

Appendix

Reducing Attrition in Phone-based Panel Surveys: Best Practices and Semi-Automation for Survey Workflows

Ala Alrababah,^{1,2} Marine Casalis², Daniel Masterson^{2,3},
Dominik Hangartner,^{2,4} Stefan Wehrli,⁵ Jeremy Weinstein^{2,6}

¹ Department of Social and Political Sciences, Bocconi University

² Immigration Policy Lab, Stanford University and ETH Zürich

³ Department of Political Science, University of California, Santa Barbara

⁴ Center for International and Comparative Studies, ETH Zürich

⁵ Decision Science Laboratory, ETH Zürich

⁶ Department of Political Science, Stanford University

February 3, 2025

A Panel Surveys in Political Science

Our review focused on articles posted on the websites of the following journals between 2005 and 2021 (even if the publication date came after 2021): *American Political Science Review*; *American Journal of Political Science*; *Comparative Political Studies*; *Journal of Politics*; *British Journal of Political Science*; *World Politics*; *Journal of Peace Research*; *Journal of Conflict Resolution*; *International Studies Quarterly*; *International Organization*; *Political Science Research and Methods*; *Comparative Politics*; *Political Behavior*.

Similar to much of the research in political science, panel surveys are largely concentrated in the global north, as Figure A.1 shows. Relatively few studies published in disciplinary journals use panel data collected from outside of Europe and North America. The figure also shows that the majority of panel studies in these two regions use online surveys, while panel studies in other regions largely rely on different methods. In particular, face-to-face and phone-based panel surveys dominate in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Asia-Pacific region, the Middle East and North Africa, and Latin America.

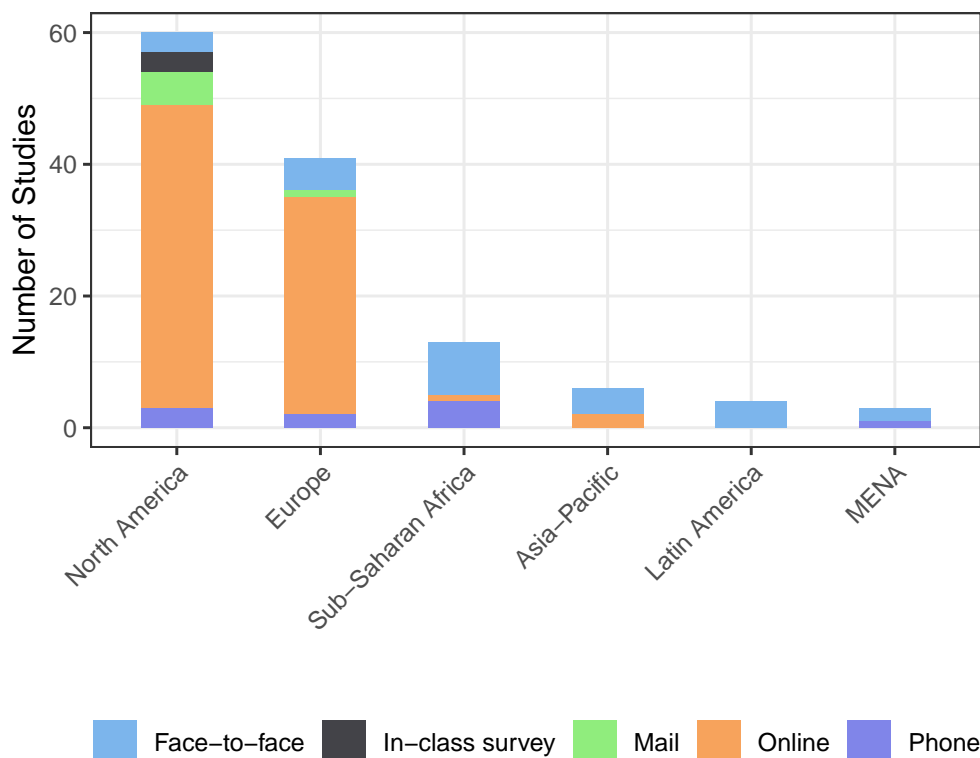


Figure A.1: Number of political science studies that utilize original panel surveys by region and follow-up method. Studies are published between 2005 and 2021. We include panels for which we have complete information on both method and region. When multiple published papers use the same original panel data, we only include one study.

Figure A.2 shows retention over time by survey method.¹ The figure does not show

¹The analysis we provide here is limited to the first five years of panel surveys. The figure shows survey

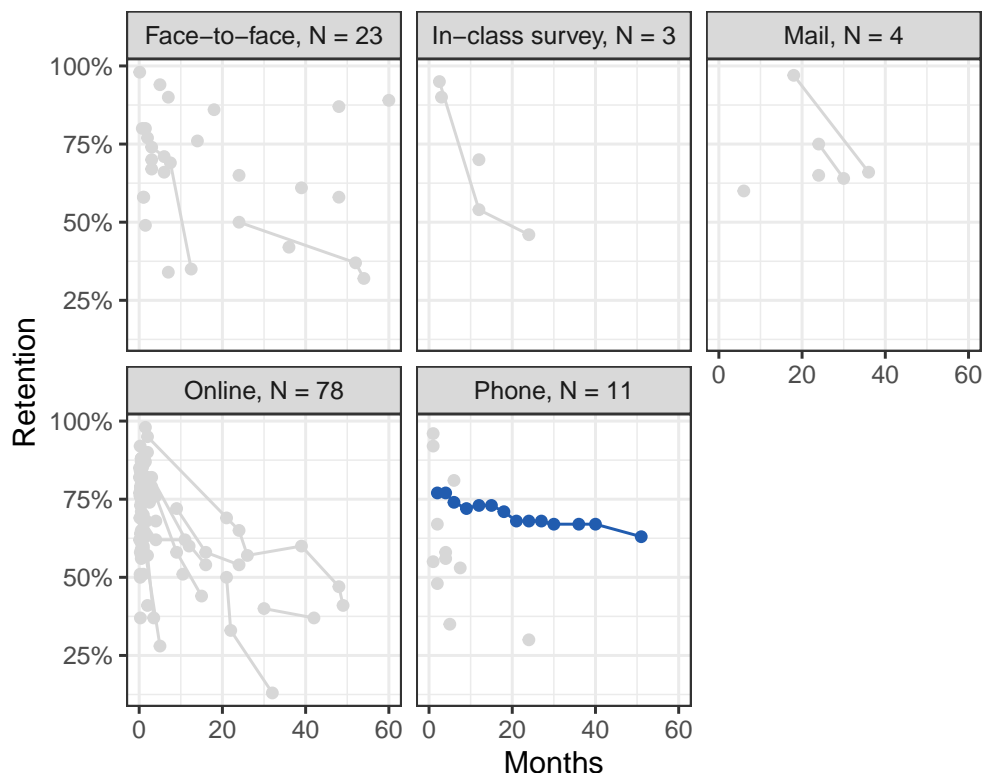


Figure A.2: Retention rate in panel surveys published in several leading political science journals between 2005 and 2021 by survey method. Note: When multiple published papers use the same original panel data, we only include one study.

a clear relationship between attrition and the follow-up method. However, the few panel surveys that lasted for several years were more likely to be conducted face-to-face or online.

We further disaggregate the online panels by the recruitment platform used. Detailed information on the recruitment platform was not always available, so we report only those explicitly mentioned in the studies. Figure A.3 shows retention by platform for online studies.

Finally, Figure A.4 shows the percent of studies by the number of follow-up waves they contain. The majority of studies in political science include only a baseline and one follow-up wave. Only about 20% of studies contain more than one follow-up wave.

methods for the follow-up rounds. Some panels conducted the baseline using a different method than the follow-up rounds. When more than one method is used in the same follow-up round, we report the method that was mainly used. Note that “Online” includes a variety of online methods, whether the panel was distributed directly using emails or social media networks, through established panels such as YouGov, or crowd-sourcing websites such as Amazon’s MTurk, as long as the surveys were commissioned by authors and included more than one wave with the same respondents.

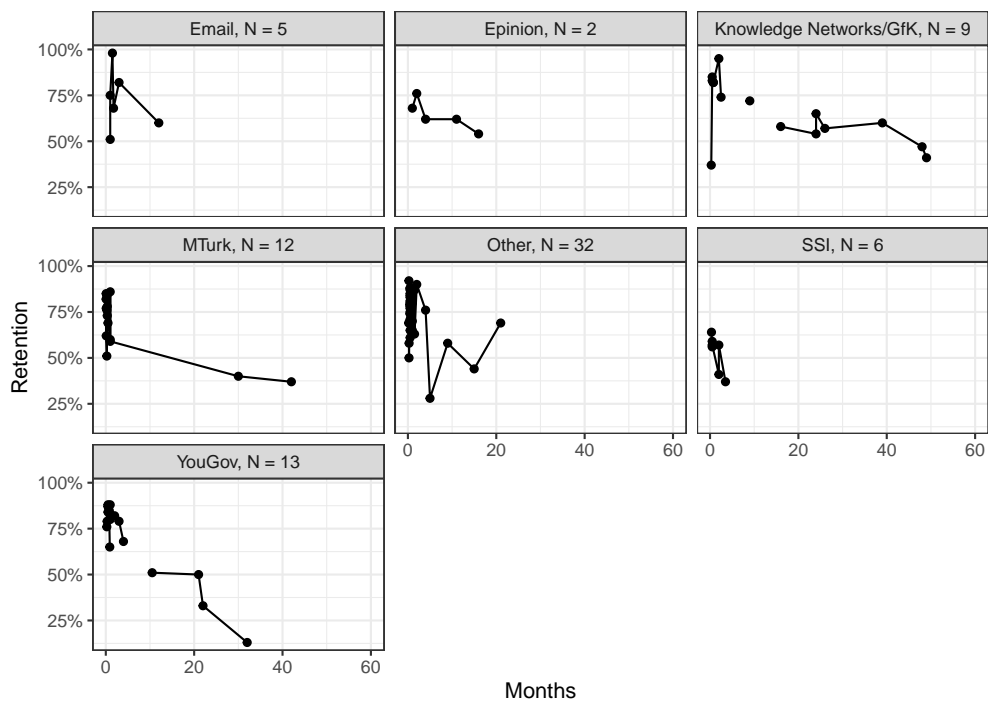


Figure A.3: Retention rate in online panel surveys published in several leading political science journals between 2005 and 2021 by platform. Note: When multiple published papers use the same original panel data, we only include one study.

