


Digital Social Science
Core Facility

DIGSSCORE STATUS REPORT 2019



An aerial photograph of a large, open public square, likely in a city. The square is paved with light-colored tiles and is filled with many people walking in various directions. Overlaid on the image is a network of thin, dark lines that connect various points across the square, suggesting a digital or social network. The lines are most prominent in the center and spread out towards the edges. The overall scene is one of a busy, interconnected public space.

**DIGSSCORE will take
advantage of the digitalization
of society to generate scientific
discoveries that help solve
important societal challenges.**



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WORDS FROM THE DIRECTOR

We are now about to conclude the fourth year of the initial five-year establishment phase of the new large digital social science infrastructure at the University of Bergen, DIGSSCORE. It is time to take stock of what we have achieved so far and to look ahead.

Establishing a new large university infrastructure is a big deal. It does not happen often and when it does, and if it is done well, it can set in motion the sorts of processes that changes a research environment in profound ways. Most importantly, a new research infrastructure provides what researchers need most of all in order to make discoveries and produce new knowledge – an opportunity to generate new, original data.

When done well, a research infrastructure – unlike a research project – offers more than one group of researchers one shot at generating original data. It offers many research groups repeated opportunities to do so. It offers a chance for trial and error, for discovering something unexpected and following it up, and it makes it possible to turn around quickly when an unexpected opportunity to observe something significant arises. Because a large research infrastructure generates these opportunities, they attract research talent and they facilitate the establishment of strong international research partnerships.

If this is the case, then why are not new research infrastructures established all the time? The answer to that is partly that they actually are, but also that they are very hard to establish and

to do well. As a good colleague of mine at the University of Gothenburg likes to say, everyone wants to fund and ride the trains. Nobody likes to pay for and lay down the rails.

In this regard, those of us who established DIGSSCORE were lucky. We happened to propose the new infrastructure at a time when the university leadership and national research policies made research infrastructures a priority. Furthermore, we happened to be taken under the wings of the infrastructure program of the Trond Mohn Foundation. Without both of those significant sources of support something like DIGSSCORE could not have been established.

But establishing a research infrastructure does not guarantee success in research. When the report to follow nevertheless shows unmistakable evidence of research excellence, this is thanks to the hard work of no less than six thematic research units working on more than twenty different externally funded research projects, inviting more than one hundred guest speakers, publishing more than forty research articles, and laying the ground for popular dissemination in more than two hundred newspaper articles.

Over the years, tens of thousands of Norwegian inhabitants have been recruited to take part in the flagship module of the DIGSSCORE infrastructure, the Norwegian Citizen Panel. At the UiB, experienced and specialized administrators and coordinators have worked to successfully link researchers, research participants, and the

commercial private sector provider, Ideas 2 Evidence. The latter has been responsible for all operational aspects of data generation, such as computer coding, fielding, and documenting data. The solid reputation of the Norwegian Citizen Panel among researchers around the world is in no small part thanks to them performing to the highest standards.

When I go and give one of many lectures featuring some of the unique data we have collected, I sense the envy in the room. At Oxford, Harvard, Stanford, McGill and Amsterdam, I have repeatedly been told, I wish we had such a thing as the Norwegian Citizen Panel!

On the pages that follow, we will document in more detail the type of knowledge that has been generated based on data collected through the Digital Social Science Core Facility at the University of Bergen. A striking feature that cuts across all of it is the timeliness and importance of the knowledge.

We contribute to understanding the sources of populism, to documenting attitudes towards Muslims, to understanding public reactions during and after the 2015 refugee crisis, to documenting popular sources of opposition to and support for climate change policies, to better understand sources of inequality and to uncover deficiencies in democratic procedures and patterns of representation.

Projects that are just starting now will delve more deeply into the new or re-emerging

urban-rural and center-periphery divisions as we trace the consequences of the many reforms to municipal and regional structures in contemporary Norway. And we will learn about the interests and preferences of oil-workers in Norway in comparison with other groups elsewhere in Europe who also will bear heavy costs of energy transition. All while we continue to trace the consequences of the new fragmented media environment for the functioning of modern democracy.

What we have developed by now is no less than the skeleton of a Center for Advanced Research on Democracy in the 21st Century. This is, in my view, the natural next step for this ambitious research adventure. It all started with a rather modest establishment of the first research-purpose online panel in Norway. As the pages to follow will show, it has by now morphed into a lot more than that.



Elisabeth Ivarsflaten,
Director, DIGSSCORE

DIGSSCORE ORGANIZATION

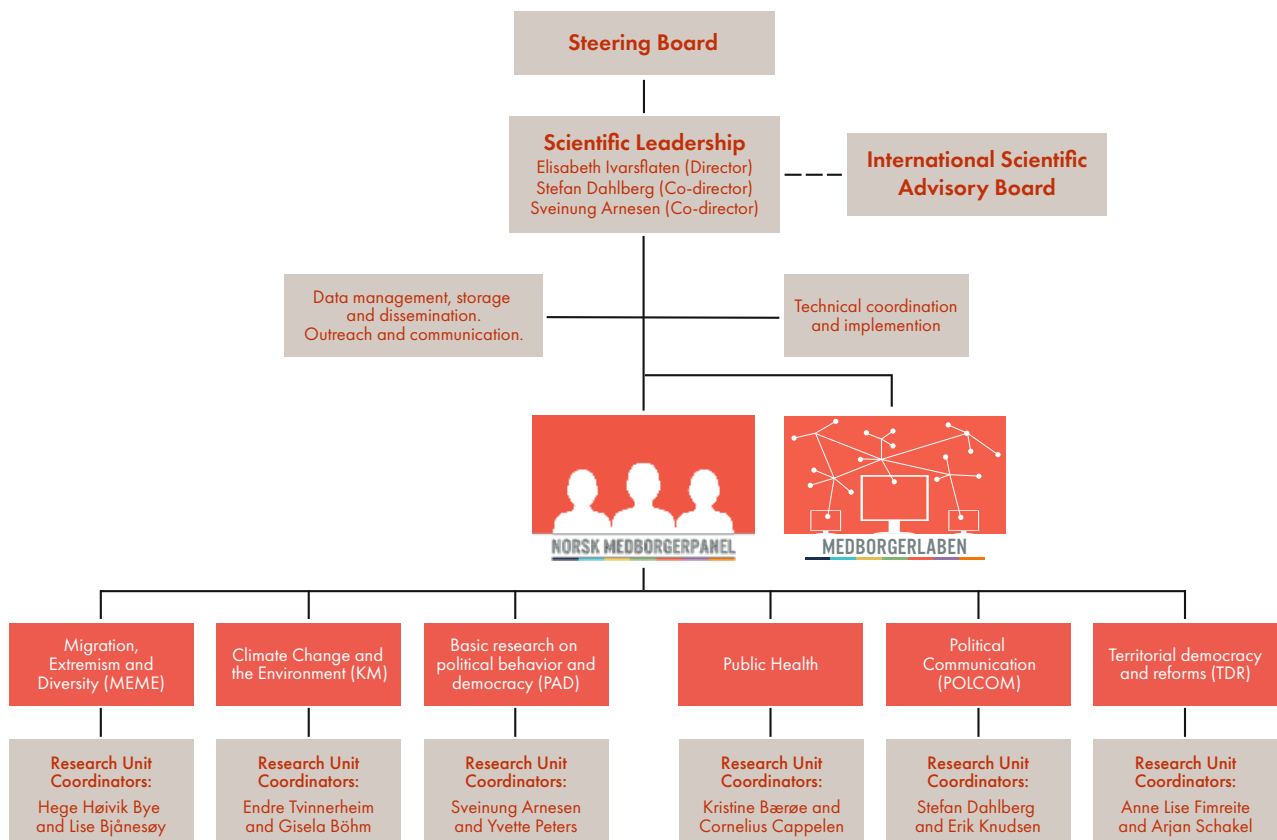
DIGSSCORE consists of the Norwegian Citizen Panel and the Citizen Lab.

Researchers affiliated with six thematic research units collect data:

- Migration, extremism and diversity
- Climate Change and the Environment
- Basic research on political behavior and democracy
- Political Communication
- Public health
- Territorial democracy and reforms

ORGANIZATION OF DIGSSCORE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BERGEN

Researchers who collect data in the DIGSSCORE facility cover a broad field of scientific disciplines. At the UiB, research projects at five different faculties have benefited from DIGSSCORE: Social Sciences, Medicine, Humanities, Psychology and Mathematics and Natural Sciences. Researchers from institutions outside of the University of Bergen have also made use of the facility either through formalized collaboration (NORCE, the Norwegian School of Economics (NHH), Institute for Social Research (ISF)) or through the open competition that invites proposals to field survey experiments from any research team anywhere in the world.



THE NORWEGIAN CITIZEN PANEL

The main pillar of the DIGSSCORE facility is the Norwegian Citizen Panel (NCP). It is a research-purpose online panel that aims to survey political and social attitudes in Norway. The panel is based on a probability sample of the general population in Norway, and in the latest finished wave, wave 15, over 8000 respondents completed the survey. In the autumn of 2019, the panel is fielded for the 16th time.

Each wave of the Norwegian Citizen Panel takes about 15 minutes to answer for a respondent, and they answer three times per year. But due to the organization of the panel, and how it is split in different groups, we field more than 60 minutes of questions per wave. This enables us to accommodate several research units.

