## S1 Appendix: Timelines (by country)

TABLE A: COVID-	19 timeline, Denmark
February 27 <sup>th</sup>	■ First Danish case of COVID-19
February 28th	<ul> <li>Danish Health Authority holds first press briefing on the status of COVID-19 in Denmark.</li> </ul>
March 6 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen holds 1<sup>st</sup> press conference, recommends that all events with</li> </ul>
	more than 1000 participants be canceled. It is recommended to limit physical contact. The Foreign
	Ministry changes all green zones to yellow zones.
March 10 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Prime Minister holds 2<sup>nd</sup> press conference. The Foreign Ministry cautions against traveling to</li> </ul>
	several regions in Italy, Iran, China, South Korea, and Austria. Flights to these areas stopped.
	<ul> <li>A new bailout makes it possible for companies to seek compensation for canceled events with</li> </ul>
	more than 1000 participants.
March 11 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Prime Minister holds 3<sup>rd</sup> press conference: Denmark will go on lockdown for the next two weeks.</li> </ul>
	All non-essential public personnel is sent home. Schools, childcare facilities, and institutions close.
	A ban on gatherings of more than 100 people is implemented.
March 12 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Business bailout passed.</li> </ul>
March 13 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Prime Minister holds 4<sup>th</sup> press conference. Borders will be closed the next day. The foreign ministry</li> </ul>
	advises against all unnecessary travel, and all Danes travelling abroad are advised to return home.
March 14 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Denmark closest borders as one of the first countries in the world.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The first COVID-infected Dane dies. Non-acute medical treatments are postponed to free up</li> </ul>
	capacity in the health care sector.
	<ul> <li>The government grants 10 million kroner to COVID-19 research.</li> </ul>
March 15 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Prime Minister holds 5<sup>th</sup> press conference. A tripartite agreement has been established, ensuring</li> </ul>
	financial support for larger companies that have had to send home employees.
March 17 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Prime Minister holds 6<sup>th</sup> press conference. Gathering ban tightened to 10 people from the next day</li> </ul>
	■ The Queen addresses the nation
March 20th	■ 19 Danes have died from COVID-19
March 21st	<ul> <li>government grants 100 million kroner in financial aid to help developing countries fight Covid-19</li> </ul>
March 23 <sup>rd</sup>	<ul> <li>Prime Minister holds 7<sup>th</sup> press conference. All containment measures extended until April 13th.</li> </ul>
March 30 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Prime Minister holds 8<sup>th</sup> press conference. If the positive development continues, Denmark may</li> </ul>
iviaicii 30	slowly reopen after Easter.
March 31st	■ 109 Danes have died from COVID-19
April 6 <sup>th</sup>	Ban on large gatherings extended until August
Аргіі ө	<ul> <li>Prime Minister holds 9<sup>th</sup> press conference, presents reopening plan. Childcare institutions and</li> </ul>
	Primary School reopen from mid-April.
April 10 <sup>th</sup>	260 Danes have died from COVID-19
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April 14 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Prime Minister holds 10<sup>th</sup> press conference. Development so positive Denmark may be reopened to</li> </ul>
A tl d Cth	a further degree than originally planned.
April 16 <sup>th</sup>	■ 336 Danes have died from COVID-19
April 17 <sup>th</sup>	Some private-sector industries to open from April 20 <sup>th</sup> .
April 18 <sup>th</sup>	Government adjusts and expands business bailout.
	<ul> <li>Some non-acute medical treatments may be performed again.</li> </ul>
April 21st	■ Increased testing
	Government passes ban on the gatherings of more than 500 people until September 1st.
April 23 <sup>rd</sup>	<ul> <li>394 Danes have died from COVID-19</li> </ul>