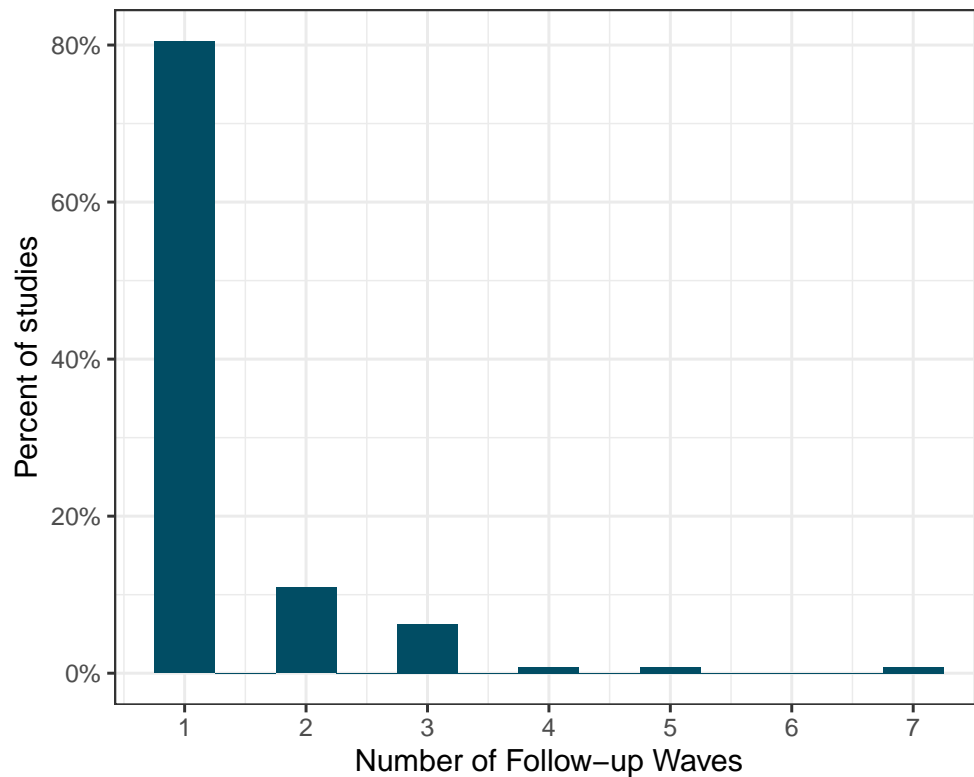


Figure A.4: Distribution of studies categorized by the number of follow-up waves they contain. Note: When multiple published papers use the same original panel data, we only include one study.

B General Workflow

B.1 Before Baseline

Building Trust

1. Design a proactive and engaging consent process.
2. Train enumerators in panel aspects and how to inform respondents.
3. If working with a vulnerable population, receive feedback from NGOs about the sensitivity and appropriateness of the questionnaire.

Accurate Contact Details

1. Train enumerators on how to enter phone numbers on the survey platform (Add “+” sign before phone number? Add country code?).
2. Set up WhatsApp phone numbers (or regular numbers if WhatsApp calls are not common) for the enumerators. Choosing between a business or consumer WhatsApp account depends on the context.

B.2 During Baseline Survey

Building Trust

1. Inform respondents that this is a panel survey, and ask them to opt out before the survey if they are not comfortable with this design.
2. If appropriate, compensate respondents for their time.
3. When working in challenging environments or with vulnerable populations, conducting baseline surveys face-to-face can improve participation and trust. Face-to-face surveys can help establish a connection with the respondents, making them feel more comfortable asking questions and expressing concerns. Additionally, training enumerators on protection concerns and best practices for engaging with vulnerable populations can improve the survey process.

Accurate Contact Details

1. Define the primary phone number (is it WhatsApp number or local number?).
2. Ask for WhatsApp AND mobile number if different (have space for both numbers in the survey).
3. Ask primary phone number on two different pages in the survey platform. If they are different, have a 3rd textbox on a different page asking for the right number.
4. Ask the respondent to save the assigned enumerator’s WhatsApp number (the phone number that will be used in the follow-up survey).

5. Ask the respondent to send a WhatsApp message to that phone number with the respondent's assigned ID. Enumerators may need to help respondents enter the assigned phone number correctly, save the phone number, and send the correct ID.

Tracing

1. Ask for secondary contact information: possibly up to 2 household members, up to 2 people outside of the household.

B.3 During Follow-up Surveys

Building Trust

1. If possible, ensure that each enumerator is assigned the same respondents over time (if not, then at least use the same phone number).
2. Conduct calls over WhatsApp if possible since they are end-to-end encrypted. Only use mobile calls in settings where data security and respondent privacy do not pose major risks.
3. Keep phone-based surveys brief.

Reducing Barriers

1. Message respondents to alert them that they will be called soon. Be careful not to send too many messages to different phone numbers in a short time period because WhatsApp may block the account—especially for consumer accounts.
2. Consider using broadcast lists on WhatsApp or an online platform to send pre-filled messages.
3. Start with call attempts to people who are more difficult to reach (e.g., people who did not answer the survey in the last round) to ensure that they get many opportunities to answer the survey. Only do this if you have enough resources to attempt each person many times (to avoid losing contact with easier-to-reach people).
4. Have an appointment option if respondents cannot speak at the moment.
5. If nobody picks up, repeat calls at different times of day (e.g., the second attempt is 4 hours later, then each attempt is 18 hours later—depending on the work hours of enumerators).
6. Save respondent ID/phone number on the phone used by the enumerator in order for the latter to easily fill out the survey if the respondent messages/calls (e.g., after not picking up the first time).

Tracing

1. Have a procedure to move through secondary contacts if a phone number is incorrect (owned by someone unrelated to the respondent), invalid, or after 5-10 attempts of nobody picking up.
2. Define the procedure of how to go through secondary numbers. e.g., household members first, then non-household members. Attempt each 3 times.
3. If a secondary contact provides an updated primary number, then attempt that up to 5 times at different times of day. If it does not work, move to the next secondary number.
4. Once every few waves, ask respondents for updated secondary contacts.

Accurate Contact Details

1. Confirm the identity of the respondent by asking for some demographic information (e.g., year of birth, place of origin).
2. Develop a procedure to respond to requests from people outside the study who may want to participate.

B.4 After Each Follow-up Round

Building Trust

1. If appropriate, compensate respondents for their time.
2. If possible, message respondents on birthdays/holidays or send them useful information (avoid spamming though).

Accurate Contact Details

1. Update phone numbers of primary contacts using new information from secondary contacts.
2. Remove incorrect numbers and contact information of respondents who said they do not want to be contacted again.
3. WhatsApp sends the enumerators a notification when a number changes (depending on respondents' WhatsApp settings). Use these number changes to update contact information.
4. Read texts carefully. Some respondents may send messages saying that they changed their WhatsApp numbers.

