESAS
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Jiho Yoo

South Korea,
South Korea

Undergraduate
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Humanities

Joana Lencastre Morais

Technische
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für
Philosophie
München

Angola

Politics &
Technology student
at the TU
München.

Joel Gräff	Technical Product Designer	South Africa	German and South African Technical Product Design trainee in the final year
Josef Montag	Charles University	Testing Data	I am an Assistant Professor at the Department of Economics, Faculty of Law, Charles University in Prague, the Czech Republic. I do empirical research in fields related to law and economics.
Jule Scholten	Ruhr-Universität Bochum	Jamaica	Student of Political Science and student assistant, working on a project of interest groups influence on Government decision in Germany
Julia Dröge	University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences	Iceland, Iceland	

Julia Nassl	University of Munich	Bolivia, Peru	I am a 4th year law student at Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Munich with a specialization in Public International Law.
Julia Smakman	University of Amsterdam (currently interning with Amnesty International)	Poland	Dutch, BSc Graduate, Law major, Main interest in international law
Julia Wießmann	University of Heidelberg	Latvia	
Kadriye Nisa Başkan	Yıldız Technical University	Turkey	Economics Graduate from Yıldız Technical University/ Istanbul
Karina Lisboa Bå Sund	NYU Abu Dhabi	Norway, Senegal	Research Assistant at NYU Abu Dhabi's Department of Social Science

Karlotta Schultz

University of
Edinburgh

Bolivia

I am a recent graduate of the University of Edinburgh in Global Environment, Politics and Society and just complete an internship at the Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

Katharina Klaunig

NYU Abu
Dhabi

Azerbaijan,
Kazakhstan,
Kyrgyzstan,
Tajikistan,
Turk-
menistan,
Uzbekistan

Katharina is a third year B.A. student studying Social Research and Public Policy at New York University Abu Dhabi.

Kayla Schwoerer	Rutgers University- Newark	United States: sub-national	PhD student at Rutgers University-Newark in the School of Public Affairs studying government transparency with a focus on ICT-enabled interactions between government and its stakeholders.
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Khoa Tran	NYU Abu Dhabi	Vietnam	Khoa Tran is a legal studies student at New York University Abu Dhabi and a youth social entrepreneur.
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Kojo Vandyck	NYU Abu Dhabi	Guinea	A Ghanaian STEM enthusiast keen on battling COVID-19!
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Konstanze Schönfeld	Universität Leipzig / Fudan University	Japan	Global Studies student at Uni Leipzig / Fudan University, focusing on visa policy; BA in Japanese Studies from Uni Heidelberg
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Laura Cadena	Rosario University of Colombia	Andorra	I have a degree in International Relations of University of Rosario of Colombia
Laura Williamson	Colorado Christian University	United States: sub-national	
Lauren Hannig	Universität Erfurt	Chad	Student of International Relations and Communication Science
Laurent Frick	Social Worker	Eswatini	Graduated Sociology Student and Social Worker
Lea Clara Frömchen-Zwick	Christian- Albrechts Universität zu Kiel	Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
Lea Wiedmann	University of Groningen	Belize	International Relations graduate
Lena Kolb	Technische Universität München (TUM)	Cabo Verde, Malawi	I study in 4th Semester of political science at TUM
Leon Kohrt	Zeppelin University	Switzerland: sub-national	Senior Student at Zeppelin University

Leonie Imberger	TU Dresden	Australia	3rd year Med Student from Germany; interested in Global Health and Public Health Policy
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Li Cheng	NYU Abu Dhabi	Testing Data	I am an undergraduate student at NYU Abu Dhabi majoring in Interactive Media.
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Lilli Tabea Albrecht	Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies, Mahidol University, Thailand	Cambodia	Grad student in Human Rights at the IHRP at Mahidol University, focusing on democracy and global health governance.
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Lily Zandstra	Project Support Officer	Syria	Recent MA graduate from Leiden University in International Relations: European Union Studies. A dynamic thinker with cross-cultural and international experience and a keen interest in project development. Experience working on research projects to bridge the gap between policy and practice.
Lincoln Dow	New York University	Uruguay	Lincoln Dow is an undergraduate student in political science at New York University from Houston, Texas.