TABLE B: COVID-19 TIMELINE, GERMANY		
January 27 <sup>th</sup>	■ First German case of COVID-19. German Health Authority does not expect further spread.	
February 12 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Minister of Health Jens Spahn presents containment strategy in Parliament</li> </ul>	
February 25 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Germany and neighboring countries agree that border control and cancellation of large events will</li> </ul>	
	be ineffective	
February 26 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>New cases in Nordrhein-Westfalen</li> </ul>	
February 28 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Germany increases test capacity</li> </ul>	
March 2 <sup>nd</sup>	<ul> <li>Minister of Health holds press conference, presents recommendations on protective behavior</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Germany donates financial aid to help Iran combat COVID-19</li> </ul>	
	<ul><li>German Health Authority increases risk level of COVID-19 to "moderate"</li></ul>	
March 3 <sup>rd</sup>	<ul> <li>Germany introduces export ban on healthcare equipment</li> </ul>	
March 9th	■ First German dies from COVID-19	
March 10 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Minister of Health recommends that all events with more than 1000 participants be canceled</li> </ul>	
March 11 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Chancellor Angela Merkel addresses the nation for the first time</li> </ul>	
March 12 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Chancellor encourages the public to practice social distancing</li> </ul>	
March 13th	<ul> <li>All schools and kindergartens close</li> </ul>	
March 15 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Germany goes into lockdown, closing borders as well as places of social gathering, e.g. gyms,</li> </ul>	
	restaurants, and churches	
March 17 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Minister of health encourages public to show solidarity and practice social distancing</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>German health authority increases risk level of COVID-19 to "high". 24 Germans have died from</li> </ul>	
	COVID-19	
March 20 <sup>th</sup>	<ul><li>52 Germans have died from COVID-19</li></ul>	
March 22 <sup>nd</sup>	<ul><li>contact ban introduced, prohibits gatherings of more than two people</li></ul>	
March 26th	<ul> <li>Germany to take 47 COVID-19 patients from Italy</li> </ul>	
April 1st	<ul><li>821 Germans have died from COVID-19</li></ul>	
April 9 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Minister of Health encourages public to practice social distancing over Easter</li> </ul>	
April 10 <sup>th</sup>	<ul><li>2706 Germans have died from COVID-19</li></ul>	
April 15 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>contact ban extended until May 3rd</li> </ul>	
April 20 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>4642 Germans have died from COVID-19</li> </ul>	

Table C: COVID-19 timeline, The Netherlands		
February 27 <sup>th</sup>	■ First Dutch case of COVID-19	
March 5 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>82 confirmed cases in the Netherlands</li> </ul>	
March 6th	■ First Dutchman has died from COVID-19	
	<ul> <li>Special containment measures for Noord-Brabant introduced</li> </ul>	
March 9th	<ul> <li>Minister-President Mark Rutte encourages population to avoid shaking hands</li> </ul>	
March 12 <sup>th</sup>	Events with more than 100 participants are canceled, people encouraged to work from home if possible.	
March 15 <sup>th</sup>	Schools and childcare institutions close, places of social gathering, e.g. restaurants and sports clubs close.	
March 17 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Business bailout passed.</li> </ul>	
March 19th	<ul> <li>Minister of health Bruno Bruins quits due to burnout</li> </ul>	
March 20th	<ul> <li>Test kit shortage: testing requirements tightened</li> </ul>	
	<ul><li>106 Dutchmen have died from COVID-19</li></ul>	
March 23 <sup>rd</sup>	<ul> <li>new containment measures: Cancelation of events extended to June 1, municipalities given</li> </ul>	
	authority to close stores and close off crowded areas	
March 26 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Government bans groups in public</li> </ul>	
March 31st	<ul> <li>Containment measures extended until April 28th</li> </ul>	
April 1st	<ul> <li>1173 Dutchmen have died from COVID-19</li> </ul>	
April 5 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Number of intensive care beds doubled</li> </ul>	
April 6 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Test capacity increased</li> </ul>	
April 8 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Pressure on intensive care units eases up</li> </ul>	
April 10 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>2511 Dutchmen died from COVID-19</li> </ul>	
April 15 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Minister-President discusses prerequisites for reopening.</li> </ul>	
April 20 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>3751 Dutchmen have died from COVID-19</li> </ul>	
April 21st	<ul> <li>The government announces that primary schools are to reopen on May 11th, the ban on public</li> </ul>	
	events is extended to September 1st	

TABLE D: COVID-19 TIMELINE, SWEDEN		
January 31st	■ First Swedish case of COVID-19 (no further contagion)	
February 27 <sup>th</sup>	■ COVID-19 reintroduced to Sweden.	
March 2 <sup>nd</sup>	<ul> <li>COVID-19 risk of new cases in Sweden adjusted to "very high", risk for community spread adjusted to "moderate".</li> </ul>	
March 6 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Swedish Health Authority (Folkhälsomyndigheten) recommends testing people returning from affected areas in Northern Italy.</li> </ul>	
March 11 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Government holds extraordinary press conference, bans gatherings of more than 500 participants</li> </ul>	
March 16 <sup>th</sup>	■ Government passes emergency bailout	
March 18 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Government encourages universities and high schools to switch to online learning</li> </ul>	
March 19 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Swedish Health Authority encourages public to consider avoiding traveling if unnecessary, implements a travel ban for non-EU citizens</li> </ul>	
March 20 <sup>th</sup>	■ 30 Swedes that died from COVID-19	
March 24 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Restaurants, cafes and bars subject to increased regulation</li> </ul>	
March 29th	■ Ban on gatherings of more than 50 people	
April 1st	<ul> <li>National visitation ban on retirement homes implemented</li> </ul>	
	■ 385 Swedes have died from COVID-19	
April 9 <sup>th</sup>	<ul> <li>Government addresses criticism of being intransparent</li> </ul>	
April 10 <sup>th</sup>	■ 1155 Swedes have died from COVID-19	
April 20th	2097 Swedes have died from COVID-19	

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