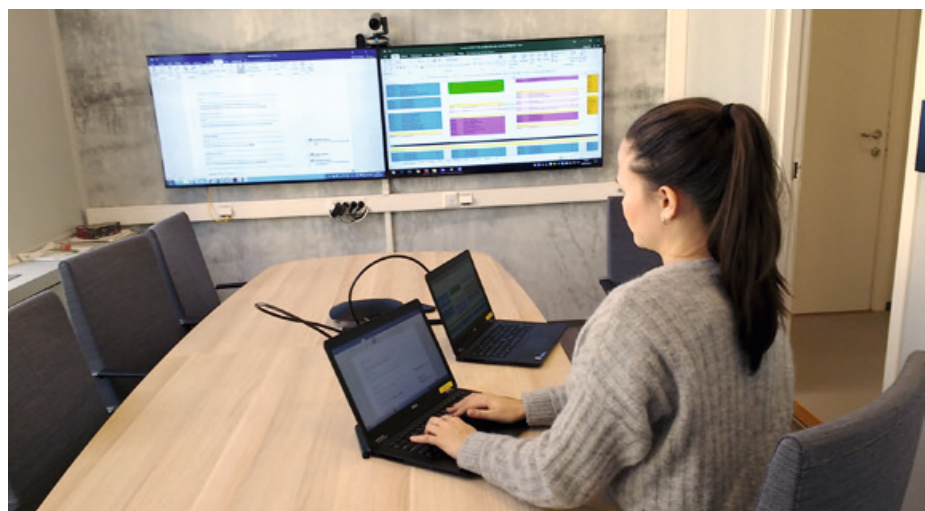
In addition to six active thematic research units, there is an ongoing “open category” where anyone can suggest questions or experiments to the Citizen Panel. These are scientifically evaluated before inclusion.

The codebook for waves 1–15 of the Citizen Panel is 2900 pages, and containing more than 6000 variables. Ideas2Evidence, a Bergen based analysis company, is the subcontractor for the coding, fielding and data management of the Norwegian Citizen Panel. They also carry out the recruitment process, in close cooperation with DIGSSCORE personnel.

Recruitment to the panel takes place once per year, so that the active number of

respondents will always be over 6000 people. In wave 15, 8105 respondents completed the survey. For wave 16, autumn 2019, we will carry out the sixth recruitment wave to the Norwegian Citizen Panel. Samples are drawn by simple random sampling from the Norwegian Population Registry, where everyone over the age of 18 can be selected to be invited.

The recruitment rate varies from wave to wave, but is at the same time declining over time. For now we only have permission to make two contacts, one invitation and one reminder. Table 1 gives an overview of the sample size, mode and number of contacts, the number of returned letters (wrong addresses) and the recruitment rates for each recruitment wave.



Piecing together all the questions for a wave of the Norwegian Citizen Panel.
Credit: DIGSSCORE

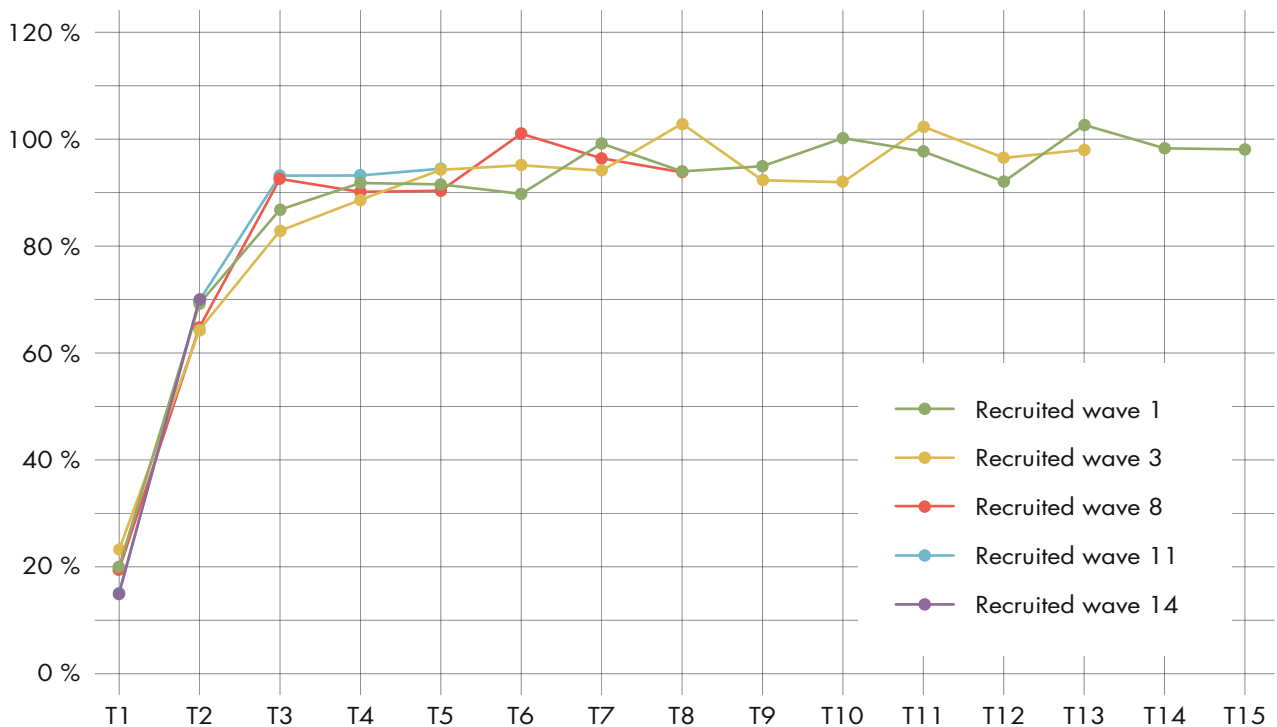
Table 1: Summary of recruitment processes

	Launched	Sample size	Mode	Contacts	Returned letters	Recruitment rate
Recruitment wave 1	November 2013	25 000	Postal	2	546	20.0 %
Recruitment wave 3	October 2014	25 000	Postal/Phone/SMS	4	543	23.1 %
Recruitment wave 8	June 2017	22 000	Postal/SMS	3	479	19.7 %
Recruitment wave 11	March 2018	14 000	Postal/SMS	2	334	15.5 %
Recruitment wave 14	January 2019	14 000	Postal/SMS	2	389	15.6 %

For existing panel members, wave-to-wave participation is high. From the first wave of participation to the second, retention rate is at a bit under 70 %, for the next wave it is at about 85 %, and after this retention rates are at 90 %

or above. When respondents have answered three waves, most of them stay in the panel. In figure 1, you see the wave-to-wave retention rate based on time of recruitment to the Norwegian Citizen Panel.

Figure 1: Wave-to-wave retention rate

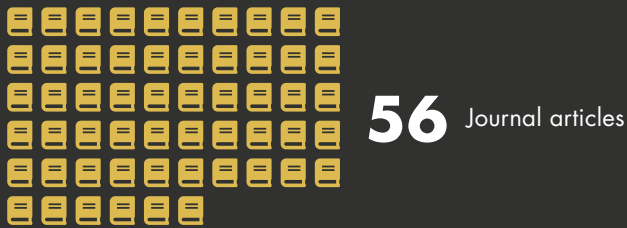


Total existing panel members in the Norwegian Citizen Panel is 18 090 people. These have all, at some point, completed the survey and registered their e-mail address. Participation rate for each wave however, is calculated using

“total active panel members”. This is the number of people who have participated in at least one of the three previous waves. In wave 15 this was 10 900 people, and the response rate, based on this calculation, was 74.4 % overall.

KEY FIGURES

Publications



The Norwegian Citizen Panel

15 waves of the Norwegian Citizen Panel

10 900

Active panel members

Projects

23 funded research projects use or have used the Norwegian Citizen Panel or the Citizen Lab

over
100 million

Total value of research projects collecting data at DIGSSCORE

Research seminars

122 DIGSSCORE
Tuesday seminars

People

over
60 Affiliated
researchers



Gender balance:

43% female
57% male

Multidisciplinary:

13 departments within
the University of Bergen

5 faculties at
the University of Bergen

Dissemination

More than:

80 Conference Presentations
and Invited lectures

220 Citations in
printed media

300 Citations in
online media



Bergen Citizen Panel (“Byborgerpanelet”) in the Citizen Lab 2018. Credit: Nina Blågestad, Bergen kommune

THEMATIC RESEARCH UNITS

The thematic research units collect data on key contemporary societal challenges.

Challenges such as migration and inclusion of minorities, climate change and energy transition, populism, trust in the institutions and democracy, trust in media and experts, territorial reform, and public health are studied in the thematic research units.

By organizing in thematic units, we give research teams the opportunity to pursue a research theme over a considerable period of time. This facilitates learning and discovery and encourages collaboration across disciplines.

The thematic organization is a highly cost efficient way of benefitting from the fact that the Norwegian Citizen Panel is digital. The surveys are programmed so that a maximum number of research teams benefit from each minute participants spend on answering questions.

Because so many themes are covered participants in the Norwegian Citizen Panel over time are exposed to a varied menu of questions. This may be one reason why loyalty among participants in the Norwegian Citizen Panel is high.

MIGRATION, EXTREMISM AND DIVERSITY

Scientific coordinators:

Hege Høivik Bye, Associate Professor, Social Psychology and Lise Bjånesøy, PhD candidate, Comparative Politics.

