

Van: 10.2.e
Aan: 10.2.e
Onderwerp: FW: New IZA DPs -- Covid-19
Datum: woensdag 20 mei 2020 08:26:05

Ter informatie. Wel aardig om het paper van Layard en andere geluksonderzoekers te zien die naar WELLBY's (ipv QALY's) kijken en daarbij verschillende effecten uit elkaar trekken.

Van: IZA Publications

Verzonden: dinsdag 19 mei 2020 19:17

Aan: 10.2.e

Onderwerp: New IZA DPs -- Covid-19

Dear 10.2.e,

These new IZA Discussion Papers are now available online.

DP 13183 - Adams-Prassl/Boneva/Golin/Rauh:

[Inequality in the Impact of the Coronavirus Shock: Evidence from Real Time Surveys](#)

DP 13186 - Layard/Clark/De Neve/Krekel/Fancourt/Hey/O'Donnell:

[When to Release the Lockdown? A Wellbeing Framework for Analysing Costs and Benefits](#)

DP 13190 - Dave/Friedson/Matsuzawa/Sabia:

[When Do Shelter-In-Place Orders Fight COVID-19 Best? Policy Heterogeneity across States and Adoption Time](#)

DP 13197 - Yassenov:

[Who Can Work from Home?](#)

DP 13200 - Clay/Lewis/Severnini/Wang:

[The Value of Health Insurance during a Crisis: Effects of Medicaid Implementation on Pandemic Influenza Mortality](#)

DP 13204 - Brodeur/Clark/Flèche/Powdthavee:

[COVID-19, Lockdowns and Well-Being: Evidence from Google Trends](#)

DP 13205 - Bargain/Aminjonov:

[Trust and Compliance to Public Health Policies in Times of COVID-19](#)

DP 13207 - Abel/Brown:

[Prosocial Behavior in the Time of COVID-19: The Effect of Private and Public Role Models](#)

DP 13224 - Coibion/Gorodnichenko/Weber:

[The Cost of the COVID-19 Crisis: Lockdowns, Macroeconomic Expectations, and Consumer Spending](#)

DP 13227 - Lewandowski:

[Occupational Exposure to Contagion and the Spread of COVID-19 in Europe](#)

DP 13230 - Belot/Choi/Jamison/Papageorge/Tripodi/van den Broek-Altenburg:

[Six-Country Survey on COVID-19](#)

DP 13231 - Persico/Johnson:

[Deregulation in a Time of Pandemic: Does Pollution Increase Coronavirus Cases or Deaths?](#)

Please find the abstracts and download links below.

IZA DP No. 13183

Abi Adams-Prassl, Teodora Boneva, Marta Golin, Christopher Rauh:

Inequality in the Impact of the Coronavirus Shock: Evidence from Real Time Surveys

Abstract:

We present real time survey evidence from the UK, US and Germany showing that the labor market impacts of COVID-19 differ considerably across countries. Employees in Germany, which has a well-established short-time work scheme, are substantially less likely to be affected by the crisis. Within countries, the impacts are highly unequal and exacerbate existing inequalities. Workers in alternative work arrangements and in occupations in which only a small share of tasks can be done from home are more likely to have reduced their hours, lost their jobs and suffered falls in earnings. Less educated workers and women are more affected by the crisis.

<http://ftp.iza.org/dp13183.pdf>

IZA DP No. 13186

Richard Layard, Andrew E. Clark, Jan-Emmanuel De Neve, Christian Krekel, Daisy Fancourt, Nancy Hey, Gus O'Donnell:

When to Release the Lockdown? A Wellbeing Framework for Analysing Costs and Benefits

Abstract:

It is politicians who have to decide when to release the lockdown, and in what way. In doing so, they have to balance many considerations (as with any decision). Often the different considerations appear incommensurable so that only the roughest of judgements can be made. For example, in the case of COVID-19, one has to compare the economic benefits of releasing the lockdown with the social and psychological benefits, and then compare the total of these with the increase in deaths that would result from an early exit. We here propose a way of doing this more systematically.

<http://ftp.iza.org/dp13186.pdf>

IZA DP No. 13190

Dhaval M. Dave, Andrew I. Friedson, Kyutaro Matsuzawa, Joseph J. Sabia:

When Do Shelter-In-Place Orders Fight COVID-19 Best? Policy Heterogeneity across States and Adoption Time

Abstract:

Shelter in place orders (SIPOs) require residents to remain home for all but essential activities such as purchasing food or medicine, caring for others, exercise, or traveling for employment deemed essential. Between March 19 and April 20, 2020, 40 states and the District of Columbia adopted SIPOs. This study explores the impact of SIPOs on health, with particular attention to heterogeneity in their impacts. First, using daily state-level social distancing data from SafeGraph

and a difference-in-differences approach, we document that adoption of a SIPO was associated with a 5 to 10 percent increase in the rate at which state residents remained in their homes full-time. Then, using daily state-level coronavirus case data collected by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, we find that approximately three weeks following the adoption of a SIPO, cumulative COVID-19 cases fell by 44 percent. Event-study analyses confirm common COVID-19 case trends in the week prior to SIPO adoption and show that SIPO-induced case reductions grew larger over time. However, this average effect masks important heterogeneity across states — early adopters and high population density states appear to reap larger benefits from their SIPOs. Finally, we find that statewide SIPOs were associated with a reduction in coronavirus-related deaths, but estimated mortality effects were imprecisely estimated.

