Collaborative Action Plan: Report on Opportunities for International Collaboration

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Abstract

This Deliverable, D8.3 Collaborative action plan: report on opportunities for international collaboration, provides an overview of the panels that were represented at the RISCAPE workshop 'Mapping the global online probability-based panel landscape', the content of the workshop (the agenda and the slides presented by the attendees), as well as a summary of the challenges facing probability-based online panels, the opportunities offered by the panels, and the ways in which we might collaborate in the future to develop a global online panel. The focus is on collaboration amongst existing and planned probability-based online panels such as those who participated in this workshop. This provides an important opportunity to build new links between social science research infrastructures in Europe and related facilities outside of Europe.

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Executive summary

Web panels with a probability sample are likely to play a key role in the future of social science data collection as face-to-face surveys become less feasible. As web panels are being established outside of Europe too there is an opportunity to build international cooperation at this formative stage.

Our social science workshop in the RISCAPE project sought to map existing and emerging international panels in order to compare approaches and plan future methodological and substantive cooperation. The discovery phase showed the existence of such panels although they rarely met the full European (or RISCAPE) definition of a Research Infrastructure (RI). However, it showed there is an emerging field with many opportunities for European RIs to build links globally to help address global challenges. On an especially positive note the need for probability-based scientific samples was clear and accepted by this group as the underlying basis for building these resources.

The need for European social scientists to make the case for establishing global capacity for research using probability based panels was an emerging theme from the workshop with a future EURO PANEL (a pan-European probability-based panel) a key mechanism to help establish that. The need for such panels to generally include a non-web mode to include the offline population was also noted as essential.

Future cooperation via methodological exchange, conference session organising and paper writing were also noted. The H2020 SERISS CRONOS web panel was also noted as a source of reference and the forthcoming CRONOS-2 ESS panel in 12 countries was seen as a basis to help structure that cooperation prior to a more substantial European move in this direction such as establishing a bespoke European-wide panel in the future (EURO PANEL). The overall conclusion was that probability-based web and mixed-mode panels offer a significant opportunity to build global social science links.

Professor Rory Fitzgerald, Director European Social Survey ERIC, December 2019, London.

1 Introduction: Why a global web panel?

Face-to-face interviewing has for decades been the gold standard for survey data collection. However, in Europe the challenges of face-to-face surveys are increasing with rising costs, falling response rates and dwindling numbers of fieldwork agencies for actually conducting the interviews. These issues call into question not only the cost efficiency of face-to-face data collection, but also its future viability; without interviewers, there can be no face-to-face interviews.

In response to these growing concerns, Research Infrastructures (RIs) are now experimenting with online data collection, and some surveys are conducted entirely online. For example, the UK's NatCen Panel, the LISS Panel in the Netherlands, Germany's GESIS Panel and France's ELIPSS Panel successfully launched and continue to operate as extremely valuable sources of national survey data.

Online national panels are also implemented in countries outside of Europe, for example the American Trends Panel, Life in Australia, and Canada's Prob-it panel. However, as global issues such as climate change, humanitarian crises and political unrest continue to develop, there is a growing need to not only examine data at the national level but to look at the bigger picture across countries and continents. Europe has an opportunity to be at the forefront of those developments, ensuring its leading position in cross-national social science is maintained and further strengthened.

Following a successful pilot test of the European Social Survey's (ESS) CROss-National Online Survey (CRONOS; under SERISS, GA 654221)[1], it is clear that cross-national online data collection is both viable and desirable; the online platform enabling equivalent levels of complexity and technological sophistication as used in face-to-face CAPI surveys.

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[1] The CRONOS team at ESS HQ also included Ana Villar and Elena Sommer. For references, see the 'CRONOS cross-national web panel' presentation.

2 Current approaches to probability-based online panels

Prior to attending the RISCAPE workshop, each attendee submitted a profile summarising the key attributes of the panel(s) they would be representing (see Annex 1). In Table 1 below, we summarise the approaches currently taken by these panels with regard to: their recruitment (direct or piggy-backing); mode(s) of administration; whether it was originally designed to be an online panel or it is transitioning from a different mode; whether the panel is commercial, public or private; its sample size; and, its frequency of administration.

The colleagues attending from outside Europe brought expertise gained in commercial, private and public panels, a variety of funding models, and national contexts that each present their own unique combination of challenges (see Section 3 for further information).

Table 1: Approaches currently used by probability-based online panels

Panel	Recruitment	Mode(s)	Online panel originally, or transitioning	Commercial, public or private	Sample size (individuals)	Frequency of administration[b]
American Trends Panel (USA)	Piggy-back,	Online	Online panel	Private	14,000	2 per month
AmeriSpeak (USA)	Mail/phone, face-to-face	Online, telephone		Commercial	35,000 households	2-3 per month
Center for Survey Research Panel (Taiwan)	Piggy-back	Online	Online panel		2,850	3 per year
Centre of Media and Social Analysis Panel (Chile)[a]	Piggy-back	Online, telephone	Online panel	Public	2,500 households	4 per year
i-Bus Panel (India)	Telephone	Telephone, online	Transitioning	Commercial	100,000	Weekly
Life in Australia	Telephone	Mail, push-to-web	Online panel	Commercial	2,572	Monthly
Mirroring Russian Society Panel[a]	Telephone, face-to-face	Online	Online panel	Public	10,000	
Panel Study of Family Dynamics (Taiwan)[a]		Online, face-to-face	Transitioning		7,704	Every 2 years; 2 short questionnaires in non-survey years
South African Social Attitudes Survey Panel[a]	Piggy-back	Online, other	Online panel	Public		4-6 waves per year

[a] Planned panel; specification may change.

[b] Where this has varied over time, most recent year given. All panellists do not necessarily participate in all surveys.

Every effort was made to ensure the information is comprehensive and up to date.

3 The workshop: 'Mapping the global online probability-based panel landscape'

The RISCAPE workshop 'Mapping the global on-line probability based panel landscape' took place in Amsterdam on 11-12 December 2019, in response to Task 8.3 in the work programme: to develop an action plan for collaboration amongst social science infrastructures both within and outside of Europe. Representatives from national probability-based online panels across the globe were invited to participate in the workshop, which sought to map the probability-based online panel landscape and expose the potential challenges of, and opportunities for, international collaboration.

In Europe the concept of 'research infrastructure' is commonly used and broadly refers to facilities, resources and services that are used by the research community to conduct top-level research; some of which have the EU legal status 'European Research Infrastructure Consortium'. However, this concept is not readily used elsewhere in the world. The attending panels reported a variety of funding models, national contexts, foci, methodological approaches and challenges.

All participants agreed that there is a clear and definite potential to collaborate, and immense value to be gained from doing so. However, there was also agreement that there are challenges to overcome. Here we provide details of the panels that were represented at the workshop, the workshop agenda and copies of the slides shared by attendees.

Panels represented at the workshop

The RISCAPE workshop sought to bring together probability-based online panels from across the globe, to identify (a) the main challenges faced by online panels, (b) the main opportunities panels present to take our field forward for the future, and (c) the potential avenues for us to cooperate as a group.

The panels invited from outside Europe were drawn from those that are already known to the European RIs participating in RISCAPE, to ensure a strong participatory core to the workshop, and additional panels that were identified through messages to field-specific mailing lists: ESRAnet and the AAPOR/WAPOR mailing lists. All respondents were considered, with priority given to panels (or planned panels) that are academically-driven. We also sought to maximise global coverage, and invited panels from Africa, North America, South America, Southern and Eastern Asia, and Australia. European colleagues in attendance brought the experiences of the UK's CRONOS Panel, the Netherlands' LISS panel, and testing online versions of the SHARE and GGP questionnaires.

The following panels from outside Europe were represented at the RISCAPE workshop: the USA's American Trends Panel and AmeriSpeak, the planned Centre of Media and Social Analysis Panel

(provisional name) in Chile, Taiwan's Center for Survey Research (CSR) Panel and planned Panel Study of Family Dynamics, India's i-Bus panel, Life in Australia, Russia's planned Mirroring Russian Society Panel (MRussPanel), and the planned South African Social Attitudes Survey Panel. [2]

The agenda and presentations[3]

The presentations given during the RISCAPE workshop are listed in Table 2 below (see Annex 2 for the full agenda, and Annex 3 for copies of the presentation slides).

The presentations shared during the RISCAPE workshop highlighted key differences between the panels, their methodology and their national contexts, as well as a number of similarities – particularly in the challenges they face.

The motivations for developing an online panel include:

1. declining response rates in face-to-face data collection
2. concern for maintaining quality standards
3. increased efficiencies and capacity offered by online data collection
4. practicality of online data collection
5. increased opportunities (e.g. for reaching remote locations and for fielding very sensitive questions)

Concerns about online data collection include:

1. Representativeness (the potential for self-selection bias, and recruiting and retaining panellists from hard-to-reach groups)
2. The viability of global methodological harmonisation
3. Uncertainty regarding whether online surveys operate similarly in very different countries
4. Mode effects
5. The potential need for high and complex design weights
6. Challenges of collecting data that is not self-report (e.g. biomarkers)
7. Lack of established gold standard
8. Uncertainty regarding how long a questionnaire should be
9. Uncertainty regarding how often panellists should be contacted/asked to complete a survey

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[2] Representatives from the following panels were invited, but unable to attend: Canada's Prob-it panel; the China Education Panel Survey and the Chinese General Social Survey (online data collection planned from 2020); and, a planned panel in Mexico.

[3] This content was informed by the Wrap-up presentation by Diana Zavala-Rojas.

Table 2: Presentations given at the RISCAPE workshop

Presentation title	Speaker	Role/Affiliation
Introduction to the RISCAPE project	Ari Asmi	RISCAPE Coordinator
Mapping the RI landscape in the social sciences	Lorna Ryan	ESS ERIC, City University of London
Mapping European web panels, CRONOS and EURO PANEL	Rory Fitzgerald	ESS ERIC, City University of London
American Trends Panel	Andrew Mercer	Pew Research Center
AmeriSpeak	Mike Dennis	NORC
Life in Australia Panel	Ben Phillips	SRC
Planning a web panel in Russia	Alexandra Bronnikova	CESSI
Planning a web panel in Chile	Ricardo González	Centro de Estudios Publicos
Web interviewing on SHARE – case of NL	Annette Scherpenzeel	SHARE MEA
Web interviewing on GGP	Tom Emery	GGP, NIDI
CRONOS cross-national web panel	Elissa Sibley	ESS ERIC, City University of London
Wrap-up	Diana Zavala Rojas	ESS ERIC, UPF Barcelona
Possibilities for a web panel in South Africa	Ben Roberts	HSRC
Probability web panel in India	Yashwant Deshmukh	CVoter International
Probability panel in Taiwan	Meng-Li Yang	Academia Sinica
Global data infrastructure	Ron Dekker	CESSDA, Norway

4 Elements of a collaborative action plan

This RISCAPE workshop sought to take the initial steps towards building a collaborative action plan for a global online panel. Here we note the challenges to collaboration, the opportunities presented by online panels, and the ways in which we might collaborate; issues and ideas that were identified during the breakout session on the second day of the workshop.

Challenges for collaboration

1. A new infrastructure or cooperation between exisiting infrastructures: what is the difference, and which would it be?

2. Obtaining funding: identifying compatible funder and research partners who share our scientific values and outlook

3. Non-probability panels as competitors for work and public attention: convincing potential funders (and users) that investment in high quality panels (and high quality data) is justified

4. Harmonisation: the potental incompatibility of the needs and methodologies of different infrastructures

5. Representativeness: potential bias due to oversampling and statistical transformations (weighting)

6. Coverage of the offline population: the challenges of harmonisation and mode effects (within surveys – transitioning panels and cross-sectional time series; between surveys)

7. Governance: who would decide which surveys are fielded when; preventing overlap of questionnaire content

8. Panel management: promoting positive respondent behaviours (e.g. minimising satisficing) and minimising attrition

9. Different standards of data protection in Europe vs. outside Europe.

Opportunities

1. Establish minimum scientific standards for sample and data collection quality

2. Establish standards for methodological transparency

3. Identify core measures for each participating panel

4. Establish how frequently items need to be fielded

5. New interview technology will be available, e.g. robots, in-home systems such as Alexa

6. Increase international cooperation capacity, e.g., ISSP

7. Potential for centralised systems, e.g. fieldwork monitoring and data transfer

8. Timeliness of data collection

9. Potential for experimentation with new forms of data, methods, etc..

10. Reduced social desirability bias due to self-administration

11. Sustainability of existing surveys (by moving to online mode)

12. Better coverage outside major communities

Opportunities to collaborate

Global collaboration would enable research teams to pool their expertise and to learn from each other. The following key opportunities for collaboration were identified:

1. Branding: develop a marketing strategy targeting potential funders and users

2. Develop a survey content meta database that codes the content of the surveys (this database can be used to regulate which survey is shown)

3. A follow-up workshop for identification of technical problems and discussion of solutions

4. Work towards methodological harmonisation

5. Produce a white paper outlining the need for a global online panel

6. Cross-national comparative research on substantive topics

7. Cross-national methodological research

    a. Contact protocol

    b. Incentives (recruitment, survey/wave)

        i. Type of incentive

        ii. Value of incentive

        iii. Adaptive design

    c. Paradata: standards, type of paradata

    d. Weighting

    e. Frequency of contact

    f. Length of questionnaire

5 The future

Probability-based online panels offer a way to collect high quality self-report data, and are regarded as a potential solution to the decline of face-to-face interviewing. Online panels are useful for conducting surveys over large geographical areas, easing the logistical issues that arise when attempting to do this via face-to-face interviewing. Some sources of error, such as interviewer effects, are reduced or disappear with such panels. However, other challenges associated with face-to-face surveys do persist; for example, the need for functionally equivalent translation.

From the experiences that were shared at the workshop by the existing and planned online panels, several things are apparent:

1. There is at present no gold standard for online panels in terms of recruitment methods; for the time being, different methods are needed depending on the context and population. In some instances, piggy-backing is likely to be the most appropriate recruitment method

2. Mixed-mode fieldwork methods are also needed to ensure representativeness; while this does result in mode effects, this is regarded as often less damaging to the quality of the data obtained, than to exclude the offline population (or those who are not willing to complete the survey online). It was noted that providing devices to the offline population is problematic with somewhat limited returns.

3. The acceptable duration of questionnaires fielded online is likely to be shorter than for questionnaires fielded via face-to-face interviewing. However, there is a need for further investigation into this and whether tolerances vary cross-nationally or between groups.

4. Panel maintenance: Lessons can be learned from existing panels regarding the balance between contact and panellist burden

5. Obtaining a representative sample may not be as straightforward as oversampling (to obtain enough panellists from hard-to-reach groups) or weighting (to statistically compensate for too few panellists in certain groups):
   o oversampling may increase bias by recruiting more 'willing to participate' panellists, while still not recruiting those who are reluctant; these two groups are likely to be systematically different to each other
   o similarly, weighting statistically up-scales the impact of those who did respond, while still not representing those who were reluctant and declined to participate; the responses of the former group are unlikely to represent the latter group

6. During the development of an online panel, attempts should be made to future-proof the panel design and ensure representativeness longer term.

In the immediate future, the European Social Survey (ESS) ERIC will begin work on CRONOS 2 (under SUSTAIN-2, GA 871063) in early 2020 and intends to share documentation with the panels represented at the workshop. GGP is planning to allow online data collection in a number of countries, and all will be required to have a web baseline. The planned panel in Chile intends to

adapt some of the CRONOS protocol to the Chilean case, and to share the lessons learned from testing this in the field. It is hoped that this will help to inform the development of the other planned online panels, as well as to help enable the new panels to operate harmonised methodologies from the beginning.

Annex 1: Panel profiles

A1.1 American Trends Panel

Panel name: American Trends Panel

Location, country: United States

Funding and operational model: Funded out of Pew Research Center's operational and research budget

Language(s): English and Spanish

Sample: The ATP covers the noninstitutional, adult (18+) population in the US.

Types of data collected (self-report, social media, biomarkers): Self-report, Twitter

Substantive areas measured: US Politics, Journalism, Social Trends, Religion, Internet and Technology, Science

Methodological experiments: We have conducted several mode experiments as well as a number of studies comparing the ATP to other probability and nonprobability panels.

Question and questionnaire design process: Project teams write questionnaires. Methods team reviews and suggests revisions.

Translation method (if applicable):

Sampling frame: Initially RDD telephone. ABS since 2018

Contact strategy: Text message (for those who have granted consent) and email.

Incentive strategy: Prepaid and promised incentives at recruitment. Variable incentives per survey taken. Value depends on being hard to reach/recruit.

Technical infrastructure used: Dimensions

Data archiving arrangements: Data archived and made publicly available at pewresearch.org.

What works well: Online measurement, ABS recruitment

What doesn't work so well: Covering the non-internet population is the largest challenge.

Owner organisation: Pew Research Center

Infrastructure associated with (if any):

Contact name: Andrew Mercer

Contact email address: amercer@pewresearch.org

Any other panels collaborated with (panel name, location, etc.): Ipsos KnowledgePanel (US), NORC AmeriSpeak (US)

Hoping to contribute to the workshop: I'm hoping to share our experiences and lessons learned at Pew Research Center, particularly with those who are in the planning stages of developing online panel capabilities.

Hoping to gain from the workshop: Looking to get to know counterparts at other organizations around Europe and the world and learn about their experiences and approach to online survey research.

A1.2 AmeriSpeak

Panel name

AmeriSpeak®

Location, country

Chicago, USA

Funding and operational model

AmeriSpeak is funded and operated by NORC at the University of Chicago. A pilot was conducted in 2014 and full panel recruitment began in 2015. NORC began conducting client funded surveys in the summer of 2015. AmeriSpeak conducts surveys for a wide range of clients (U.S. government, academic/university, foundations, media companies, non-profits, and private sector). Most surveys using AmeriSpeak are paid for by NORC's clients.

Language(s)

Panel recruitment and surveys are conducted in English and Spanish.

Sample

AmeriSpeak is a probability-based panel. The primary source for sample participants is the NORC National Sample Frame which uses area probability sampling (enhanced ABS with field listings) as the basis for an equal probability, multi-state sample of U.S. households.

- Higher population coverage than standard address-based sampling
- Higher population coverage than standard cellular and landline phone sampling
- Higher population coverage than standard mail survey sampling
- Estimated 97% coverage of the U.S. residential population (compared to approximately 92% using address-based sampling)

For the few states where the National Sample Frame lacks presence, AmeriSpeak uses address-based sampling (ABS) to add addresses and ensure sample representation for all U.S. States. Proper weights allow the full use of the combined sample. Current panel size is 35,000 households.

Types of data collected (self-report, social media, biomarkers)

Self-reported data is the primary data collection used on the panel. NORC is a mixed-mode survey panel with approximately 85% of the interviews collected by web and 15% by phone mode. These survey data include NORC funded profile surveys (including an initial recruitment survey) and client-funded surveys. Passive data collection using apps or linked panel member accounts are areas that

NORC is currently testing. At this time, social media information has been used only as part of panel member contact strategy.

<u>Substantive areas measured</u>

When panelists enroll, AmeriSpeak utilizes a recruitment survey to collect detailed data on socio-demographic and household composition, contact information, voting behavior, party identification, religious preference, language skill, social media usage, media consumption, and shopping behaviors. After recruitment, AmeriSpeak assigns panelists to three profile surveys (Public Affairs, Health, and Financial) to enrich our panel data.

The Public Affairs Survey collects information on topics such as political trust, political interests, political knowledge, political participation, voting history, and citizenship. The Health Survey collects information on physical health, functional limitations, alcohol use and smoking, physical measures, health insurance coverage, and access to health services. The Financial Survey collects information on consumer sentiment, income source, assets and liabilities, access to financial institutions, financial technology usage, financial attitudes, and financial literacy. Data from the completed profile surveys helps us target low-incidence populations and can be supplemented as needed with screenings as part of a custom survey.

In addition, for the AmeriSpeak Teen Panel, a recruitment survey is also used to collect data related to detailed socio-demographic information, contact information, education status, health status, language skills, social media usage, media consumption, and technology access. After recruitment, teen panelists are given two different engagement surveys to help us better understand them as panelists and improve our work with them. The two surveys cover topics like hobbies and interests, political trust, political interests, political knowledge, financial literacy, assets and liabilities, work history, saving habits, religious preference, and life expectation.

AmeriSpeak annually updates the content of the profile survey questionnaires to ensure that the survey questions are current and comparable to other national surveys. Since NORC owns all profile data, AmeriSpeak researchers can easily access the profile items and update them as they change over time.

For studies that require large sample sizes and/or are surveying a low-incidence population, NORC uses our TrueNorth® calibration service (blending a probability-based AmeriSpeak sample with non-probability samples from third party vendors). NORC works with a variety of different vendors depending on the specific study design.

<u>Methodological experiments</u>

Methodological research is a continuous process. Areas of research include data collection mode effects, calibration (blending samples), impact of recruitment mode, panel sample design, panel member contact strategies, and sample weighting.

<u>Question and questionnaire design process</u>

The design process depends on the study. Often clients develop a questionnaire and NORC provides recommendations on question wording, answer choices (inclusion or exclusion of "Don't Know" option), screen layout for web mode and question text for telephone mode. For most projects, NORC programs the survey for both online and phone modes, and in English and Spanish languages. For all studies either a pretest or survey soft-launch is conducted prior to main fielding. Cognitive

interviews are also used to develop and refine a survey questionnaire for certain projects. NORC also provides full questionnaire development consulting services to clients.

Translation method (if applicable)

NORC works with outside vendors and internal resources for Spanish translation. Specific method depends on the study.

Sampling frame

See Sample section above. ABS sample supplemented with field listings (area probability sample that NORC calls the National Sample Frame).

Contact strategy

Recruitment is a two-stage process: initial recruitment using less expensive methods and then non-response follow-up using personal interviewers. For the initial recruitment, sample units are invited to join AmeriSpeak online by visiting the panel website AmeriSpeak.org or by telephone (in-bound/outbound supported). English and Spanish language are supported for both online and telephone recruitment. Study invitations are communicated via an over-sized pre-notification postcard, a USPS recruitment package in a 9"x12" envelope (containing a cover letter, a summary of the privacy policy, FAQs, and a study brochure), two follow-up post cards, and also contact by NORC's telephone research center for sample units matched to a telephone number.

The second-stage non-response follow-up targets a stratified random sub-sample of the non-responders from the initial recruitment. Units sampled for the non-response follow-up are sent by Federal Express a new recruitment package with an enhanced incentive offer. NORC field interviewers then make personal, face-to-face visits to the respondents' homes to encourage participation. NORC field interviewers administer the recruitment survey in-person using CAPI or else encourage the respondents to register at AmeriSpeak.org or call the toll-free AmeriSpeak telephone number to register.

Under certain conditions, AmeriSpeak gives panelists a choice regarding their preferred mode for future participation in AmeriSpeak surveys. As of February 2019, 83% of the active panelists were enrolled in AmeriSpeak to receive online surveys, while 17% of the active panelists agreed to participate in AmeriSpeak telephone mode surveys. For the 2016 through 2018 recruitment, respondents provided an option of online or telephone modes include: persons without internet access, persons whose only internet access is via a smartphone, and persons with internet access but unwilling to share an email address. A recruited household can consist of both web-mode and phone-mode panelists residing in the same household.

Panelists may participate in two to three AmeriSpeak Panel studies per month via online (computer, tablet, or smartphones) or by CATI phone. CATI phone mode respondents represent a population currently under-represented in web panels that exclude non-internet households or "net averse" persons. NORC's telephone interviewers administer the phone mode of survey questionnaires using a data collection system supporting both the phone and web modes of data collection, providing an integrated sample management and data collection platform. For panelists using smartphones for web-mode AmeriSpeak surveys, the NORC survey system renders an optimized presentation of the survey questions for these mobile users. For general population client studies, approximately 17% of the completed interviews by the active panelists are completed via the telephone mode.

NORC maintains strict rules to limit respondent burden and reduce the risk of panel fatigue. On average, AmeriSpeak panel members typically participate in AmeriSpeak web-based or phone-based studies two to three times a month.

Because the risk of panel attrition increases with the fielding of poorly constructed survey questionnaires, the AmeriSpeak team works with NORC clients to create surveys that provide an appropriate user experience for AmeriSpeak panelists. AmeriSpeak will not field surveys that in our professional opinion will result in a poor user experience for our panelists and in panel attrition.

Incentive strategy

NORC rewards AmeriSpeak panelists for their time through "AmeriPoints" – a cash-equivalent system to reward completion of a survey. The amount of the incentive corresponds to the interview length (i.e., longer interviews = greater incentives) and survey-specific factors such as the length of the field period and the required survey completion rate. Typical respondent incentives range from $1 to $10 cash equivalent.

For some client studies, the project management team may find it beneficial to offer certain targeted groups a larger incentive amount. For example, the team may decide to provide a higher incentive amount to certain race/ethnicity groups or younger age groups associated with lower survey participation rates in order to boost cooperation among these groups.

For studies where we combine the AmeriSpeak sample with another sample, the incentive is determined by the type of sample. Address-based sample respondents typically receive checks mailed to their residential address; web respondents from a non-probability, opt-in panel receive points through their panel provider.

Technical infrastructure used

A combination of technologies is used to manage the AmeriSpeak Panel. NORC developed a panel member web portal which allows panelists to join the panel, take surveys, review and redeem their AmeriPoints, and contact NORC. For survey administration the Voxco system is used as it natively supports web (including mobile optimization) and phone modes. NORC also developed a custom AmeriSpeak app to further support mobile users.

Data archiving arrangements

Data archiving is project dependent. Regarding data ownership, for client funded surveys, clients own their survey data and NORC does not have the right to publish the data without their permission.

What works well

The sample frame and recruitment methodology used delivers high sample coverage and high response rates. These data quality advantages can be seen when results from AmeriSpeak surveys consistently match benchmarks from other data sources including federally funded surveys with significantly larger data collection budgets. With over 350 client surveys conducted to date, the market response to AmeriSpeak has worked very well.

What doesn't work so well

As with all panels, interviewing and retaining certain populations (such as young adults and minorities) can be a challenge that requires extra time and resources. Since AmeriSpeak is a mixed mode panel, surveys that present videos or include complex conjoint designs cannot be administered over the phone and work-around solutions must be used. In addition, the phone administration adds to the fielding time required for surveys. This is the trade-off between better sample coverage and a single online mode panel. By allowing those who do not have internet access, and often do not want internet access, to join the panel the sample representativeness is improved but the mixed-mode issue does exist.   Obtaining adequate sample representation of lesser educated, low income, and Spanish-language speakers

Owner organisation

NORC at the University of Chicago

Infrastructure associated with (if any)

N/A

Contact name

J. Michael Dennis
Senior Vice President
Executive Director, AmeriSpeak
NORC at the University of Chicago

Contact email address

dennis-michael@norc.org

Any other panels collaborated with (panel name, location, etc)

NORC has worked with a variety of different panel companies since the development of AmeriSpeak including Dynata, Toluna, Lucid, IPSOS KnowledgePanel and Nielsen.

Hoping to contribute to the workshop

Information sharing on panel recruitment sampling, data collection, panel retention, etc.

Hoping to gain from the workshop

Making valuable long-term connections for cross-national surveys and learn from other panel organizations.

Further Reading on Amerispeak

Please see the following links to learn more about the AmeriSpeak Panel:

AmeriSpeak website
Technical Overview of the AmeriSpeak Panel
ESOMAR 28
AmeriSpeak Panel Demographic Report

White paper: "The Undercounted"

About NORC at the University of Chicago

NORC at the University of Chicago is an independent research institution that delivers reliable data and rigorous analysis to guide critical programmatic, business, and policy decisions. Since 1941, NORC has conducted groundbreaking studies, created and applied innovative methods and tools, and advanced principles of scientific integrity and collaboration. Today, government, corporate, and nonprofit clients around the world partner with NORC to transform increasingly complex information into useful knowledge.

Headquartered in downtown Chicago, NORC works in over 40 countries around the world, with additional offices on the University of Chicago campus, the DC metro area, Atlanta, Boston, Silicon Valley and San Francisco. Please visit www.norc.org for more information.

A1.3 Center for Survey Research (CSR) Panel

- Panel name: Taiwan CSR Panel

- Location, country: The Center for Survey Research (CSR), Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences (RCHSS), Academia Sinica, Taiwan

- Funding and operational model: Publicly funded, by the RCHSS, Academia Sinica. CSR implements surveys commissioned by researchers. Researchers pay for the survey operating costs.

- Language(s): Chinese

- Sample: members are being recruited from CATI surveys and CAPI surveys implemented by CSR. Both CATI and CAPI surveys always use probability random sample. Respondents to the parent surveys who have email addresses are recruited. The current sample size is about 2,850.

- Types of data collected (self-report, social media, biomarkers): survey data.

- Substantive areas measured: social sciences, including sociology (happiness, social issues) and psychology (awareness)

- Methodological experiments: effects of reminding the meaning of the middle term "Neither nor"

- Question and questionnaire design process: Researchers who commission a web survey design the questionnaire. CSR provides suggestions on the wording, format and design. The researcher has the final call on the decisions.

- Translation method (if applicable): Not applicable

- Sampling frame

  1. Face-to-face: based on the records of household registration (recently address)

  2. Telephone: a list of all the area code-prefix combinations offered by the National

Communications Commission

- Contact strategy: For recruitment, respondents to the parent survey who have agreed to participate in the panel are sent an email invitation. Those who respond to the invitation are added to the panel. For survey, an invitation which contains an Internet link to the survey is sent to the panel member. 3 reminders are sent.

- Incentive strategy: For recruitment, a 30 NT-dollar convenience store electronic voucher. For a completed questionnaire, a 50 NT dollar convenience store electronic voucher

- Technical infrastructure used: A computer-assisted web interviewing system, embedded in a CAI system which integrates CAPI, CATI, and CAWI.

- Data archiving arrangements: Researchers decide their own way of archiving the data. However, the Survey Research Data Archive (SRDA) of CSR archive survey data for researchers.

- What works well: The small incentive works well. The response rates of the surveys implemented so far are at least 50%.

- What doesn't work so well: N/A

- Owner organisation: the organization of CSR largely consists of researchers and research assistants: 1. Researchers: an executive director and 5 research fellows. 2. Assistants: a team specialized in implementing surveys, and a team specialized in archiving data.

- Infrastructure associated with (if any): CATI and CAPI surveys implemented by CSR.

- Contact name: Ching-ching Chang

- Contact email address: shenccchang@yahoo.com.tw

- Any other panels collaborated with (panel name, location, etc): None

- Hoping to contribute to the workshop: N/A

- Hoping to gain from the workshop: N/A

A1.4 Centre of Media and Social Analysis Panel

- Panel name
Centre of Media and Social Analysis (tentative name)

- Location, country
Santiago, Chile

- Funding and operational model
There will be two organizations involved. Universidad Adolfo Ibañez will provide the funding of the project. Its professionals will elaborate the methodological design of the panel. Datavoz will be in charge of recruiting individuals (face-to-face interviews), fielding the online/telephone surveys,

sending reminders and managing databases in order to link data across waves. Universidad Adolfo Ibañez will be the owner of the data collected.

It is a 5-year project, one big recruitment stage, 4 waves per year, and one refreshment sample per year. Even though the project will be fully funded by Universidad Adolfo Ibañez, we would like to set up a business model in order to self-fund the project and expand it since 2021.

- Language(s)

Spanish

- Sample

The plan is to interview 2500 households and recruiting all household members older than 15 years old (N ≈ 4000 or 6000). We are aiming to interview 1000 individuals per wave.

- Types of data collected (self-report, social media, biomarkers)

Self-report data and social media.

- Substantive areas measured

We are planning to measure attitudes, opinions and social behaviour of the Chilean society. Our country is going through a social crisis as a consequence of its fast progress over the last three decades so collecting quality data on its current change is very important for the Chilean society and for countries experiencing similar social processes.

We are interested on measuring media consumption and misinformation, political and affective polarization of opinions, citizen participation in institutional and non-institutional behaviours, institutional and social trust, social capital, and opinions regarding emerging issues such as gender, conflict, environment, immigration, etc.

- Methodological experiments

We want to conduct methodological experiments, but we have not planned any yet.

- Question and questionnaire design process

The project considers the creation of a multi-disciplinary, academic board overseeing the work of the Centre. The main task of this board would be choosing the substantive topics addressed by the surveys and the subsequent waves.

We are planning to include items from international surveys, new items validated by pre-tests and cognitive interviews, and ex post analyses (e.g. variance analysis).

- Translation method (if applicable)

Not applicable.

- Sampling frame

2017 Census of Population.

- Contact strategy

Face-to-face interviews for the recruiting stage. SMS and emails with links to the online survey for the reminders.

- Incentive strategy

We are planning to give Incentives (electronic gift card of € 5) for responding each wave. The incentive will not be provided at the time of recruitment. The incentive system is going to be explained at the recruitment phase.

- Technical infrastructure used

The plan does not consider building up technical infrastructure. We are planning to use Datavoz's infrastructure instead (see below).

- Data archiving arrangements

Datavoz will be in charge of managing databases in order to link data across waves. Universidad Adolfo Ibañez will be the owner of the data collected. We are planning to create website where data will be publicly available a few months after the fielding.

- What works well

We do not know that yet.

- What doesn't work so well

We do not know that yet.

- Owner organisation

Universidad Adolfo Ibañez will be the owner of the data collected.

- Infrastructure associated with (if any)

DATAVOZ has its own infrastructure to directly carry out the complete process of collecting data.

- Field Work Unit of carefully selected interviewers, permanently available, covering urban and rural areas.
- Call center with equipment and interviewers specially trained to carry out telephone surveys.
- Advanced Statistical Data Processing and Analysis Unit, with up-to-date computational and software resources.
- Streaming equipment for conducting focus groups and in-depth interviews.

- Contact name

Ricardo Gonzalez

- Contact email address

ricardo.ignacio.gonzalez@gmail.com

- Any other panels collaborated with (panel name, location, etc.)

No, we have not participated in any other panel.

- Hoping to contribute to the workshop

I can contribute with my experience conducting surveys in a developing country, particularly from a region where there are no other participants in this workshop. I can also contribute with knowledge about the possibility of expanding the network in Latin America in the near future.

- Hoping to gain from the workshop

We want to be part of a network of probability-based online panel surveys across the globe for two reasons.

First, we would like to follow the "standard practice" in building up a probability-based online panel survey (e.g. CRONOS project), e.g. recruitment, incentives, reminders, collecting paradata, weighting and conduct cross-national research on methods.

Second, we would like to jointly develop modules dealing with important topics of social science, and field them once a year in all member countries, using one of the waves in order to conduct cross-national research on substantive topics.

