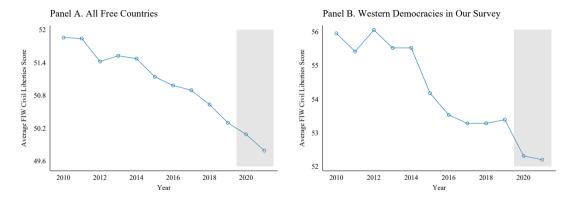
The Health of Democracies during the Pandemic: Results from a Randomized Survey Experiment

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ASSA Annual Meeting January 8, 2023

The Erosion of Civil Liberties in Democracies



Notes: Civil Liberties score and Free status data are from Freedom House (2022). The aggregate Civil Liberties scores are computed as the sum of 15 indicators each ranging from 0 to 4 (the least to the most degree of freedom), on a scale of 0 to 60.

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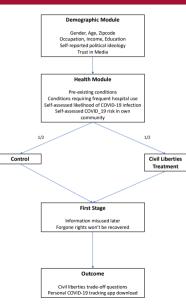
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- 3. By increasing salience and providing information on restrictions could we increase citizens' support for civil liberties, even during a crisis?

- 1. The pandemic and the public health responses it elicited could possibly accelerate a trend towards decreased freedoms, particularly in Western democracies.
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- 3. By increasing salience and providing information on restrictions could we increase citizens' support for civil liberties, even during a crisis?
- 4. Ongoing work [not today] tracks these changes over time.

Survey and Measurement

- 8,206 respondents;
- France, Germany, Italy, UK, US;
- Late-March to mid-April 2020.
- · Core civil liberties trade-off module + "minimum lives need to be saved";
- Experimental module that provides information on the drastic measures adopted by China and South Korea and the potential for persistence of such policies

Survey Flow



- On a scale of 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree with the following statements:
- I am willing to ... during a crisis like the current one for the health and well-being of society.

Domain	Detail
Generic rights	sacrifice my own rights and freedom
Generic rights	limits on rights and freedoms of others
Right to privacy	relax privacy restrictions
Democratic procedures*	suspend democratic procedures
Right to free $press^\ddagger$	government controlling the media
Economic hardship	endure substantial economic losses

- *Preamble:* Out of every 100 people who would have otherwise died in *your country* because of the COVID-19 pandemic, some will be saved if one of the following policies is implemented.
- What's the minimum number of lives that each of the following policies would need to save in order for you to support it?

During the epidemic, the government can **track** smartphone locations and social contact data of the **citizens who tested positive for COVID-19.**

Please move the slider to represent the minimum number of lives that would need to be saved for you to support this policy.

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Preamble: During the epidemic, the government...

• ...can track smartphone locations and social contact data of the citizens who tested positive for COVID-19.

• ...can track smartphone location and social contact data of all citizens.

• ...closes the national border to prevent foreigners from entering.

Movement

Privacv

- ...recommends citizens do not leave their homes except for limited, permitted reasons.
- ...arrests citizens who are outside their home if they do not have government permission.

Lives Saved

Preamble: During the epidemic, the government...

• ...closes restaurants, bars, and entertainment businesses.

Closures

- ...closes all non-essential businesses.
- ...closes all schools.
- ...implements a set of public health measures that **double the unemployment rate**.

Economic well-being

- ...implements a set of public health measures that triple the unemployment rate.
-implements a set of public health measures that **cut the pay of low income workers in half**.

Right to Privacy: COVID-19 Tracking App

- Recently, several apps have been developed that help track who has been infected with COVID-19, and that help contact those who have been in close contact with infected individuals.
- · MIT has developed such an app.
- · Interested in finding out more about it?
 - · Yes, show me the link to the app's website
 - · No, thank you



Experimental Design

Goal: highlight the potential for long-run erosion of rights; examples from China and South Korea control efforts.

- 1. Present the epidemic curves in China and South Korea;
- 2. Describe the policies the two countries enacted to curtail the virus:
 - Aggressive stay-at-home orders; door-to-door temperature screenings; forcible quarantine; use of
 personal GPS to track people and, in some cases, revelation of personal information of individuals
 who contracted COVID19.
- 3. Highlight how short-term restrictions put in place during a crisis can sometimes extend much longer.

Treatment (partial)



We are currently facing perhaps the biggest crisis of our generation. While we must act quickly and decisively, we should also take into account the **long-term consequences** of our actions.

Policies that could help successfully fight the COVID-19 epidemic, such as a large increase in government surveillance, may be abused and may remain in place even after the epidemic ends.



Information about the patients is **collected and publicly shared by the government** in stunning detail.

Such information, obtained by the government to fight the COVID-19 epidemic, can potentially be used in many ways beyond the crisis itself.

For example, in South Korea, people used publicly released information to identify COVID-19 patients, and harassed them and their family members.