Linlin Chen	TU München HfP	Sri Lanka	Final year M.Sc student in the Politics and Technology program at Technical University of Munich
Luisse Modrakowski	Copenhagen University	Norway	Master student of security risk management at Copenhagen University, originally from Dresden (DE), focusing on risk governance, political risk analysis, and sustainability.
Lya Cuéllar	FU Berlin	Costa Rica, El Salvador	
Magdalena Strebbling	Management	Marshall Islands	
Maheen Zahra	Lecturer, Social Policy specialist	Afghanistan, Iran	Lecturer at the Department of Development Studies, National University of Science and Technology (NUST), Pakistan

Maira Sheikh		Liberia	Born and raised in Pakistan, I'm a Social Research and Public Policy Major at New York University Abu Dhabi.
Maisa Nasirova	Technical University of Munich (TUM)	Pakistan, Tanzania	Political Science Student at Technical University of Munich
Maite Spel	University of Amsterdam	Suriname	I'm a graduate in Interdisciplinary Social Sciences from the University of Amsterdam
Malina Winking	University of Amsterdam	Botswana	
Mamle Akosua Kwao	New York University Abu Dhabi	Mauritania	
Mara Förster	Sciences Po Paris	Trinidad and Tobago	I am currently a first-year student at the Reims Campus of Sciences Po Paris, particularly focusing on North America and Europe.

Marianne Sievers	Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany	Yemen	I'm a freelance researcher, holding a BA in Sociology and Islamic Science, currently a MA student in Berlin.
Marius Deierl	LMU Munich	Ecuador	Student of cultural anthropology, 22, Germany
Marlies Hofmann	University of Amsterdam	United States	Currently completing my BSc in PPPE (Politics, Psychology, Law and Economics) at the University of Amsterdam and looking forward to subsequently continuing my studies of law at the University of Oxford.
Mary Nussbaumer	Colorado College	United States: sub-national, United States: sub-national	I am Mary Nussbaumer, a sophomore at Colorado College

Mascha Hotopp		United States, United States	I am a Master 1 journalism and human rights and humanitarian action student at the Sciences Po Paris.
Mats Jensen	Sciences Po Paris	Iceland	
Matthew Cottrell	University of Cologne	United States	
Matthew Hargreaves	University of Amsterdam	Switzerland	A graduate in psychology, politics, law and economics from the university of Amsterdam.
Maximilian Dirks	University of Bochum, Germany	New Zealand	I am studying Economic Policy Consulting M.Sc. at the University of Bochum.
Maya Rollberg	University of Freiburg	Germany: sub-national	I am a Liberal Arts and Sciences student, currently writing my Bachelor's thesis in Germany.

Mehdi Bhour	Technische Universität München	Algeria	I am a Business/Political science student at The Technical University of Munich
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Michaela Balluff	Gesellschaft für Interna- tionale Zusamme- narbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Eritrea	
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Milan Chen	HfP (Munich)	Taiwan	Doctoral researcher at the Technical University of Munich
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Milos Moskovljevic	City University of Hong Kong	Maldives, Serbia	PhD student at City University of Hong Kong
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Miranda Tessore Janowski

Argentina,
Argentina

I am a graduate of
Politics,
Psychology, Law
and Economics
(PPLE) with a
specialisation in
International Law
from the University
of Amsterdam,
where I graduated
with an Upper 2:1.
I currently live in
London and will
start a Master's in
International Peace
and Security at
King's College
London in
September 2020.

Miriam Witte

University of
Regensburg,
Germany

Ireland

Psychology student
BSc at the
University of
Regensburg,
scholarship holder
of the Friedrich-
Ebert-Foundation,
lived and worked in
L'Arche Ireland for
1 1/2 years.

Mirjam Muller	European Parliament	European Union, Latvia, Lithuania	BSc law graduate working for the Greens in the European Parliament and hoping to contribute to some good on this earth!
Mona Horn		Costa Rica, Costa Rica	I am a student of geosciences at the University of Freiburg.
Muhammad Masood	City University of Hong Kong	Bahrain	Muhammad Masood is a Ph.D. student at the Department of Media and Communication, City University of Hong Kong, since September 2018. Muhammad's dissertation focuses on the impact of social media use on the socio-political landscape of Pakistani society.
Muhammad Alramlawi	NYU Abu Dhabi	Jordan	I am senior student studying Economics at New York University Abu Dhabi (NYUAD).