A1.5 i-Bus panel

Panel name: India I-bus

Location, country: India

Funding and operational model: Primarily Media Clients

Language(s): English, Hindi, Marathi, Gujrati, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Oriya, Bangla, Assamese and Punjabi.

Sample: Random Probability sample recruited from routine omnibus done over RDD CATI

Types of data collected (self-report, social media, biomarkers): Self-Reported/ Web assisted Telephonic Interview (WAPI)

Substantive areas measured: Socio-Economic and Political

Methodological experiments: Experimenting on app-based data
collection

Question and questionnaire design process: The client generally provides us with a questionnaire. The team, then runs it for a pre-test and submits a report with the editorial recommendations. After a discussion with the client on the pre-test report, the questionnaire is finalized.

Translation method (if applicable): The questionnaire provided by the client in English language is translated in eleven languages– Hindi, Punjabi, Gujarati, Marathi, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Urdu.

The Hindi translation is carried out in-house whereas, for all the vernacular translations, we avail the services of our set of consultants who are linguistic experts and work for us (whenever required). Only those linguistic experts do the back translation of vernacular questionnaires into English who don't have a prior view of final English questionnaire.

Sampling frame: We run a *weekly India omnibus* survey. An omnibus survey is a method of quantitative research where data on a wide variety of subjects is collected during the same interview.

The predictive dialer picks up the number to be dialed from the list of randomly generated numbers based on various telecom circles and digital exchanges in India; covering all the landline and mobile telephonic service providers in the country.

Thus, the calling data covers India full 100%; both geographically and demographically.

Contact strategy: In our weekly omnibus of national representative 1200+ Samples in 11 languages, along with the survey issues, demography questions also include the internet usage information of the respondents. We also ask them if they are willing to take part in the online survey and their access to computer on a daily basis.

As this routine exercise is done using RDD and through this random probability sample, the online panel is also recruited, this helps us maintaining an updated robust panel of 100000 respondents across India who actively use internet on day to day basis.

While contacting them for surveying, each respondent is contacted a maximum of three times to make a contact.

Incentive strategy: NA

Technical infrastructure used: We are equipped with state of the art 125 seat KPO which runs on the latest predictive dialer software. The software has been built in house and works on RDD. The inhouse developed app is android based and supports multiple languages.

Data archiving arrangements: All the data is collected and stored on our server, with a complete back up on cloud server.

What works well: Randomly selected national representative sample is achieved

What doesn't work so well: Response Rate is low. Owner organization: CVoter News Services Pvt. Ltd. Infrastructure associated with (if any)

Contact name: Yashwant Deshmukh

Contact email address: yashwantdeshmukh@gmail.com

Any other panels collaborated with (panel name, location, etc.): NA

Hoping to contribute to the workshop: Our ways of interacting and getting responses from a heterogenous population like India.

Hoping to gain from the workshop: How other panels work, what are the take away features from other panels, lessons learnt.

A1.6 Life in Australia

Panel name	Life in Australia™
Location, country	Melbourne, Australia
Funding and operational model	Self-funded as a commercial enterprise
Language(s)	English only
Sample	2,572 active panel members, yielding c. 1,900 completed interviews for a full wave
Types of data collected (self-report, social media, biomarkers)	Self-report only
Substantive areas measured	Attitudes to autism, disability (AMAZE, University of Melbourne)
	Awareness of alcohol harms (Cancer Council Victoria)
	Child care (ANU, Australian Institute for Family Studies)
	Communications use (Australian Communications and Media Authority [ACMA])
	Crime, justice and civil litigation (ANUPoll, Victorian Law Foundation)
	Cyber crime (Australian Institute of Criminology)
	Environment and climate change (ANUPoll)
	Fertility (Monash University)
	Gambling (ACMA, ANUPoll)
	Home ownership (ANUPoll)
	Image-based abuse (Australian Government Office of the Children's eSafety Commissioner)

	Immigration (ANUPoll, Lowy Institute Poll, Scanlon/Monash Social Cohesion Survey) International relations (Lowy Institute Poll) Political views and voting (ANUPoll, Comparative Study of Electoral Systems, Lowy Poll, Scanlon/Monash Social Cohesion Survey) Racial discrimination (ANU) Role of universities (ANUPoll) Social cohesion (Scanlon/Monash Social Cohesion Survey) Sun protection attitudes and behaviours (Cancer Council Victoria) Use of data (ANUPoll)

Methodological experiments	Experiments regarding recruitment
	
	• Ask-first vs. ask-last: being upfront about the purpose of recruitment or building rapport prior to revealing purpose of the request
	
	• Direct vs. indirect recruitment: complete panel profile via CATI in recruitment call vs. sending potential panel members information about panel membership and allowing them to enroll on their own
	
	• Experiments regarding address-based sampling:
	    o Advance letter vs. no advance letter
	    o Pre-paid incentive vs. no pre-paid incentive
	    o 'SURNAME or SUBURB resident' vs. 'SUBURB resident' addressing for addresses we can match a name to. We are aware that U.S. practice is to prefer the 'SUBURB resident' form of addressing.
	
	Experiments regarding panel retention
	
	• Tested communications (no communication, email, letter) and incentive (no additional incentive, 1 wave additional incentive, 3 wave additional incentive) for reactivating inactive panel members
	
	Experiments regarding formatting:
	
	• Grid vs. stacked item-by-item
	
	• Vertical vs. horizontal orientation for long semantic differential scales asked in the World Values Survey

Question and questionnaire design process	Questions are client-supplied unless question design or testing services are specifically contracted for. (We do have considerable internal experience with question development and a qualitative research unit that, *inter alia*, conducts cognitive testing, but that is generally reserved for higher budget stand-alone projects that do not run on Life in Australia™.)
	Our panel profile questions use existing items for which benchmarks exist.
	For the limited number of questions that we place ourselves, we tend to use existing items such as validated psychometric scales or those that have been placed in other countries (e.g., Pew Research Center items) to allow for us to make international comparisons.
Translation method (if applicable)	Not applicable
Sampling frame	Dual-frame RDD (initial recruitment, Q4 2016)
	Mobile RDD (replenishment, mid-2018)
	Address-based sampling (replenishment and expansion, Q4 2019)
Contact strategy	Online: 4 emails (1 invitation, 3 reminders), 2 SMS (1 invitation, 1 reminder; only if mobile number), reminder calls
	Offline: interviewed via CATI with a 4-call design for mobile sample with an upper limit of 6 attempts and 6-call design for landline sample with an upper limit of 8 attempts (also send SMS if mobile number)
Incentive strategy	10 AUD on agreeing to join panel
	10 AUD for completing the panel profile
	10 AUD per wave for surveys up to 20 minutes, incremented by 5 AUD per additional 10 minutes. Incentives are offered as payment into PayPal account, gift card to a department store / supermarket chain or donation to a charity selected by the respondent from a list 5 pre-selected charities;
Technical infrastructure used	Self-built panel management system running on SQL
	Unicom Intelligence (formerly SPSS Dimensions) as survey software
Data archiving arrangements	Encourage clients to archive data at the Australian Data Archive (ADA). The ADA has developed confidentialisation procedures for the panel nature of Life in Australia™. Except for a limited number of waves conducted on our own behalf, data collected on Life in Australia™ belongs to our clients.
What works well	Low panel attrition (retention rate of 72.4% in most recent wave)

What doesn't work so well	Design effect is high (c. 2.60 in recent waves)
	Sample over-represents older adults, better educated adults and women
	Transitions of some CATI surveys to Life in Australia™ have been difficult, with large mode effects on some items
	Headline response rate is relatively low (CUMRR2 = 8.0% in a recent wave)
	Cost of CATI interviews is a major driver of client cost
Owner organisation	The Social Research Centre (SRC). The SRC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Australian National University.
Infrastructure associated with (if any)	None
Contact name	Methodology: Benjamin Phillips, Senior Research Director, Survey Methodology
	Other queries: Charles Dove, Research Consultant and Panel Manager
Contact email address	Methodology: benjamin.phillips@srcentre.com.au
	Other queries: charles.dove@srcentre.com.au
Any other panels collaborated with (panel name, location, etc.)	The Pew Research Center (Washington, DC) has generously provided advice based on their experience with the American Trends Panel over the years.
Hoping to contribute to the workshop	Our experience with developing and running a panel as a commercial enterprise. Although the methodological side of a panel will be similar regardless of funding model.
	Various other elements of Life in Australia™ are unique or, at least, uncommon. These include making reminder calls to online respondents and using CATI for including offline respondents. Judging from talking to other panels at AAPOR and ESRA in 2019, our manipulation of the sample during replenishment to offset existing panel biases is unusual and of some interest. The transition from RDD/CATI recruitment to ABS/push-to-web (albeit with CATI for cases we can match to phone numbers) is possibly unique outside of the U.S. and may be of some interest.

Hoping to gain from the workshop	Additional exposure to the problems experienced by other panels and the solutions they have developed for them to inform our continued development. In particular, better understanding of how weights are calculated for the complex samples

A1.7 Mirroring Russian Society Panel (MRussPanel)

Panel name: Mirroring Russian Society Panel (MRussPanel)

Location, country: RUSSIA

Funding and operational model: UNDER CONSTRUCTION. Consortium of leading Russian academic institutions + Russian Science Foundation + some sponsorship from commercial organizations

Language(s): Russian only

Sample: initial recruiting 10000 respondents nation-wide on main stage of the panel, but experimenting in smaller size regional samples for testing different recruitment modes

Types of data collected (self-report, social media, biomarkers): self-report

Substantive areas measured: socio-economic structure, social and professional mobility, family relations, new forms of co-habiting, health issues, risk behaviour, environmental views and actions, global issues, perception of countries and foreign policy, general social values, attitudes, opinions

Methodological experiments: effectiveness of different modes of recruiting, different incentive schemas

Question and questionnaire design process: not defined yet, but will likely dependent on the financial schema and institutions which will be involved in financing. The main stages of the process includes proposals on the concepts which should be measured and question wording, construction of particular questions by the group of questionnaire designers for the panel, pretesting in different survey modes if necessary, field.

Translation method (if applicable): not applicable if not be a partnership with other panels for comparative purposes

Sampling frame: telephone survey for recruiting based on dual frame (mobile and stationary) with RDD. Alternatively we will try personal recruitment based on probability area sample of households.

Contact strategy: telephone or face-to-face

Incentive strategy: not defined yet

Technical infrastructure used: ASKIA program or local Russian program for web-interviews

Data archiving arrangements: will depend on the financial schema and participating instructions. Ideally we would like to allocate all data in public archive or specialized open web-side for this survey.

What works well: access to difficult-to-reach groups including geographical, social and ethnic groups.

What doesn't work so well: postal recruiting and SMS recruiting does not work well. Monetary incentives are effective but very dependent on the amount, the effective amount is different for different regions and social groups which complicate the process, legal barriers in paying monetary incentives. Non-monetary incentives require additional investigation. Issues of exclusion from the sample: no Internet access or poor Internet skills – highly age-dependent.

Owner organisation: CESSI is organizer of the panel

Infrastructure associated with (if any): Not yet

Contact name: Alexandra Bronnikova

Contact email address: Alexandra.bronnikova@cessi.ru

Any other panels collaborated with (panel name, location, etc.): Not yet

Hoping to contribute to the workshop: We hope to establish relations with other panels and because we are on earlier stage of the process we can adopt comparable strategies, join the efforts with other emerging panels, plan join experiments and data collection.

Hoping to gain from the workshop: use the experience of other panels to avoid repetition of bad decisions, learn about innovative approaches to recruitment/ incentives/ support of the panel.

A1.8 Panel Study of Family Dynamics

- Panel name

The Panel Study of Family Dynamics (PSFD)

- Location, country

The Center for Survey Research (CSR), Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences (RCHSS), Academia Sinica, Taiwan

- Funding and operational model

The project is funded by Academia Sinica, Taiwan. Academia Sinica is a national academic institution of Taiwan. Its main purpose is to promote and undertake scholarly research in sciences, humanities, and social sciences. (https://www.sinica.edu.tw/en/articles/12)

PSFD is under the auspices of CSR, RCHSS, Academia Sinica. PSFD team submits short-term and long-term plans to Academia Sinica every year and every-five years. The performance of the PSFD project is evaluated by RCHSS every year, and reviewed by a formal review committee every five years.

As an in-house project of CSR, the PSFD surveys are jointly implemented by the PSFD team and the Survey Research Operation and Development (SROD) of CSR. The PSFD team is in charge of questionnaire design, survey design, sample management, data processing and management, and data promotion. The duties of SROD are mainly involved with fieldwork, including interviewer recruitment and training, CAI system maintenance, fieldwork management, etc.

- Language(s)

Chinese

- Sample

There are five groups of main sample, recruited in 1999, 2000, 2003, 2009, and 2016 respectively. The targeted population of the five groups of main sample are Taiwan residents of different birth years, with the ranges of birth years being 1953-64, 1935-54, 1964-76, 1977-83, and 1984-91. Respondents are contacted on an annual basis till 2012. Since 2012, follow-ups have been conducted biennially.

In addition, children of the main sample are added into the targeted sample once they reach the age of 16. The collection of the child sample data has been started since 2000. The child sample is followed every two years before 25 years of age. When a child respondent reaches age 25, he/she would be interviewed by the first-wave questionnaire of main sample. After the first-wave questionnaire is finished, the child respondents would be followed along with the main respondents.

In the 2020 follow-up, the numbers of targeted respondents assigned to in-person mode and online mode are 3,524 and 3,323 respectively. The expected numbers of complete questionnaires for in-person mode and online mode are 3,276 and 3,038 respectively. In 2022, we plan to add a refreshment sample of people born between 1992 and 1997.

- Types of data collected (self-report, social media, biomarkers)

Survey data collected by questionnaires.

- Substantive areas measured

The PSFD is a multi-discipline and multi-purpose survey project, with themes in family and population studies as the main themes.

- Methodological experiments

The PSFD conducted several experimental surveys via pretests or short questionnaires sent along with festival greeting cards. In addition, the PSFD joined Jon Krosnick's (Stanford University) team on a multi-regional survey method study in 2014 (using experimental online survey).

- Question and questionnaire design process

Background and general information is included in the first-wave questionnaire. Follow-up surveys contain core modules and supplemental modules. The core modules are mainly designed by the PSFD team, while a few modules are from open call for modules. Core modules include questions on the respondent's health, marital status, work, household composition, residential information,

incomes and expenditures, child bearing and rearing, and interactions with parents, spouse, parents-in-law, children, and siblings. Some of the core modules appear in each follow-up, but others appear on a regular or irregular basis.

The supplemental modules are designed by the PSFD researchers and from open call for modules. Relative to core modules, topics of supplemental modules are more diverse. Some examples of supplemental modules are filial attitudes, attitudes toward family, gender role attitudes, personality traits, depression inventory, anxiety inventory, social trust, risk attitudes, etc.

- Translation method (if applicable)

In the cross-regional online survey study with Jon Krosnick's team, the translation process was suggested by the team. The questionnaire was translated into Chinese by two professional translators who worked independently. Then these two versions were discussed and revised by the CSR participating researchers.

- Sampling frame

The five groups of main sample are randomly drawn by a stratified multiple-stage PPS sampling method, with the sampling frame being the individual-level registers kept by the Ministry of Interior, Taiwan. The refreshment sample of the 2022 survey is to be drawn using a similar sampling strategy, though the sampling frame will be addresses rather than individuals.

The child sample is based on the information provided by the main respondents.

- Contact strategy

Up till the 2016 survey, almost all survey data were collected by in-person interview. Since the 2018 survey, mixed mode (including in-person interview and self-administered online questionnaire) has been adopted. For the forthcoming follow-up in 2020, advance emails will be sent to nearly half of the targeted respondents and invite them to complete questionnaires online. The other half will be reached by interviewers; these respondents will receive an advance letter for the in-person interview.

- Incentive strategy

For a completed questionnaire, a convenience store coupon worthy of 300 Taiwan dollars (about 9 Euros). For a completed short paper/online questionnaire sent with festival greeting cards/e-cards, a convenience store coupon worthy of 100 Taiwan dollars (about 3 Euros).

- Technical infrastructure used

CAI system developed by the CSR.

- Data archiving arrangements

The PSFD survey data are disseminated by the Survey Research Data Archive (SRDA) of the CSR.

- What works well

 The PSFD has the advantage that nearly half of the existing respondents are available for online surveys. In addition, the main sample is recruited by a randomly sampling method, and is representative of Taiwan residents aged 25 or above.

- What doesn't work so well

Due to concern of survey data quality and sample attrition, it is better not to contact the PSFD respondents too frequently. During the PSFD survey year (e.g., 2020, 2022), two short online questionnaires sent along with the greeting cards (on lunar new year festival and moon festival) look feasible. As to the non-survey year (e.g., 2021, 2023), one additional short online self-administered questionnaire is feasible.

- Owner organisation

Center for Survey Research, RCHSS, Academia Sinica.

- Infrastructure associated with (if any)

Not applicable.

- Contact name

Ruoh-rong Yu

- Contact email address

yurr@gate.sinica.edu.tw

- Any other panels collaborated with (panel name, location, etc)

None.

- Hoping to contribute to the workshop

Not applicable.

- Hoping to gain from the workshop

Not applicable.

A1.9 South African Social Attitudes Survey Panel

Panel name	South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS) panel
Location, country	South Africa
Funding and operational model	The SASAS series does not receive core support from a single funding source, and the Survey Coordinators fundraise for each annual round. This has sustained the series over 17 consecutive annual rounds, but the funding environment is becoming more constrained. Fundraising for the 2020 SASAS round, from which the panel is envisaged to be recruited, is already underway. The special requirements of the

	panel (incentives, tablets/data) would require additional financial resources that have yet to be secured.
Language(s)	South Africa has eleven official languages, but the focus will be on seven: English, Afrikaans, isiZulu, isiXhosa, Setswana, Xitsonga, TshiVenda. This might need to be expanded to include two additional languages that meet the 5% ESS ERIC rule of thumb principle for translation, namely Sepedi and Sesotho.
Sample	Similar to the ESS CRONOS panel, the plan is to establish a national probability-based online panel on the back of an existing national survey series (established in 2003). After completing the SASAS face-to-face interview, respondents aged 16 or older (with no upper limit) would be invited to participate in online surveys over certain time period. Due to risk concerns, we might have to consider excluding those aged 15 to 17 years.
Types of data collected (self-report, social media, biomarkers)	Since this is a planned panel, the type of data collected is up for discussion. However, it is envisaged that it would include a mix of attitudes, self-reported behaviour, and a set of background variables.
Substantive areas measured	Again, this is to be determined, but it is likely to be a subset of the SASAS core and rotating measures deemed of relevance for the country. Cross-national content would also be considered as part of the panel.
Methodological experiments	None have been planned, but these could be considered as part of the panel design, with a clear emphasis on cross-national experimentation.
Question and questionnaire design process	The question design process will be led by the SASAS Coordinating Team. The focus will be on identifying core thematic content for inclusion in the panel. Preference will be afforded to content already included in the SASAS series, as well as new thematic content deemed on critical importance to South African society. Once this process has been undertaken, conceptual constructs and specific associated questions will be identified and developed. The English base document will be pretested and revised as necessary. Translation will follow subsequently. Where cross-national content is included, this would need to go through additional processes of evaluation to determine how well specific content would work in the South African context. We have experience of this from 17 years of membership of ISSP, and also replication of ESS modules.
Translation method (if applicable)	For SASAS, we adhere to TRAPD principles as far as possible, and this would apply to the planned panel. *Translation, review and adjudication*: The SASAS national coordinators have identified suitable individuals capable of preparing translations into the different languages. Given the linguistic diversity in the country, the national coordinators are unlikely to be able to effectively review a couple of the translations based on their proficiency and knowledge of the target languages. As such, a team based approach has been adopted, where the initial translations received from translators are reviewed by HSRC personnel that are competent in the target languages. Based on this review process, deviations, errors and queries are flagged, followed by which an adjudication process is followed between the translators and reviewers to agree on the best possible version.

	Pretesting: Not all translations are able to be pretesting with a small field-based test. Instead, what we currently do is to use the translations in the context of provincial training sessions. The interviewers then compare the English sources questions with the translated versions, and role playing is also done using the translations. Any anomalies or queries are then referred for further review and adjudication, before sign-off on the final versions to be fielded.
	Checks: We also apply various checks, many derived from the ESS translation protocols
Sampling frame	Panel participants would be recruited after participating in Round 18 (2020) of the SASAS series. Panel members would thus be recruited from random probability samples of the general population. For SASAS, a multi stage sampling design is used, with systematic sampling at the first two stages and Kish's procedure implemented by the interviewer at the last stage for random respondent selection.
Contact strategy	Respondents will be asked for contact information (telephone number, email address and postal address) to send invitations and reminders to web surveys. The aim is to recruit as many panel members as possible following initial interview, so multiple modes will need to be experimented with.
	The intention would be to send wave invitations and reminders via cellphone, since postal and email reminders a likely to prove a substantial challenge for significant shares of the panel.
	During each wave of interviewing, panellists will be asked again to provide a contact cellphone number, email and postal address so they could continue participating in the panel.
Incentive strategy	While SASAS does not provide respondents with incentives, unconditional incentives for each wave would have to be considered. This is a design issue where guidance from pre-existing panels would be appreciated.
Technical infrastructure used	To set up the technical infrastructure for the planned SASAS panel, the Core Coordinating Team would evaluate web survey tool providers, select a preferred web survey tool provider, adjust the tool to the needs of SASAS, and set up the panel sample administration system. This would be done in consultation with other panel data infrastructures in the country, incl. Bt20+ and NIDS.
Data archiving arrangements	The HSRC has an in-house Data Curation division, who will prepare the data for archiving for free public dissemination through the HSRC's internet portal.
What works well	Based on other panel study experiences in South Africa, regular cellphone reminders work well. Email and postal reminders are suboptimal. Incentives work well, with a preference for in-kind rather than cash incentives.
What doesn't work so well	Avoiding nonresponse bias due to technological barriers is going to be a key challenge in South Africa. Providing panellists with tablets with a high-speed internet connection may also not feasible as a means of reducing non-participation of respondents without internet access for private use. Many South Africans have smartphones of some sort, so providing free data for a period might be a better option that could be considered.

Owner organisation	Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)
Infrastructure associated with (if any)	South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS)
Contact name	Dr Benjamin Roberts
Contact email address	broberts@hsrc.ac.za
Any other panels collaborated with (panel name, location, etc.)	n/a
Hoping to contribute to the workshop	To provide workshop participants a sense of the real opportunity that exists for South African participation in a cross-national web panel, and a frank outline of some of the methodological challenges that will need to be overcome in making this work in practice in a multicultural society.
Hoping to gain from the workshop	The workshop will hopefully provide a sense of the methodological insights gained from other web panels, and how these could be incorporated into a planned panel design for South Africa. In addition, it is hoped that the scope and thematic areas for possible cross-national partnership are discussed in some length.

Annex 2: RISCAPE workshop agenda

Agenda for RISCAPE workshop
Mapping the global on-line probability based panel landscape
Sheraton Amsterdam Airport Hotel & Conference Center
Schiphol Boulevard 101
1118 BG Schiphol, The Netherlands
www.sheratonamsterdamairporthotel.com
Chair: Professor Rory Fitzgerald

11 – 12 December 2019

Wednesday 11 December 2019

09:30	*Coffee on arrival*
10:00	Welcome, tour de table and aims of workshop (Rory Fitzgerald, ESS ERIC, City University of London)
10:30	Introduction to the RISCAPE project (Ari Asmi, RISCAPE Coordinator)
10.50	Mapping the RI landscape in the social sciences (Lorna Ryan, ESS ERIC, City University of London)
11:10	Mapping European web panels, CRONOS and EURO PANEL (Rory Fitzgerald, ESS ERIC, City University of London)
11:45	*Coffee break*
12:00	American Trends Panel (Andrew Mercer, Pew Research Center)
12.30	AmeriSpeak (Mike Dennis, NORC)
13.00	*Lunch*
13:45	Living in Australia panel (Lars Kaczmirek & Ben Phillips, ANU and SRC)
14.15	Planning a web panel in Russia (Alexandra Bronnikova, CESSI)
14.45	Planning a web panel in Chile (Ricardo Gonzalez, Centro de Estudios Publicos)
15:15	*Coffee break*
15:45	Web interviewing on SHARE – case of NL (Annette Scherpenzeel, SHARE MEA)
16:15	Web interviewing on GGP (Tom Emery, GGP, NIDI)
16:45	CRONOS cross-national web panel (Elissa Sibley, ESS ERIC, City University of London)
17:15	Wrap up (Diana Zavala Rojas, ESS ERIC, UPF Barcelona)
17.30	Close for the day and evening arrangements

Thursday 12 December 2019

09:30	Possibilities for a web panel in South Africa (Ben Roberts, HSRC)
10.00	Probability web panel in India (Yashwant Deshmukh & Gaaura Shukla, CVoter International)
10:30	Probability panel in Taiwan (Meng-Li Yang, Gate.Sinica)
11.00	Coffee break
11:30	Global data infrastructure (Ron Dekker, CESSDA, Norway)
12:00	Discussion: Challenges and synergies (Diana Zavala-Rojas, ESS ERIC, UPF Barcelona)
12:15	Lunch
13:00	Mapping the road ahead: three break-out groups (All)
14:00	Reporting back (All)
14:30	Conclusions and next steps: building a network for cooperation
14:50	Thank you, close workshop

Annex 3: Presentation slides

Introduction to the RISCAPE project (Ari Asmi)	42
Mapping the RI landscape in the social sciences (Lorna Ryan)	105
Mapping European web panels, CRONOS and EURO PANEL (Rory Fitzgerald)	123
American Trends Panel (Andrew Mercer)	134
AmeriSpeak (Mike Dennis)	155
Life in Australia Panel (Ben Phillips)	174
Planning a web panel in Russia (Alexandra Bronnikova)	198
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Web interviewing on SHARE – case of NL (Annette Scherpenzeel)	216
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CRONOS cross-national web panel (Elissa Sibley)	261
Wrap-up (Diana Zavala-Rojas)	275
Possibilities for a web panel in South Africa (Ben Roberts)	290
Probability web panel in India (Yashwant Deshmukh)	305
Probability panel in Taiwan (Meng-Li Yang)	342
Global data infrastructure (Ron Dekker)	354
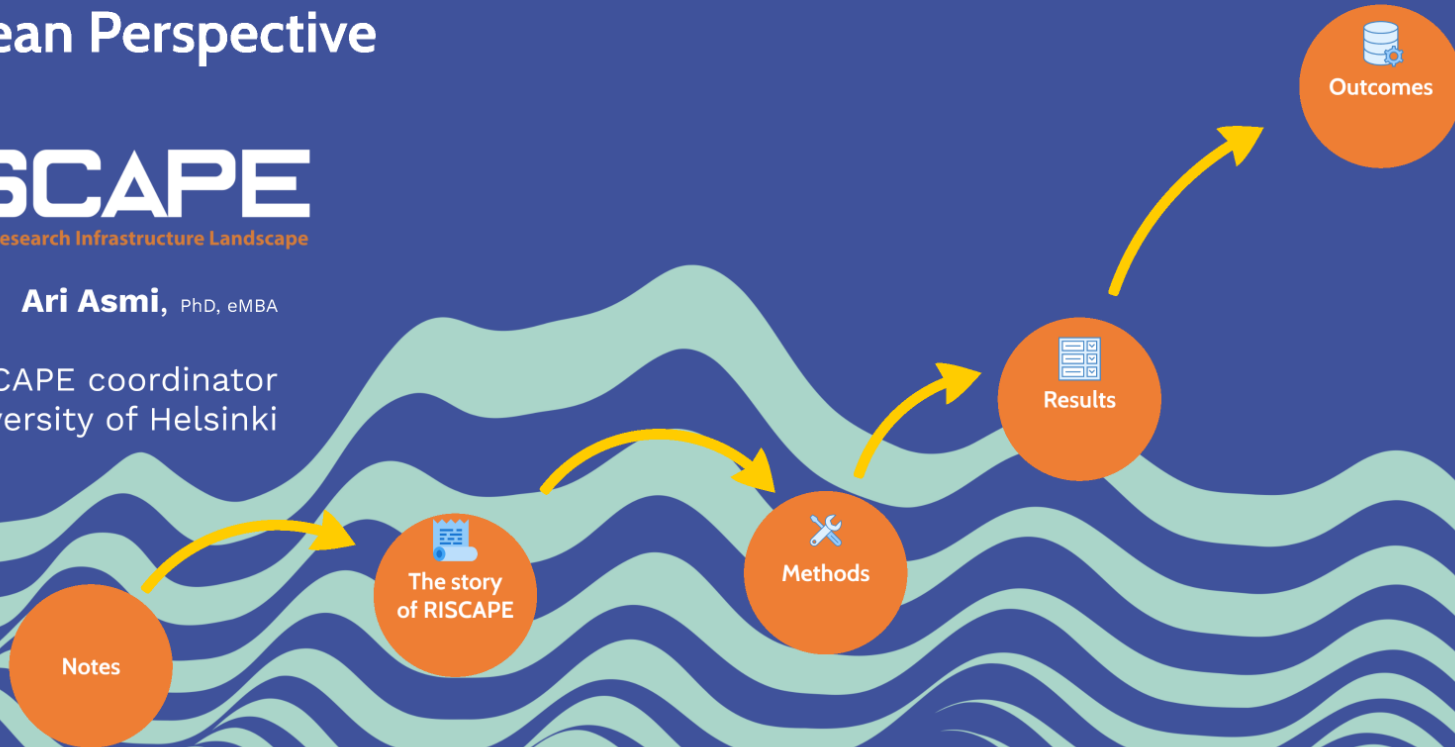
Report

NOTE
You have the "Pre-Print" version of the RISCAPE report - please do not directly quote this version. Final version will be available both print and PDF in the RISCAPE website
www.riscape.eu

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE LANDSCAPE 2019
A European Perspective

RISCAPE
Mapping the Research Infrastructure Landscape

PREPRINT VERSION - DO NOT CITE

ESFRI

European Strategy Forum for Research Infrastructures

Aims to develop strategic approach to joint European Research Infrastructure development

- Publishes Roadmaps
- Does not fund RIs
- Develops methods and operation structures for joint RIs
- **An "ESFRI-RI" is more-than-national relevance, often multinational, facility**

ESFRI
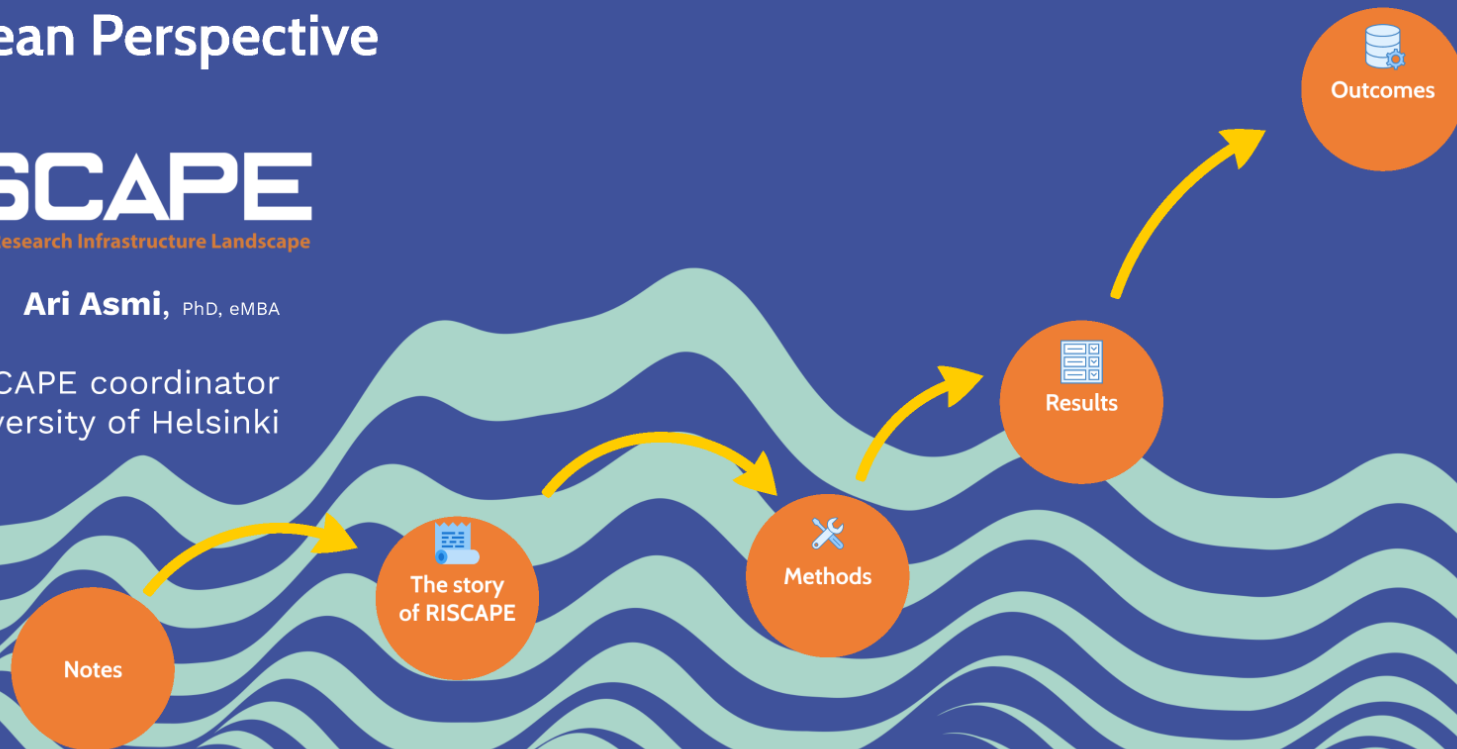
Like any good story it starts a long time ago in a place far away

Proposal

Like any good story it starts a long time ago in a place far away

In this case, about **4 years ago** in **Tokyo** (where I was in a work trip)

Proposal

Like any good story it starts a long time ago in a place far away

In this case, about **4 years ago** in **Tokyo** (where I was in a work trip)

I found out about the Commission call for a project to **map the international landscape of research infrastructures**

Proposal

Proposal

The overall proposal built on the concept of
- using the **existing European RI clusters** (where available) and
- concentrating on **major RIs** which have potential for collaboration with the European ESFRI (and other major) RIs.
- Having an **European viewpoint** (i.e. selecting the methodology and aims from this perspective)

Team

Team

Coordination
U. Helsinki

Environment
ICOS ERIC
(ENVRI)

Health & Food
ECRIN ERIC
(CORBEL)

Physics
ILL
(EUCALL, SINE2020)

Astronomy &
Astroparticles
ASTRON
(ASTERICS)

Energy
U. Turku
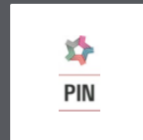
DH/CH/L
PIN SRL
(PARTHENOS)

Socia Sciences
Methodology
ESS ERIC
(SERISS)

Social Sciences
CESSDA

E-infrastructures
EGI

Dissemination
APRE
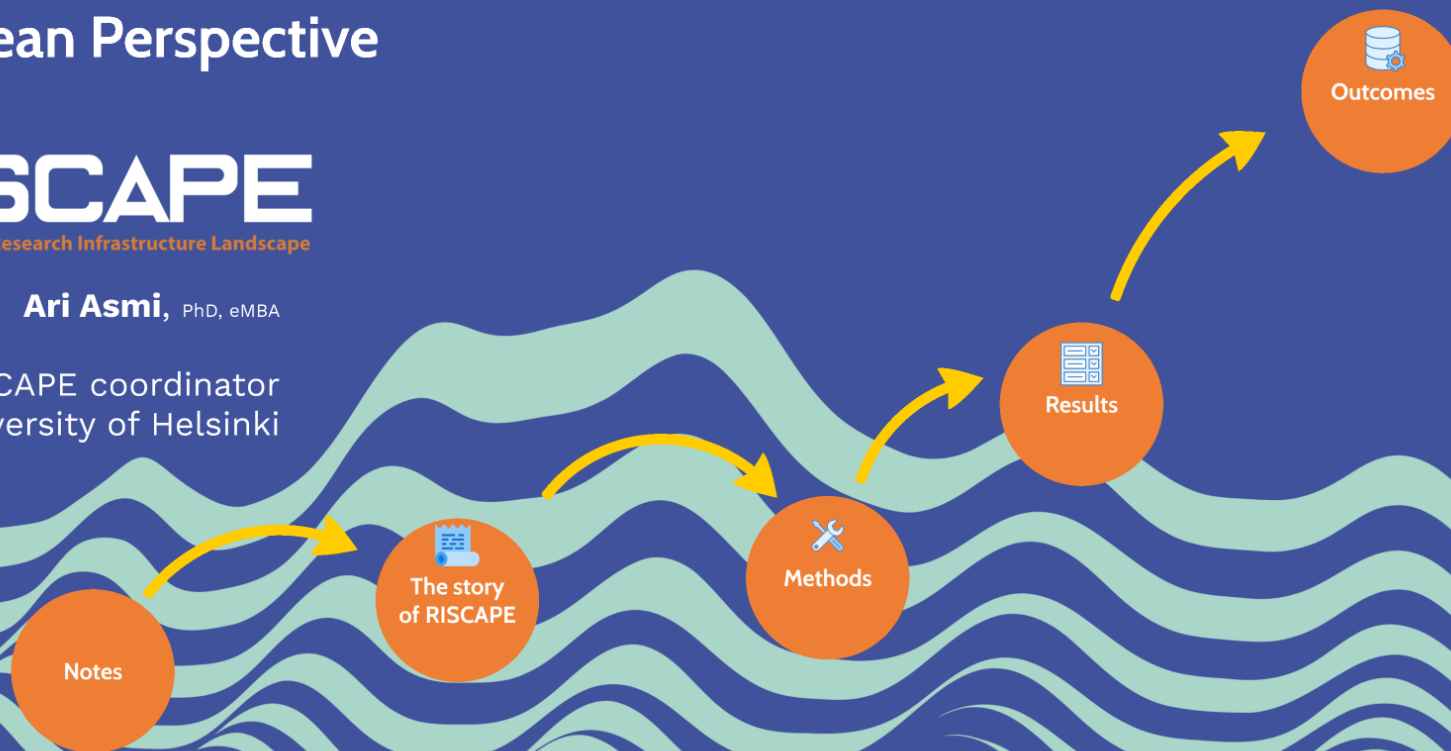
How to do landscape analysis?

