Civil Liberties in Times of Crisis
Online Appendix

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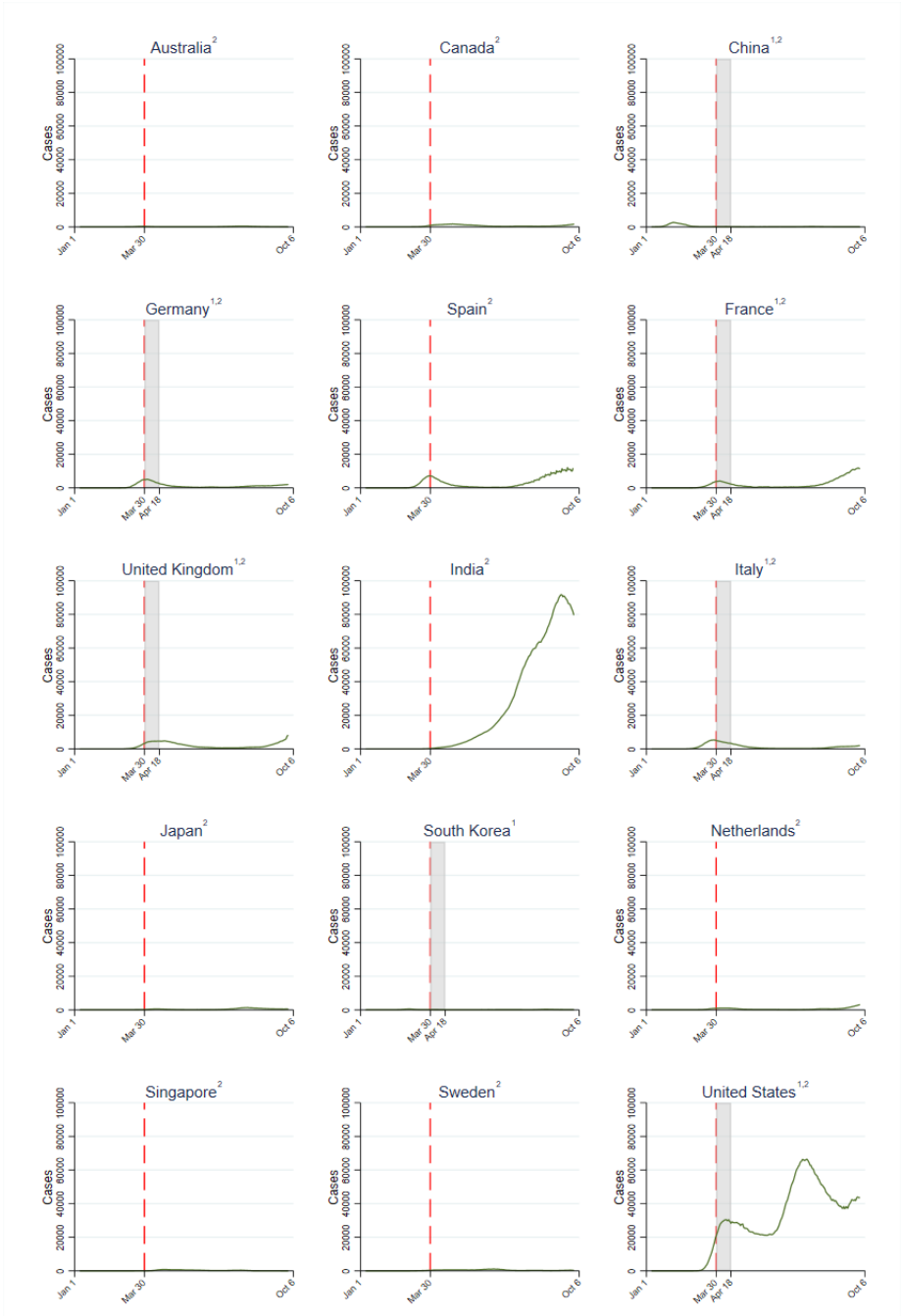
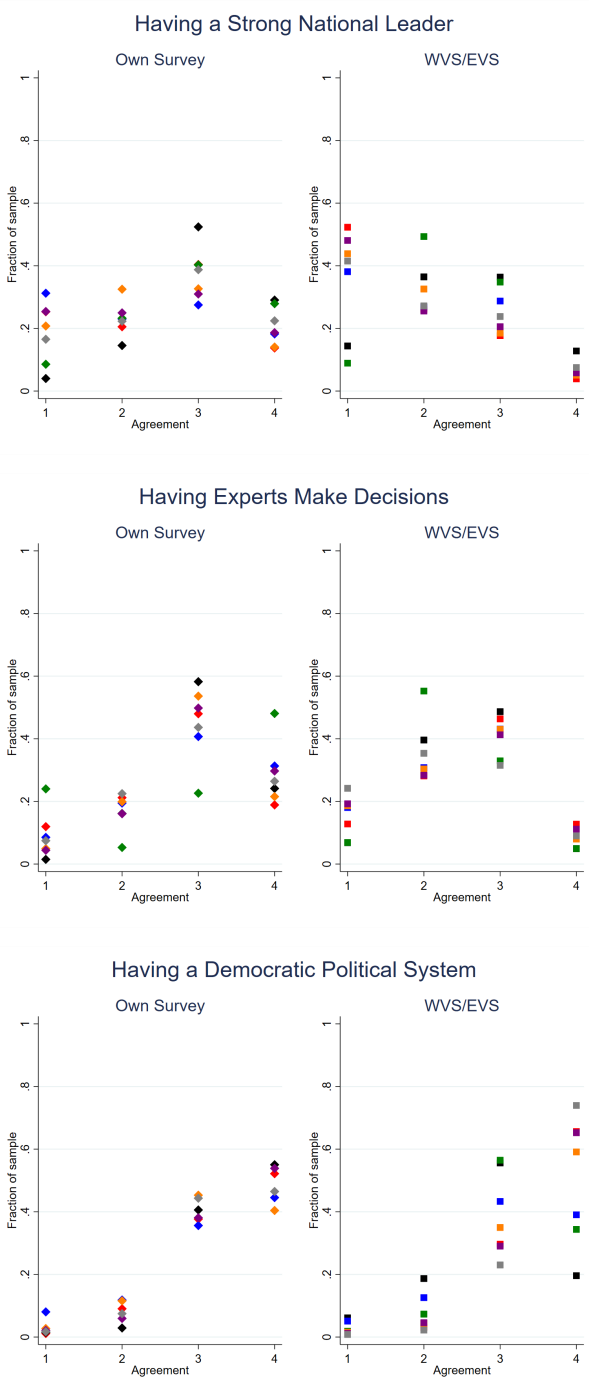
E Additional Figures (Online Appendix)



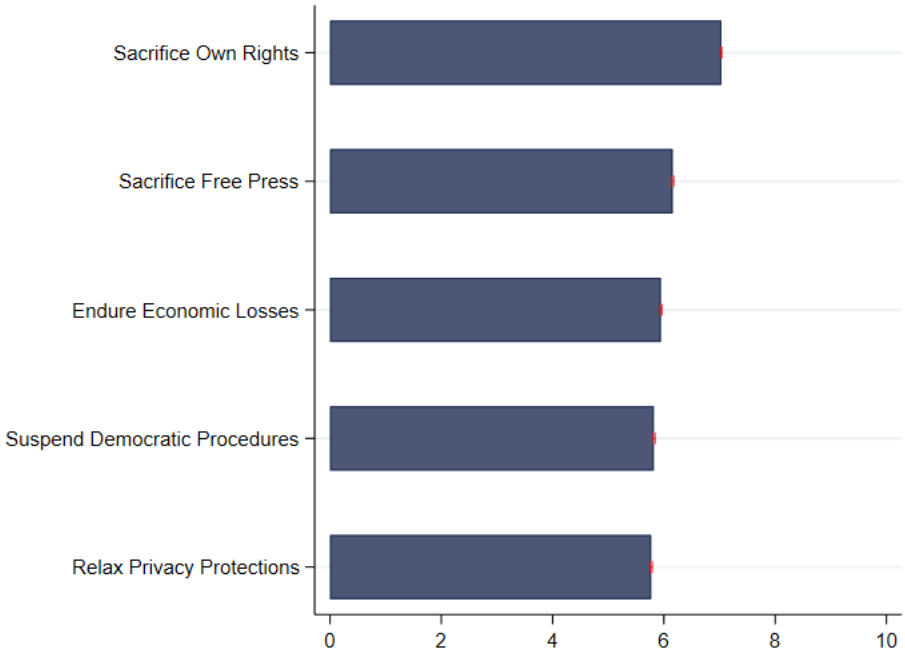
Notes: Figure shows moving averages (7-day lead and 7-day lag) of the number of COVID-19 cases over time in each of the 15 countries collectively covered by our surveys. The data is from the European Center for Disease Prevention and Control. Superscript 1 denotes countries included in the COVID-19 and Civil Liberties Survey. Superscript 2 denotes countries included in COVID-19 Global Consumer Trends Report.

Online Appendix Figure E.1: Epidemic Progression and Survey Timing with Common Y-Axis



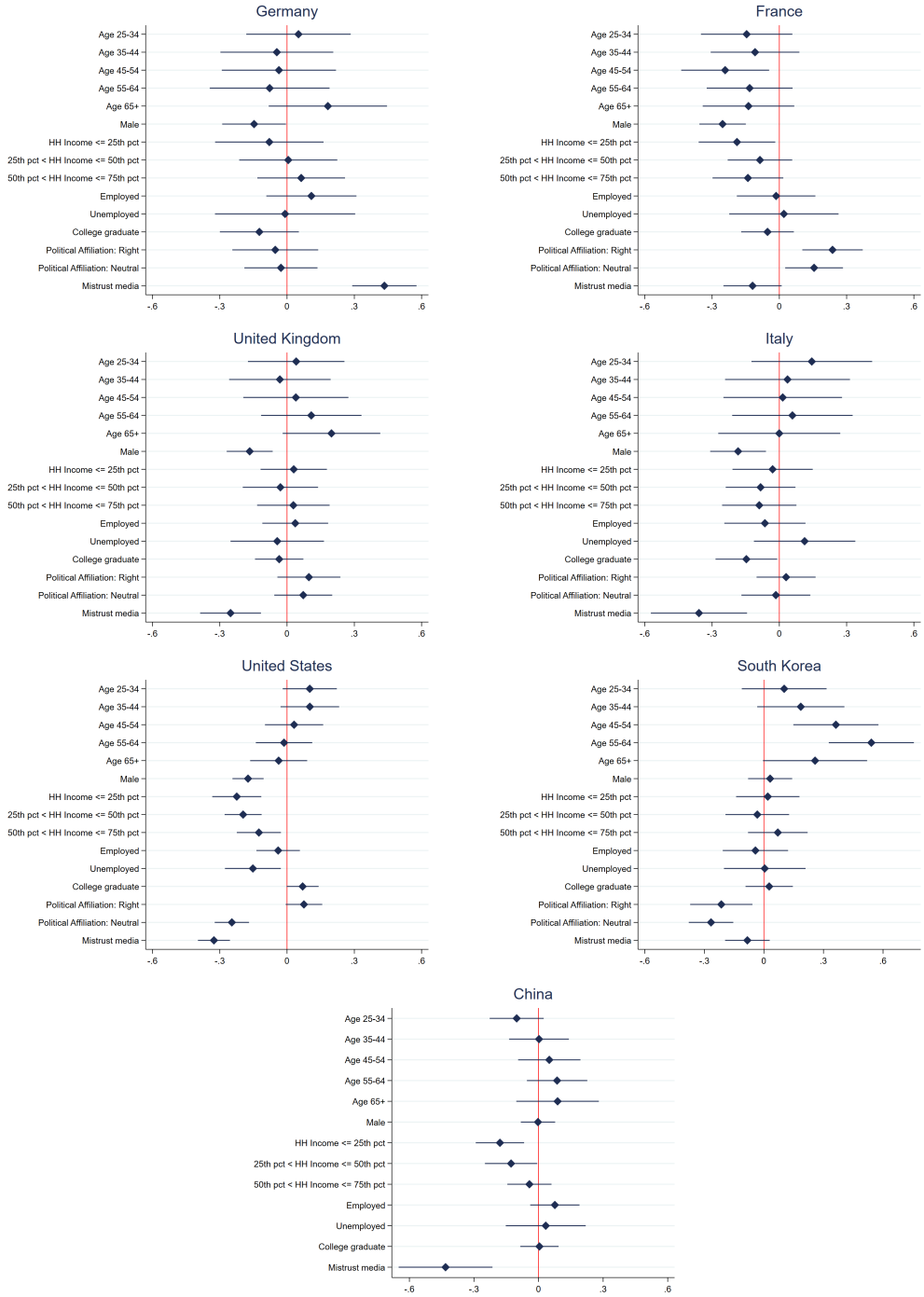
Notes: Figure shows the comparison between the sample from COVID-19 Civil Liberties Survey (denoted as "Own Survey") and from the World Value Survey (WVS)/European Value Survey(EVS) (denoted as "WVS/EVS"). Data for Germany, South Korea, USA, and China are from (Inglehart et al., 2017). Data for France, UK, and Italy are from (EVS, 2020). Three questions were adapted from WVS: "For each one, would you say it is a very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad way of governing this country? - Having a strong national leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections; Having experts, not the government, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country; Having a democratic political system (this question was not asked to respondent from China)". Figure shows the fraction of the corresponding sample to each response denoted in the x-axis on a scale of 1 (very bad) to 4 (very good). Each marker represents countries: Germany (red), South Korea (black), USA (blue), China (green), France (orange), UK (purple), Italy (gray).

Online Appendix Figure E.2: Comparison Between World Value Survey and COVID-19 Civil Liberties Survey



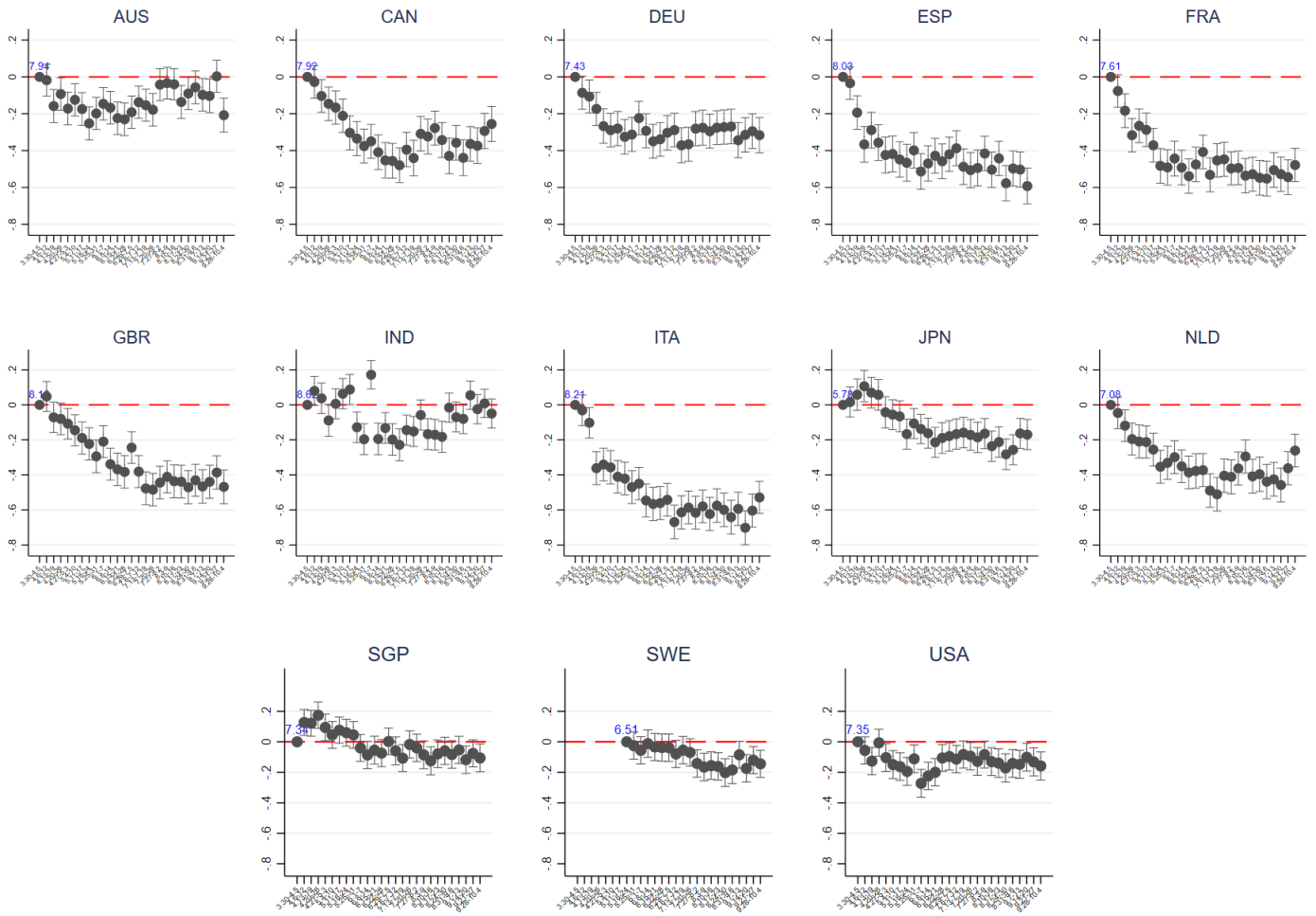
Notes: Figure is based on the sample from COVID-19 Global Consumer Trends Report, pooling all weeks from the week of March 30 to the week of April 13, 2020 and including countries: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Singapore, Spain, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States. Sweden is omitted in this figure due to the absence of data from the week of March 30 to the week of May 11, 2020. It shows the average level of *agreement* on a scale from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree) with each of the following statements: "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", "I am willing to 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", "I am willing to 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", "I am willing to suspend democratic procedures and give the President more power during a crisis like the current one, in order to ensure swift government actions", "I am willing to 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". 95% confidence intervals are depicted in red on each bar.

Online Appendix Figure E.3: Unconditional Mean of Willingness to Give Up Rights



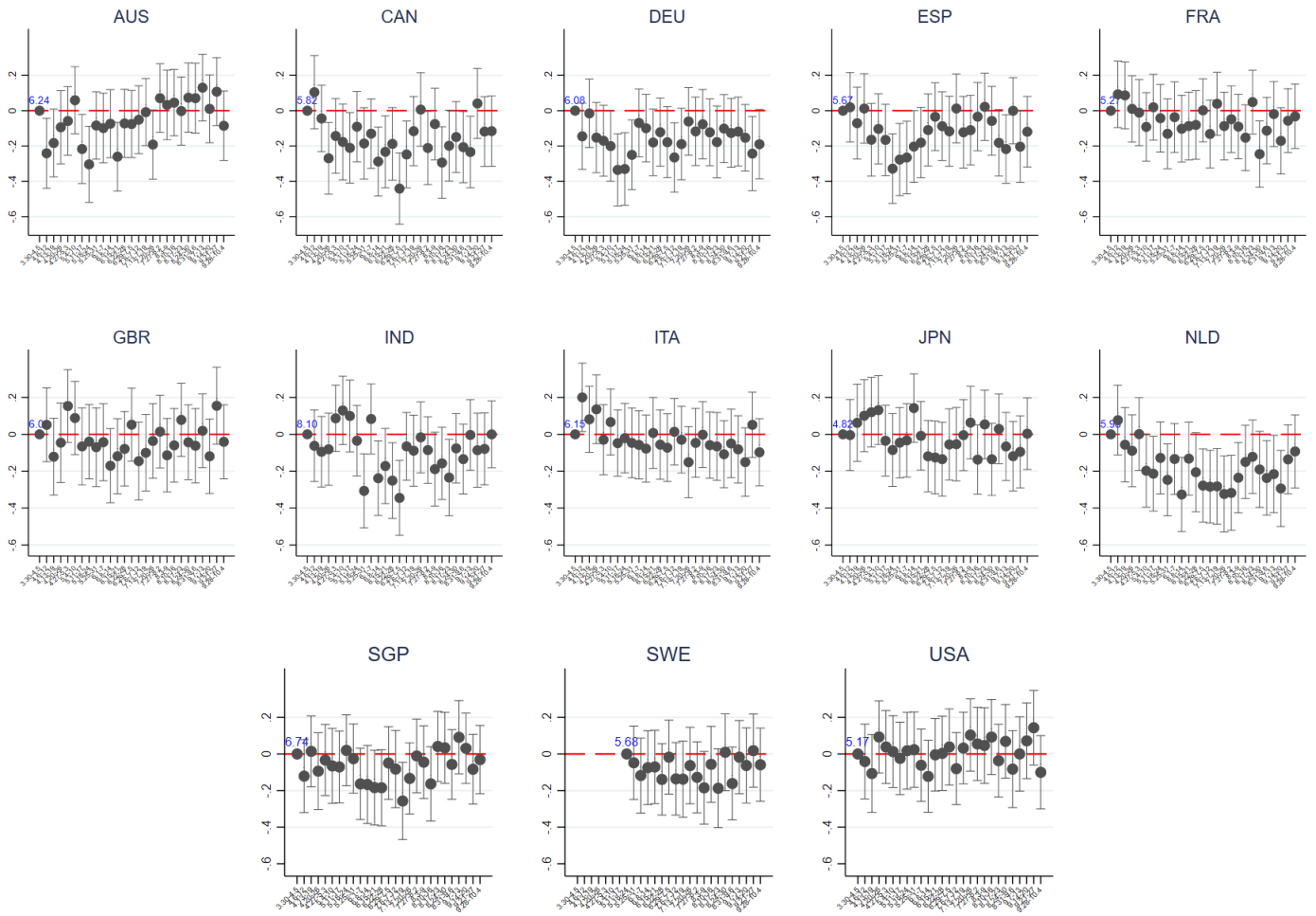
Notes: Figure is based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey. Diamonds represent coefficients obtained from a single OLS estimate of "Willingness to give up own rights" on a given demographic characteristic by country. The outcome variable, "Willingness to give up own rights", is standardized across the sample. The demographic characteristics denoted on the y-adxis are all binary variables. Political-leaning related variables are not included in the regression for the subfigure "China" since respondents in China were not asked about political leaning. Regressions include survey date fixed effects. 95% confidence intervals based on robust standard errors are shown.

Online Appendix Figure E.4: Willingness to Give Up Own Rights and Socio-demographic Characteristics, by Country



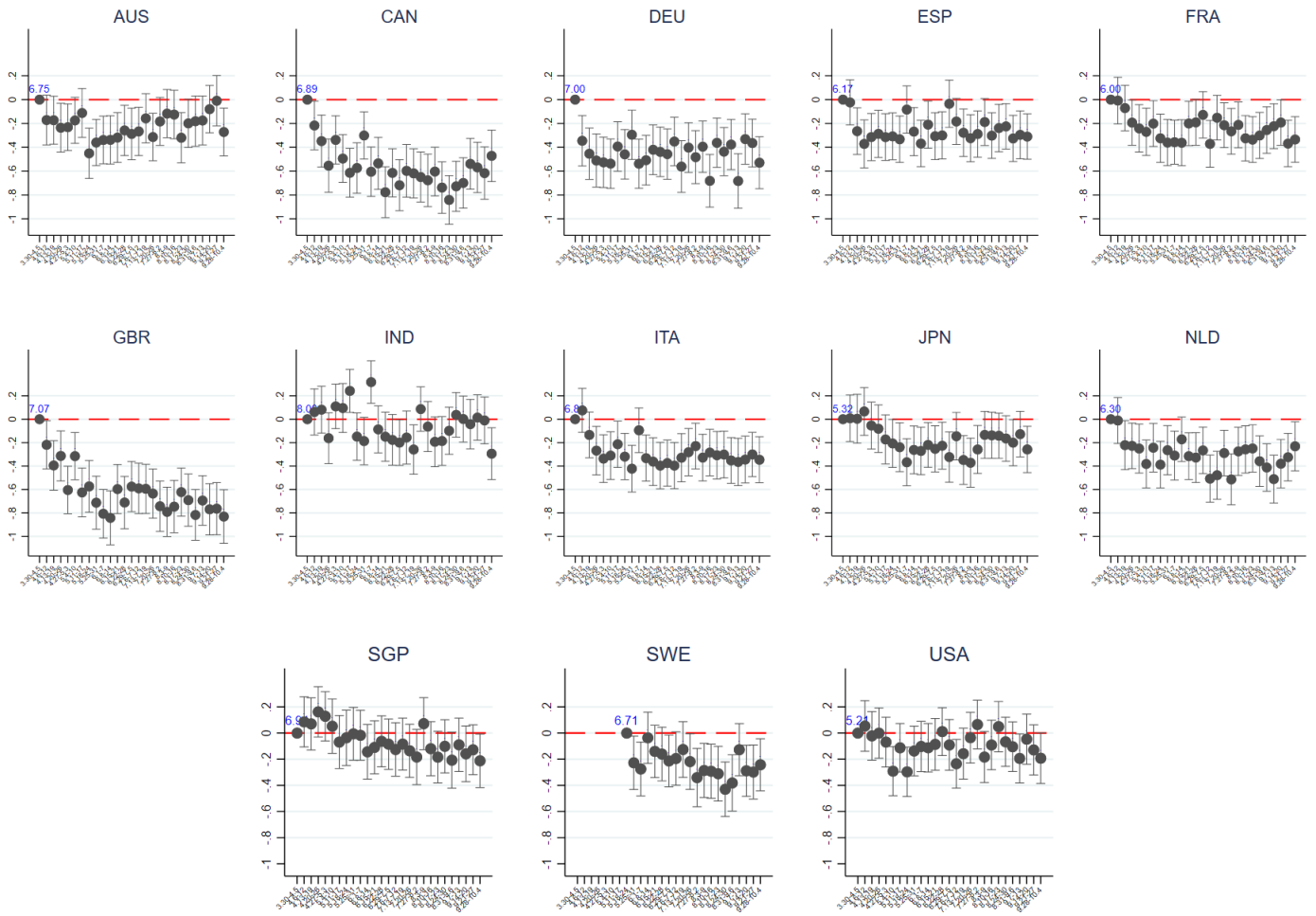
Notes: Figure is based on the sample from COVID-19 Global Consumer Trends Report, pooling all weeks from the week of March 30 to the week of September 28, 2020 and including countries: Australia (AUS), Canada (CAN), France (FRA), Germany (DEU), India (IND), Italy (ITA), Japan (JPN), Singapore (SGP), Spain (ESP), the Netherlands (NLD), the United Kingdom (GBR), the United States (USA); weekly data from the week of May 18 to the week of September 28, 2020 are used for Sweden (SWE) due to the absence of data from the week of March 30 to the week of May 11, 2020. Dots represent coefficients obtained from separate regressions of outcome of interest on week fixed effects for each country. Outcome of interest is the respondent's willingness to give up own rights measured on a scale of 1 (not at all willing) to 10 (extremely willing). Outcome variable is standardized based on mean and standard deviation in a given country as of the week of March 30, 2020 (or the week of May 18, 2020 for Sweden). Numbers in blue under the first dot in each subfigure indicate the constant term obtained from the same regression specification but with unstandardized outcome on a scale of 0-10, which are: 7.94 for Figure AUS; 7.92 for Figure CAN; 7.43 for Figure DEU; 8.03 for Figure ESP; 7.61 for Figure FRA; 8.16 for Figure GBR; 8.62 for Figure IND; 8.21 for Figure ITA; 5.78 for Figure JPN; 7.08 for Figure NLD; 7.34 for Figure SGP; 6.51 for Figure SWE; 7.35 for Figure USA. 95% confidence intervals based on robust standard errors are shown.