<http://ftp.iza.org/dp13190.pdf>

IZA DP No. 13197

Vasil Yassenov:

Who Can Work from Home?

Abstract:

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, many states have adopted stay-at-home orders, rendering a large segment of the workforce unable to continue doing their jobs. These policies have distributional consequences, as workers in some occupations may be better able to continue their work from home. I identify the segments of the U.S. workforce that can plausibly work from home by linking occupation data from O*NET to the American Community Survey. I find that lower-wage workers are up to three times less likely to be able to work from home than higher-wage workers. Those with lower levels of education, younger adults, ethnic minorities, and immigrants are also concentrated in occupations that are less likely to be performed from home.

<http://ftp.iza.org/dp13197.pdf>

IZA DP No. 13200

Karen Clay, Joshua Lewis, Edson R. Severnini, Xiao Wang:

The Value of Health Insurance during a Crisis: Effects of Medicaid Implementation on Pandemic Influenza Mortality

Abstract:

This paper studies how better access to public health insurance affects infant mortality during pandemics. Our analysis combines cross-state variation in mandated eligibility for Medicaid with two influenza pandemics — the 1957-58 "Asian Flu" pandemic and the 1968-69 "Hong Kong Flu" — that arrived shortly before and after the program's introduction. Exploiting heterogeneity in the underlying severity of these two shocks across counties, we find no relationship between Medicaid eligibility and pandemic infant mortality during the 1957-58 outbreak. After Medicaid

implementation, we find that better access to insurance in high-eligibility states substantially reduced infant mortality during the 1968-69 pandemic. The reductions in pandemic infant mortality are too large to be attributable solely to new Medicaid recipients, suggesting that the expansion in health insurance coverage mitigated disease transmission among the broader population.

<http://ftp.iza.org/dp13200.pdf>

IZA DP No. 13204

Abel Brodeur, Andrew E. Clark, Sarah Flèche, Nattavudh Powdthavee:

COVID-19, Lockdowns and Well-Being: Evidence from Google Trends

Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic has led many governments to implement lockdowns. While lockdowns may help to contain the spread of the virus, they may result in substantial damage to population well-being. We use Google Trends data to test whether the lockdowns implemented in Europe and America led to changes in well-being related topic search terms. Using differences-in-differences and a regression discontinuity design to evaluate the causal effects of lockdown, we find a substantial increase in the search intensity for boredom in Europe and the US. We also found a significant increase in searches for loneliness, worry and sadness, while searches for stress, suicide and divorce on the contrary fell. Our results suggest that people's mental health may have been severely affected by the lockdown.

<http://ftp.iza.org/dp13204.pdf>

IZA DP No. 13205

Olivier Bargain, Ulugbek Aminjonov:

Trust and Compliance to Public Health Policies in Times of COVID-19

Abstract:

While degraded trust and cohesion within a country are often shown to have large socioeconomic impacts, they can also have dramatic consequences when compliance is required for collective survival. We illustrate this point in the context of the COVID-19 crisis. Policy responses all over the world aim to reduce social interaction and limit contagion. Using data on human mobility and political trust at regional level in Europe, we examine whether the compliance to these containment policies depends on the level of trust in policy makers prior to the crisis. Using a double difference approach around the time of lockdown announcements, we find that high-trust regions decrease their mobility related to non-necessary activities significantly more than low-trust regions. We also exploit country and time variation in treatment using the daily strictness of national policies. The efficiency of policy stringency in terms of mobility reduction significantly increases with trust. The trust effect is nonlinear and increases with the degree of stringency. We assess how the impact of trust on mobility

potentially translates in terms of mortality growth rate.

<http://ftp.iza.org/dp13205.pdf>

IZA DP No. 13207

Martin Abel, Willa Brown:

Prosocial Behavior in the Time of COVID-19: The Effect of Private and Public Role Models

Abstract:

In public good provision and other collective action problems, people are uncertain about how to balance self-interest and prosociality. Actions of others may inform this decision. We conduct an experiment to test the effect of watching private citizens and public officials acting in ways that either increase or decrease the spread of the coronavirus. For private role models, positive examples lead to a 34% increase in donations to the CDC Emergency Fund and a 20% increase in learning about COVID-19-related volunteering compared to negative examples. For public role models these effects are reversed. Negative examples lead to a 29% and 53% increase in donations and volunteering, respectively. Results are consistent with the Norm Activation Model: positive private role models lead to more prosocial behavior because they increase norms of trust, while negative public role models increase a sense of responsibility among individuals which convinces them to act more prosocially.