C Flowcharts for the Web Application

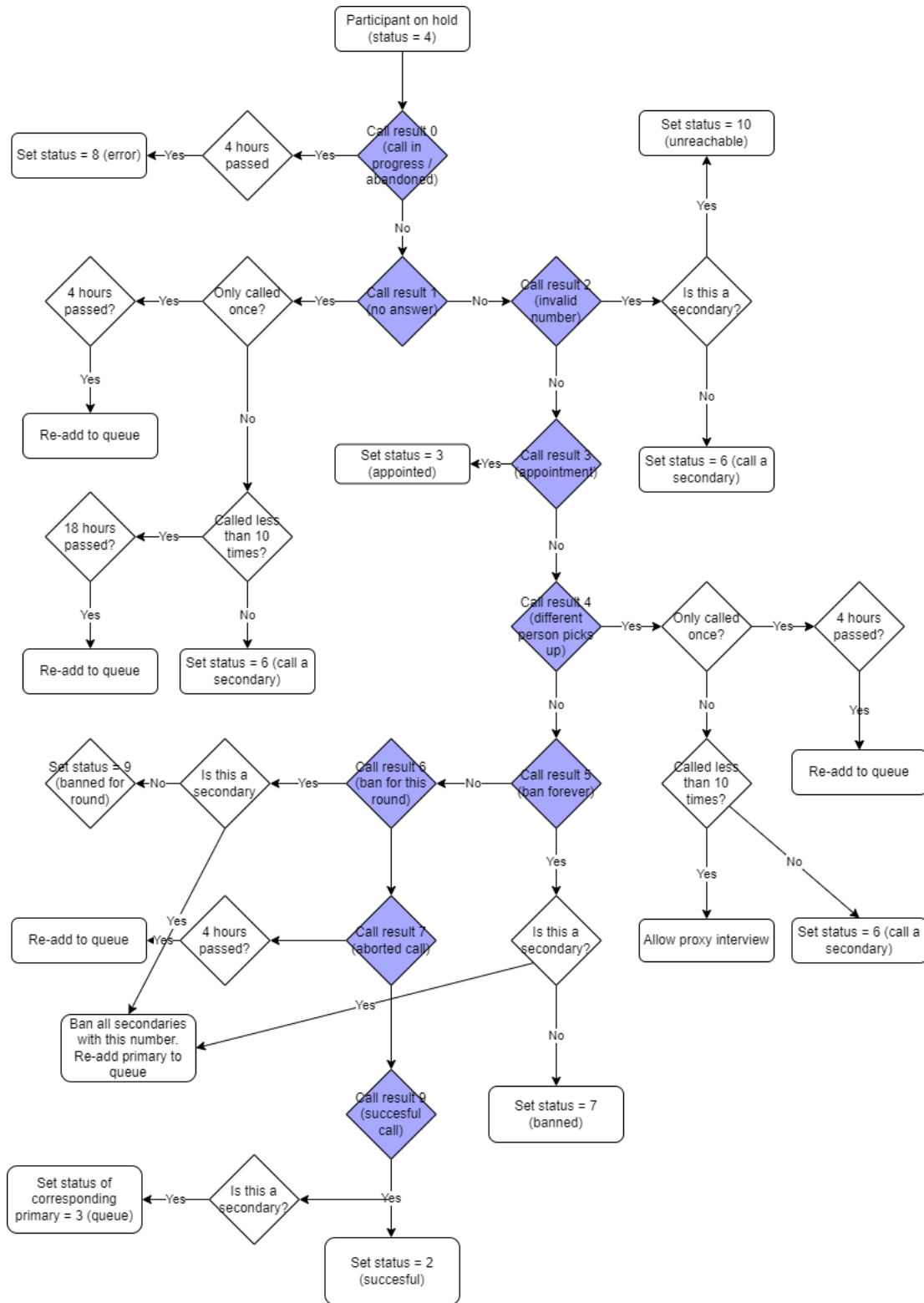


Figure A.5: Scheduler flowchart

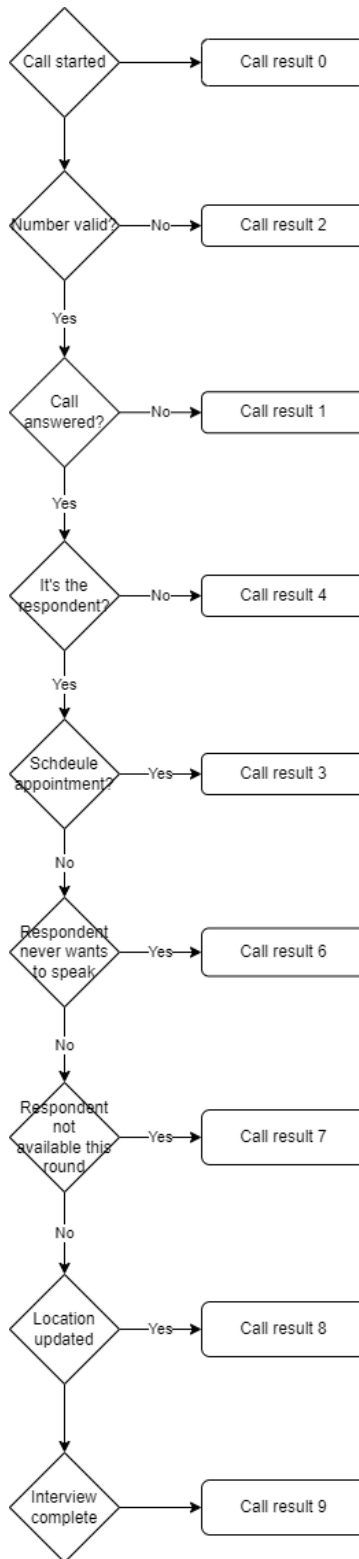


Figure A.6: Qualtrics flowchart

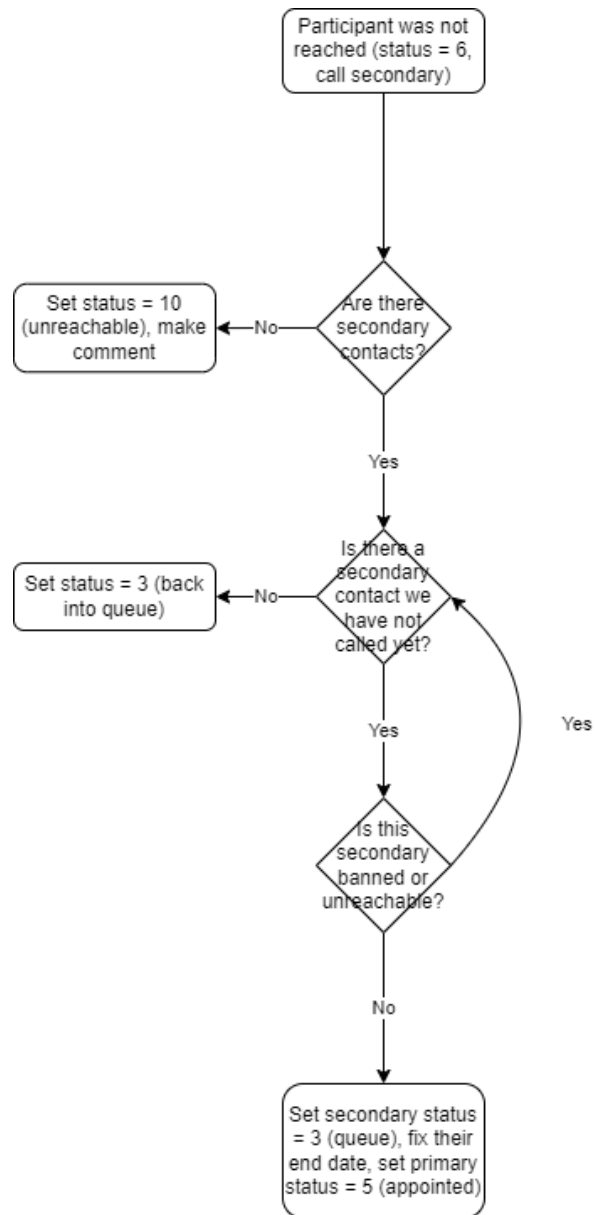


Figure A.7: Secondary contacts flowchart

D Screenshots from the Web Application



Figure A.8: The dashboard of the web application where enumerators can conduct their daily tasks. Black boxes redact respondents' personal information.



Figure A.9: An example of a message as seen on the dashboard. Black boxes redact respondents' personal information.

[Redacted]

*
الاسكتيان / Surv
موعد / App
تعليق / Comm
واتساب / Call
رمز التبريد / GC
Edit
← Back

Primary Contact / اتصال رئيسي

ID / رقم الهوية

Participant Id / هوية: 2
المستجيب للمكالمات:

Panel Id: 1

Token: 2CB9YQK2

TelcoType: 0

Address / عنوان

LastName / اسم العائلة: [Redacted]

FirstName / الاسم الأول: [Redacted]

Country / الدولة: [Redacted]

Governorate / المحافظة: [Redacted]

District / القضاء: [Redacted]

City / المدينة: [Redacted]

Neighborhood: [Redacted]

Whatsapp / الهاتف: [Redacted]

Mobile / موبيل: [Redacted]

Status data / الحالة

Status: 0

AgentId: 6

Last Update: 10/27/2020 11:44:02 AM

Gender / الجنس: [Redacted]

Origin / الأصل

Original governorate: [Redacted]

Original city: [Redacted]

Birth year / سنة الميلاد: [Redacted]

Children / عدد الأطفال: [Redacted]

Add new phone numbers

Enter Whatsapp 2 / واتساب 2:

Enter Mobile 2 / موبيل 2:

Figure A.10: The page showing the details of a respondent in the web application. Black boxes redact respondents' personal information.

E Increasing Reporting Transparency in Panel Surveys

One goal of this paper is to share best practices related to conducting panel surveys, especially for scholars working in the Global South or with vulnerable populations. As we conducted the review of existing panel surveys in political science studies, we came to realize the lack of clear reporting standards. Below, we briefly discuss a set of items that future scholarship that utilizes panel surveys should report. More detailed reporting standards are provided by The American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR). Here, we only offer a simplified list of items that we believe are relatively easy to report by researchers but many studies in political science do not currently report. We will report these items in the substantive paper based on our panel survey but we include them here so that scholars can use them as a guideline in future panel surveys.

The following items are divided into 3 sections: general information about the panel, a set of items for each wave of the study, and logistical details, which can help future researchers learn from best practices. Scholars should, of course, report any other items they deem relevant.

General Information

- Describe whether the panel is original, i.e., commissioned or organized by the authors, or if it utilizes data from another panel.
- Provide information on the population and explain how the sample was selected and recruited, including any sampling methods or strategies employed.
- Specify the method of contact used at baseline, such as face-to-face interviews, telephone interviews, online surveys, or other modes.
- Report the response rate at baseline and provide reasons for nonresponse (when possible).
- Indicate the number of waves conducted in the panel.
- State the geographic location of the sample.
- If the panel has been used in a previous study, briefly mention the relevant study.

Reporting for Each Wave

- Detail the survey mode or methods used to contact respondents for each wave, including any changes in the mode between waves.
- Report the number of respondents attempted for each wave, i.e., the total number of individuals who were approached or contacted for participation.
- Specify the number of actual respondents obtained for each wave, i.e., the number of individuals who completed the survey or provided usable data.
- If a refresher or booster sample was used in any wave, indicate the number of people added and describe the selection criteria for including them.
- Calculate and report the attrition rate for each wave, considering the following comparisons:
 - Attrition rate compared to baseline respondents.
 - Attrition rate compared to the total number of individuals attempted at each wave.
 - If a refresher sample was used, report attrition rates separately for the original sample and each refresher sample.
 - If respondents were contacted using multiple methods, report the attrition rates separately for each method.
- State the time elapsed since the last wave (or since baseline) for each wave.
- Specify whether attriters from previous waves were contacted in the current wave. If so, report the number of attriters attempted and the number of responses.

- If relevant, mention the geographical location of respondents for each wave.
- Describe the identity checks employed and report the number of respondents who passed these checks.
 - Explain the procedure used to handle respondents who did not pass the identity checks.
- To report sources of attrition, the guidelines provided by The American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) can be helpful. Refer to the AAPOR’s “2023 Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys” (10th edition) for a detailed list.

Logistics and Best Practices

- Describe the steps taken to minimize attrition in the panel survey, such as follow-up reminders, incentives, or strategies to maintain respondent engagement.
- Reflect on any additional steps that the authors wish they had taken to minimize attrition and explain why.
- Provide recommendations based on the authors’ experience in dealing with attrition and minimizing its impact.
- Identify lessons that can be learned from the study’s approach to attrition and share insights that may be useful for future studies.