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Among others, the following policies have been implemented to control COVID-19 in these countries:

- People need a government-issued permit to leave home;
- Individuals who do not comply with quarantine orders could face one year in jail;
- The government uses artificial intelligence (AI) to tag whether citizens have high risk of contagion, based on smartphone locations, online behavior, and credit card activity;
- The government posts information about the activities and locations of individuals who tested positive for COVID-19 on social media;
- Government officials go **door to door** for health checks, and force individuals who are suspected to be ill into **quarantine**.



Findings

Estimation

$$Y_i = \alpha_{c(i)} + \alpha_{w(i)} + \alpha_{h(i)} + \theta \cdot T_i + X'_{ic(i)h(i)w(i)}\Omega + \mu_i$$

- α_c country fixed-effects, α_w week fixed-effects, and α_h "hotspot region" fixed effects
- T_i treatment indicator
- Control for a limited set of demographic characteristics such as sex, age, income, education, political affiliation, and pre-existing medical conditions

	Worried Collected Info Misused Later	Worried Forgone Rights Won't Recove		
	(1)	(2)		
Civil Liberties Treatment	0.264***	0.083***		
	(0.020)	(0.022)		
Control Mean	-0.127	-0.040		
Observations	8196	8196		

Notes: Outcomes are standardized to mean 0 and sd 1.

Outcome Variables	Civil Lib Treatr		Control Mean	Observations	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Panel A: Overall rights and freedom					
Willing to sacrifice own rights	-0.142**	(0.062)	6.497	8196	
Willing to sacrifice others' rights	-0.171***	(0.061)	6.461	8196	
z-score: willing to sacrifice rights	-0.058***	(0.022)	0.000	8196	

Outcome Variables	Civil Lit Treatr		Control Mean	Observations	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Panel B: Protection of privacy					
Willing to relax privacy protections	-0.043	(0.069)	4.886	8196	
Unwilling to accept: track sick people	3.594***	(0.750)	51.059	8196	
Unwilling to accept: track everyone	2.778***	(0.754)	57.438	8196	
Contact tracing app	-0.008	(0.010)	0.357	8195	
z-score: willing to sacrifice privacy	-0.072***	(0.021)	-0.001	8195	

Outcome Variables		iberties tment	Control Mean	Observations	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Panel C: Democratic rights and institutions					
Prefer strong leader	-0.035	(0.022)	2.406	8196	
Prefer delegating to experts	0.031	(0.019)	2.929	8196	
Willing to sacrifice free press	0.061	(0.071)	4.875	8196	
Preference for democratic system	0.015	(0.017)	3.243	8196	
Willing to suspend democr. procedures	-0.054	(0.070)	4.850	8196	
z-score: willing to curtail democracy	0.006	(0.021)	-0.001	8196	

Conclusion

- · Upon exposure to the information treatment, treated subjects
 - · Became more worried about long-term erosion relative to the control group
 - Became less willing to sacrifice specific and generic rights of both self and others
 - · Expressed higher reluctance to adopt restricting policies
 - · Especially those affected rights to privacy

Conclusion

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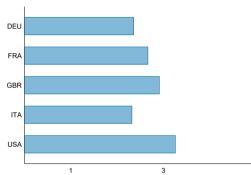
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 - · Expressed higher reluctance to adopt restricting policies
 - · Especially those affected rights to privacy
- However, we cannot reject the null of no effect of the treatment on views about sacrificing democratic rights and institutions more broadly
 - Yet respondents in areas heavily affected by the pandemic were indeed more willing to sacrifice democratic procedures in the Spring of 2020 (longitudinal study by Alsan et al. 2020)
 - Two findings: support for democratic processes unaffected by information treatment, but willingness to sacrifice rights in general *declined* over course of pandemic
 - Suggest that the start of the COVID-19 crisis was a particularly vulnerable time for democracies

Thank you!



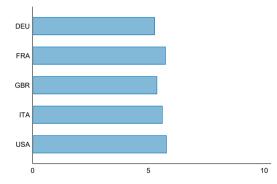
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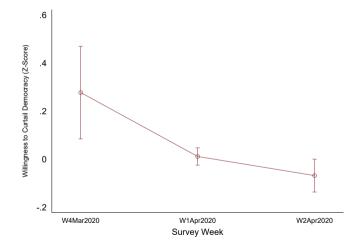
Worried Collected Info Misused Later (1-5)

Worried Forgone Rights Won't Recover (0-10)



back

Willingness to Curtail Democracy Over Time



Civil Liberties Treatment

As the entire world is fighting against COVID-19, countries such as **South Korea and China** stand out as examples that have successfully contained the outbreak.

The figures on the next screen show that the number of new cases of COVID-19 in these countries has **decreased to close to 0** during the past few weeks.