Online Appendix Figure E.5: Time Trends of Willingness to Give Up Own Rights: Country-by-Country



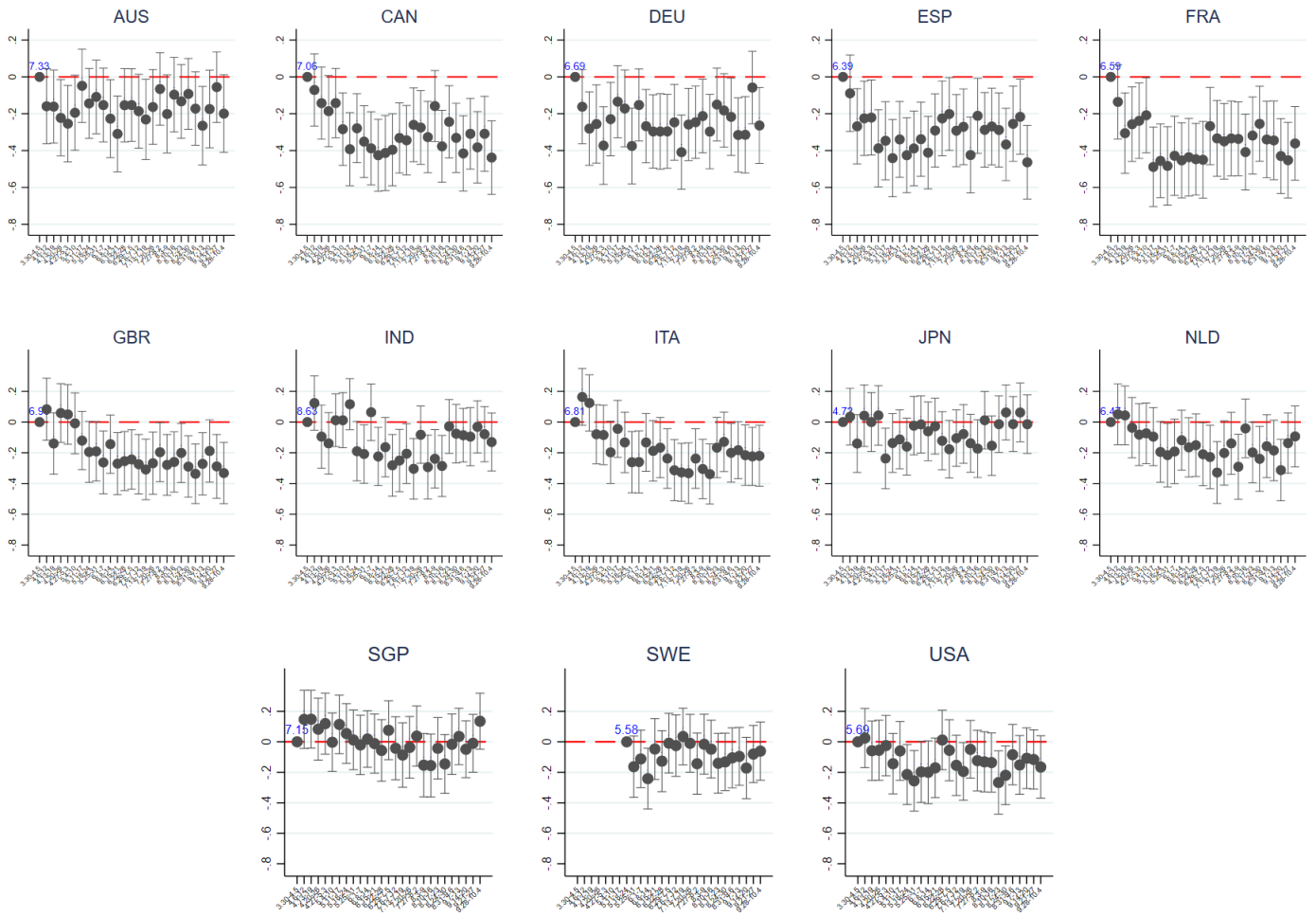
Notes: Figure is based on the sample from COVID-19 Global Consumer Trends Report, pooling all weeks from the week of March 30 to the week of September 28, 2020 and including countries: Australia (AUS), Canada (CAN), France (FRA), Germany (DEU), India (IND), Italy (ITA), Japan (JPN), Singapore (SGP), Spain (ESP), the Netherlands (NLD), the United Kingdom (GBR), the United States (USA); weekly data from the week of May 18 to the week of September 28, 2020 are used for Sweden (SWE) due to the absence of data from the week of March 30 to the week of May 11, 2020. Dots represent coefficients obtained from separate regressions of outcome of interest on week fixed effects for each country. Outcome of interest is the respondent's willingness to give up privacy measured on a scale of 1 (not at all willing) to 10 (extremely willing). Outcome variable is standardized based on mean and standard deviation in a given country as of the week of March 30, 2020 (or the week of May 18, 2020 for Sweden). Numbers in blue under the first dot in each subfigure indicate the constant term obtained from the same regression specification but with unstandardized outcome on a scale of 0-10, which are: 6.24 for Figure AUS; 5.82 for Figure CAN; 6.08 for Figure DEU; 5.67 for Figure ESP; 5.27 for Figure FRA; 6.00 for Figure GBR; 8.10 for Figure IND; 6.15 for Figure ITA; 4.82 for Figure JPN; 5.98 for Figure NLD; 6.74 for Figure SGP; 5.68 for Figure SWE; 5.17 for Figure USA. 95% confidence intervals based on robust standard errors are shown.

Online Appendix Figure E.6: Time Trends of Willingness to Give up Privacy: Country-by-Country



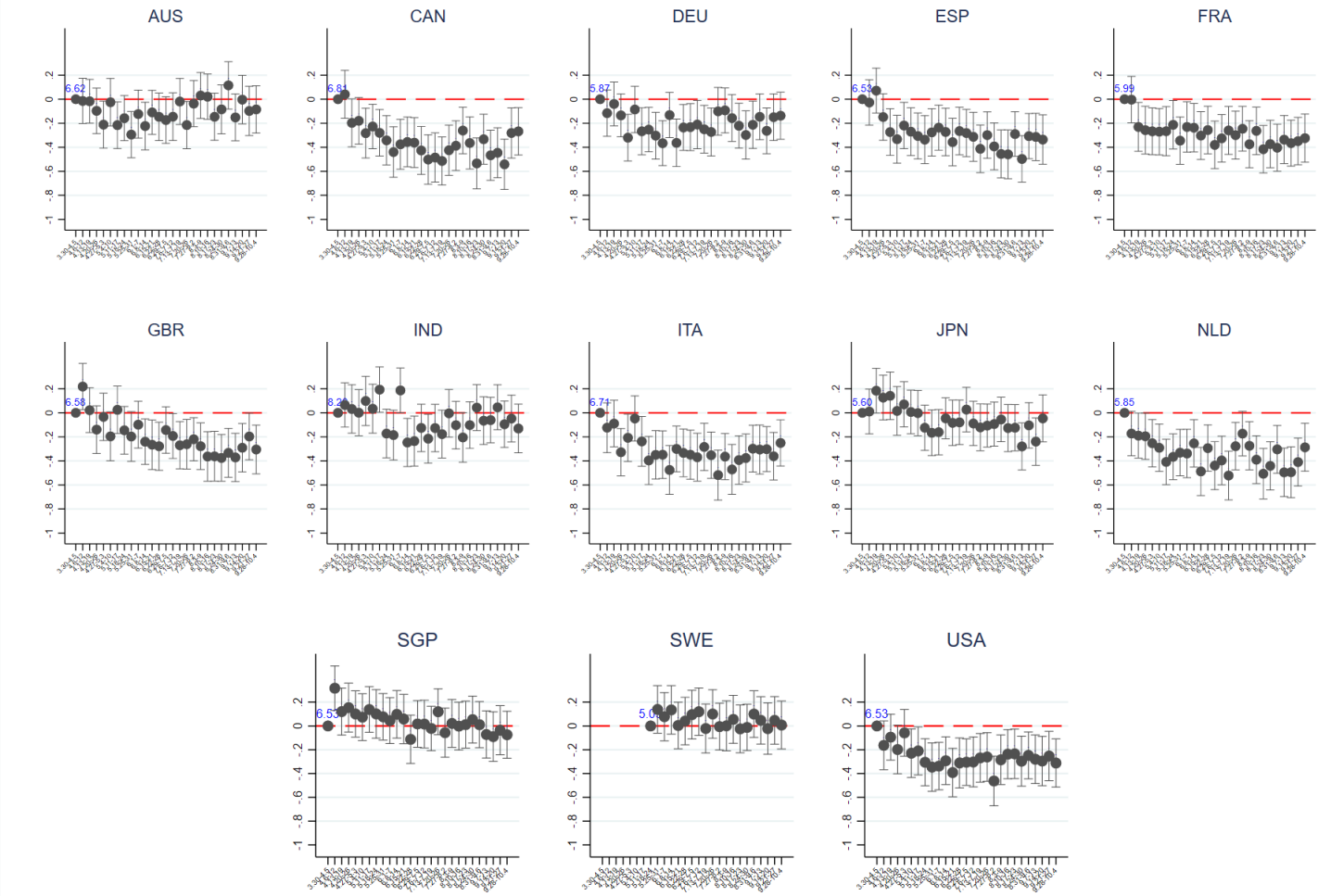
Notes: Figure is based on the sample from COVID-19 Global Consumer Trends Report, pooling all weeks from the week of March 30 to the week of September 28, 2020 and including countries: Australia (AUS), Canada (CAN), France (FRA), Germany (DEU), India (IND), Italy (ITA), Japan (JPN), Singapore (SGP), Spain (ESP), the Netherlands (NLD), the United Kingdom (GBR), the United States (USA); weekly data from the week of May 18 to the week of September 28, 2020 are used for Sweden (SWE) due to the absence of data from the week of March 30 to the week of May 11, 2020. Dots represent coefficients obtained from separate regressions of outcome of interest on week fixed effects for each country. Outcome of interest is the respondent's willingness to suspend democratic procedures measured on a scale of 1 (not at all willing) to 10 (extremely willing). Outcome variable is standardized based on mean and standard deviation in a given country as of the week of March 30, 2020 (or the week of May 18, 2020 for Sweden). Numbers in blue under the first dot in each subfigure indicate the constant term obtained from the same regression specification but with unstandardized outcome on a scale of 0-10, which are: 6.75 for Figure AUS; 6.89 for Figure CAN; 7.00 for Figure DEU; 6.17 for Figure ESP; 6.00 for Figure FRA; 7.07 for Figure GBR; 8.08 for Figure IND; 6.81 for Figure ITA; 5.32 for Figure JPN; 6.30 for Figure NLD; 6.94 for Figure SGP; 6.71 for Figure SWE; 5.21 for Figure USA. 95% confidence intervals based on robust standard errors are shown.

Online Appendix Figure E.7: Time Trends of Willingness to Suspend Democratic Procedures: Country-by-Country



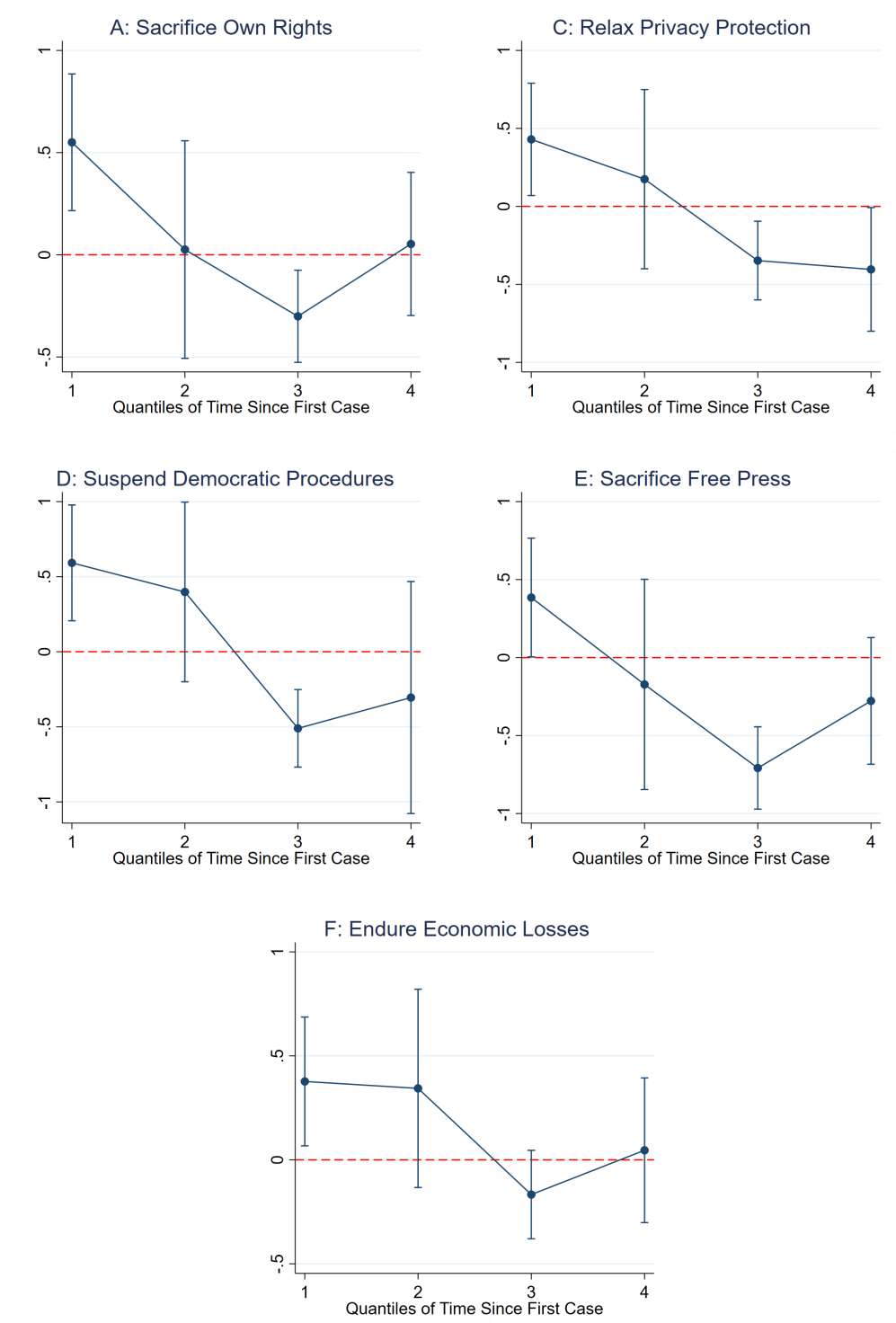
Notes: Figure is based on the sample from COVID-19 Global Consumer Trends Report, pooling all weeks from the week of March 30 to the week of September 28, 2020 and including countries: Australia (AUS), Canada (CAN), France (FRA), Germany (DEU), India (IND), Italy (ITA), Japan (JPN), Singapore (SGP), Spain (ESP), the Netherlands (NLD), the United Kingdom (GBR), the United States (USA); weekly data from the week of May 18 to the week of September 28, 2020 are used for Sweden (SWE) due to the absence of data from the week of March 30 to the week of May 11, 2020. Dots represent coefficients obtained from separate regressions of outcome of interest on week fixed effects for each country. Outcome of interest is the respondent's willingness to sacrifice free press measured on a scale of 1 (not at all willing) to 10 (extremely willing). Outcome variable is standardized based on mean and standard deviation in a given country as of the week of March 30, 2020 (or the week of May 18, 2020 for Sweden). Numbers in blue under the first dot in each subfigure indicate the constant term obtained from the same regression specification but with unstandardized outcome on a scale of 0-10, which are: 7.33 for Figure AUS; 7.06 for Figure CAN; 6.69 for Figure DEU; 6.39 for Figure ESP; 6.59 for Figure FRA; 6.90 for Figure GBR; 8.63 for Figure IND; 6.81 for Figure ITA; 4.72 for Figure JPN; 6.47 for Figure NLD; 7.15 for Figure SGP; 5.58 for Figure SWE; 5.69 for Figure USA. 95% confidence intervals based on robust standard errors are shown.

Online Appendix Figure E.8: Time Trends of Willingness to Give Up Free Press: Country-by-Country



Notes: Figure is based on the sample from COVID-19 Global Consumer Trends Report, pooling all weeks from the week of March 30 to the week of September 28, 2020 and including countries: Australia (AUS), Canada (CAN), France (FRA), Germany (DEU), India (IND), Italy (ITA), Japan (JPN), Singapore (SGP), Spain (ESP), the Netherlands (NLD), the United Kingdom (GBR), the United States (USA); weekly data from the week of May 18 to the week of September 28, 2020 are used for Sweden (SWE) due to the absence of data from the week of March 30 to the week of May 11, 2020. Dots represent coefficients obtained from separate regressions of outcome of interest on week fixed effects for each country. Outcome of interest is the respondent's willingness to endure economic losses measured on a scale of 1 (not at all willing) to 10 (extremely willing). Outcome variable is standardized based on mean and standard deviation in a given country as of the week of March 30, 2020 (or the week of May 18, 2020 for Sweden). Numbers in blue under the first dot in each subfigure indicate the constant term obtained from the same regression specification but with unstandardized outcome on a scale of 0-10, which are: 6.62 for Figure AUS; 6.81 for Figure CAN; 5.87 for Figure DEU; 6.53 for Figure ESP; 5.99 for Figure FRA; 6.58 for Figure GBR; 8.20 for Figure IND; 6.71 for Figure ITA; 5.60 for Figure JPN; 5.85 for Figure NLD; 6.53 for Figure SGP; 5.09 for Figure SWE; 6.53 for Figure USA. Based on Weekly Survey sample, covering all weeks. 95% confidence intervals based on robust standard errors are shown.

Online Appendix Figure E.9: Time Trends of Willingness to Endure Economic Losses: Country-by-Country

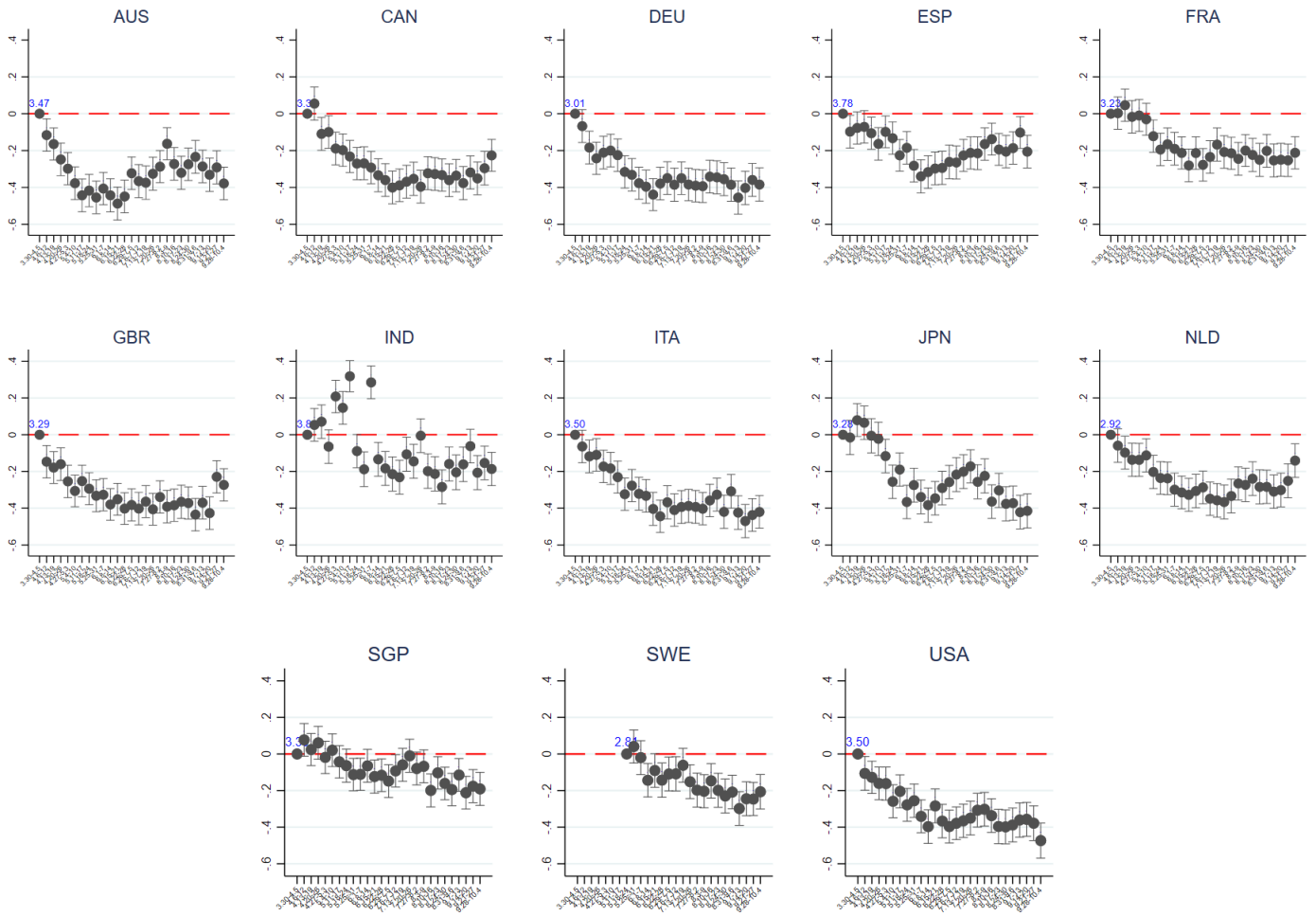


Notes: Figure shows OLS estimates of outcomes of interest on the interaction term between Hotspot and Time Since First Case. Outcomes of interest are willingness to give up the relevant civil liberties rights denoted in the title of each subfigure. Hotspot is a dummy variable; 1 if R lives in a hotspot region. Time Since First Case is the number of days passed since the first COVID-19 case was reported at the admin 1 geographical level within each country. It is coded as a categorical variable coded based on the quantiles within each country. Regression includes the following controls: country FE, date FE, treatment group dummies, geographic controls (11 individual hotspot city dummies: New York City, Seattle, Detroit, and New Orleans for USA, Munich for Germany, Bergamo and Milan for Italy, Paris for France, London for U.K., Wuhan for China, and Daegu for South Korea), respondent demographic controls (male dummy, income bracket FE, age bracket FE, employment status FE, college degree dummy, political right dummy, political neutral dummy, risk preference, time preference, the "leave-one-out" number of times R left home during the past 3 days, the "leave-one-out" number of times R washed hands during the past 24 hours, and "leave-one-out" number of household members), disease controls (cardiovascular, diabetes, chronic lung disease, tobacco use, obesity, and any other medical conditions), the distance to the nearest hotspot, and "leave-one-out" version of knowing someone contracted with COVID-19 at admin 1 geographical level. 95% confidence intervals based on robust standard errors are shown.

Online Appendix Figure E.10: Trends of Civil Liberties over Time Since First Case

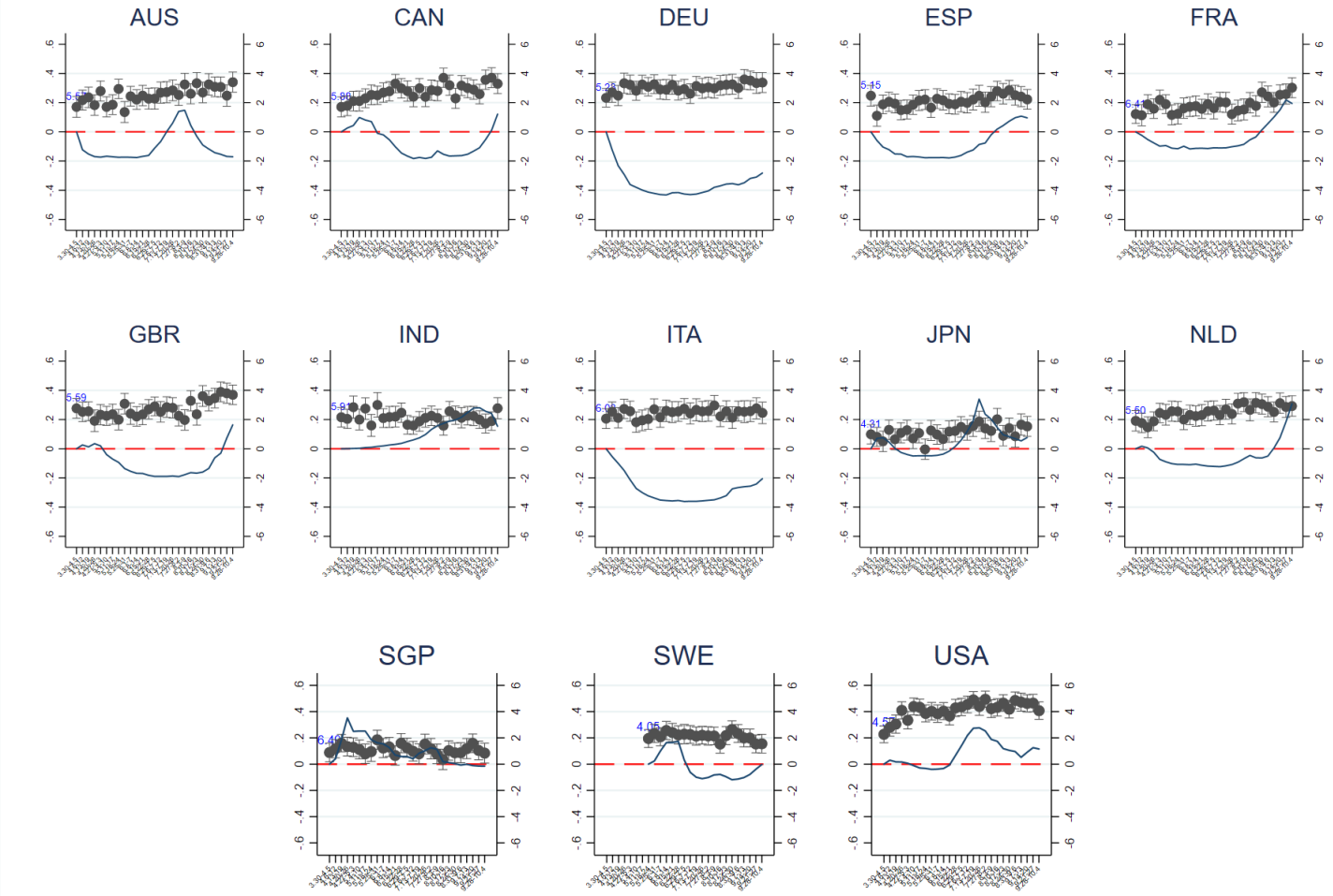
Notes: The figure shows the results of a permutation test. Specifically, the histograms show coefficient β from Equation (2) for each of 1,000 simulations in which the indicator variable for residing in a Hotspot region is randomly assigned across observations. The dashed red line shows the β coefficient obtained from estimating Equation (2) on the actual data. Each panel in the graph reports the results of the permutation test described above on a different standardized-index of outcome variables (z-scores). The details of the construction of the indices can be found in Section 2