Who is this for?

What kind of information?

What do we want to analyze?

How do we collect the info?

Identifying the main user groups

The proposal included many potential user groups, but quickly the project concentrated on two main user groups

| Strategic view on RIs | Research funders | European RIs | Collaboration partners |

Other groups (scientists, policy makers, etc.) were also considered

Identifying the main user groups

The proposal included many potential user groups, but quickly the project concentrated on two main user groups

Some similarity with ESFRI RIs is needed!

Strategic view on RIs

Research funders

European RIs

Collaboration partners

Other groups (scientists, policy makers, etc.) were also considered

What is this "Research Infrastructure" we are interested in?

Literature analysis

RISCAPE definition

The RISCAPE consortium analyzed the use of term Research Infrastructure

Research purpose, as a **service provider.**

Common aspects found in most definitions

longevity is implicit

Rarely explicitly public nature. Public nature of RIs is more often mentioned in accompanying information.

Typically defined using **examples: instrumentation, collections, collaborative networks, software,** communication tools and **human resources**

unique, exceptional, **"more- than-national relevance", "indispensable"**, or **"major"**

Four characteristics of RISCAPE RI

4

Science orientation

Excellence

Accessibility

Longevity

1

RI has science or scientific research as the main driver of its activities.

the need of finding complementary facilities to the ESFRI (and similar major infrastructures) Europe, which – as science-oriented organisations – are best mirrored by facilities concentrated on the same goals.

2

RI provides research services to users outside of the organisation itself.

fundamentally based on the European view of shared research facilities, and the RI as a service provider.

3

RI has an operational time horizon longer than the typical research projects in the field in question

Any short-term projects or initiatives would make the collected information quickly obsolete.

Longevity is typical for the scale of operations required for European ESFRI infrastructures

4

It promotes excellence and is of significance for the science field in question

This requirement was needed in order to have some degree of similarity to the European ESFRI landscape facilities, all of which are important at a European (i.e. regional) level.

What kind of information we need?

- Clearly defining the questions and terminology.

- What are do we really want to know? What we can know?

- How to keep the questionnaire reasonable sized (approx 1h)?

- With the help of the **Stakeholder panel**, the set of RISCAPE questions were derived

RISCAPE questionnaire

Questionnaire categories

General information Identity Position and future

Capabilities and interaction **Services** Mission and goals

Funding and scale **Data** European access

Impact Complementarity Longevity and plans

Most were open field questions, with explanatory remarks on terminology, and purpose of the question

Full description of the questions are in APPENDIX 2 of the report

Methodology of RISCAPE

The methods were developed with the w**hole Consortium** and the **Stakeholder Panel**

Main responsibility of ESS ERIC and UHEL

Aims

RISCAPE methodology

The methodology had several requirements

- **transparent** (i.e. well-defined, documented and the process could be repeated using the same methodology),
- **meaningful** (suitable for purpose, collects relevant information),
- **practical** (the information can be collected with the resources
- **available**, (the information is possible to obtain),
- **discipline-agnostic but -aware** (enough similarity between fields of science, tolerance for domain-specific differences),
- **error tolerant** (possibility to detect erroneous information or misunderstandings).

The RISCAPE methodology

- Discovery
- Desk research
- Pre-selection
- Contact
- Pre-analysis
- Information collection
- Data analysis, interpretation
- Feedback and finalization

Discovery of "potential RIs"

Discovery of "potential RIs"

European interaction

Discovery of "potential RIs"

European interaction

Experts

Discovery of "potential RIs"

European interaction

Experts

Literature

Discovery of "potential RIs"

European interaction

Experts

Literature

From non-EU RIs

Discovery of "potential RIs"

European interaction

Experts

Top-down

Literature

From non-EU RIs

Desk research before contact

Rough analysis of the **identified RIs,** based **web pages**, **discussions**, and **documents**.

Quick mapping of the structure and operation of the RI, and discovery of potential contact points

Pre-selection

Does the "RI" fulfill the 4 requirements?

Most likely

Does not

Not generally contacted

Contacting the RI

Contacts either from European partners or from RI websites

- Formal invitation email

- Three attempts to contact

- If possible, use of personal contacts

Setting the date and explaining the questions, formalities

Prior to interview, the survey is pre-filled

Shared before interview with the RI in question - as potential answers

Information from websites, documents

Saves time during interview

Helped to explain the intent and expected type of answer for the survey

Interview process

- **Structured interview**
  - The discussion (often virtual) was open, and each question was discussed.
  - The intent was not only to collect information but also to make sure both sides understood the question and answer

Some teams (particularly Physics) also used offline surveys due to significant time required. However, they did return to confirm information in person if the answers required it

Data analysis and interpretation

The answers were sent back to the RIs for making sure they match the recollection

Key aspects of each answer category was analysed in each disciplinary team

Final analysis and conclusions

- Disciplinary reports were then collated together by the coordination

- Fact-checking for selected sections

- Consistency checks and editing the reports, and preparation of the final report

- Drawing the overall conclusions of the action
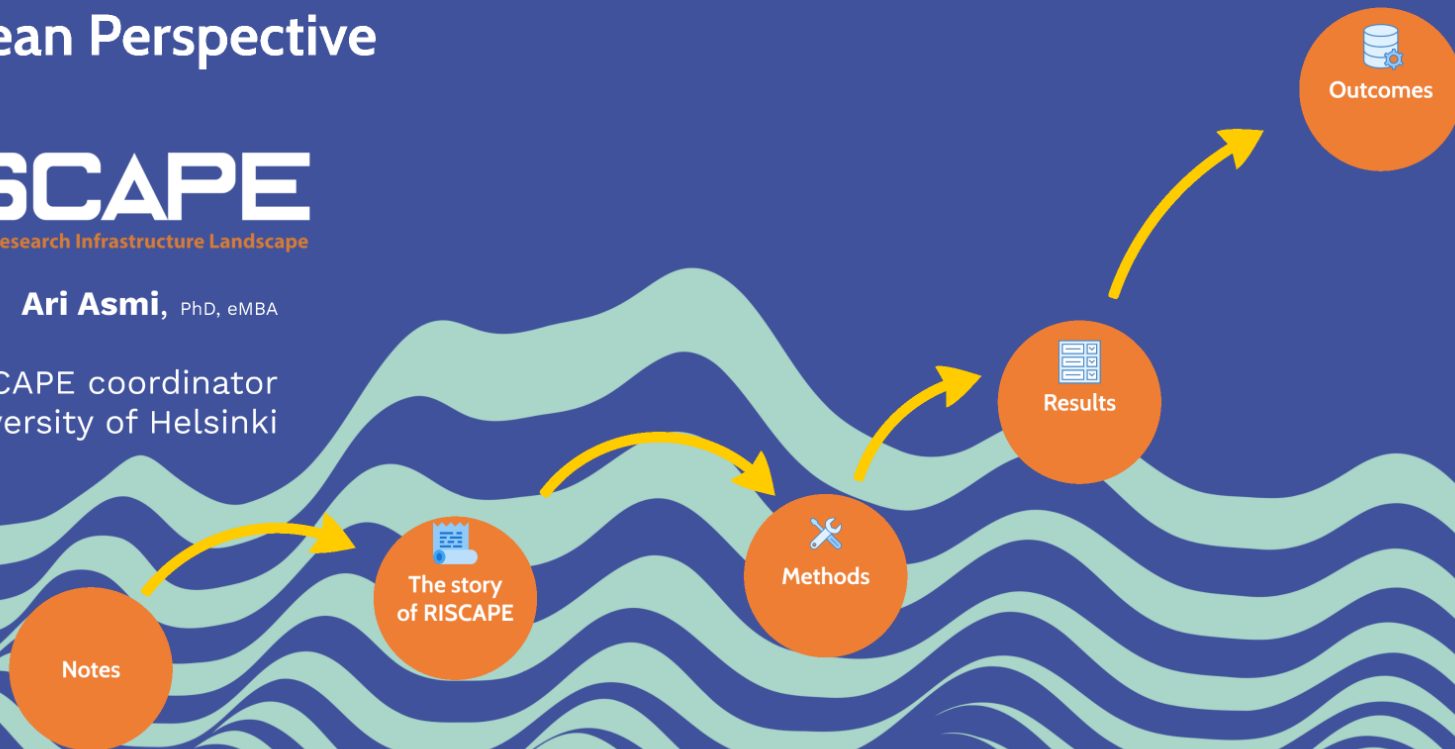
Main conclusions the action

Each RISCAPE section contains a work of a specialist team dedicated to the field in question - viewpoints on the global RI landscape.

Each section have their own key results, but **here we concentrate on overall conclusions**

Now we go through some of the key findings and disciplinary characteristics

Getting information is hard

RIs are (usually) where the funding is

(big) RIs are not European specialty (except when they are)

Impacts are difficult everywhere

Access varies (a little)

Need of data and processing services

Be aware of biases!

How to get RIs to respond?

The response rate for the interviews /surveys was not high in any of the disciplines. Typically less than half of contact attempts succeeded.

Legend:
- Number of questionnaires sent
- Number of questionnaires completed

Values by region:
- Africa - Middle East: sent 2, completed 1
- Americas: sent 20, completed 15
- Asia: sent 28, completed 13
- Europe: sent 26, completed 22
- Oceania - Australia: sent 4, completed 3
- Russia: sent 5, completed 2

62
RIs
identified

52
RIs
corresponding
to criteria

49
RIs survey
sent to

20
replies
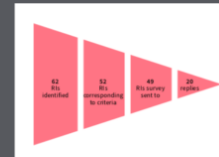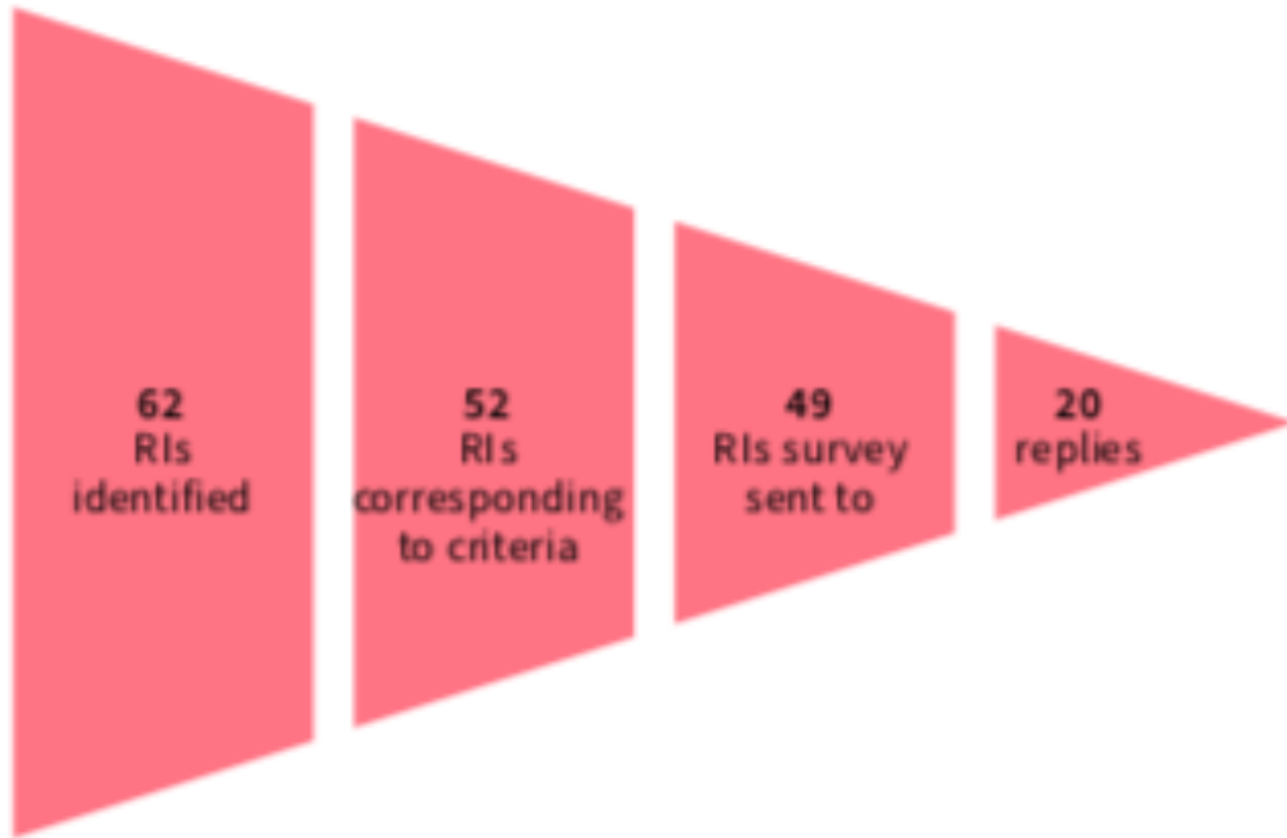
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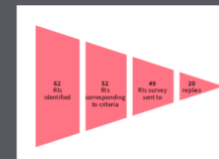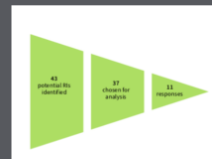
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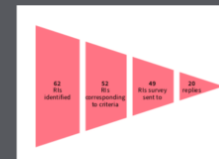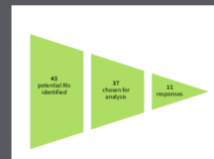
Prior ESFRI collaboration
Personal contacts
Common language

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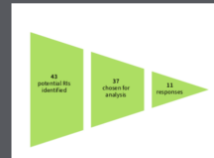
Prior ESFRI collaboration
Personal contacts
Common language

Influences conclusions

Geographical locations of RIs are concentrated

North America, Japan, China, Australia and (relatively) S. Africa highly represented
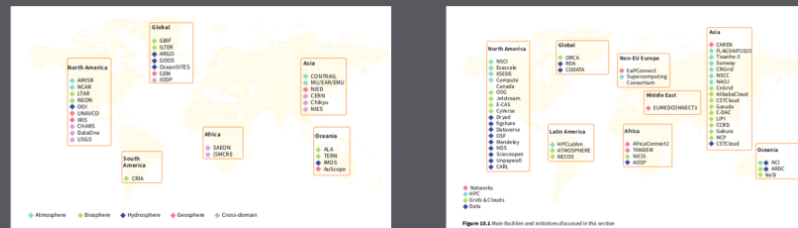
funding + research community -> RI

"RI scale", methods, response rate (+language) are influencing these distributions

Big RIs are everywhere (but not in all fields)

Research infrastructures are a common tool in many fields globally
- Physics
- Astronomy
- Energy

Some fields (esp. big distributed) RIs are much more scarce:
- Social Sciences
- Digital humanities / Cultural Heritage

Big RIs are everywhere (but not in all fields)

Research infrastructures are a common tool in many fields globally
- Physics
- Astronomy
- Energy

Some fields (esp. big distributed) RIs are much more scarce:
- Social Sciences
- Digital humanities / Cultural Heritage

"European speciality"

Difficulty of characterizing RI impact

Scientific impact	Socio-Economic impact
Almost always followed	Needed, but hard to assess
Service demand	Often anecdotal
Publications / citations	Construction costs
Conferences	Increase in science level
Evaluations	Public interest
	Industry users

Commonalities of access

Resource demanding

- **Excellence-based** the norm
- Sometimes "collaboration"-based
- **Fees** common for non-science use
- Access sometimes controlled by **grants**

Unlimited (e.g. data)

- **Open access** common (but not as common as in EU)
- Data policies often **not available**
- Licences, etc. undefined
- Embargo periods
- "by request" still common

Overall, the bigger the RI - more likely to have clear access policies

Data and processing needs are increasing

Particularly **Physics** and **Astronomy** RIs have a global awareness of resource needs in this sector.

In other fields, the **costs** of e.g. data repositories are mentioned.

Not all countries have very centralised approach, and can have several paraller initiatives

Commercial service providers are rarely mentioned
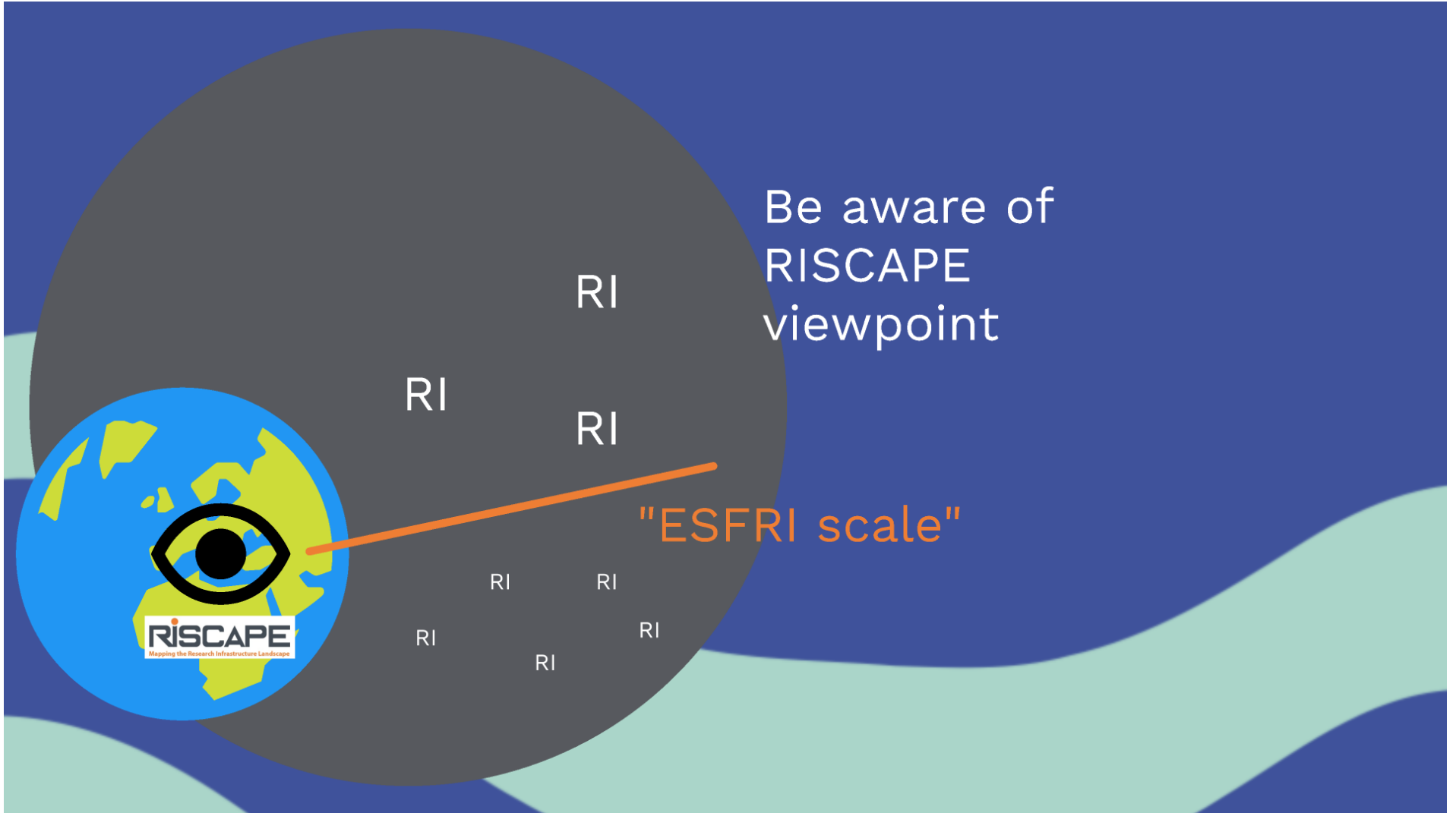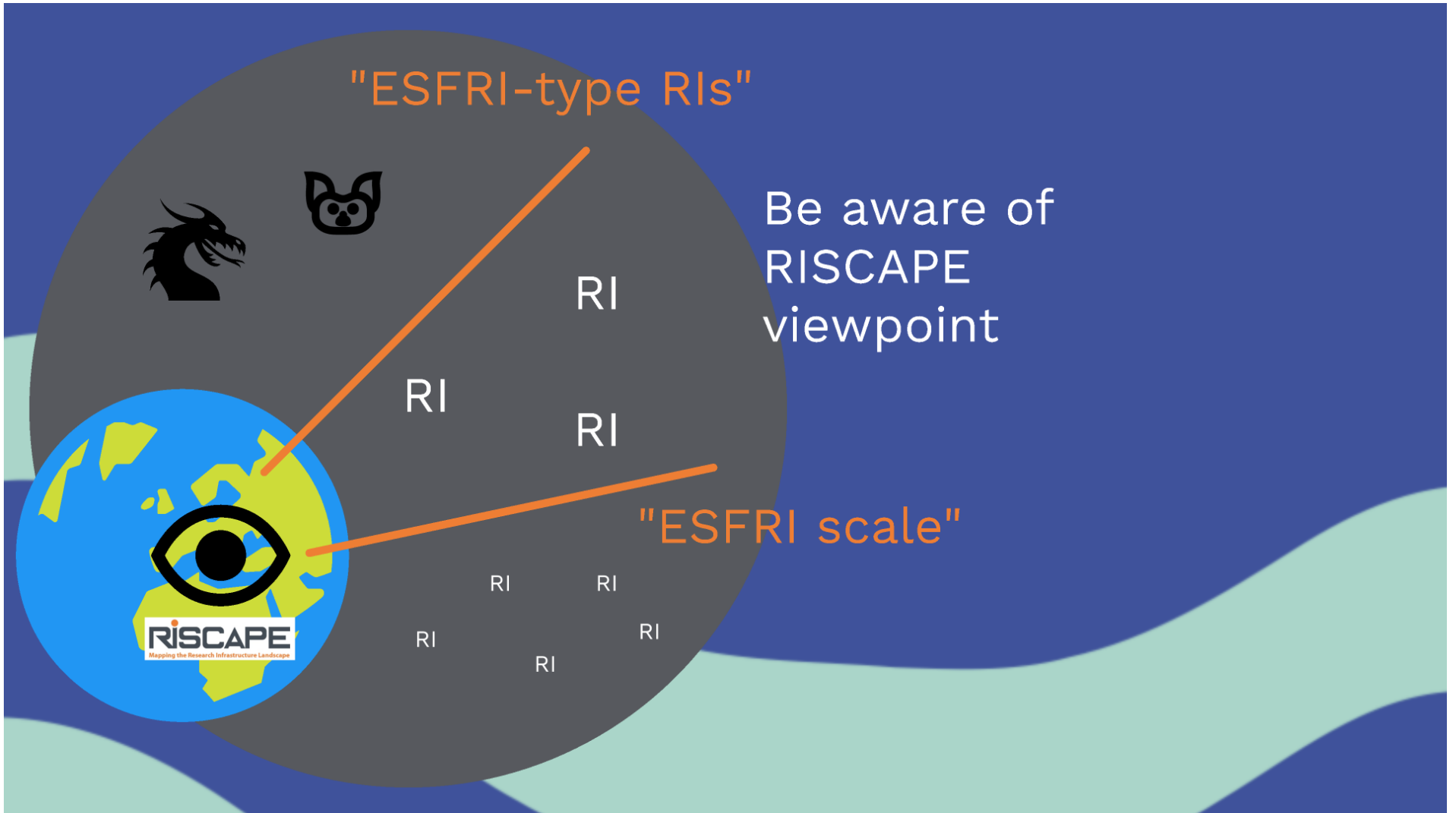
RI

RI

RI

Be aware of RISCAPE viewpoint

Be aware of RISCAPE viewpoint

"ESFRI scale"

RI
RI
RI
RI RI
RI RI
RI

"ESFRI-type RIs"

RI

RI

RI

Be aware of RISCAPE viewpoint

"ESFRI scale"

RI   RI

RI   RI

RI

RISCAPE
Mapping the Research Infrastructure Landscape

Methods

Next steps

What does the RISCAPE leave as legacy?

Interview data

Report itself
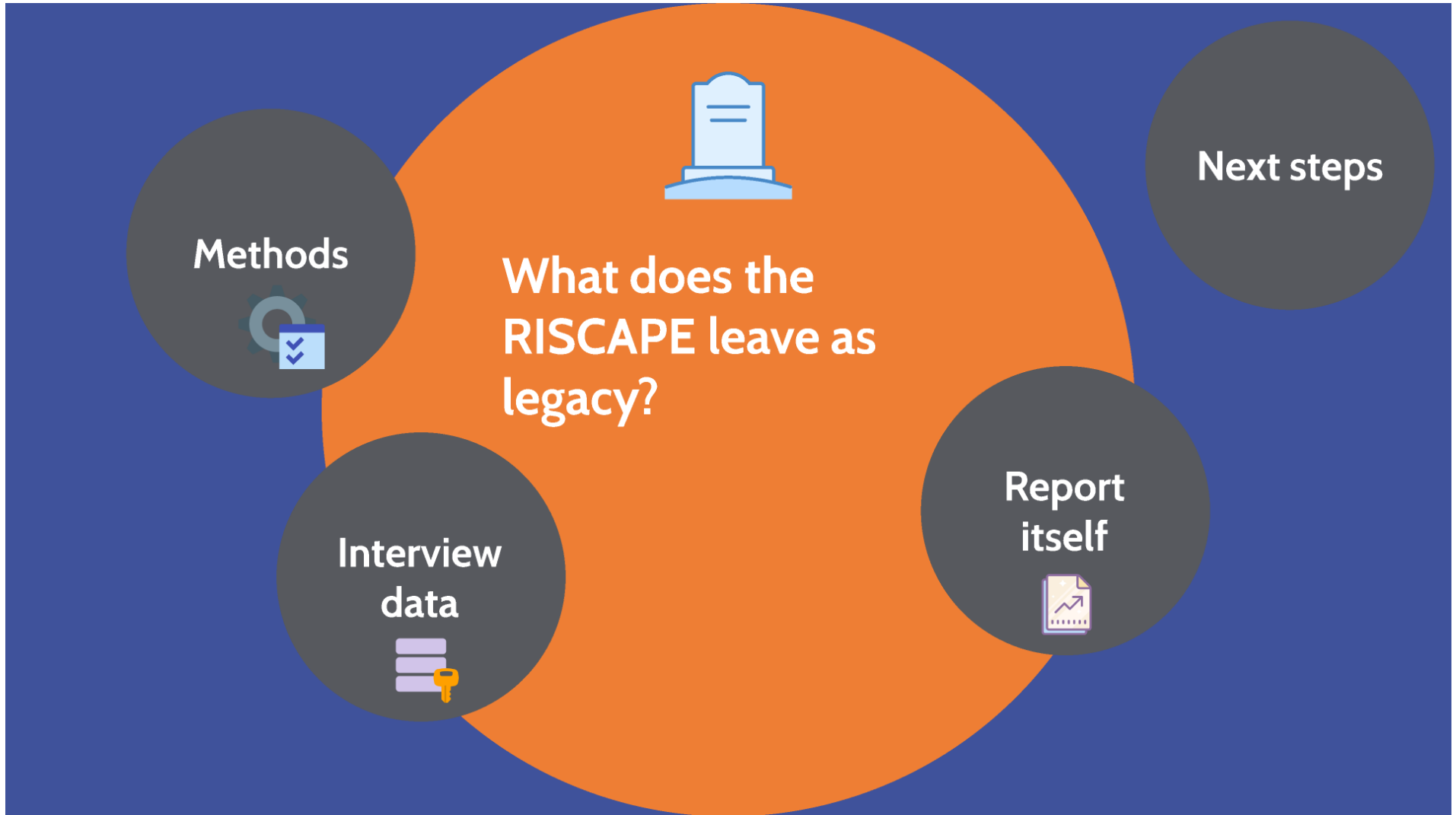
The RISCAPE methodology

Separate publication is being prepared

+

- Interviews viewed good
- Potential for deep information
- Contacts for future
- Use of existing knowledge

−

- Biased towards "known knowns"
- Not full landscape (e.g. response rate)
- Terminology issues
- Language

RISCAPE report

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE LANDSCAPE 2019

A European Perspective

PREPRINT VERSION - DO NOT CITE

RISCAPE

Mapping the Research Infrastructure Landscape

Currently pre-print status (factually correct, but minor editing needed)

Contains:

Main report (printed)

Appendices:
Questionnaire
Found RIs contact sheets
Other appendices

www.riscape.eu

Interview data

For the RIs which were interviewed

Contain personal information (names, positions) and thus is available only by (documented and valid) request.

The data is stored for five years after project ends.

The data controller is University of Helsinki / Ari Asmi

The idea of the
RISCAPE report is that
it is used

Find synergies

Building new RI collaboration

Identify joint activities

Build global access for RIs

Identify development needs

European
Social
Survey
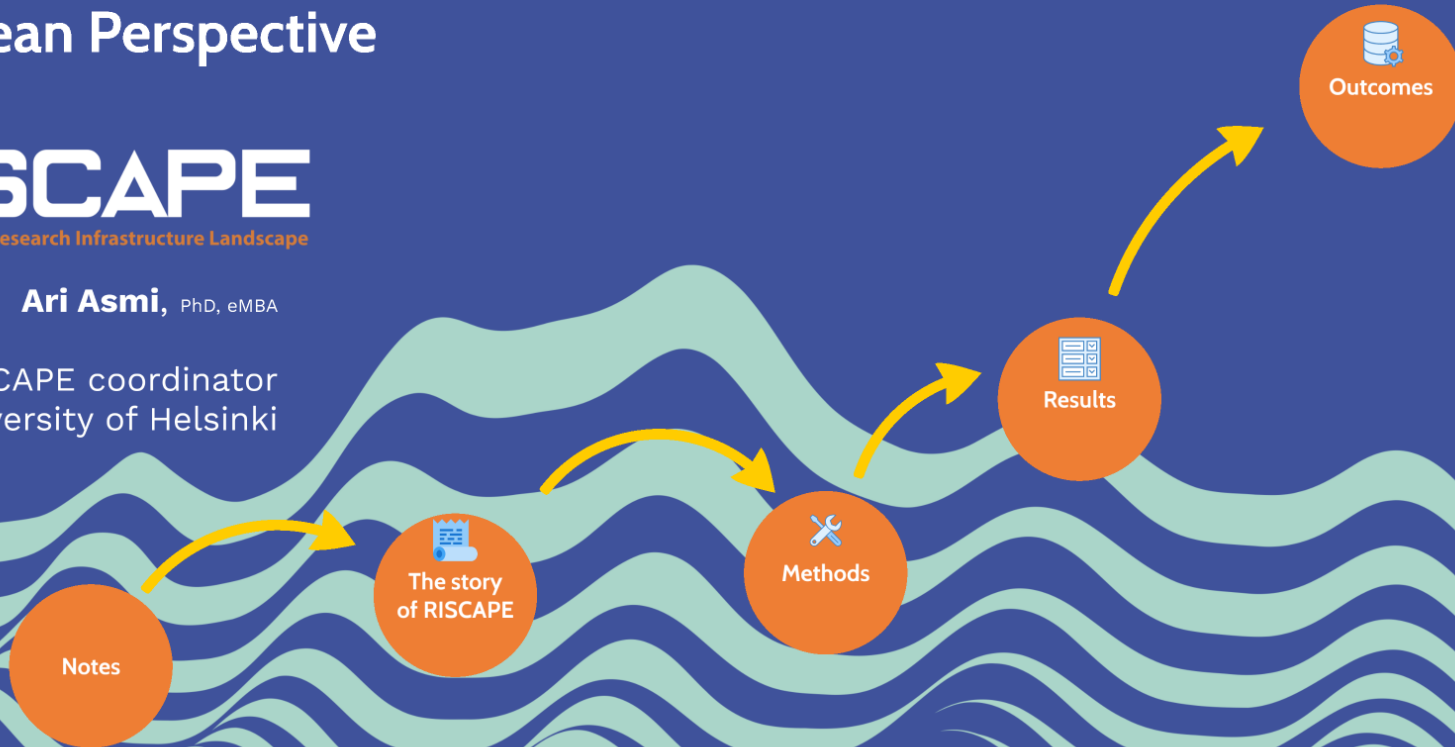
European Social Survey
SOCIAL SCIENCES LANDSCAPE RISCAPE PROJECT WP8

Lorna Ryan, PhD,ESS ERIC HQ

International Workshop: Mapping the global on-line probability based panel landscape

11-12 December 2019

ESS is a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ESS ERIC)

Overview

1. **RISCAPE WP8 description of work (DoW/Annex 1 H2020 project)**

2. **Implementation**

3. **Complementarities**

4. **Reflections**

Internationalisation - Policy context

International cooperation necessary:

"global problems require global solutions"

European Research Area: international dimension recognised as a specific objective; EPRS review of implementation of the Commission 2012 strategy for international cooperation - enhancing and focusing EU international cooperation in research and innovation (COM (2012) 497, October 2019).

