

Estimating worldwide effects of non-pharmaceutical interventions on COVID-19 incidence  
and population mobility patterns using a multiple-event study

### **Supplementary Information**

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## A Appendix - Figures

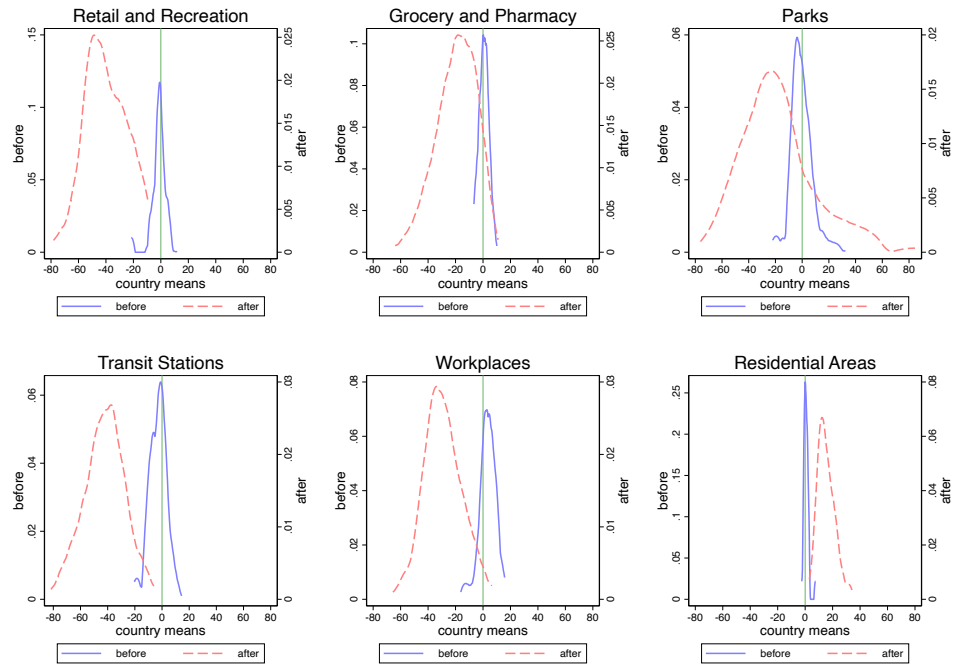


Figure A1: Summary statistics: mobility types

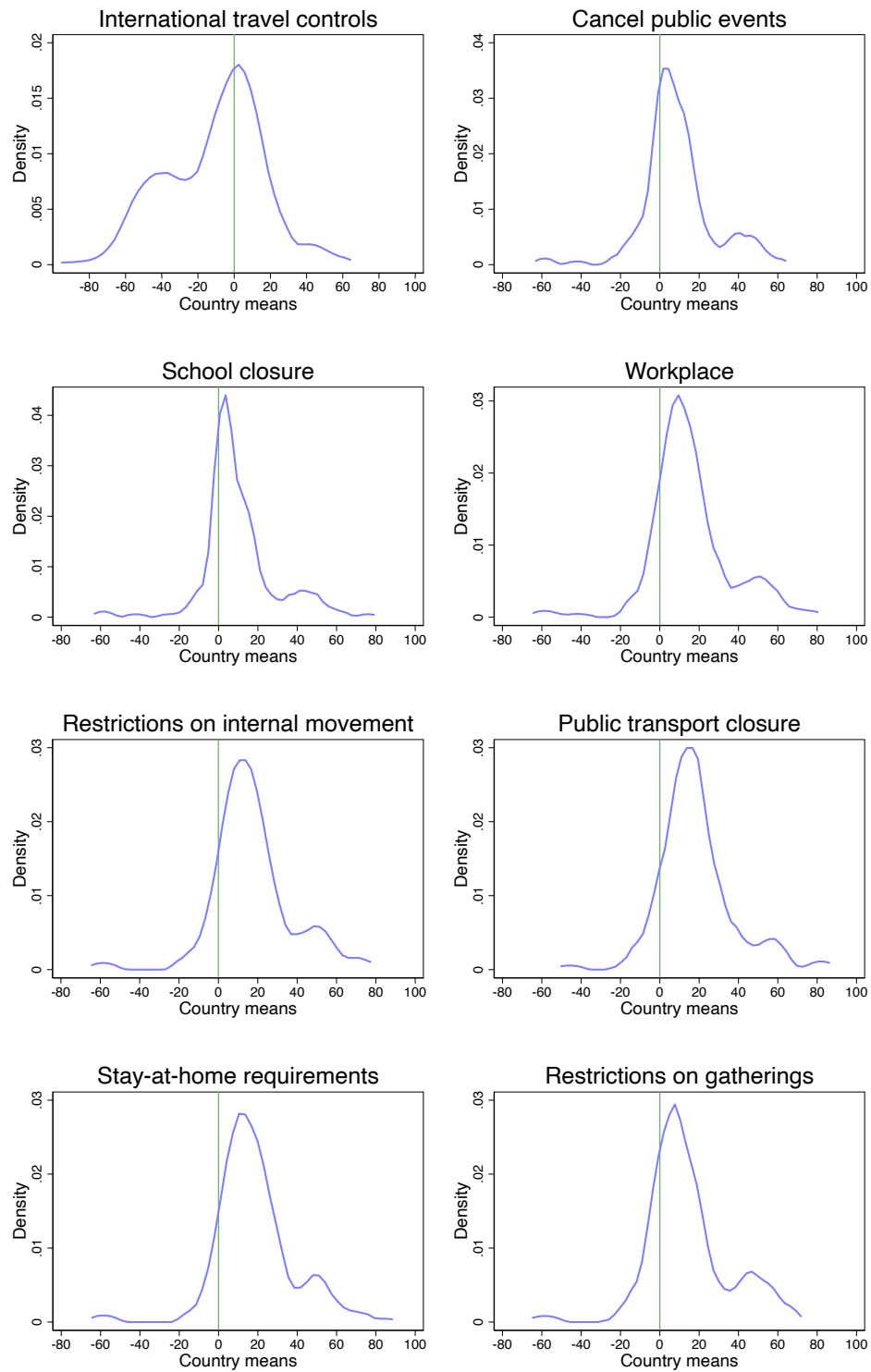
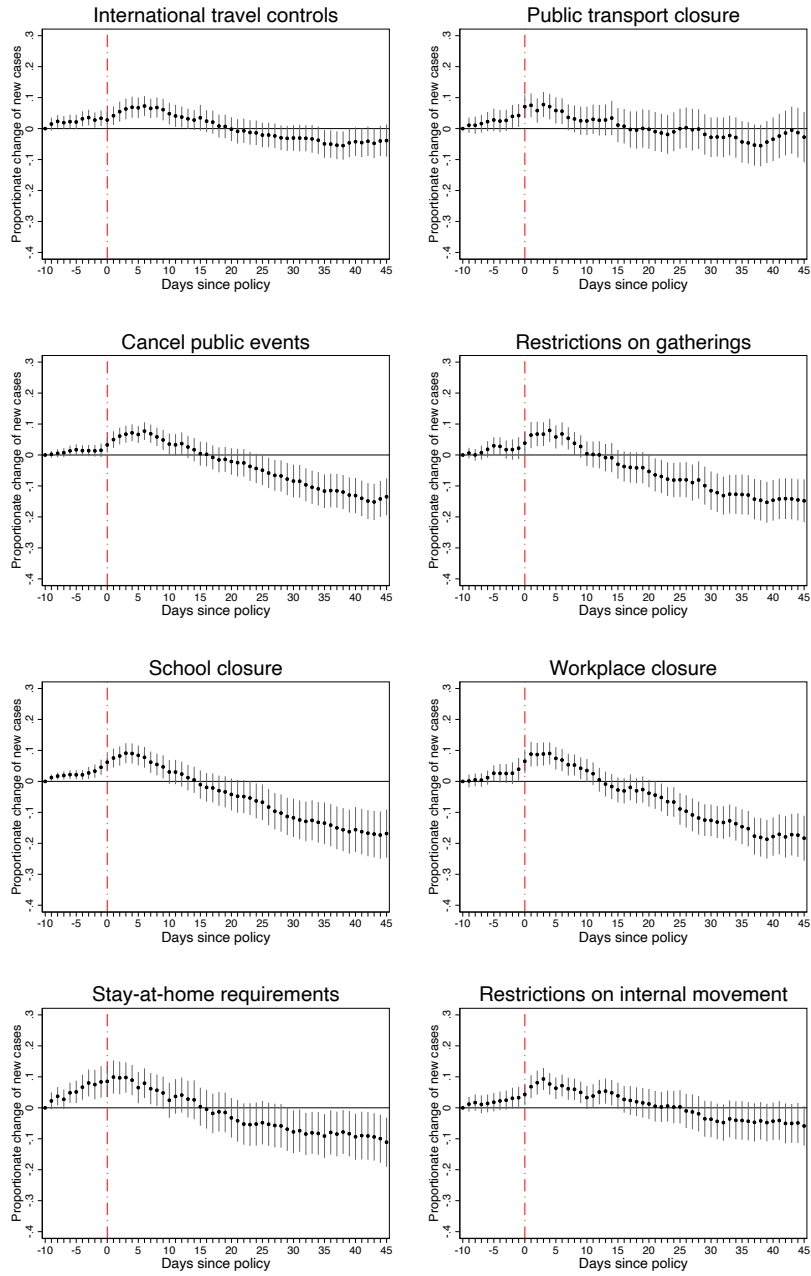