To achieve such success in containing COVID-19, **these countries have rolled out perhaps the most aggressive disease containment efforts in history.**

Information about the patients is **collected and publicly shared by the government** in stunning detail.

Such information, obtained by the government to fight the COVID-19 epidemic, can potentially be used in many ways beyond the crisis itself.

For example, in South Korea, people used publicly released information to identify COVID-19 patients, and harassed them and their family members.

Intervention (Control 21) The level of detail provided by Osecul_gov for each and every COVID-19 case in the city is actionishing:

Last name (which i've obscured) Sex Barth year Datarict of residence Prefession Travel history Contact with Anown cases Hospital where they're being treated

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We can officially confirm some more information on the second coronavirus case connected to New York City. The individual sought care on February 27 at Lawrence Hospital in Westchester. He works at Lewis and Garbuz, P.C., a law firm in Machattan.

153 3:27 PM - Mar 3, 2020

people are talking about this

I am willing to ...

- **sacrifice my own rights and freedom** during a crisis like the current one, in order to maintain the health and well-being of the whole society.
- impose strict limits to **the rights and freedom of other people** during a crisis like the current one, in order to maintain the health and well-being of the whole society.
- relax privacy protections and let the government access my personal data during a crisis like the current one, in order to allow the government to make timely and accurate decisions
- to suspend democratic procedures and give the "country leader" more power during a crisis like the current one, in order to ensure swift government actions.
- tolerate public health risks in order to participate in elections and other civic duties, even during a crisis like the current one
- support the **government controlling the media** during a crisis like the current one, in order to ensure effective and uniform communication between the government and citizens.
- endure **substantial economic losses** during a crisis like the current one, in order to maintain the health and well-being of society as a whole

Effects of Civil Liberties Treatment

Outcome Variables	Civil Lib Treatr		Control Mean	Observations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: Overall rights and freedom				
Willing to sacrifice own rights	-0.142**	(0.062)	6.497	8196
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Preference for democratic system	0.015	(0.017)	3.243	8196
Willing to suspend democr. procedures	-0.054	(0.070)	4.850	8196
z-score: willing to curtail democracy	0.006	(0.021)	-0.001	8196
Panel D: Rights to movement				
Unwilling to accept: close national border	1.272*	(0.751)	39.533	8196
Unwilling to accept: recommend stay home	1.398*	(0.758)	39.988	8196
Unwilling to accept: arrest if outside home	1.429*	(0.770)	53.009	8196
z-score: willing to give up mobility	-0.047**	(0.022)	0.000	8196

Effects of Civil Liberties Treatment

Outcome Variables	Hea Insect (OI	urity	Hea Insect (2SI	arity	Mean of Outcome	Gap btw. China and U.S.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Panel A: Overall rights and freedom						
Willing to sacrifice own rights	0.065***	(0.005)	0.160**	(0.075)	0.724	0.224
Willing to sacrifice others' rights	0.068***	(0.005)	0.130*	(0.075)	0.705	0.203
z-score: willing to sacrifice rights	0.160***	(0.010)	0.348**	(0.165)	0.000	0.512
Panel B: Protection of privacy						
Willing to relax privacy protections	0.028***	(0.005)	0.203**	(0.081)	0.577	0.393
Unwilling to accept: track sick people	-1.861***	(0.363)	-11.259**	(5.506)	48.855	-5.843
Unwilling to accept: track everyone	-0.673*	(0.364)	-13.662**	(5.716)	54.572	-8.957
Contact tracing app	0.042***	(0.005)	0.222***	(0.080)	0.475	0.268
z-score: willing to sacrifice privacy	0.096***	(0.010)	0.647***	(0.170)	0.000	0.778
Panel C: Democratic rights and institutions						
Prefer strong leader	-0.081***	(0.011)	0.663***	(0.189)	2.672	0.614
Prefer delegating to experts	0.084***	(0.011)	0.747***	(0.156)	2.909	-0.058
Willing to sacrifice free press	-0.002	(0.005)	0.211**	(0.084)	0.600	0.422
Preference for democratic system	0.135***	(0.009)	0.062	(0.111)	3.267	n.a.
Willing to suspend democr. procedures	-0.010*	(0.006)	0.138*	(0.073)	0.446	n.a.
z-score: willing to curtail democracy	-0.019*	(0.011)	0.648***	(0.163)	-0.001	n.a.
Panel D: Rights to movement						
Unwilling to accept: close national border	-1.612***	(0.365)	4.039	(5.504)	42.655	6.624
Unwilling to accept: recommend stay home	-3.370***	(0.362)	2.916	(5.456)	43.025	7.722
Unwilling to accept: arrest if outside home	-2.052***	(0.370)	-3.747	(5.559)	51.547	-6.984
z-score: willing to give up mobility	0.072***	(0.010)	-0.013	(0.150)	0.000	-0.032

Table V: OLS and 2SLS results using experimental variation (in-depth survey)