

Learning to love big brother: Chinese attitudes toward online privacy after the pandemic

Andrew MacDonald

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The results of the survey strongly suggest that, despite all of the invasive government monitoring used to attempt to control the spread of Covid, respondents were generally supportive of government invasions of their privacy. These findings cast doubt on the long-term impact of the White Paper movement protests and connect to a larger body of literature on why surveys of Chinese citizens indicate high levels of trust in their government.

Introduction

Literature review

Data and summary statistics

The data for this project was collected via a commercial survey firm in two waves, February of 2021 and March of 2023. In both the first and second waves, Wuhan was oversampled, with residents of the city set to be 10% of respondents. The 2021 survey had an $n=1600$ and the second had an $n=2000$. Questions on the two surveys were identical other than a minor change to a question that referenced a specific date. The timing of the two surveys came at two very different points in time of China's Covid-19 experience. The first survey was conducted approximately seven months after the last round of restrictions were lifted on the city of Wuhan. China, at the time, was essentially closed to foreign travel but otherwise had little in the way of day to day public health restrictions. Nationwide, daily Covid cases hovered around the single digits (*BBC News*, 2021). China was at a very different point in its journey in March of 2023. The year of 2022 saw widespread, intrusive digital monitoring introduced. Many major cities, such as Shanghai, Xi'an, and Shenzhen, underwent long and painful city-wide lockdown procedures. At the end of 2023, under the weight of a spiraling number of cases and widespread protests (termed the White Paper Revolution), China finally abandoned its zero Covid policy. The two waves of these surveys aim to compare attitudes before and after this widespread and highly visible change in digital monitoring strategies.

The demographics of the 2021 and 2023 surveys are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Survey demographics

2021	2023
1500.00	2007.00

As is typical of online surveys in China, the sample respondents skew somewhat younger and more educated, though there is not a significant difference between the two sample demographics. Focusing on the 2023 survey,

Analysis

Conclusion

BBC News (2021) [Wuhan lockdown: A year of china's fight against the covid pandemic](#). Epub ahead of print 22 January 2021.