Situates international cooperation and directs attention to the existing bilateral arrangements in place.

WP8 Social Sciences Landscape

Objectives

Undertake landscape mapping of relevant social science research infrastructures or key international initiatives

Identify and examine selected KIIs for detailed landscape analysis

Develop action plan, validated by stakeholders, to exploit mechanisms for sustainable collaboration (**Annex 1, WP8)**

'SCOPING'   'MINING'   'HARNESSING'

Partners: Ivana Ilijasic Versic, CESSDA ERIC (Matthew Woollard, UKDA)

Input: Professor Peter Elias, University of Warwick, UK

ESS:Dr Henk Stronkhorst, Professor Rory Fitzgerald and Dr Elissa Sibbley

Key issues

1. **Declining response rates (recruitment strategies --> mode selection)**

2. **Input harmonisation to enable comparative analyses**

3. **Big data - challenges for data governance (legal, ethical and curation)**

4. **Maintenance of data quality**

5. **Enabling linkage in ways consistent with FAIR principles (findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable)**

Further issue relate to the position of social sciences; Moaho (2011) comments about the situation in Africa noting "continued marginalisation of such research compared with research in the natural sciences disciplines; the relegation of humanities and social sciences theory and methodology, the lack of funding…"

Deliverable 2.1 Common methodology for international RI landscape analysis. Prepared over Jan 2017 – March 2018

(Input Stakeholder Panel – social sciences represented by Professor Algis Krupavičus)

Deliverable 8.1 Consistent plan of action of social science landscape analysis for the initial listing of key international initiatives in the selected region (July 2018)

Note: 2018 ESFRI Roadmap with landscape analysis (Oct 2018)

Approach - Mapping the landscape:

Desk research involving documentary review, access existing listing; contact with national agencies

(1) Contact the identified KII/RI using the standard RISCAPE letter of introduction/request to be interviewed.

(2) Either append the questionnaire via the unique link to the request OR wait until the respondent has agreed to participate and then send the link to the questionnaire/interview schedule

Instrument ('RISCAPE tool')

Included an open-ended questions about complementarity between European and international KIIs; further questions may arise and the responses to these can be captured manually and used in the preparation of a strategic report on the complementarity of European RIs with key international initiatives in respect of geographic, technical (methodological) and challenge/substantive areas.

Domain output

Report on research infrastructures/KIIs in each selected region.

(a) introduction including existing EU relations with the region

(b) listing of identified KIIs/Ris;

(c) overview of the data collection process, including the interviews/survey;

(d) complementarity - geographic, technical (methodological) and challenge/substantive areas;

(e) conclusion – level of feasibility of collaborations

Activities and results

European External Action Service (EEAS) regional approach adopted; Europe as a global actor

Balkans (non EU); South Africa: CESSDA ERIC

Australia; Japan; China; (Russia): ESS ERIC

North America, Brazil, Argentina: ESS ERIC, consultant, P Elias

3 levels

Global RIs

Global distributed RIs

National RIs with internationalisation potential (GSO 2017)

The social sciences landscape (* usual disclaimer) was characterised by this tripartite structure

1. **Global platforms and global distributed initiatives**

2. **Regional initiatives (barometers)**

3. **National initiatives with internationalisation potential**

Annex to the domain and main RISCAPE report aims to act as a 'directory' to the social sciences landscape

Composite report: D8.2 Report on social sciences landscape: December 2019

www.europeansocialsurvey.org

Regions and contact made

Region	Questionnaires /interviews
Balkans (non EU) Montenegro Serbia Bosnia Herzegovina	✓
South Africa	✓
Russia	✓
Australia	✓
Japan	NR
China	NR
North America,	✓
Brazil	✓
Argentina	NR

Characteristics

Costs for the establishment and implementation: general characteristic of higher levels of funding in US and for the Australian RIs.

Funding sources varied, a commonality with European projects (from university seed to short term national funds).   If a national roadmap exits then listing on this roadmap is critical. Funding lifetimes were comparable between Europe and globally.

Data access was varied; only one reported initiative (non EU Balkans) reported the implementation of a peer- review process that was excellence based. Some reported access by Europeans of the dataset.

International cooperation in place but some reported ignorance of 'European RI' as key initiatives. Open to collaboration (note ESS and GGP related studies, SHARE ERIC sister studies.

Capturing impact was a common feature (user figure, citations)

Exploiting complementarities

'Harnessing': 3rd action in Work Package 8 Social Sciences Landscape

Note: SUSTAIN (2017): challenge area/substantive complementarities: migration and democracy

Methodological complementarities not explored.

Workshop involving key actors to develop an international component to complement a planned European web-panel (led by ESS ERIC - H2020 12 countries]

RISCAPE Workshop to explore additions of international partners e.g NORC panel USA, Living In Australia panel, AUS

Archived via CESSDA ERIC

Learning from other European RIs integrated into the planning process.

Reflections

…on RISCAPE implementation

…on future opportunities in HORIZON Europe (association and other agreements):

The explanatory memorandum introducing the proposal for a regulation to establish HORIZON Europe (COM (2018)435) states this programme

> **"will significantly strengthen international cooperation which is crucial to ensure accesss to talent, knowledge, know-how, facilities and markets worldwild, to effectively tackle global challenges and to implement global commitments."**

International cooperation has benefits not only for science but also for relations between countries.

European Social Survey

"**The possibilities for international engagement, the logical endpoint of a landscape analysis, are numerous. This engagement for the social sciences Ris can build on existing arrangements, for example the EU's bilateral agreements can be explored for the purpose of identifying funding opportunities. [H[owever in considering collaboration actions… the quality of the data must be assessed as a pre-condition.**

'…the most successful Ris tend to be driven by academics who see the long-term benefits in terms of the research community they serve and wish to develop. Identifying such leadership potential is clearly an important factor in the long-term development of national and international research infrastructures."

Appropriate resourcing is needed to realise effective Ris.

Workshop

European Social Survey

Purpose of the workshop –the 'harnessing' action of Work

Package 8 - is to produce a collaboration action plan/roadmap.

www.europeansocialsurvey.org

CONTACT

✉ Lorna.ryan.1@city.ac.uk

🖝 www.europeansocialsurvey.org

🐦

Mapping the global on-line probability based panel landscape – RI-SCAPE workshop

Professor Rory Fitzgerald
Director, European Social Survey ERIC
10 December 2019
Sheraton Airport Amsterdam

europeansocialsurvey.org
ESS is a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ESS ERIC)

Workshop Aims

- **Contribute to the RI-SCAPE international RI mapping process**

- **Review the European probability based panel landscape**

- **Review the probability based panel landscape outside of Europe**

- **Examine challenges of existing European RIs of moving data collection on-line and opportunities that raises**

- **Map the different approaches to probability based panel on-line data collection across the globe**

- **Examine opportunities for greater links between European RIs and web panels outside Europe and plan future cooperation**

Agenda – day 1 (AM)

10:00	**Welcome, tour de table and aims of workshop (Rory Fitzgerald, ESS ERIC, City University of London)**
10:30	Introduction to the RISCAPE project (Ari Asmi, RISCAPE Coordinator)
10.50	Mapping the RI landscape in the social sciences (Lorna Ryan, ESS ERIC, City University of London)
11:10	Mapping European web panels, CRONOS and EURO PANEL (Rory Fitzgerald, ESS ERIC, City University of London)
11:45	Coffee break
12:00	American Trends Panel (Andrew Mercer, Pew Research Center)
12.30	AmeriSpeak (Mike Dennis, NORC)
13.00	Lunch

Agenda – day 1 (PM)

13:45	**Living in Australia panel (Lars Kaczmirek & Ben Phillips, ANU and SRC)**
14.15	Planning a web panel in Russia (Alexandra Bronnikova, CESSI)
14.45	Planning a web panel in Chile (Ricardo Gonzalez, Centro de Estudios Publicos)
15:15	Coffee break
15:45	Web interviewing on SHARE – case of NL (Annette Scherpenzeel, SHARE MEA)
16:15	Web interviewing on GGP (Tom Emery, GGP, NIDI)
16:45	CRONOS cross-national web panel (Elissa Sibley, ESS ERIC, City University of London)
17:15	Wrap up (Diana Zavala Rojas, ESS ERIC, UPF Barcelona)
17.30	Close for the day and evening arrangements

Agenda – day 2

09:30	**Possibilities for a web panel in South Africa (Ben Roberts, HSRC)**
10.00	Probability web panel in India (Yashwant Deshmukh & Gaaura Shukla, CVoter International)
10:30	Probability panel in Taiwan (Meng-Li Yang, Gate.Sinica)
11.00	Coffee break
11:30	Global data infrastructure (Ron Dekker, CESSDA, Norway)
12:00	Discussion: Challenges and synergies (Diana Zavala-Rojas, ESS ERIC, UPF Barcelona)
12:15	Lunch
13:00	Mapping the road ahead: three break-out groups (All)
14:00	Reporting back (All)
14:30	Conclusions and next steps: building a network for cooperation
14:50	Thank you, close workshop

The role of social science infrastructure in the European Research Area

europeansocialsurvey.org

Background (1)

- **Europe has well established social survey RIs**

- **Globally there are informal social survey groupings (WVS, ISSP)**

- **Regionally are social survey programmes eg Arab Barometer, Afro Barometer, Latino Barometer**

- **Europe - the public funding and strong central coordination of the social science RIs rather different to rest of world**

- **SHARE – sister surveys, GGP – history from UN origins and continuing relationships, ESS – related studies, EVS – connected to WVS**

Background (2)

- **As Europe / EU looks to globalisation need to future proof links**

- **Survey Research in Europe faces rapid transformation**

- **Face to face is becoming harder and more expensive to implement**

- **Europe – probability based panels are being established**

- **Outside Europe – probability based on-line panels are growing**

- **Europe – experimented with a cross-national panel CRONOS**

- **When planning future cooperation therefore makes sense to plan future cooperation around on-line but high quality surveys**

European Social Survey

European Probability Based web panels

GIP – German Internet Panel
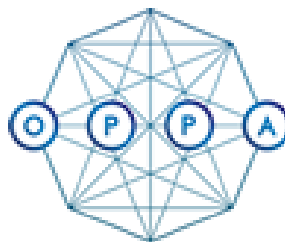
DATA ARCHIVE

DATA PROTECTION TEAM

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD

ETHICS

EURO PANEL HQ

SCRIPTING TEAM

SAMPLE MANAGE-MENT TEAM

DATA QUALITY TEAM

DATA LINKAGE

Contact

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European Social Survey

PewResearch Center

An Overview of the American Trends Panel

Andrew Mercer

Senior Research Methodologist

About Pew Research Center

- The Center is a nonprofit, nonpartisan, nonadvocacy research organization.

- It is an independent subsidiary of the Pew Charitable Trusts

- Organized into research teams focused on a variety of different subjects:

  - US Politics and Policy
  - Journalism
  - Internet, Science and Technology
  - Religion
  - Global migration and demography
  - Global attitudes

- Primarily conducted cross-sectional, RDD telephone surveys for 20 years.

- Now conduct the vast majority of domestic research online on the ATP.

Motivation for creating an online panel

Response rate by year (%)
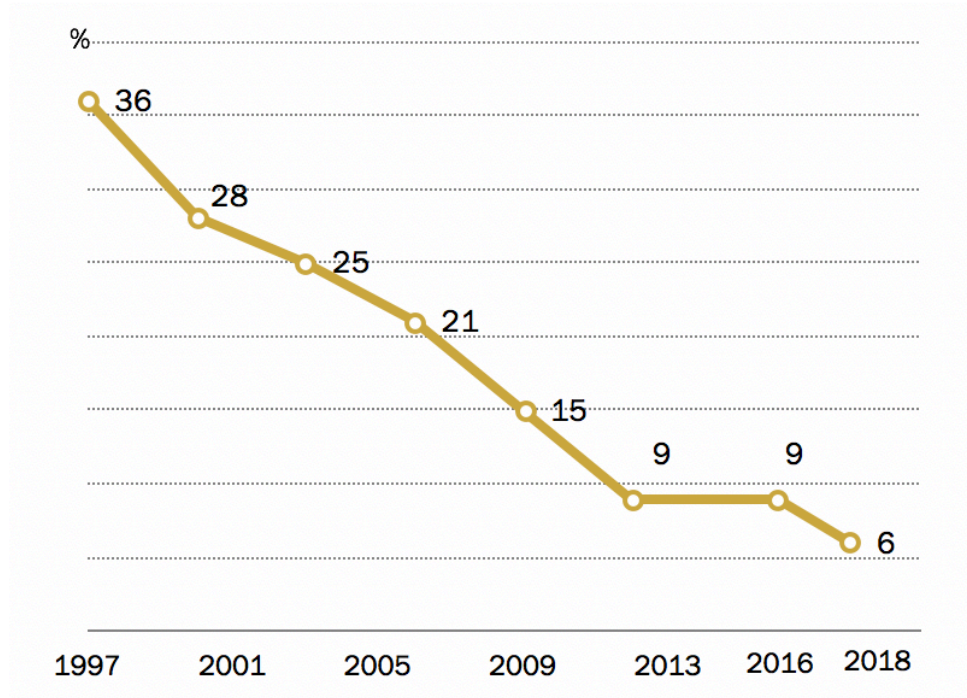
The American Trends (ATP) Panel Overview

- National, probability-based panel of adults

- Created in 2014

- Initially recruited via RDD telephone surveys

- Changed to address-based sampling (ABS) and mail push-to-web in 2018

- 100% online administration

- Non-internet panelists are provided a tablet and a data plan

- Currently has roughly 14,000 active panelists

- Field two surveys per month with anywhere from all 14,000 panelists to subsamples of n=2,500

Evolution and growth of the ATP

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	2,320
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	1,339
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	686
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS/web	9,396	8,778	6,429
Aug. 19 to Oct. 25, 2019	ABS/web	4,700	3,652	3,638
Total		**29,114**	**22,372**	**14,412**

Note: Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

Panel Management and Governance

- Internally managed by Pew's Methods team
    - Decide on methodology and policy
    - Coordinate scheduling of surveys
    - Methodological and statistical support to substantive research teams
    - Methodological research

- Survey operations are contracted to Ipsos
    - Survey programming and hosting
    - Panelist support
    - Weighting

- Survey content decided by Pew's substantive research teams
    - Topics determined in annual research proposal process
    - Substantive teams write questionnaires with oversight from Methods

WHAT'S WORKED WELL?

www.pewproject.org

Burden and incentivization on the ATP

Relative to other online probability-based panels, our non-profit status enables us to...

Keep burden relatively low

- Hard cap of 85 questions per survey (15 min.)
- Panelists get no more than two surveys per month

Keep incentivization relatively high

- $5 to $20 per survey, based on demographics
- This works out to be $0.33 to $1.33 per minute

Do those protocols yield dividends?

- Per-wave completion rate averages about 75%

- On average, 98% of panelists who click the survey link complete the survey

- Among those recruited in 2014, almost 70% are responding 5 years later

% of first cohort panelists still responding to surveys
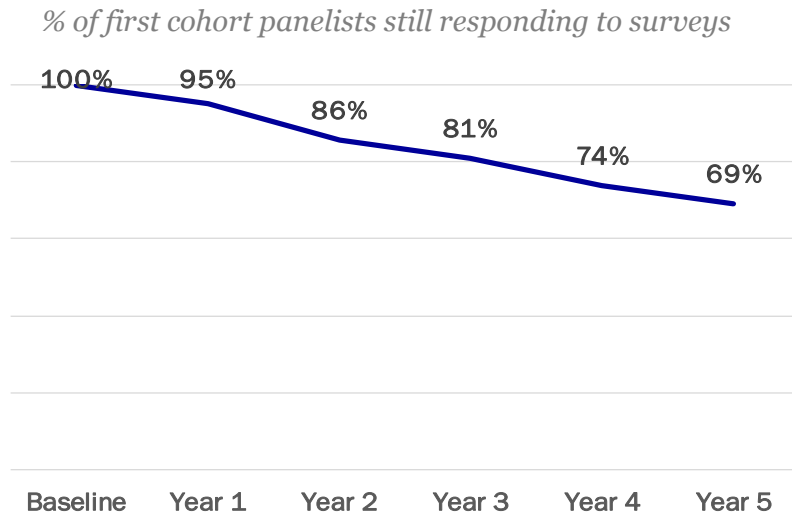
Changing recruitment from RDD to ABS

- ATP was initially recruited at the end of RDD polls

- One limitation of this approach is that the cumulative response rate to panel surveys was 2%

	10%	Response rate to recruitment surveys
X	50%	Agreement to join panel among recruitment respondents
X	55%	Panelists active at the start of the wave
X	77%	Wave-level response rate
	2%	Cumulative response rate for ATP wave

Changing recruitment from RDD to ABS

- When we switched to recruiting via ABS, we saw notable improvement

Recruitment	Recruitment survey AAPOR RR3	% of recruitment survey respondents agreeing to join the panel
2017 RDD Design	10%	50%

Changing recruitment from RDD to ABS

- When we switched to recruiting via ABS, we saw notable improvement

Recruitment	Recruitment survey AAPOR RR3	% of recruitment survey respondents agreeing to join the panel
2017 RDD Design	10%	50%
2018 ABS Design	12%	94%

Changing recruitment from RDD to ABS

- Now our cumulative response rate looks like this

	~~10%~~	11%	Response rate to recruitment surveys
X	~~50%~~	79%	Agreement to join panel among recruitment respondents
X	~~55%~~	85%	Panelists active at the start of the wave
X	77%	77%	Wave-level response rate
	~~2%~~	6%	Cumulative response rate for ATP wave

- To be sure, it's still low. But it's much better and should improve as the ABS recruits become a larger share of the panel in the future.

CHALLENGES

Covering the non-internet population

- There are three main approaches:

    ➢ Provide the technology and interview online

    ➢ Interview by telephone

    ➢ Interview by mail

- Selecting the optimal approach is a multi-dimensional problem

- We see at least six important dimensions

Dimension	Provide technology	Interview by telephone	Interview by mail
Cost	Very expensive	Less expensive(?)	Relatively inexpensive
Representation of non-internet adults	Weaker with potential to change panelists	Strong	Strong
Mode effects risk?	None	Yes	Minimal
Possible to do timely surveys?	Yes	Yes	No
Can do extensive skips, fills, rotations?	Yes	Yes	No
Added risk of programming error	No	Yes	Yes

Covering the non-internet population

- Each solution has its limitations

- On the ATP, we started with the mail approach but switched in 2016 to providing the technology

- For us concerns about timeliness and mode effects are greater than concerns about cost and somewhat reduced representation of the non-internet population

- But this remains a difficult issue

Difficulties getting non-internet adults to take web surveys

- In 2016 when we asked our n=574 mail panelists to start participating online with tablets, only 41% successfully completed the conversion

- Most of our non-internet adults were age 65+, but older adults were particularly unwilling to be complete the online conversion

- Among our 2018 ABS-recruited panelists, just 1% were non-internet adults

% of mail panelists who were successfully converted to participating online

30-49	50-64	65+
65	52	32
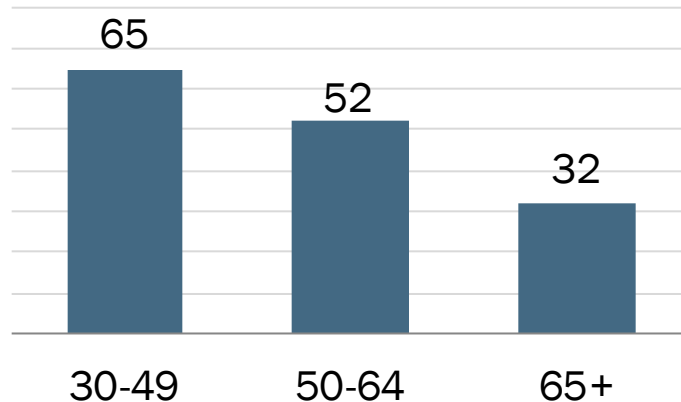
Targeted recruitment of hard-to-reach households

- For our 2019 recruitment, we implemented two targeted recruitment protocols aimed at hard-to-recruit households:

    1. Non-internet households
    2. Foreign-born Hispanics

- Involved sampling high density geographies identified with census data and customized mail protocols.

- Recruitment and response rates are still being finalized. Preliminary analysis suggests that this worked better for Hispanics.

- Ultimately, it's very hard to convince someone to adopt technology that they do not want, especially when it's not in-person.

Concluding thoughts

- At Pew Research Center we feel confident about the continued viability of probability-based online panels as a replacement for telephone RDD

- Since international research is a major part of our work, we are excited to see a shared interest in the development of probability-based, online survey infrastructure globally.

- The topics presented here are a few of the most critical from the perspective of the Pew Research Center.

- Other organizations will have different needs, priorities and challenges.

- There are many other open questions and almost certainly new challenges just down the road.

PewResearchCenter

Thank you!

Andrew Mercer
Senior Research Methodologist

amercer@pewresearch.org
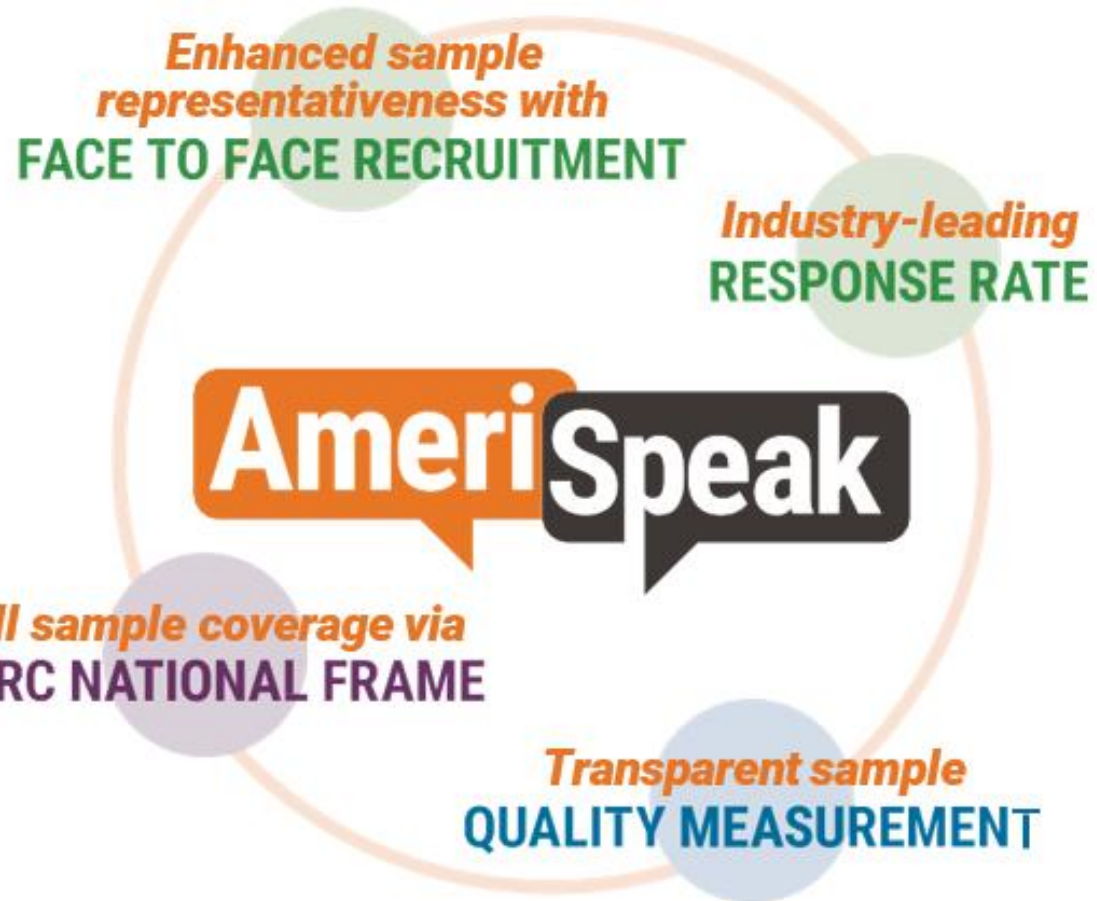
NORC AmeriSpeak Overview

December 11, 2019

RISCAPE Workshop,

Schiphol, The Netherlands

AmeriSpeak Panel Design & Background

Where Does AmeriSpeak Fit in the Industry's Tool Kit?
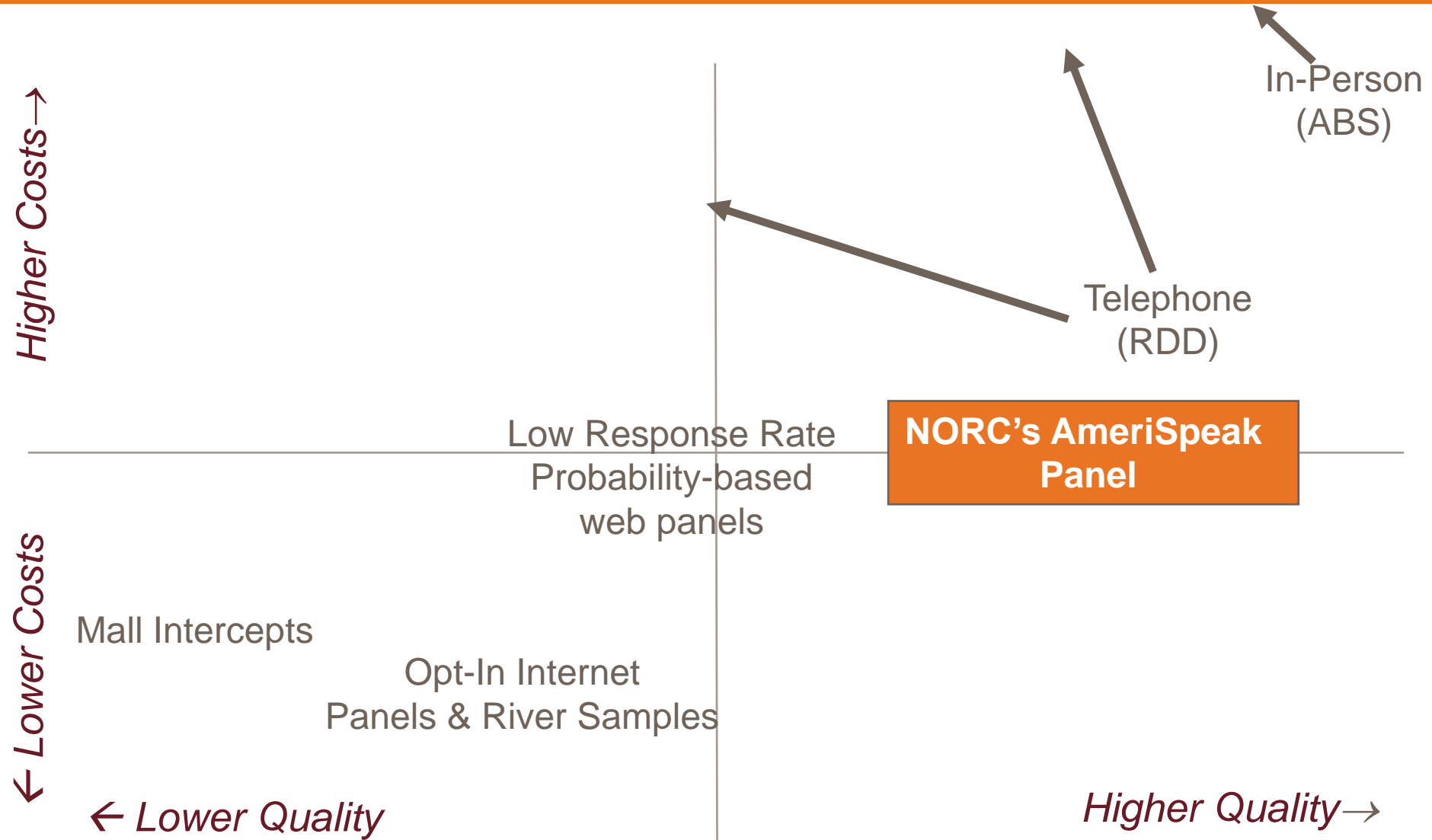
AmeriSpeak Features

Key Feature	AmeriSpeak Advantage
Sample Frame	NORC Based on NORC National Frame, not Legacy RDD or ABS Only
Response Rates	5X – 10X Higher than Competing Solutions. 30%+ AAPOR Response Rate No. 3 for 2014-2017 panel recruitment
Non-Response Follow-Up by Field Interviewers	NRFU-fueled boost to AAPOR Response Rate
Web vs. Mixed Mode	Panelists have option of phone-mode surveys, enhancing sample coverage for non-Internet and low-literacy segments
Profile/Background Data	NORC profile data includes attitudinal measures captured at recruitment
Sample Quality Report: NORC Card	Only NORC provides a Sample Quality Report Card as a quantitative assessment of non-response bias
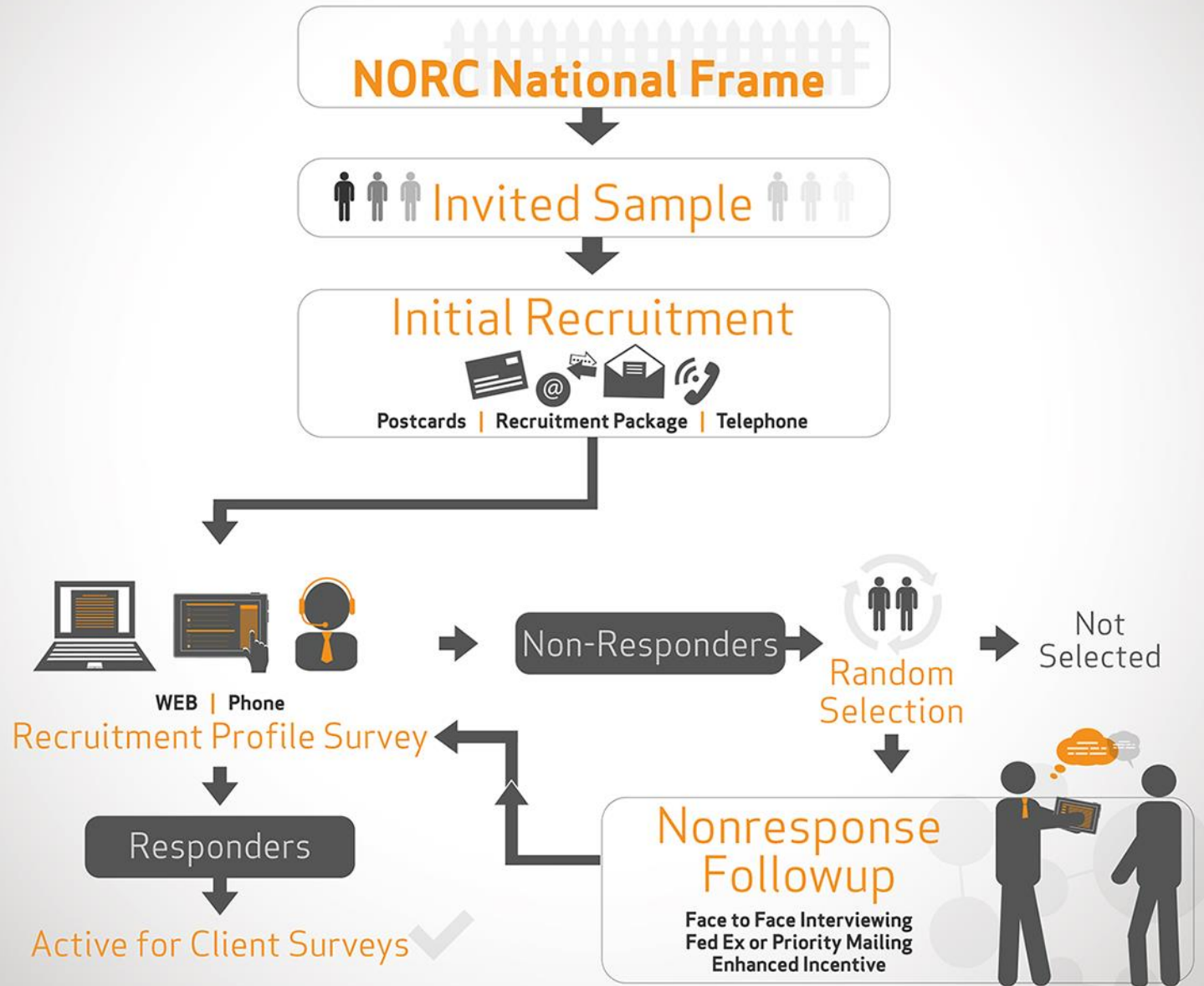
NORC
at the UNIVERSITY *of* CHICAGO

2–STAGE RECRUITMENT

Mail/Phone Contacting → **Face-to-Face (F2F) Contacting**

AAPOR RR3 (2014-2017 AmeriSpeak Panel Recruits)