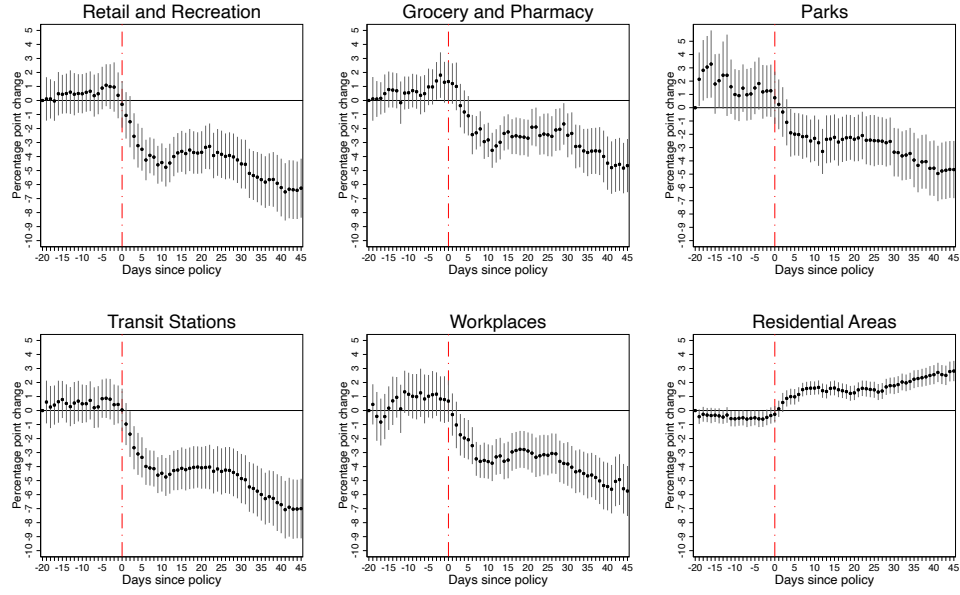
Figure A2: Summary statistics: policies



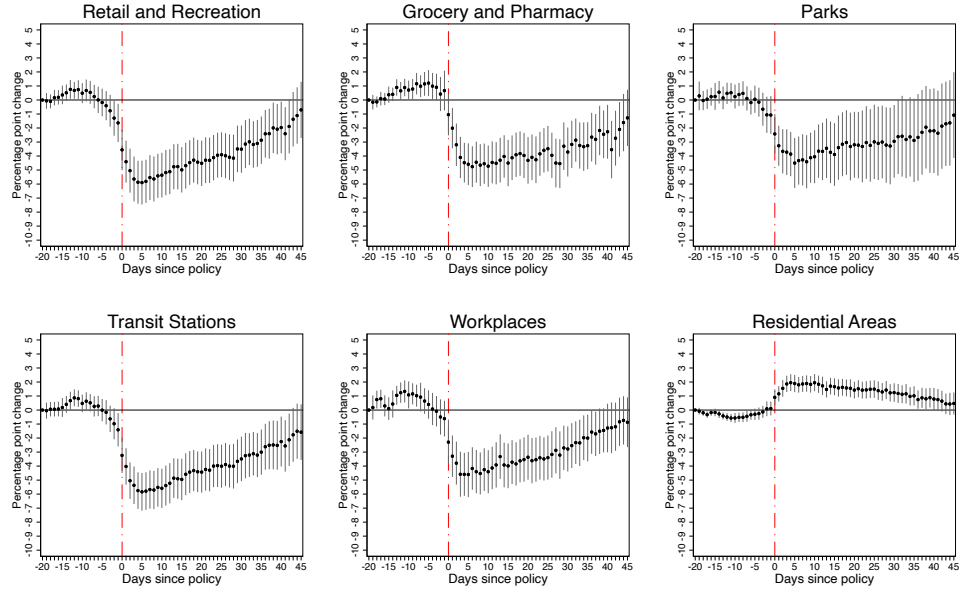
Note: Data from Hale et al. (2020), European CDC and own calculations

Figure A3: Effects of lockdown policies on **COVID-19** confirmed new cases (3-day moving average, in logs) without concurrent policy controls.