Online Appendix Figure E.11: Permutation Test: Hotspot



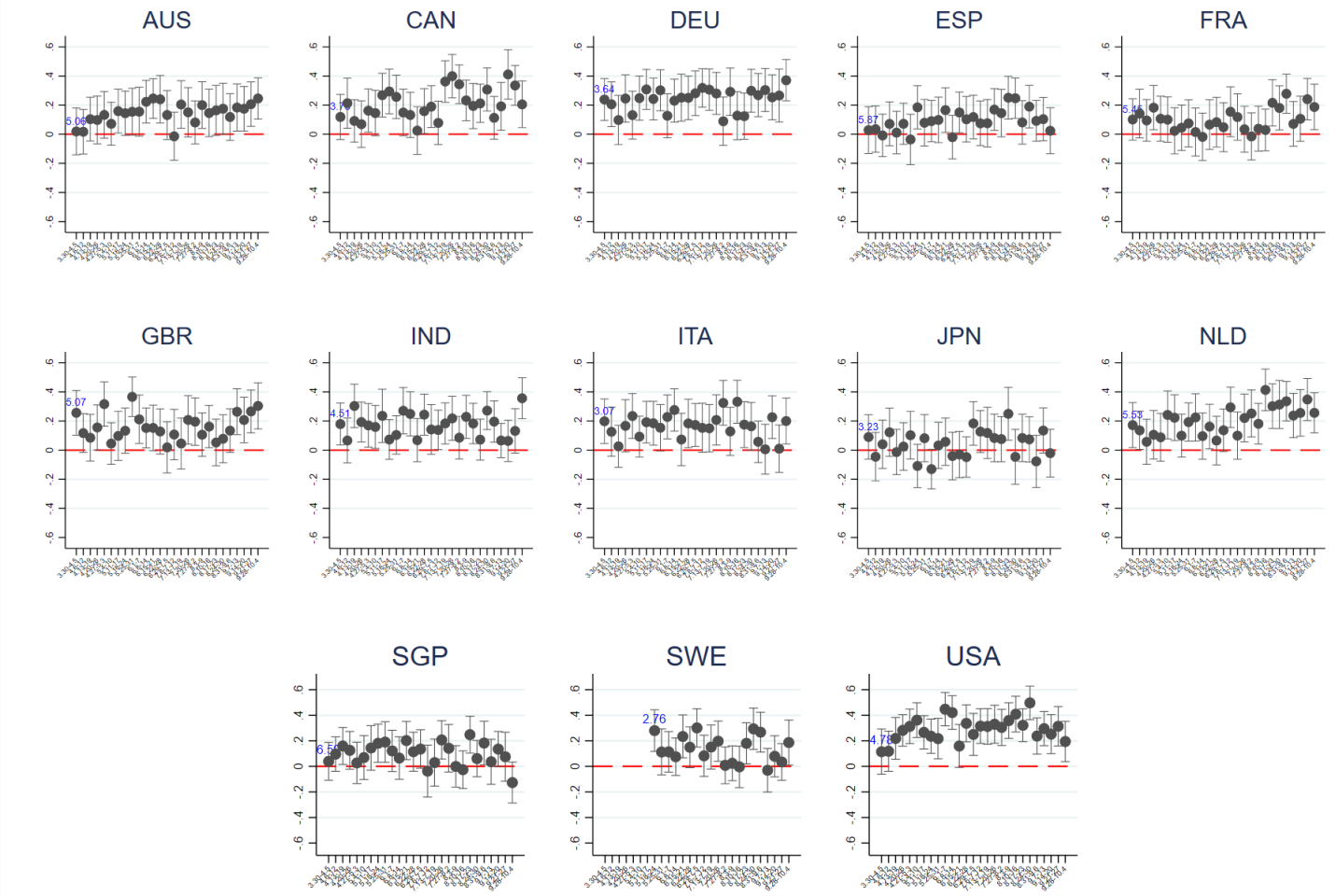
Notes: Figure is based on the sample from COVID-19 Global Consumer Trends Report, pooling all weeks from the week of March 30 to the week of September 28, 2020 and including countries: Australia (AUS), Canada (CAN), France (FRA), Germany (DEU), India (IND), Italy (ITA), Japan (JPN), Singapore (SGP), Spain (ESP), the Netherlands (NLD), the United Kingdom (GBR), the United States (USA); weekly data from the week of May 18 to the week of September 28, 2020 are used for Sweden (SWE) due to the absence of data from the week of March 30 to the week of May 11, 2020. Dots represent coefficients obtained from OLS estimates of outcome of interest on week fixed effects for each country. Outcomes of interest is the index of economic worries refers to an average value of level of worries about household's financial position, the availability of foodstuffs, the national economy, and the world economy on a 1 (not worried at all) to 5 (extremely worried) scale. Outcome variable is standardized based on mean and standard deviation in a given country as of the week of March 30, 2020 (or the week of May 18, 2020 for Sweden). Numbers in blue under the first dot in each subfigure indicate the constant term obtained from the same regression specification but with unstandardized outcome on a scale of 1-5, which are: 3.47 for Figure AUS; 3.34 for Figure CAN; 3.01 for Figure DEU; 3.78 for Figure ESP; 3.23 for Figure FRA; 3.29 for Figure GBR; 3.82 for Figure IND; 3.50 for Figure ITA; 3.28 for Figure JPN; 2.92 for Figure NLD; 3.35 for Figure SGP; 2.81 for Figure SWE; 3.50 for Figure USA. 95% confidence intervals based on robust standard errors are shown.

Online Appendix Figure E.12: Time Trends of Worries About Economy: Country-by-Country



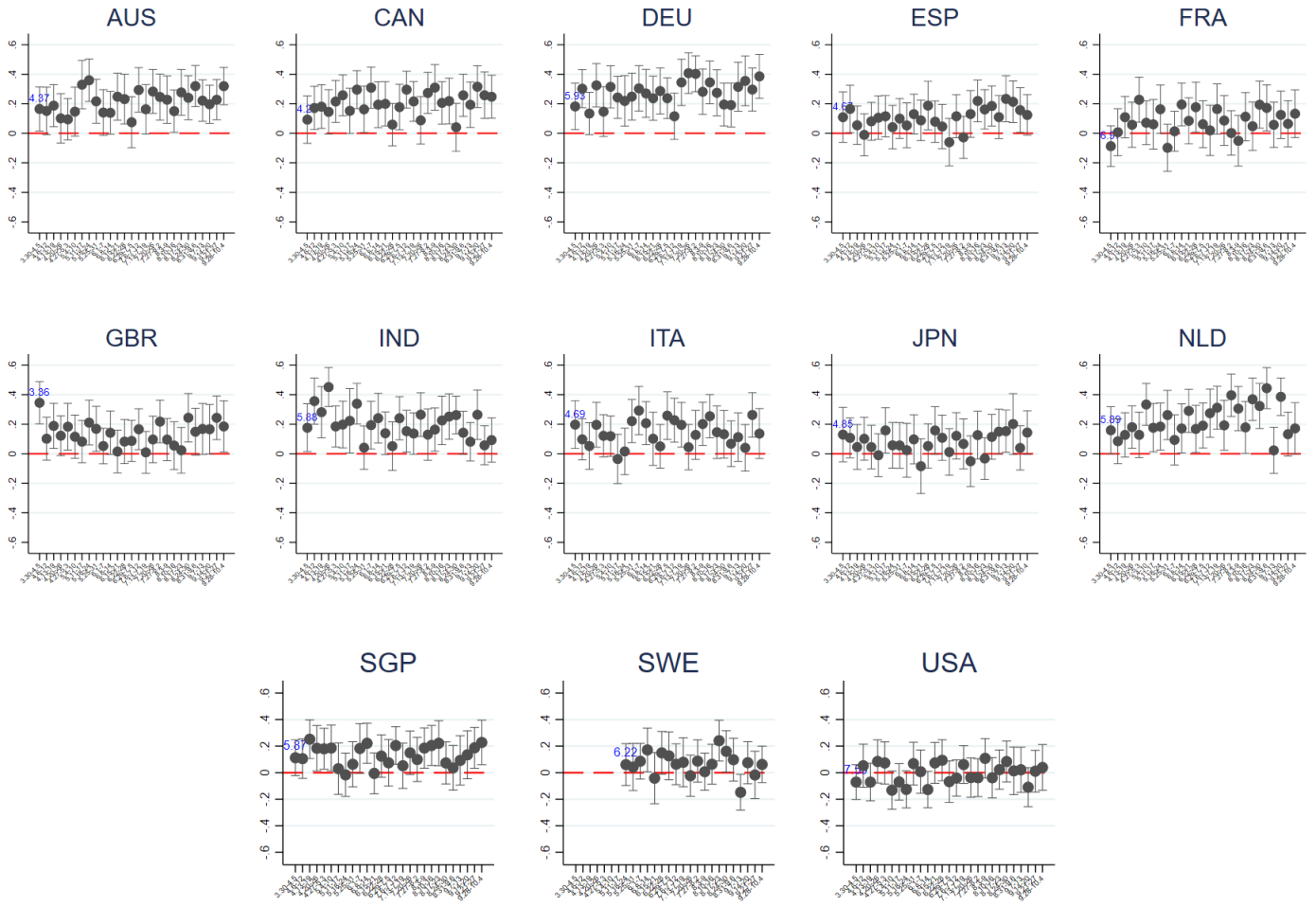
Notes: Figure is based on the sample from COVID-19 Global Consumer Trends Report, pooling all weeks from the week of March 30 to the week of September 28, 2020 and including countries: Australia (AUS), Canada (CAN), France (FRA), Germany (DEU), India (IND), Italy (ITA), Japan (JPN), Singapore (SGP), Spain (ESP), the Netherlands (NLD), the United Kingdom (GBR), the United States (USA); weekly data from the week of May 18 to the week of September 28, 2020 are used for Sweden (SWE) due to the absence of weekly data from the week of March 30 to the week of May 11, 2020. Dots denote the coefficients estimates obtained from a OLS regression of "willingness to give up own rights" on the index of health worries, separately for each country-week pair. The index for health worries refers to an average value of level of worries about personal health, the health of the elderly in the community, being around strangers, and healthcare systems being able to cope on a 1 (not worried at all) to 5 (extremely worried) scale. Outcome variables are standardized to mean 0, sd 1 within country and week. The following controls are included in each regression but not reported: demographic controls (age, employment status, female). For the week of March 30, 2020 (or the week of May 18, 2020 for SWE), the constant term obtained from the same regression specification but with nonstandardized outcome on a scale of 0-10, and nonstandardized index, is shown in blue: 5.57 for health worry index in Figure AUS; 5.88 for health worry index in Figure CAN; 5.23 for health worry index in Figure DEU; 5.15 for health worry index in Figure ESP; 6.41 for health worry index in Figure FRA; 5.59 for health worry index in Figure GBR; 5.91 for health worry index in Figure IND; 6.03 for health worry index in Figure ITA; 4.31 for health worry index in Figure JPN; 5.50 for health worry index in Figure NLD; 6.49 for health worry index in Figure SGP; 4.05 for health worry index in Figure SWE; 4.57 for health worry index in Figure USA. Blue lines show the trend of new daily COVID-19 cases at a national level for each country. 95% confidence intervals based on robust standard errors are shown.

Online Appendix Figure E.13: Relationship Between Willingness to Give Up Own Rights and Health Worries Over Time by Country



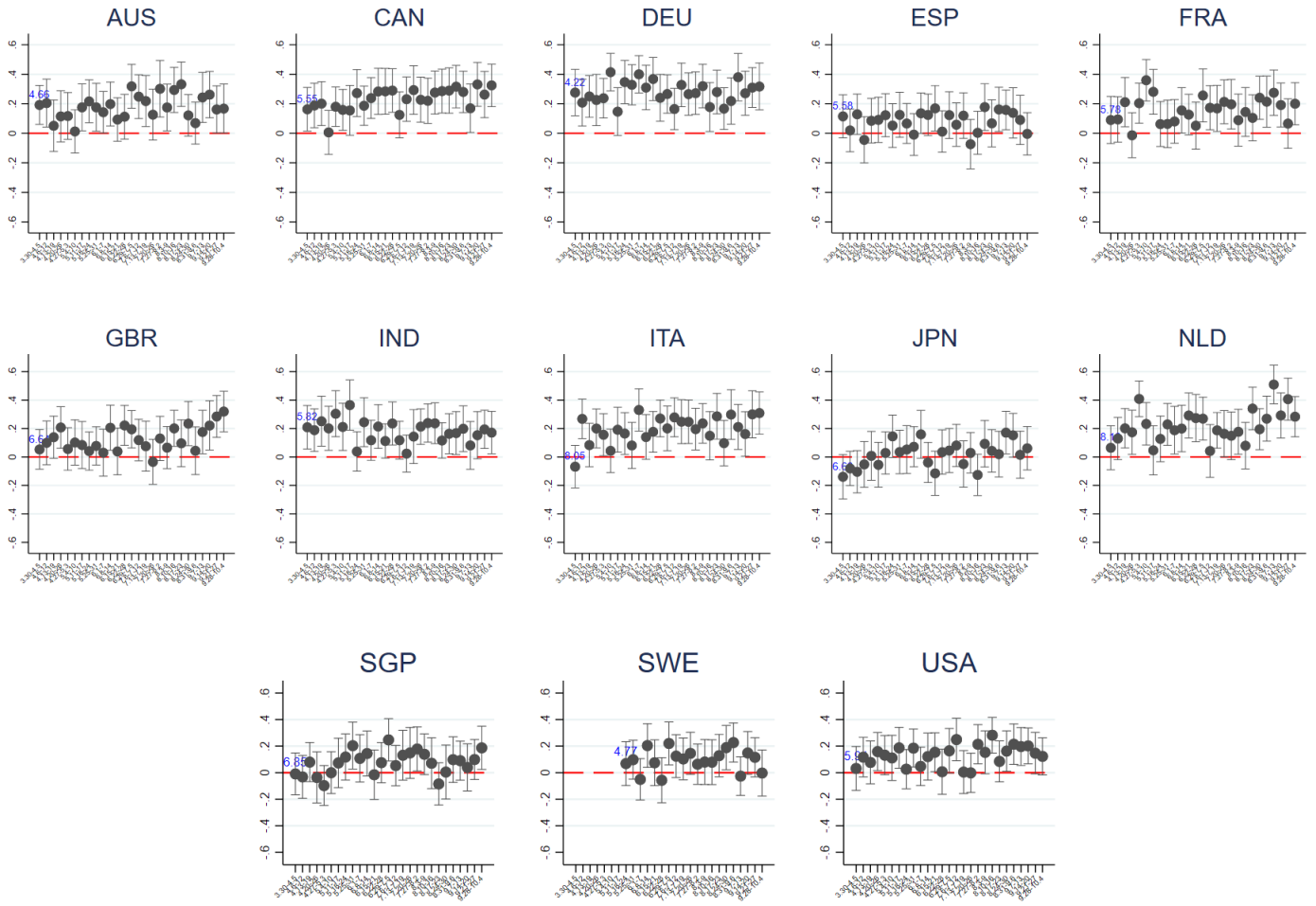
Notes: Figure is based on the sample from COVID-19 Global Consumer Trends Report, pooling all weeks from the week of March 30 to the week of September 28, 2020 and including countries: Australia (AUS), Canada (CAN), France (FRA), Germany (DEU), India (IND), Italy (ITA), Japan (JPN), Singapore (SGP), Spain (ESP), the Netherlands (NLD), the United Kingdom (GBR), the United States (USA); weekly data from the week of May 18 to the week of September 28, 2020 are used for Sweden (SWE) due to the absence of weekly data from the week of March 30 to the week of May 11, 2020. Dots denote the coefficients estimates obtained from a OLS regression of "willingness to give up privacy" on the index of health worries, separately for each country-week pair. The index for health worries refers to an average value of level of worries about personal health, the health of the elderly in the community, being around strangers, and healthcare systems being able to cope on a 1 (not worried at all) to 5 (extremely worried) scale. Outcome variables are standardized to mean 0, sd 1 within country and week. The following controls are included in each regression but not reported: demographic controls (age, employment status, female). For the week of March 30, 2020 (or the week of May 18, 2020 for SWE), the constant term obtained from the same regression specification but with nonstandardized outcome on a scale of 0-10, and nonstandardized index, is shown in blue: 5.06 for health worry index in Figure AUS; 3.76 for health worry index in Figure CAN; 3.64 for health worry index in Figure DEU; 5.87 for health worry index in Figure ESP; 5.45 for health worry index in Figure FRA; 5.007 for health worry index in Figure GBR; 4.51 for health worry index in Figure IND; 3.07 for health worry index in Figure ITA; 3.23 for health worry index in Figure JPN; 5.53 for health worry index in Figure NLD; 6.59 for health worry index in Figure SGP; 2.76 for health worry index in Figure SWE; 4.78 for health worry index in Figure USA. 95% confidence intervals based on robust standard errors are shown.

Online Appendix Figure E.14: Relationship Between Willingness to Give Up Privacy and Health Worries Over Time by Country



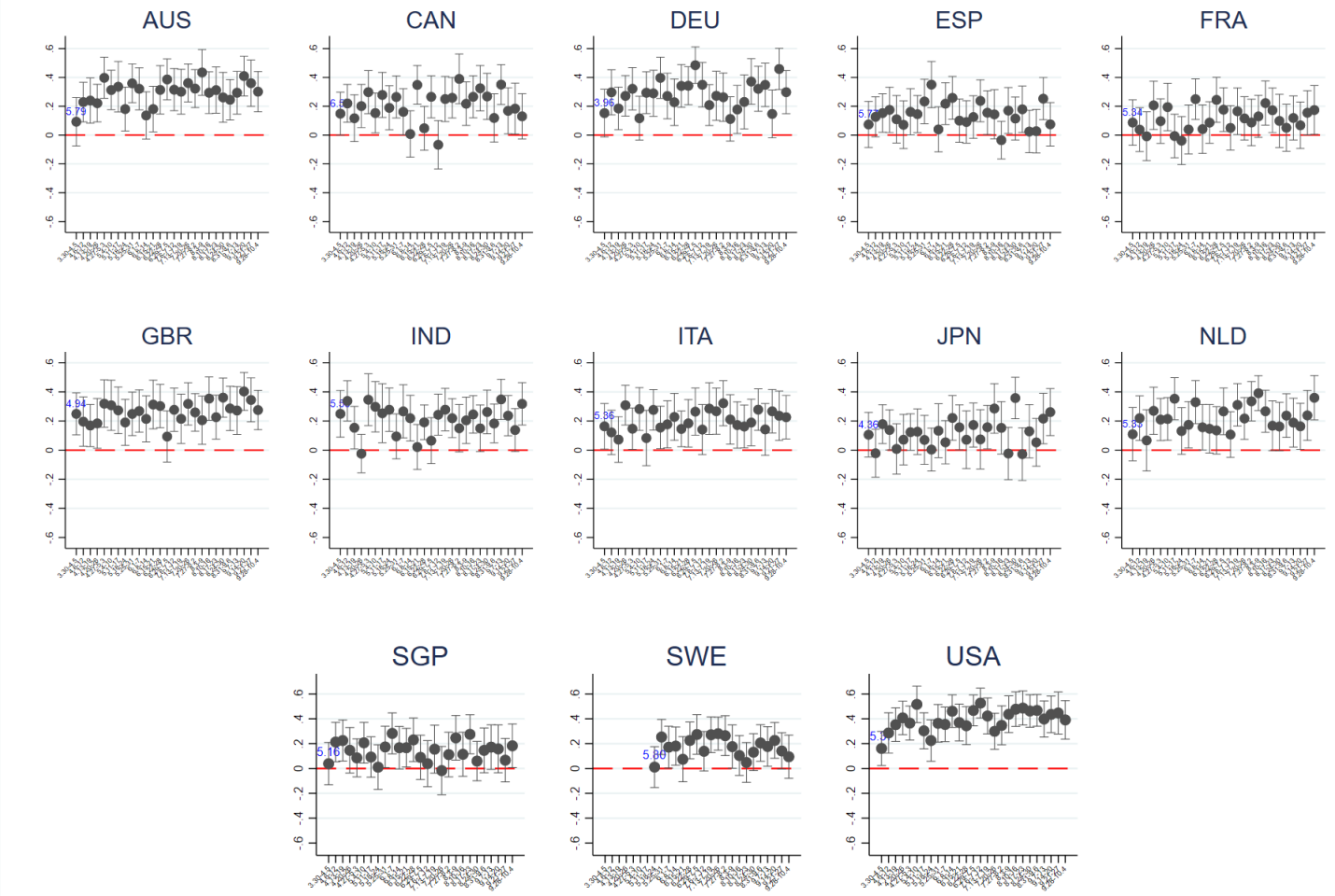
Notes: Figure is based on the sample from COVID-19 Global Consumer Trends Report, pooling all weeks from the week of March 30 to the week of September 28, 2020 and including countries: Australia (AUS), Canada (CAN), France (FRA), Germany (DEU), India (IND), Italy (ITA), Japan (JPN), Singapore (SGP), Spain (ESP), the Netherlands (NLD), the United Kingdom (GBR), the United States (USA); weekly data from the week of May 18 to the week of September 28, 2020 are used for Sweden (SWE) due to the absence of weekly data from the week of March 30 to the week of May 11, 2020. Dots denote the coefficients estimates obtained from a OLS regression of "willingness to suspend democratic procedures" on the index of health worries, separately for each country-week pair. The index for health worries refers to an average value of level of worries about personal health, the health of the elderly in the community, being around strangers, and healthcare systems being able to cope on a 1 (not worried at all) to 5 (extremely worried) scale. Outcome variables are standardized to mean 0, sd 1 within country and week. The following controls are included in each regression but not reported: demographic controls (age, employment status, female). For the week of March 30, 2020 (or the week of May 18, 2020 for SWE), the constant term obtained from the same regression specification but with nonstandardized outcome on a scale of 0-10, and nonstandardized index, is shown in blue: 4.37 for health worry index in Figure AUS; 4.23 for health worry index in Figure CAN; 5.93 for health worry index in Figure DEU; 4.67 for health worry index in Figure ESP; 6.97 for health worry index in Figure FRA; 3.36 for health worry index in Figure GBR; 5.88 for health worry index in Figure IND; 4.68 for health worry index in Figure ITA; 4.85 for health worry index in Figure JPN; 5.89 for health worry index in Figure NLD; 5.871 for health worry index in Figure SGP; 6.22 for health worry index in Figure SWE; 7.59 for health worry index in Figure USA. 95% confidence intervals based on robust standard errors are shown.

Online Appendix Figure E.15: Relationship Between Willingness to Suspend Democratic Procedures and Health Worries Over Time by Country



Notes: Figure is based on the sample from COVID-19 Global Consumer Trends Report, pooling all weeks from the week of March 30 to the week of September 28, 2020 and including countries: Australia (AUS), Canada (CAN), France (FRA), Germany (DEU), India (IND), Italy (ITA), Japan (JPN), Singapore (SGP), Spain (ESP), the Netherlands (NLD), the United Kingdom (GBR), the United States (USA); weekly data from the week of May 18 to the week of September 28, 2020 are used for Sweden (SWE) due to the absence of weekly data from the week of March 30 to the week of May 11, 2020. Dots denote the coefficients estimates obtained from a OLS regression of "willingness to sacrifice free press" on the index of health worries, separately for each country-week pair. The index for health worries refers to an average value of level of worries about personal health, the health of the elderly in the community, being around strangers, and healthcare systems being able to cope on a 1 (not worried at all) to 5 (extremely worried) scale. Outcome variables are standardized to mean 0, sd 1 within country and week. The following controls are included in each regression but not reported: demographic controls (age, employment status, female). For week 14 (the first week), the constant term obtained from the same regression specification but with nonstandardized outcome on a scale of 0-10, and nonstandardized index, is shown in blue. For the week of March 30, 2020 (or the week of May 18, 2020 for SWE), the constant term obtained from the same regression specification but with nonstandardized outcome on a scale of 0-10, and nonstandardized index, is shown in blue: 4.66 for health worry index in Figure AUS; 5.55 for health worry index in Figure CAN; 4.22 for health worry index in Figure DEU; 5.58 for health worry index in Figure ESP; 5.78 for health worry index in Figure FRA; 6.67 for health worry index in Figure GBR; 5.82 for health worry index in Figure IND; 8.05 for health worry index in Figure ITA; 6.62 for health worry index in Figure JPN; 8.12 for health worry index in Figure NLD; 6.85 for health worry index in Figure SGP; 4.77 for health worry index in Figure SWE; 5.94 for health worry index in Figure USA. 95% confidence intervals based on robust standard errors are shown.

Online Appendix Figure E.16: Relationship Between Willingness to Sacrifice Free Press and Health Worries Over Time by Country



Notes: Figure is based on the sample from COVID-19 Global Consumer Trends Report, pooling all weeks from the week of March 30 to the week of September 28, 2020 and including countries: Australia (AUS), Canada (CAN), France (FRA), Germany (DEU), India (IND), Italy (ITA), Japan (JPN), Singapore (SGP), Spain (ESP), the Netherlands (NLD), the United Kingdom (GBR), the United States (USA); weekly data from the week of May 18 to the week of September 28, 2020 are used for Sweden (SWE) due to the absence of weekly data from the week of March 30 to the week of May 11, 2020. Dots denote the coefficients estimates obtained from a OLS regression of "willingness to endure economic losses" on the index of health worries, separately for each country-week pair. The index for health worries refers to an average value of level of worries about personal health, the health of the elderly in the community, being around strangers, and healthcare systems being able to cope on a 1 (not worried at all) to 5 (extremely worried) scale. Outcome variables are standardized to mean 0, sd 1 within country and week. The following controls are included in each regression but not reported: demographic controls (age, employment status, female). For the week of March 30, 2020 (or the week of May 18, 2020 for SWE), the constant term obtained from the same regression specification but with nonstandardized outcome on a scale of 0-10, and nonstandardized index, is shown in blue: 5.79 for health worry index in Figure AUS; 6.55 for health worry index in Figure CAN; 3.96 for health worry index in Figure DEU; 5.77 for health worry index in Figure ESP; 5.34 for health worry index in Figure FRA; 4.94 for health worry index in Figure GBR; 5.55 for health worry index in Figure IND; 5.36 for health worry index in Figure ITA; 4.36 for health worry index in Figure JPN; 5.33 for health worry index in Figure NLD; 5.16 for health worry index in Figure SGP; 5.80 for health worry index in Figure SWE; 5.37 for health worry index in Figure USA. 95% confidence intervals based on robust standard errors are shown.

Online Appendix Figure E.17: Relationship Between Willingness to Endure Econ Losses and Health Worries Over Time by Country

F Additional Tables (Online Appendix)

Online Appendix Table F.1: Test for Effects of the Order of Willingness Questions: Willing to Forgo Civic Duties

	Willing to give up own rights	Willing to give up others' rights	Willing to sacrifice free press	Willing to endure econ. losses
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
PANEL A: "Willingness to Forgo Civic Duties" as the First Question				
Willingness to forgo civic duties	-0.017	0.007	-0.061*	-0.074**
	(0.031)	(0.030)	(0.035)	(0.030)
No. Obs	1458	1458	1458	1458
PANEL B: "Willingness to Forgo Civic Duties" NOT as the First Question				
Willingness to forgo civic duties	-0.034***	-0.012	-0.173***	-0.130***
	(0.011)	(0.011)	(0.013)	(0.011)
No. Obs	11197	11197	11197	11197
Country Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Survey Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Treatment Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hotspot Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Table shows the OLS estimates of the relationship between the respondent's answer to the question of "Willingness to forgo civic duties" and other civil liberties related questions that were in different question blocks. The results are based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey. Panel A shows the estimates for the respondents who saw the question of "Willingness to forgo civic duties" as the first question among 7 willingness questions, while Panel B shows the results for the respondents who did not. "Willingness to forgo civic duties" is re-oriented from a 0 (Extremely willing to give up civic duties) to 10 (Extremely not willing to give up civic duties) scale to the reverse order (i.e. 0 (Extremely not willing to give up civic duties)-10 (Extremely willing to give up civic duties)) in order to make it consistent with other willingness outcomes. Regression includes country fixed effects, survey date fixed effects, treatment controls and geographical controls (11 individual hotspot city dummies: New York City, Seattle, Detroit, and New Orleans for USA, Munich for Germany, Bergamo and Milan for Italy, Paris for France, London for U.K., Wuhan for China, and Daegu for South Korea). The results do not include the respondents from China as they were not asked to answer to the question of "Willingness to forgo civic duties". Robust standard errors are in parentheses. *, **, *** refer to statistical significance at the 10, 5 and 1 percent level, respectively.