Migration, extremism and diversity are core societal challenges in advanced contemporary democracies. The research unit examines sources and dynamics of inter-group attitudes, how migration and cultural diversity affect citizen's attitudes and their political preferences, as well as the causes and consequences of nativism, extremism, and populism.

We are currently engaged in projects on Norwegians' imaginations and experiences of the refugee crisis (IMEX), the challenges of Muslim inclusion (TERMS), and patterns of citizen mobilization among far right political initiatives.

Featured project:

Imagining and experiencing the refugee crisis (IMEX).

PI: *Susanne Bygnes, Associate Professor, Sociology*

"Imagining and Experiencing the 'Refugee Crisis'" explores the view of both arriving asylum seekers and local Norwegians. The project investigates how the recently arrived asylum seekers have imagined and experienced Europe. In addition, it examines how members of local communities in Norway imagine and experience the arrival of the refugee crisis to Europe and to local communities in Norway. The project relies on fieldwork, in-depth qualitative interviews and data from a large scale nationally representative survey, the Norwegian Citizen Panel.



Facsimile of opinion piece by Elisabeth Ivarsflaten in Kommunal Rapport, 10.05.2019.



"Because the Norwegian Citizen Panel included measures of attitudes to immigration and immigrants prior to the refugee crisis, we were in a unique position to study the effects of the refugee crisis on public opinion" *Susanne Bygnes*

Featured Publication:

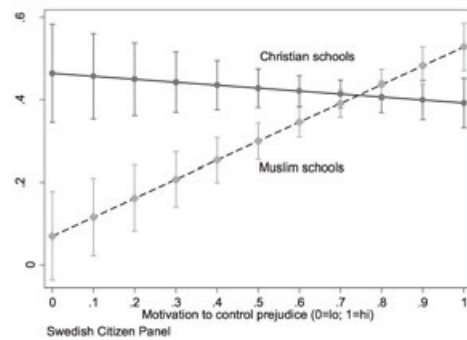
Blinder, Scott, Robert Ford, and Elisabeth Ivarsflaten (2019). Discrimination, anti-prejudice norms and public support for multicultural policies in Europe: The case of religious schools, *Comparative Political Studies*, 52 (8), 1232–1255.

This study examines public support for a key contested multicultural policy in contemporary Europe: the provision of religious schools. It makes two main contributions, one substantive and one theoretical. Substantively, the main contribution is to provide new experimental evidence demonstrating the existence of discrimination against Muslims on a central issue of multicultural social policy. Theoretically, the main contribution is to propose an explanation for variations in patterns of discrimination that highlights the role of individuals' motivation to control prejudice. Through moderation analysis, we show that individuals who express stronger motivation to control prejudice are more likely to treat Muslim and Christian requests for religious schools equally, and they are more likely to retain their support for Muslim schools in the wake of a threatening Islamist terrorist incident. Because we conducted the experiments in three countries, we in addition find societal-level patterns of variation: Individuals' motivation to control prejudice is more strongly associated with nondiscriminatory responses to the question of religious schools where a more multicultural path of accommodation has been pursued. This societal-level variation raises new hypotheses about how multicultural policies may interact with public opinion and underlines the importance of comparative experimental work.

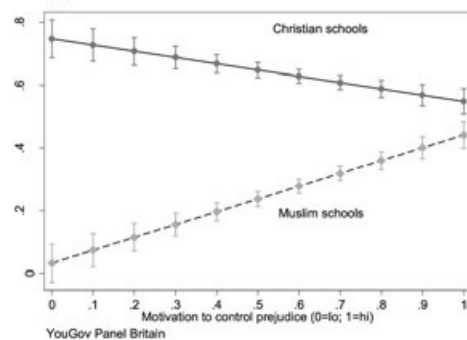


“The experimental data collected in the Norwegian Citizen Panel are crucial in this article. The article underpins important ideas in my FRIPRO-project awarded by the Research Council of Norway, *Terms of Agreement: Challenges of Muslim Inclusion, which started in 2019.*” *Elisabeth Ivarsflaten*

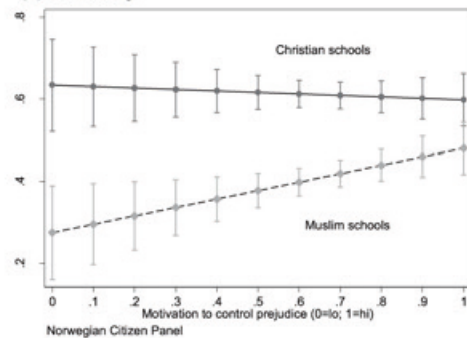
(a) Sweden



(b) Britain



(c) Norway



Predicted effect of IMCP (Internal Motivation to Control Prejudice) on support for schools. Blinder, Ford and Ivarsflaten (2019).

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Scientific coordinators:

Endre Tvinnereim, Associate Professor, Political Science, and Gisela Böhm, Professor, Social Psychology.

This thematic research unit examines attitudes towards climate change. Central questions include to what extent citizens think climate change is a problem and if they worry about it, what they think of the climate debate, and how they stand on possible measures to reduce emissions.

The unit also addresses questions such as to what extent Norwegians are concerned with climate and environment, and what role Norway should have in this issue. It is especially important to study changes in citizens' opinions over time and to compare them with patterns in other countries.

Featured project:

Linguistic representations of Climate change discourse and their individual and collective interpretations (LINGCLIM).

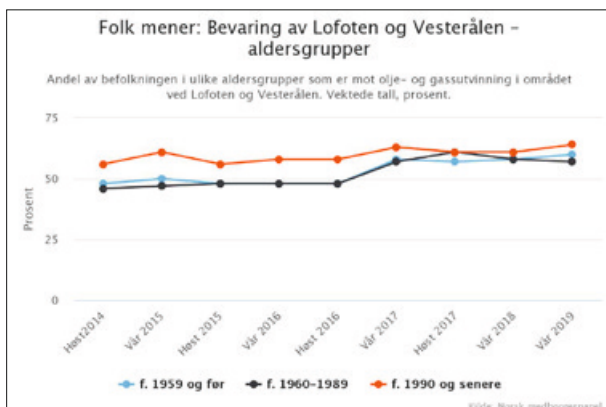
P.I.: Kjersti Fløttum, Professor, Linguistics.

Climate change has in recent years moved from being mainly a physical phenomenon to being simultaneously

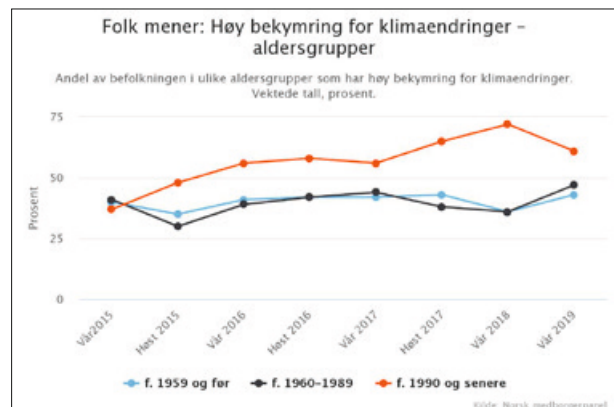
a social, cultural and political phenomenon. At present, both individual and collective attitudes and behaviour seem an equally serious challenge in the climate issue as scientific knowledge of the phenomenon itself, and in this, language and communication are crucial. Language not only reflects and expresses, but also influences attitudes and behaviour, and thus constitutes a vital component of the cultural prerequisites underlying societal development. The following is the overarching research question of LINGCLIM: **To what extent and in what way does language matter in climate change representations and interpretations?**



“The possibility of fielding open-ended survey questions in the Norwegian Citizen Panel has provided rich new data for linguistic analysis of discourses about climate change” *Kjersti Fløttum*



Gregersen, T. and E. Tvinnereim (2019). Olje- og gassutvinning i Lofoten og Vesterålen. Energi og Klima.



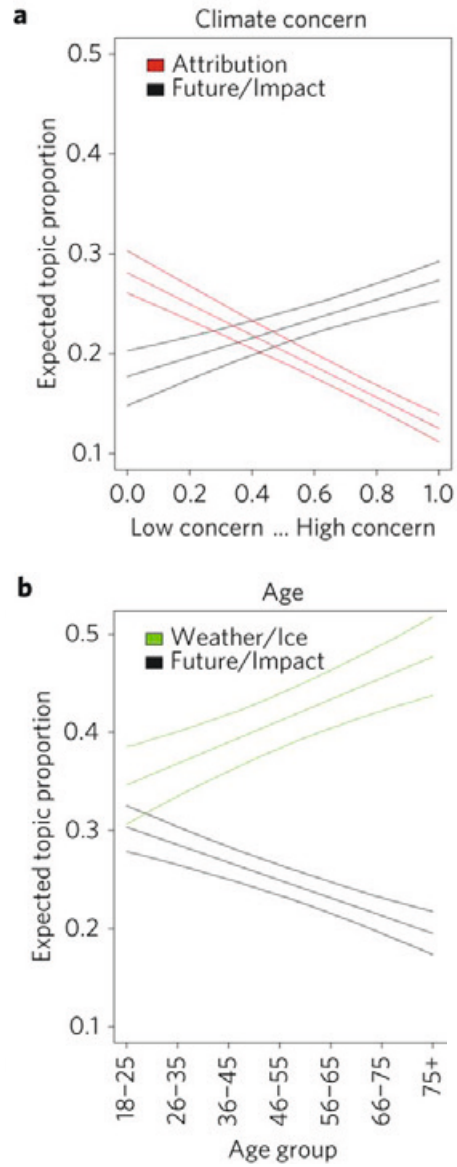
Gregersen, T. and E. Tvinnereim (2019). Bekymring for klimaendringer. Energi og Klima.