(a) International travel controls



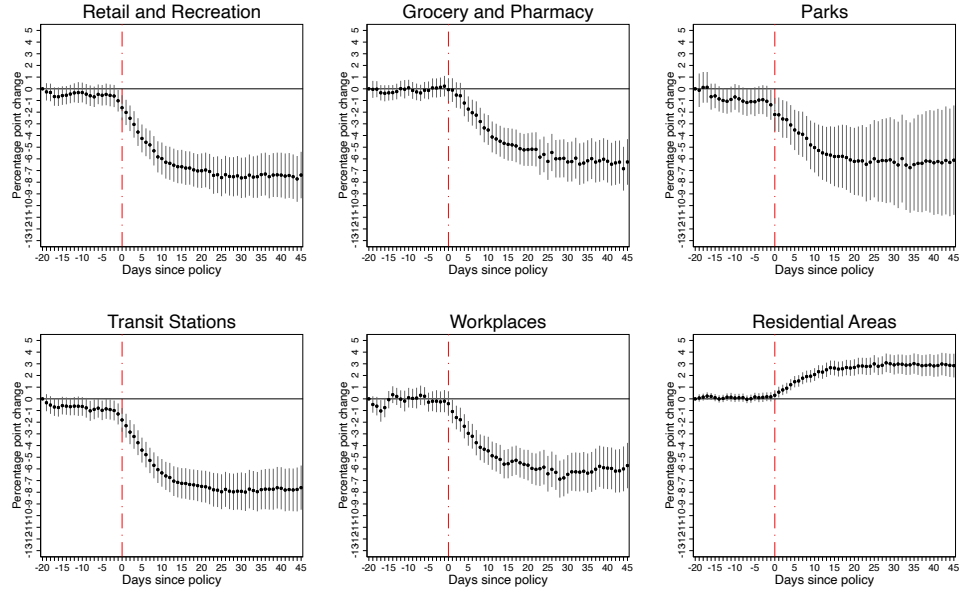
(b) Public transport closure



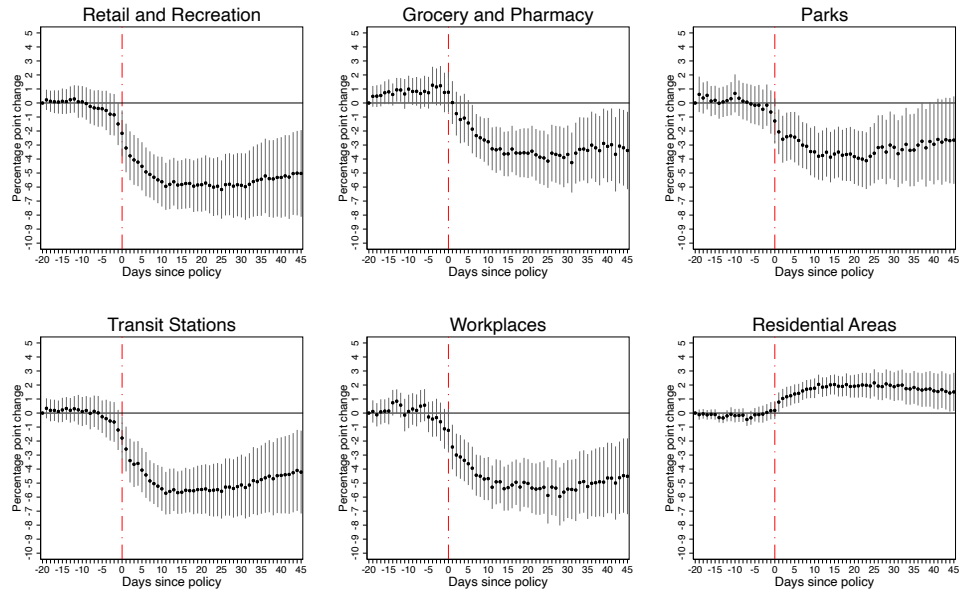
Note: Data from Hale et al. (2020), Google Community Mobility Reports and own calculations

Figure A4: Effects of **international travel controls** (panel a) and **public transportation closure** (panel b) on Google mobility patterns without concurrent policy controls.