Description	Response Rate (AAPOR RR3, Weighted)
Household Response Rate due to Initial Recruitment	5.8%
Household Response Rate due to NRFU	27.9%
Household Response Rate	33.7%

NRFU boosts response rate by 5.8 times

More than half (51.4%) of AmeriSpeak panelists have been recruited during the NRFU recruitment stage (2014-2017)

Mail/phone recruited panelists
More likely to be very interested in news, be pro-science, and have liberal policy positions

Face-to-face recruited panelists
Less likely to be very interested in the news and more likely to report conservative policy positions

AmeriSpeak Supports Multiple Modes and Contact Points for Client Studies

Web Mode

Access survey via log-into AmeriSpeak.org
or emailed study invitation

| PCs | Laptops | Tablets | **Smartphone** An alternative to phone mode for non-web households |

Phone Mode

Addressing "web reluctant," non-web and
low-literacy households

| In-bound CATI | Out-bound CATI |

NORC
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Selected U.S. Federally Sponsored Projects

Project: IRS W&I Taxpayer Experience Survey (TES) using AmeriSpeak

AmeriSpeak data collection with challenging IT security requirements

- **Client: Internal Revenue Service**

- **Background**
  - Key IRS survey for measuring taxpayer satisfaction (or not) with interactions with IRS
  - Federal contractor incumbent was disqualified
  - Survey conducted twice on AmeriSpeak

- **Featured capabilities**
  - Nationally representative sample of US taxpayers
  - Nationally representative oversample of Spanish-language dominant households
  - Passed IRS data security review

Project: Test Predictability of Falls Screening Tools

Longitudinal AmeriSpeak survey case study

- **Client: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention**

- **Background**
  - Asses screening tools for predicting physical falls in seniors as falls constitute a substantial health risk for seniors
  - A baseline survey followed by 11 monthly surveys, and one final survey to a nationally-representative sample of approximately 2000 adults aged 65 and older

- **Featured capabilities**
  - Six months of data collection are completed with an average monthly retention rate of 85% (of those who completed baseline)

Project: Civilian Career Branding Survey

AmeriSpeak survey of young adults and college students

- **Client: U.S. Department of Defense**

- **Background**
    - The purpose of the survey is to understand the knowledge, awareness, and behaviors associated with pursuing a civilian job within the Department of Defense.
    - The survey was conducted with college students and recent graduates
    - Survey included questions to understand job-seeking behaviors and awareness of DoD civilian jobs, psychographics, and demographics

- **Featured capabilities**
    - AmeriSpeak's nationally representative young adult panel

Other Selected Past Projects

Securities & Exchange Commission: Policy Oriented Stakeholder and Investor Testing for Innovative and Effective Regulation (POSITIER)

NORC providing insights to the U.S. SEC using AmeriSpeak Omnibus

- **Client:** U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission

- **Background:** The initiative aims to inform the SEC rulemaking process with evidence obtained from surveys and tests of the potential impacts of proposed policy changes, as households are increasingly making their own investment decisions since defined benefit pension plans have decreased in prominence

- **Featured capabilities**
  - AmeriSpeak Omnibus for quick-turnaround general population surveys
  - NORC financial services subject matter expertise and marketing sciences

Food-Specific Allergy Prevalence Survey

AmeriSpeak TrueNorth Calibration combining AmeriSpeak Panel and non-probability online interviews

- **Client:** Aimmune Therapeutics

- **Collaborations** Stanford University
  and Northwestern University

- **Featured capabilities**
  - 40K interviews completed, combining AmeriSpeak and non-probability online survey interviews
  - AmeriSpeak Calibration "TrueNorth" weighting (correcting for bias in non-probability interviews)
  - Keeping respondents engaged through a long survey

- Publication on January 4, 2019 publication forthcoming in *Journal of the American Medical Association* (Dr. Ruchi Gupta as lead author)

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"Justice Gap" Survey for Legal Services Corporation of America

Survey of low-income households about their use of and access to legal professionals

- **Client:** Legal Services Corporation of America

- **Background:** Quantify the "justice gap" (i.e., the difference between the civil legal needs of low-income Americans and the resources available to meet those needs)

- **Featured capabilities:**
  - Reaching low-income populations (at or below 125% of the Federal Poverty Level)
  - Complex questionnaire programming to collect in-depth information on each occasion for needing civil legal assistance
  - NORC wrote the public-release report and presented it in a debriefing of Congressional representatives

Questions & Discussion

Life in Australia™
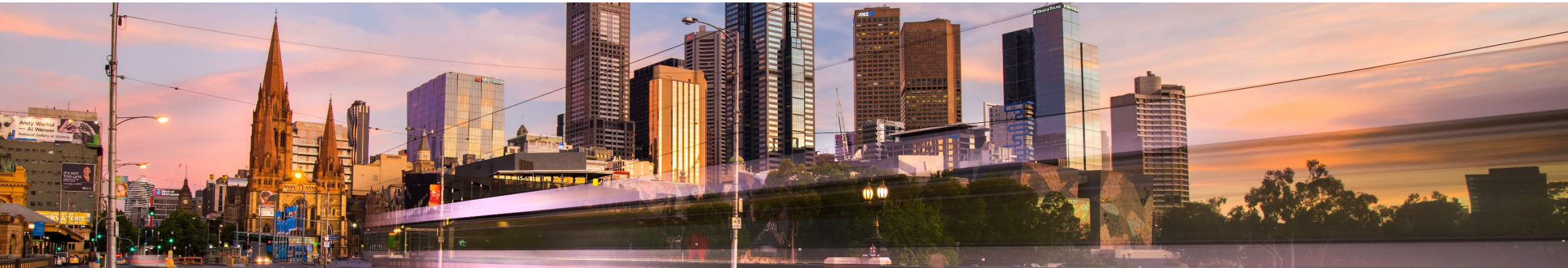
RISCAPE Workshop "Mapping the global on-line probability based panel landscape"

Schiphol, The Netherlands, 11 December 2019

A subsidiary of:

Author

Dr Benjamin Phillips

Senior Research Director, Survey Methodology, Social Research Centre

Centre Visitor, Centre for Social Research & Methods, the Australian National University

Acknowledgements

Life in Australia™ panel members

Dr Lars Kaczmirek

Head, AUSSDA – The Austrian Social Science Data Archive

Associate Professor, Centre for Social Research & Methods, the Australian National University

Adjunct Assistant Research Scientist, Center for Political Studies, the University of Michigan

Dr Paul J. Lavrakas

Senior Methodological Advisor, Social Research Centre

Senior Fellow, NORC at the University of Chicago

Senior Research Fellow, Office for Survey Research, Michigan State University

Visiting Scholar, Northern Arizona University

Methodological model
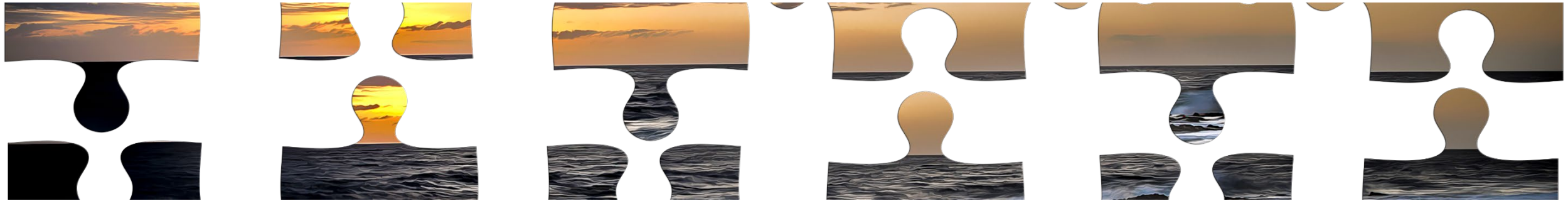
Sampling frames and mode

Original recruitment (Q4 2016)

- ➢ Dual-frame RDD (pilot: 40% landline, 60% mobile; main: 30% landline, 70% mobile)

Replenishment (mid-2018)

- ➢ Mobile RDD only (age 54 and under, quota on university education)
- ➢ Better age and sex profile, worse education profile

Mode and incentive

- ➢ CATI recruitment, 10 AUD incentive
- ➢ Online / CATI profiling, 10 AUD incentive

Sampling frames and mode

Expansion and replenishment (Q4 2019)

- ➤ ABS stratified by area-level socio-economic status and age profile
- ➤ Match c. 50% of addresses to phone number
- ➤ Planned to run ABS and mobile RDD in parallel, but ABS now less expensive than RDD

Mode and incentive

- ➤ Mail push-to-web / CATI recruitment
- ➤ Online / CATI profiling
- ➤ Replicates 1 and 2:   5 AUD pre-paid + 15 AUD conditional
- ➤ Replicate 3:   20 AUD conditional

Weighting

Panel

- ➤ Standard dual-frame weights (single frame approach)
- ➤ Adjustment for panel attrition (propensity score classes)

Wave

- ➤ Non-response (propensity score classes)
- ➤ Calibration to population: variables differ by waves (e.g., age × education, gender, state/territory × capital city/rest of state, internet use, telephone status, volunteering), test alternative variables with error vs. benchmarks
- ➤ Optionally: trimming

Representativeness

Characteristics: Life in Australia™ current panellists

Characteristic	Benchmark	Actual
Male	49.2%	46.5%
Female	50.9%	53.2%
Other	0.0%	0.3%
18-24	12.2%	6.9%
25-34	19.3%	13.9%
35-44	17.1%	15.2%
45-54	16.7%	18.1%
55-64	14.9%	18.8%
65-74	11.3%	18.6%
75+	8.6%	8.2%

Characteristic	Benchmark	Actual
Less than uni	74.4%	55.8%
Uni degree	25.6%	44.2%
NSW	32.1%	29.7%
VIC	25.9%	25.3%
QLD	19.8%	19.3%
SA	7.1%	8.6%
WA	10.4%	11.2%
TAS	2.1%	2.5%
NT	1.0%	0.9%
ACT	1.7%	2.6%

Frame-level under-coverage

RDD

Dual-frame RDD

➢ 97.0% coverage

Mobile RDD

➢ 92.5% coverage

➢ 95% or greater for age 54 and under

ABS

96.1% coverage

Offline population

4.0% of current panel members report that no member of their household accesses the internet from home

Most recent official statistics: 13.9% of adults are not internet users (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Household Use of Information Technology, 2016-17)

Language

English only—no dominant non-English language in Australia

➢ Mandarin   2.5% speak at home

➢ Arabic   1.4% speak at home

➢ Cantonese   1.2% speak at home

➢ Vietnamese   1.2% speak at home

➢ Italian   1.2% speak at home

➢ Greek   1.0% speak at home

Coverage error

➢ Percentage do not speak English 'well' = 3.8%

Funding arrangements

Funding arrangements

Recruitment and replenishment self-funded

Operates as a commercial panel

- ➢ Academic, government and not-for-profit clients to-date
- ➢ The Social Research Centre is a for-profit, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Australian National University

Investments in recruitment and replenishment to be paid for by sales within a 1-2 year horizon

Operational model

Operational model

2,572 active panel members (November 2019)

Sized to deliver c. 2,000 completes (2017-19), 3,000 completes (2020+)

Monthly waves of data collection
- ➢ Field period c. 2 weeks (4× email, 2× SMS, CATI reminder)
- ➢ Aim for 15-20 minutes
- ➢ Post-expansion, will split waves across different surveys

Offline population via CATI (c. 11% in recent waves)
- ➢ Offline panel members mostly could complete surveys online, but won't
- ➢ Call design: landline = 6 calls (8 max); mobile = 4 calls (6 max)

Incentives per wave

Amount

- 10 AUD for up to 20 minutes, incremented by 5 AUD per additional 10 minutes or part thereof

Type

- Department store/supermarket group gift certificate   44.9%
- Donate to 1 of 5 pre-selected charities   28.1%
- PayPal   26.4%
- Elect not to receive an incentive   0.6%

Panel performance (most recent wave)

Rate	What is it	Rate
Recruitment rate (RECR)	The rate at which people invited to join the panel initially agree to participate	19.4%
Profile rate (PROR)	The rate at which people who agreed to participate completed the panellist profile and thus joined the panel	77.2%
Retention rate (RETR)	The proportion of the original panellists who remain on the panel at a specific wave of data collection	72.4%
Completion rate (COMR)	The proportion of panellists invited to participate in a specific wave who complete that wave's questionnaire	73.8%
Cumulative response rate 2 (CUMRR2)	RECR × PROR × RETR × COMR	8.0%

Callegaro, Mario and Charles DiSogra. 2008. "Computing Response Metrics for Online Panels." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 72(5):1008–32.

Substantive areas measured

Australia's place in the world

Crime and justice

Attitudes to disability, autism

Political views
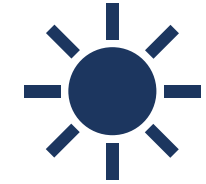
Sun protection attitudes/behaviours

Social cohesion

Communications use

Awareness of alcohol harms

Image-based abuse

Cyber crime

Data privacy and linkage

Attitudes about immigration

Fertility

Gambling

Elections

Electronic infrastructure

Homemade panel management infrastructure

➢ SQL

➢ APIs for interaction with Unicom Intelligence

Survey software

➢ Unicom Intelligence (formerly SPSS Dimensions)

Challenges and opportunities

Challenges

Nonprobability panels—irresponsible claims of "representativeness" and lack of understanding of limitations

Cost—particularly CATI cost (see: Nonprobability panels)

Representativeness—age, education

Transitions from CATI mode—mode effects

Weighting

➢ Accounting for probabilities of selection with replenishment and variance estimation (may move to replicate approaches)
➢ Design effect / weighting efficiency: DEFF = 2.60 in a recent wave

Opportunities

Providing representative data at reasonable cost to clients; RDD/CATI becoming non-viable: falling production rates and rising costs

Longitudinal nature of the panel—largely unexploited by clients

Use IVR for offline population: prompt to call in, then full IVR

Apps for experience sampling/ecological momentary assessment, geo tracking, geo-fencing, consumption tracking (e.g., food diary)—not using yet

As panel grows, affordable samples of low incidence sub-populations

Use with non-probability samples for cost-constrained clients

  ➢ Reference sample for calibration

  ➢ Blending

Thank you

Dr Benjamin Phillips

benjamin.phillips@srcentre.com.au

Life in Australia™

Be heard | Be represented

A Social Research Centre initiative

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Australian National University

cessi

PLANNING PROBABILITY BASED ONLINE PANEL IN RUSSIA – CURRENT STATUS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Survey landscape in Russia

- Main survey mode for academic surveys: nation-wide face-to-face interviews (since early 1990-s till current moment)

    - Constant decrease of response rate

    - Large differences in non-response between high urban and rural areas

    - Constant increase of the survey cost

    - Limitations of call-backs – large distances, difficult weather condition, poor travel infrastructure, security

    - Interviewer effect correlated with unit effect (low interviewers workload, limitations to personal training, change of interviewers)

    - Area household-based sample, lack of reliable administrative lists.

Survey landscape in Russia (2)

- Recent trend – switch of nation-wide surveys to telephone interviews

    - Mixed frame sample: stationary and mobile phones.

    - Penetration of stationary phones steadily decrease from not very high start point (around 40% households, differentiated by regions and urbanity)

    - Mobile phone - sample based on RDD, no lists, different prefixes in different regions.

    - Limitations on complexity of survey instrument and the length of interview

AVAILABLE WEB-PANELS

- Only commercial panels (few different Consumer Panels)

- Lack of information about the structure of these panels

- Based on self-recruiting and snowball schemas (accidental sample)
  - From social networks
  - Searching contacts in open sources
  - Snowballs (inviting friends)
  - Subscribers to different news portals and websites

New Panel – Mirroring Russian Society Panel (MRussPanel)

Funding and operational model

Under construction.

Idea: consortium of leading Russian academic institutions + Russian Science Foundation + some sponsorship from commercial organizations+ some international funds and support

Language

Russian

Technical infrastructure

ASKIA software but we also looking for other options

Project outline

Stage 1. Experimenting with different recruiting/ incentive/ frequency of data collection schemas on limited number of regions

Stage 2. Constructing nation-wide probability based sample of 10000 respondents

Stage 3. Data collection of 5-6 rounds, monitoring attrition and quality of the data

Advantages and Limitations

Advantages (hopefully)

- Attracting groups which are less willing to participate in other survey modes (young males, mobile population)

- Broader geographical coverage, less sample clustering, hard-to-reach areas

- No interviewer's effect

- Instant data flow

Limitations

- Exclusion of non-users of Internet (lack of access, but also lack of skills) – either dual mode (personal/ telephone interviews for those groups) or exclusion

- Unknown response rate to the invitation to the panel

- Unknown attrition rate within panel

- Potentially very high cost of recruiting

- Incentives – administrative/ legal barriers in monetary incentives, unknown appeal of non-monetary incentives

Planning a probability-based online panel survey in Chile

Ricardo González

Building a global research infrastructure for the social

December 11, 2019

- **Internet penetration in Chile is 87.4%.**

  - **Lower than the Netherlands (95.5%), but similar to Germany (88.4%) and the USA (87.9%) (source: http://www.internetworldstats.com, 2015).**

  - **1/3: broadband only; 1/3: mobile only; 1/3: broadband + mobile.**

- **Pilot study in the biggest administrative region (González et al. 2019).**

  - **Piggy-backing approach for the recruitment. One wave. 60 items ≈ 15 min on average. Reminders every three days for two weeks. Incentives ≈ € 10 for responding the first wave.**

  - **Participation rate in the first wave: 32 percent**

    - 21 percent online; 11 percent telephone (pen and paper does not work!).
    - 54 percent of online respondents used their smartphone to respond.

Funding and operational model

- **Two organizations involved.**

  - **Universidad Adolfo Ibañez would fund the project. The Centre would elaborate the methodological design of the panel.**

  - **Datavoz, a fieldwork agency, would be in charge of recruiting individuals (F2F interviews), fielding the online/telephone surveys, sending reminders and managing databases in order to link data across waves.**

    - **They have the infrastructure.**

  - **Universidad Adolfo Ibañez would be the owner of the data collected.**

- **Even though the project would be fully funded by Universidad Adolfo Ibañez, we would like to set up a business model in order to self-fund the project and expand it since 2021 (no plans yet).**

The project

- **5-year project**
    - One big recruitment stage in year 1 (piggy-backing approach, F2F interviews).
        - The plan is to interview 2500 households initially and recruiting all household members older than 15 years old (N ≈ 4000 or 6000).
    - 4 online waves per year (incentives for responding each survey).
        - The plan is to interview 1000 individuals per wave.
    - One refreshment sample per year (500 households, F2F interviews).
        - Oversampling hard-to-reach groups.
    - Telephone interviews for off-liners.
        - Introduce mode effects.
        - Nevertheless, research in Chile shows that they are not large and depend on the item (González et al. 2019).

The project

- Universe: adult population living in urban dwellings in continental Chile (≈ 88 percent of adult population).

- Sampling framework: 2017 Census of Population.

- Contact strategy
  - F2F interviews for the recruiting stage (piggy-backing approach).
  - SMS and emails with links to the online survey for the reminders.

- Sampling methods: multi-stage, stratified, probabilistic sampling.
  - Stages: blocks and households (and individuals for the complete initial F2F interview).
  - Strata: administrative divisions (16 regions).

The project

- **Language(s)**
  - **Spanish**

- **Types of data we plan to collect**
  - **Self-report data and social media.**
  - **Evaluating passive mobile data collection.**

- **Methodological experiments**
  - **Yes, but no plans yet.**

- **Incentive strategy**
  - **Incentives (electronic gift card) for responding each wave.**

Substantive areas to measure

- We are planning to measure attitudes, opinions and social behaviour of the Chilean society.

  - Chile is going through a social crisis as a consequence of its fast progress over the last three decades so collecting quality data on its current change is very important for the Chilean society and for countries experiencing similar social processes.

  - Examples:

    - Media consumption and misinformation.

    - Political and affective polarization of opinions.

    - Citizen engagement in institutional and non-institutional behaviours.

    - Institutional and social trust.

    - Social capital.

    - Opinions regarding emerging issues such as gender, conflict, environment, immigration, etc.

Question and questionnaire design process

- The project considers the creation of a multi-disciplinary, academic board overseeing the work of the Centre.

  - The main task of this board would be choosing the substantive topics addressed by the surveys and the subsequent waves.

- We are planning to include items from international surveys, and new items validated by pre-tests and cognitive interviews, and ex post analyses (e.g. variance analysis).

Technical infrastructure

- The plan does not consider building up technical infrastructure. We are planning to use Datavoz's infrastructure instead.

- Datavoz has its own infrastructure to directly carry out the complete process of collecting data.

  - Field Work Unit of carefully selected interviewers, permanently available, covering urban and rural areas.

  - Call center with equipment and interviewers specially trained to carry out telephone surveys.

  - Advanced Statistical Data Processing and Analysis Unit, with up-to-date computational and software resources.

  - Streaming equipment for conducting focus groups and in-depth interviews.

Data archiving arrangements

- Datavoz will be in charge of managing databases in order to link data across waves.

- Universidad Adolfo Ibañez will be the owner of the data collected.

- We are planning to create a website where data will be publicly available a few months after the fielding.

- **What they're hoping to contribute to the workshop**

    - I can contribute with my experience conducting surveys in a developing country (no other Latin American country present here).

    - I can also contribute with knowledge about the possibility of expanding the network in Latin America in the near future.

- **What they're hoping to gain from the workshop**

    - We want to be part of a network of probability-based online panel surveys across the globe for two reasons.

        - Follow the "standard practice" in building up a probability-based online panel survey (e.g. **CRONOS** project), e.g. recruitment, incentives, reminders, paradata, weighting and conduct cross-national research on methods.

        - Jointly develop modules dealing with important topics of social science, and field them once a year in all member countries, in order to conduct cross-national research on substantive topics.

Planning a probability-based online panel survey in Chile

Ricardo González

Building a global research infrastructure for the social

December 11, 2019

SHARE in short

Cross-national: Harmonisation

CROSS-NATIONAL

27 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ISRAEL

CROSS-NATIONAL

Comparable over time: Panel

- Probability sample of individuals age 50+ with spouse
- Interviewed every 2 years since 2004
- Face-to-face interviews using a CAPI instrument

Multidisciplinary

- **Socio-economic status** (labor force participation, income, wealth, consumption, pension claims)
- **Health** (SWB, ADL/IADL, physical performance, biomarkers, cognition, health behaviors, health utilization and insurance coverage)
- **Social participation** (activities, volunteering, family and social networks, help)

…approaching 10.000 users: Open data access

…and surpassing 2.500 publications
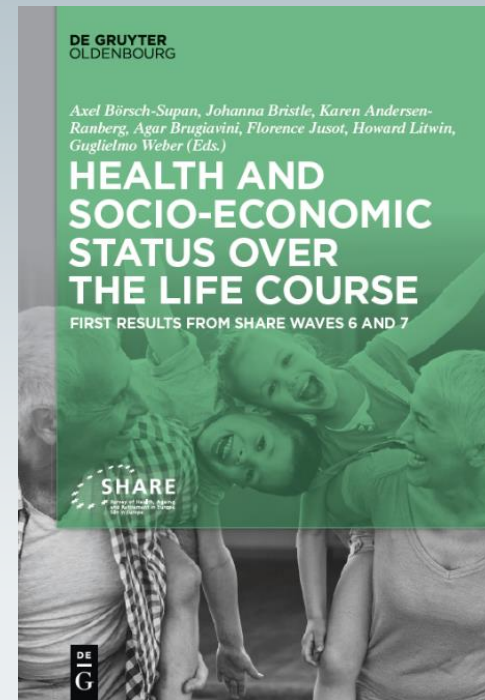
Why change mode in SHARE

- Tenders for F2F interviewing

- Wave 8 procurement:

  - Only 1 offer: **12 from 22 ERIC countries**

  - 2 offers: 9 countries

  - 3 offers: one country

  - If >1 offers, **costs are about 2/3** of those with 1 offer (ppp-adjusted)

Why change mode in SHARE

- Tenders for F2F interviewing
- Target group 50-65 is online + hard to reach
- Easier monitoring and quality control
- Faster

Why NOT change mode in SHARE

- Harmonisation across 28 countries
- Global harmonisation

Why NOT change mode in SHARE

Why NOT change mode in SHARE

- Harmonisation across 28 countries

- Global harmonisation

- Target group 80+ is not online

- Over time loss of panel members with decreasing skills, cognitive abilities, health (panel)

- Physical performance tests

- Cognitive tests

- Biomarkers

- Mode effects across waves
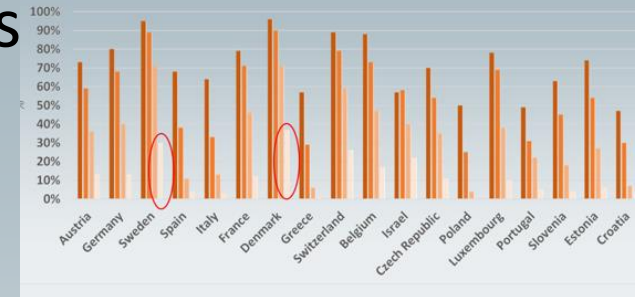
Web mixed mode experiments in SHARE

- **Pretest DRM, Czech Republic**
  - 2000 panel households, Wave 6
  - In Wave 5, 43% reported to use Internet
  - All: CAWI -> CATI -> CASI. Final: **63%**
- **Main study, Netherlands**
  - 3755 panel households, Wave 6 (+ Wave 7)
  - In Wave 5, 75% reported to use Internet

Web mixed mode experiments in SHARE

Who used internet frequently in last 7 days (Wave 6)

■ <=59   ■ 60-69   ■ 70-79   ■ 80+
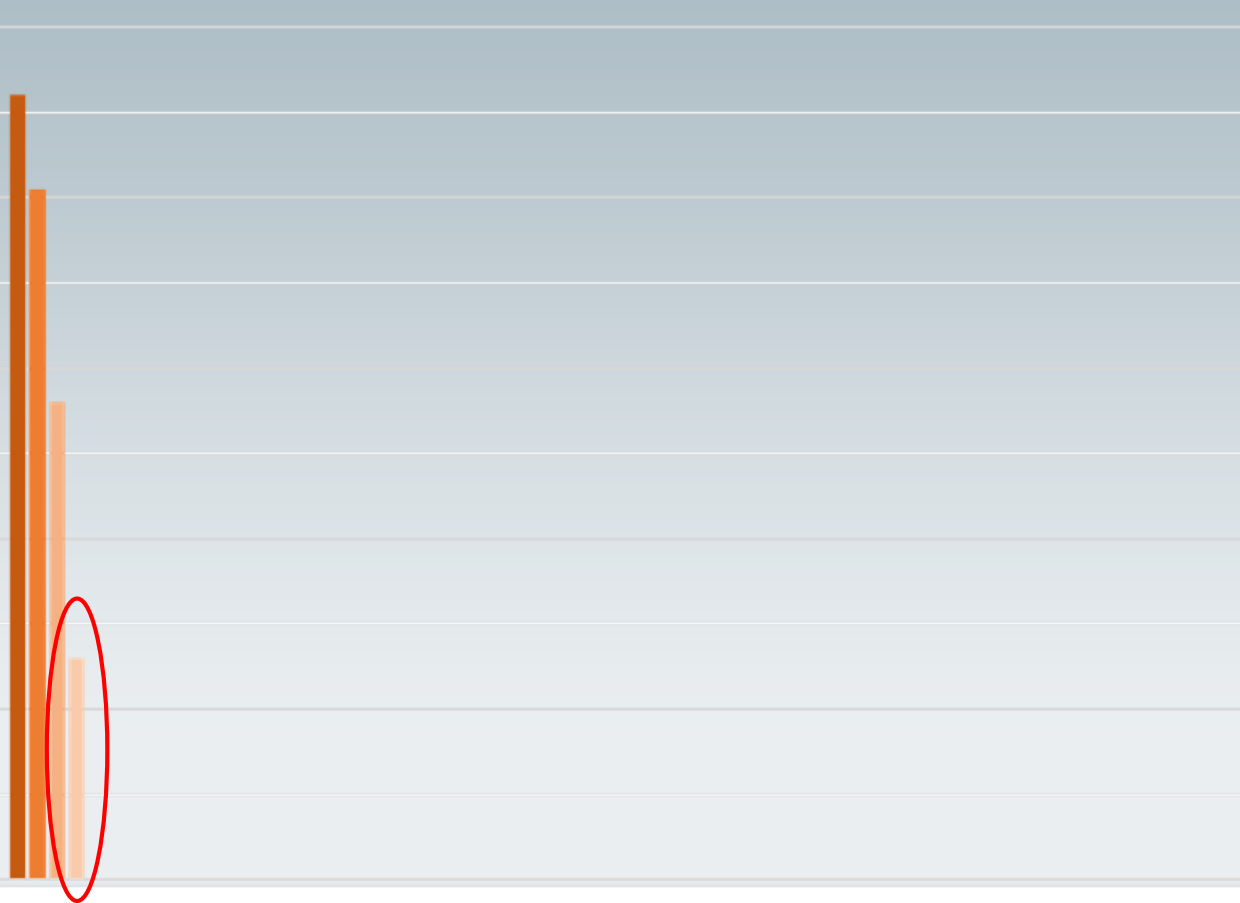
Netherlands

14

Web mixed mode experiments in SHARE

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    - All: CAWI -> CATI -> CASI. Final: **63%**
- **Main study, Netherlands**
    - 3755 panel households, Wave 6 (+ Wave 7)
    - In Wave 5, 75% reported to use Internet
    - CAWI, phone reminders + CATI if no Internet
    - Final: **43%** (indiv RR)

Learnings from web experiment in NL

- Retention rate much lower (43% vs 95% in Wave 5)

- Single web mode not possible

- Questionnaire + HH grid need much adaptation

- Cognitive tests no longer comparable

Das, de Bruijne, Janssen, Kalwij (2017) Experiment: Internet interviewing in the sixth wave of SHARE in the Netherlands. In: Malter, F. and A. Börsch-Supan (Eds.) SHARE Wave 6: Panel innovations and collecting Dried Blood Spots. Munich: MEA, Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy.

- Retention rate much lower (43% vs 95% in Wave 5)

- Single web mode not possible

- Questionnaire + HH grid need much adaptation

- Cognitive tests no longer comparable

Very useful and successful experiment

- Face-to-face Waves 9 and 10 main study

- Further experimenting with mixed modes

- Europanel design study

- After Wave 10 (2024): **„SHARE 2.0":**

    - Probably mixed mode, including F2F

        - 36 languages x 2 modes!

    - Adaptive design for oldest old, cognitive decline, nursing homes

    - Physical performance tests?

How we age in Europe.

SHARE ER IC
SURVEY OF HEALTH, AGEING
AND RETIREMENT IN EUROPE

The Generations & Gender Survey: Moving Online

T. Emery
RiScape, Amsterdam, December 2019
emery@nidi.nl

The GGP is funded by the Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement n° 739511 for the project Generations and Gender Programme: Evaluate, Plan, Initiate.
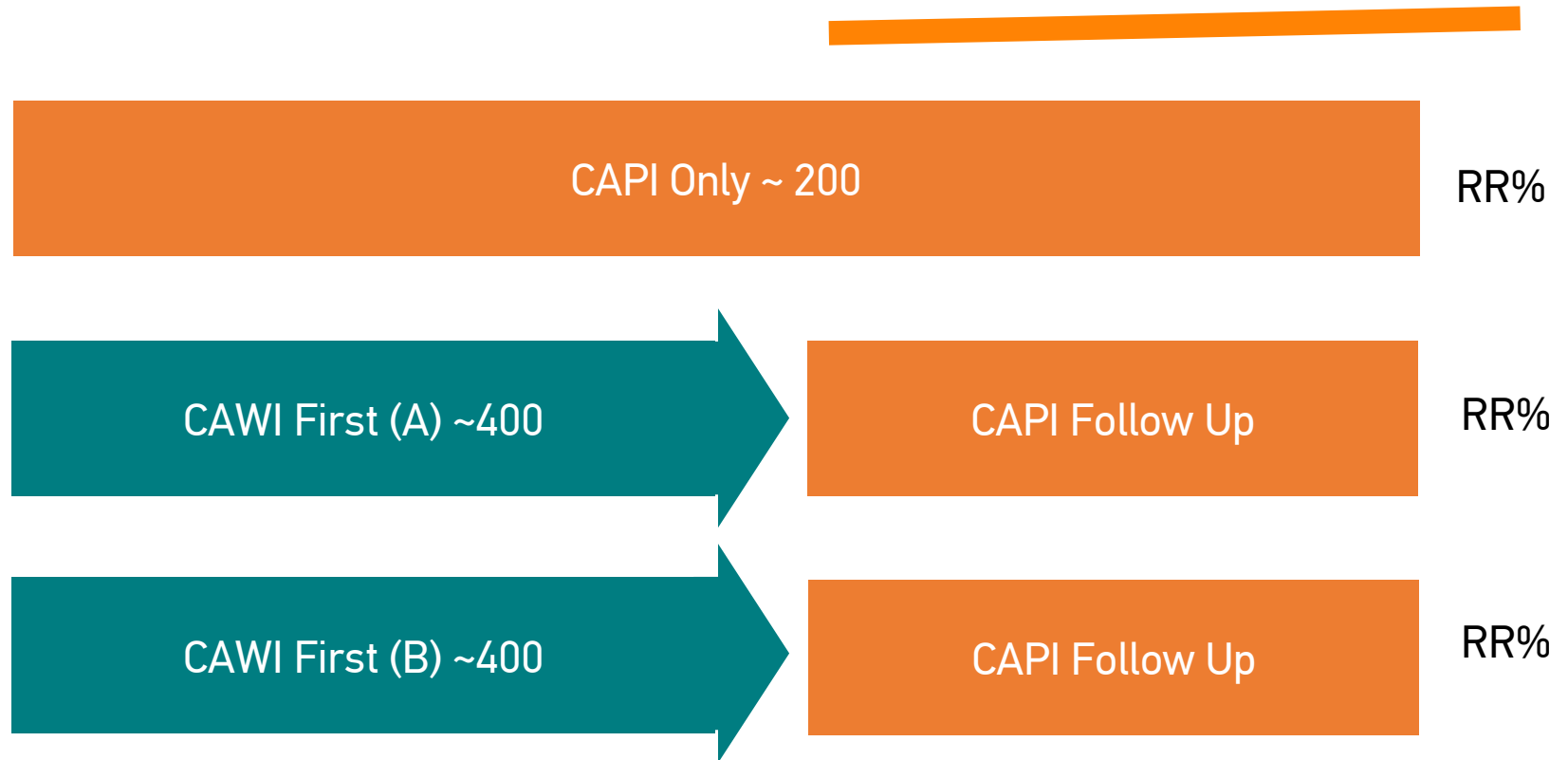
The Generations & Gender Programme

The Generations & Gender Programme

Family dynamics

- Life course analysis

- Cross-national

- Longitudinal

- Age 18 to 49 (79)

- Men and women

The Generations & Gender Programme

- Full Fertility Histories

- Full Partnership Histories

- Sexual Health and Fertility Behaviour

- Family & Household Dynamics

- Labour Market Behaviour

- Attitudes & Values

4

Age: 18.1

Start: Slow **Medium** Fast
Update: Sweden

| | No Child | 1 Child | 2 Children | 3 Children | 4+ Children |

Married

Cohabiting

Single

The animation uses d3.js, or Data-Driven Documents, created by Mike Bostock. The animation is inspired by the following post of Nathan Yau: http://flowingdata.com/2017/05/17/american-workday/ and developed by Eugenio Paglino & Tom Emery.