Featured Publications:

Tvinnereim, Endre and Kjersti Fløttum (2015). Explaining topic prevalence in answers to open ended survey questions about climate change. *Nature Climate Change*, 5, 744-747.

Abstract

Citizens’ opinions are crucial for action on climate change, but are, owing to the complexity of the issue, diverse and potentially unformed. We contribute to the understanding of public views on climate change and to knowledge needed by decision-makers by using a new approach to analyse answers to the open survey question ‘what comes to mind when you hear the words ‘climate change?’’. We apply automated text analysis, specifically structural topic modelling, which induces distinct topics based on the relative frequencies of the words used in 2,115 responses. From these data, originating from the new, nationally representative Norwegian Citizen Panel, four distinct topics emerge: Weather/Ice, Future/Impact, Money/Consumption and Attribution. We find that Norwegians emphasize societal aspects of climate change more than do respondents in previous US and UK studies. Furthermore, variables that explain variation in closed questions, such as gender and education, yield different and surprising results when employed to explain variation in what respondents emphasize. Finally, the sharp distinction between scepticism and acceptance of conventional climate science, often seen in previous studies, blurs in many textual responses as scepticism frequently turns into ambivalence.



Effects of climate concern and age on topic prevalence. Tvinnereim and Fløttum (2015).



Facsimile of opinion piece by Kjersti Fløttum, in Bergens Tidende, 31.07.2019.



BASIC RESEARCH ON POLITICAL BEHAVIOR AND DEMOCRACY

Scientific coordinators:

Sveinung Arnesen, Senior Researcher, NORCE and Yvette Peters, Researcher, Comparative Politics.

How do social identities, norms, and values affect human attitudes and decision making? What are the sources of political legitimacy, and how can they be measured and identified empirically? What is the state of representative democracy – do citizens get what they want and do they get it equally?

With an emphasis on survey experimental techniques, this research unit takes a broad, multidisciplinary approach to basic research questions in fields such as political behaviour, behavioral democratic theory, experimental economics, and judicial politics.

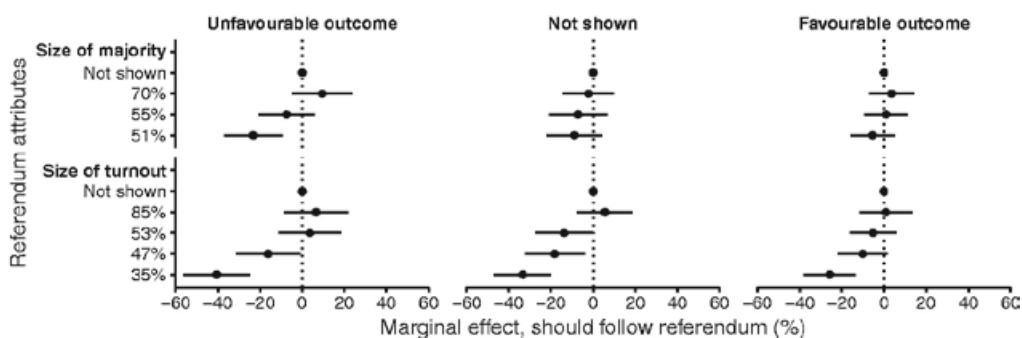
Featured project:

Can Fair Decision-Making Procedures Increase the Legitimacy of Democracies? (PROLEG)

PI: *Sveinung Arnesen.*

Although democracy is globally perceived as the only legitimate system of government, a pressing challenge to contemporary governance comes from the many citizens who have grown distrustful of politicians and institutions, and express discontent with the performance of democratic government and the democratic process in itself. The primary

The three columns show the conditional AMCEs when the outcome is either favorable, not shown, or unfavorable. Note: The dots are the point estimates of the conditional AMCEs, i.e. the conditional effect of that particular referendum attribute on the probability of thinking that the government should follow the referendum. The bars represent 95% confidence intervals of the point estimates. © 2019



scientific objective of the Procedural Legitimacy project is to better understand how democratic institutions and decision-making bodies should organize decision-making procedures and implementation procedures in order to make them more legitimate in the eyes of the public. We study if and how variations in political decision making procedures can make the outcomes more acceptable to the citizens, and especially to those who disagree with the outcome. Do people share universal perceptions of fair decision making procedures? In a nutshell, the project will address this issue and generate new knowledge that can be used to improve governance in the future. This is accomplished by conducting experimental and observational studies on the mechanisms of accepting decision-making procedures. Half way into the four year period, the project has generated seven peer-reviewed publications and have an equal number of working papers underway.



“DIGSSCORE is the main data generating infrastructure of the project. Due to the excellent facilities of the Norwegian Citizen Panel and the Citizen Lab, researchers in the Procedural Legitimacy project are able to field experiments and collect high quality social science data several times a year. As such, DIGSSCORE’s contribution to the project’s productivity and output quality is hard to overestimate.” *Sveinung Arnesen*

Arnesen, S., T. S. Broderstad, M. P. Johannesson and J. Linde (2019). Conditional legitimacy: How turnout, majority size, and outcome affect perceptions of legitimacy in European Union membership referendums. *European Union Politics*, 20(2), 176-197.

Featured Publication:

Arnesen, Sveinung and Yvette Peters (2018). The Legitimacy of Representation. How Descriptive, Formal, and Responsiveness Representation Affect the Acceptability of Political Decisions. Comparative Political Studies, 51(7), 868-899.

We examine how descriptive representation, formal representation, and responsiveness affect the legitimacy of political decisions: Who are the representatives, how are they selected, what is the outcome of the decision-making process, and to what extent do these three aspects matter for decision acceptance among the citizens? We examine this from the citizens' perspective, and ask whether decisions are perceived as more legitimate when they are made by groups that reflect society in certain characteristics and chosen according to certain selection procedures. In a Norwegian survey experiment, we find that people are more willing to accept a decision when it is made by a group of people like them, and who are assigned as decision makers based on their expertise. Descriptive representation also serves as a cushion for unfavorable decisions. Moreover, when asked, the traditionally less advantaged groups tend to value descriptive representation more than other citizens.

Facsimile of opinion piece by Sveinung Arnesen in Bergens Tidende, 01.09.2017.



“Without the Norwegian Citizen Panel it would not have been possible to have written this article. Innovative research means that you sometimes have to take chances and it requires an approach that is a bit different than is normally used. The NCP allows for this and offers the possibility to do something really new. Without such possibilities research like this would be much more challenging.” *Yvette Peters*

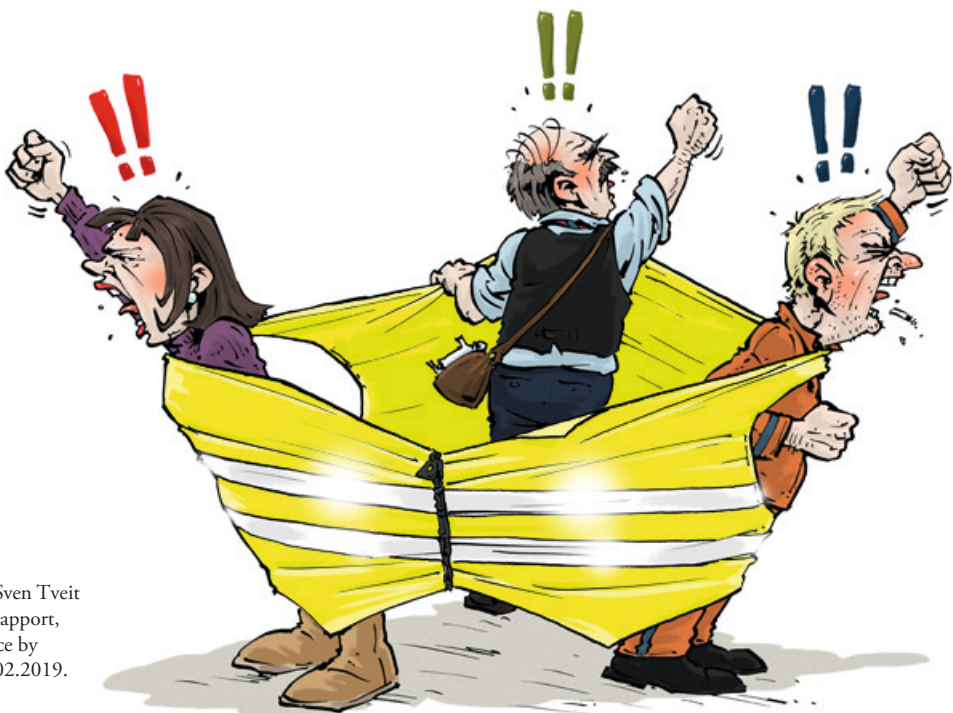


Illustration by Sven Tveit in Kommunal rapport, for opinion piece by Ivarsflaten, 01.02.2019.

POLITICAL COMMUNICATION

Scientific coordinators:

Stefan Dahlberg, Professor of Political Science and Erik Knudsen, Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Media and Information Studies.