<http://ftp.iza.org/dp13207.pdf>

IZA DP No. 13224

Olivier Coibion, Yuriy Gorodnichenko, Michael Weber:

The Cost of the COVID-19 Crisis: Lockdowns, Macroeconomic Expectations, and Consumer Spending

Abstract:

We study how the differential timing of local lockdowns due to COVID-19 causally affects households' spending and macroeconomic expectations at the local level using several waves of a customized survey with more than 10,000 respondents. About 50% of survey participants report income and wealth losses due to the corona virus, with the average losses being \$5,293 and \$33,482 respectively. Aggregate consumer spending dropped by 31 log percentage points with the largest drops in travel and clothing. We find that households living in counties that went into lockdown earlier expect the unemployment rate over the next twelve months to be 13 percentage points higher and continue to expect higher unemployment at horizons of three to five years. They also expect lower future inflation, report higher uncertainty, expect lower mortgage rates for up to 10 years, and have moved out of foreign stocks into liquid forms of savings. The imposition of lockdowns can account for much of the decline in employment in recent months as well as declines in consumer spending. While lockdowns have pronounced effects on local economic conditions and households' expectations, they have little impact on

approval ratings of Congress, the Fed, or the Treasury but lead to declines in the approval of the President.

<http://ftp.iza.org/dp13224.pdf>

IZA DP No. 13227

Piotr Lewandowski:

Occupational Exposure to Contagion and the Spread of COVID-19 in Europe

Abstract:

Social contacts are a key transmission channel of infectious diseases spread by the respiratory or close-contact route, such as COVID-19. There is no evidence, however, on the question of whether the nature and the organisation of work affect the spread of COVID-19 in different countries. I have developed a methodology to measure country-specific levels of occupational exposure to contagion driven by social contacts. I combined six indicators based on Occupation Information Network (O*NET) and the European Working Condition Survey (EWCS) data. I then applied them to 26 European countries, and found substantial cross-country differences in levels of exposure to contagion in comparable occupations. The resulting country-level measures of levels of exposure to contagion (excluding health professions) predict the growth in COVID-19 cases, and the number of deaths from COVID-19 in the early stage of pandemic (up to four weeks after the 100th case). The relationship between levels of occupational exposure to contagion and the spread of COVID-19 is particularly strong for workers aged 45-64. I found that 20-25% of the cross-country variance in numbers of COVID-19 cases and deaths can be attributed to cross-country differences in levels of occupational exposure to contagion in European countries. My findings are robust to controlling for the stringency of containment policies, such as lockdowns and school closures. They are also driven by country-specific patterns of social contacts at work, rather than by occupational structures. Thus, I conclude that measuring workplace interactions may help to predict the next waves of the COVID-19 pandemic.

<http://ftp.iza.org/dp13227.pdf>

IZA DP No. 13230

Michèle Belot, Syngjoo Choi, Julian C. Jamison, Nicholas W. Papageorge, Egon Tripodi, Eline van den Broek-Altenburg:

Six-Country Survey on COVID-19

Abstract:

This paper presents a new data set collected on representative samples across 6 countries: China, South Korea, Japan, Italy, the UK and the four largest states in the US. The information collected relates to work and living situations, income, behavior (such as social-distancing, hand-washing and wearing a face mask), beliefs about the Covid 19 pandemic and exposure to the

virus, socio-demographic characteristics and pre-pandemic health characteristics. In each country, the samples are nationally representative along three dimensions: age, gender, and household income, and in the US, it is also representative for race. The data were collected in the third week of April 2020. The data set could be used for multiple purposes, including calibrating certain parameters used in economic and epidemiological models, or for documenting the impact of the crisis on individuals, both in financial and psychological terms, and for understanding the scope for policy intervention by documenting how people have adjusted their behavior as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and their perceptions regarding the measures implemented in their countries. The data is publicly available.

<http://ftp.iza.org/dp13230.pdf>

IZA DP No. 13231

Claudia Persico, Kathryn R. Johnson:

Deregulation in a Time of Pandemic: Does Pollution Increase Coronavirus Cases or Deaths?

Abstract:

The COVID-19 virus, also known as the coronavirus, is currently spreading around the world. While a growing literature suggests that exposure to pollution can cause respiratory illness and increase deaths among the elderly, little is known about whether increases in pollution could cause additional or more severe infections from COVID-19, which typically manifests as a respiratory infection. Using variation in pollution induced by a rollback of enforcement of environmental regulations by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and a difference in differences design, we estimate the effects of increased pollution on county-level COVID-19 deaths and cases. Despite popular media coverage to the contrary, we find that counties with more Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) sites saw increases in pollution following the EPA's rollback of enforcement, while counties with fewer sites saw a smaller increase in pollution. We find that increases in pollution are associated with increases in cases and deaths from COVID-19.

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