(a) Cancel public events



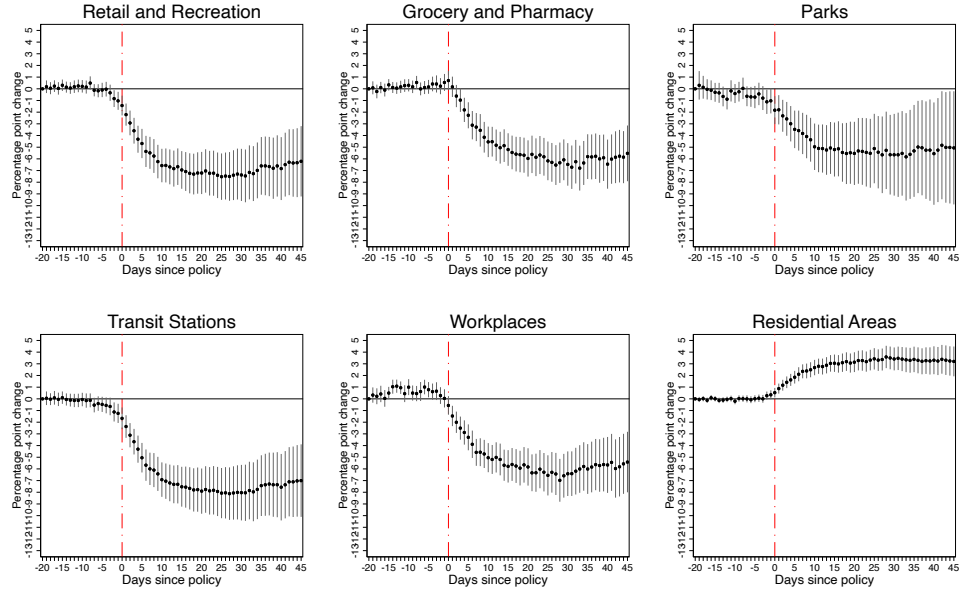
(b) Restrictions on gatherings



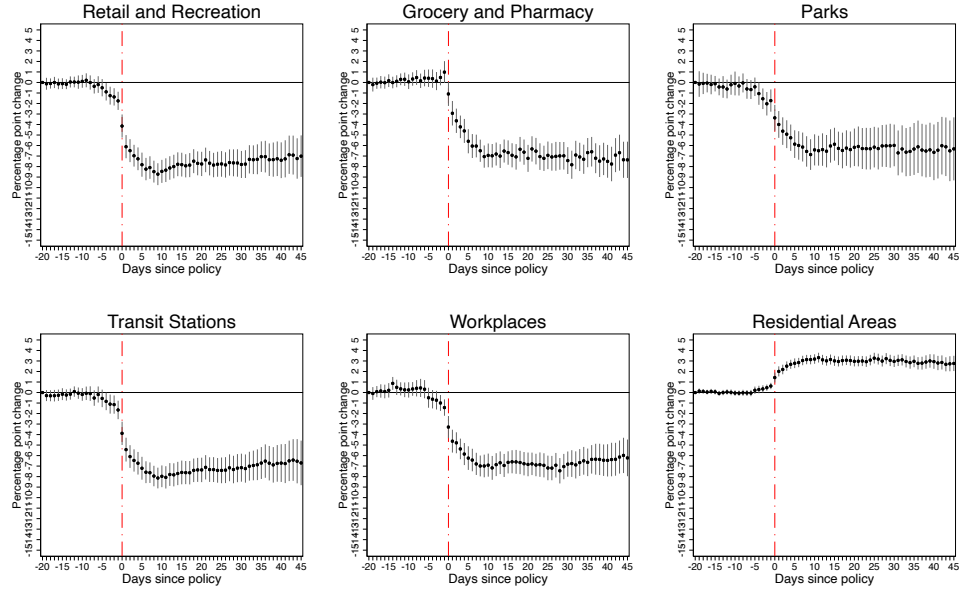
Note: Data from Hale et al. (2020), Google Community Mobility Reports and own calculations

Figure A5: Effects of **public events cancellations** (panel a) and **restrictions on gatherings** (panel b) on Google mobility patterns without concurrent policy controls.