5

A long view on Fertility & Family Change

TFR and Mean Age of Childbearing per Country
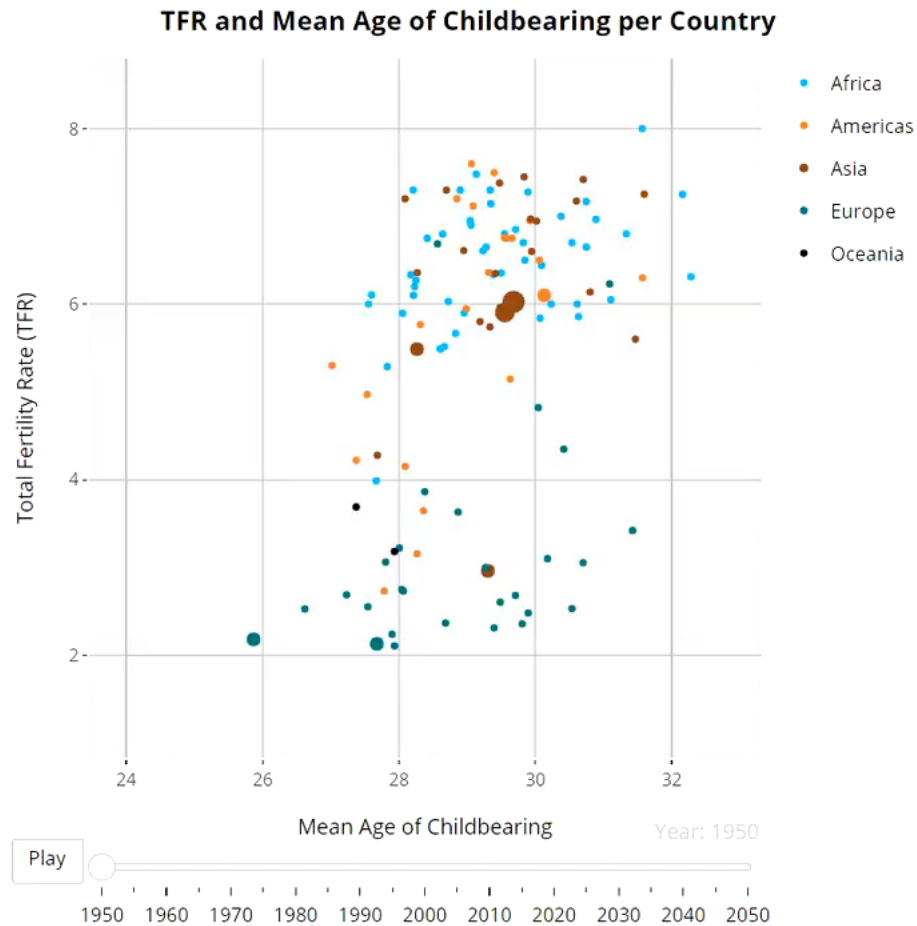
The Objectives for GGP 2020

- Understand the effect of Economic uncertainty on demographic behaviour

- Understand the digitization of the lifecourse

- Understand the role of migration on demographic behaviour

The Objectives for GGP 2020

- Extend the time coverage

- Expand the global coverage

- Measure specific Sustainable Development Goals

- Bridge data sources on demographic behaviour (adminitrative, digital trace, surveys)

Data Collection Mode

- WFS & FFS – F2F, PAPI
- GGS – F2F, PAPI, CAPI or CATI

- GGS 2020 – CAPI (F2F) and CAWI (Online)

- Costs & Quality improvements

GGP Pilot Study

The Pilot

- Can we use a web-first approach to reduce costs and burden?

  - Are response rates on web-first good enough to produce cost savings?

  - What contact protocols could work for a web-first GGP approach?

  - What are the mode effects on GGP items from both selection and response?

Pilot study

- High Interviewer Costs
- Low Response Rate

- Poor Household Sample
- Low Internet Penetration

- Good Individual Level Sample
- Low Internet Penetration

Response Rate Context

- ESS Gold Standard:
  - Germany: 27.6% – 2019
  - Portugal: 43.2% – 2015
  - Croatia: 45.7% – 2011

European Social Survey

GGP Pilot Study

Pilot study

- Fieldwork started in May 2018 and ended in November 2018

- Face to Face and Web Interviews

- Experiments:

  - Incentives

  - Contact Protocols

  - Household Respondent Selection

Pilot study

CAPI Only ~ 200   RR%

CAWI First (A) ~400   →   CAPI Follow Up   RR%

CAWI First (B) ~400   →   CAPI Follow Up   RR%

Pilot study

- Test the new GGS questionnaire

- Analyze the proportion of web take-up in the mixed-mode design

- Analyze how different response rates and sample selectivity would be in the mixed-mode design

- Test how large measurement effects are for questions sensitive to measurement effects

- Test how the transition from web -> face-to-face should be made within the mixed-mode condition

- Extensive Paradata (including key strokes) to analyze the questionnaire

Pilot Results

Response Rate in the GGP Pilot
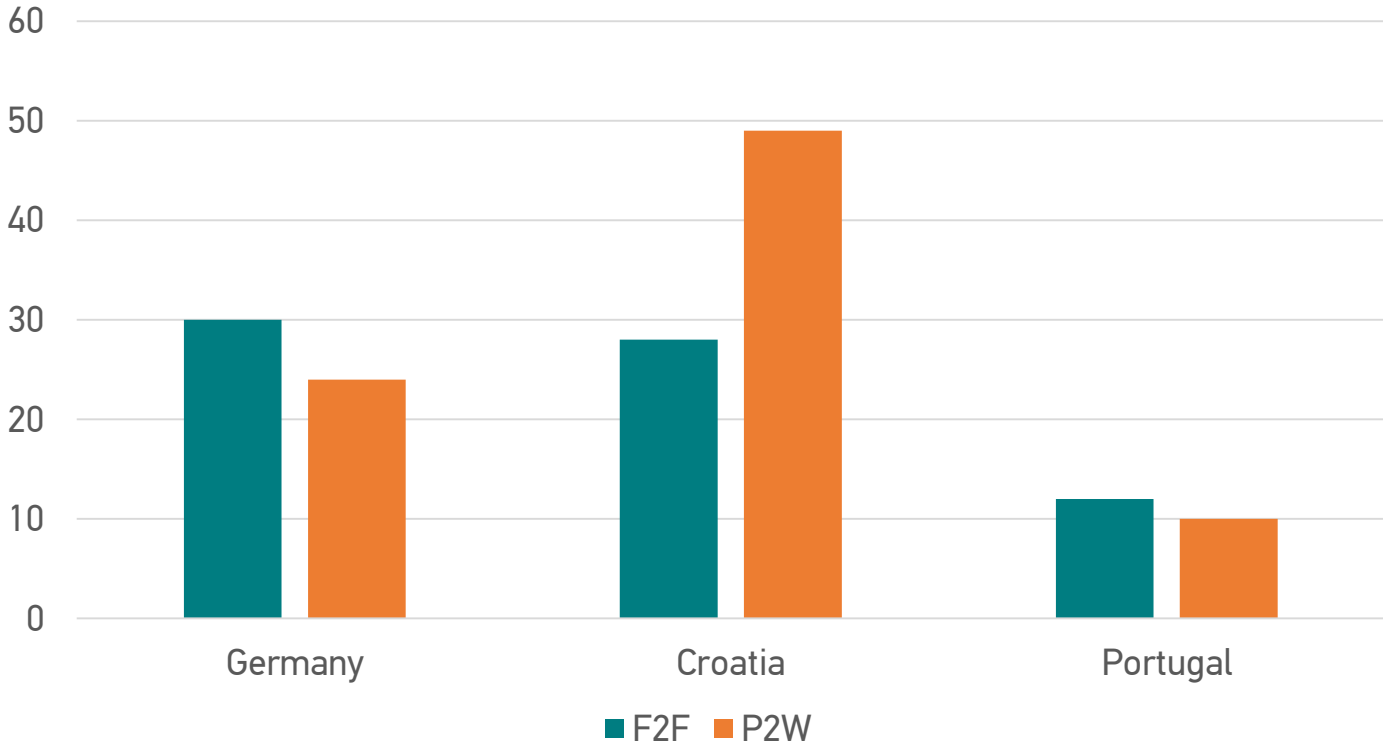
Pilot Results

Response Rate in German Web Incentives Experiment
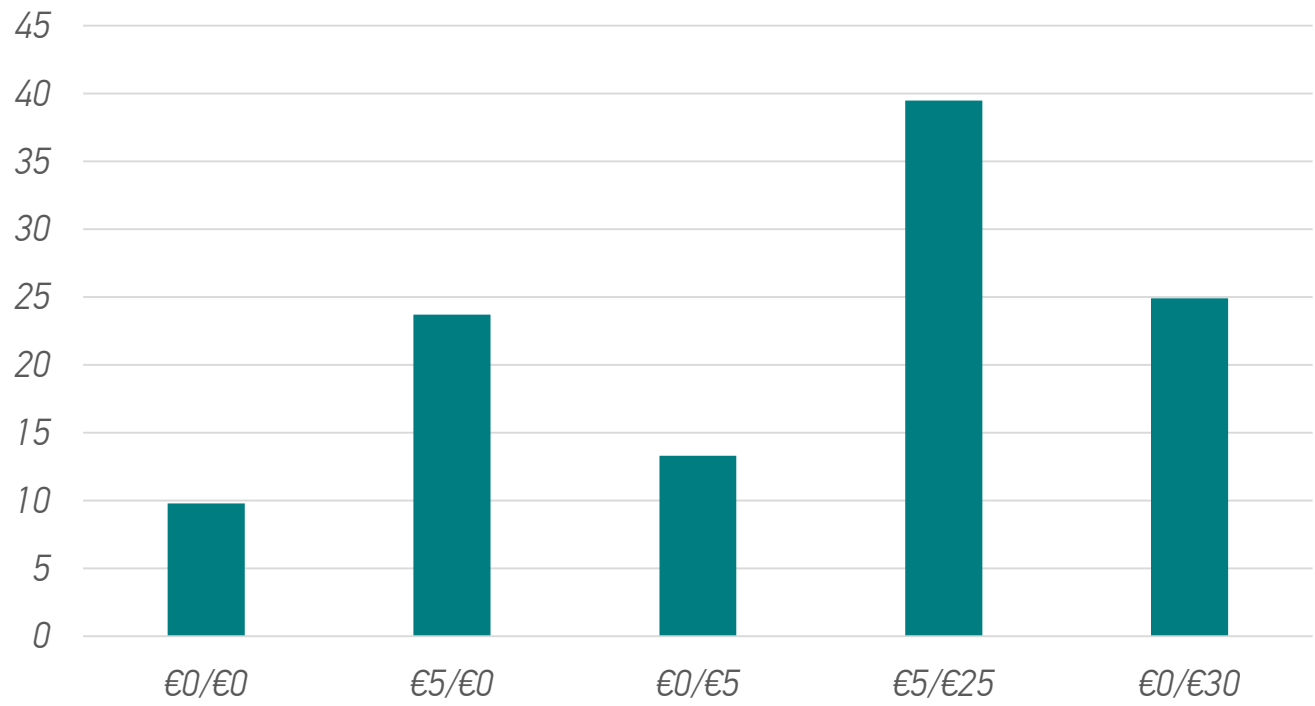
Pilot Results

Break-off rates
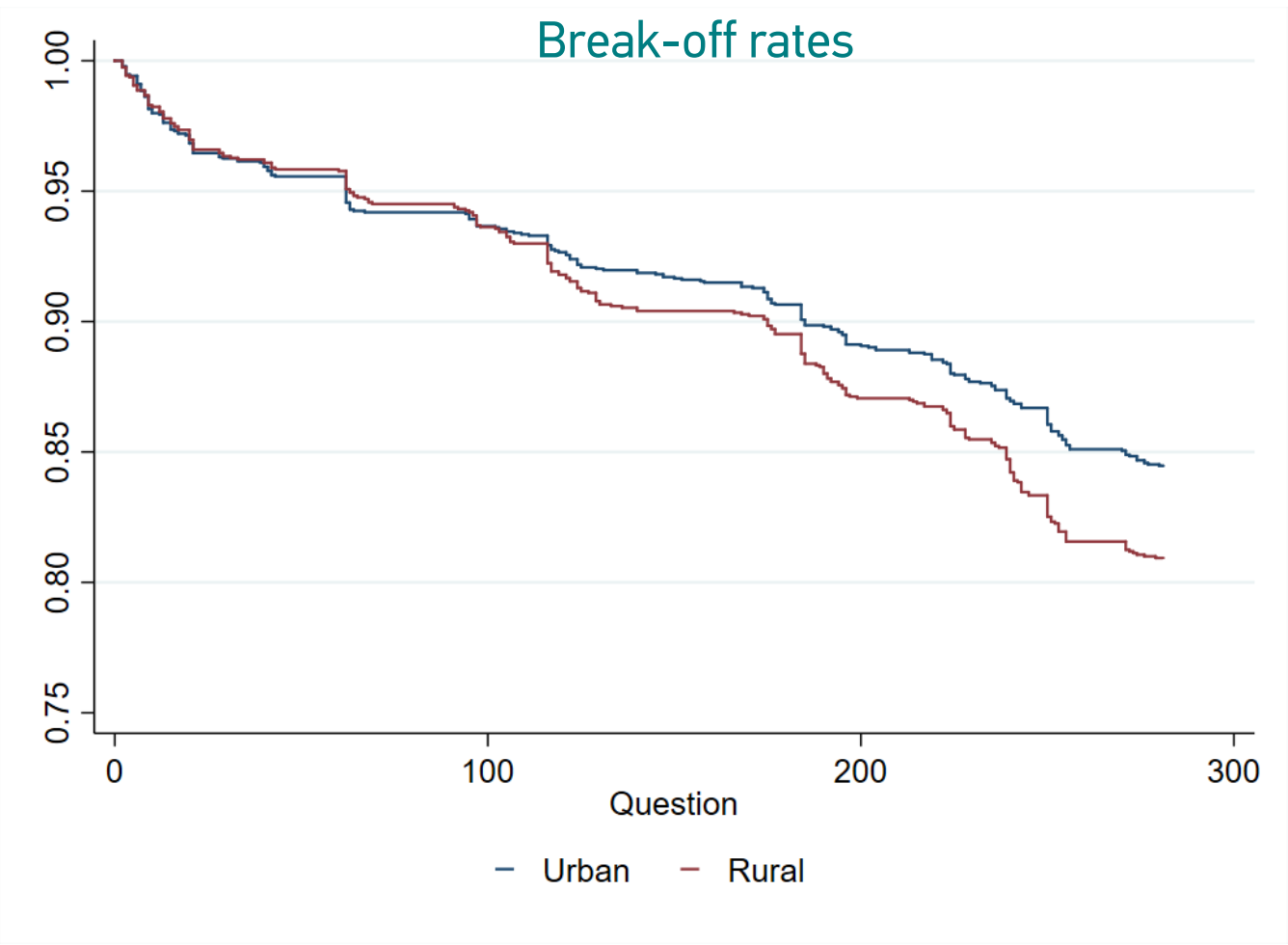
Pilot Summary

- Overall data quality is pretty good, maybe better

- Worked ok with individual sample frames

- With HH frames, effective model is way off

- Questionnaire needed further adaptations

- Low unconditional, high conditional mix works well but optimal incentive maybe much higher

GGP 2020

22
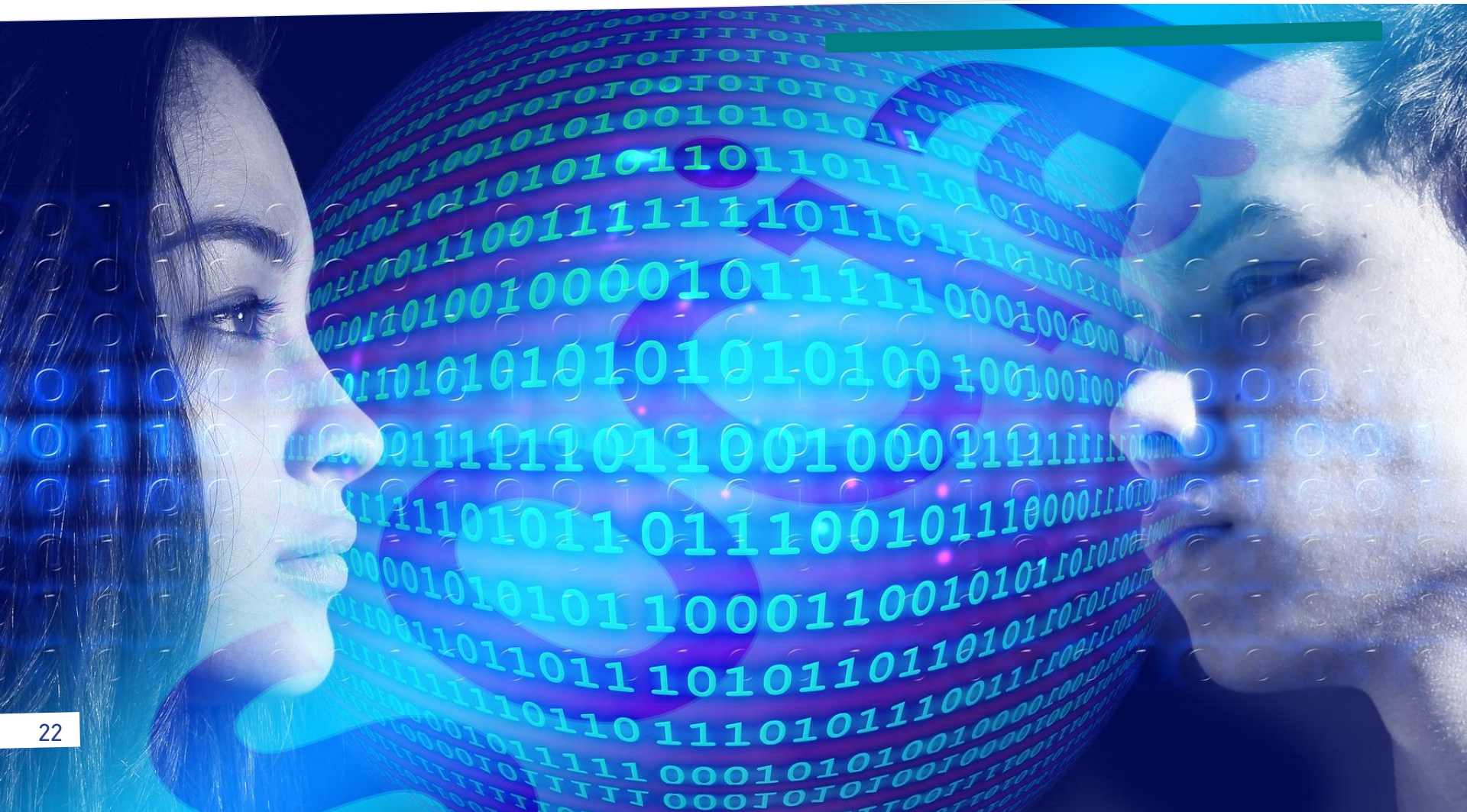
What next?

- Pushing online is the strategy of many countries.

- Even with very high incentives, it is cost effective

- Individual sampling frames, often lead to good administrative linkage and low attrition

- How to analyze a cross-national panel with linked admin data?
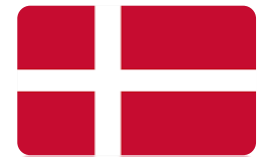
What next?

- In countries with HH samples, testing will be done of new protocols

- In some countries, new frames are being explored that are individual

- In some countries there is limited Web Experience
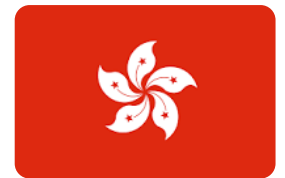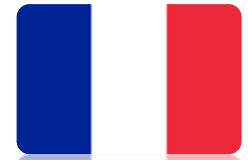
Concluding remarks

- **P2Web is only option in many countries**

- **Significant shift in substantive possibilities and shift in business model at national level**

- **Tracking respondents across borders**

- **Flexible design (targeted sub-samples and vigenttes)**

- **Still many unknowns (contact protocols, attrition, geographical limits)**

Thank you

European
Social
Survey

European Social Survey

CRONOS: THE WORLD'S FIRST
PROBABILITY-BASED ONLINE
CROSS-NATIONAL PANEL

**RISCAPE workshop: Building a global
research infrastructure for the social
sciences**

11-12 December 2019

Amsterdam, NL

Dr. Elissa Sibley
Research Fellow
City, University of London

Prof. Rory Fitzgerald
Director of the European Social Survey ERIC
City, University of London

Dr. Gianmaria Bottoni
Research Fellow
City, University of London

www.europeansocialsurvey.org

ESS is a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ESS ERIC)

CRoss-National Online Survey (CRONOS)

- CRONOS: the world's first academic cross-national, input-harmonised, probability-based web panel

  - Input-harmonisation: the recruitment, set-up and maintenance were guided by same methodological principles (in all countries)

- Three countries: Estonia, Great Britain and Slovenia

- Part of the SERISS project (Synergies for Europe's Research Infrastructures in the Social Sciences – 2015-2019; seriss.eu)

www.europeansocialsurvey.org

Europeans and Democracy | European Parliament | 04.03.15

Objectives

1) Evaluate the feasibility of establishing this type of web panel using the achieved sample from an existing cross-sectional survey.

2) Foreground a methodology for building new and efficient web-based survey infrastructures for Europe based on state of the art procedures and technology.

3) Develop a blueprint for a comparative probability-based web survey (Jessop et al., 2019).

Recruitment

- CRONOS fielded on back of Round 8 of the European Social Survey (ESS; 2016-17): ESS8 respondents invited to join CRONOS at end of their ESS interview

- Invited: ESS respondents aged 18 years and above, living in:
  - Estonia
  - Great Britain
  - Slovenia

- Offliners included. Offered a tablet computer and free internet connection for the duration of the panel. In Great Britain and Slovenia: each had an email address for receiving CRONOS-related communications.

Contact strategy

- All panellists received:

  - Email invitation with individual survey link

  - Three email reminders:

    - 4-5 days after fieldwork started

    - Two weeks later

    - One week before fieldwork ended

- Great Britain and Slovenia: Onliners and offliners received postal pre-notifications before the invitation

- **Except**: offliners in Estonia – received postal invitation with shortened URL to access the survey; postal reminder a few weeks later

Europeans and Democracy | European Parliament | 04.03.15

Panel maintenance

- Careful attention to design and compatibility: wide range of devices and browsers

- Support via national helplines

- Incentives:
  - Unconditional
  - €5 (Estonia and Slovenia) / £5 (Great Britain) per wave
    - Estonia: €10 every two waves, electronic gift card sent with email invitation
    - Slovenia: €10 voucher every two waves, sent with mail pre-notification
    - Great Britain: An experiment (Bottoni & Sommer, 2019)!
      - 50% received one-off incentive: £30 gift voucher with Wave 1 postal pre-notification
      - 50% received £5 voucher with each postal pre-notification
      (Spoiler: one-off £30 incentive led to higher participation in Wave 1. BUT – similar participation in Waves 2 – 6)

Europeans and Democracy | European Parliament | 04.03.15

The CRONOS questionnaires

- Six main waves (20 minutes each) fielded in 2017-2018

- Fielded every 2-3 months, open for for 1-2 months.

- Initial Welcome survey (10 minutes; only compelted by those recruited before December 2016)

Content

- Fielded items from existing surveys (e.g. EQLS, ESS, EVS, GGP, ISSP and WVS)

- Tested items for ESS Round 9

- Methodological experiments, e.g. contact modes, incentives (see Villar, Sommer, Berzelak & Bottoni, 2018)

Participation rates per wave
(% of gross sample and % of invited)

W1 -6. Some variation between countries. Stayed relatively constant within countries for Estonia and Great Britain; Slovenia increased in W3…

Wave	Estonia			Great Britain			Slovenia		
	n	% over gross	% over invited	n	% over gross	% over invited	n	% over gross	% over invited
W0	669	23%	72%	539	12%	44%	642	29%	82%
W1	730	25%	78%	685	15%	56%	529	23%	67%
W2	664	23%	82%	692	16%	60%	482	21%	63%
W3	624	22%	79%	679	15%	59%	586	26%	81%
W4	581	20%	74%	610	14%	53%	561	25%	78%
W5	600	21%	77%	633	14%	55%	615	27%	85%
W6	600	21%	77%	641	14%	56%	571	25%	80%
Gross sample (ESS8)	2901			4447			2278		

Note: Response rate over gross sample is calculated as the sum of complete and partial interviews over total number of issues sample units eligible for CRONOS. For number of invited to each CRONOS waves, please see the CRONOS User Guide (Villar et al. 2018, p. 9).

European Social Survey

Representativeness – education and age

Education		EE	GB	SI
	CRONOS	8.5	20.3	8.8
Primary	ESS	13.6	25.6	16.4
	EU-LFS	14.8	21.1	15.2
	CRONOS	52.9	42.5	65.4
Secondary	ESS	56.9	42.9	62.9
	EU-LFS	50.2	40.2	57.8
	CRONOS	38.6	37.2	25.7
Tertiary	ESS	29.5	31.5	20.7
	EU-LFS	35.1	38.8	26.9

Age		EE	GB	SI
	CRONOS	10.1	10.2	8.1
18-24	ESS	7.8	9.3	8.6
	POP	8.8	11.2	8.4
	CRONOS	20.4	13.6	19.7
25-34	ESS	16.5	15.6	14.5
	POP	18	17.2	16.1
	CRONOS	37.3	36.5	41
35-54	ESS	32.3	34.4	33.8
	POP	33.1	34	35.9
	CRONOS	16.6	17	18
55-64	ESS	17.6	16.1	19.7
	POP	16.2	14.7	17.2
	CRONOS	11.1	18	9.8
65-74	ESS	13.9	15.5	12.7
	POP	12.1	12.6	11.8
	CRONOS	4.5	4.7	3.4
75+	ESS	11.8	9.3	10.6
	POP	11.8	10.3	10.5

Who participated in CRONOS?

Logistic regression predicting participation in CRONOS wave 1.

	B	S.E.	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I.for EXP(B)	
Female	0.134	0.065	**.039**	**1.143**	1.007	1.298
65+						
18-34	0.022	0.116	.850	1.022	0.814	1.283
35-64	0.117	0.103	.258	1.124	0.918	1.376
Primary						
Secondary	0.326	0.094	**.001**	**1.385**	1.152	1.665
Tertiary	0.489	0.106	**.000**	**1.631**	1.326	2.006
Voted	0.400	0.080	**.000**	**1.492**	1.275	1.746
Paid Work	-0.250	0.080	**.002**	**0.779**	0.665	0.912
Living comfortably or coping	0.199	0.095	**.037**	**1.220**	1.012	1.470
Internet Use – Never						
Occasionally/Most days	1.167	0.128	**.000**	**3.212**	2.498	4.130
Every day	1.789	0.125	**.000**	**5.986**	4.687	7.645

Overall pseudo R^2 value = .148.

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Where to access data and find out more

The data from CRONOS are available to download free of charge from the ESS website.

Visit www.europeansocialsurvey.org/cronos

Available for download are:
- Data from individual CRONOS waves
- An integrated dataset that includes CRONOS waves 0-6 and the ESS8 face-to-face data
- Correspondence data
- Administrative data
- Paradata

seriss.eu and SERISS deliverables (CRONOS is WP7)

www.europeansocialsurvey.org

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Thank you for your attention

RISCAPE workshop
Mapping the global on-line probability based panel landscape: Wrapping up

Dr. Diana Zavala-Rojas
ESS ERIC, UPF
December 11, 2019

europeansocialsurvey.org
ESS is a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ESS ERIC)

European Social Survey

RISCAPE project

- RISCAPE mapping of RIs (globally) from a European perspective
- European Research area, global research area

- What is a research infrastructure?
1. An RI has a scientific orientation
2. Provides research services to users beyond the RI organisation
3. It's longstanding
4. Promotes excellence and it's of significance

- Challenges of mapping: Common language, getting info is hard, impact is desirable but difficult to measure, collaboration is not necessarily a driving motivation to participate

Mapping in the social sciences: global on-line probability-based panel landscape

- RI to a large extent means survey data infrastructures
- Lack of knowledge about infrastructures, except the largest ones.
- At the same time international cooperation seen as a necessity

- Several SS RIs are consolidated but facing challenges in data collection. Experimentation for a transition from purely F2F to (mixed) online methods of data collection

- This workshop: Meeting our peers. Collaboration as driving force.

Mapping European web panels

- Seven existing panels (LISS panels gold standard)

- Some give devices

- CRONOS I, cross-cultural and with representation of eastern European countries

- CRONOS II, extend coverage to 12 countries

Why do we have online panels? (probabilistic samples)

Why online panels?

- **American Trends Panel:** Response rates decline from 36% in 1997 to 6% in 2018
- **AmeriSpeak:** Probability sample online panels are the market equilibrium between data quality and costs (Compared to RDD or ABS)

- **Living in Australia:** Representative data at reasonable cost, different types of data. RDD/CATI non-viable

- **MRussPanel :** The world is changing, methods should as well. Opportunities for reaching isolated areas.

- **Planned panel in Chili:** Societal changes create a demand for high quality data. Scholars are in a unique position to plan for that and own the data.

Why online panels?

- **Gender&Generations Programme:** Cross national perspective: cost efficiency. Sensitive questions and long questionnaires are feasible.

- **SHARE:** No tenders for F2F. Where there are, they are more expensive and do not fully endorse quality standards.

- **South African panel:** Online methods of data collection can help dealing with problems accessing difficult geographical areas, once recruitment of participants is done.

Why online panels?

- **Probability web panel in India:** Some places in the world have skipped several technological waves e.g. telephone landlines, but have massive access to the internet, so data collection by this means has naturally presented as an opportunity

- **Probability web panel in Taiwan:** Complex life trajectories can be traced easily when data collection is completely digitized

- **American Trends Panel (s. 2014)**

- Online panels are a replacement for RDD, will they be for F2F?
- Self selection bias of off-liners, is there a self selection bias for those that participate, are online panels a channel for political activism? How these biases affect representativeness?

- **AmeriSpeak (s. 2015)**

- Sample quality report card: how representative is an online panel?
- Who does a mixed-mode panel represent?
- Evidence of self-selection bias: mail/phone recruitment more interested in news/liberals. F2F just the opposite profile

- **Living in Australia panel (s. 2016)**

- Mixed mode strategies for recruitment are really important!
- Mixed mode data collection is a necessity, for different reasons but coverage: most offliners could complete online, but they choose not to -> self-selection bias?
- High design weights

- **CRONOS I**
- Cross-national panels are the next generation of panels? Problems are common to non-European panels: low literacy and older groups are difficult to reach.

- **Planned panel Chili**
- Planned surveys will last 15 minutes. Is 15-20 min a gold standard?
- Funding strategies: funded by University, but transition plan to a self funded model.
- Business models are key to sustainability
- Number of waves vary in existing and planned panels: how much contact is too much?

- **MRussPanel (Russia)**

- Changing mode of data gathering in the social sciences: F2F to Telephone to Web.
- Internet potentially increases capacity to conduct research at the national level

- **Gender & Generations Programme:**
- Cross-national perspective: how do web surveys work in very different countries?
- Very sensitive questions and very long questionnaires are possible
- Gold standard for recruitment? Mail or telephone then F2F?

- **SHARE**
- Transitioning to mixed mode: Cross national harmonization is more difficult (or not possible), whereas monitoring is easier.
- Adaptation of long questionnaires is possible. SHARE fields a 1.5hrs questionnaire.
- Collect data that is not self-reported is challenging.

(Some) lessons learnt from this workshop

- Online probabilistic panels are a strategy to solve F2F decline, and collect high quality data
- Online panels help surveying very large areas. Operational challenges seems easier with web data collection.
- Several funding models have been successful
- Operational challenges of F2F surveys e.g. translation, are present in online panels as well

(Some) lessons learnt from this workshop

- Mixed mode recruitment methods needed. No gold standard. Piggy-backing is in some cases the best method
- Mixed mode fieldwork methods are needed
- Long interviews may be possible >20 min, but with questionnaire adaptation e.g. splitting the questionnaire in several waves
- Panel maintenance implies a balance between contact and burden
- Representativeness: reaching older or low-literacy/income groups requires creative approaches and new research into weighting procedures.
- For those preparing a panel, considerations for the long term should be taken from the beginning, this will allow increase representativeness in the long run.