The first pillar of the research unit focuses on the analysis of media selection decisions (trust, exposure, and distribution of political messages and news) and the effects of cognitive biases. DIGSSCOREs research infrastructure enables us to understand opinion formation, media selection decisions, and social media behavior.

The second pillar is focused on the analysis of online data. Online text data is produced at an accelerating speed, with people expressing their opinions, beliefs, and attitudes in traditional websites, blogs, forums, in commentator fields, and through social media. The application of language technology to online text data has provided scholars in the social sciences with innovative ways of dealing with research questions that were previously unapproachable, and to address the changing landscape of public opinion research and research methodology.

By using these methods, and combining researchers from political science, political rhetoric, media studies, com-

putational linguistics and psychology, POLKOM studies these questions:

- How do people discuss, read and share political issues?
- How are people affected by political rhetoric, of what they read in the news and by the people they interact with online?
- How can we study people’s communicative behavior online?
- How does the selective exposure to news in online media affect people’s attitudes and political preferences and voting behavior?
- To what extent do people trust various media and why?



“The DEMoPOP project uses the DIGSSCORE infrastructure as the main source for collecting primary data, most notably in the form of survey experiments. The possibility to collect original data on central topics in the project increases both the quality of the research and the prospects of getting the research results published in top-ranked journals.” *Jonas Linde*

Featured project:

Democracy in an Age of Populism: How the populist radical right affects political support, polarization and notions of democracy (DEMOPop).

PI: *Jonas Linde*

During the last decades, much of the academic debate has focused on increasing political discontent and eroding public confidence in democratic institutions. At the same time, in many European countries radical right populist parties (RRPPs) have gained growing shares of the votes. This research project sets out to investigate how the suc-



Facsimile of column by Magnus Hoem Iversen in Klassekampen, 31.08.2018.

Screenshot of experimental question in the Norwegian Citizen Panel. From Knudsen and Johannesson (2019).

cess of RRPPs affect democracy in Europe. More specifically, the project aims to answer three interrelated questions. The first is the question what happens with citizens' political trust and support in the wake of radical right populist parties' electoral successes. Second, the project will investigate what happens with political polarization and how increased polarization affects voters' attitudes toward their political opponents. Third, we will investigate if these processes also affect peoples' views of what democracy is. One of our central hypotheses is that the effects of radical right populist parties electoral successes to a large extent depend on how other parties respond when RRPPs become more popular. Should they be isolated or included in the policy process? The dilemma mainstream parties face is that an inclusionary strategy towards RRPPs might reduce dissatisfaction and radicalization among the voters of radical right populist parties, but could lead to disappointment about democracy among their own voters. Traditionally, research on RRPPs and their voters and research on political support have been conducted more or less in isolation from each other. Of course, many studies have pointed out the importance of the growth of RRPPs for political support and democratic legitimacy. However, this research has focused on how discontent affects RRPPs success. By focusing on how radical right populist parties themselves -- rather than achieving success as an effect of public discontent -- affect public opinion and in the end political trust and support this project will make a novel contribution to both strands of research.

Featured Publication:

Knudsen, Erik, and Mikael Poul Johannesson (2019). Beyond the limits of survey experiments: How conjoint designs advance causal inference in political communication research. *Political Communication*, 36, 259-271.

This paper calls attention to what is arguably the most notable advancement in survey experiments over the last decade: conjoint designs. The benefit of conjoint design is its capacity to study and compare the causal effects of several dimensions simultaneously. Although survey experiments have long been a preferred method for assessing causal effects, the method falls short when studying multidimensional causal relations. Researchers face a trade-off between a lack of statistical power or a restriction in experimental conditions. Conjoint designs solve this problem by letting the researcher vary an indefinite number of factors in one experiment. This method is quickly gaining ground in social and political science but has yet to be widely practiced in political communication research. This article argues that conjoint designs are ideal for studying political communication effects and highlights the possible benefits of using and innovating conjoint designs in political communication research. We make available sample scripts and demonstrate the value of this methodological technique through empirical examples of trust in news media and selective exposure to political news.



“Whenever I now travel to international communication conferences, I repeatedly hear that ‘conjoint analyses’ are the next big thing in experimental communication research. In this paper, Johannesson and I introduced the method to the field of communication science. We could not have presented and developed these innovations of the method without the unique opportunity made possible by DIGSSCORE. Not only could Mikael and I field the experiments in an excellent panel, but also build expertise in and develop innovations of the experimental designs.” Erik Knudsen

PUBLIC HEALTH

Scientific coordinators:

Kristine Bærøe, Associate Professor, Global Public Health, and Cornelius Cappelen, Associate Professor, Comparative Politics.

In Norway, health is highly prioritized, as both universal and public health care is of high quality, and there is a focus on health related research. The thematic research unit on health wishes to use the Citizen panel to gain insight on the public's view on questions like these:

What does the population think is fair distribution of health care? Which patient groups and what diseases do the citizens think should be prioritized? Should circumstances like lifestyle or individual efforts matter for which public care they should receive? How is information and advice about health from the health authorities, researchers and health personnel perceived? What is necessary for the information to be understood? Which advisors do people trust, and which advice do they wish to follow? Which experiences do people have with health care?

The Norwegian Citizen Panel provides valuable information tied to the citizens self-experienced health condition, challenges with access to and use of health services, and attitudes citizens have about priorities in health-care.

Featured project

Individualized Treatment of Endometrial Cancer.

PI: *Camilla Krakstad*

There is a strong motivation both internationally, nationally and locally on increasing user involvement in all aspects of medical research (planning, execution, implementation and dissemination). There is also a need for more awareness regarding gynecologic cancers in the general population, both from a preventive point of view, but also to increase awareness regarding use of resources. The researchers at Bergen Gynecologic Cancer Research Group adopt the Norwegian Citizen Panel to survey knowledge on gynecologic oncology, treatment of cancer, prioritizing in health care and awareness of risk. The survey aims to identify opinions in the public regarding research of interest in relation to gynecologic oncology and serve as an addendum to input from an established user-panel

when designing new research projects as well as strategies for dissemination of results.

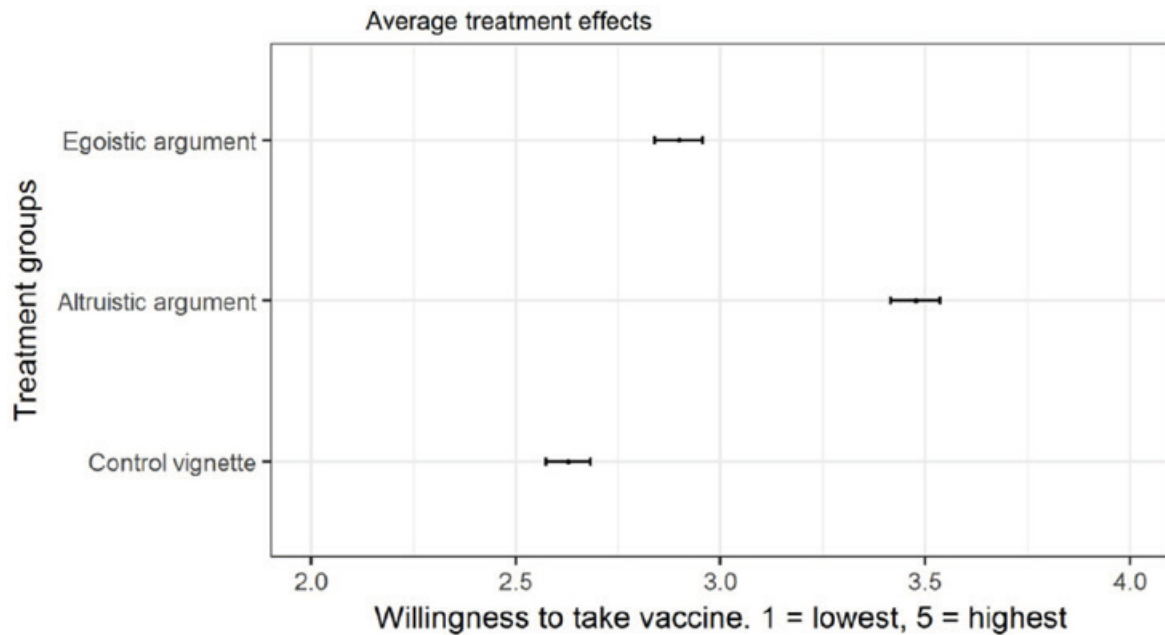


“One important aspect of medical research is improved communication with users, including patients, patients next of kin, as well as the general population. Especially for cancer research, knowledge on risk factors and early signs of disease may slow the increasing cancer incidence and also encourage patients to seek medical care at early stages of disease. DIGSSCORE has enabled us to collect data on cancer awareness in the population, also with a special focus of gynaecological cancers. The first collected data is now being analysed and prepared for publication. We strongly believe that the gained information will enable us to improve communication with specific user groups as well as the general public.” *Camilla Krakstad*

Featured Publication:

Arnesen, Sveinung, Kristine Bærøe, Cornelius Cappelen and Benedicte Carlsen (2018). Could information about herd immunity help us achieve herd immunity? Evidence from a population representative survey experiment. *Scandinavian Journal of Public Health*, 46(8), 854–858.