Online Appendix Table F.2: Test for Effects of the Order of Willingness Questions: Willing to Give Up Privacy

	Willing to give up own rights	Willing to give up others' rights	Willing to sacrifice free press	Willing to endure econ. losses
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
PANEL A: "Willingness to Give Up Privacy" as the First Question				
Willingness to give up privacy	0.435***	0.440***	0.450***	0.380***
	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.028)	(0.024)
No. Obs	2583	2583	2583	2583
PANEL B: "Willingness to Give Up Privacy" NOT as the First Question				
Willingness to give up privacy	0.452***	0.440***	0.500***	0.377***
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.011)	(0.009)
No. Obs	13681	13681	13681	13681
Country Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Survey Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Treatment Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hotspot Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Table shows the OLS estimates of the relationship between the respondent's answer to the question of "Willingness to give up privacy" and other civil liberties related questions that were in different question blocks. The results are based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey. Panel A shows the results for the respondents who saw the question of "Willingness to give up privacy" as the first question among 7 willingness questions, while Panel B shows the results for the respondents who did not. Regression includes country fixed effects, survey date fixed effects, treatment controls and geographical controls (11 individual hotspot city dummies: New York City, Seattle, Detroit, and New Orleans for USA, Munich for Germany, Bergamo and Milan for Italy, Paris for France, London for U.K., Wuhan for China, and Daegu for South Korea). Robust standard errors are in parentheses. *, **, *** refer to statistical significance at the 10, 5 and 1 percent level, respectively.

Online Appendix Table F.3: Test for Effects of the Order of Willingness Questions: Willing to Suspend Democratic Procedures

	Willing to give up own rights	Willing to give up others' rights	Willing to sacrifice free press	Willing to endure econ. losses
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
PANEL A: "Willingness to Suspend Democr. Procedures" as the First Question				
Willingness to suspend democr. procedures	0.359***	0.379***	0.631***	0.212***
	(0.027)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.029)
No. Obs	1410	1410	1410	1410
PANEL B: "Willingness to Suspend Democr. Procedures" NOT as the First Question				
Willingness to suspend democr. procedures	0.347***	0.372***	0.625***	0.278***
	(0.010)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.010)
No. Obs	11245	11245	11245	11245
Country Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Survey Date Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Treatment Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hotspot Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Table shows the OLS estimates of the relationship between the respondent's answer to the question of "Willingness to suspend democratic procedures" and other civil liberties related questions that were in different question blocks. The results are based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey. Panel A shows the results for the respondents who saw the question of "Willingness to suspend democratic procedures" as the first question among 7 willingness questions, while Panel B shows the results for the respondents who did not.Regression includes country fixed effects, survey date fixed effects, treatment controls and geographical controls (11 individual hotspot city dummies: New York City, Seattle, Detroit, and New Orleans for USA, Munich for Germany, Bergamo and Milan for Italy, Paris for France, London for U.K., Wuhan for China, and Daegu for South Korea). The results do not include the respondents from China as they were not asked to answer to the question of "Willingness to suspend democratic procedure". Robust standard errors are in parentheses. *, **, *** refer to statistical significance at the 10, 5 and 1 percent level, respectively.

Online Appendix Table F.4: Quasiexperimental Results: Panel C Only Including Willingness to Forgo Civic Duties

Outcome Variables	Scale	Spec. 1 Health Risk ($HR(1)_{ihj}$)		Spec. 2 Health Risk ($HR(2)_{ij}$) X Hotspot		Gap b/w China and US	Mean of dept. var
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Panel C: Democratic rights and duties							
Prefer strong leader	Agree (1-4)	0.059***	(-0.016)	0.043	(-0.028)	0.554	2.615
Prefer delegating to experts	Agree (1-4)	0.005	(-0.016)	-0.004	(-0.025)	-0.000	2.943
Willing to forgo media freedom	Agree (0-10)	0.138***	(-0.052)	0.145*	(-0.083)	3.211	5.579
Prefer democratic system	Agree (1-4)	0.009	(-0.012)	0.013	(-0.019)	n.a.	3.317
Willing to forgo civic duties	Agree (0-10)	-0.105**	(-0.052)	-0.095	(-0.082)	n.a.	5.649
Willing to suspend democr. procedures	Agree (0-10)	0.229***	(-0.053)	0.293***	(-0.095)	n.a.	5.024
z-score: willing to curtail democracy	Std. (0-1)	0.014	(-0.017)	0.011	(-0.027)	n.a.	-0.001

Notes: Table reports OLS estimates of Equation 1 for Column (3) and Equation 6 for Column (5). The results are based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey. Column (1) reports the outcome variables. The "z-score" at the bottom of each panel is an inverse-covariance-weighted index as described in Anderson (2008), which combines all outcome variables in the panel. Column (2) reports the scale of each outcome variable. Health Risk indices, $HR(1)_{ihj}$ and $HR(2)_{ij}$, follow the main definitions as described in Section 4.1.1 respectively, while Hotpot follows the definition as described in Section 4.1.2. Columns (3) and (5) reports β in Equations 1 and 6, respectively. Column (7) reports the difference in unconditional mean of the control group of each outcome variable between China and US respondents. Column (8) reports the unconditional mean of the outcome variable of respondents in the control group. The following covariates are included in each specification: country FE, date FE, treatment group dummies, geographic controls (11 individual hotspot city dummies: New York City, Seattle, Detroit, and New Orleans for USA, Munich for Germany, Bergamo and Milan for Italy, Paris for France, London for U.K., Wuhan for China, and Daegu for South Korea), respondent demographic controls (male dummy, income bracket FE, age bracket FE, employment status FE, college degree dummy, political right dummy, political neutral dummy, risk preference, time preference, the "leave-one-out" number of times R left home during the past 3 days, the "leave-one-out" number of times R washed hands during the past 24 hours, and "leave-one-out" number of household members), disease controls (cardiovascular, diabetes, chronic lung disease, tobacco use, obesity, and any other medical conditions), time since the first case of COVID-19 at region/state level, the distance to the nearest hotspot, and "leave-one-out" version of knowing someone contracted with COVID-19 at admin 1 geographical level. The number of observations is: 16,055 for all variables in Panel A; 16,055, 15,973, 15,973, 16,047, 15,965 in Panel B; 16,055 for first three variables, 12,506 for the rest in Panel C; 15,973 for all variables in Panel D and E; 15,973, 15,973, 15,973, 16,055, 15,973 for Panel F. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. *, **, *** refer to statistical significance at the 10, 5 and 1 percent level, respectively.

Online Appendix Table F.5: Experimental Treatment Effects: Panel C Only Including Willingness to Forgo Civic Duties

Outcome Variables	Scale	Cilvil Liberties Treatment		Public Health Treatment		Civil Liberties= Public Health	Gap b/w China and US	Mean of dept. var
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Panel C: Democratic rights and duties								
Prefer strong leader	Agree (1-4)	-0.040	(0.026)	0.070***	(0.024)	0.000	0.554	2.615
Prefer delegating to experts	Agree (1-4)	0.017	(0.022)	0.089***	(0.020)	0.001	-0.000	2.943
Willing to forgo media freedom	Agree (0-10)	0.000	(0.084)	-0.004	(0.080)	0.961	3.211	5.579
Prefer democratic system	Agree (1-4)	0.011	(0.019)	-0.005	(0.018)	0.427	n.a.	3.317
Willing to forgo civic duties	Agree (0-10)	-0.109	(0.077)	-0.057	(0.070)	0.501	n.a.	5.649
Willing to suspend democr. procedures	Agree (0-10)	-0.158*	(0.082)	-0.001	(0.077)	0.058	n.a.	5.024
z-score: willing to curtail democracy	Std. (0-1)	-0.037	(0.025)	0.051**	(0.023)	0.001	n.a.	-0.001

Notes: Table reports OLS estimates of treatment effects. The results are based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey. Column (1) reports the "First-stage" outcomes described in Section 5.1. The "z-score" at the bottom of each panel is an inverse-covariance-weighted index as described in Anderson (2008), which combines all outcome variables in the panel. Column (2) reports the scale of each outcome variable. Column (3) reports the treatment effect of Civil Liberties Treatment, and Column (5) reports the treatment effect of Public Health Liberties Treatment. Column (7) reports p-value of the joint significant test of the differential effects of civil liberties treatment and public health treatment. Column (8) reports the difference in unconditional mean of the control group of each outcome variable between China and US respondents. Column (9) reports the unconditional mean of the outcome variable of respondents in the control group. The following covariates are included in each specification: country FE, date FE, treatment group dummies, geographic controls (11 individual hotspot city dummies: New York City, Seattle, Detroit, and New Orleans for USA, Munich for Germany, Bergamo and Milan for Italy, Paris for France, London for U.K., Wuhan for China, and Daegu for South Korea), respondent demographic controls (male dummy, income bracket FE, age bracket FE, employment status FE, college degree dummy, political right dummy, political neutral dummy, risk preference, time preference, the "leave-one-out" number of times R left home during the past 3 days, the "leave-one-out" number of times R washed hands during the past 24 hours, and "leave-one-out" number of household members), disease controls (cardiovascular, diabetes, chronic lung disease, tobacco use, obesity, and any other medical conditions), time since the first case of COVID-19 at region/state level, the distance to the nearest hotspot, and "leave-one-out" version of knowing someone contracted with COVID-19 at admin 1 geographical level. Robust standard errors in parentheses. The results are based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey.

Online Appendix Table F.6: Partition of Sum of Squares

	Fraction of Variance Attributable to Cross-Country Differences
Sacrifice Own Rights	0.080
Relax Privacy Protections	0.109
Suspend Democratic Procedures	0.069
Sacrifice Free Press	0.139
Endure Economic Losses	0.054

Notes: The table presents the ratio between the explained sum of squares (ESS) and the total sum of squares (TSS) in a regression an outcome variable on country fixed-effects. The results reported in the table are based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey and COVID-19 Global Consumer Trends Report, pooling weeks from 14 to 16 and all countries.

Online Appendix Table F.7: Demographic Correlates - USA

Outcome Variables	Scale	Female		Age below 45		Income above median		Employed		College degree		Pol. right leaning		Urban		Mean of dept. var
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Panel A: Overall rights and freedom																
Willing to give up own rights	Agree (0-10)	0.910***	(0.171)	0.214	(0.178)	0.375***	(0.099)	0.075	(0.103)	0.107	(0.100)	0.072	(0.114)	-0.083	(0.117)	5.996
Willing to give up others' rights	Agree (0-10)	0.747***	(0.165)	0.225	(0.176)	0.360***	(0.097)	0.059	(0.100)	-0.001	(0.098)	0.204*	(0.111)	0.038	(0.115)	6.010
z-score: willing to give up rights	Std. (0-1)	0.329***	(0.062)	0.087	(0.066)	0.146***	(0.037)	0.027	(0.038)	0.021	(0.037)	0.054	(0.042)	-0.009	(0.044)	-0.321
Panel B: Protection of privacy																
Willing to give up privacy	Agree (0-10)	0.191	(0.178)	0.579***	(0.195)	0.604***	(0.108)	0.193*	(0.108)	-0.090	(0.105)	0.332***	(0.122)	0.034	(0.126)	4.211
Unwilling to accept: track sick people	Binary	-0.062**	(0.025)	-0.040	(0.026)	-0.055***	(0.015)	0.019	(0.015)	0.014	(0.015)	0.082***	(0.017)	-0.030*	(0.017)	0.238
Unwilling to accept: track everyone	Binary	-0.074***	(0.025)	-0.060**	(0.027)	-0.040***	(0.015)	0.001	(0.015)	0.032**	(0.015)	0.085***	(0.017)	-0.022	(0.017)	0.260
Click MIT app	Yes/No (binary)	0.007	(0.026)	-0.008	(0.029)	0.050***	(0.016)	0.046***	(0.016)	0.039**	(0.016)	-0.033*	(0.018)	0.031*	(0.018)	0.326
z-score: willing to give up privacy	Std. (0-1)	0.134**	(0.059)	0.144**	(0.064)	0.214***	(0.035)	0.060*	(0.035)	0.002	(0.034)	-0.111***	(0.040)	0.074*	(0.041)	-0.285
Panel C: Democratic rights and duties																
Prefer strong leader	Agree (1-4)	0.089	(0.060)	0.135**	(0.062)	-0.069*	(0.035)	0.103***	(0.035)	-0.284***	(0.035)	0.517***	(0.040)	-0.070*	(0.042)	2.320
Prefer delegating to experts	Agree (1-4)	0.012	(0.052)	0.035	(0.055)	0.025	(0.031)	0.007	(0.031)	-0.023	(0.031)	-0.272***	(0.036)	-0.024	(0.037)	2.944
Willing to forgo media freedom	Agree (0-10)	0.773***	(0.190)	0.188	(0.205)	0.046	(0.111)	0.282**	(0.113)	-0.679***	(0.111)	1.952***	(0.129)	0.233*	(0.133)	4.412
Prefer democratic system	Agree (1-4)	-0.209***	(0.049)	-0.024	(0.053)	0.050*	(0.028)	-0.022	(0.029)	0.143***	(0.029)	-0.666***	(0.035)	-0.039	(0.035)	3.166
Willing to suspend democr. procedures	Agree (0-10)	0.743***	(0.184)	0.281	(0.196)	0.149	(0.110)	0.396***	(0.110)	-0.685***	(0.108)	2.755***	(0.123)	0.060	(0.127)	4.381
z-score: willing to curtail democracy	Std. (0-1)	0.281***	(0.059)	0.095	(0.063)	-0.018	(0.036)	0.085**	(0.035)	-0.261***	(0.036)	0.718***	(0.042)	0.022	(0.041)	-0.001
Panel D: Rights to movement																
Unwilling to accept: close national border	Binary	-0.058***	(0.022)	-0.013	(0.024)	-0.043***	(0.014)	0.015	(0.013)	-0.010	(0.013)	-0.029*	(0.015)	-0.011	(0.016)	0.180
Unwilling to accept: recommend stay home	Binary	-0.084***	(0.023)	-0.014	(0.024)	-0.063***	(0.014)	0.023*	(0.014)	-0.016	(0.014)	0.042***	(0.016)	-0.008	(0.016)	0.198
Unwilling to accept: arrest if outside home	Binary	-0.084***	(0.025)	-0.044*	(0.026)	-0.027*	(0.015)	0.011	(0.015)	0.039***	(0.015)	0.058***	(0.017)	-0.022	(0.017)	0.257
z-score: willing to give up mobility	Std. (0-1)	0.193***	(0.050)	0.066	(0.054)	0.108***	(0.030)	-0.040	(0.030)	-0.020	(0.030)	-0.061*	(0.034)	0.038	(0.035)	0.130
Panel E: Business and school operation																
Unwilling to accept: close schools	Binary	-0.058**	(0.023)	-0.013	(0.024)	-0.040***	(0.014)	0.016	(0.014)	-0.026*	(0.014)	0.069***	(0.016)	-0.002	(0.016)	0.198
Unwilling to accept: close restaurants etc.	Binary	-0.058**	(0.024)	-0.030	(0.025)	-0.040***	(0.014)	0.001	(0.014)	-0.019	(0.014)	0.066***	(0.016)	-0.007	(0.017)	0.204
Unwilling to accept: close all businesses	Binary	-0.080***	(0.023)	-0.018	(0.024)	-0.047***	(0.014)	0.006	(0.014)	-0.009	(0.014)	0.069***	(0.016)	-0.008	(0.016)	0.199
z-score: willing to limit operations	Std. (0-1)	0.156***	(0.053)	0.049	(0.055)	0.101***	(0.032)	-0.020	(0.031)	0.045	(0.031)	-0.163***	(0.035)	0.013	(0.036)	0.155
Panel F: Economic well-being																
Unwilling to accept: measures cut income	Binary	-0.081***	(0.025)	-0.047*	(0.027)	-0.047***	(0.015)	0.000	(0.015)	0.014	(0.015)	0.035**	(0.017)	-0.007	(0.017)	0.259
Unwilling to accept: measures 2x unemp. rate	Binary	-0.091***	(0.024)	-0.026	(0.025)	-0.054***	(0.014)	0.012	(0.014)	0.013	(0.014)	0.060***	(0.016)	-0.007	(0.016)	0.197
Unwilling to accept: measures 3x unemp. rate	Binary	-0.103***	(0.024)	-0.034	(0.026)	-0.055***	(0.014)	0.028**	(0.014)	0.009	(0.014)	0.075***	(0.016)	-0.012	(0.016)	0.220
Willing to endure economic losses	Agree (0-10)	0.370**	(0.155)	0.384**	(0.175)	0.261***	(0.093)	-0.016	(0.096)	-0.099	(0.094)	-0.247**	(0.109)	0.068	(0.110)	5.875
z-score: willing to harm economy	Std. (0-1)	0.251***	(0.058)	0.155**	(0.064)	0.156***	(0.034)	-0.021	(0.035)	-0.046	(0.034)	-0.156***	(0.039)	0.031	(0.039)	0.061

Notes: Table reports OLS estimates obtained from linear regressions of each dependent variable in Column (1) on a set of binary demographic covariates in Columns (3) to (16). The results are based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey. The "z-score" at the bottom of each panel is an inverse-covariance-weighted index as described in Anderson (2008), which combines all outcome variables in the panel. Column (2) reports the scale of each outcome variable. The following covariates are included in each specification: date FE, treatment group dummies, geographic controls (11 individual hotspot city dummies: New York City, Seattle, Detroit, and New Orleans for USA, Munich for Germany, Bergamo and Milan for Italy, Paris for France, London for U.K., Wuhan for China, and Daegu for South Korea), $HR(1)_{ihj}$ of the main Specification 1, respondent demographic controls (risk preference, time preference, the "leave-one-out" number of times R left home during the past 3 days, the "leave-one-out" number of times R washed hands during the past 24 hours, and "leave-one-out" number of household members), disease controls (cardiovascular, diabetes, chronic lung disease, tobacco use, obesity, and any other medical conditions), time since the first case of COVID-19 at region/state level, the distance to the nearest hotspot, and "leave-one-out" version of knowing someone contracted with COVID-19 at admin 1 geographical level. Number of observations are: 16055 for Panel A; 16055, 15973, 15973, 16047, 15965 for Panel B; 16055, 16055, 16055, 12506, 12506, 12506 for Panel C; 15973 for Panels D and E; 15973, 15973, 15973, 16055, 15973 for Panel F. Column (17) shows the mean of the dependent variable from the control group. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. *, **, *** refer to statistical significance at the 10, 5 and 1 percent level, respectively.

Online Appendix Table F.8: Demographic Correlates - China

Outcome Variables	Scale	Female		Age below 45		Income above median		Employed		College degree		Pol. right leaning		Urban		Mean of dept. var
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Panel A: Overall rights and freedom																
Willing to give up own rights	Agree (0-10)	-0.035	(0.144)	-0.122	(0.187)	0.240*	(0.123)	0.245*	(0.131)	-0.043	(0.125)	n.a.	(n.a.)	0.317	(0.200)	7.861
Willing to give up others' rights	Agree (0-10)	-0.155	(0.146)	-0.172	(0.189)	0.285**	(0.127)	0.213	(0.135)	0.000	(0.125)	n.a.	(n.a.)	0.331	(0.204)	7.645
z-score: willing to give up rights	Std. (0-1)	-0.037	(0.054)	-0.058	(0.070)	0.104**	(0.047)	0.091*	(0.049)	-0.009	(0.047)	n.a.	(n.a.)	0.128*	(0.077)	0.373
Panel B: Protection of privacy																
Willing to give up privacy	Agree (0-10)	-0.186	(0.166)	-0.444**	(0.199)	0.235*	(0.137)	0.212	(0.144)	0.011	(0.136)	n.a.	(n.a.)	0.285	(0.235)	7.348
Unwilling to accept: track sick people	Binary	-0.054*	(0.032)	-0.128***	(0.045)	-0.004	(0.031)	-0.072**	(0.035)	-0.021	(0.029)	n.a.	(n.a.)	-0.071	(0.045)	0.296
Unwilling to accept: track everyone	Binary	-0.026	(0.034)	-0.133***	(0.047)	-0.011	(0.031)	-0.082**	(0.035)	-0.030	(0.029)	n.a.	(n.a.)	-0.067	(0.045)	0.295
Click MIT app	Yes/No (binary)	-0.015	(0.037)	0.052	(0.047)	-0.070**	(0.033)	-0.026	(0.035)	0.084***	(0.031)	n.a.	(n.a.)	0.045	(0.049)	0.572
z-score: willing to give up privacy	Std. (0-1)	0.014	(0.063)	0.191**	(0.080)	-0.032	(0.057)	0.109*	(0.064)	0.129**	(0.053)	n.a.	(n.a.)	0.185**	(0.088)	0.362
Panel C: Democratic rights and duties																
Prefer strong leader	Agree (1-4)	-0.070	(0.067)	0.054	(0.089)	0.059	(0.058)	0.102*	(0.062)	-0.107*	(0.057)	n.a.	(n.a.)	0.141	(0.091)	2.874
Prefer delegating to experts	Agree (1-4)	0.090	(0.086)	-0.125	(0.111)	-0.009	(0.080)	0.164*	(0.089)	0.072	(0.075)	n.a.	(n.a.)	-0.061	(0.130)	2.944
Willing to forgo media freedom	Agree (0-10)	-0.149	(0.168)	-0.032	(0.209)	0.214	(0.140)	0.161	(0.150)	-0.291**	(0.140)	n.a.	(n.a.)	-0.088	(0.242)	7.624
Panel D: Rights to movement																
Unwilling to accept: close national border	Binary	-0.045	(0.035)	-0.077	(0.047)	-0.026	(0.032)	-0.027	(0.035)	-0.049	(0.030)	n.a.	(n.a.)	-0.107**	(0.047)	0.340
Unwilling to accept: recommend stay home	Binary	-0.036	(0.035)	-0.130***	(0.049)	-0.011	(0.032)	-0.037	(0.035)	-0.055*	(0.030)	n.a.	(n.a.)	-0.129***	(0.047)	0.345
Unwilling to accept: arrest if outside home	Binary	0.004	(0.035)	-0.163***	(0.049)	-0.022	(0.031)	-0.064*	(0.035)	-0.047	(0.030)	n.a.	(n.a.)	-0.091*	(0.047)	0.325
z-score: willing to give up mobility	Std. (0-1)	0.060	(0.084)	0.322***	(0.117)	0.053	(0.075)	0.113	(0.084)	0.128*	(0.071)	n.a.	(n.a.)	0.275**	(0.116)	-0.180
Panel E: Business and school operation																
Unwilling to accept: close schools	Binary	-0.034	(0.035)	-0.104**	(0.048)	-0.017	(0.031)	-0.040	(0.035)	-0.046	(0.030)	n.a.	(n.a.)	-0.139***	(0.047)	0.347
Unwilling to accept: close restaurants etc.	Binary	-0.049	(0.034)	-0.113**	(0.047)	-0.001	(0.031)	-0.052	(0.035)	-0.054*	(0.030)	n.a.	(n.a.)	-0.137***	(0.047)	0.333
Unwilling to accept: close all businesses	Binary	-0.039	(0.034)	-0.100**	(0.047)	-0.026	(0.031)	-0.040	(0.035)	-0.032	(0.030)	n.a.	(n.a.)	-0.098**	(0.047)	0.328
z-score: willing to limit operations	Std. (0-1)	0.097	(0.079)	0.253**	(0.108)	0.036	(0.072)	0.105	(0.082)	0.106	(0.068)	n.a.	(n.a.)	0.300***	(0.109)	-0.172
Panel F: Economic well-being																
Unwilling to accept: measures cut income	Binary	-0.040	(0.035)	-0.099**	(0.046)	0.011	(0.030)	-0.075**	(0.034)	-0.026	(0.029)	n.a.	(n.a.)	-0.037	(0.047)	0.286
Unwilling to accept: measures 2x unemp. rate	Binary	-0.035	(0.035)	-0.098**	(0.048)	-0.010	(0.031)	-0.066*	(0.036)	-0.035	(0.030)	n.a.	(n.a.)	-0.059	(0.046)	0.329
Unwilling to accept: measures 3x unemp. rate	Binary	-0.019	(0.035)	-0.124***	(0.048)	0.013	(0.031)	-0.084**	(0.035)	-0.015	(0.029)	n.a.	(n.a.)	-0.054	(0.047)	0.314
Willing to endure economic losses	Agree (0-10)	-0.252	(0.165)	-0.240	(0.203)	0.347**	(0.140)	0.315*	(0.166)	-0.016	(0.141)	n.a.	(n.a.)	-0.128	(0.253)	6.877
z-score: willing to harm economy	Std. (0-1)	0.014	(0.073)	0.134	(0.093)	0.079	(0.061)	0.197***	(0.069)	0.045	(0.061)	n.a.	(n.a.)	0.061	(0.110)	0.147

Notes: Table reports OLS estimates obtained from linear regressions of each dependent variable in Column (1) on a set of binary demographic covariates in Columns (3) to (16). The results are based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey. The "z-score" at the bottom of each panel is an inverse-covariance-weighted index as described in Anderson (2008), which combines all outcome variables in the panel. Column (2) reports the scale of each outcome variable. The following covariates are included in each specification: date FE, treatment group dummies, geographic controls (11 individual hotspot city dummies: New York City, Seattle, Detroit, and New Orleans for USA, Munich for Germany, Bergamo and Milan for Italy, Paris for France, London for U.K., Wuhan for China, and Daegu for South Korea), $HR(1)_{ihj}$ of the main Specification 1, respondent demographic controls (risk preference, time preference, the "leave-one-out" number of times R left home during the past 3 days, the "leave-one-out" number of times R washed hands during the past 24 hours, and "leave-one-out" number of household members), disease controls (cardiovascular, diabetes, chronic lung disease, tobacco use, obesity, and any other medical conditions), time since the first case of COVID-19 at region/state level, the distance to the nearest hotspot, and "leave-one-out" version of knowing someone contracted with COVID-19 at admin 1 geographical level. Number of observations are: 16055 for Panel A; 16055, 15973, 15973, 16047, 15965 for Panel B; 16055, 16055, 16055, 12506, 12506, 12506 for Panel C; 15973 for Panels D and E; 15973, 15973, 15973, 16055, 15973 for Panel F. Column (17) shows the mean of the dependent variable from the control group. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. *, **, *** refer to statistical significance at the 10, 5 and 1 percent level, respectively.

