

BU creates database to track states' coronavirus policies

April 1 2020

Researchers and students at the Boston University School of Public Health (BUSPH) have created a COVID-19 US state policy database, tracking steps that each U.S. state has taken to curb the spread of the new coronavirus and when those steps were implemented.

"People around the world will be making a lot of decisions about which policies to implement, how long to have these policies, and when to lift them, and having this <u>policy</u> database will be helpful for informing those decisions," says Dr. Julia Raifman, assistant professor of <u>health</u> law, policy & management at BUSPH and the leader of the project.

"As someone who uses <u>observational data</u> to study how policies drive population health and health disparities, I know it's really important to have information on the dates when policy changes occurred. Researchers will be able to use this information to study the dynamics of the coronavirus, as well as things like <u>mental health outcomes</u>, unemployment, and morbidity and mortality related to the disease but not directly due to it—how people are doing if they have a heart attack or chronic disease in the period when these policies are in place," Raifman says.

Many Americans have been sheltering in place for days or weeks, working or studying from home or newly unemployed. Some states have closed schools, gyms, and nonessential business. Some have reduced arrests and banned visits to nursing homes, and many have called in the National Guard for assistance—while other states have taken few steps



so far to curb the COVID-19 pandemic.

For help gathering detailed and up-to-the-moment data on when and how policies have been implemented, Raifman is working with a dozen BUSPH students in the Health Policy and Law certificate program, as well as a research fellow and other faculty at BUSPH and at Brown University.

Although it may be too early to glean strong conclusions about policies quite yet, Raifman is particularly interested in bans on visitors at nursing homes. "It's a really hard thing to do, and has a lot of implications for the mental health of a lot of residents, but given how many outbreaks we're seeing in nursing homes, I was really surprised to see that only 23 states have implemented visitor bans as a formal policy." On the other hand, she says she's happy to see that some of the states with these bans have also supported efforts to help nursing home residents use video calls, to reduce isolation.

Rachel Scheckman, one of the master's students working on the project, has been particularly interested in stay-at-home orders—or rather the lack thereof, with some governors even putting out statements that they won't give such orders. She has also been tracking quarantine requirements and recommendations for people coming from outside of a state, holds on abortion services, and religious exemptions for large gatherings.

"These are policies—or lack of policies—where we could see major impacts, and if we don't track them now, we may lose sight of one of the causes for greater outbreaks in those places," Scheckman says.

More will become clear in the weeks and months ahead, Raifman says, "but we already see how critically important it is" for states to take action to reduce the spread of the <u>coronavirus</u>.



"We see our <u>health care providers</u> on the front lines starting to get sick, and some of them dying," she says. "We need to learn from these policies about how we can best mitigate the spread, and provide an environment for people who are sick and for our health care workers to be as safe as possible."

More information: <u>docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d</u>... <u>GxpQ5tvAQ/edit#gid=0</u>

Provided by Boston University School of Medicine

Citation: BU creates database to track states' coronavirus policies (2020, April 1) retrieved 3 May 2024 from <u>https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-04-bu-database-track-states-coronavirus.html</u>

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