Aims: Immunisation causes dramatic reductions in morbidity and mortality from infectious diseases; however, resistance to vaccination is nonetheless widespread. An understudied issue – explored here – is whether appeals to collective as opposed to individual benefits of vaccination encourage people to vaccinate. Knowledge of this is important not least with respect to the design of public health campaigns, which often lack information about the collective benefits of vaccination. Methods: Using a between-subjects experimental survey design, we test whether information about the effects of herd immunity influences people's decision to vaccinate. A representative



sample of Norwegians was confronted with a hypothetical scenario in which a new and infectious disease is on its way to Norway. The sample was split in three – a control group and two treatment groups. The one treatment group was provided information about collective benefits of vaccination; the other was provided information about the individual benefits of vaccination. Results: Both treatments positively affect people’s decision to vaccinate; however, informing about the collective benefits has an even stronger effect than informing about the individual benefits. Conclusions: Our results suggest that people’s decision about whether to vaccinate and thus contribute to herd immunity is influenced by concern for others. Thus, stressing the collective benefits of vaccination could increase the effectiveness of health campaigns.

Results from vaccine experiment. Arnesen, Bærøe, Cappelen and Carlsen (2018).




“People’s health is shaped by social, cultural and political factors. DIGSSCORE provides a unique opportunity to explore citizens’ experiences of their own health and healthcare within the Norwegian healthcare system as well as their health-related motivations and attitudes.”

Kristine Bærøe and Cornelius Cappelen



VAKSINESKEPSIS: Utgangspunktet for forskernes eksperimentelle studie var informasjonen som ble gitt av blant andre norske helsemyndigheter for å få folk til å vaksinere seg mot svineinfluensaen høsten 2009. Illustrasjonsfoto: Arkiv (#)

EKSPERIMENTELL STUDIE

Kollektiv ansvarsfølelse økte «ja» til vaksinerings

Norske forskere ble overrasket over at kollektiv ansvarsfølelse slo enda sterkere ut på villigheten til å la seg vaksinere enn argumenter for egen nytten av vaksinerings.

Publisert: 2018-05-15 06.00
Lisbeth Nilsen
lisbeth.nilsen@dagensmedisin.no (mailto:lisbeth.nilsen@dagensmedisin.no)

Bak studien, som nylig er publisert i *Scandinavian Journal of Public Health* (<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1403404818770298>), står en

Facsimile of news article by Lisbeth Nilsen in Dagens Medisin, 15.05.2018.

TERRITORIAL DEMOCRACY AND REFORMS

Scientific coordinators:

Anne Lise Fimreite, Professor, Political Science, and Arjan Schakel, Researcher, Comparative Politics.

How do citizens evaluate the performance of local, regional, and national governments? What motivates their vote choices in different types of elections? What do citizens think about the ongoing municipal and county reforms?

This research unit investigates citizens' opinions about what they value and expect from political representatives at multiple levels of government. These are important issues given that there are so many structural reforms with territorial dimensions underway in Norway. Therefore, this cluster aims to understand citizen attitudes toward multi-level democracy, as well as to inform public debates surrounding the various reforms.

Featured project

Strengthening Regional Democracy – Contributing to Good Democratic Governance.

PI: *Arjan Schakel*

Regional elections have become a central pillar of democracy. No less than 438 out of a total of 532 million citizens (82 per cent) have a regional vote. Important issues are at stake in regional elections because key policies and taxing powers have been decentralized from national to regional governments. Despite an undeniable trend towards multilevel democracy, regional voting is hardly studied. Furthermore, regional reform is constantly debated and implemented in Norway and across the whole of Europe. Very often, the main argument to implement institutional reform is to improve representative democracy. Yet, whether, when and where regional (electoral) reform contributes to democratic governance is poorly understood because of a general inability to explain regional voting.

To remedy these shortcomings in our knowledge, this project sets two research objectives: (1) to identify the causal mechanisms underlying the regional vote and (2) to understand the effects of institutional reform on the regional vote. Knowing how citizens arrive at their vote choice enables us to find out when citizens consider re-

gional elections an important channel to voice their preferences. Understanding the effects of institutional reform on regional voting enables us to assess when regional elections contribute to good democratic governance.



“DIGSSCORE is pivotal for the projects’ research objectives. The causal mechanisms underlying regional voting is explored by fielding questions in the Norwegian Citizen Panel. The recent municipal (kommuner) and county (fylker) elections provide for a unique opportunity to tease out differences between motivations underlying party vote choice across different types of local elections. The Panel of Elected Representatives (PER) in addition gives the project the opportunity to compare representatives and citizens. In PER, we can field questions to representatives from local and regional assemblies and the national parliament, which provides for an exceptional opportunity to compare role perceptions among different types of representatives. We can also observe how these role perceptions change as a result of the territorial reforms currently underway in Norway.” *Arjan Schakel*

Featured Publication

Fimreite, Anne Lise (chair) (2017) Byen og Nærdemokratiet (The City and the neighbourhood democracy). Report from «The Local Democracy Commission», submitted to the City Governor (Byrådsleder), 7.4.2017, The Municipality of Bergen.

In the spring of 2017, “Lokaldemokratiutvalget” (The Local Democracy Commission), appointed by the city government, presented the report “Byen og Nærdemokratiet” (The City and the neighbourhood democracy). In this report, the municipality of Bergen was recommended to

consider a Bergen citizens panel, a panel of city citizens, following a model where randomly drawn citizens of Bergen were given the opportunity to influence real political decisions in cases/issues selected by the City council. The intention behind such a panel is to give all citizens the same opportunity to get involved in political discussions and decisions. Using random selection may seem as a strange idea to many. Still, random selection/toss-up is an ancient democratic principle, that in modern times has yielded to the principle of elections. Regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, political interest, social networks and residence, any person in Bergen will through the random selection have a small, but equal, chance of being selected to give their opinions on political matters.

Following the report, and to continue work on the local democracy reform in Bergen, the city council decided to try out a panel to map citizens' view on future organization of the municipality. The municipality approached the social science departments at the University of Bergen, and the panel was carried out as a Research and development cooperation (FOU) in April 2018. The panel used the

DIGSSCORE facility, and the Citizen Lab. The recommendations from this panel became a distinct part of the decision making process in the municipality when deciding on new organization of district democracy in the autumn of 2018. In the period 2019–2022, the municipality of Bergen, UiB and NORCE will carry out an innovation project financed by the Norwegian Research council, where different forms of such citizen panels will be tested in Bergen.



“DIGSSCORE has been vital in bringing about this cooperation, as DIGSSCORE hosted the Bergen citizens panel, and also brought the different researchers together.” *Anne Lise Fimreite*



THE CITIZEN LAB

The Citizen Lab is the other pillar of DIGSSCORE, a fully equipped research lab for the social sciences.

In the Citizen Lab, researchers can do computer experiments with 32 participants per session. The lab is equipped with computers and headsets, and licenses for key software needed by several different fields using the Citizen Lab. In addition, the lab acquires more hardware and software when needed by users.



The rector of the University of Bergen, Dag Rune Olsen, opens the Citizen Lab in 2016. Credit: Mari Skåra Helliessen

Participant pool

To recruit participants for experiments in an efficient way, we have established a participant pool (at medborgerlab.app.uib.no), that now consists of about 2000 members, mostly students at the University of Bergen. The participant pool makes recruitment to experiments easier, which lowers the threshold for running an experiment, especially for those new to the world of lab experiments.

Experiments in the lab

Approximately 30 experiments have been run using the participant pool. The number of sessions per experiment varies. Investigators have come from the fields of geogra-

phy, economics, comparative politics, law and psychology. Researchers based at the UiB, NORCE, NHH and Aarhus University have made use of the lab.

Master students have used the lab both in courses and for their master theses. Byborgerpanelet, a cooperation between Bergen municipality and UiB was also conducted in the lab.

Teaching and dissemination

In addition to experiments, the Citizen Lab is a good facility for teaching computer based courses. The Citizen Lab has been used for teaching methods courses, and as a room for internal courses and seminars at UiB. In addition, much dissemination is done from the lab, as many groups of pupils or teachers, or prospective students, have visited the lab to learn more about social science experiments and digital social science.



Lise Bjånesøy presenting for pupils at a local high school, visiting DIGSSCORE. Credit: DIGSSCORE

Featured publication:

Tjøtta, Sigve (2019). More or less money? An experimental study on receiving money, *Journal of Behavioural and Experimental Economics*, 80, 67–79.

Abstract

Is more money better than less? Not always. It depends on the situation. If more money for oneself means less money for a stranger, the majority of participants in dictator games choose less money for themselves. But if they really are alone - and thus, do not have to share with a stranger - will they always choose to receive more money instead of less? Here, I report results from seven experiments where on average, one-third of a total of 3,503 participants chose to receive less money instead of more. In one experiment, the majority chose to receive less money. If participants in experiments prefer getting less money for more money, interpretation of

economic experiments becomes potentially compromised. As I used a randomized payment scheme in all experiments, this may raise a reasonable concern about whether the result generalizes to a scheme in which all subjects are paid.



“Running this receiver experiment in the DIGSSCORE lab and in the Norwegian Citizen Panel allowed me to address this simple choice both in a student population and a representative sample of the Norwegian population. Using both lab and panel sample made the way to publishing shorter.” *Sigve Tjøtta*



Experiment in the Citizen Lab, with Cornelius Cappelen instructing the participants. Credit: DIGSSCORE

MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL STATUS

DIGSSCORE PEOPLE AND MANAGEMENT

DIGSSCORE connects more than 60 researchers that directly work with the data, through the thematic research units of the Norwegian Citizen Panel, or through the Citizen Lab.