Online Appendix Table F.9: Demographic Correlates - South Korea

Outcome Variables	Scale	Female		Age below 45		Income above median		Employed		College degree		Pol. right leaning		Urban		Mean of dept. var
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Panel A: Overall rights and freedom																
Willing to give up own rights	Agree (0-10)	0.238	(0.249)	-0.862***	(0.170)	0.057	(0.154)	0.068	(0.164)	-0.010	(0.165)	-0.552***	(0.213)	-0.150	(0.211)	6.365
Willing to give up others' rights	Agree (0-10)	0.266	(0.254)	-0.610***	(0.177)	-0.061	(0.157)	-0.024	(0.171)	0.197	(0.172)	-0.438**	(0.217)	-0.473**	(0.230)	6.293
z-score: willing to give up rights	Std. (0-1)	0.100	(0.092)	-0.292***	(0.064)	-0.000	(0.057)	0.009	(0.062)	0.036	(0.063)	-0.196**	(0.079)	-0.122	(0.081)	-0.191
Panel B: Protection of privacy																
Willing to give up privacy	Agree (0-10)	0.296	(0.266)	-0.611***	(0.194)	-0.033	(0.179)	0.149	(0.194)	-0.053	(0.192)	-0.727***	(0.253)	-0.053	(0.259)	5.788
Unwilling to accept: track sick people	Binary	-0.111**	(0.043)	-0.153***	(0.035)	-0.068**	(0.030)	0.018	(0.033)	0.001	(0.034)	-0.027	(0.043)	0.002	(0.046)	0.226
Unwilling to accept: track everyone	Binary	-0.131**	(0.056)	-0.110***	(0.038)	-0.051	(0.032)	0.022	(0.035)	0.014	(0.035)	-0.027	(0.046)	0.042	(0.048)	0.287
Click MIT app	Yes/No (binary)	0.072	(0.055)	-0.045	(0.042)	0.001	(0.036)	0.015	(0.037)	0.054	(0.039)	-0.015	(0.049)	0.037	(0.050)	0.414
z-score: willing to give up privacy	Std. (0-1)	0.295***	(0.096)	0.065	(0.070)	0.087	(0.061)	0.007	(0.066)	0.045	(0.068)	-0.080	(0.086)	-0.002	(0.089)	0.032
Panel C: Democratic rights and duties																
Prefer strong leader	Agree (1-4)	0.092	(0.101)	-0.168**	(0.069)	-0.147**	(0.058)	0.018	(0.063)	-0.143**	(0.061)	-0.369***	(0.087)	-0.117	(0.078)	3.064
Prefer delegating to experts	Agree (1-4)	-0.162**	(0.079)	0.039	(0.060)	-0.064	(0.051)	-0.097*	(0.054)	0.011	(0.055)	0.130	(0.080)	-0.050	(0.075)	3.049
Willing to forgo media freedom	Agree (0-10)	0.681**	(0.312)	-0.817***	(0.235)	-0.256	(0.210)	0.233	(0.223)	-0.162	(0.227)	-1.755***	(0.311)	-0.176	(0.314)	4.789
Prefer democratic system	Agree (1-4)	-0.148**	(0.071)	-0.025	(0.050)	-0.013	(0.044)	-0.028	(0.048)	0.071	(0.050)	-0.203***	(0.065)	0.046	(0.063)	3.494
Willing to suspend democr. procedures	Agree (0-10)	0.592**	(0.289)	-0.794***	(0.211)	-0.138	(0.193)	0.412*	(0.213)	-0.187	(0.206)	-2.108***	(0.290)	-0.010	(0.277)	5.560
z-score: willing to curtail democracy	Std. (0-1)	0.105	(0.087)	-0.095	(0.059)	-0.084	(0.052)	0.004	(0.053)	-0.092*	(0.052)	-0.093	(0.072)	-0.099	(0.069)	0.056
Panel D: Rights to movement																
Unwilling to accept: close national border	Binary	-0.106*	(0.058)	-0.170***	(0.040)	-0.040	(0.034)	0.004	(0.037)	-0.000	(0.037)	-0.084*	(0.047)	-0.018	(0.051)	0.357
Unwilling to accept: recommend stay home	Binary	-0.116**	(0.049)	-0.157***	(0.038)	-0.051	(0.033)	0.003	(0.036)	0.009	(0.036)	-0.023	(0.046)	-0.010	(0.050)	0.308
Unwilling to accept: arrest if outside home	Binary	-0.121**	(0.053)	-0.097**	(0.039)	0.014	(0.034)	-0.027	(0.037)	0.006	(0.037)	0.027	(0.048)	0.010	(0.050)	0.330
z-score: willing to give up mobility	Std. (0-1)	0.295**	(0.119)	0.355***	(0.087)	0.056	(0.075)	0.021	(0.082)	-0.011	(0.084)	0.064	(0.105)	0.012	(0.114)	-0.176
Panel E: Business and school operation																
Unwilling to accept: close schools	Binary	-0.140***	(0.054)	-0.169***	(0.039)	-0.039	(0.034)	-0.019	(0.037)	0.024	(0.037)	-0.003	(0.048)	-0.023	(0.050)	0.331
Unwilling to accept: close restaurants etc.	Binary	-0.101*	(0.059)	-0.101**	(0.041)	-0.051	(0.035)	-0.001	(0.038)	0.014	(0.038)	0.005	(0.049)	-0.009	(0.050)	0.358
Unwilling to accept: close all businesses	Binary	-0.088	(0.065)	-0.137***	(0.042)	-0.014	(0.035)	0.013	(0.038)	-0.003	(0.038)	0.015	(0.048)	-0.006	(0.051)	0.389
z-score: willing to limit operations	Std. (0-1)	0.267**	(0.127)	0.330***	(0.088)	0.084	(0.075)	0.008	(0.081)	-0.030	(0.081)	-0.013	(0.105)	0.032	(0.108)	-0.224
Panel F: Economic well-being																
Unwilling to accept: measures cut income	Binary	-0.066	(0.055)	-0.084**	(0.040)	0.020	(0.035)	0.006	(0.038)	0.007	(0.038)	-0.014	(0.047)	-0.032	(0.050)	0.336
Unwilling to accept: measures 2x unemp. rate	Binary	-0.083	(0.053)	-0.117***	(0.040)	0.017	(0.034)	-0.058	(0.038)	0.020	(0.038)	0.041	(0.048)	-0.056	(0.049)	0.358
Unwilling to accept: measures 3x unemp. rate	Binary	-0.091	(0.055)	-0.100**	(0.040)	0.043	(0.034)	-0.039	(0.037)	0.044	(0.038)	0.046	(0.048)	-0.054	(0.050)	0.344
Willing to endure economic losses	Agree (0-10)	0.060	(0.262)	-0.605***	(0.188)	-0.087	(0.162)	-0.063	(0.169)	-0.219	(0.172)	-0.683***	(0.240)	-0.125	(0.246)	4.983
z-score: willing to harm economy	Std. (0-1)	0.161	(0.108)	0.038	(0.082)	-0.066	(0.073)	0.039	(0.076)	-0.088	(0.078)	-0.199**	(0.096)	0.066	(0.103)	-0.376

Notes: Table reports OLS estimates obtained from linear regressions of each dependent variable in Column (1) on a set of binary demographic covariates in Columns (3) to (16). The results are based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey. The "z-score" at the bottom of each panel is an inverse-covariance-weighted index as described in Anderson (2008), which combines all outcome variables in the panel. Column (2) reports the scale of each outcome variable. The following covariates are included in each specification: date FE, treatment group dummies, geographic controls (11 individual hotspot city dummies: New York City, Seattle, Detroit, and New Orleans for USA, Munich for Germany, Bergamo and Milan for Italy, Paris for France, London for U.K., Wuhan for China, and Daegu for South Korea), $HR(1)_{ihj}$ of the main Specification 1, respondent demographic controls (risk preference, time preference, the "leave-one-out" number of times R left home during the past 3 days, the "leave-one-out" number of times R washed hands during the past 24 hours, and "leave-one-out" number of household members), disease controls (cardiovascular, diabetes, chronic lung disease, tobacco use, obesity, and any other medical conditions), time since the first case of COVID-19 at region/state level, the distance to the nearest hotspot, and "leave-one-out" version of knowing someone contracted with COVID-19 at admin 1 geographical level. Number of observations are: 16055 for Panel A; 16055, 15973, 15973, 16047, 15965 for Panel B; 16055, 16055, 16055, 12506, 12506, 12506 for Panel C; 15973 for Panels D and E; 15973, 15973, 15973, 16055, 15973 for Panel F. Column (17) shows the mean of the dependent variable from the control group. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. *, **, *** refer to statistical significance at the 10, 5 and 1 percent level, respectively.

Online Appendix Table F.10: Demographic Correlates - U.K.

Outcome Variables	Scale	Female		Age below 45		Income above median		Employed		College degree		Pol. right leaning		Urban		Mean of dept. var
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Panel A: Overall rights and freedom																
Willing to give up own rights	Agree (0-10)	0.795**	(0.342)	0.001	(0.257)	0.037	(0.149)	-0.071	(0.161)	-0.145	(0.146)	0.266	(0.196)	-0.063	(0.168)	7.015
Willing to give up others' rights	Agree (0-10)	0.478	(0.330)	0.005	(0.240)	0.032	(0.150)	-0.022	(0.154)	-0.236*	(0.142)	0.716***	(0.194)	-0.129	(0.166)	6.977
z-score: willing to give up rights	Std. (0-1)	0.253**	(0.126)	0.001	(0.094)	0.014	(0.056)	-0.019	(0.059)	-0.075	(0.054)	0.193***	(0.074)	-0.038	(0.064)	0.073
Panel B: Protection of privacy																
Willing to give up privacy	Agree (0-10)	0.455	(0.406)	0.457	(0.297)	0.056	(0.177)	0.044	(0.181)	0.033	(0.173)	0.969***	(0.223)	0.077	(0.204)	5.262
Unwilling to accept: track sick people	Binary	-0.045	(0.055)	-0.040	(0.039)	-0.039*	(0.022)	-0.004	(0.024)	0.005	(0.022)	0.002	(0.028)	0.009	(0.027)	0.197
Unwilling to accept: track everyone	Binary	-0.026	(0.058)	-0.022	(0.041)	-0.024	(0.024)	0.012	(0.026)	0.000	(0.024)	-0.043	(0.030)	0.002	(0.028)	0.225
Click MIT app	Yes/No (binary)	-0.099	(0.060)	0.075	(0.046)	-0.023	(0.027)	0.068**	(0.028)	0.022	(0.027)	-0.058*	(0.034)	-0.006	(0.031)	0.274
z-score: willing to give up privacy	Std. (0-1)	0.016	(0.135)	0.193**	(0.098)	0.029	(0.056)	0.077	(0.059)	0.025	(0.054)	0.097	(0.070)	-0.006	(0.065)	-0.137
Panel C: Democratic rights and duties																
Prefer strong leader	Agree (1-4)	0.307**	(0.135)	0.035	(0.099)	-0.009	(0.058)	0.049	(0.060)	-0.230***	(0.058)	0.574***	(0.072)	-0.030	(0.066)	2.426
Prefer delegating to experts	Agree (1-4)	-0.013	(0.110)	-0.043	(0.080)	0.006	(0.048)	0.076	(0.048)	-0.050	(0.048)	-0.073	(0.059)	0.034	(0.052)	3.051
Willing to forgo media freedom	Agree (0-10)	0.984**	(0.414)	0.397	(0.293)	-0.126	(0.183)	0.074	(0.185)	-0.655***	(0.181)	2.106***	(0.233)	0.199	(0.211)	5.493
Prefer democratic system	Agree (1-4)	-0.192**	(0.092)	-0.118*	(0.069)	-0.001	(0.041)	-0.039	(0.039)	0.090**	(0.040)	-0.058	(0.048)	0.004	(0.042)	3.438
Willing to suspend democr. procedures	Agree (0-10)	1.161***	(0.396)	0.449	(0.286)	-0.134	(0.168)	-0.232	(0.177)	-0.418**	(0.173)	2.461***	(0.217)	0.110	(0.200)	5.580
z-score: willing to curtail democracy	Std. (0-1)	0.331***	(0.119)	0.122	(0.088)	-0.015	(0.054)	0.076	(0.053)	-0.211***	(0.053)	0.405***	(0.066)	0.036	(0.060)	0.046
Panel D: Rights to movement																
Unwilling to accept: close national border	Binary	0.037	(0.053)	-0.021	(0.036)	-0.004	(0.021)	-0.020	(0.023)	-0.016	(0.021)	-0.027	(0.025)	-0.002	(0.025)	0.147
Unwilling to accept: recommend stay home	Binary	0.042	(0.054)	-0.022	(0.037)	-0.030	(0.022)	0.002	(0.023)	0.002	(0.021)	0.043*	(0.026)	-0.005	(0.025)	0.173
Unwilling to accept: arrest if outside home	Binary	-0.039	(0.056)	-0.028	(0.040)	-0.014	(0.023)	-0.011	(0.025)	0.025	(0.023)	-0.012	(0.028)	0.005	(0.027)	0.196
z-score: willing to give up mobility	Std. (0-1)	-0.021	(0.118)	0.062	(0.082)	0.038	(0.047)	0.028	(0.051)	-0.013	(0.047)	0.009	(0.056)	-0.000	(0.055)	0.239
Panel E: Business and school operation																
Unwilling to accept: close schools	Binary	0.087	(0.055)	-0.000	(0.037)	-0.044**	(0.021)	-0.025	(0.023)	-0.011	(0.021)	0.050*	(0.026)	-0.008	(0.026)	0.174
Unwilling to accept: close restaurants etc.	Binary	0.067	(0.053)	-0.003	(0.036)	-0.037*	(0.020)	-0.010	(0.022)	-0.021	(0.020)	0.038	(0.024)	-0.012	(0.024)	0.149
Unwilling to accept: close all businesses	Binary	0.065	(0.052)	-0.005	(0.037)	-0.034	(0.021)	-0.001	(0.022)	-0.004	(0.021)	0.049**	(0.024)	0.003	(0.025)	0.145
z-score: willing to limit operations	Std. (0-1)	-0.177	(0.117)	0.006	(0.083)	0.092**	(0.046)	0.030	(0.050)	0.029	(0.046)	-0.109**	(0.055)	0.014	(0.055)	0.259
Panel F: Economic well-being																
Unwilling to accept: measures cut income	Binary	-0.112*	(0.059)	-0.039	(0.042)	0.012	(0.025)	-0.017	(0.027)	0.006	(0.024)	-0.070**	(0.031)	0.038	(0.029)	0.228
Unwilling to accept: measures 2x unemp. rate	Binary	-0.029	(0.055)	0.014	(0.039)	-0.011	(0.022)	0.031	(0.024)	-0.022	(0.021)	0.013	(0.027)	-0.003	(0.026)	0.174
Unwilling to accept: measures 3x unemp. rate	Binary	-0.046	(0.057)	0.006	(0.041)	-0.002	(0.023)	0.007	(0.025)	-0.010	(0.023)	0.001	(0.030)	-0.008	(0.028)	0.185
Willing to endure economic losses	Agree (0-10)	0.559	(0.344)	0.373	(0.253)	-0.023	(0.149)	0.007	(0.152)	-0.140	(0.140)	-0.024	(0.187)	0.277	(0.170)	5.778
z-score: willing to harm economy	Std. (0-1)	0.256*	(0.137)	0.101	(0.097)	-0.006	(0.056)	-0.014	(0.059)	-0.015	(0.053)	0.031	(0.071)	0.042	(0.063)	0.089

Notes: Table reports OLS estimates obtained from linear regressions of each dependent variable in Column (1) on a set of binary demographic covariates in Columns (3) to (16). The results are based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey. The "z-score" at the bottom of each panel is an inverse-covariance-weighted index as described in Anderson (2008), which combines all outcome variables in the panel. Column (2) reports the scale of each outcome variable. The following covariates are included in each specification: date FE, treatment group dummies, geographic controls (11 individual hotspot city dummies: New York City, Seattle, Detroit, and New Orleans for USA, Munich for Germany, Bergamo and Milan for Italy, Paris for France, London for U.K., Wuhan for China, and Daegu for South Korea), $HR(1)_{ihj}$ of the main Specification 1, respondent demographic controls (risk preference, time preference, the "leave-one-out" number of times R left home during the past 3 days, the "leave-one-out" number of times R washed hands during the past 24 hours, and "leave-one-out" number of household members), disease controls (cardiovascular, diabetes, chronic lung disease, tobacco use, obesity, and any other medical conditions), time since the first case of COVID-19 at region/state level, the distance to the nearest hotspot, and "leave-one-out" version of knowing someone contracted with COVID-19 at admin 1 geographical level. Number of observations are: 16055 for Panel A; 16055, 15973, 15973, 16047, 15965 for Panel B; 16055, 16055, 16055, 12506, 12506, 12506 for Panel C; 15973 for Panels D and E; 15973, 15973, 15973, 16055, 15973 for Panel F. Column (17) shows the mean of the dependent variable from the control group. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. *, **, *** refer to statistical significance at the 10, 5 and 1 percent level, respectively.

Online Appendix Table F.11: Demographic Correlates - France

Outcome Variables	Scale	Female		Age below 45		Income above median		Employed		College degree		Pol. right leaning		Urban		Mean of dept. var
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Panel A: Overall rights and freedom																
Willing to give up own rights	Agree (0-10)	0.891***	(0.248)	0.334*	(0.195)	0.275*	(0.160)	-0.060	(0.179)	-0.168	(0.162)	0.620***	(0.186)	-0.288	(0.232)	6.589
Willing to give up others' rights	Agree (0-10)	0.760***	(0.237)	0.106	(0.189)	0.215	(0.151)	0.090	(0.173)	-0.070	(0.154)	0.813***	(0.178)	-0.314	(0.225)	6.639
z-score: willing to give up rights	Std. (0-1)	0.327***	(0.093)	0.088	(0.072)	0.097*	(0.059)	0.005	(0.067)	-0.048	(0.060)	0.283***	(0.069)	-0.119	(0.086)	-0.079
Panel B: Protection of privacy																
Willing to give up privacy	Agree (0-10)	-0.266	(0.278)	0.403*	(0.214)	0.591***	(0.177)	0.001	(0.204)	0.094	(0.183)	0.439**	(0.213)	-0.277	(0.258)	5.100
Unwilling to accept: track sick people	Binary	-0.065	(0.042)	-0.028	(0.031)	0.014	(0.026)	-0.002	(0.027)	-0.044*	(0.026)	0.005	(0.030)	-0.030	(0.036)	0.245
Unwilling to accept: track everyone	Binary	-0.078*	(0.042)	-0.022	(0.031)	0.032	(0.026)	-0.004	(0.027)	-0.038	(0.026)	-0.032	(0.030)	-0.047	(0.036)	0.258
Click MIT app	Yes/No (binary)	-0.071*	(0.043)	0.023	(0.034)	0.002	(0.027)	0.023	(0.030)	0.049*	(0.027)	0.021	(0.032)	0.043	(0.038)	0.370
z-score: willing to give up privacy	Std. (0-1)	-0.010	(0.094)	0.122*	(0.070)	0.054	(0.060)	0.030	(0.064)	0.132**	(0.062)	0.102	(0.072)	0.061	(0.081)	-0.116
Panel C: Democratic rights and duties																
Prefer strong leader	Agree (1-4)	-0.057	(0.085)	0.195***	(0.065)	0.000	(0.055)	0.181***	(0.060)	-0.188***	(0.054)	0.393***	(0.062)	-0.038	(0.077)	2.396
Prefer delegating to experts	Agree (1-4)	0.191***	(0.067)	0.142***	(0.053)	-0.075*	(0.045)	0.190***	(0.053)	-0.122***	(0.045)	0.061	(0.053)	-0.110*	(0.065)	2.922
Willing to forgo media freedom	Agree (0-10)	1.263***	(0.274)	0.607***	(0.221)	0.173	(0.179)	0.227	(0.203)	-0.546***	(0.183)	0.708***	(0.208)	0.059	(0.247)	4.815
Prefer democratic system	Agree (1-4)	-0.071	(0.064)	-0.132***	(0.050)	0.053	(0.041)	-0.136***	(0.048)	0.123***	(0.041)	-0.241***	(0.048)	0.006	(0.056)	3.238
Willing to suspend democr. procedures	Agree (0-10)	0.331	(0.266)	0.748***	(0.217)	0.462***	(0.172)	0.322*	(0.194)	-0.231	(0.173)	0.989***	(0.207)	-0.252	(0.258)	4.963
z-score: willing to curtail democracy	Std. (0-1)	0.282***	(0.075)	0.316***	(0.062)	-0.044	(0.053)	0.292***	(0.057)	-0.256***	(0.053)	0.398***	(0.061)	-0.096	(0.071)	0.013
Panel D: Rights to movement																
Unwilling to accept: close national border	Binary	-0.097**	(0.041)	-0.022	(0.031)	0.034	(0.026)	-0.004	(0.027)	-0.098***	(0.026)	-0.027	(0.030)	-0.005	(0.037)	0.260
Unwilling to accept: recommend stay home	Binary	-0.124***	(0.042)	-0.008	(0.031)	0.048*	(0.026)	-0.005	(0.028)	-0.085***	(0.026)	0.018	(0.030)	0.021	(0.038)	0.272
Unwilling to accept: arrest if outside home	Binary	-0.050	(0.042)	-0.050*	(0.030)	0.037	(0.026)	-0.004	(0.026)	-0.068***	(0.026)	0.018	(0.029)	-0.019	(0.035)	0.215
z-score: willing to give up mobility	Std. (0-1)	0.220**	(0.096)	0.076	(0.071)	-0.099*	(0.059)	0.011	(0.062)	0.213***	(0.059)	-0.006	(0.067)	0.010	(0.083)	0.052
Panel E: Business and school operation																
Unwilling to accept: close schools	Binary	-0.098**	(0.041)	-0.013	(0.031)	0.024	(0.026)	-0.003	(0.027)	-0.070***	(0.026)	0.041	(0.030)	0.007	(0.037)	0.257
Unwilling to accept: close restaurants etc.	Binary	-0.109***	(0.041)	-0.021	(0.030)	0.001	(0.026)	0.003	(0.026)	-0.075***	(0.026)	0.044	(0.030)	0.012	(0.037)	0.265
Unwilling to accept: close all businesses	Binary	-0.110***	(0.041)	-0.022	(0.031)	0.031	(0.026)	0.010	(0.027)	-0.068***	(0.026)	0.043	(0.030)	0.024	(0.038)	0.287
z-score: willing to limit operations	Std. (0-1)	0.253***	(0.093)	0.044	(0.070)	-0.045	(0.060)	-0.008	(0.061)	0.170***	(0.059)	-0.103	(0.067)	-0.034	(0.084)	-0.010
Panel F: Economic well-being																
Unwilling to accept: measures cut income	Binary	-0.098**	(0.043)	-0.022	(0.030)	0.052**	(0.026)	-0.023	(0.027)	-0.001	(0.025)	-0.016	(0.030)	-0.036	(0.037)	0.271
Unwilling to accept: measures 2x unemp. rate	Binary	-0.112***	(0.040)	-0.009	(0.030)	0.039	(0.025)	-0.015	(0.025)	-0.049**	(0.024)	0.043	(0.028)	-0.059*	(0.033)	0.240
Unwilling to accept: measures 3x unemp. rate	Binary	-0.098**	(0.040)	-0.011	(0.029)	0.053**	(0.025)	-0.008	(0.026)	-0.040	(0.025)	0.014	(0.029)	-0.061*	(0.035)	0.233
Willing to endure economic losses	Agree (0-10)	0.715***	(0.236)	0.099	(0.197)	0.235	(0.153)	-0.159	(0.172)	-0.044	(0.154)	-0.164	(0.179)	-0.336	(0.212)	5.579
z-score: willing to harm economy	Std. (0-1)	0.364***	(0.087)	0.050	(0.069)	-0.030	(0.055)	-0.009	(0.061)	0.046	(0.055)	-0.066	(0.067)	0.013	(0.076)	-0.056

Notes: Table reports OLS estimates obtained from linear regressions of each dependent variable in Column (1) on a set of binary demographic covariates in Columns (3) to (16). The results are based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey. The "z-score" at the bottom of each panel is an inverse-covariance-weighted index as described in Anderson (2008), which combines all outcome variables in the panel. Column (2) reports the scale of each outcome variable. The following covariates are included in each specification: date FE, treatment group dummies, geographic controls (11 individual hotspot city dummies: New York City, Seattle, Detroit, and New Orleans for USA, Munich for Germany, Bergamo and Milan for Italy, Paris for France, London for U.K., Wuhan for China, and Daegu for South Korea), $HR(1)_{ihj}$ of the main Specification 1, respondent demographic controls (risk preference, time preference, the "leave-one-out" number of times R left home during the past 3 days, the "leave-one-out" number of times R washed hands during the past 24 hours, and "leave-one-out" number of household members), disease controls (cardiovascular, diabetes, chronic lung disease, tobacco use, obesity, and any other medical conditions), time since the first case of COVID-19 at region/state level, the distance to the nearest hotspot, and "leave-one-out" version of knowing someone contracted with COVID-19 at admin 1 geographical level. Number of observations are: 16055 for Panel A; 16055, 15973, 15973, 16047, 15965 for Panel B; 16055, 16055, 16055, 12506, 12506, 12506 for Panel C; 15973 for Panels D and E; 15973, 15973, 15973, 16055, 15973 for Panel F. Column (17) shows the mean of the dependent variable from the control group. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. *, **, *** refer to statistical significance at the 10, 5 and 1 percent level, respectively.

Online Appendix Table F.12: Demographic Correlates - Germany

Outcome Variables	Scale	Female		Age below 45		Income above median		Employed		College degree		Pol. right leaning		Urban		Mean of dept. var
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Panel A: Overall rights and freedom																
Willing to give up own rights	Agree (0-10)	0.436	(0.289)	0.075	(0.307)	0.066	(0.226)	-0.094	(0.232)	-0.207	(0.233)	-0.134	(0.275)	0.068	(0.232)	6.728
Willing to give up others' rights	Agree (0-10)	0.162	(0.288)	0.038	(0.301)	0.126	(0.224)	-0.103	(0.237)	0.065	(0.220)	-0.073	(0.279)	0.000	(0.242)	6.660
z-score: willing to give up rights	Std. (0-1)	0.119	(0.109)	0.023	(0.114)	0.038	(0.085)	-0.039	(0.089)	-0.029	(0.085)	-0.041	(0.105)	0.014	(0.090)	-0.047
Panel B: Protection of privacy																
Willing to give up privacy	Agree (0-10)	-0.326	(0.332)	-0.198	(0.345)	0.398	(0.248)	-0.322	(0.270)	0.099	(0.255)	-0.200	(0.312)	0.568*	(0.298)	5.445
Unwilling to accept: track sick people	Binary	-0.013	(0.040)	-0.041	(0.041)	0.020	(0.034)	-0.004	(0.033)	0.025	(0.034)	0.028	(0.038)	-0.029	(0.036)	0.190
Unwilling to accept: track everyone	Binary	-0.004	(0.045)	-0.065	(0.047)	-0.023	(0.036)	-0.012	(0.038)	0.052	(0.036)	0.022	(0.044)	-0.056	(0.038)	0.265
Click MIT app	Yes/No (binary)	0.025	(0.050)	0.030	(0.052)	0.062*	(0.036)	0.067*	(0.036)	0.040	(0.037)	-0.040	(0.046)	0.024	(0.044)	0.352
z-score: willing to give up privacy	Std. (0-1)	-0.003	(0.104)	0.084	(0.111)	0.116	(0.082)	0.047	(0.085)	-0.001	(0.083)	-0.103	(0.107)	0.175*	(0.097)	-0.044
Panel C: Democratic rights and duties																
Prefer strong leader	Agree (1-4)	0.093	(0.092)	0.159	(0.100)	0.050	(0.078)	0.194**	(0.078)	-0.202***	(0.076)	0.240**	(0.093)	0.033	(0.083)	2.437
Prefer delegating to experts	Agree (1-4)	0.016	(0.083)	0.204**	(0.093)	-0.065	(0.072)	-0.000	(0.076)	-0.108	(0.071)	0.144	(0.092)	0.103	(0.082)	2.748
Willing to forgo media freedom	Agree (0-10)	0.459	(0.336)	0.614*	(0.355)	0.159	(0.285)	0.154	(0.275)	-0.576**	(0.265)	-0.020	(0.341)	-0.468	(0.331)	4.712
Prefer democratic system	Agree (1-4)	-0.099	(0.077)	-0.216***	(0.083)	0.035	(0.054)	-0.104*	(0.059)	0.116**	(0.056)	-0.219***	(0.066)	0.094	(0.059)	3.406
Willing to suspend democr. procedures	Agree (0-10)	0.444	(0.337)	0.302	(0.350)	0.331	(0.270)	0.220	(0.269)	-0.213	(0.260)	-0.175	(0.330)	0.044	(0.308)	5.271
z-score: willing to curtail democracy	Std. (0-1)	0.161	(0.104)	0.383***	(0.113)	-0.026	(0.088)	0.134	(0.089)	-0.245***	(0.090)	0.281***	(0.102)	-0.027	(0.099)	-0.205
Panel D: Rights to movement																
Unwilling to accept: close national border	Binary	-0.020	(0.041)	-0.048	(0.043)	0.001	(0.034)	0.019	(0.034)	0.005	(0.034)	-0.022	(0.039)	-0.032	(0.037)	0.211
Unwilling to accept: recommend stay home	Binary	-0.030	(0.042)	0.007	(0.044)	0.008	(0.034)	0.035	(0.033)	0.001	(0.033)	0.074*	(0.041)	-0.058	(0.038)	0.236
Unwilling to accept: arrest if outside home	Binary	-0.027	(0.045)	-0.000	(0.047)	-0.009	(0.036)	0.028	(0.036)	0.011	(0.036)	0.076*	(0.044)	-0.081**	(0.039)	0.281
z-score: willing to give up mobility	Std. (0-1)	0.065	(0.093)	0.039	(0.095)	0.003	(0.073)	-0.068	(0.077)	-0.016	(0.075)	-0.106	(0.091)	0.149*	(0.082)	0.053
Panel E: Business and school operation																
Unwilling to accept: close schools	Binary	-0.028	(0.040)	-0.002	(0.043)	-0.012	(0.032)	0.024	(0.033)	0.003	(0.032)	0.042	(0.040)	-0.031	(0.037)	0.225
Unwilling to accept: close restaurants etc.	Binary	0.014	(0.041)	-0.042	(0.044)	0.001	(0.034)	0.056*	(0.033)	-0.010	(0.033)	0.019	(0.040)	-0.041	(0.036)	0.256
Unwilling to accept: close all businesses	Binary	-0.032	(0.042)	-0.035	(0.044)	0.003	(0.034)	0.037	(0.033)	0.029	(0.034)	0.049	(0.040)	-0.057	(0.038)	0.252
z-score: willing to limit operations	Std. (0-1)	0.038	(0.089)	0.060	(0.096)	0.008	(0.073)	-0.091	(0.073)	-0.017	(0.073)	-0.088	(0.089)	0.102	(0.084)	0.053
Panel F: Economic well-being																
Unwilling to accept: measures cut income	Binary	0.084*	(0.047)	-0.041	(0.048)	0.026	(0.035)	-0.034	(0.037)	-0.027	(0.036)	0.004	(0.043)	-0.054	(0.040)	0.287
Unwilling to accept: measures 2x unemp. rate	Binary	0.051	(0.043)	0.014	(0.044)	0.025	(0.035)	-0.010	(0.034)	-0.007	(0.035)	0.092**	(0.040)	-0.094**	(0.037)	0.236
Unwilling to accept: measures 3x unemp. rate	Binary	0.071	(0.046)	-0.046	(0.048)	0.009	(0.036)	-0.044	(0.036)	0.008	(0.036)	0.100**	(0.043)	-0.103***	(0.039)	0.275
Willing to endure economic losses	Agree (0-10)	0.038	(0.278)	0.361	(0.274)	0.020	(0.199)	-0.517**	(0.221)	0.188	(0.204)	-0.661**	(0.269)	0.187	(0.269)	5.445
z-score: willing to harm economy	Std. (0-1)	-0.114	(0.109)	0.114	(0.106)	-0.031	(0.085)	-0.085	(0.088)	0.072	(0.084)	-0.270***	(0.099)	0.185*	(0.108)	-0.109

Notes: Table reports OLS estimates obtained from linear regressions of each dependent variable in Column (1) on a set of binary demographic covariates in Columns (3) to (16). The results are based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey. The "z-score" at the bottom of each panel is an inverse-covariance-weighted index as described in Anderson (2008), which combines all outcome variables in the panel. Column (2) reports the scale of each outcome variable. The following covariates are included in each specification: date FE, treatment group dummies, geographic controls (11 individual hotspot city dummies: New York City, Seattle, Detroit, and New Orleans for USA, Munich for Germany, Bergamo and Milan for Italy, Paris for France, London for U.K., Wuhan for China, and Daegu for South Korea), $HR(1)_{ihj}$ of the main Specification 1, respondent demographic controls (risk preference, time preference, the "leave-one-out" number of times R left home during the past 3 days, the "leave-one-out" number of times R washed hands during the past 24 hours, and "leave-one-out" number of household members), disease controls (cardiovascular, diabetes, chronic lung disease, tobacco use, obesity, and any other medical conditions), time since the first case of COVID-19 at region/state level, the distance to the nearest hotspot, and "leave-one-out" version of knowing someone contracted with COVID-19 at admin 1 geographical level. Number of observations are: 16055 for Panel A; 16055, 15973, 15973, 16047, 15965 for Panel B; 16055, 16055, 16055, 12506, 12506, 12506 for Panel C; 15973 for Panels D and E; 15973, 15973, 15973, 16055, 15973 for Panel F. Column (17) shows the mean of the dependent variable from the control group. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. *, **, *** refer to statistical significance at the 10, 5 and 1 percent level, respectively.