F List of Studies in the Panel Review

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Adida et al. 2020	Benin	Follow up 1	1 month	Phone	6132	0.55	Corresponded with author(s).
Agrawal, Chhatre, and Gerber 2015	India	Follow up 1	5 years	Face-to-face	2224	0.89	Originally contacted 2224 baseline respondents. But dropped two localities (panchayats) for issues with the research design. So attempted to re-contact 1804 respondents. Among those 1804, the retention rate was 0.89 (0.72 of the original 2224).
Ahler 2014	USA	Follow up 1	5-9 days	MTurk	236	0.51	Corresponded with author(s).
Ahler and Broockman 2018	USA	Follow up 1	2 months	Online	1240	0.41	
Ayoub, Page, and Whitt 2021	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Follow up 1	5 days	Online	258	0.69	Corresponded with author(s).
Ayoub, Page, and Whitt 2021	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Follow up 2	5 months	Online	258	0.28	Corresponded with author(s).

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Baker et al. 2006	Brazil	Follow up 1	3 months	Face-to-face	4882	0.74	The data reported in the appendix of the 2016 paper include refresher sampling, which is why the retention rates reported here look different (we do not include refresher samples in the analysis). Corresponded with author(s).
Baker et al. 2006	Brazil	Follow up 2	6 months	Face-to-face	4882	0.71	The data reported in the appendix of the 2016 paper include refresher sampling, which is why the retention rates reported here look different (we do not include refresher samples in the analysis). Corresponded with author(s).
Baker et al. 2016	Brazil	Follow up 3	24 months	Face-to-face	4882	0.5	The data reported in the appendix of the 2016 paper include refresher sampling, which is why the retention rates reported here look different (we do not include refresher samples in the analysis). Corresponded with author(s).
Baker et al. 2016	Brazil	Follow up 4	52 months	Face-to-face	4882	0.37	The data reported in the appendix of the 2016 paper include refresher sampling, which is why the retention rates reported here look different (we do not include refresher samples in the analysis). Corresponded with author(s).

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Baker et al. 2016	Brazil	Follow up 5	54 months	Face-to-face	4882	0.32	The data reported in the appendix of the 2016 paper include refresher sampling, which is why the retention rates reported here look different (we do not include refresher samples in the analysis). Corresponded with author(s).
Banks and Hicks 2019	USA	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	1817	0.56	
Barnes et al. 2018	UK	Follow up 1	2 months	Online	2529	0.82	
Barney and Schaffner 2019	USA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Bartels et al. 2021	Kenya	Follow up 1	7-8 months	Phone	2468	0.53	The firm first attempted to reach all respondents by phone (485 phone-based interviews). They then attempted to reach those who were unreachable by phone in their homes (812 in-person interviews). Of the total respondents reached in the endline, 204 respondents were excluded because of mismatches on gender or age (>5 years of difference). This reduces retention rate to 0.46 (assuming those responses were not by the original panel respondents).
Batto and Beaulieu 2020	Taiwan	Follow up 1	1 month	Online	1000	0.8	Corresponded with author(s).
Batto and Beaulieu 2020	Taiwan	Follow up 2	1.5 month	Online	1000	0.87	Corresponded with author(s).
Beath et al. 2013	Afghanistan	Follow up 1	2 years	Face-to-face	4895	0.65	We only look at the Male Head-of-Household Questionnaire. The Female Household Questionnaire had no baseline and the Female Individual Questionnaire had no follow-up. Corresponded with author(s).

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Berinsky et al. 2014	USA	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	1227	0.59	
Bhandari 2022	Senegal	Follow up 1	3-5 days	Face-to-face	1458	0.98	
Bhandari et al. 2021	Senegal	Follow up 1	1 month	Phone	3999	0.96	Baseline conducted in-person. Follow up conducted by phone.
Bisgaard and Slothuus 2018	Denmark	Follow up 1	1 month	Online	2902	0.68	See Slothuus and Bisgaard 2021.
Bisgaard and Slothuus 2018	Denmark	Follow up 2	4 months	Online	2902	0.62	See Slothuus and Bisgaard 2021.
Bisgaard and Slothuus 2018	Denmark	Follow up 3	11 months	Online	2902	0.62	See Slothuus and Bisgaard 2021.
Bisgaard and Slothuus 2018	Denmark	Follow up 4	16 months	Online	2902	0.54	See Slothuus and Bisgaard 2021.
Boas et al. 2019	Brazil	Follow up 1	2-4 weeks	Face-to-face	3200	0.8	
Boas et al. 2021	Brazil	Follow up 1	2-4 weeks	Face-to-face	3200	0.8	See Boas et al. 2019
Brierley and Nathan 2022	Ghana	Follow up 1	18 months	Face-to-face	1140	0.88	

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Bruter 2009	UK; France; Germany; Belgium; Sweden; Portugal	Follow up 1	24 months	Mail	1197	0.75	Corresponded with author(s).
Bruter 2009	UK; France; Germany; Belgium; Sweden; Portugal	Follow up 2	30 months	Mail	1197	0.64	Corresponded with author(s).
Bush and Prather 2018	Tunisia	Follow up 1	2 months	Face-to-face	1431	0.77	Corresponded with author(s).
Bush and Prather 2020 Study 1	Tunisia	Follow up 1	2 months	Face-to-face	1431	0.77	See Bush and Prather 2018. Corresponded with author(s).
Bush and Prather 2020 Study 2	USA	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	2410	0.57	N for the second-wave survey was 1363. The US survey N that is reported in the paper is 1016, which represents a subsample of respondents from the first-wave survey who participated in the randomized experiment that is discussed in the paper. Corresponded with author(s).

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Bush and Prather 2021	Tunisia	Follow up 1	2 months	Face-to-face	1431	0.77	See Bush and Prather 2018. Corresponded with author(s).
Butler and Hassell 2018	USA	Follow up 1	6-8 weeks	Online	455	0.68	
Campbell et al. 2018	USA	Follow up 1	9 months	Online	2635	0.72	
Campbell et al. 2018	USA	Follow up 2	16 months	Online	2635	0.58	
Campbell et al. 2018	USA	Follow up 3	24 months	Online	2635	0.54	
Chou et al. 2021	Germany	Follow up 1	4 months	Online	3435	0.76	Retention numbers reported here exclude respondents from refresher samples.
Chou et al. 2021	Germany	Follow up 2	9 months	Online	3435	0.58	Retention numbers reported here exclude respondents from refresher samples.
Chou et al. 2021	Germany	Follow up 3	15 months	Online	3435	0.44	Retention numbers reported here exclude respondents from refresher samples.
Christenson and Glick 2015	USA	Follow up 1	1 week	MTurk	1242	0.76	Corresponded with author(s).
Christenson and Glick 2015	USA	Follow up 2	2 weeks	MTurk	1242	0.69	Corresponded with author(s).

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Christenson and Glick 2015	USA	Follow up 3	4 weeks	MTurk	1242	0.6	Corresponded with author(s).
Clifford et al. 2021	USA	Follow up 1	1 month	Online	1531	0.65	
Davies and Johns 2013	UK	Follow up 1	3 weeks	Online	2628	0.85	Corresponded with author(s).
Dias and Lelkes 2021	USA	Follow up 1	1 week	MTurk	3025	0.84	All participants who completed Wave 1 were asked to complete Wave 2, with the exception of 324 participants who did not lean toward either the Republican or Democratic parties. Excluding them from the baseline would the make retention rate = 0.84. Including them in the baseline makes the retention rate = 0.75.
Djupe et al. 2018 Study 1	USA	Follow up 1	1.5 month	Online	1753	0.63	
Djupe et al. 2018 Study 2	USA	Follow up 1	6 months	Mail	1062	0.6	
Djupe et al. 2018 Study 3	USA	Follow up 1	6 years	Face-to-face	2610	0.5	

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Elad-Strenger et al. 2021	Israel	Follow up 1	6 months	Phone	1365	0.81	See Hirsch-Hoefler et al. 2016 Study 1.
Esaiasson et al. 2017	Sweden	Follow up 1	2 months	Online	238	0.9	
Finkel and Smith 2011	Kenya	Follow up 1	6-9 months	Face-to-face	2601	0.69	Corresponded with author(s).
Finkel and Smith 2011	Kenya	Follow up 2	11-14 months	Face-to-face	2601	0.35	Follow up 2 retention rate is calculated using respondents to the endline, regardless of whether they responded to follow up 1 round or not. Corresponded with author(s).
Flesken 2018	Romania	Follow up 1	8-10 weeks	NA	1355	0.92	Follow-up method is unclear. Whether attrition rate includes people who refuse to participate is unclear. Unable to obtain information.
Fox and Lawless 2011	USA	Follow up 1	7 years	Mail	3568	0.57	Corresponded with author(s).
Gibson and Caldeira 2009	USA	Follow up 1	7 months	Face-to-face	1001	0.34	
Gonzalez and Granic 2020	USA	Follow up 1	7 days	Online	97	0.92	

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Goodwin et al. 2020	UK	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	6074	0.88	
Green et al. 2011	USA	Follow up 1	2-3 months	In-class survey	1095	0.95	Corresponded with author(s).
Green et al. 2011	USA	Follow up 2	1 year	In-class survey	1095	0.54	
Green et al. 2011	USA	Follow up 3	2 years	In-class survey	1095	0.46	
Green et al. 2020	Uganda	Follow up 1	7 months	Face-to-face	1156	0.9	Corresponded with author(s).
Guess and Coppock 2020 Study 1	USA	Follow up 1	10 days	MTurk	1500	0.78	Corresponded with author(s).
Guess and Coppock 2020 Study 2	USA	Follow up 1	10 days	MTurk	933	0.73	Corresponded with author(s).
Hainmueller and Hiscox 2010	USA	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	1589	0.85	
Hainmueller and Hopkins 2015	USA	Follow up 1	3 weeks	Online	1714	0.82	

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Hale 2022	Russia	Follow up 1	39 months	Face-to-face	1682	0.61	
Hale and Colton 2017	Russia	Follow up 1	4 years	Face-to-face	1130	0.58	Corresponded with author(s).
Hatemi et al. 2009	USA	Follow up 1	18 months	Mail	795	0.97	“Data were collected by mail, with mail follow-up of nonrespondents and further telephone follow-up when needed;” Comparing response rates and attrition for twin studies to a typical sample is problematic for a few reasons; first the twin nature- there is strong need to have both twins respond, so there’s a different dynamic for follow-ups and also a peer influence element that is not present in other studies. The registry nature of some twin studies, also adds a layer that does not exist in a normal panel. In reality, twin studies are really different in collection, etc. (Note from author). Corresponded with author(s).