Data created at DIGSSCORE are used by all the directly affiliated researchers, but also by other researchers locally, nationally and internationally. Researchers participate through including their own questions in the Citizen Panel, by using the Citizen Lab, or by using the data which is made available for all researchers and students through the Norwegian Centre for Research Data (NSD)

The researchers directly affiliated with DIGSSCORE are listed in appendix 1. This shows a variety of people, from professors to PhD candidates. In addition, several students are affiliated with DIGSSCORE, and 24 master theses have been written so far using data created at DIGSSCORE.

Professors:



Associate professors:



Researchers:



Postdoctoral fellows:



PhD candidates:



Total: 62

Steering group

DIGSSCORE has a steering group, appointed by the board of the Faculty of Social Sciences (SVFA). The current steer-

ing group consists of eight delegates representing three faculties and seven different departments at UiB. The group is appointed for two years and is chaired by the Dean of the social sciences. The group normally convenes twice per academic year. The board monitors the overall goals and long-term strategies for DIGSSCORE, including finances.

Scientific leadership

The Digital Social Science Core Facility is led by one scientific director and one scientific co-director.

Management team

The management team is responsible for the daily operation of DIGSSCORE. The management team include an administrative- and a digital leader.

Hiwa Målen, Administrative manager. Credit: DIGSSCORE





Planning meeting for grant application. Credit: DIGSSCORE

International Scientific Advisory Board (ISA)

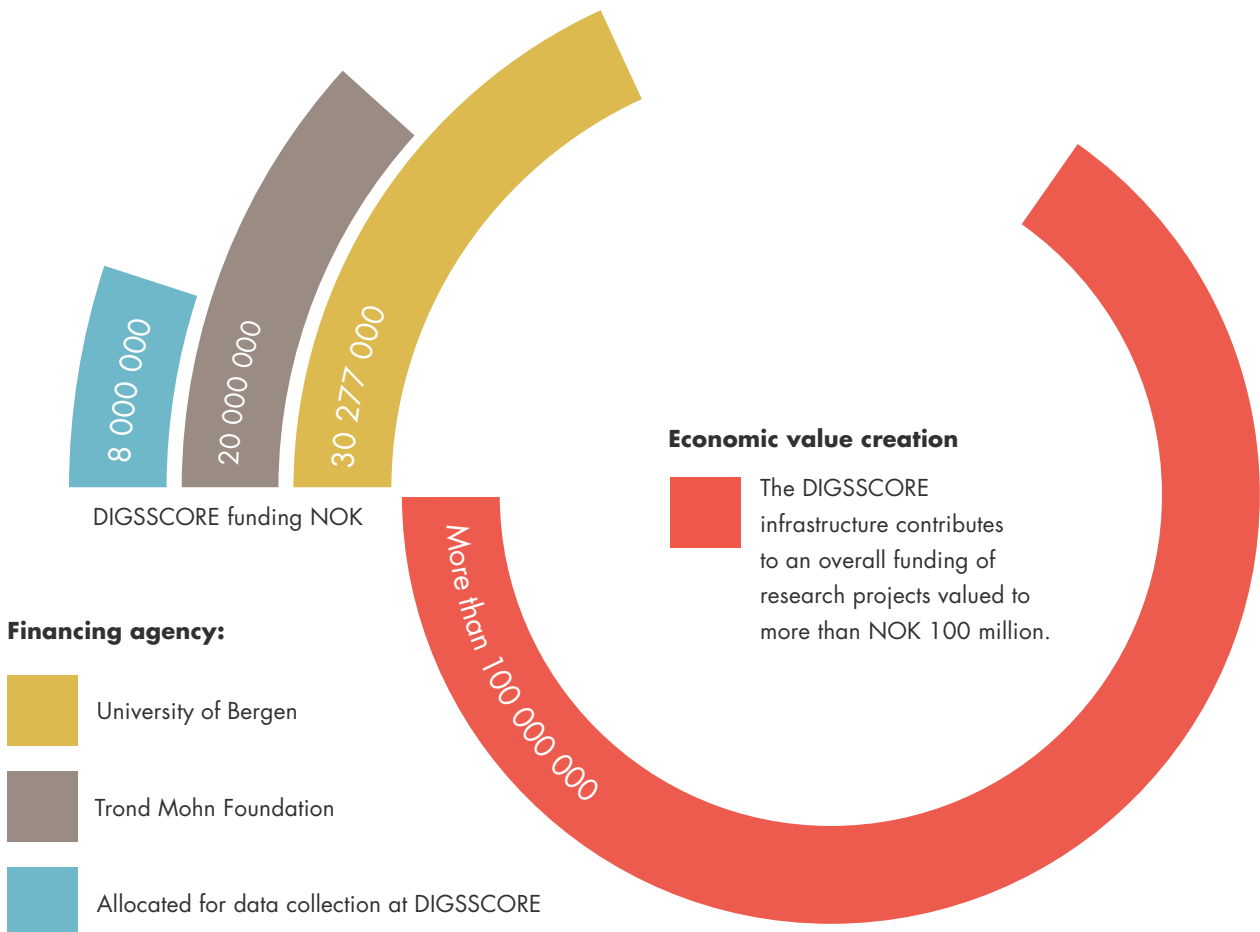
Since 2016, DIGSSCORE has an international scientific advisory board (ISA) consisting of internationally recognized scholars and research leaders of similar or partially

similar initiatives as DIGSSCORE in the US, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, UK and Norway. The board has so far convened twice, and its role is to provide strategic advice and follow up DIGSSCORE development, as well as contributing to international talent recruitment and research.

Name	Title	Affiliate
Jon Krosnick	Professor in Humanities and Social Sciences	Stanford University
Annelies Blom	Professor for Data Science	University of Mannheim
Diana Mutz	Professor of Political Science and Communication	University of Pennsylvania
Leonie Huddy	Professor of Political Science	University of New York at Stony Brook
Rune Stubager	Professor at Department of Political Science	Aarhus University
Robert Ford	Professor School of Social Sciences	University of Manchester
Toril Aalberg	Professor at Department of Sociology and Political	NTNU
Ottar Hellevik	Professor of Political Science	Oslo University
Marcel Das	professor of Econometrics and Data Collection	Tilburg School of Economics and Management

FINANCIAL STATUS AND ECONOMIC VALUE CREATION

DIGSSCORE is funded by the Trond Mohn Foundation, the University of Bergen and research project collaborations. The infrastructure serves a wide range of externally funded research projects.



By providing an excellent scientific environment and possibilities for high quality data collection, DIGSSCORE contributes to attracting external funding for research projects. All projects collecting data at DIGSSCORE are based and managed at different departments where the principal investigators belong.

Currently, 16 externally funded projects based at 9 different departments, are collecting data for their projects at DIGSSCORE.

MEETINGS, TRAINING AND TEACHING

DIGSSCORE organizes various supportive activities to the core business of providing research infrastructure.

SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

DIGSSCORE organizes activities spanning from societal cooperation, to multidisciplinary seminars, international conferences and Tuesday lunch seminars.

DIGSSCORE Tuesday Lunch Seminar Series

DIGSSCORE hosts weekly one-hour scientific seminars about topics relevant to the DIGSSCORE network. Topics can vary, it can be a research project, a scientific paper, a useful method or statistical function, an experimental design, or other topics related to DIGSSCORE, either by method or by research topic. By the end of 2019, 122 Tuesday seminars have been held at DIGSSCORE since fall 2016.

Guests affiliations	Number of Seminars
University of Bergen	66
International	29
Bergen	18
National	9

The Barcelona-Gothenburg-Bergen Annual Workshop in Experimental Political Science

The BGB-workshop is an annual event that brings together excellent international researchers who use experimental methodology to address political phenomena. Empirical works from any subfield of the discipline are welcome. So far, there have been five BGB-workshops. The sixth workshop will be held at the University of Bergen, 7th–8th May 2020. 15 papers will be presented these two days.

The Susan and Paul M. Sniderman Best Experimental Paper in Europe Award is being awarded at the BGB-workshop. The award is given annually in recognition of a published article in a peer-reviewed journal, which has made a significant contribution to knowledge or made important discoveries using experiments in the field of political science broadly conceived.

The Stefan Dahlberg Internal DIGSSCORE Workshop

The Stefan Dahlberg-workshop is a two-day workshop where DIGSSCORE researchers at all levels present their current papers and get feedback from their peers.

This workshop was held in 2018 and 2019, and will be repeated again in 2020. This is a great way for affiliated researchers to meet and discuss their research in a thorough manner.

Joint DIGSSCORE – FAIR Meeting

Twice per year the Center of Excellence, Center for Experimental Research on Fairness, Inequality, and Rationality (FAIR) and DIGSSCORE organize a joint one-day meeting. The centers present two papers each and the meetings are held alternately at NHH and UiB.

RESEARCHER TRAINING AND TEACHING

The multidisciplinary research milieu at DIGSSCORE contributes to research-based teaching in courses at departments at the different faculties at the University of Bergen mainly at the Faculty of Social Sciences.