Thank you

Let's learn more from today's presentations…

Changing lives of ordinary people through human and social sciences
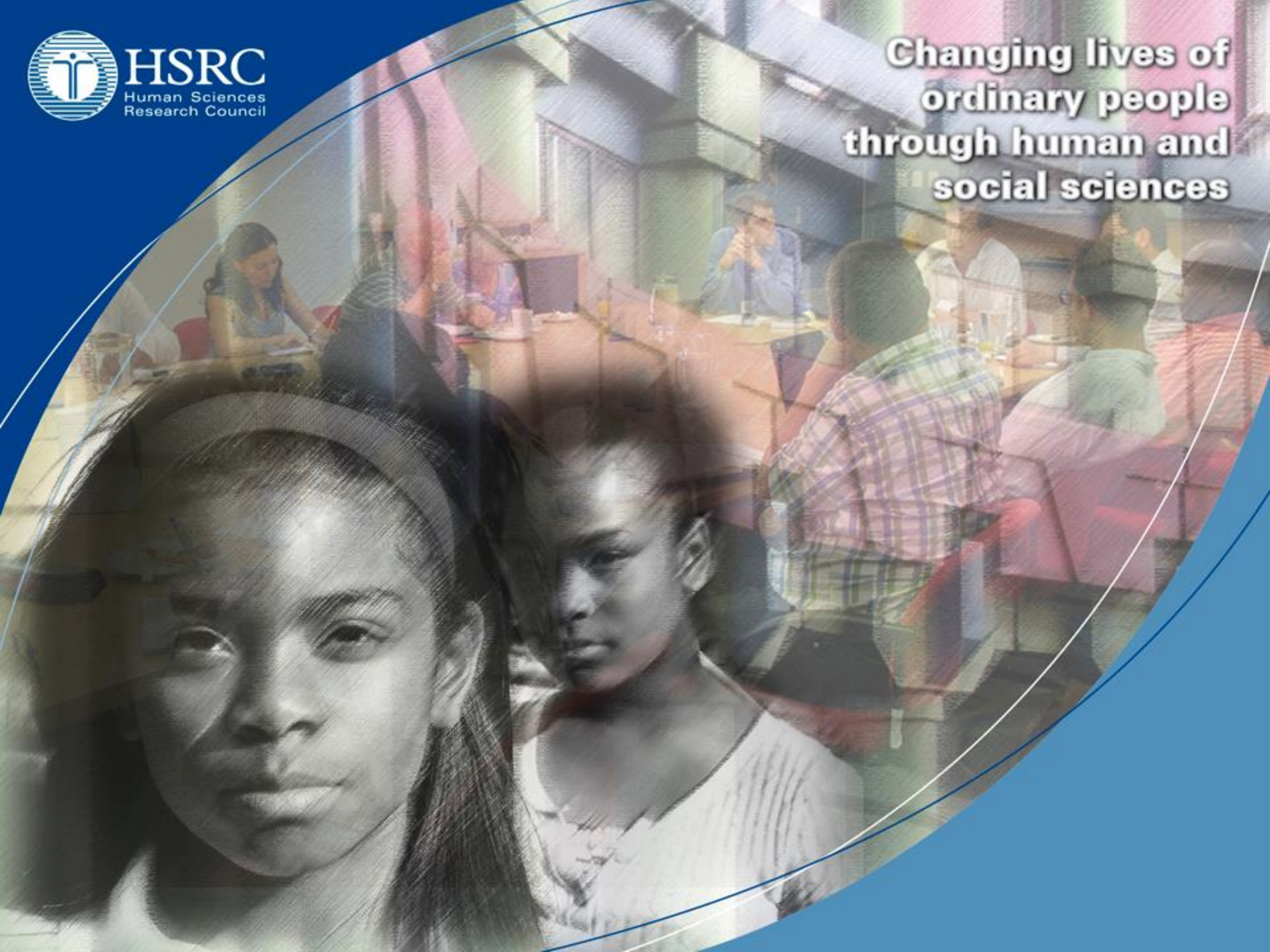
HSRC
Human Sciences
Research Council

South African Research Infrastructure Roadmap (Oct 2016)

Scientific domain	Identified research infrastructure
I. Humans and society	1. South African network of health and demographic surveillance sites (HDSS) 2. National centre for digital language resources
II. Health, biological and food security	3. Distributed platform for 'omics' research 4. Biobanks 5. Nuclear medicine research facility
III. Earth and environment	6. South African marine and Antarctic research facility 7. Biogeochemistry research infrastructure platform 8. Expanded national terrestrial environmental observation network 9. Shallow marine and coastal research infrastructure 10. Natural sciences collection facility
IV. Materials and manufacturing	11. Nano-micro manufacturing facility 12. Materials characterisation facility
V. Energy	13. Solar research facility

Panel data (SSH) experience in South Africa

- South Africa: three decades of panel study research

  - o **Birth to Twenty Plus Cohort (Bt20+, est. 1990)**: Longest running study of children's health and development in Africa

  - o **Income dynamics surveys**: KIDS (1993/1998/2004); NIDS (2008- ; 6 waves)

  - o **Health and socio-demographic surveillance sites (HDSS):** MRC/Wits Agincourt Unit (MP, est. 1992), DIMAMO/Dikgale (LP, est. 1995); Africa Centre DIS (KZN, est. 2000): form South African Population Research Infrastructure Network (SAPRIN); link to INDEPTH Network, SHARE.

  - o **Area studies**: Cape Area Panel Study (2002-9, W=5)

- Despite this, nationally probability web panel data in South Africa does not yet exist
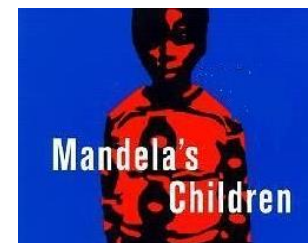
Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)

- A **statutory council** dedicated to conducting human and social science research

- **Established in 1968** by an act of Parliament; democratic government endorsed status of HSRC through **Act 17 of 2008**.

- Responsibility of **conducting and promoting social science and humanities research that is in the public interest**.

- One of South Africa's leading research institutions.

South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS)

- General social survey conducted annually by HSRC since 2003: (R17 – Jan 2020)

- **Mode**: F2F interview; transition PAPI to CAPI in 2018

- Representative of adults (16+) in private residence
  - PSUs: Census small area layers (SALs), SSUs: Dwelling units; Kish grid: random select one eligible person

- Response rates (RR3) for F2F still high on aggregate (low 80% range); falling in mid/upper income areas

- Strong focus on **cross-national collaboration** to provide deepen understanding of SA society
  - o Longstanding ESS ERIC links
  - o Prof. Jowell: special advisor to SASAS from inception
  - o ESS ERIC MoU (Aug 2019): replication of items, harmonisation; knowledge exchange; staff exchange
  - o Online Survey as potential area of collaboration
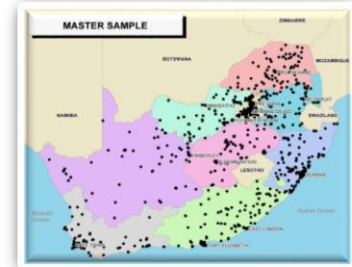
Truth be in the field…
Survey context

- **Internet access**

  - Rapid uptake in internet access especially among youth

  - Primarily access through smartphones

  - Issues remain about nature + quality of access: data pricing

- **Response rates and security concerns**

  - Face-to-face still norm

  - Concerns over violent crime

  - Inaccessibility of certain areas: drugs, gansterism, community protest

Internet access by age group, 2011 and 2017 (%)
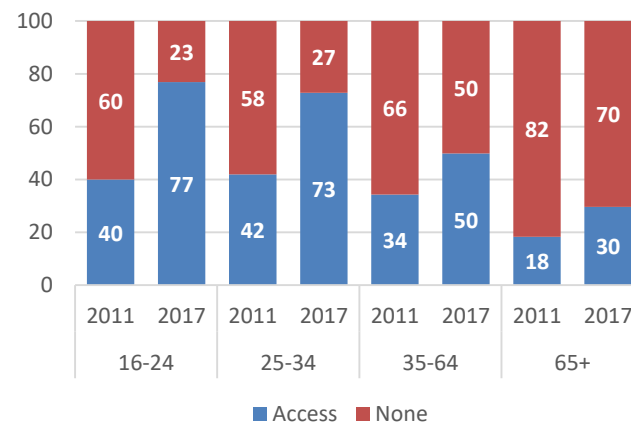
Lost in Translation?
Striving for Conceptual Equivalence

- **Cross-cultural equivalence**

  - In heterogeneous, multilingual societies **securing linguistic equivalence** is extremely challenging – and costly!

    - SA: 11 official languages; possible 12ᵗʰ

    - Cultural diversity means that: Attempts at **finding shared meanings for concepts** are fraught with difficulty.

  - Translations may not always easily able to match English **scale properties**, e.g. distinction between 'strongly disagree' and 'disagree'

  - Differential levels of formal education pose special challenges: 45% not completed high school (2016) – literacy, numeracy

diverse people unite

Lost in Translation?
SASAS Translations

SASAS – Fielded languages

Language	Value
IsiZulu	23
IsiXhosa	16
Afrikaans	14
English	10
Sepedi	9
Setswana	8
Sesotho	8
Xitsonga	5
SiSwati	3
Tshivenda	2
IsiNdebele	2
Sign language	1
Other	2
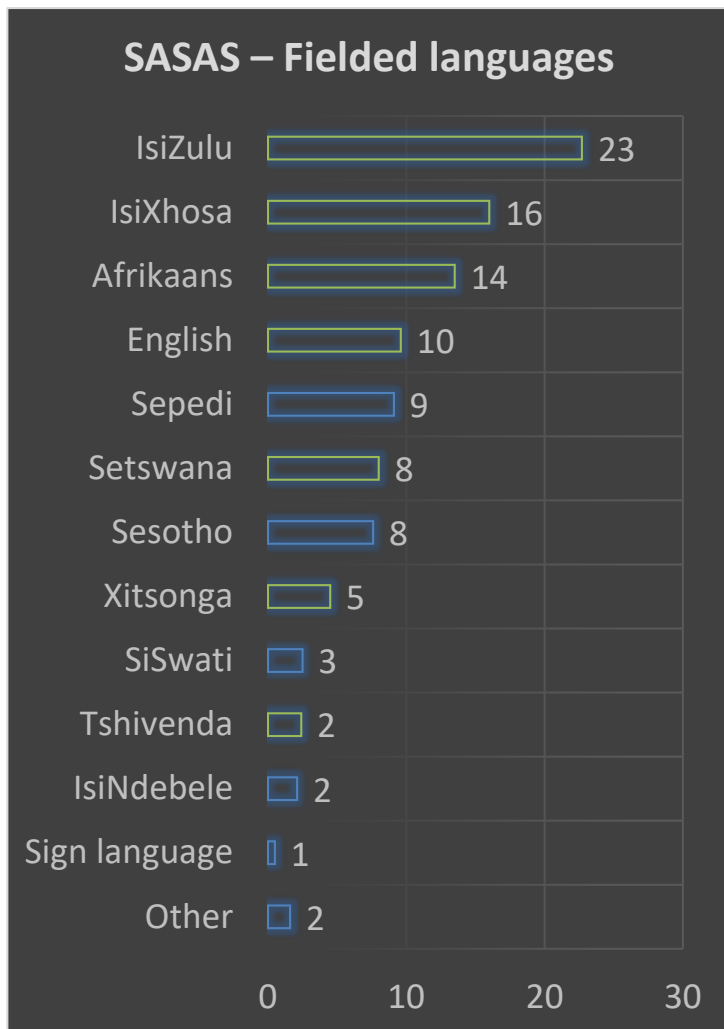
	Home language, South African Census (%)	
	2001	**2011**
West Germanic subgroup	*22*	*23*
Afrikaans	13	14
English	8	10
Nguni subgroup	*46*	*43*
IsiZulu	24	23
IsiXhosa	18	16
SiSwati	3	3
IsiNdebele	2	2
Sotho subgroup	*26*	*25*
Sepedi	9	9
Setswana	8	8
Sesotho	8	8
No subgroup	*7*	*7*
Tshivenda	2	2
Xitsonga	4	5
Other	*1*	*2*
Total	*100*	*100*

Planned Pilot Methodological Model

- *Planned panel*: build on back of an established probability-based national face-to-face survey: South African Social Attitudes Survey (SASAS).

- *Sampling frame*: to be recruited after participating in SASAS Round 18 or 19 (2020/21)
  - Target population: adults (16+) living in private households
  - Panel sample same as the main sample for SASAS F2F survey

- *Recruitment and contract strategy*
  - SASAS interview serve as recruitment interview for the panel.
  - Contact information: telephone number, email address
  - Experiment in 2017: 38% agreed to be part of a panel (n=2526)

Planned Pilot Operational Model

- **Data collection**
  - Frequency: aiming for 6 waves over 12 month period; 4 as minimum.
  - Field period of approximately 2 weeks
  - Completion of 20-minute surveys

- **Mode of surveying**
  - Mixed mode, giving panellists choice primarily of smartphone or web completion
  - Offline population: Tablets/smartphones, CATI ?

- **Incentives per wave**
  - May need to be in form of electronic gift vouchers; data bundles.
  - Postal would not work, largely because of address problem and risk of sending valuable goods by post

Planned Pilot Operational Model

- *Funding*: in discussion with South African National Research Foundation (NRF) and Department of Science and Technology (DST)

- HSRC SASAS Core Coordinating Team responsible for administration and content

- **Content**
  - Substantive areas: Most questions asked / intended to be asked in face-to-face surveys
  - Questions would be adapted and modified for the online mode.
  - Use of existing translations beneficial (require adaptation).
  - Experimental testing: Could also be used for question pre-testing for SASAS

Envisaged Challenges

- **Covering the non-internet population**
  - Providing tablets/smartphones with with high-speed internet connection: very expensive, high data pricing; risk of theft
  - Mail approach not feasible

- **Language**
  - 11 official languages; need to field at least 7 (ideally 9)
  - Translation of invitations and reminders, in addition to questionnaire

- **Cost**
  - Social sciences research infrastructure being underinvested in;
  - No guaranteed core funding
  - South African economic outlook: recessionary

- **Incentives**: postal delivery would not work

Envisaged Opportunities

- **Pilot**: provide invaluable information on the effectiveness of panel recruitment on the back of existing national survey in South Africa
  - Costs, sample representativeness, participation and attrition rates, data quality.
  - Possibility of testing out CRONOS protocols, strategies, tools in a multicultural, non-European context
  - Recognition that F2F response rates are declining (from a high level): planning for future

- **RISCAPE workshop**: opportunity for shared learning from established, high-quality online survey panels, especially for developing countries such as South Africa

14

thank you

English	Thank you
Afrikaans	Dankie
Ndebele	Ngiyathokoza
Xhosa	Enkosi
Zulu	Ngiyabonga
Sepedi	Ke a leboga
Sesotho	Ke a leboha
Setswana	Ke a leboga
Xitsonga	Ndzi khense ngopfu
SiSwati	Ngiyabonga
Tshivenda	Ndi a livhuwa
Nama	Gangans

Dr Ben Roberts
SASAS Coordinator
Tel: (031) 242 5606
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Jarè Struwig
SASAS Coordinator
Tel: (012) 302 2511
Cell: 0827745749
email: jstruwig@hsrc.ac.za

Welcome to the land of a billion dreams...

Incredible !ndia

Welcome
to the
Fastest Growing
Democratic Economy
on Planet Earth.

INDIA: A Study Of Contrasts

- Land of a billion people
- Home to 1/6th of humanity on this planet
- 1/3 of world's chronically malnourished children (as defined by UN)
- Almost every 3th male and every 2nd female is practically illiterate
- More than 300 million still sleep with just one meal a day
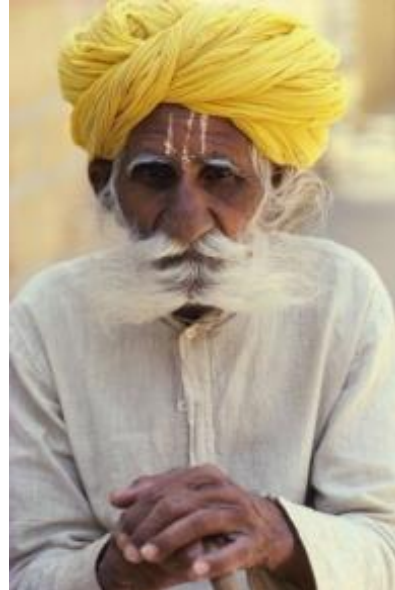
INDIA: A Study Of Contrasts

- Biggest democracy with 700 million voters
- >6% growth rate for ten years in row, recession means 6% growth
- One of the five countries with GSLV technology
- Back office of the world with the biggest BPO industry
- A nuclear powerhouse
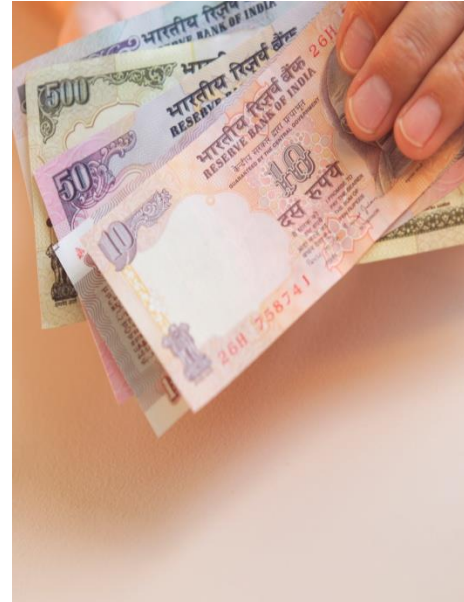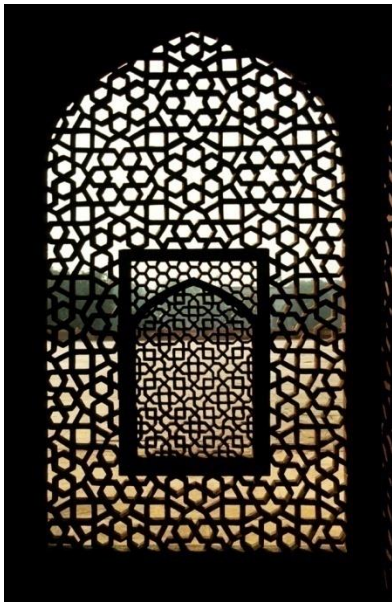
INDIA: A Study Of Contrasts

- 20 official languages
- More than 100 major and 2000 minor dialects
- 29 states and 7 union territories
- 7 major religions
- More than 500 major and 3000 minor social caste groups
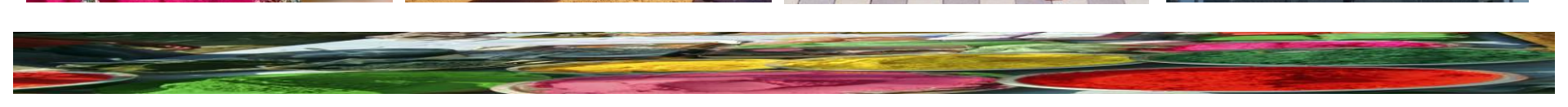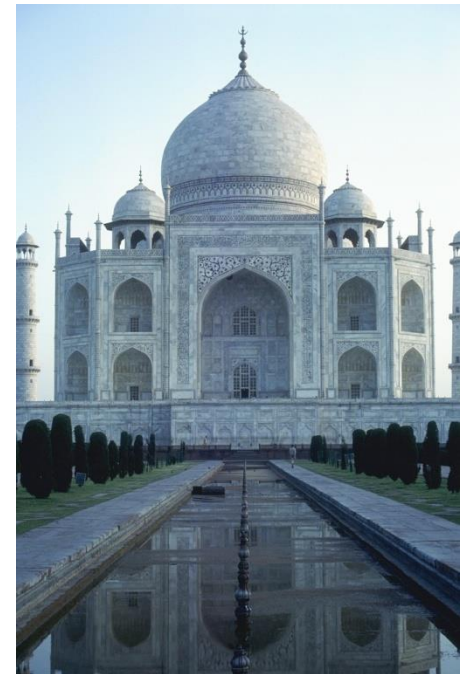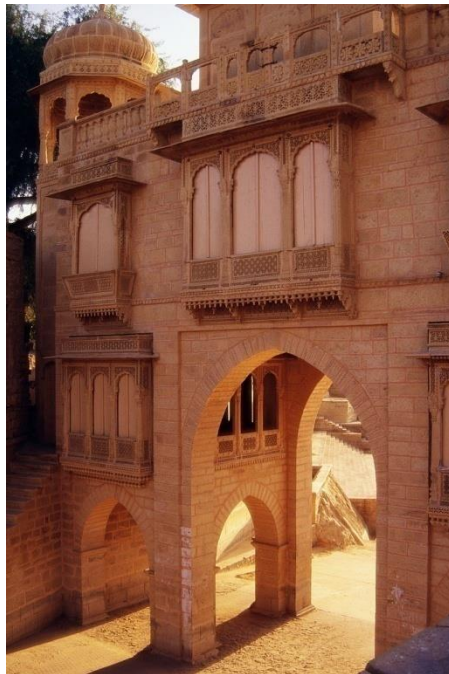
- A Pollsters Nightmare.

INDIA: A Study Of Contrasts

YES, it is true that we have more than 300 million people living in extreme poverty, who get to eat only one meal a day, or worse, they just don't get it.
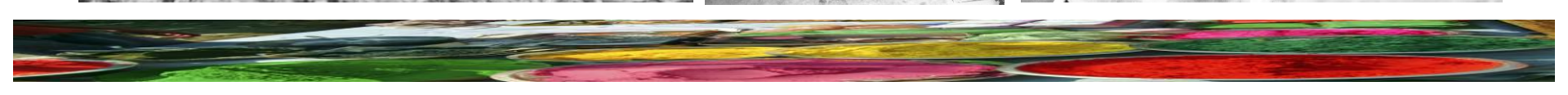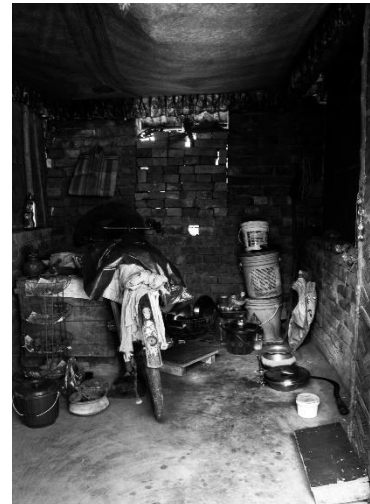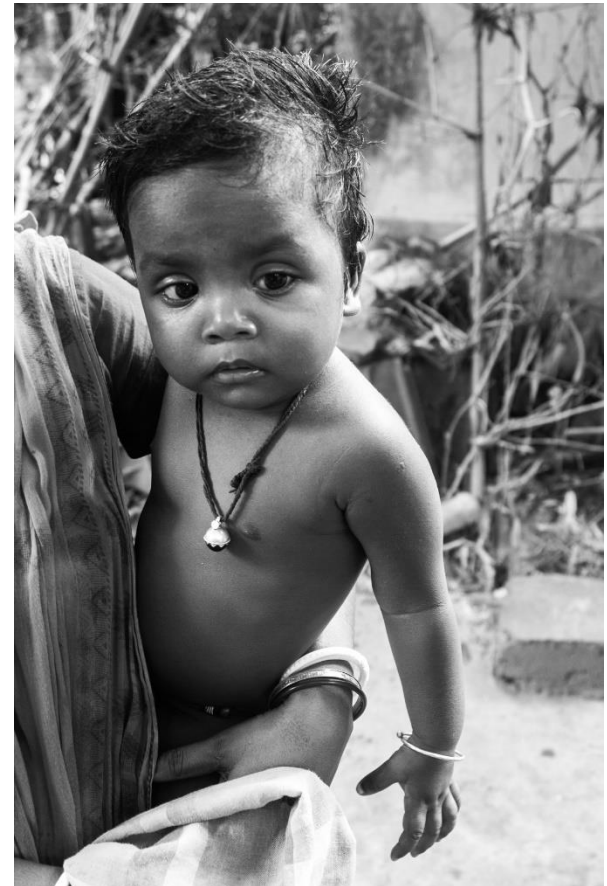
INDIA: A Study Of Contrasts

BUT, that did not stop us to dream big and work hard to have a space mission on Mars or to become a global leader in Satellite launch missions.
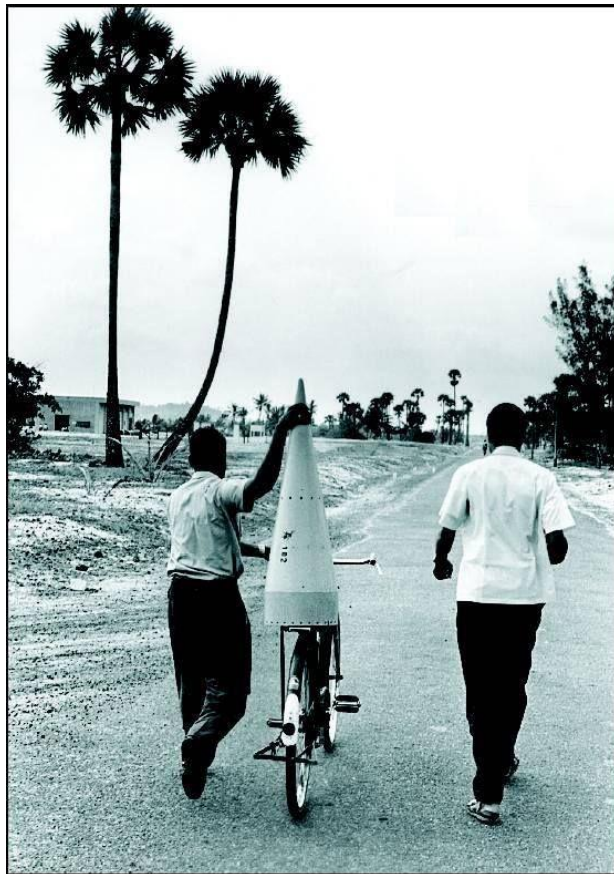
INDIA: A Study Of Contrasts

YES, it is true that almost every 4th Indian as on today in practically illeterate. As we talk there are no less than 84 millions kids who are not in School.

INDIA: A Study Of Contrasts

BUT, that did not stop us to establish world class technical education intitutions like IITs or IIMs. Or the rural and tribal schools to open up the horizons.
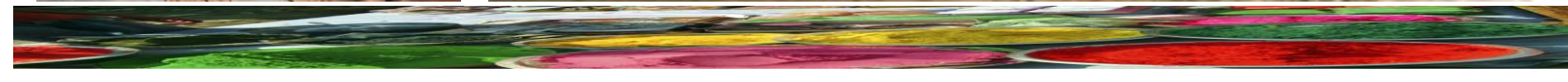
SO WHAT EXACTLY IS BRAND INDIA?

RICH INDIAN CULTURE & HISTORY

A VIBRANT DEMOCRACY

EXTREME DIVERSITY

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

SPACE EXPLORATION

HUNGER & POVERTY

AND..

INCREDIBLE DATA.

Introduction to India iBUS

In our weekly CATI omnibus of national representative 1200+ Samples in 11 languages, along with the survey issues, demography questions also include the internet usage information of the respondents. We also ask them if they are willing to take part in the online survey and their access to computer on a daily basis.

As this routine exercise is done using RDD and through this random probability sample, the online panel is also recruited, this helps us maintaining an annually updated robust panel of 100000 respondents on CATI across India, a big number of this actively use internet on day to day basis.

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Why CATI RDD

Complete contrast to experience in US/Europe

Relatively new concept

High response rate

High quality data

125 seat CATI center working on in-house open source software

The Digital Divide

It was a blessing in disguise

Indian Economy opened up in 1991

Till 80s only about 3% landline telephony, elite bias

Mid 90s, the Mobile Telephony has similar bias

Late 90s, everything changed

The Soft Landing of Hardware

All of a sudden:

We skipped landline generation : landed to Mobile generation

Largest Mobile telephony market in the world

Cheapest call and data rates in the world

The Hard Landing of Software

All of a sudden:

We skipped Computer generation: landed to SmartPhone generation

The youngest country in the world (70% adults below 39 years)

We transformed from 3% connectivity to almost 100% connectivity

This change happened in just 20 odd years

Mobile Usage

	Country or area	Mobile Users	Pct	Population
1	China	1,320,810,000	93.7%	1,409,517,397
2	India	1,281,971,713	95.7%	1,339,180,127
3	United States	327,577,529	101.0%	324,459,463

Internet Usage

	Country or area	Internet Users	Pct	Population
1	China	765,367,947	54.30%	1,409,517,397
2	India	461,347,554	34.50%	1,339,180,127
3	United States	244,090,854	75.20%	324,459,463
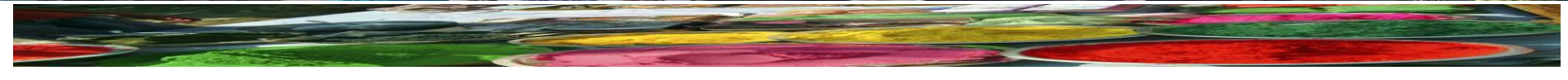
Growth Story : Mobile

Mobile Subscribers Density in India (1995-2015)
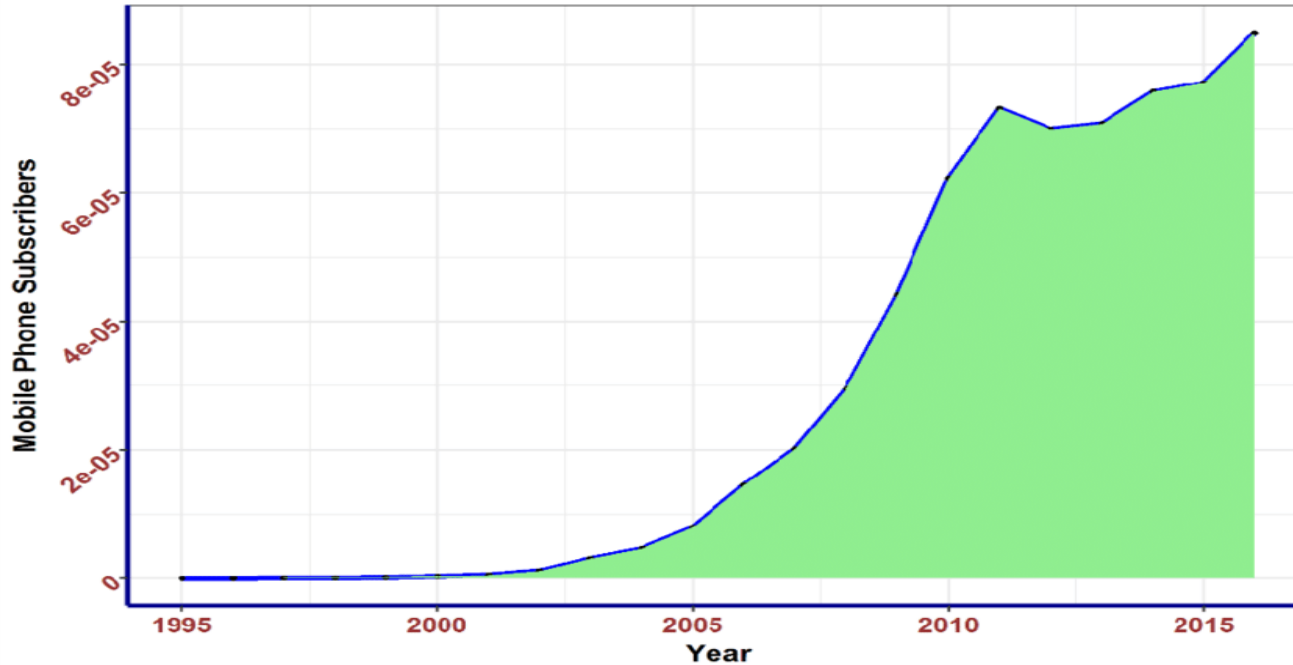
Growth Story : Internet

Mobile Internet Users In India Urban vs Rural
(Figures in Millions)
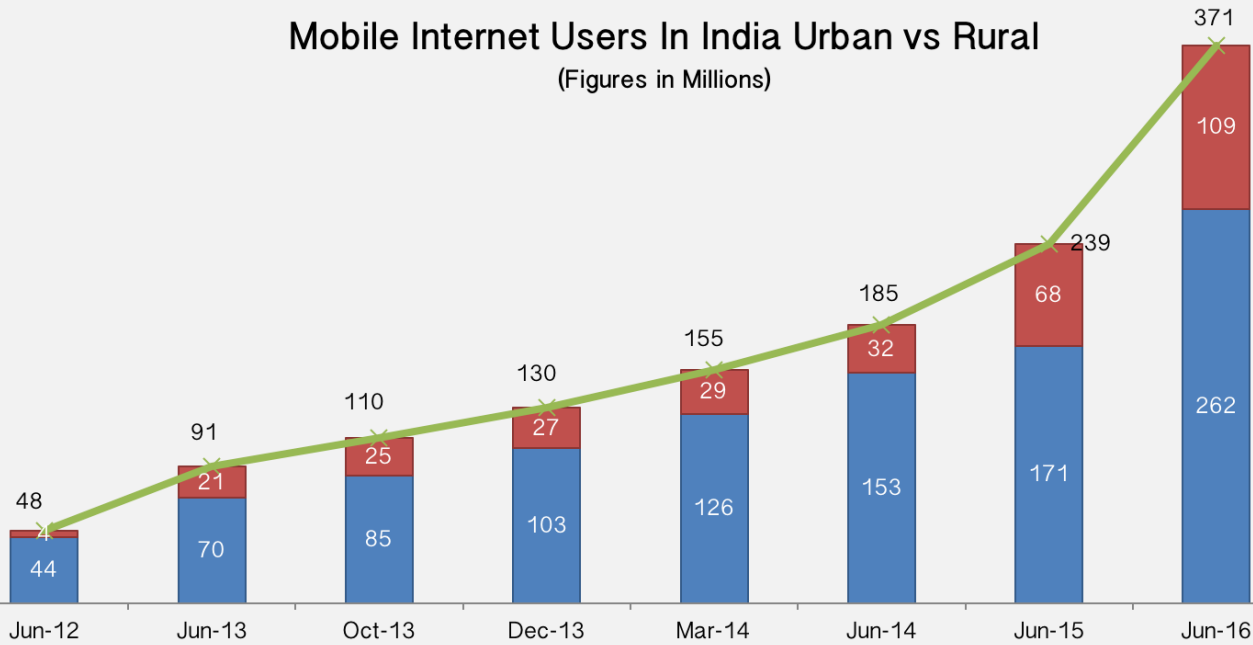
Source: IAMAI, Feb, 2016

Rural | Urban

	Jun-12	Jun-13	Oct-13	Dec-13	Mar-14	Jun-14	Jun-15	Jun-16
Total	48	91	110	130	155	185	239	371
Rural	4	21	25	27	29	32	68	109
Urban	44	70	85	103	126	153	171	262

Growth Story : Smartphones

SMARTPHONE USERS: UP 800M
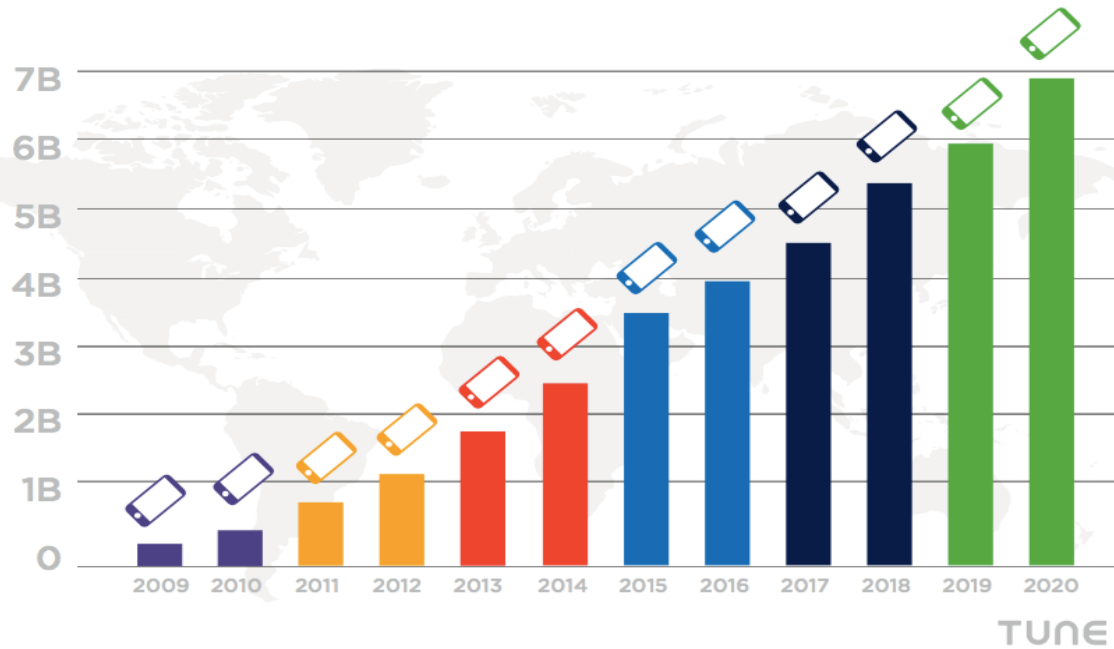
TUNE

Why Indian CATI is different

Most importantly : CPP (Calling party pays)

Contextual society : People love to talk

Language flexibility : We poll in 11 languages. Everyday.