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Hatemi et al. 2009	USA	Follow up 2	36 months	Mail	795	0.66	“Data were collected by mail, with mail follow-up of nonrespondents and further telephone follow-up when needed;” Comparing response rates and attrition for twin studies to a typical sample is problematic for a few reasons; first the twin nature- there is strong need to have both twins respond, so there’s a different dynamic for follow-ups and also a peer influence element that is not present in other studies. The registry nature of some twin studies, also adds a layer that does not exist in a normal panel. In reality, twin studies are really different in collection, etc. (Note from author). Corresponded with author(s).

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Hatemi et al. 2010	USA	Follow up 1	2 years	Mail	7622	0.65	“Data were collected by mail, with mail follow-up of nonrespondents and further telephone follow-up when needed;” Comparing response rates and attrition for twin studies to a typical sample is problematic for a few reasons; first the twin nature- there is strong need to have both twins respond, so there’s a different dynamic for follow-ups and also a peer influence element that is not present in other studies. The registry nature of some twin studies, also adds a layer that does not exist in a normal panel. In reality, twin studies are really different in collection, etc. (Note from author). Corresponded with author(s).
Hatemi et al. 2019 Study 1	Australia	Follow up 1	18-24 months	Online	586	0.69	This paper discusses the details of the panel data reported here: Hatemi, Peter K., Kevin B. Smith, John R. Alford, Nicholas G. Martin, and John R. Hibbing. 2015. “The Genetic and Environmental Foundations of Political, Psychological, Social, and Economic Behaviors: A Panel Study of Twins and Families.” <i>Twin Research and Human Genetics</i> 18(3): 243–55.

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Hatemi et al. 2019 Study 2	USA	Follow up 1	2.5 years	MTurk	521	0.4	This wave was only made available to 521 individuals of which 208 took part.
Hatemi et al. 2019 Study 2	USA	Follow up 2	3.5 years	MTurk	1052	0.37	This wave was made available to all 1052 respondents of the baseline.
Hirano et al. 2015	USA	Follow up 1	NA	Facebook	NA	NA	Unable to obtain information. Corresponded with author(s).
Hirsch-Hoefler et al. 2016 Study 1	Israel	Follow up 1	6 months	Phone	1365	0.81	
Hirsch-Hoefler et al. 2016 Study 2	Palestine	Follow up 1	6 months	Face-to-face	1196	0.66	We use reported retention rate by the authors (66.3%). But the study mentions that 888 people were reinterviewed out of 1196 people who completed the baseline interview, which would be 74.2%.
Hobbs and Hopkins 2021 Study 1	USA	Follow up 1	3 months	Online	19190	NA	Unclear retention rate without refresher samples. Corresponded with author(s).
Hobbs and Hopkins 2021 Study 1	USA	Follow up 2	6 months	Online	NA	NA	Unclear retention rate without refresher samples. Corresponded with author(s).
Hobbs and Hopkins 2021 Study 1	USA	Follow up 3	11 months	Online	NA	NA	Unclear retention rate without refresher samples. Corresponded with author(s).

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Hobbs and Hopkins 2021 Study 1	USA	Follow up 4	13 months	Online	NA	NA	Unclear retention rate without refresher samples. Corresponded with author(s).
Hobbs and Hopkins 2021 Study 1	USA	Follow up 5	60 months	Online	NA	NA	Unclear retention rate without refresher samples. Corresponded with author(s).
Hobbs and Hopkins 2021 Study 2	USA	Follow up 1	2 months	Online	2606	0.95	The October 2012 sample served as the baseline for all subsequent samples. So we're starting with this wave here as a separate study (The 2606 respondents in October 2012 were sampled from respondents to previous rounds). Corresponded with author(s).
Hobbs and Hopkins 2021 Study 2	USA	Follow up 2	24 months	Online	2606	0.65	Corresponded with author(s).
Hobbs and Hopkins 2021 Study 2	USA	Follow up 3	26 months	Online	2606	0.57	Corresponded with author(s).

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Hobbs and Hopkins 2021 Study 2	USA	Follow up 4	39 months	Online	2606	0.6	This wave attempted to survey participants in the 2012 baseline (N = 2606). The other surveys attempted to survey respondents to previous wave. Consistent with our coding of other panels, we use the baseline number as the denominator when calculating attrition for all the waves. More details on this are in Hopkins, Daniel J. “Stable Views in a Time of Tumult: Assessing Trends in US Public Opinion, 2007–20.” <i>British Journal of Political Science</i> 53.1 (2023): 297-307. Corresponded with author(s).
Hobbs and Hopkins 2021 Study 2	USA	Follow up 5	48 months	Online	2606	0.47	Corresponded with author(s).
Hobbs and Hopkins 2021 Study 2	USA	Follow up 6	49 months	Online	2606	0.41	Corresponded with author(s).

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Hobbs and Hopkins 2021 Study 2	USA	Follow up 7	72 months	Online	2606	0.39	This wave attempted to survey participants in the 2012 baseline (N = 2606). The other surveys attempted to survey respondents to previous wave. Consistent with our coding of other panels, we use the baseline number as the denominator when calculating attrition for all the waves. More details on this are in Hopkins, Daniel J. "Stable Views in a Time of Tumult: Assessing Trends in US Public Opinion, 2007–20." <i>British Journal of Political Science</i> 53.1 (2023): 297-307. Corresponded with author(s).
Holbein et al. 2020	USA	Follow up 1	1 year	In-class survey	8777	0.7	The current sample size/attrition rate represent only people who were in 8th grade at baseline. The survey covered 5th, 8th, and 9th grades over two years. Only people who moved from 8th grade in baseline to 9th in follow-up are in the panel (surveyed twice). Corresponded with author(s).
Horowitz 2019	Kenya	Follow up 1	3 months	Face-to-face	1246	0.67	

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Ingelaere and Verpoorten 2020	Rwanda	Follow up 1	4 years	Face-to-face	471	0.87	
Jardina and Piston 2022	USA	Follow up 1	1 month	YouGov	NA	NA	Unable to obtain information.
Johns and Davies 2012	UK	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	1276	0.83	
Johns and Davies 2014	UK	Follow up 1	2 weeks	YouGov	2615	0.84	
Johns and Davies 2014	UK	Follow up 2	4 weeks	YouGov	2615	0.8	
Kalla and Broockman 2022	USA	Follow up 1	1 month	Online	31404	0.51	Baseline recruited by mail. Then email was collected for endline.
Klar and McCoy 2021	USA	Follow up 1	1 week	Online	1600	0.5	Corresponded with author(s).
Klar and Shmargad 2017	USA	Follow up 1	8 days	Online	348	0.58	
Krakovski 2022	Columbia	Follow up 1	3 years	Face-to-face	1782	0.42	

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Krishna 2007	India	Follow up 1	7 years	Face-to-face	2291	0.76	
Larsen and Olsen 2020	Denmark	Follow up 1	7-9 weeks	Online	6481	0.76	
Laustsen and Petersen 2020 Study 1	Denmark	Follow up 1	7 days	YouGov	1524	0.76	
Laustsen and Petersen 2020 Study 1	Denmark	Follow up 2	27 days	YouGov	1524	0.65	
Laustsen and Petersen 2020 Study 2	Denmark	Follow up 1	9 days	YouGov	1510	0.79	
Layman et al. 2010	USA	Follow up 1	8 years	Mail	1888	0.48	
Levendusky 2013	USA	Follow up 1	2 days	MTurk	101	0.82	
Luttig 2021	USA	Follow up 1	2 months	Online	3557	0.57	Corresponded with author(s).
Luttig 2021	USA	Follow up 2	3.5 months	Online	3557	0.37	Corresponded with author(s).
Margalit 2013	USA	Follow up 1	21 months	Online	3178	0.5	Corresponded with author(s).
Margalit 2013	USA	Follow up 2	22 months	Online	3178	0.33	Corresponded with author(s).
Margalit 2013	USA	Follow up 3	32 months	Online	3178	0.13	Corresponded with author(s).

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Margalit and Shayo 2021	UK	Follow up 1	3 months	Online	2703	0.82	
Margalit and Shayo 2021	UK	Follow up 2	1 year	Online	2703	0.6	
McCann and Chávez 2016 Study 1	USA	Follow up 1	5 months	Phone	753	0.35	
McCann and Chávez 2016 Study 2	USA	Follow up 1	2 months	Phone	1023	0.48	
Minozzi et al. 2020	USA	Many	NA	Email	NA	NA	Discusses multiple waves but lacks specific information about attrition and size. Unable to obtain information. Corresponded with author(s).
Minozzi et al. 2020	USA	Many	NA	Email	NA	NA	Discusses multiple waves but lacks specific information about attrition and size. Unable to obtain information. Corresponded with author(s).
Mitchell 2012	USA	Follow up 1	12 weeks	In-class survey	196	0.9	Participation was required in the course.

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Morin-Chassé and et al. 2017 Study 1	France	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	517	0.61	Marseille. The two weeks are estimates. Baseline launched two weeks before the elections and endline commenced immediately after elections. Corresponded with author(s).
Morin-Chassé and et al. 2017 Study 10	Spain	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	811	0.84	Catalonia. The two weeks are estimates. Baseline launched two weeks before the elections and endline commenced immediately after elections. Corresponded with author(s).
Morin-Chassé and et al. 2017 Study 11	Spain	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	805	0.85	Madrid. The two weeks are estimates. Baseline launched two weeks before the elections and endline commenced immediately after elections. Corresponded with author(s).
Morin-Chassé and et al. 2017 Study 12	Switzerland	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	904	0.75	Lucerne. The two weeks are estimates. Baseline launched two weeks before the elections and endline commenced immediately after elections. Corresponded with author(s).

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Morin-Chassé and et al. 2017 Study 13	Switzerland	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	843	0.71	Zurich. The two weeks are estimates. Baseline launched two weeks before the elections and endline commenced immediately after elections. Corresponded with author(s).
Morin-Chassé and et al. 2017 Study 14	Switzerland	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	844	0.77	Lucerne. The two weeks are estimates. Baseline launched two weeks before the elections and endline commenced immediately after elections. Corresponded with author(s).
Morin-Chassé and et al. 2017 Study 15	Switzerland	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	840	0.8	Zurich. The two weeks are estimates. Baseline launched two weeks before the elections and endline commenced immediately after elections. Corresponded with author(s).
Morin-Chassé and et al. 2017 Study 16	Germany	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	818	0.79	L. Saxony. The two weeks are estimates. Baseline launched two weeks before the elections and endline commenced immediately after elections. Corresponded with author(s).