Courses such as SAMPOL324, ECON370, AORG321, MEVI102 and GHIG923 have been using the DIGSSCORE facility to strengthen their teaching. DIGSSCORE in addition organized a PhD course in survey experiments in May 2017. The course was taught by Professor Mike Tomz, Stanford University, and Endre Tvinnereim, UiB (then NORCE) and was fully subscribed and attended by candidates from all over Europe and the United States. This PhD course will be held again in May 2020.

Through the Master Stipend (Medborgerstipendet), DIGSSCORE contributes to recruitment of talented

master students to all research units. Students from all disciplines using the DIGSSCORE infrastructure are invited to apply, and 1-3 students each year is awarded this master stipend. So far, 9 master students have received the stipend. Other master students have also used data from DIGSSCORE.

6 PhD theses and 24 MA theses have been written using data from DIGSSCORE. These are listed in appendix 4.

Featured PhD thesis

Determinants and Public Policy Consequences of Dissent in the Supreme Court of Norway

*Henrik Litleré Bentsen, PhD,
Department of Comparative Politics.*

Currently: *Researcher NORCE, Bergen, Norway*

This dissertation examines the determinants and public policy consequences of dissent in the Supreme Court of Norway from the perspective of judicial behavior theory. It makes two main contributions to our understanding of how various factors create conditions that are conducive to judicial dissent, and of how dissenting outputs from the Supreme Court are evaluated by the public.

First, the dissertation argues that the patterns of justices' dissent reflect that the Supreme Court, in the course of the last three decades, has become a more prominent and consequential policymaker in the Norwegian judicial and political system. Using new and original data on justices



PhD-course on survey experiments with Mike Tomz, 2017.
Credit: DIGSSCORE

and decisions in the 1987–2016 period, the dissertation demonstrates that dissent is influenced (1) by institutional changes to the Court’s docket control and human rights agenda, (2) by changes in the Court’s leadership and overall composition of justices, and (3) by the justices’ competing views about the extent to which the Supreme Court should defer to the Norwegian government.

Second, using new and original experimental data the dissertation argues that (1) when the Supreme Court handles cases of concern to the broader public, dissent can be a meaningful way of securing greater support for the Court’s policy output by providing evidence of procedural justice, and (2) that greater levels of diffuse support, or legitimacy, for the Supreme Court lead to higher levels of support for the Court’s specific policy outputs, which underscores the importance of the Supreme Court maintaining high levels of legitimacy if it is to gain support for its policy outputs on salient issues.

The findings from this dissertation should thus have implications for how legal and political scholars and court observers view the role of courts and judicial dissent in political democracies.



“My research on the public policy consequences of dissent benefited greatly from using the DIGGSCORE research infrastructure. Through fielding a large and original survey experiment to a sample of Norwegian citizens, I was able to conduct a first study outside the United States context of the public’s reaction to unanimity and dissent on Supreme Courts. In doing so, I made an important comparative contribution to our knowledge of how publics respond to judicial decision-making.” *Henrik Litleré Bentsen*

Featured master thesis

New Policies, Old Attitudes?

– Discrimination against Roma in Norway.

Runa Falck Langaas, M.A. Department of Comparative Politics

Currently: *PhD Candidate, Department of Foreign Languages, University of Bergen, Norway*

Norwegian authorities have apologised for the assimilation of the Tater/Romani people and there are now many laws against discrimination. However, the public debate following the recent appearance of immigrant Roma from Eastern Europe has been heated and sometimes hateful. The research question is therefore: To what extent do Norwegian citizens’ attitudes towards Roma reflect the ideals embedded in the laws against discrimination? Through secondary literature, I examine the history of antiziganism in Norway and trace the development from discriminatory laws to laws against discrimination. Despite tremendous political changes in the past century, four survey experiments from wave 4 and 6 of the Norwegian Citizen Panel reveal how the Roma minority is discriminated against also today. The thesis suggests that broader social mobilisation is required to diffuse the anti-discrimination ideals to citizens.



“I would not have been able to write this MA thesis without the survey experimental data collected through the Norwegian Citizen Panel wave 4 (2015) and wave 6 (2016)” *Runa Falck Langaas*

DISSEMINATION AND SOCIETAL IMPACT

DIGSSCORE research is mainly disseminated through these channels:

- Scientific conference presentations and invited lectures
- NGOs and local and national government in Norway
- The media: Newspapers, TV, radio and various social media platforms

DISSEMINATION AND SOCIETAL IMPACT

Researchers affiliated with DIGSSCORE engage in dissemination to the scientific community, to NGOs, local and national government, and through the media. Before the national parliamentary election in the fall of 2017, DIGSSCORE carried out a special public dissemination initiative. It generated much attention in the Norwegian public sphere.

In 2017, the Norwegian Citizen Panel had been running for four years, through an entire election period. To disseminate the findings from this period to a broader public, a collaboration with the newspaper Bergens Tidende was established. BT used data from the Citizen panel, provided by our researchers, for several news articles before the parliamentary elections. They also created dynamic graphs on core questions from the Citizen Panel, graphs that DIGSSCORE also used for dissemination. At Arendalsuka 2017, the University of Bergen chose to promote DIGSSCORE and the Norwegian Citizen Panel at their stand. This gave DIGSSCORE the opportunity to show a wide range of the research affiliated to the Norwegian

Citizen Panel, including graphs made in the cooperation with Bergens Tidende. For four days in Arendal, researchers affiliated with DIGSSCORE talked to people about their research.

Beyond special events like Arendalsuka, DIGSSCORE mainly disseminates in three categories: **Scientific conference presentations and invited lectures**, dissemination to **NGOs and local and national government in Norway**, and **through the media** – newspapers, tv, radio and various social media platforms. In an attempt to collect these efforts, we count over 80 conference presentations and invited lectures, at least 20 talks to society and government, and over 300 appearances in media, mostly through newspapers. A list of all dissemination the affiliated researchers could remember is found in appendix 6, together with blog posts, research notes and media articles.

Disseminations – more than:

80 Conference Presentations and Invited lectures

220 Citations in printed media

300 Citations in online media

School visits at DIGSSCORE

DIGSSCORE has offered the opportunity of school visits to high schools in Bergen. This is interesting and a learning opportunity for both us and the schools, and we have had seven such school visits from 2017 to 2019. Each school visit has been tailored to adjust to the curriculum

of each class. Some of the topics discussed have been methodological approaches to survey research and data collection; the advantage of experiments and collecting data online; new results from DIGSSCORE research on relevant topics for the students; experiments in the lab and how research in the lab can complement research in surveys. An important part of the school visits has also consisted of more practical tasks like group work with quizzes and doing experiments in the lab.

Piloting of Norwegian Citizen Panel questionnaire

An important part of DIGSSCORE's dissemination of research is also apparent in how DIGSSCORE pilots the Norwegian Citizen Panel. The piloting of the survey consists of both in-depth piloting and large-scale piloting. In the large-scale piloting DIGSSCORE has collaborated with Amalie Skram high school. The students have piloted the study while DIGSSCORE has provided information and lectures for the students and teachers at Amalie Skram. In the first part of large-scale piloting DIGSSCORE provided a dataset and a report based on key results from the piloting of the Citizen Panel and the results of the regular fielding of the Citizen Panel. This gave the students the opportunity to see their own data and compare the results from their school to a representative sample of the Norwegian population.

Research Notes and blog posts

Since the start of the Norwegian Citizen Panel, there has been a blog at Vox Publica called "Medborgerpanelet". In total, over 30 blog posts have been written by DIGSSCORE researchers using DIGSSCORE data, most of these at Vox Publica. In addition, research notes have been published on the website of the Norwegian Citizen Panel (uib.no/medborger). In particular, DIGSSCORE focused on publishing these notes around the 2017 general election when there was a high demand for this information on voters' opinions through the cooperation with Bergens Tidende. In total there are 13 research notes, with different topics, that all showcase descriptive data on Norwegian public opinion. An overview of these texts are found in appendix 6.



Gregersen, T. and E. Tvinneireim (2019). Olje- og gasutvinning i Lofoten og Vesterålen. Energi og Klima.



Facsimile of the cooperation with BT in 2017. Using the "sympathy barometer", built on core questions from the Norwegian Citizen Panel. Bergens Tidende, 08.08.2017.



Arendalsuka 2017. Peters og Langaas. Credit: Communication division UiB



Erik Knudsen presenting Medieundersøkelsen at Nordiske mediedager. Credit: Nordiske mediedager.



Åsta Dyrnes Nordø at the NRK program "Valg 2017" before the parliamentary election in 2017. Credit: Screenshot from NRK.



Elisabeth Ivarsflaten at NRK Debatten, September 10th 2019, the day after the local elections in Norway. Credit: Screenshot from NRK.

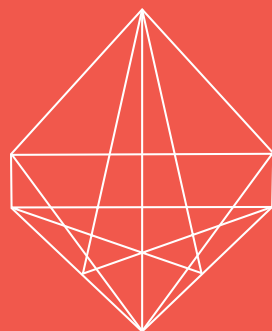


DIGSSCORE Tuesday Lunch Seminar Series: Damian Trilling, University of Amsterdam, presenting his study on likes and shares on semi-public social media, at DIGSSCORE 01.10.2019. Credit: DIGSSCORE



Content: Elisabeth Ivarsflaten, Hiwa Målen,
Erla Løvseth, Ingrid Ovidia Moe Telle
and all the research coordinators at DIGSSCORE
Design: Bodoni.no





Digital Social Science
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