Online Appendix Table F.13: Demographic Correlates - Italy

Outcome Variables	Scale	Female		Age below 45		Income above median		Employed		College degree		Pol. right leaning		Urban		Mean of dept. var
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Panel A: Overall rights and freedom																
Willing to give up own rights	Agree (0-10)	0.870***	(0.275)	-0.070	(0.272)	-0.047	(0.167)	-0.370*	(0.194)	-0.358**	(0.181)	0.023	(0.182)	-0.067	(0.194)	7.355
Willing to give up others' rights	Agree (0-10)	0.673***	(0.257)	-0.001	(0.259)	-0.059	(0.165)	-0.271	(0.193)	-0.613***	(0.176)	0.092	(0.172)	-0.027	(0.187)	7.273
z-score: willing to give up rights	Std. (0-1)	0.306***	(0.100)	-0.014	(0.101)	-0.021	(0.062)	-0.127*	(0.073)	-0.191***	(0.066)	0.023	(0.067)	-0.019	(0.072)	0.199
Panel B: Protection of privacy																
Willing to give up privacy	Agree (0-10)	0.469	(0.323)	-0.045	(0.313)	0.454**	(0.198)	0.128	(0.229)	0.285	(0.206)	-0.522**	(0.216)	-0.213	(0.236)	5.659
Unwilling to accept: track sick people	Binary	-0.067	(0.049)	-0.068	(0.044)	-0.058**	(0.029)	-0.043	(0.032)	0.003	(0.030)	0.026	(0.031)	0.004	(0.034)	0.281
Unwilling to accept: track everyone	Binary	-0.066	(0.049)	-0.039	(0.045)	-0.041	(0.029)	-0.020	(0.032)	-0.014	(0.030)	-0.002	(0.032)	0.028	(0.034)	0.273
Click MIT app	Yes/No (binary)	-0.014	(0.055)	-0.054	(0.051)	0.004	(0.032)	0.014	(0.036)	0.058*	(0.034)	0.014	(0.034)	-0.045	(0.038)	0.464
z-score: willing to give up privacy	Std. (0-1)	0.143	(0.110)	0.013	(0.099)	0.142**	(0.067)	0.079	(0.073)	0.115	(0.072)	-0.087	(0.071)	-0.092	(0.079)	0.026
Panel C: Democratic rights and duties																
Prefer strong leader	Agree (1-4)	0.134	(0.103)	0.138	(0.100)	-0.125**	(0.062)	0.155**	(0.071)	-0.342***	(0.063)	0.579***	(0.065)	0.008	(0.072)	2.672
Prefer delegating to experts	Agree (1-4)	0.093	(0.091)	0.039	(0.082)	-0.116**	(0.053)	-0.062	(0.057)	-0.050	(0.055)	0.065	(0.057)	-0.006	(0.061)	2.894
Willing to forgo media freedom	Agree (0-10)	1.348***	(0.303)	0.135	(0.318)	-0.445**	(0.204)	-0.063	(0.224)	-0.536***	(0.205)	-0.012	(0.221)	0.443*	(0.235)	5.952
Prefer democratic system	Agree (1-4)	0.105	(0.073)	-0.159**	(0.071)	0.046	(0.044)	0.010	(0.054)	0.022	(0.045)	-0.303***	(0.050)	-0.070	(0.054)	3.361
Willing to suspend democr. procedures	Agree (0-10)	0.132	(0.321)	0.444	(0.319)	-0.464**	(0.203)	0.131	(0.226)	-0.497**	(0.205)	0.309	(0.221)	0.356	(0.235)	5.360
z-score: willing to curtail democracy	Std. (0-1)	0.113	(0.092)	0.204**	(0.093)	-0.193***	(0.062)	-0.019	(0.068)	-0.176***	(0.064)	0.379***	(0.065)	0.105	(0.070)	0.057
Panel D: Rights to movement																
Unwilling to accept: close national border	Binary	-0.057	(0.049)	-0.010	(0.044)	-0.045	(0.029)	-0.011	(0.032)	-0.045	(0.030)	-0.017	(0.031)	0.033	(0.034)	0.272
Unwilling to accept: recommend stay home	Binary	-0.152***	(0.046)	-0.027	(0.046)	-0.030	(0.028)	-0.004	(0.032)	-0.022	(0.030)	0.016	(0.031)	0.002	(0.034)	0.264
Unwilling to accept: arrest if outside home	Binary	-0.064	(0.050)	-0.054	(0.045)	0.005	(0.029)	-0.020	(0.032)	-0.025	(0.031)	-0.024	(0.031)	0.015	(0.035)	0.253
z-score: willing to give up mobility	Std. (0-1)	0.217*	(0.112)	0.081	(0.103)	0.055	(0.066)	0.033	(0.076)	0.081	(0.070)	0.029	(0.073)	-0.046	(0.081)	0.008
Panel E: Business and school operation																
Unwilling to accept: close schools	Binary	-0.100**	(0.046)	-0.033	(0.045)	-0.043	(0.029)	-0.027	(0.032)	-0.021	(0.030)	0.060**	(0.031)	0.014	(0.034)	0.255
Unwilling to accept: close restaurants etc.	Binary	-0.087*	(0.047)	-0.012	(0.045)	-0.045	(0.028)	-0.024	(0.032)	-0.027	(0.030)	0.060*	(0.031)	0.019	(0.034)	0.257
Unwilling to accept: close all businesses	Binary	-0.089*	(0.047)	-0.026	(0.045)	-0.019	(0.028)	-0.031	(0.032)	-0.007	(0.030)	0.058*	(0.031)	0.019	(0.034)	0.262
z-score: willing to limit operations	Std. (0-1)	0.222**	(0.108)	0.058	(0.104)	0.087	(0.065)	0.065	(0.076)	0.045	(0.070)	-0.143**	(0.071)	-0.042	(0.078)	0.017
Panel F: Economic well-being																
Unwilling to accept: measures cut income	Binary	-0.084*	(0.048)	-0.032	(0.045)	0.007	(0.030)	-0.049	(0.032)	0.036	(0.032)	-0.013	(0.032)	0.004	(0.034)	0.268
Unwilling to accept: measures 2x unemp. rate	Binary	-0.051	(0.050)	-0.063	(0.047)	-0.007	(0.030)	-0.020	(0.033)	0.030	(0.032)	0.034	(0.032)	0.009	(0.035)	0.300
Unwilling to accept: measures 3x unemp. rate	Binary	-0.121***	(0.047)	-0.048	(0.047)	0.013	(0.030)	-0.055*	(0.032)	0.052	(0.032)	-0.008	(0.032)	0.020	(0.035)	0.281
Willing to endure economic losses	Agree (0-10)	0.806***	(0.255)	-0.444	(0.272)	0.050	(0.167)	0.046	(0.193)	-0.314*	(0.177)	-0.533***	(0.188)	0.085	(0.198)	6.023
z-score: willing to harm economy	Std. (0-1)	0.325***	(0.100)	-0.012	(0.105)	0.011	(0.068)	0.076	(0.075)	-0.146**	(0.073)	-0.143*	(0.073)	0.003	(0.080)	-0.011

Notes: Table reports OLS estimates obtained from linear regressions of each dependent variable in Column (1) on a set of binary demographic covariates in Columns (3) to (16). The results are based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey. The "z-score" at the bottom of each panel is an inverse-covariance-weighted index as described in Anderson (2008), which combines all outcome variables in the panel. Column (2) reports the scale of each outcome variable. The following covariates are included in each specification: date FE, treatment group dummies, geographic controls (11 individual hotspot city dummies: New York City, Seattle, Detroit, and New Orleans for USA, Munich for Germany, Bergamo and Milan for Italy, Paris for France, London for U.K., Wuhan for China, and Daegu for South Korea), $HR(1)_{ihj}$ of the main Specification 1, respondent demographic controls (risk preference, time preference, the "leave-one-out" number of times R left home during the past 3 days, the "leave-one-out" number of times R washed hands during the past 24 hours, and "leave-one-out" number of household members), disease controls (cardiovascular, diabetes, chronic lung disease, tobacco use, obesity, and any other medical conditions), time since the first case of COVID-19 at region/state level, the distance to the nearest hotspot, and "leave-one-out" version of knowing someone contracted with COVID-19 at admin 1 geographical level. Number of observations are: 16055 for Panel A; 16055, 15973, 15973, 16047, 15965 for Panel B; 16055, 16055, 16055, 12506, 12506, 12506 for Panel C; 15973 for Panels D and E; 15973, 15973, 15973, 16055, 15973 for Panel F. Column (17) shows the mean of the dependent variable from the control group. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. *, **, *** refer to statistical significance at the 10, 5 and 1 percent level, respectively.

Online Appendix Table F.14: Quasiexperimental Results with Control Group Only

Outcome Variables	Scale	Spec. 1 Health Risk ($HR(1)_{ihj}$)		Spec. 2 Health Risk ($HR(2)_{ij}$) X Hotspot		Gap b/w China and US	Mean of dept. var
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Panel A: Overall rights and freedom							
Willing to give up own rights	Agree (0-10)	0.132**	(-0.063)	0.261***	(-0.092)	1.865	6.851
Willing to give up others' rights	Agree (0-10)	0.118**	(-0.059)	0.212**	(-0.091)	1.636	6.778
z-score: willing to give up rights	Std. (0-1)	0.049**	(-0.023)	0.094***	(-0.034)	0.694	0.001
Panel B: Protection of privacy							
Willing to give up privacy	Agree (0-10)	0.104	(-0.071)	0.193*	(-0.110)	3.136	5.628
Unwilling to accept: track sick people	Binary	-0.013	(-0.010)	-0.026*	(-0.016)	0.058	0.248
Unwilling to accept: track everyone	Binary	-0.019*	(-0.010)	-0.027	(-0.017)	0.034	0.271
Click MIT app	Yes/No (binary)	-0.014	(-0.013)	-0.011	(-0.020)	0.246	0.414
z-score: willing to give up privacy	Std. (0-1)	0.024	(-0.024)	0.056	(-0.038)	0.646	-0.002
Panel C: Democratic rights and duties							
Prefer strong leader	Agree (1-4)	0.054**	(-0.024)	0.017	(-0.039)	0.554	2.615
Prefer delegating to experts	Agree (1-4)	0.017	(-0.026)	0.012	(-0.038)	-0.000	2.943
Willing to forgo media freedom	Agree (0-10)	0.095	(-0.074)	0.043	(-0.109)	3.211	5.579
Prefer democratic system	Agree (1-4)	0.011	(-0.022)	0.013	(-0.028)	n.a.	3.317
Willing to suspend democr. procedures	Agree (0-10)	0.266***	(-0.092)	0.366**	(-0.148)	n.a.	5.024
z-score: willing to curtail democracy	Std. (0-1)	0.032	(-0.028)	0.017	(-0.041)	n.a.	-0.002
Panel D: Rights to movement							
Unwilling to accept: close national border	Binary	-0.013	(-0.011)	-0.024	(-0.017)	0.160	0.258
Unwilling to accept: recommend stay home	Binary	-0.021**	(-0.011)	-0.034**	(-0.016)	0.147	0.263
Unwilling to accept: arrest if outside home	Binary	-0.019*	(-0.011)	-0.023	(-0.017)	0.068	0.276
z-score: willing to give up mobility	Std. (0-1)	0.046*	(-0.024)	0.067*	(-0.038)	-0.310	-0.003
Panel E: Business and school operation							
Unwilling to accept: close schools	Binary	-0.017	(-0.011)	-0.031*	(-0.017)	0.149	0.263
Unwilling to accept: close restaurants etc.	Binary	-0.028***	(-0.011)	-0.054***	(-0.017)	0.129	0.266
Unwilling to accept: close all businesses	Binary	-0.023**	(-0.010)	-0.036**	(-0.017)	0.128	0.269
z-score: willing to limit operations	Std. (0-1)	0.053**	(-0.024)	0.095**	(-0.039)	-0.327	-0.003
Panel F: Economic well-being							
Unwilling to accept: measures cut income	Binary	-0.026**	(-0.010)	-0.048***	(-0.017)	0.027	0.277
Unwilling to accept: measures 2x unemp. rate	Binary	-0.022**	(-0.011)	-0.043**	(-0.017)	0.132	0.266
Unwilling to accept: measures 3x unemp. rate	Binary	-0.027***	(-0.010)	-0.045**	(-0.018)	0.094	0.268
Willing to endure economic losses	Agree (0-10)	0.059	(-0.061)	0.138	(-0.090)	1.002	5.957
z-score: willing to harm economy	Std. (0-1)	0.058**	(-0.025)	0.116***	(-0.039)	0.086	-0.003

Notes: Table reports OLS estimates of Equation 1 for Column (3) and Equation 6 for Column (5). The results are based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey, but only including the control group. Column (1) reports the outcome variables. The "z-score" at the bottom of each panel is an inverse-covariance-weighted index as described in Anderson (2008), which combines all outcome variables in the panel. Column (2) reports the scale of each outcome variable. Health Risk indices, $HR(1)_{ihj}$ and $HR(2)_{ij}$, follow the main definitions as described in Section 4.1.1 respectively, while Hotpot follows the definition as described in Section 4.1.2. Columns (3) and (5) reports β in Equations 1 and 6, respectively. Column (7) reports the difference in unconditional mean of the control group of each outcome variable between China and US respondents. Column (8) reports the unconditional mean of the outcome variable of respondents in the control group. The following covariates are included in each specification: country FE, date FE, treatment group dummies, geographic controls (11 individual hotspot city dummies: New York City, Seattle, Detroit, and New Orleans for USA, Munich for Germany, Bergamo and Milan for Italy, Paris for France, London for U.K., Wuhan for China, and Daegu for South Korea), respondent demographic controls (male dummy, income bracket FE, age bracket FE, employment status FE, college degree dummy, political right dummy, political neutral dummy, risk preference, time preference, the "leave-one-out" number of times R left home during the past 3 days, the "leave-one-out" number of times R washed hands during the past 24 hours, and "leave-one-out" number of household members), disease controls (cardiovascular, diabetes, chronic lung disease, tobacco use, obesity, and any other medical conditions), time since the first case of COVID-19 at region/state level, the distance to the nearest hotspot, and "leave-one-out" version of knowing someone contracted with COVID-19 at admin 1 geographical level. The number of observations is: 7,947 for all variables in Panel A; 7,947, 7,894, 7,894, 7,894, 7,939, 7,886 in Panel B; 7,947 for first three variables, 4,398 for the rest in Panel C; 7,894 for all variables in Panel D and E; 7,894, 7,894, 7,894, 7,947, 7,894 for Panel F. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. *, **, *** refer to statistical significance at the 10, 5 and 1 percent level, respectively.

Online Appendix Table F.15: Characteristics of Individuals Living in Hotspot

Variable	Inside Hotspot Mean/SD (1)	Outside Hotspot Mean/SD (2)
> Median age	0.442	0.501
	(0.497)	(0.500)
> Median income	0.531	0.449
	(0.499)	(0.497)
Employed	0.687	0.612
	(0.464)	(0.487)
Unemployed	0.093	0.106
	(0.290)	(0.308)
Male	0.495	0.482
	(0.500)	(0.500)
College graduate	0.611	0.489
	(0.487)	(0.500)
Political right	0.242	0.225
	(0.428)	(0.418)
Political left	0.368	0.254
	(0.482)	(0.435)
Mistrust media	0.255	0.248
	(0.436)	(0.432)
N	2,668	13,596

Notes: Table reports the summary statistics that report the characteristics of individuals living in hotspot based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey. Hotspot follows the definition described in Section 4.1.2. Variables in the left most column are binary variables, which is equal to 1 if the respondent has the relevant characteristic. Reported means are unconditional means, and S.D. are in parentheses.

Online Appendix Table F.16: Relationship Between Health Risk, Hotspot Residency, and Changes of Views on Civil Liberties

	Dependent Variable: Have Changed Views on Civil Liberties							
	All	U.S.	Germany	France	Italy	U.K.	China	South Korea
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
$HR(2)_{ij}$ X Hotspot	0.053***	0.070***	0.068	0.062	0.025	0.010	0.069**	0.021
	(0.013)	(0.018)	(0.056)	(0.041)	(0.034)	(0.040)	(0.031)	(0.029)
$HR(2)_{ij}$	0.015	-0.001	0.001	0.134*	0.071	-0.052	0.053	0.018
	(0.013)	(0.034)	(0.084)	(0.075)	(0.065)	(0.061)	(0.058)	(0.044)
Living in Detroit, USA	0.078	0.112*						
	(0.058)	(0.061)						
Living in New Orleans, USA	0.031	0.036						
	(0.076)	(0.078)						
Living in New York City, USA	0.072**	0.050						
	(0.030)	(0.037)						
Living in Seattle, USA	0.004	-0.014						
	(0.036)	(0.046)						
Living in Munich, Germany	-0.012		0.011					
	(0.048)		(0.060)					
Living in Paris, France	0.073**			0.050				
	(0.034)			(0.050)				
Living in Bergamo, Italy	0.034				0.089			
	(0.057)				(0.077)			
Living in Milan, Italy	-0.042				-0.031			
	(0.040)				(0.057)			
Living in London, U.K.	-0.031					0.008		
	(0.040)					(0.060)		
Living in Wuhan, China	0.017						0.123	
	(0.041)						(0.107)	
Living in Daegu, South Korea	-0.104**							-0.039
	(0.045)							(0.072)
No. Obs	16044	5170	1281	1862	1587	1572	3547	1025
Full Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: Table reports OLS estimates obtained from linear regressions of Dependent variable: Have Changed Views on Civil Liberties on the interaction term of $HR(2)_{ij}$ and hotspot. The results are based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey. Dependent variable is a binary variable that indicates whether the respondent has changed his/her views over any of the civil liberties during the past 2 weeks. $HR(2)_{ij}$ follows the main definitions as described in Section 4.1.1, while Hotpot in follows the definition as described in Section 4.1.2. The civil liberties are: willingness to give up own rights, willingness to give up others' rights, willingness to give up privacy, willingness to give up free press, willingness to suspend democratic procedures, and willingness to forgo civic duties. The following covariates are included in each specification: country FE, date FE, treatment group dummies, respondent demographic controls (male dummy, income bracket FE, age bracket FE, employment status FE, college degree dummy, political right dummy, political neutral dummy, risk preference, time preference, the "leave-one-out" number of times R left home during the past 3 days, the "leave-one-out" number of times R washed hands during the past 24 hours, and "leave-one-out" number of household members), disease controls (cardiovascular, diabetes, chronic lung disease, tobacco use, obesity, and any other medical conditions), time since the first case of COVID-19 at region/state level, the distance to the nearest hotspot, and "leave-one-out" version of knowing someone contracted with COVID-19 at admin 1 geographical level. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. *, **, *** refer to statistical significance at the 10, 5 and 1 percent level, respectively.

Online Appendix Table F.17: Quasiexperimental Results on Forecasts about Future

Outcome Variables	Scale	Spec. 1 Health Risk ($HR(1)_{ihj}$)		Spec. 2 Health Risk ($HR(2)_{ij}$) X Hotspot		Gap b/w China and US	Mean of dept. var
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Forecast: time to end of crisis (own country)	Months	-0.379*	(-0.222)	-0.664*	(-0.343)	-6.317	7.935
Forecast: time to end of crisis (other country)	Months	-0.002	(-0.299)	-0.036	(-0.442)	-2.495	10.667
Forecast: total deaths (own country)	Log	-0.079**	(-0.038)	-0.108**	(-0.053)	-1.747	8.279
WTP for USD100 Restaurant Voucher (use in June)	USD (0-95)	0.711	(-0.520)	1.202	(-0.852)	-12.075	32.855
Worried rights won't be restored	Agree (0-10)	0.124**	(-0.050)	0.138*	(-0.082)	-0.880	5.423
Worried economy won't recover	Agree (0-10)	0.066	(-0.046)	0.057	(-0.072)	-1.304	6.220
z-score: pessimistic about future	Std. (0-1)	-0.010	(-0.018)	-0.027	(-0.026)	-0.500	-0.001

Notes: Table reports OLS estimates of Equation 1 for Column (2) and Equation 6 for Column (3). The results are based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey. Column (1) reports the outcome variables. The "z-score" at the bottom of each panel is an inverse-covariance-weighted index as described in Anderson (2008), which combines all outcome variables in the panel. Column (2) reports the scale of each outcome variable. Health Risk indices, $HR(1)_{ihj}$ and $HR(2)_{ij}$, follow the main definitions as described in Section 4.1.1 respectively, while Hotpot in follows the definition as described in Section 4.1.2. Column (7) reports the difference in unconditional mean of the control group of each outcome variable between China and US respondents. Column (8) reports the unconditional mean of the outcome variable of respondents in the control group. The following covariates are included in each specification: country FE, date FE, treatment group dummies, geographic controls (11 individual hotspot city dummies: New York City, Seattle, Detroit, and New Orleans for USA, Munich for Germany, Bergamo and Milan for Italy, Paris for France, London for U.K., Wuhan for China, and Daegu for South Korea), respondent demographic controls (male dummy, income bracket FE, age bracket FE, employment status FE, college degree dummy, political right dummy, political neutral dummy, risk preference, time preference, the "leave-one-out" number of times R left home during the past 3 days, the "leave-one-out" number of times R washed hands during the past 24 hours, and "leave-one-out" number of household members), disease controls (cardiovascular, diabetes, chronic lung disease, tobacco use, obesity, and any other medical conditions), time since the first case of COVID-19 at region/state level, the distance to the nearest hotspot, and "leave-one-out" version of knowing someone contracted with COVID-19 at admin 1 geographical level. The number of observations is: 16,055 for all variables in Panel A; 16,055, 15,973, 15,973, 16,047, 15,965 in Panel B; 16,055 for first three variables, 12,506 for the rest in Panel C; 15,973 for all variables in Panel D and E; 15,973, 15,973, 15,973, 16,055, 15,973 for Panel F. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. *, **, *** refer to statistical significance at the 10, 5 and 1 percent level, respectively.

Online Appendix Table F.18: Experimental Treatment Effects: Forecasts

Outcome Variables	Scale	Cilvil Liberties Treatment		Public Health Treatment		Civil Liberties= Public Health	Gap b/w China and US	Mean of dept. var
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Forecast: time to end of crisis (own country)	Months	-1.348***	(0.421)	-0.461	(0.384)	0.029	-6.317	7.935
Forecast: time to end of crisis (other country)	Months	-1.814***	(0.495)	-0.327	(0.464)	0.002	-2.495	10.667
Forecast: total deaths (own country)	Log	-0.047	(0.065)	0.016	(0.057)	0.316	-1.747	8.279
WTP for USD100 Restaurant Voucher (use in June)	USD (0-95)	0.920	(0.817)	0.459	(0.769)	0.573	-12.075	32.855
Worried rights won't be restored	Agree (0-10)	0.177**	(0.075)	0.107	(0.070)	0.340	-0.880	5.423
Worried economy won't recover	Agree (0-10)	0.013	(0.064)	0.098*	(0.060)	0.181	-1.304	6.220
z-score: pessimistic about future	Std. (0-1)	-0.040	(0.027)	0.019	(0.025)	0.026	-0.500	-0.001

Notes: Table reports OLS estimates of treatment effects. The results are based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey. Column (1) reports the "First-stage" outcomes described in Section 5.1. The "z-score" at the bottom of each panel is an inverse-covariance-weighted index as described in Anderson (2008), which combines all outcome variables in the panel. Column (2) reports the scale of each outcome variable. Column (3) reports the treatment effect of Civil Liberties Treatment, and Column (5) reports the treatment effect of Public Health Liberties Treatment. Column (7) reports p-value of the joint significant test of the differential effects of civil liberties treatment and public health treatment. Column (8) reports the difference in unconditional mean of the control group of each outcome variable between China and US respondents. Column (9) reports the unconditional mean of the outcome variable of respondents in the control group. The following covariates are included in each specification: country FE, date FE, treatment group dummies, geographic controls (11 individual hotspot city dummies: New York City, Seattle, Detroit, and New Orleans for USA, Munich for Germany, Bergamo and Milan for Italy, Paris for France, London for U.K., Wuhan for China, and Daegu for South Korea), respondent demographic controls (male dummy, income bracket FE, age bracket FE, employment status FE, college degree dummy, political right dummy, political neutral dummy, risk preference, time preference, the "leave-one-out" number of times R left home during the past 3 days, the "leave-one-out" number of times R washed hands during the past 24 hours, and "leave-one-out" number of household members), disease controls (cardiovascular, diabetes, chronic lung disease, tobacco use, obesity, and any other medical conditions), time since the first case of COVID-19 at region/state level, the distance to the nearest hotspot, and "leave-one-out" version of knowing someone contracted with COVID-19 at admin 1 geographical level. Robust standard errors in parentheses. The results are based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey.