RDD and Predictive dialers : in-house, open source technology

Media branding: The CVoter advantage

Why Indian CATI is different

Most importantly : CPP (Calling party pays)

Contextual society : People love to talk

Language flexibility : We poll in 11 languages. Everyday.

The questionnaire provided by the client in English language is translated in eleven languages– Hindi, Punjabi, Gujarati, Marathi, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Urdu.

RDD and Predictive dialers : in-house, open source technology

No more bleeding on expensive annual license fee

VOIP rates lowest due to BPO / KPO industry

Average graduate is IT friendly

The Media advantage

People just know the name

Media branding actually helps

Problem of the riches : people just talk too much

Cost actually goes up due to interview duration

The Coverage advantage
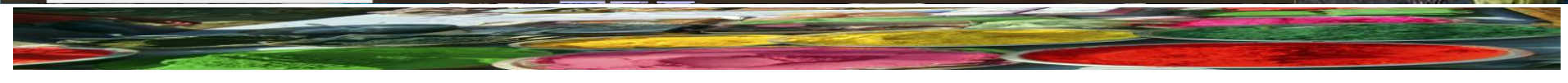
The Election cycle advantage

There are 30 Odd States in India

They cover about 92 Socio-Economic-Cultural-Political demographic regions

Each goes to Elections once every 5 years

The Election Calendar has on an average 6 such electoral exercises

This provides huge data gathering opportunity

Example: Jharkhand
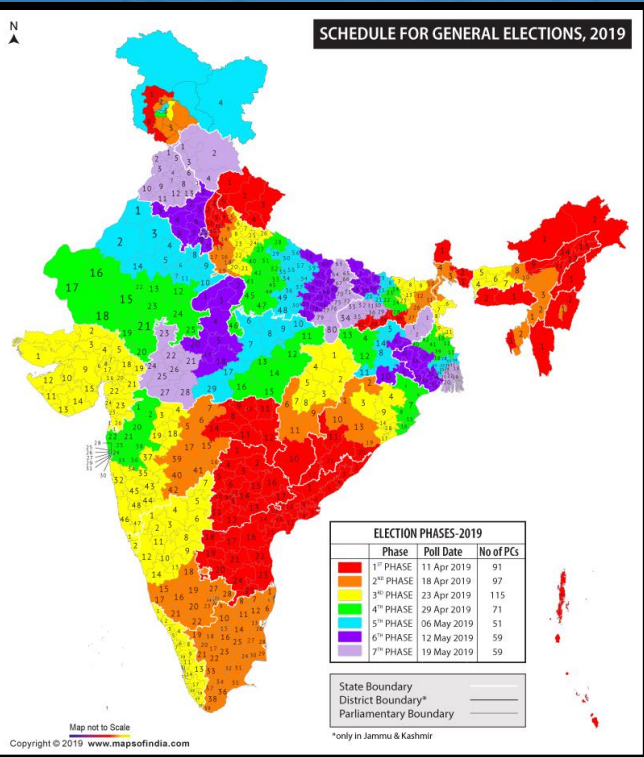
Face To Face

Data Processing

Live reporting

URL: https://cloud.cvoterindia.com/jharkhandexit/default.aspx

User: cgexit

Pass:

CVoter APP
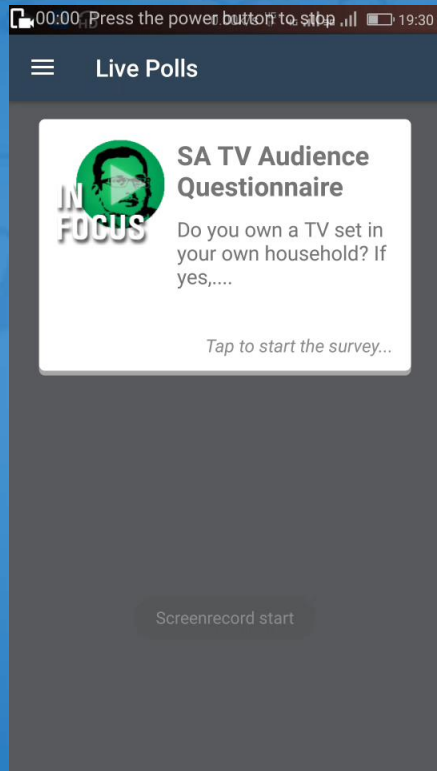
CVoter APP

Details :

* Link to access demo video of stringer online mode
: https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B3JJwv7vC6WsXzJVY19IajJnMEU/view?usp=sharing

* Link to access demo video of stringer offline mode
: https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B3JJwv7vC6WsM1hyYVZqYkNXdWM/view?usp=sharing

The Road Ahead

Converting the App from Researcher mode to Respondent mode

Live experiment during upcoming Delhi Elections

Pan-India, State by state

One step at a time

Thank you !

Questions?
Comments??

Probability-Based Web Panels of CSR, Taiwan

Meng-Li Yang

Center for Survey Research, RCHSS

Academia Sinica

Agenda

- Background information on CSR along with its technical infrastructure
- The probability-based web panel
- A short introduction to the plan of family dynamics for a web panel
- Present the materials prepared by Dr. Ruoh-Rong Yu

Center for Survey Research

- Organization:

  Five research associates; survey operation team of 13 assistants; data archiving team of 10 assistants; one specialist responsible for developing an integrated computer-assisted interviewing system.

- Implements surveys for researchers of Academia Sinica.

- Developed standardized procedures for collecting and processing survey data.

- Funding: government→ almost all the money is used to pay the assistants.

Center for Survey Research

- Conducts the Panel Study of Family Dynamics (PSFD).

  PI: Dr. Ruoh-Rong Yu, the former executive director.

  Research associates of CSR are hardly involved.

- PSFD tried mixed mode surveys in 2018 and plans to form a web panel by moving half of the respondents to web.

Probability-Based Web Panel

• Motivation for the construction

1. Problem with sampling from population register:

   registered persons do not live in the place because of schooling

   or working in other places.

2. Problem with sampling from landline telephone:

   more and more people used only mobile phones.

In a 2018 survey on mobile phone owners (12+), 28% cannot be reached by landline phones; a person was estimated to own 1.23 mobile phones; 80% of the owners used the internet.

Probability-Based Web Panel

- Panel construction began in 2017
  Recruit survey respondents with emails to join the panel at the end of a survey interview.
- Sources of sample persons:
1. Face-to-face: probability random samples of national population register (recently address-based sampling)
2. Telephone: RDD samples, stratified on the 22 administrative divisions.
- Email invitation to further confirm participation, incentive of 30 dollars.

Probability-Based Web Panel

- Current sample size: about 2,850, keep increasing.
- 53.2% from face-to-face; 46.8% from telephone.
- Demographic information compared to the population:
  -gender: very similar
  -age:

18-25	14.5	12.29
26-35	26.5	16.50
36-45	27.8	19.70
46-55	19.6	18.24
56-65	8.7	17.06
66+	2.8	16.21

Probability-Based Web Panel

- Education:

  high school and under: <mark style="background-color:#00ff00">12%</mark> versus 62.5%

  some college: 13.8% versus 11.9%

  college and more: <mark style="background-color:#ffff00">74.2%</mark> versus 35.6%

- Administrative divisions:

  metropolitan cities (job opportunities): higher than population sizes

Probability-Based Web Panel

- About 30% of the R's of a source survey agreed to participate.
- Around 20% of these accepted the invitation.
- Available information for a sample person:
  1. demographic information;
  2. response rate of the source survey;
  3. weight calculated for the source survey;
  4. weighting variables: education, gender, age, administrative divisions.

Probability-Based Web Panel

- One survey fielded in 2018, 3 in 2019. (all by CSR researchers)
- Response rates: just above 50%.
- Incentive: 50 to 60 dollars plus 10 drawing of $500 (40 Q's).
- Only those with emails are currently included
- Future improvement direction:
- To decrease selection bias, including all agreeing persons
  by using other modes.
- To keep the panel active, fielding (fun) surveys regularly

Panel Study of Family Dynamics

1. Initiated in 1999, stratified probability random sample of national population register
2. Respondent's children aged 16 or older are also interviewed and followed.
3. Respondents report about spouse and parents.
4. Two refreshment samples added.
5. Current total sample size: 7,704
6. Mostly face-to-face, annually or biannually

Panel Study of Family Dynamics

- In 2018, started inviting 1,051 respondents to answer via internet. 697 completed. The others were surveyed by interviewers. Altogether, 4,793 interviews.

- Plan for 2020: invite respondents with emails to answer via internet—about 50%. The others: face-to-face interviews.

- Short questionnaires along with electronic greeting cards on important holidays (twice a year).

- One longer questionnaire in no-survey years.

Global Data Infrastructure

Mapping the global on-line probability based panel landscape

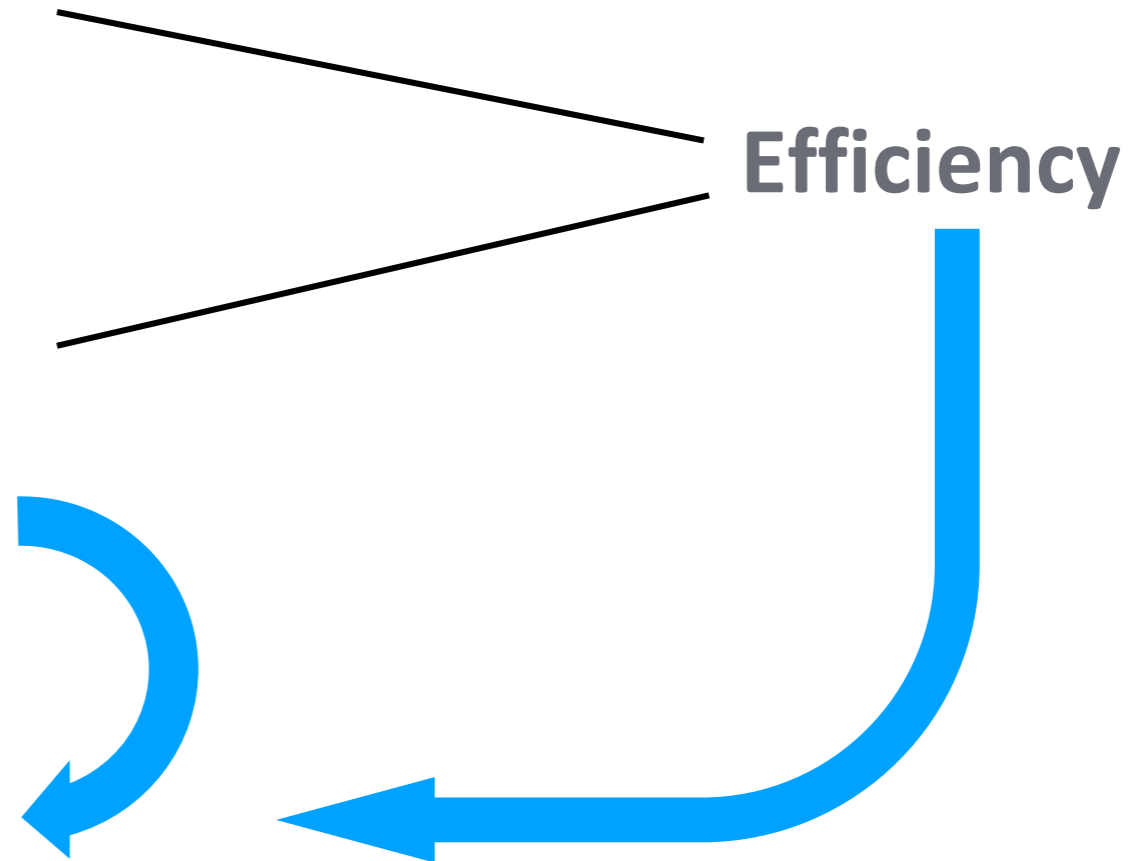## RISCAPE Workshop

Ron Dekker | Director CESSDA

December 2019

cessda.eu   @CESSDA_Data

Key Message

Cooperation if

- ◈ Economies of Scale

- ◈ Specialisation
  - ◈ increasing Speed
  - ◈ raising **Quality**

Efficiency

Does Science Benefit ?

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Contents

- Science

  - Crisis / Need for change

- European Research Infrastructures – ESFRI

  - CESSDA

- Data Clusters

  - SSHOC

- European Open Science Cloud – EOSC

- Going Global

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Science

- ◈ Quality Problem
  - ◈ Publishing as a goal
  - ◈ Failure to Reproduce Results
  - ◈ Retraction of Papers
  - ◈ Fraud on Data

Total	3 946 933	3 491 475	1 788 069
2018	Documents	Citable Docs	Citations ex. Self citations
1. United States	683 003	570 104	259 647
2. China	599 386	569 227	126 009
3. UK	211 710	172 148	127 414

www.scimagojr.com 2018

- ◈ Lack of Speed

  - ◈ faster circulation of increasing amounts of knowledge, and

  - ◈ seize the potential of open innovation

    to trigger faster and fairer growth,
    building a knowledge economy
    that is open to the world. (Lamy report, p. 8)

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Solutions

- Open Science
  - Increases Speed
  - Quality goes up – because of transparency

- European & National Roadmaps of RI's - ESFRI
  - Economies of Scale
  - Quality goes up – due to specialisation & professionalization
 - Speeds up the research process

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Still Hick-ups

THE DATA ARE MINE!

IVORY TOWER OF SCIENCE

SCENE FROM THE PAST ?

- ◇ Open Science
  - ◦ Data are assets – reluctance to share
  - ◦ Career system focused on Impact Factor

- ◇ Research Infrastructures
 - ◦ Growing numbers   Currently 55 RI's on ESFRI Roadmap
  - ◦ Increasing costs   Capital value ESFRI's € 20 Billion, Annual Running Costs > € 2 Billion
  - ◦ Public Good discussion – who pays vs. who benefits

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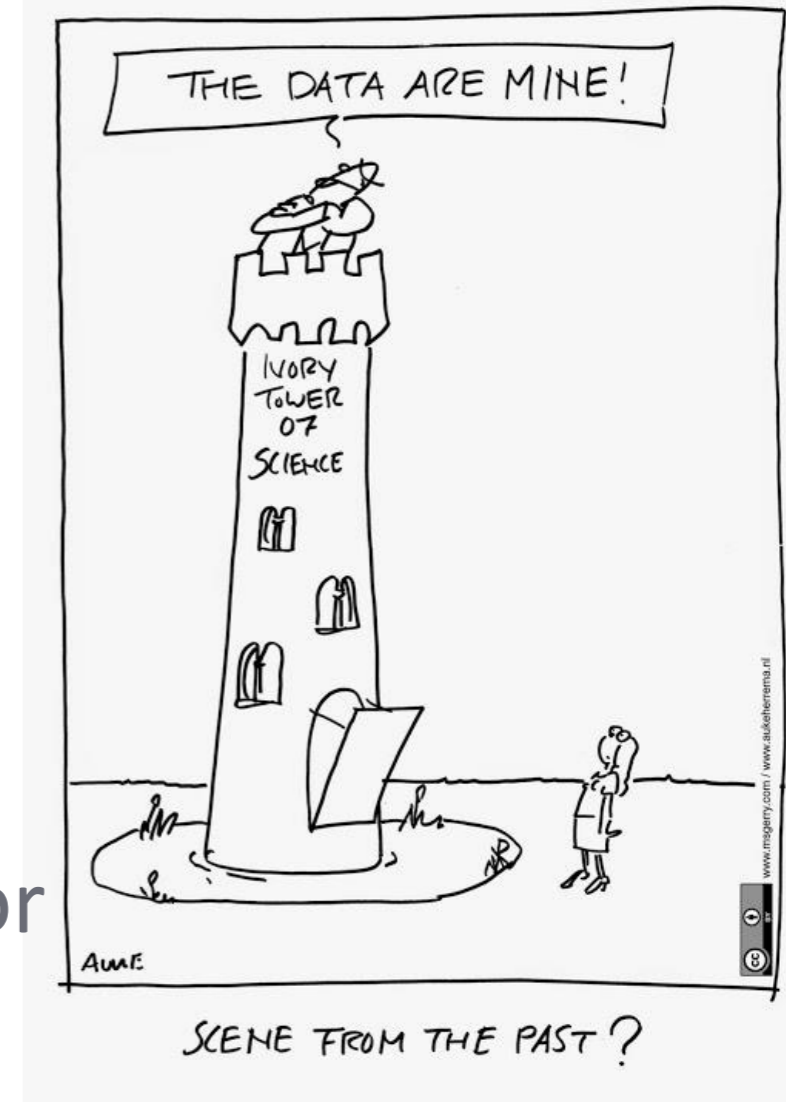
RI's in Europe

ESFRI-CLUSTER	TOTAL	LANDMARKS	PROJECTS	% DISTRIB	CAP VAL	%Oper C.
DATA	1	1	0	100 %	500	12%
ENERGY	6	2	4	50 %	5 154	2%
ENVIRONMENT	11	7	4	91 %	2 298	10%
HEALTH & FOOD	16	10	6	100 %	2 410	14%
PHYSICAL SC. & ENGINEERING	16	12	4	44 %	10 336	10%
SOCIAL & CULT.INNOVATION	7	5	2	100 %	382	21%
TOTAL	**57**	**37**	**20**	**77 %**	**19 817**	**10%**

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RI's in Practice - CESSDA
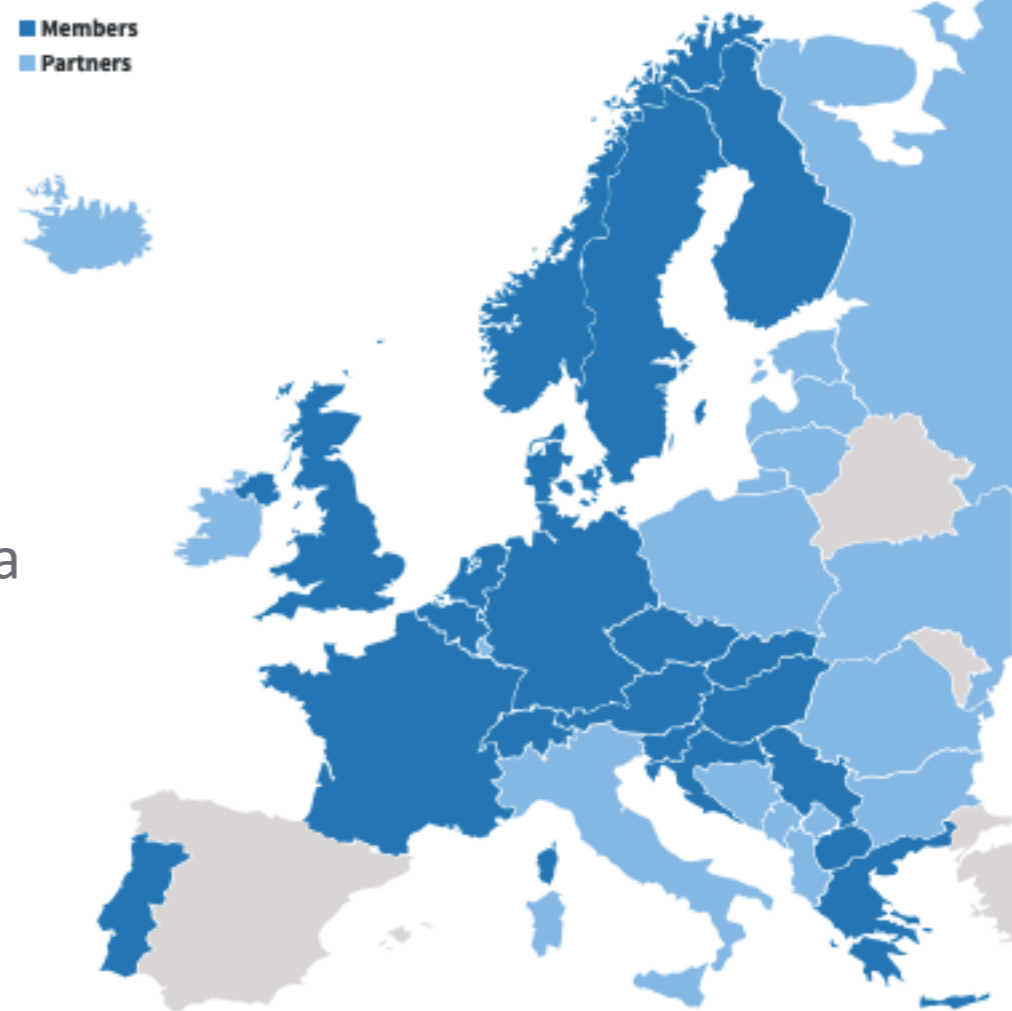
- Distributed Social Science Data RI
  - Provide a distributed and sustainable Research Infra
  - Facilitate teaching and learning

- Trends at CESSDA
  - National Consortia: SWE, FRA, HUN
  - Tools: Make or Buy (e.g. Dataverse)
 - Combining Data Soc-Geo-Health-…
  - Outreach to Research Communities

- Contributes to
  - Economies of Scale   1 Tech-platform, Coordinated Actions
  - Increases Speed   Data Catalogue, Tools & Services
  - Raises Quality   CoreTrustSeal, Curation, Standards, Training, Multi-Lingual Question Banks

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RI's in Practice - CESSDA

- Focus on Technology, Trust, Training, Tools
  - Division of Tasks among 20+ National Service Providers
  - New: Widening & Outreach

- Complementary with other (SSH) RI's
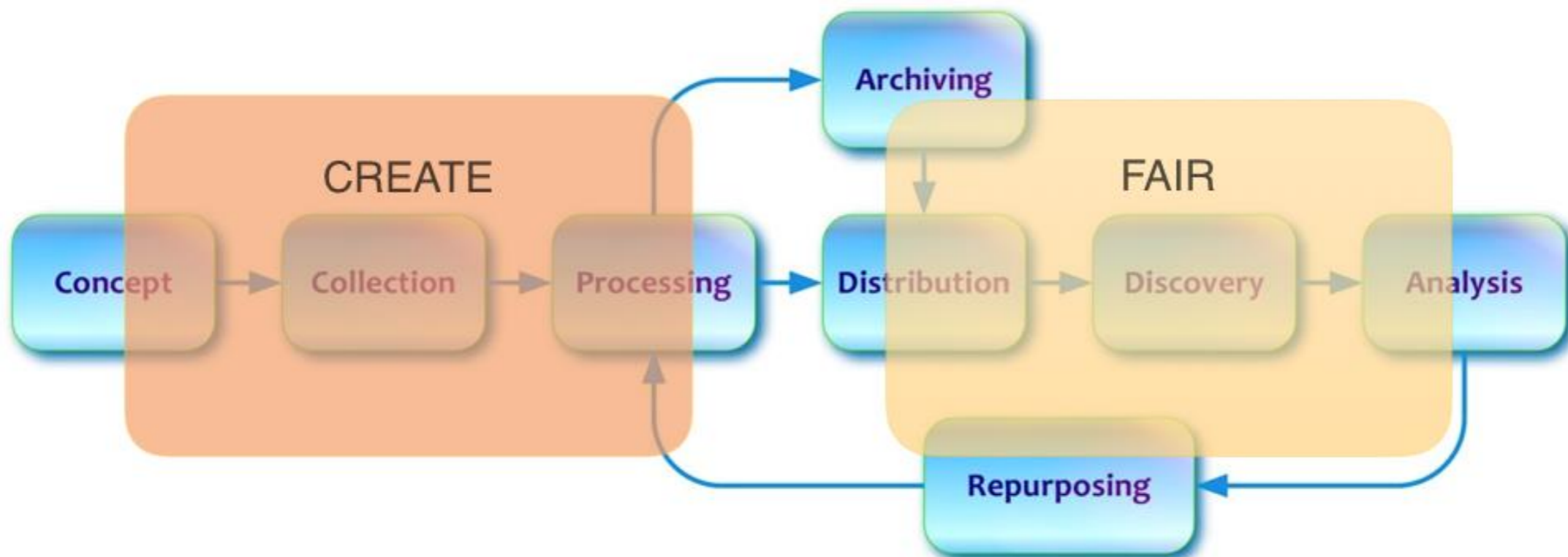
Data Clusters: ENVRI-FAIR, ESCAPE, LIFE-WATCH, PANOSC, SSHOC

- CESSDA, CLARIN, DARIAH, ESS, SHARE + E-RIHS, LIBER + 35 others

Contributes to

Economies of Scale	1 Market Place, Combine Training
Increases Speed	Data Catalogues, Division of Work
Raises Quality	Standards, Training, Align Processes
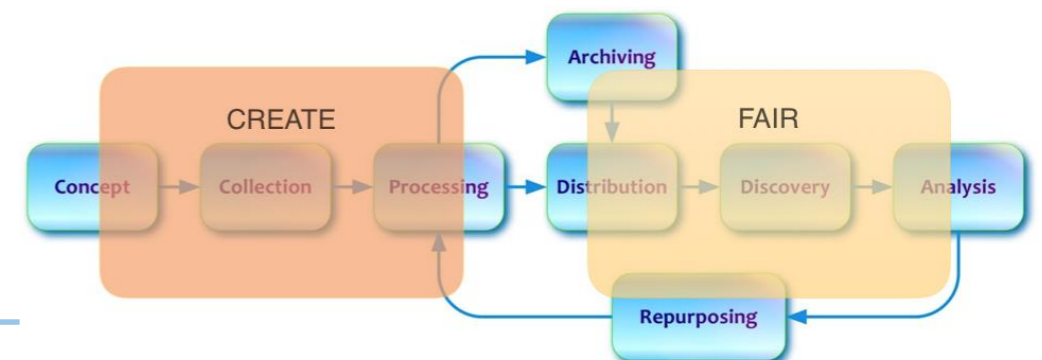
Project:

SSHOC
social sciences & humanities open cloud

Horizon 2020
European Union Funding
for Research & Innovation

Type of action & funding:
Research and Innovation action
(INFRAEOSC-04-2018)

Partners: 44
(19 beneficiaries + 25 LTPs)

SSH ESFRI Landmarks and Projects
& international SSH data infrastructures

Project budget:
€ 14,455,594

Duration: 40 months
(January 2019 – 30 April 2022)

Project website:
www.SSHopencloud.eu

Objectives:

- creating the social sciences and humanities (SSH) part of European Open Science Cloud (EOSC)
- maximising re-use through Open Science and FAIR principles (standards, common catalogue, access control, semantic techniques, training)
- interconnecting existing and new infrastructures (clustered cloud infrastructure)
- establishing appropriate governance model for SSH-EOSC
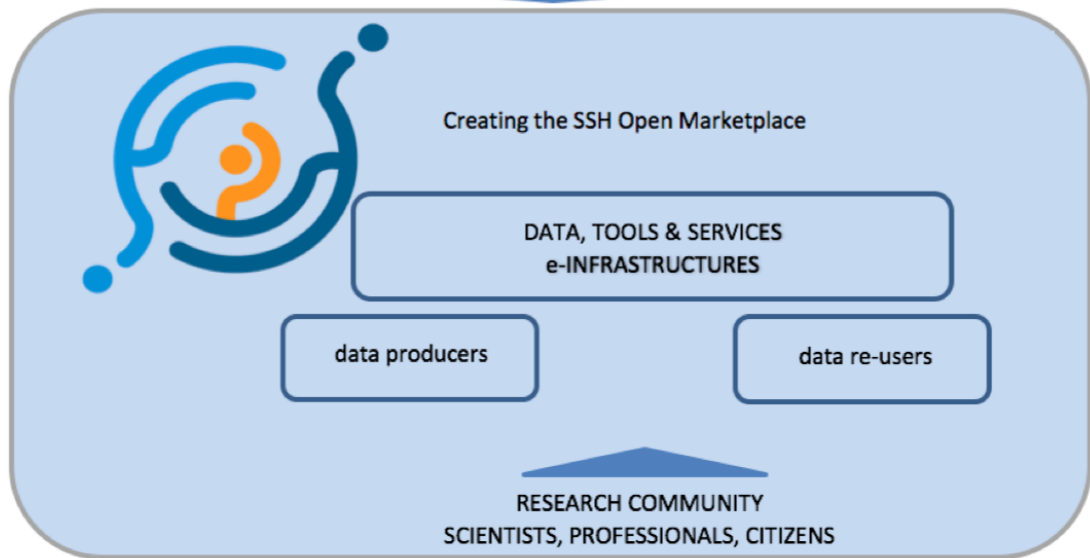
Expected Impact

- EU wide availability of high quality SSH
  - Tools
  - Data – provenance, quality, metadata
  - Access - trusted and secure
- Training - e.g. complex, international, multilingual data
- Data sharing is the "new normal"
- SSHOC seamlessly integrated in EOSC

SSHOC
social sciences & humanities open cloud

What is EOSC?

EUROPEAN OPEN SCIENCE CLOUD

Offering to 1.7 million researchers and

70 million professionals in science and technology

- ★ a virtual environment with free, at the point of use, open and seamless services
- ★ for storage, management, analysis and re-use of research data,
- ★ across borders and scientific disciplines

EOSC Executive Board (2019), Strategic Implementation Plan

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How?

COMPUTING NETWORKS SOFTWARE CONTENT

Ecosystem based on cooperation and breaking down silo's

★ Integration of services, using a federation mechanism

 ★ Connecting existing or planned Research Infrastructures and e-Infrastructures

 ★ Connectivity of national and pan-European Research Infrastructures (ESFRI)

★ Operationalization of the FAIR principles (findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable)

 ★ Services to store data, ensure their long-term preservation

 ★ Services to find, access, process, and analyse data, incl. protected & personalised work environments

 ★ Development of FAIR-compliant certification schemes for data infrastructures

 EOSC Executive Board (2019), Strategic Implementation Plan

 ★ **New RI's should be FAIR by design + 'cross-border' / 'cross-disciplinary' are buzz words**

 Cf. CRONOS 1 – cross national panel   **Growing criticism on Eurobarometer design**

 (Bethlehem & Van Holsteyn 2019)

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Contributes to

- Economies of Scale   Federation of RI's
- Quality goes up   Better overview

Better services

Further professionalization

- Speeds up   Interdisciplinary Research

Complex Societal Challenges, SDG's

Branding for SSH

Ursula von der Leyen ✔
@vonderleyen

Together with the Board of Trustees of the WEF I visited @CERN in the heart of Europe. I was most struck that over 3,000 scientists and 1,200 PhD students from 183 institutions & 37 countries work together on the ATLAS experiment and exploring the secrets of our universe.

Tweet vertalen

👤 Fabiola Gianotti

10:27 a.m. · 22 aug. 2019 · Twitter Web App

433 Retweets   2,1K vind-ik-leuks

Show Impact

Mapping sports data for better decision making

Who did the research?

What is the project about?

What is the real-life data impact?

and 15 other examples

The HILDA Survey is known as one of the best panel surveys in the world, collecting a broad range of high quality economic and social research data about Australian lives.

#dataimpact

Stories about the real-life impact of Australian research data

Sustainable Development Goals

Missions

Mazzucato   Moedas   Lamy

- ◈ Adaptation to Climate Change, incl. Societal Transformation

- ◈ Cancer

- ◈ Healthy Oceans, Seas, Coastal and Inland Waters

- ◈ Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities

- ◈ Soil Health and Food

Going Global

- ◈ Design
  - ◇ Format
  - ◇ Question Banks

- ◈ Standards, Platforms
  - ◇ RDA – Interest Groups, e.g. Social Science Research Data
  - ◇ DDI – Controlled Vocabularies Services, Profiles
  - ◇ Dataverse – Self-Archiving & Cataloguing
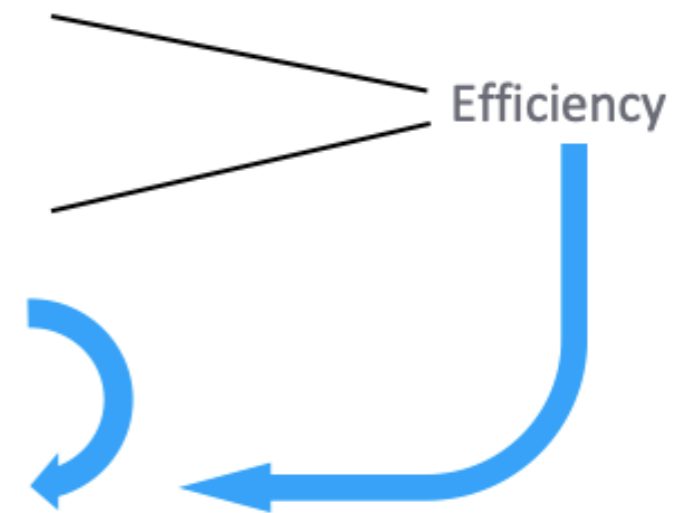
Cooperation if

- Set clear goals

Key Message

Cooperation allows for

- Economies of Scale
- Specialisation
  - increases Speed
  - raises Quality

- Keep asking the question:

Does Science Benefit ?

Efficiency

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Thank you for your attention!

Ron.Dekker@cessda.

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cessda.eu   @CESSDA_Data