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Morin-Chassé and et al. 2017 Study 17	Germany	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	791	0.83	L. Saxony. The two weeks are estimates. Baseline launched two weeks before the elections and endline commenced immediately after elections. Corresponded with author(s).
Morin-Chassé and et al. 2017 Study 18	Canada	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	724	0.74	Quebec. The two weeks are estimates. Baseline launched two weeks before the elections and endline commenced immediately after elections. Corresponded with author(s).
Morin-Chassé and et al. 2017 Study 19	Canada	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	884	0.78	Ontario. The two weeks are estimates. Baseline launched two weeks before the elections and endline commenced immediately after elections. Corresponded with author(s).
Morin-Chassé and et al. 2017 Study 2	France	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	856	0.65	Paris. The two weeks are estimates. Baseline launched two weeks before the elections and endline commenced immediately after elections. Corresponded with author(s).

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Morin-Chassé and et al. 2017 Study 3	France	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	719	0.74	PACA. The two weeks are estimates. Baseline launched two weeks before the elections and endline commenced immediately after elections. Corresponded with author(s).
Morin-Chassé and et al. 2017 Study 4	France	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	748	0.79	IDF. The two weeks are estimates. Baseline launched two weeks before the elections and endline commenced immediately after elections. Corresponded with author(s).
Morin-Chassé and et al. 2017 Study 5	France	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	806	0.79	PACA. The two weeks are estimates. Baseline launched two weeks before the elections and endline commenced immediately after elections. Corresponded with author(s).
Morin-Chassé and et al. 2017 Study 6	France	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	834	0.87	IDF. The two weeks are estimates. Baseline launched two weeks before the elections and endline commenced immediately after elections. Corresponded with author(s).

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Morin-Chassé and et al. 2017 Study 7	Spain	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	800	0.81	Catalonia. The two weeks are estimates. Baseline launched two weeks before the elections and endline commenced immediately after elections. Corresponded with author(s).
Morin-Chassé and et al. 2017 Study 8	Spain	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	818	0.88	Catalonia. The two weeks are estimates. Baseline launched two weeks before the elections and endline commenced immediately after elections. Corresponded with author(s).
Morin-Chassé and et al. 2017 Study 9	Spain	Follow up 1	2 weeks	Online	823	0.88	Madrid. The two weeks are estimates. Baseline launched two weeks before the elections and endline commenced immediately after elections. Corresponded with author(s).
Munger et al. 2022	UK	Follow up 1	4 months	YouGov	2574	0.68	Corresponded with author(s).
Munger et al. 2022	UK	Follow up 2	8 months	YouGov	2574	NA	Unable to obtain information. Corresponded with author(s).
Munger et al. 2022	UK	Follow up 3	10.5 months	YouGov	2574	0.51	Corresponded with author(s).
Mutz and Kim 2017	USA	Follow up 1	2-3 months	Online	3170	0.74	

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Newman and Malhotra 2019	USA	Follow up 1	2-3 days	MTurk	1609	0.85	
Newman et al. 2021	USA	Follow up 1	3 days	MTurk	1287	0.77	
Orr and Huber 2020 Study 1	USA	Follow up 1	1 month	MTurk	1996	0.86	
Orr and Huber 2020 Study 2	USA	Follow up 1	1 month	MTurk	1597	0.59	
Panagopoulos et al. 2020	USA	Follow up 1	2 weeks	YouGov	1658	0.87	
Parker et al. 2008	USA	Follow up 1	6 weeks	Face-to-face	180	0.8	Most interviews were conducted in-person but a few were conducted by phone. Corresponded with author(s).
Peterson et al. 2021	USA	Follow up 1	3 months	YouGov	9760	0.79	
Peyton and Huber 2021	USA	Follow up 1	10 days	Online	1715	0.64	

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Pianzola et al. 2019	Switzerland	Follow up 1	4 weeks	Online	2401	0.75	Of 2401 people who participated in baseline, 1973 provided emails to be contacted for endline. Of those, 1789 answered endline. So retention rate conditional on participating in baseline is 0.75 and conditional on providing email is 0.91.
Piston et al. 2018	USA	Follow up 1	NA	Online	NA	NA	Unable to obtain information.
Platas and Raffer 2021	Uganda	Follow up 1	1 month	Phone	4357	0.92	
Pop-Eleches and Way 2021	Moldova	Follow up 1	6 weeks	Face-to-face	1028	0.49	
Robison et al. 2021	USA	Follow up 1	Few days	MTurk	3031	0.62	Not everyone in baseline was invited for follow-up survey but could not find information on exactly how many were invited. We use the full baseline sample to calculate attrition.
Rosenzweig and Zhou 2021	Kenya and Tanzania	Follow up 1	6-28 days	Online	3810	0.69	

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Sanders 2012 Study 1	EU	Follow up 1	4 months	Phone	1300	0.56	Control group was contacted only at baseline and endline. Treated group was contacted at baseline, endline, and two waves in between (during which the treatment occurred). So for the purposes of calculating wave-level attrition, we split them into 2 studies. The paper refers to them as two parallel panels. Corresponded with author(s).
Sanders 2012 Study 2	EU	Follow up 1	1 month	Face-to-face	600	0.58	Control group was contacted only at baseline and endline. Treated group was contacted at baseline, endline, and two waves in between (during which the treatment occurred). So for the purposes of calculating wave-level attrition, we split them into 2 studies. The paper refers to them as two parallel panels. Corresponded with author(s).

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Sanders 2012 Study 2	EU	Follow up 2	1 month 3 days	Face-to-face	600	0.58	Control group was contacted only at baseline and endline. Treated group was contacted at baseline, endline, and two waves in between (during which the treatment occurred). So for the purposes of calculating wave-level attrition, we split them into 2 studies. The paper refers to them as two parallel panels. Corresponded with author(s).
Sanders 2012 Study 2	EU	Follow up 3	4 months	Phone	600	0.58	Control group was contacted only at baseline and endline. Treated group was contacted at baseline, endline, and two waves in between (during which the treatment occurred). So for the purposes of calculating wave-level attrition, we split them into 2 studies. The paper refers to them as two parallel panels. Corresponded with author(s).
Scacco and Warren 2018	Nigeria	Follow up 1	5 months	Face-to-face	849	0.94	
Schaffner 2022	USA	Follow up 1	1 month	YouGov	17000	0.81	

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Schmitt-Beck and Partheymüller 2016	Germany	Follow up 1	2 months	Phone	6008	0.67	Corresponded with author(s).
Schuck et al. 2016	21 European Union member states	Follow up 1	1 month	Online	32411	0.7	
Searing et al. 2019	UK	Follow up 1	40 years	Face-to-face	521	0.22	Given very long panel, most of the attrition occurred to deaths or ill people.
Shineman 2018	USA	Follow up 1	6 weeks	Online	182	0.98	
Sirin et al. 2016	USA	Follow up 1	7-10 days	Online	1799	0.37	
Slothuus and Bisgaard 2021	Denmark	Follow up 1	1 month	Online	2902	0.68	
Slothuus and Bisgaard 2021	Denmark	Follow up 2	4 months	Online	2902	0.62	We focus on respondents who completed baseline and any later wave. If we only examine respondents who completed baseline and all previous wave, the retention rate here would be 0.58.

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Slothuus and Bisgaard 2021	Denmark	Follow up 3	11 months	Online	2902	0.62	We focus on respondents who completed baseline and any later wave. If we only examine respondents who completed baseline and all previous wave, the retention rate here would be 0.50.
Slothuus and Bisgaard 2021	Denmark	Follow up 4	16 months	Online	2902	0.54	We focus on respondents who completed baseline and any later wave. If we only examine respondents who completed baseline and all previous wave, the retention rate here would be 0.42.
Smith et al. 2017	Australia	Follow up 1	18-24 months	Online	586	0.69	See study 1 in Hatemi et al. 2019.
Spilker et al. 2020	USA	Follow up 1	4 weeks	Online	1800	0.88	Corresponded with author(s).
Spilker et al. 2020	Germany	Follow up 1	4 weeks	Online	1800	0.88	Corresponded with author(s).
Stevens et al. 2015	USA	Follow up 1	2 years	Phone	705	0.3	
Stevens et al. 2015	USA	Follow up 2	6 years	Phone	705	NA	This wave attempted to call respondents from baseline and from a refresher sample added in the first follow up. Could not obtain information about retention compared to baseline alone.