Museera Moghis	NYU Abu Dhabi	United Arab Emirates	Museera is an undergraduate student at New York University Abu Dhabi, double majoring in Political Science and Social Research & Public Policy.
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Mustafa Nasery	Researcher and Consultant	Afghanistan	Co-founder and Board-Member of Afghanistan Center for Policy Studies (ACPS)
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Nadja Grossenbacher	Utrecht University / University of Vienna	Gambia	Nadja Grossenbacher holds a MA degree in Conflict Studies & Human Rights as well as a BA degree in Cultural & Social Anthropology and set her regional focus on Sub-Saharan Africa.
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Natalia Filkina-Spreizer	HfP (Munich)	Belarus, Russia	M.Sc. student of Politics and Technology at Technical University of Munich
Nicolas Göller	Zeppelin University	Germany	Undergraduate student of Sociology, Politics & Economics with an interest in interdisciplinary research and Data Science.
Nicole Oubre	Willy Brandt School of Public Policy	Honduras	I am a Master of Public Policy student at the Willy Brandt School of Public Policy in Erfurt, Germany.
Nida Hasan	Dual BA Sciences Po Paris/Columbia Universiity	Saudi Arabia	I am an undergraduate student in the Dual BA program with Sciences Po Paris and Columbia University, passionate about working in the fields of Medicine and Public Health.

Niklas Illenseer	SciencesPo Paris/FU Berlin	Austria, France, Liechten- stein	Dual Degree Master's student in Environmental Policy at Sciences Po Paris and Political Science & International Relations at FU Berlin.
Nikolina Klatt	Fernuniversität Hagen	Croatia, United States	Political Science student based in New York City
Nivedita Darshini Bholah	University of Tübingen	Mauritius, Mauritius	Graduate Student/Avid Researcher
Noelle Kubinec	English teacher	Albania, North Macedonia	I am a Language and Orientation Coordinator for a non-profit and have been living in the Balkan region of Europe for 8.5 years.
Noor Altunaiji	NYU Abu Dhabi	Libya	I'm a student studying at NYU Abu Dhabi.
Océane Mauffrey	Colorado College	Guinea- Bissau	
Oketch Juliet Anyango	University of Nairobi	Burundi, Sierra Leone	

Oliver Pollex	TUM Munich	Brunei	B.Sc. student politics and technology TU Munich
Oliver Weber	University of Regensburg, Germany	Denmark, Germany, Italy, Monaco	Graduate Student at the University of Regensburg, Bachelor's Degree from the University of Mannheim
Olzhas Gibatov	Nazarbayev University	Barbados	2nd year MA student at the Department of Political Science and International Relations at Nazarbayev University
Ongun Durhan	University of Amsterdam	Turkey	Graduate student of Political Economy at the University of Amsterdam (expected to graduate this year).
Pablo Robles	Hochschule Fresenius	Paraguay	Ecuadorian Architect pursuing an International Business Masters degree

Paula Germana	Willy Brandt School of Public Policy/ University of Erfurt	El Salvador	Peruvian Sociologist. Master in Public Policy Student at the Willy Brandt School of Public Policy.
Philipp Weber	Motio GmbH & Co. KG	Fiji	
Pia Bansagi	University of Vienna	Nauru, Timor Leste	Erasmus Mundus Masters of Global Studies student at the University of Leipzig and University of Vienna.
Racha Hanine	University of Oslo	Tunisia	First year BA student in Political Science at the University of Oslo
Raquel Karl	Zeppelin University	Cuba, Dominican Republic	Undergraduate student in Sociology, Politics & Economics.
Rebecca Beigel	Stiftung Neue Verantwortung, Project Manager International Cybersecurity Policy	Syria	

Ricardo Buitrago	Universidad de La Salle Colombia	Honduras	Head of the B.A. in International Business & Relations
Richmond Silvanus Baye	University of Tuebingen	Mauritius	I am into environmental and food economics research
Robin Fischer	University of Braunschweig	Dominica	I study Mathematics and Philosophy at the University in Braunschweig.
Rosana Fayazzadh	University of Oslo	Iran	Oslo-based student majoring in law and economics at the University of Oslo
Saif Khan	Technical University of Munich	Seychelles	M.Sc. Politics and Technology student.
Salma Soliman	NYU Abu Dhabi	Egypt	I am a third year student studying Economics with a Data Science Track at NYUAD.

Samantha Reinard	San Francisco State University/On Exchange Sciences Po Reims	Bhutan, Mongolia	Undergraduate student of International Relations and Comparative World Literature, soon to study in Taiwan.
Sana Moghis	Shifa College of Medicine	Bangladesh, Nepal, Testing Data	I am a young doctor who has just graduated from Shifa College of Medicine. Passionate about developing a career in Critical Care and exploring methods that revolutionize modern healthcare.
Sarah Edmonds	TUM Munich	Papua New Guinea, United States: sub-national	
Sau Kan Chan	HfP (Munich)	China, Hong Kong, Macau	PhD student at HfP (Munich). My research focuses on transparency in Chinese governance.