Online Appendix Table F.19: 1st Stage Compliers

	z-score: civil lib treat direction	*z-score: public health treat direction*
	(1)	(2)
Treatment × Age Over 65	-0.045	-0.063
	(-0.077)	(0.075)
Treatment × Male	-0.059	-0.015
	(-0.047)	(0.042)
Treatment × HH Income ≤ 25th pct	0.011	0.026
	(-0.056)	(0.051)
Treatment × Received College Education	-0.050	-0.005
	(-0.048)	(0.044)
Treatment × Employed	0.001	-0.116*
	(-0.064)	(0.062)
Treatment × Pol. Aff.: Right	-0.042	0.054
	(-0.062)	(0.057)
Treatment × Pol. Aff.: Central	0.022	0.004
	(-0.057)	(0.052)
Treatment × Risk Preference	-0.008	-0.016*
	(-0.010)	(0.009)
Treatment × Time Preference	0.023*	0.020*
	(-0.013)	(0.011)
Treatment × Number of HH Members	-0.016	-0.022
	(-0.015)	(0.016)
Treatment × Distrust Media	0.141***	-0.062
	(-0.052)	(0.048)
Treatment × Hotspot Residency	-0.014	-0.130**
	(-0.062)	(0.056)
Treatment × # of Times Having Washed Hands	-0.000	-0.001
	(-0.001)	(0.001)
Treatment × # of Times Having Left Home	-0.001	0.004**
	(-0.002)	(0.002)
Treatment × Require Hospital Use	-0.070	0.095
	(-0.068)	(0.065)
Treatment × Have Contracted COVID-19	-0.268*	-0.264*
	(-0.140)	(0.156)
Treatment × Have Any Medical Condition	0.115**	-0.025
	(-0.046)	(0.042)
Num. of Obs.	15649	16044

Notes: Table shows the OLS estimates of the heterogeneous treatment effects on the "First Stage" outcomes as described in Section 5.1. Each treatment variable is interacted with key demographic characteristics, and the relevant interaction term is reported for Column (1) and (2). For example, "Treatment × Age Over 65" refers to the interaction term between the Civil Liberties Treatment and a dummy variable that indicates being age over 65 for Column (1), while the Public Health Treatment and the same variable for Column (2). Age Over 65 is a binary variable which is equal to 1 if the respondent is over age 65. Male is a binary variable that indicates the respondent is male. HH Income ≤ 25th pct is a binary variable which is equal to 1 if R's household income is less than the 25th percentile by country. Received College Education is a binary variable which is equal to 1 if the respondent received any college education. Employed is a binary variable that is equal to 1 if the respondent is currently employed. Pol. Aff.: Right and Pol. Aff.: Central are a binary variable which is equal to 1 if the respondent's political affiliation is right and central, respectively. Risk Preference refers to the respondent's willingness to take risks in general measured on a scale of 1 (Not at all willing) to 10 (Extremely willing). Time preference refers to the respondent's willingness give up something that is beneficial today in order to benefit more from that in the future; it is on a scale of 1 (Not at all willing) to 10 (Extremely willing). Number of HH members is the number of household members. Distrust Media is equal to 1 if the respondent's level of trust on media in general is less than 3 on a scale of 1 (Not at all trust) to 5 (Very trust). Hotspot Residency is a binary variable that is equal to if the respondent lives in any of the hotspot cities: New York City, Seattle, Detroit, and New Orleans for USA, Munich for Germany, Bergamo and Milan for Italy, Paris for France, London for U.K, Wuhan for China, and Daegu for South Korea. # of Times Having Washed Hands refers to the number of times the respondent has washed hands during the past 24 hours. # fo Times Having Left Home refers to the number of times the respondent has left home during ths past 3 days. Require Hospital Use is a binary variable which is equal to 1 if any household members including the respondent would require frequent hospital use. Have Contracted COVID-19 is equal to 1 if the respondent has contracted COVID-19. Have Any Medical Condition is a binary variable, which is equal to 1 if the respondent has any medical condition(s). All regression includes the following controls: country FE, date FE, time since the first case of COVID-19 at region/state level, the distance to the nearest hotspot, the "leave-one-out" version of knowing someone contracted with COVID-19 at admin 1 geographical level, and $HR(1)_{ihj}$. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. *, **, *** refer to statistical significance at the 10, 5 and 1 percent level, respectively.

Online Appendix Table F.20: Experimental Treatment Effects for Comparison between Civil Liberty and Public Health Treatment

Outcome Variables	Scale	Cilvil Liberties Treatment		Mean of dept. var
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Panel A: Overall rights and freedom				
Willing to give up own rights	Agree (0-10)	-0.185**	(0.073)	6.516
Willing to give up others' rights	Agree (0-10)	-0.242***	(0.072)	6.488
z-score: willing to give up rights	Std. (0-1)	-0.084***	(0.027)	-0.123
Panel B: Protection of privacy				
Willing to give up privacy	Agree (0-10)	-0.191**	(0.082)	5.122
Unwilling to accept: track sick people	Binary	0.028**	(0.011)	0.232
Unwilling to accept: track everyone	Binary	0.032***	(0.012)	0.258
Click MIT app	Yes/No (binary)	-0.016	(0.012)	0.386
z-score: willing to give up privacy	Std. (0-1)	-0.087***	(0.027)	-0.083
Panel C: Democratic rights and duties				
Prefer strong leader	Agree (1-4)	-0.118***	(0.026)	2.598
Prefer delegating to experts	Agree (1-4)	-0.069***	(0.023)	3.032
Willing to forgo media freedom	Agree (0-10)	-0.038	(0.086)	4.874
Prefer democratic system	Agree (1-4)	0.024	(0.020)	3.313
Willing to suspend democr. procedures	Agree (0-10)	-0.155*	(0.085)	5.038
z-score: willing to curtail democracy	Std. (0-1)	-0.096***	(0.026)	0.072
Panel D: Rights to movement				
Unwilling to accept: close national border	Binary	0.002	(0.011)	0.232
Unwilling to accept: recommend stay home	Binary	0.006	(0.011)	0.235
Unwilling to accept: arrest if outside home	Binary	0.006	(0.012)	0.268
z-score: willing to give up mobility	Std. (0-1)	-0.013	(0.024)	0.049
Panel E: Business and school operation				
Unwilling to accept: close schools	Binary	0.014	(0.011)	0.235
Unwilling to accept: close restaurants etc.	Binary	0.016	(0.011)	0.241
Unwilling to accept: close all businesses	Binary	0.010	(0.011)	0.244
z-score: willing to limit operations	Std. (0-1)	-0.032	(0.025)	0.061
Panel F: Economic well-being				
Unwilling to accept: measures cut income	Binary	0.022*	(0.012)	0.281
Unwilling to accept: measures 2x unemp. rate	Binary	0.025**	(0.011)	0.245
Unwilling to accept: measures 3x unemp. rate	Binary	0.024**	(0.011)	0.266
Willing to endure economic losses	Agree (0-10)	-0.103	(0.069)	5.743
z-score: willing to harm economy	Std. (0-1)	-0.068***	(0.026)	-0.038

Notes: Table reports OLS estimates of outcomes of interest on being assigned to the civil liberties treatment relative to the public health treatment , dropping respondent assigned to a control group. The results are based on the sample from COVID-19 and Civil Liberties survey. Column (1) reports the outcome variables. The "z-score" at the bottom of each panel is an inverse-covariance-weighted index as described in Anderson (2008), which combines all outcome variables in the panel. Column (2) reports the scale of each outcome variable. Column (5) reports the unconditional mean of the outcome variable of respondents in the control group. The following covariates are included in each specification: country FE, date FE, treatment group dummies, geographic controls (11 individual hotspot city dummies: New York City, Seattle, Detroit, and New Orleans for USA, Munich for Germany, Bergamo and Milan for Italy, Paris for France, London for U.K., Wuhan for China, and Daegu for South Korea), respondent demographic controls (male dummy, income bracket FE, age bracket FE, employment status FE, college degree dummy, political right dummy, political neutral dummy, risk preference, time preference, the "leave-one-out" number of times R left home during the past 3 days, the "leave-one-out" number of times R washed hands during the past 24 hours, and "leave-one-out" number of household members), disease controls (cardiovascular, diabetes, chronic lung disease, tobacco use, obesity, and any other medical conditions), time since the first case of COVID-19 at region/state level, the distance to the nearest hotspot, and "leave-one-out" version of knowing someone contracted with COVID-19 at admin 1 geographical level. The number of observations is: 8,108 for all variables in Panel A; 8,108, 8,079, 8,079, 8,108, 8,079 in Panel B; 8,108 for all variables in Panel C; 8,079 for all variables in Panels D, and E; 8,079, 8,079, 8,079, 8,108, 8,079 for Panel F. Robust standard errors in parentheses. *, **, *** refer to statistical significance at the 10, 5 and 1 percent level, respectively.

G Survey

G.1 COVID-19 and Civil Liberties Survey

Translation was performed into Italy, French, German, Korean and Mandarin by native speakers. Translation was checked by co-authors of the paper who also speak these languages.

Survey – U.S. version

Introduction and Consent

This is a survey for academic research purposes. This data is only used for research purposes, and the research is non-partisan.

The research consists of a survey that will take approximately **20-25 minutes** to complete. Our research team plans to follow-up with entirely voluntary surveys in the future, within **6-18 months**. You should know the following:

1. Whether or not you take part is up to you. Your participation is completely voluntary. You can choose not to take part. You can agree to take part and later change your mind. Your decision will not be held against you. Your refusal to participate will not result in any consequences or any loss of benefits that you are otherwise entitled to receive. You can ask all the questions you want before you decide.

2. If you have questions, concerns, or complaints, or think the research has hurt you, contact the research team at academicsurvey20@gmail.com or call 617-496-1770.

All of the answers you provide will remain anonymous and be treated with absolute confidentiality.

Do you agree to participate in the survey?

o No, I do not agree to participate.

o Yes, I agree to participate.

Section A: Screening

A1. **In what year** were you born? [Open-text]

A2. Do you live in the **U.S.?**

o Yes o No

A3. In which state do you currently live? [Multiple choices with all U.S. states]

A4. Do you live in New York City?

o Yes o No

A5. Do you live in Seattle?
o Yes o No

A6. Do you live in New Orleans?
o Yes o No

A7. Do you live in Detroit?
o Yes o No

Section B: Demographics

B1. What is your **gender**?
o Male o Female o Other

B2. Are you a **citizen of the U.S.?**
o Yes o No

B3. **In what country** were you born? [Multiple choices with 195 countries]

B4. What is the **zip code** of your **town/city of current residence**? [Open-text]

B5. What is the **highest educational level** that you have attained?
- o No formal education
- o Incomplete primary school
- o Complete primary school
- o Incomplete secondary school: technical/vocational type
- o Complete secondary school: technical/vocational type
- o Incomplete secondary: university-preparatory type
- o Complete secondary: university-preparatory type
- o Some university-level education, without degree
- o University-level education, with degree
- o Some post-secondary education (for example: MA, MBA, JD, PhD)
- o Post-secondary education, with degree (for example: MA, MBA, JD, PhD)

B6. How much total combined money did **all members of your HOUSEHOLD** earn, **before taxes** during 2019?
- o Less than $15,000
- o $15,000 to $24,999
- o $25,000 to $49,999
- o $50,000 to $74,999

o $75,000 to $99,999
o $100,000 to $149,999
o $150,000 to $199,999
o $200,000 to $249,999
o $250,000 to $499,999
o $500,000 to $999,999
o More than $1 million

[U.S. only] B7. What **race/ethnicity** best describes you?
o American Indian or Alaska Native
o Asian or Asian American
o Black or African American
o Hispanic
o Pacific Islander
o White/Caucasian
o Other (please specify) _____

B8. What is your **current occupation**?
o Retired
o Student
o Unemployed
o Full-time employed
o Part-time employed

B9. Please describe your **last** job title/position. [Open text]

B10. Please indicate the **month (mm) and year (YYYY)** when you became **unemployed**. *(Please enter numbers only)*
Month:
Year:

B11. Please describe the **current** job title/position. [Open text]

[U.S. only] B12. Do you have **health insurance**?
o Yes
o No
o I don't know

B13. How many other people do you **live with**?

o 0
o 1
o 2
o 3
o 4
o 5
o 6
o 7
o 8
o 9
o 10
o More than 10

B14. List **all** the people you live with. *(If you are currently living with more than 10 people, please list 10 oldest people.)*

- Relationship:
  - o Grandparent
  - o Parent
  - o Spouse/Partner
  - o Child
  - o Other relative
  - o Flatmate (Non-relative)
- Age (Open-text)
- Gender
  - o Male
  - o Female
  - o Other

B15. What do you consider to be your **political affiliation** as of today?

o Republican
o Democrat
o Independent
o Other
o Non-Affiliated

B16. Did you vote in the last presidential election?

o Yes
o No

B17. [if B16 = Yes] In the last presidential election, I **supported**:

o Hillary Clinton
o Donald Trump
o Jill Stein
o Gary Johnson
o Other

B18. [if B16 = No] Even if you did NOT vote, please indicate the candidate that you were most likely to have voted for or who represents your views more closely.
o Hillary Clinton
o Donald Trump
o Jill Stein
o Gary Johnson
o Other

B19. Which **source(s)** do you get news about coronavirus from these days?

B20. We are now going to ask you about trust in the news.
Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statements:
- Overall, I can trust the news that ***I*** personally regularly consume
  - o Strongly disagree, Somewhat disagree, Neither agree nor disagree, Somewhat agree, Strongly agree
- Overall, I can trust the news ***as a whole*** in the U.S.
  - o Strongly disagree, Somewhat disagree, Neither agree nor disagree, Somewhat agree, Strongly agree

B21. How willing are you to **take risks**, in general?
o 0 [Not at all willing]
o 1
o 2
o 3
o 4
o 5 [Neutral]
o 6
o 7
o 8
o 9
o 10 [Extremely willing]

B22. How willing are you to give up something that is beneficial **for you today** in order to benefit more from that **in the future**?
o 0 [Not at all willing]
o 1

o 2
o 3
o 4
o 5 [Neutral]
o 6
o 7
o 8
o 9
o 10 [Extremely willing]

Section C: Healthcare (Personal Risk)

Next, we will ask you some questions about your health.

C1. Do you have any of the following **medical conditions**? *(Select all that apply)*

o Cardiovascular disease
o Diabetes
o Chronic lung disease (i.e. Asthma, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease)
o Tobacco use (i.e. Current Smoker)
o Pregnancy
o Back pain
o Obesity
o Arthritis
o Other
o ⊗None

C2. Do you or anyone in your household have a **health condition** that requires **frequent hospital use**?

o Yes o No

C3. In the **last 24 hours**, how many times have you washed your hands? *(Please enter numbers only)* [open-text]

C4. In the **last 3 days**, how many times have you left your residence? *(Please enter numbers only)* [open-text]

C5. Have you already **gotten infected with the Coronavirus COVID-19?**

o Yes o No

C6. Were you **seriously ill** from the virus?

o Yes o No

C7. How many people do you know personally who have become **seriously ill** from COVID-19 or **died** from COVID-19 so far? [Open-text]

C8. How likely do you think you are to **get sick** from COVID-19 **in the next month**?

o 0 [Not at all likely]
o 1
o 2
o 3
o 4
o 5 [Neutral]
o 6
o 7
o 8
o 9
o 10 [Extremely likely]

C9. Take **100 randomly selected people** (not including you) who live in your town/city.
How many, do you think, will **get sick** from COVID-19 **in the next month**? [a scale of 0-100]

C10. If you wanted to get a test for COVID-19, how difficult/easy would it be to **get tested**?

o 0 [Extremely difficult]
o 1
o 2
o 3
o 4
o 5 [Neutral]
o 6
o 7
o 8
o 9
o 10 [Extremely easy]

C11. Over the last two weeks, **how often** have you been bothered by the following problems:

	Not at all	Several days	More than half the days	Nearly every day

Feeling nervous or on edge	O	O	O	O
Not being able to stop or control worrying	O	O	O	O

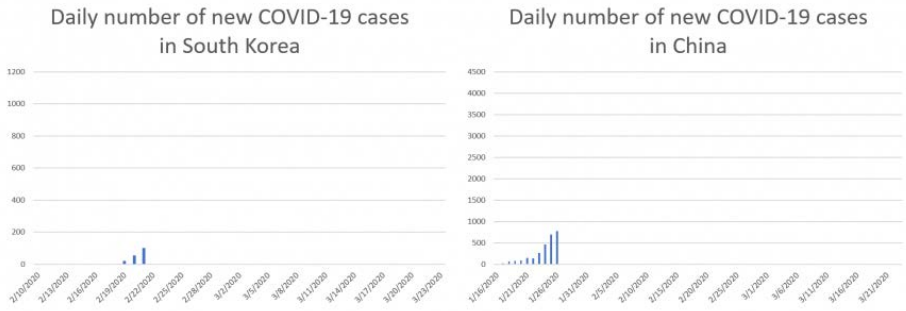
Section D: Treatment

Next, we ask you to go through a few screens with information about the COVID-19 epidemic. Please look through the information carefully, from start to finish (it takes less than 3 minutes). Later in the survey, you will be asked questions about the content. *(If you are taking this survey on your phone and the graphics look small, just zoom into them.)*

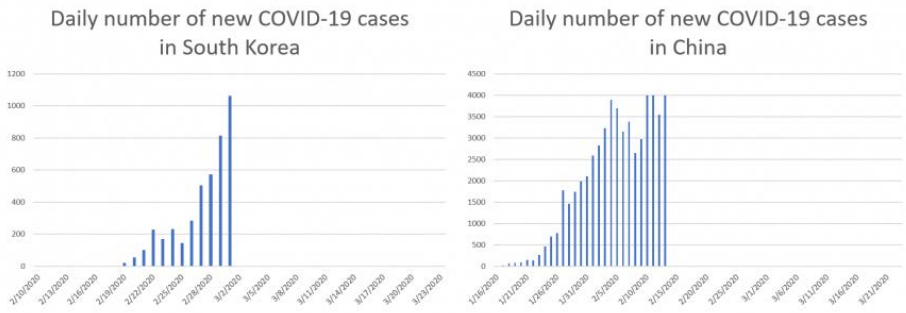
[Civil Liberties Treatment]

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.

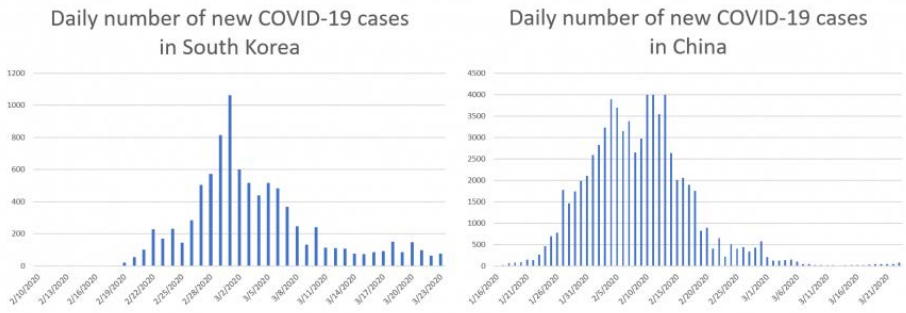
South Korea and China experienced COVID-19 early on.



The epidemic reached a **peak** in both countries.



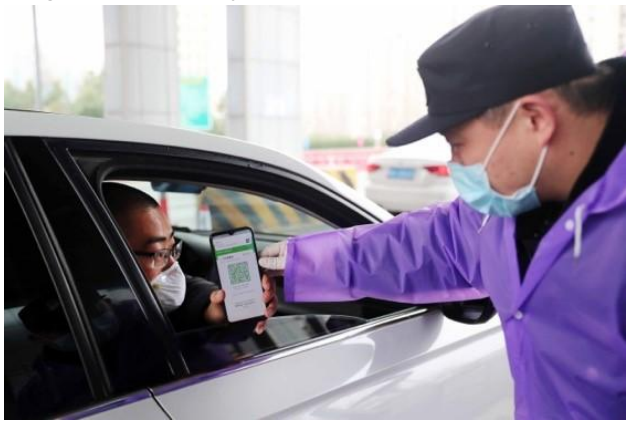
Then the epidemic was **quickly controlled.**



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

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

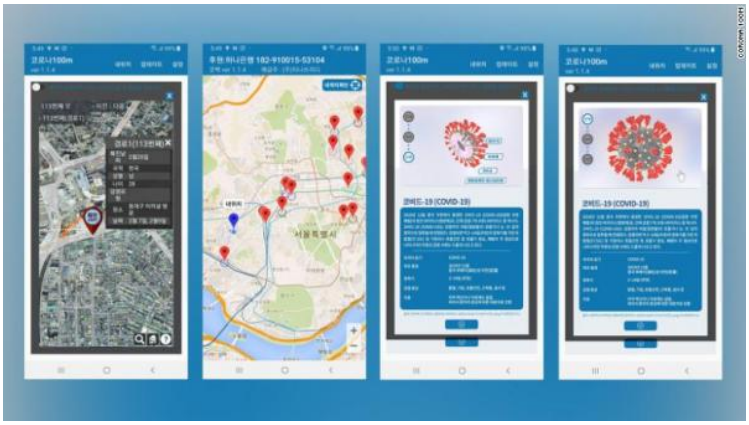
- People need a **government-issued permit** to leave home;



- 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**.

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.

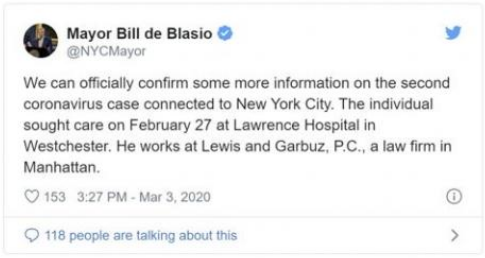
For example, in South Korea, people used publicly released information to identify COVID-19 patients, and harassed them and their family members.


[Name redacted] @ [Handle] 23h

The level of detail provided by @Seoul_gov for each and every COVID-19 case in the city is astonishing:

Last name (which I've obscured)
Sex
Birth year
District of residence
Profession
Travel history
Contact with known cases
Hospital where they're being treated

연번	확진일	환자 정보	이름	성별 (출생년도)	거주지 (신고지)	직업	여행력	접촉력	조치사항
325	3.22	#8919	OO	남(61)	양천구	교수	미국	해외 접촉 추정	국립중앙의료원
326	3.22	#8916	OO	남(97)	도봉구	대학생	스페인	해외 접촉 추정	성일지트센터
327	3.22	#8914	OO	여(93)	영서구	회사원	미국	해외 접촉 추정	서남병원
328	3.22	#8915	OO	여(63)	서대문구	-	-	클센터지점 접촉	서북병원
329	3.22	#8918	OO	여(73)	서대문구	직원	-	클센터지점 접촉	성일지트센터
330	3.22	#8917	OO	여(96)	은평구	-	-	#8709 접촉 추정	서남병원
331	3.23	#8991	OO	남(43)	양평군	-	-	확진 후	보라매병원
332	3.23	#9016	OO	남(71)	송산구	회사원	미국	해외 접촉 추정	순천향서울병원
333	3.23	#9020	OO	여(03)	동평구	유학생	영국	해외 접촉 추정	보라매병원


Mayor Bill de Blasio
@NYCMayor

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 Manhattan.

153 3:27 PM - Mar 3, 2020

118 people are talking about this

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.

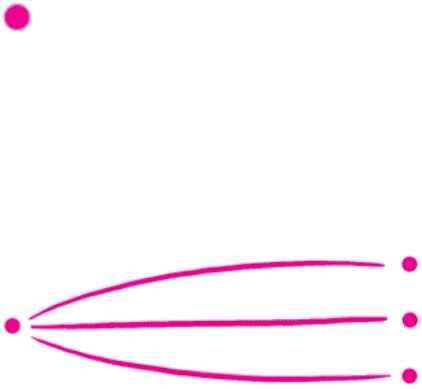
> "*In many cases, the fear and panic have allowed governments to impose quite drastic measures which can be very difficult to roll back.* ***Once you have a system implemented, they become normalized.***" --- Human Rights Watch

The decisions we and our government take during the COVID-19 crisis **may shape our nation and society for years to come.**

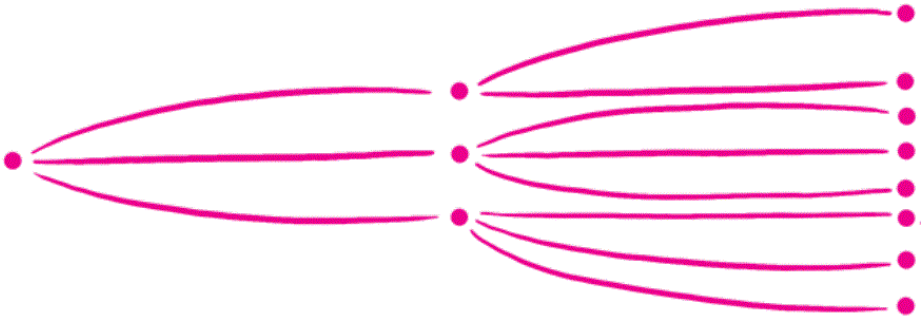
[PopIn Health Treatment]

COVID-19 is a respiratory virus without a cure or a vaccine. Respiratory viruses are highly contagious. On average, each individual who has COVID-19 will infect about two to three more people. That might not sound like a big number, but the key is the number is bigger than one, and that can lead to a lot of spread in a short amount of time. The animation on the next screens illustrates this.

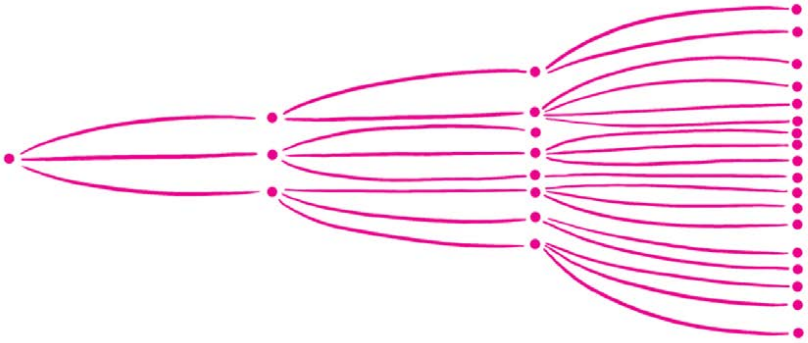
Each pink dot is a person that has the COVID-19 infection.
The first infected person quickly infects 3 more people...