Table 1: Panel Review Studies

Study	Country	Follow-up number	Approx. time after baseline	Follow-up method	Baseline sample size	Retention	Notes
Tsai et al. 2020	Liberia	Follow up 1	3 months	Phone	775	0.7	Face-to-face at the baseline with follow-up phone survey. Baseline size was larger than 775 but survey tried to reconnect with only 775 respondents.
Valentino et al. 2011	USA	Follow up 1	3 weeks	Online	617	0.82	
Whiting 2017	China	Follow up 1	14 months	Face-to-face	638	0.76	

References

- Adida, Claire, Jessica Gottlieb, Eric Kramon and Gwyneth McClendon. 2020. “When does information influence voters? The joint importance of salience and coordination.” *Comparative Political Studies* 53(6):851–891.
- Agrawal, Arun, Ashwini Chhatre and Elisabeth R Gerber. 2015. “Motivational crowding in sustainable development interventions.” *American Political Science Review* 109(3):470–487.
- Ahler, Douglas J. 2014. “Self-fulfilling misperceptions of public polarization.” *The Journal of Politics* 76(3):607–620.
- Ahler, Douglas J and David E Broockman. 2018. “The delegate paradox: Why polarized politicians can represent citizens best.” *The Journal of Politics* 80(4):1117–1133.
- Ayoub, Phillip M, Douglas Page and Sam Whitt. 2021. “Pride amid prejudice: The influence of LGBT+ rights activism in a socially conservative society.” *American Political Science Review* 115(2):467–485.
- Baker, Andy, Anand E Sokhey, Barry Ames and Lucio R Renno. 2016. “The dynamics of partisan identification when party brands change: the case of the Workers Party in Brazil.” *The Journal of Politics* 78(1):197–213.
- Baker, Andy, Barry Ames and Lucio R Renno. 2006. “Social context and campaign volatility in new democracies: networks and neighborhoods in Brazil’s 2002 elections.” *American Journal of Political Science* 50(2):382–399.
- Banks, Antoine J and Heather M Hicks. 2019. “The effectiveness of a racialized counter-strategy.” *American Journal of Political Science* 63(2):305–322.
- Barnes, Lucy, Avi Feller, Jake Haselswerdt and Ethan Porter. 2018. “Information, knowledge, and attitudes: An evaluation of the taxpayer receipt.” *The Journal of Politics* 80(2):701–706.
- Barney, David J and Brian F Schaffner. 2019. “Reexamining the effect of mass shootings on public support for gun control.” *British Journal of Political Science* 49(4):1555–1565.
- Bartels, Brandon L, Jeremy Horowitz and Eric Kramon. 2021. “Can Democratic principles protect high courts from partisan backlash? Public reactions to the Kenyan Supreme Court’s role in the 2017 election crisis.” *American Journal of Political Science* .
- Batto, Nathan F and Emily Beaulieu. 2020. “Partisan conflict and citizens’ democratic attitudes: How partisanship shapes reactions to legislative brawls.” *The Journal of Politics* 82(1):315–328.
- Beath, Andrew, Fotini Christia and Ruben Enikolopov. 2013. “Empowering women through development aid: Evidence from a field experiment in Afghanistan.” *American Political Science Review* 107(3):540–557.

- Berinsky, Adam J, Michele F Margolis and Michael W Sances. 2014. "Separating the shirkers from the workers? Making sure respondents pay attention on self-administered surveys." *American journal of political science* 58(3):739–753.
- Bhandari, Abhit. 2022. "Political determinants of economic exchange: Evidence from a business experiment in senegal." *American Journal of Political Science* 66(4):835–852.
- Bhandari, Abhit, Horacio Larreguy and John Marshall. 2021. "Able and Mostly Willing: An Empirical Anatomy of Information's Effect on Voter-Driven Accountability in Senegal." *American Journal of Political Science* .
- Bisgaard, Martin and Rune Slothuus. 2018. "Partisan elites as culprits? How party cues shape partisan perceptual gaps." *American Journal of Political Science* 62(2):456–469.
- Boas, Taylor C, F Daniel Hidalgo and Guillermo Toral. 2021. "Competence versus priorities: Negative electoral responses to education quality in Brazil." *The Journal of Politics* 83(4):1417–1431.
- Boas, Taylor C, F Daniel Hidalgo and Marcus André Melo. 2019. "Norms versus action: Why voters fail to sanction malfeasance in Brazil." *American Journal of Political Science* 63(2):385–400.
- Brierley, Sarah and Noah L Nathan. 2022. "Motivating the machine: Which brokers do parties pay?" *The Journal of Politics* 84(3):1539–1555.
- Bruter, Michael. 2009. "Time bomb? The dynamic effect of news and symbols on the political identity of European citizens." *Comparative Political Studies* 42(12):1498–1536.
- Bush, Sarah Sunn and Lauren Prather. 2018. "Who's There? Election observer identity and the local credibility of elections." *International Organization* 72(3):659–692.
- Bush, Sarah Sunn and Lauren Prather. 2020. "Foreign meddling and mass attitudes toward international economic engagement." *International Organization* 74(3):584–609.
- Bush, Sarah Sunn and Lauren Prather. 2021. "Islam, gender segregation, and political engagement: evidence from an experiment in Tunisia." *Political Science Research and Methods* 9(4):728–744.
- Butler, Daniel M and Hans JG Hassell. 2018. "On the limits of officials' ability to change citizens' priorities: A field experiment in local politics." *American Political Science Review* 112(4):860–873.
- Campbell, David E, Geoffrey C Layman, John C Green and Nathanael G Sumaktoyo. 2018. "Putting politics first: The impact of politics on American religious and secular orientations." *American Journal of Political Science* 62(3):551–565.
- Chou, Winston, Rafaela Dancygier, Naoki Egami and Amaney A Jamal. 2021. "Competing for loyalists? How party positioning affects populist radical right voting." *Comparative Political Studies* 54(12):2226–2260.

- Christenson, Dino P and David M Glick. 2015. "Chief Justice Roberts's health care decision disrobed: the microfoundations of the Supreme Court's legitimacy." *American Journal of Political Science* 59(2):403–418.
- Clifford, Scott, Geoffrey Sheagley and Spencer Piston. 2021. "Increasing precision without altering treatment effects: Repeated measures designs in survey experiments." *American Political Science Review* 115(3):1048–1065.
- Davies, Graeme AM and Robert Johns. 2013. "Audience costs among the British public: the impact of escalation, crisis type, and prime ministerial rhetoric." *International Studies Quarterly* 57(4):725–737.
- Dias, Nicholas and Yphtach Lelkes. 2021. "Nature of Affective Polarization." *American Journal of Political Science* .
- Djupe, Paul A, Jacob R Neiheisel and Anand E Sokhey. 2018. "Reconsidering the role of politics in leaving religion: The importance of affiliation." *American Journal of Political Science* 62(1):161–175.
- Elad-Strenger, Julia, Brian J Hall, Stevan E Hobfoll and Daphna Canetti. 2021. "Explaining public support for violence against politicians during conflict: Evidence from a panel study in Israel." *Journal of Peace Research* 58(3):417–432.
- Esaiasson, Peter, Mikael Gilljam and Mikael Persson. 2017. "Responsiveness beyond policy satisfaction: Does it matter to citizens?" *Comparative Political Studies* 50(6):739–765.
- Finkel, Steven E and Amy Erica Smith. 2011. "Civic education, political discussion, and the social transmission of democratic knowledge and values in a new democracy: Kenya 2002." *American Journal of Political Science* 55(2):417–435.
- Flesken, Anaïd. 2018. "Ethnic parties, ethnic tensions? Results of an original election panel study." *American Journal of Political Science* 62(4):967–981.
- Fox, Richard L and Jennifer L Lawless. 2011. "Gaining and losing interest in running for public office: The concept of dynamic political ambition." *The Journal of Politics* 73(2):443–462.
- Gibson, James L and Gregory A Caldeira. 2009. "Confirmation politics and the legitimacy of the US Supreme Court: Institutional loyalty, positivity bias, and the Alito nomination." *American Journal of Political Science* 53(1):139–155.
- González, Tanja Artiga and Georg D Granic. 2020. "Spatial voting meets spatial policy positions: An experimental appraisal." *American Political Science Review* 114(1):285–290.
- Goodwin, Matthew, Simon Hix and Mark Pickup. 2020. "For and against Brexit: A survey experiment of the impact of campaign effects on public attitudes toward EU membership." *British Journal of Political Science* 50(2):481–495.

- Green, Donald P, Anna M Wilke and Jasper Cooper. 2020. "Countering violence against women by encouraging disclosure: A mass media experiment in rural Uganda." *Comparative Political Studies* 53(14):2283–2320.
- Green, Donald P, Peter M Aronow, Daniel E Bergan, Pamela Greene, Celia Paris and Beth I Weinberger. 2011. "Does knowledge of constitutional principles increase support for civil liberties? Results from a randomized field experiment." *The Journal of Politics* 73(2):463–476.
- Guess, Andrew and Alexander Coppock. 2020. "Does counter-attitudinal information cause backlash? Results from three large survey experiments." *British Journal of Political Science* 50(4):1497–1515.
- Hainmueller, Jens and Daniel J Hopkins. 2015. "The hidden American immigration consensus: A conjoint analysis of attitudes toward immigrants." *American Journal of Political Science* 59(3):529–548.
- Hainmueller, Jens and Michael J Hiscox. 2010. "Attitudes toward highly skilled and low-skilled immigration: Evidence from a survey experiment." *American political science review* 104(1):61–84.
- Hale, Henry E. 2022. "Authoritarian rallying as reputational cascade? Evidence from Putin's popularity surge after Crimea." *American Political Science Review* 116(2):580–594.
- Hale, Henry E and Timothy J Colton. 2017. "Who Defects? Unpacking a Defection Cascade from Russia's Dominant Party 2008–12." *American Political Science Review* 111(2):322–337.
- Hatemi, Peter K, Carolyn L Funk, Sarah E Medland, Hermine M Maes, Judy L Silberg, Nicholas G Martin and Lindon J Eaves. 2009. "Genetic and environmental transmission of political attitudes over a life time." *The Journal of Politics* 71(3):1141–1156.
- Hatemi, Peter K, Charles Crabtree and Kevin B Smith. 2019. "Ideology justifies morality: Political beliefs predict moral foundations." *American Journal of Political Science* 63(4):788–806.
- Hatemi, Peter K, John R Hibbing, Sarah E Medland, Matthew C Keller, John R Alford, Kevin B Smith, Nicholas G Martin and Lindon J Eaves. 2010. "Not by twins alone: Using the extended family design to investigate genetic influence on political beliefs." *American journal of political science* 54(3):798–814.
- Hirano, Shigeo, Gabriel S Lenz, Maksim Pinkovskiy and James M Snyder Jr. 2015. "Voter learning in state primary elections." *American Journal of Political Science* 59(1):91–108.
- Hirsch-Hoefler, Sivan, Daphna Canetti, Carmit Rapaport and Stevan E Hobfoll. 2016. "Conflict will harden your heart: Exposure to violence, psychological distress, and peace barriers in Israel and Palestine." *British Journal of Political Science* 46(4):845–859.