Saw Eh Doh Soe	Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies, Mahidol University, Thailand	Zimbabwe	
Sean-Michael Pigeon	Yale University	United States: sub-national	I'm Sean-Michael, I am a Junior at Yale University working on a double major in History and Political Science
Shalini Corea	NYU Abu Dhabi	United States: sub-national	I am a Junior majoring in Theater and Political Science at NYU Abu Dhabi
Shruti Shukla	Consultant, C4ED	Guyana	I am a qualitative research with a global health background.
Simon Hüttemann	TUM Munich	Nigeria	I am a Student for political science at Technical University Munich.

Sophia Tomany	Willy Brandt School of Public Policy	Iraq, South Sudan	Sophia is a Master's student in Public Policy at the Willy Brandt School, specializing in Conflict Studies and Management.
Stefanie Mallow	Sustainable Development Consultant	Portugal	I have a master's degree in Cultural Anthropology from Uppsala University and I am interested in inequalities in knowledge production.
Stella Dold		Bahamas, Bahamas	Student of Political Science
Su Ülkenli		Democratic Republic of the Congo	Second-year student at SciencesPo Paris, pursuing a BA in Political Humanities.
Surendra Belbase	Georg August University of Göttingen	United States: sub-national	I am a Business and Social Science graduate and interest in Social entrepreneurship, Media Anthropology, Censorship and Marginalisation issues.

Symrun Razaque	NUST, H-12. Islamabad	Laos	Postgraduate student in quarantine
Tanja Matheis	University of Kassel	Benin, Indonesia	PhD candidate, Friedrich Ebert Foundation Fellow, writer and consultant with a background in economics, passionate about decent work in supply chains.
Tasia Wagner	Institute for Islamic Strategic Affairs (IISA), programme advisor & advisor to Executive Director	Finland: sub-national	A passionate researcher with a strong background in international relations.
Temur Davronov	Carleton University	Uzbekistan	I'm a first-year MA student in European, Russian and Eurasian studies program at Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada.

Tess de Rooij	University of Amsterdam	Belgium	I hold a BSc in Politics, Psychology, Law & Economics (politics major, cum laude) from the University of Amsterdam. I've worked as a guest teacher and campaigner, and I'm currently deciding where to pursue my master's next year - next to assisting in the CoronaNet Research Project!
Tess Martin	Sciences Po Paris	Micronesia	Tess Martin is an American undergraduate student currently pursuing her degree in Politics & Government at Sciences Po Paris.
Tilda Nilsson Gige	Sciences Po Paris	Libya	
Tom Seiler	University of Bremen	Denmark	
Tristan Brömsen	Zeppelin University	Ukraine	

Ursela Barteczko		Chile, Uruguay, Chile	Enthusiastic student of Political Science, Sociology, Data Science and Artificial Intelligence.
Vellah Kedogo Kigwiru	Technical University of Munich	Kenya	A Doctoral Research Fellow at the Technical University of Munich, Hochschule für Politik and Guest Researcher at Marx Planck Institute für Innovation and Competition, Munich Germany.
Veronika Bartáková	London School of Economics and Political Science	Slovenia, United Kingdom	I am a student at the London School of Economics and Political Science, pursuing an MSc in Theory & History of International Relations. I am passionate about research, data, public policy and I am very excited to be a part of this project.

Victor Abuor	Kenyatta University	Zambia	A data-driven young professional passionate in research, data analysis and presentation.
Victoria Atanasov	Humboldt University Berlin, Rikkyo University Tokyo	Japan: sub-national	MA Gender Studies, Rikkyo University Tokyo/Humboldt University Berlin
Vida Han	Dual BA SciencesPo Paris / Columbia University	Burkina Faso	I am a student in the Dual BA program between SciencesPo and Columbia University who strongly believes in the power of kindness, and is interested in sustainability, development and management.

Vinayak Rajeseckhar	Independent Researcher and Commu- nications Professional	India	Vinayak is an independent communications professional based in New Delhi, India. He holds a masters degree in international security from the Paris School of International Affairs, SciencesPo in Paris, France.
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Winrose Njuguna	Practising Advocate, Commercial & Corporate Law	Somalia, Sudan	
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Xian Jin	Technical University of Munich	China	
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Yifei Zhu	FU Berlin	North Korea	I am a PhD student on political science and East Asia Studies at FU Berlin
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Yoes C. Kenawas

Northwestern University
Bahamas, Philippines

I am PhD Candidate in Political Science at Northwestern University, specializing in subnational dynastic politics in Indonesia and Southeast Asia.

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