(a) School closure



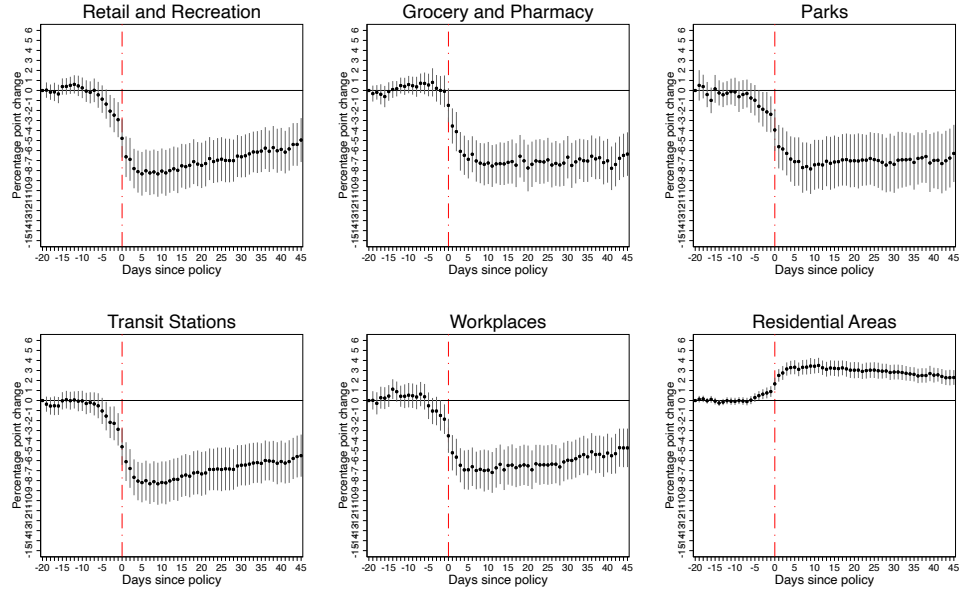
(b) Workplace closure



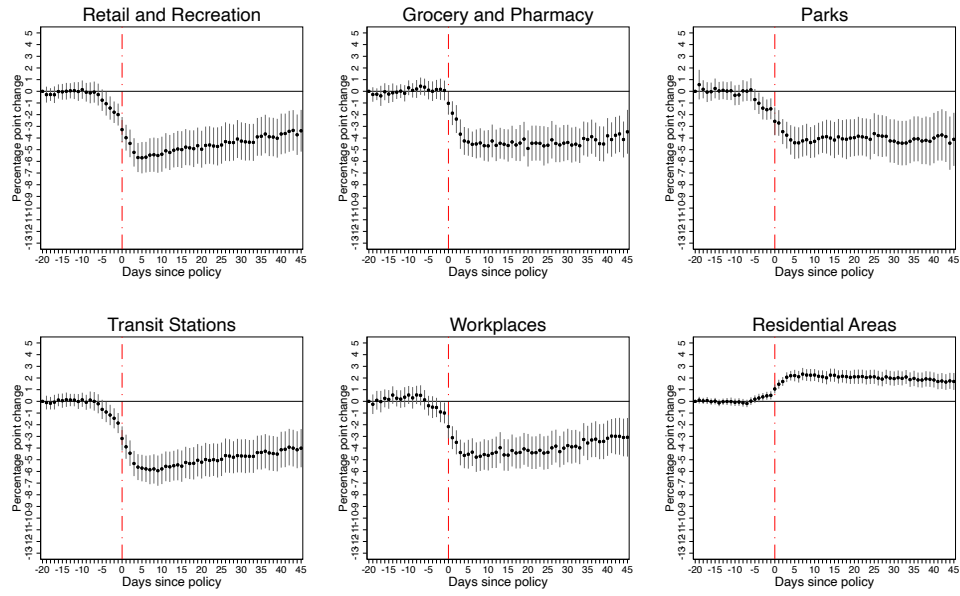
Note: Data from Hale et al. (2020), Google Community Mobility Reports and own calculations

Figure A6: Effects of **school** (panel a) and **workplace** (panel b) closures on Google mobility patterns without concurrent policy controls.

(a) Stay-at-home requirements



(b) Restrictions on internal movement



Note: Data from Hale et al. (2020), Google Community Mobility Reports and own calculations

Figure A7: Effects of **stay-at-home requirements** (panel a) and **restrictions on internal mobility** (panel b) on Google mobility patterns without concurrent policy controls.