- Hobbs, William R and Daniel J Hopkins. 2021. "Offsetting policy feedback effects: evidence from the Affordable Care Act." *The Journal of Politics* 83(4):1800–1817.
- Holbein, John B, D Sunshine Hillygus, Matthew A Lenard, Christina Gibson-Davis and Darryl V Hill. 2020. "The development of students' engagement in school, community and democracy." *British Journal of Political Science* 50(4):1439–1457.
- Hopkins, Daniel J. 2023. "Stable Views in a Time of Tumult: Assessing Trends in US Public Opinion, 2007–20." *British Journal of Political Science* 53(1):297–307.
- Horowitz, Jeremy. 2019. "Ethnicity and the Swing Vote in Africa's Emerging Democracies: Evidence from Kenya." *British Journal of Political Science* 49(3):901–921.
- Ingelaere, Bert and Marijke Verpoorten. 2020. "Trust in the aftermath of genocide: insights from Rwandan life histories." *Journal of Peace Research* 57(4):521–535.
- Jardina, Ashley and Spencer Piston. 2022. "The effects of dehumanizing attitudes about black people on whites' voting decisions." *British Journal of Political Science* 52(3):1076–1098.
- Johns, Robert and Graeme AM Davies. 2012. "Democratic peace or clash of civilizations? Target states and support for war in Britain and the United States." *The Journal of Politics* 74(4):1038–1052.
- Johns, Robert and Graeme AM Davies. 2014. "Coalitions of the willing? International backing and British public support for military action." *Journal of Peace Research* 51(6):767–781.
- Kalla, Joshua L and David E Broockman. 2022. "'outside lobbying' over the airwaves: A randomized field experiment on televised issue ads." *American Political Science Review* 116(3):1126–1132.
- Klar, Samara and Alexandra McCoy. 2021. "Partisan-motivated evaluations of sexual misconduct and the mitigating role of the # MeToo movement." *American journal of political science* 65(4):777–789.
- Klar, Samara and Yotam Shmargad. 2017. "The effect of network structure on preference formation." *The Journal of Politics* 79(2):717–721.
- Krakowski, Krzysztof. 2022. "Adjustments to gang exposure in early adolescence." *Journal of Peace Research* 59(3):337–352.
- Krishna, Anirudh. 2007. "How does social capital grow? A seven-year study of villages in India." *The journal of politics* 69(4):941–956.
- Laustsen, Lasse and Michael Bang Petersen. 2020. "Online tallies and the context of politics: How online tallies make dominant candidates appear competent in contexts of conflict." *American Journal of Political Science* 64(2):240–255.

- Layman, Geoffrey C, Thomas M Carsey, John C Green, Richard Herrera and Rosalyn Cooperman. 2010. "Activists and conflict extension in American party politics." *American Political Science Review* 104(2):324–346.
- Luttig, Matthew D. 2021. "Reconsidering the relationship between authoritarianism and Republican support in 2016 and beyond." *The Journal of Politics* 83(2):783–787.
- Margalit, Yotam. 2013. "Explaining social policy preferences: Evidence from the Great Recession." *American Political Science Review* 107(1):80–103.
- Margalit, Yotam and Moses Shayo. 2021. "How markets shape values and political preferences: A field experiment." *American Journal of Political Science* 65(2):473–492.
- Matthew, S Levendusky. 2013. "Why do partisan media polarize viewers." *American Journal of Political Science* 57(3):611–623.
- McCann, James A and Katsuo A Nishikawa Chavez. 2016. "Partisanship by invitation: Immigrants respond to political campaigns." *The Journal of Politics* 78(4):1196–1210.
- Minozzi, William, Hyunjin Song, David MJ Lazer, Michael A Neblo and Katherine Ognyanova. 2020. "The incidental pundit: Who talks politics with whom, and why?" *American Journal of Political Science* 64(1):135–151.
- Mitchell, Dona-Gene. 2012. "It's about time: The lifespan of information effects in a multi-week campaign." *American Journal of Political Science* 56(2):298–311.
- Morin-Chassé, Alexandre, Damien Bol, Laura B Stephenson and Simon Labbé St-Vincent. 2017. "How to survey about electoral turnout? The efficacy of the face-saving response items in 19 different contexts." *Political Science Research and Methods* 5(3):575–584.
- Munger, Kevin, Patrick J Egan, Jonathan Nagler, Jonathan Ronen and Joshua Tucker. 2022. "Political knowledge and misinformation in the era of social media: Evidence from the 2015 UK election." *British Journal of Political Science* 52(1):107–127.
- Mutz, Diana C and Eunji Kim. 2017. "The impact of in-group favoritism on trade preferences." *International Organization* 71(4):827–850.
- Newman, Benjamin J and Neil Malhotra. 2019. "Economic reasoning with a racial hue: is the immigration consensus purely race neutral?" *The Journal of Politics* 81(1):153–166.
- Newman, Benjamin, Jennifer L Merolla, Sono Shah, Danielle Casarez Lemi, Loren Collingwood and S Karthick Ramakrishnan. 2021. "The Trump effect: An experimental investigation of the emboldening effect of racially inflammatory elite communication." *British Journal of Political Science* 51(3):1138–1159.
- Orr, Lilla V and Gregory A Huber. 2020. "The policy basis of measured partisan animosity in the United States." *American Journal of Political Science* 64(3):569–586.

- Panagopoulos, Costas, Donald P Green, Jonathan Krasno, Michael Schwam-Baird and Kyle Endres. 2020. "Partisan consumerism: Experimental tests of consumer reactions to corporate political activity." *The Journal of Politics* 82(3):996–1007.
- Parker, Suzanne L, Glenn R Parker and James A McCann. 2008. "Opinion taking within friendship networks." *American Journal of Political Science* 52(2):412–420.
- Peterson, Erik, Sharad Goel and Shanto Iyengar. 2021. "Partisan selective exposure in online news consumption: Evidence from the 2016 presidential campaign." *Political science research and methods* 9(2):242–258.
- Peyton, Kyle and Gregory A Huber. 2021. "Racial resentment, prejudice, and discrimination." *The Journal of Politics* 83(4):1829–1836.
- Pianzola, Joëlle, Alexander H Trechsel, Kristjan Vassil, Guido Schwerdt and R Michael Alvarez. 2019. "The impact of personalized information on vote intention: Evidence from a randomized field experiment." *The Journal of Politics* 81(3):833–847.
- Piston, Spencer, Yanna Krupnikov, John Barry Ryan and Kerri Milita. 2018. "Clear as black and white: The effects of ambiguous rhetoric depend on candidate race." *The Journal of Politics* 80(2):662–674.
- Platas, Melina R and Pia J Raffler. 2021. "Closing the gap: Information and mass support in a dominant party regime." *The Journal of Politics* 83(4):1619–1634.
- Pop-Eleches, Grigore and Lucan A Way. 2021. "Censorship and the Impact of Repression on Dissent." *American Journal of Political Science* .
- Robison, Joshua, Rune Stubager, Mads Thau and James Tilley. 2021. "Does class-based campaigning work? How working class appeals attract and polarize voters." *Comparative Political Studies* 54(5):723–752.
- Rosenzweig, Leah R and Yang-Yang Zhou. 2021. "Team and nation: Sports, nationalism, and attitudes toward refugees." *Comparative Political Studies* 54(12):2123–2154.
- Sanders, David. 2012. "The effects of deliberative polling in an EU-wide experiment: Five mechanisms in search of an explanation." *British Journal of Political Science* 42(3):617–640.
- Scacco, Alexandra and Shana S Warren. 2018. "Can social contact reduce prejudice and discrimination? Evidence from a field experiment in Nigeria." *American Political Science Review* 112(3):654–677.
- Schaffner, Brian F. 2022. "The heightened importance of racism and sexism in the 2018 US midterm elections." *British journal of political science* 52(1):492–500.
- Schmitt-Beck, Rüdiger and Julia Partheymüller. 2016. "A two-stage theory of discussant influence on vote choice in multiparty systems." *British journal of political science* 46(2):321–348.

- Schuck, Andreas RT, Rens Vliegenthart and Claes H De Vreese. 2016. "Who's afraid of conflict? The mobilizing effect of conflict framing in campaign news." *British Journal of Political Science* 46(1):177–194.
- Searing, Donald D, William G Jacoby and Andrew H Tyner. 2019. "The endurance of politicians' values over four decades: a panel study." *American Political Science Review* 113(1):226–241.
- Shineman, Victoria Anne. 2018. "If you mobilize them, they will become informed: experimental evidence that information acquisition is endogenous to costs and incentives to participate." *British Journal of Political Science* 48(1):189–211.
- Sirin, Cigdem V, José D Villalobos and Nicholas A Valentino. 2016. "Group Empathy Theory: The effect of group empathy on US intergroup attitudes and behavior in the context of immigration threats." *The Journal of Politics* 78(3):893–908.
- Slothuus, Rune and Martin Bisgaard. 2021. "How political parties shape public opinion in the real world." *American Journal of Political Science* 65(4):896–911.
- Smith, Kevin B, John R Alford, John R Hibbing, Nicholas G Martin and Peter K Hatemi. 2017. "Intuitive ethics and political orientations: Testing moral foundations as a theory of political ideology." *American Journal of Political Science* 61(2):424–437.
- Spilker, Gabriele, Quynh Nguyen and Thomas Bernauer. 2020. "Trading arguments: opinion updating in the context of international trade agreements." *International Studies Quarterly* 64(4):929–938.
- Stevens, Daniel, Barbara Allen, John Sullivan and Eric Lawrence. 2015. "Fair's Fair? Principles, Partisanship, and Perceptions of the Fairness of Campaign Rhetoric." *British Journal of Political Science* 45(1):195–213.
- Tsai, Lily L, Benjamin S Morse and Robert A Blair. 2020. "Building credibility and cooperation in low-trust settings: persuasion and source accountability in Liberia during the 2014–2015 Ebola crisis." *Comparative Political Studies* 53(10-11):1582–1618.
- Valentino, Nicholas A, Ted Brader, Eric W Groenendyk, Krysha Gregorowicz and Vincent L Hutchings. 2011. "Election night's alright for fighting: The role of emotions in political participation." *The Journal of Politics* 73(1):156–170.
- Vinæs Larsen, Martin and Asmus Leth Olsen. 2020. "Reducing bias in citizens' perception of crime rates: Evidence from a field experiment on burglary prevalence." *The Journal of Politics* 82(2):747–752.
- Whiting, Susan H. 2017. "Authoritarian "rule of law" and regime legitimacy." *Comparative Political Studies* 50(14):1907–1940.