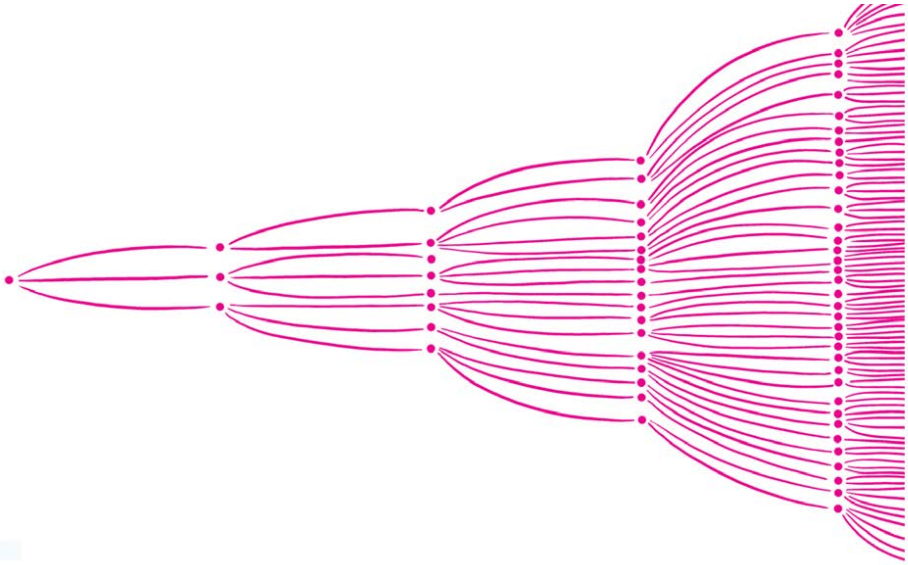
... then the infection quickly spreads:



... then the infection quickly spreads:



... then the infection quickly spreads:

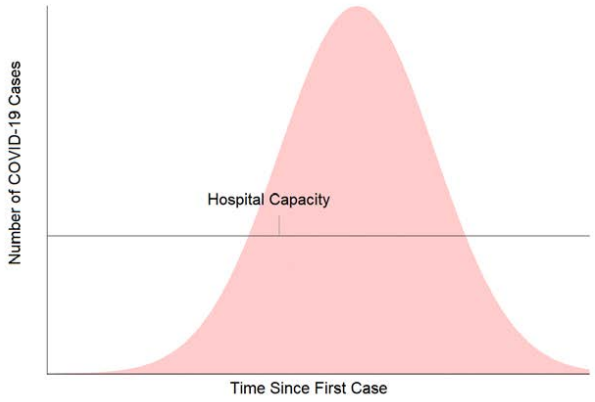


A big problem with infections occurring **so fast** is that **many people will get very sick <u>at the same time</u>**.

This is a huge problem because hospitals will quickly be overwhelmed.

This is shown below in the epidemic curve. The epidemic curve plots the number of COVID-19 cases on the vertical axis and time on the horizontal axis.

At the height of the **epidemic curve**, the number of patients who need care **far exceeds the capacity** of hospitals.



This strain on our healthcare system affects **not only** COVID-19 patients **but anyone** who needs planned or unplanned acute medical care.

This is what **overcrowding and strain** in hospitals looks like - it leads to **shortages** and **preventable deaths**.

Critically ill patients crowded in improvised spaces in Italy.

credit: SkyNews

Patients waiting on the floor in a hospital in Spain.

credit: Sun-UK

Many people with **other medical problems** will **not** be able to get the **care they need**.

Many **doctors and nurses** may get the virus and therefore **cannot take care of patients.**

Those in the hospital **may die without family members around** because of fear of contagion.

There are a **few key public health measures governments** can do **to slow down the epidemic**:

(1) **Testing** widely for COVID-19; and **tracking the location** and social contacts of anyone who tests positive for COVID-19.

(2) **Isolating individuals** who are positive for COVID-19 for a long period of time and ensuring they do not spread the disease to others.

(3) Requiring individuals to **stay at home** and **not go to work** to **reduce community spread** of the virus.

(4) Promoting **good hygiene** at home, at work and in public spaces.

[An animated figure is located here. Please refer to the survey link to see the actual animated figure.]

These measures can help **reduce the number of people** who are sick at the same time and they can **delay the epidemic**.

[An animated figure is located here. Please refer to the survey link to see the actual animated figure.]

Delaying the epidemic is important because it allows time for **researchers** to develop **vaccines and cures** and **hospitals** to get **more equipment** to treat those who are ill.

Section E: First-Stage Questions

E1. How **concerned** are you about the COVID-19 outbreak in the U.S.?

- o Not concerned at all
- o Somewhat concerned
- o Concerned
- o Very Concerned
- o Extremely concerned

E2. How serious of a **threat** do you believe COVID-19 is to...:

	Choose **one**			
	Not a serious threat	A somewhat serious threat	A serious threat	A very serious threat
...the health and lives of people in the U.S.	◯	◯	◯	◯
...the economy in the U.S.	◯	◯	◯	◯

E3. Do you agree or disagree that **delaying the spread** of the virus can save many lives overall?

o Strongly disagree
o Somewhat disagree
o Neither agree nor disagree
o Somewhat agree
o Strongly Agree

E4. Do you agree or disagree that currently the U.S. does **not** have sufficient hospital capacity and medical equipment to deal with a massive virus outbreak?

o Strongly disagree
o Somewhat disagree
o Neither agree nor disagree
o Somewhat agree
o Strongly agree

E5. Are you concerned or not concerned that **information collected** by the government to fight COVID-19 could be stored and used for **other reasons later**?

o Strongly unconcerned
o Somewhat unconcerned
o Neither unconcerned nor concerned
o Somewhat concerned
o Strongly concerned

E6. Do you agree or disagree that policies to fight COVID-19 may have **long-term consequences**?

o Strongly disagree
o Somewhat disagree
o Neither agree nor disagree
o Somewhat agree
o Strongly agree

E7. Do you agree or disagree that policies to fight COVID-19 may have **long-term <u>political</u> consequences**?

o Strongly disagree
o Somewhat disagree
o Neither agree nor disagree
o Somewhat agree
o Strongly agree

Section F: Knowledge about the Virus

For the next set of questions, if you don't know the answer, just give us your best guess.

F1. How does COVID-19 **spread**? (Select all that apply) *[The order of the choices was randomized.]*

- o When in close contact with an infected person (within about 6 feet).
- o Through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes.
- o Touch a contaminated surface and then touching your eyes nose or mouth.
- o Though unprotected sex.
- o The virus is a hoax.

F2. Can someone with COVID-19 infect others without feeling sick or without showing any symptoms?

o Yes o No

F3. From the list below, select the top 3 symptoms associated with COVID-19? *[The order of the choices was randomized.]*

- o Fever
- o Dry eyes
- o Skin rash
- o Cough
- o Difficulty breathing
- o Swollen legs
- o Acid Reflux
- o Stomach ache
- o Watery eyes

Section G: Views on Politics and Governments – Part 1

Below, we describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing the ${e://Field/country_name}.

For each one, would you say it is a **very good, fairly good**, **fairly bad** or **very bad** way of governing the U.S.?

G1. Having a **strong national leader** who does not have to bother with Congress and elections

- o Very Good
- o Fairly Good
- o Fairly Bad
- o Very Bad

G2. Having **strong state governors** who do not have to fully comply with the federal restrictions

- o Very Good
- o Fairly Good

o Fairly Bad
o Very Bad

G3. Having experts, not the government, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country
o Very Good
o Fairly Good
o Fairly Bad
o Very Bad

G4. Having a **democratic** political system
o Very Good
o Fairly Good
o Fairly Bad
o Very Bad

G5. Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with how the **Federal** government has handled the COVID-19 outbreak?
o Very dissatisfied
o Somewhat dissatisfied
o Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied
o Somewhat satisfied
o Very satisfied

G6. Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with how your **state** government has handled the COVID-19 outbreak?
o Very dissatisfied
o Somewhat dissatisfied
o Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied
o Somewhat satisfied
o Very satisfied

Section H: Views on Politics and Governments – Part 2

We now would like to ask your opinion regarding a number of policies to fight coronavirus.

Out of every 100 people who would have otherwise died in the U.S. because of the COVID-19 pandemic, some will be **saved** if one of the following policies is implemented.

What's the minimum number of people that each of the following policies would need to **save** in order for you to **support** it? *(Please move the slider to a number from 0 to 100.)*
Note:

- If you think the restrictions or costs imposed by the policy are *extremely undesirable*, you should move the slider to a *high number*, the policy needs to save many lives in order for you to tolerate its restrictions.
- If you think the restrictions or costs imposed by the policy are *mild*, you should move the slider to a *low number*, the policy does not need to save many lives in order for you to tolerate its restrictions.

H1. This is a quick question to make sure you understood the instructions above.

If you think the restrictions imposed by a certain policy are **extremely undesirable**, should you enter a **low** or a **high number** when asked about "the minimum number of lives that this policy would need to save in order for you to support it"?

o A low number
o A high number

H2. [if H1 = A low number] ***Your answer was incorrect. Please try again.***

If you think the restrictions imposed by a certain policy are **extremely undesirable**, should you enter a **low** or a **high number** when asked about "the minimum number of lives that this policy would need to save in order for you to support it"?

o A low number
o A high number

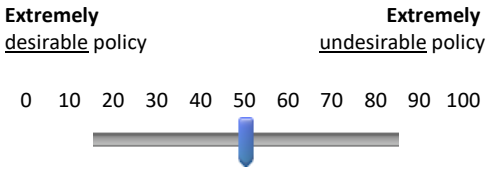
Great job! You understood the instruction. Now, let's move on to the actual questions.

Note:

- If you think the restrictions or costs imposed by the policy are *extremely undesirable*, you should move the slider to a *high number*, the policy needs to save many lives in order for you to tolerate its restrictions.
- If you think the restrictions or costs imposed by the policy are *mild*, you should move the slider to a *low number*, the policy does not need to save many lives in order for you to tolerate its restrictions.

H3. 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.



H4. During the epidemic, the government can **track** smartphone location and social contact data of **all citizens.**
Please move the slider to represent the minimum number of lives that would need to be saved for you to support this policy.

[Same slide bar was shown as above]

H5. During the epidemic, the government **rations** certain items designated by the government (e.g. masks, food, etc.) so one cannot buy them from the market.
Please move the slider to represent the minimum number of lives that would need to be saved for you to support this policy.

[Same slide bar was shown as above]

H6. The government requires everyone to **become vaccinated** against the coronavirus as soon as an effective vaccine becomes available.
Please move the slider to represent the minimum number of lives that would need to be saved for you to support this policy.

[Same slide bar was shown as above]

H7. During the epidemic, the government **closes the national border** to prevent foreigners from entering.
Please move the slider to represent the minimum number of lives that would need to be saved for you to support this policy.

[Same slide bar was shown as above]

H8. During the epidemic, the government **recommends** citizens do not leave their homes except for limited, permitted reasons.
Please move the slider to represent the minimum number of lives that would need to be saved for you to support this policy.

[Same slide bar was shown as above]

H9. During the epidemic, the government **arrests** citizens who are outside their home if they do not have government permission.

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

[Same slide bar was shown as above]

H10. During the epidemic, the government **closes** restaurants, bars, and entertainment businesses.
Please move the slider to represent the minimum number of lives that would need to be saved for you to support this policy.

[Same slide bar was shown as above]

H11. During the epidemic, the government **closes** all non-essential businesses.
Please move the slider to represent the minimum number of lives that would need to be saved for you to support this policy.

[Same slide bar was shown as above]

H12. During the epidemic, the government **closes** all schools.
Please move the slider to represent the minimum number of lives that would need to be saved for you to support this policy.

[Same slide bar was shown as above]

H13. During the epidemic, the government implements a set of public health measures that **doubles the unemployment rate.**
Please move the slider to represent the minimum number of lives that would need to be saved for you to support this policy.

[Same slide bar was shown as above]

H14. During the epidemic, the government implements a set of public health measures that **triples the unemployment rate.**
Please move the slider to represent the minimum number of lives that would need to be saved for you to support this policy.

[Same slide bar was shown as above]

H15. During the epidemic, the government implements a set of public health measures that **cuts the pay of low income workers in half**.
Please move the slider to represent the minimum number of lives that would need to be saved for you to support this policy.

[Same slide bar was shown as above]

Section I: Willingness for Rights and Freedoms

On a scale of 0 to 10, to what extent do you agree with the following statements: *[The order of the questions below was randomized]*

I1. 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. [0 (Completely Disagree)-10 (Completely Agree)]

I2. I am willing to **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. [0 (Completely Disagree)-10 (Completely Agree)]

I3. I am willing to **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. [0 (Completely Disagree)-10 (Completely Agree)]

I4. I am willing to **suspend democratic procedures** and **give the U.S. more power** during a crisis like the current one, in order to ensure swift government actions. [0 (Completely Disagree)-10 (Completely Agree)]

I5. I am willing to **tolerate public health risks** in order to participate in elections and other civic duties, even during a crisis like the current one. [0 (Completely Disagree)-10 (Completely Agree)]

I6. I am willing to **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. [0 (Completely Disagree)-10 (Completely Agree)]

I7. I am willing to **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. [0 (Completely Disagree)-10 (Completely Agree)]

I8. Have your views about any of the below changed over the last two weeks? If so, which ones? **(Select all that apply)**

o 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.

o I am willing to **impose strict limits to the rights and freedom on other people** during a crisis like the current one, in order to maintain the health and well-being of the whole society.

o I am willing to **suspend democratic procedures** and **give the U.S. more power** during a crisis like the current one, in order to ensure swift government actions.

o I am willing to **tolerate public health risks** in order to participate in elections and other civil duties, even during a crisis like the current one.

o I am willing to **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.

o I am willing to **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.

o I am willing to **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.

o No, my views **haven't changed**.

I9. "*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*."
Are you **more likely to disagree or agree** with the above statement than you were two weeks ago?

o Disagree more o Agree more

I10. *"I am willing to impose strict limits to the rights and freedom on other people during a crisis like the current one, in order to maintain the health and well-being of the whole society.“*
Are you **more likely to disagree or agree** with the above statement than you were two weeks ago?

o Disagree more o Agree more

I11. “*I am willing to suspend democratic procedures and give the U.S. more power during a crisis like the current one, in order to ensure swift government actions*.”
Are you **more likely to disagree or agree** with the above statement than you were two weeks ago?

o Disagree more o Agree more

I12. “*I am willing to tolerate public health risks in order to participate in elections and other civil duties, even during a crisis like the current one*.”
Are you **more likely to disagree or agree** with the above statement than you were two weeks ago?

o Disagree more o Agree more

I13. “*I am willing to 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."*
Are you **more likely to disagree or agree** with the above statement than you were two weeks ago?

o Disagree more o Agree more

I14. “*I am willing to 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*."

Are you **more likely to disagree or agree** with the above statement than you were two weeks ago?

o Disagree more o Agree more

I15. "*I am willing to 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*."
Are you **more likely to disagree or agree** with the above statement than you were two weeks ago?

o Disagree more o Agree more

Section J: Worry about Rights, Freedoms, and Economic Prosperity & Ranking Countries' Pandemic Response

J1. On a scale of 0 to 10, how worried are you that the **rights, freedoms, and procedures that are forgone** during a crisis like the current one won't be recovered after the crisis is over? [Scale of 0 (Not at all worried)-10(Extremely worried)]

J2. On a scale of 0 to 10, how worried are you that the **economic prosperity that is lost** during the COVID-19 epidemic won't be recovered after the crisis is over? [Scale of 0 (Not at all worried)-10(Extremely worried)]

J3. In your opinion, which countries are responding to the Covid-19 epidemics the best? Rank the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd from the list below. *[The order of the choices was randomized.]*

(To rank the countries, please drag a country from the left side to the "Rank" box on the right side.)
_____ China
_____ France
_____ Germany
_____ Iran
_____ Italy
_____ Singapore
_____ South Korea
_____ U.K.
_____ U.S.

Section K: Democracy Premium

In this section, we ask your opinion about a hypothetical situation in which an effective vaccine against COVID-19 becomes publicly available.

K1. In order to fight COVID-19, the U.S. government forces all citizens to be vaccinated against COVID-19. How likely would you be to comply with the policy? [Scale of 0 (Not at all likely)-10 (Extremely likely)]

K2. In order to fight COVID-19, the U.S. government holds a referendum in the country. Based on the referendum result, all citizens must be vaccinated against COVID-19.
How likely would you be to comply with the policy? [Scale of 0 (Not at all likely)-10 (Extremely likely)]
K3. In order to fight COVID-19, the leading medical and epidemiologist experts in the U.S. urge that all citizens need to be vaccinated against COVID-19.
How likely would you be to comply with the policy? [Scale of 0 (Not at all likely)-10 (Extremely likely)]

Section L: Forecasts – Part 1

In this section, we will ask you to make some predictions about how the COVID-19 pandemic will develop over the next few months.

In the near future, we will compare your predictions to what actually occurred. We will then assign you a number of points that depends on the accuracy of your predictions: the more accurate your answers, the higher the number of points you will receive.

We will award you a $10 bonus with a chance that depends on the sum total of your points: the more points you earned, the higher the chance that you will win the $10 bonus. **Therefore, it is in your best interest to give your best guess to each question.**

L1. By what date do you think the number of COVID-19 cases will have no new cases for an entire week in **the U.S.?** [Open-text]
Month:
Year:

L2. By what date do you think the number of COVID-19 cases will have no new cases for an entire week in [one randomly chosen country from China, Singapore, France, Germany, Iran, Italy, South Korea, U.K.]? [Open-text]
Month:
Year:

L3. Among the following countries in the list below, **which country** will...:
...be the **first to reach no new** COVID-19 cases for an entire week? *[The order of the choices was randomized.]*

- o China
- o Singapore
- o France
- o Germany
- o Iran
- o Italy
- o South Korea
- o U.K.

o U.S.

L4. Among the following countries in the list below, **which country** will...:
...be the **first to reach no new** COVID-19 cases for an entire week? *[The order of the choices was randomized.]*

o China
o Singapore
o France
o Germany
o Iran
o Italy
o South Korea
o U.K.
o U.S.

L5. Among the following countries in the list below, **which country** will...:
...be the **first to distribute** an effective vaccine to its citizens? *[The order of the choices was randomized.]*

o China
o Singapore
o France
o Germany
o Iran
o Italy
o South Korea
o U.K.
o U.S.

L6. Among the following countries in the list below, **which country** will...:
...have the **lowest overall death rate** from the COVID-19 pandemic during the year 2020? *[The order of the choices was randomized.]*

o China
o Singapore
o France
o Germany
o Iran
o Italy
o South Korea
o U.K.
o U.S.

L7. Among the following countries in the list below, **which country** will...:
...have the **lowest unemployment rate** at the end of this year? *[The order of the choices was randomized.]*

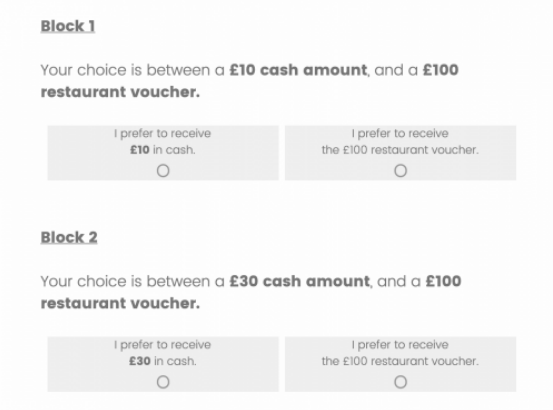
- o China
- o Singapore
- o France
- o Germany
- o Iran
- o Italy
- o South Korea
- o U.K.
- o U.S.

L8. Among the following countries in the list below, **which country** will...:
...be most likely to **recover to its pre-crisis economic growth** by the end of this year? *[The order of the choices was randomized.]*

- o China
- o Singapore
- o France
- o Germany
- o Iran
- o Italy
- o South Korea
- o U.K.
- o U.S.

Section M: Willingness-To-Pay Question

In this section, we will present you with five blocks. In each of the five blocks, you will choose between a **cash amount** and a **$100 dine-in voucher for a restaurant of your choice**. The blocks will look like this:



The restaurant voucher (for a restaurant of your choice) or the cash amount (in the form of an electronic cash gift card) would be **sent to you by email on June 1st; the restaurant voucher expires on June 31st, and it is not valid for take-out.**

Each *block* is a *separate choice*.

At the end of the study, **the computer will randomly choose one block**, and one respondent among all survey participants (the "winner"). The winner will either receive the cash amount listed in the selected block, or the $100 dine-in restaurant voucher. Which one of the two it is, will be determined according to the choice the winner made in that block.

For example, say Block 2 is randomly selected by the computer, and you are randomly selected as the winner. If you chose the restaurant voucher over the cash amount listed in Block 2, you will receive the restaurant voucher on June 1st. If you chose the cash amount over the restaurant voucher in Block 2, you will receive the cash amount listed in Block 2 on June 1st.

Your choices have absolutely no impact on the block the computer chooses, or the winner that the computer selects.

It is in your best interest to choose the option you like best in each block!

Note: The cash amount / the restaurant voucher will be send to the winner on **June 1st**. The restaurant voucher is for dine-in only and expires on June 31st.

Please make your decisions in each block below.

M1. **Block 1**
Your choice is between a **$10 cash amount**, and a **$100 restaurant voucher.**
o I prefer to receive $10 in cash.
o I prefer to receive the $100 restaurant voucher.

M2. **Block 2**
Your choice is between a **$30 cash amount**, and a **$100 restaurant voucher.**
o I prefer to receive $30 in cash.
o I prefer to receive the $100 restaurant voucher.

M3. **Block 3**
Your choice is between a **$50 cash amount**, and a **$100 restaurant voucher.**
o I prefer to receive $50 in cash.
o I prefer to receive the $100 restaurant voucher.

M4. **Block 4**
Your choice is between a **$70 cash amount**, and a **$100 restaurant voucher.**
o I prefer to receive $70 in cash.
o I prefer to receive the $100 restaurant voucher.

M5. **Block 5**
Your choice is between a **$90 cash amount**, and a **$100 restaurant voucher.**
o I prefer to receive $90 in cash.
o I prefer to receive the $100 restaurant voucher.

M6. In case you will be selected as the winner and you receive a restaurant voucher, **which restaurant** would you like to get the voucher for? [Open-text]

Section N: Forecasts – Part 2

N1. How many people do you estimate will **die** in the U.S. as a result of contracting the coronavirus COVID-19 once the pandemic is over?
So far, **XXYY**[1] people are estimated to have died in the U.S. as a result of COVID-19.

N2. Please choose the country where the COVID-19 virus **first appeared**: *[The order of the choices was randomized.]*

- o China
- o United States
- o Germany
- o Italy
- o France
- o South Korea
- o U.K.
- o Other

N3. From what you've seen or heard, do you think it is **most likely** the COVID-19 virus…

- o ...came about naturally
- o ...was made intentionally in a lab
- o ...was made accidentally in a lab
- o ...doesn't really exist
- o I am not sure.

N4. blame Does any country bear **particular responsibility** for the global spread of the COVID-19 virus? *[The order of the choices was randomized.]*

- o Yes: China
- o Yes: the United States
- o Yes: Italy
- o Yes: South Korea
- o Yes: Germany
- o Yes: France
- o Yes: U.K.
- o Yes: Europe in general
- o Yes: Other country not listed
- o No

N5. How did the COVID-19 virus **first enter** the U.S.?

- o The virus originated here in the U.S.
- o Trade
- o Immigration
- o Business travel

o Tourism
o Own government plot
o Foreign government plot
o Other

Section O: Link Click

O1. 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. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) has developed such an app.

Are you interested in finding out more about it?
o Yes, show me the link to the app's website
o No, thank you

[if O1 = Yes, show me the link to the app's website] Please copy and paste the following link into a new browser window to find out more.

Don't forget to return to this screen and click the blue button below to complete this survey. If you don't click the blue button below, you won't be able to get paid.

http://safepaths.mit.edu/

[1] This number was changed daily.

Survey Links for Other Surveys

China
https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_2c0SRKwIGEfVj81

France
https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_6sXcgDCMVdzSNVP

Germany
https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_7WiqYkDdtox8dtr

Italy
https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_0j13oABN2JkTXcF

South Korea
https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_6lfAmljZLrfDDMh

U.K.
https://harvard.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_3WRX8EiwURC15cN

H Data Sources for Population Statistics

- U.S.: Data on sex and age is from Population by age, sex and urban/rural residence, Demographic Statistics Database collected by the United Nations Statistics Division. Data on income is from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. Data on region is from Resident Population by Census Division, Annual collected by Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
- U.K.: Data on sex and age is from Population by age, sex and urban/rural residence, Demographic Statistics Database of the United Nations Statistics Division. Data on income is from Gross household income, UK, financial year ending 2018 collected by the Office for National Statistics. Data on region is from Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland collected by the Office for National Statistics
- France: Data on sex and age is from Population by age, sex and urban/rural residence, Demographic Statistics Database collected by the United Nations Statistics Division. Data on income is from World Inequality Database. Data on region is from Population des régions et taux d'évolution de la population collected by INSEE.
- Italy: Data on sex and age is from Population by age, sex and urban/rural residence, Demographic Statistics Database collected by the United Nations Statistics Division. Data on income is from World Inequality Database.
- Germany: Data on sex and age is from Population by age, sex and urban/rural residence, Demographic Statistics Database collected by the United Nations Statistics Division. Data on income is from World Inequality Database. Data on region is from the Federal Statistical Office of Germany.
- South Korea: Data on sex and age is from Population by age, sex and urban/rural residence, Demographic Statistics Database collected by the United Nations Statistics Division. Data on income and region is from Korean Statistical Information Service (KOSIS).
- China: Data on sex and age is from Population by age, sex and urban/rural residence, Demographic Statistics Database collected by the United Nations Statistics Division. Data on income is from China Family Panel Studies. Data on region is Statistical Yearbook of the National Bureau of Statistics of China.

I Detailed Regional Brackets

- U.S.
  - Region 1: Northeast Region
  - Region 2: Midwest Region
  - Region 3: West Region

  - Region 4: South Region

- U.K.
  - Region 1: Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cumbria, Derbyshire, Durham, East Riding of Yorkshire, Greater Manchester, Herefordshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Merseyside, Norfolk, North Yorkshire, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Rutland, Shropshire, South Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Tyne and Wear, Warwickshire, West Midlands, West Yorkshire, and Worcestershire
  - Region 2: Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Bristol, Buckinghamshire, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, East Sussex, Essex, Gloucestershire, Greater London, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Isle of Wight, Kent, Oxfordshire, Somerset, Surrey, West Sussex, and Wiltshire
  - Region 3: Northern Ireland
  - Region 4: Scotland
  - Region 5: Wales

- France
  - Region 1: Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, and Occitanie
  - Region 2: Burgundy-Franche-Comté, Grand Est, and Hauts-de-France
  - Region 3: Brittany, Nouvelle-Aquitaine, Normandie, Pays de la Loire, and Centre-Val de Loire
  - Region 4: Île-de-France

- Italy
  - Region 1: Liguria, Lombardia, Piemonte, Valle d'Aosta, Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Trentino-Alto Adige, and Veneto
  - Region 2: Lazio, Marche, Toscana, and Umbria
  - Region 3: Abruzzo, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Molise, Puglia, Sardegna, and Sicilia

- Germany
  - Region 1: Bayern, and Baden-Württemberg
  - Region 2: Nordrhein-Westfalen, Hessen, Rheinland-Pfalz, and Saarland
  - Region 3: Niedersachsen, Schleswig-Holstein, Bremen, Hamburg
  - Region 4: Sachsen-Anhalt, Thüringen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Brandenburg, Sachsen, and Berlin

- South Korea
  - Region 1: Seoul, Gyeonggi, and Incheon

  - Region 2: North Chungcheong, South Chungcheong, Daejeon, Sejong, and Gangwon
  - Region 3: North Jeolla, South Jeolla, Gwanggju, and Jeju
  - Region 4: South Gyeongsang, North Gyeongsang, Daegu, Busan, and Ulsan
- China
  - Region 1: Shanghai, Fujian, Beijing, Tianjin, Shandong, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Hebei, and Zhejiang
  - Region 2: Hainan, Shanxi, Jiangxi, Anhui, Henan, Hunan, and Hubei
  - Region 3: Neimenggu [Inner-Mongolia], Gansu, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Xizang [Tibet], Guizhou, Yunnan, Guangxi, Sichuan, Chongqing, Shaanxi, and Qinghai
  - Region 4: Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang