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Round 3 Panel -survey

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1. Introduction

The coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) have caused an exceptional and long-lasting social situation around the world. The spread of the virus and the mortality of the disease have varied significantly around the world, indicating that countries have encountered the disease from different starting points. So far, the situation's resolution and disease's prevention have also been based primarily on social factors because vaccines (apart from the first special groups) will not be available for distribution by 2020.

In view of future crises, we must be better prepared and aware of the social factors that affect people's behaviour and well-being in difficult epidemics. This research report focuses on a survey conducted in the spring of 2020 in Finland during the first wave of the COVID-19.

Unlike many other surveys conducted in spring 2020, this survey studied the same population sample from spring 2019 and autumn 2017 (Sivonen et al. 2019, Sivonen et al. 2018). The unique longitudinal data generated from these surveys permit the assessment of the COVID effects within and between individuals.

Finland survived the first wave of the coronavirus relatively well: Infections, the need for intensive care and mortality were low compared to other European countries (Oksanen et al. 2020). The first infections were detected in early January, but the actual spread did not begin until mid-March. Weekly case numbers peaked as early as early April, after which they began to decline (WHO 2020). In this respect, the survey conducted between 8 May and 20 June focuses on the situation that prevailed in Finland in the final stages of the first wave. Thus, the study offers a good opportunity to look at how the well-being, opinions, digital interaction and consumption patterns of Finns changed in the spring of 2020 compared to previous years.

This research report will first examine the technical overview of panel formation. Then, we analyse the representativeness of the data by comparing the survey's demographic patterns to population characteristics. After that, we study how the COVID-19 situation developed in Finland and what the situation was during the data collection. We also present the preliminary results regarding how the COVID-19 situation affected some variables related to participants' subjective well-being and media consumption. Finally, we conclude the report by discussing the possibilities of longitudinal survey data during times of societal crisis such as the COVID-19 situation.

We present the codebook of data as appendices.

2. Technical overview

2.1. The formation of panel data

With Round 1, we refer to the surveys implemented in year 2017, and Round 2 refers to the 2019 panel survey. Round 3 refers to the panel survey collected in 2020, between 8 May and 20 June 2020. The unit of Economic Sociology at the University of Turku carried out each round.

We sent invitations, links to the survey and three reminders to the respondents by email between May and June of 2020. To avert overload of the survey tool, we divided the respondents into three groups: We sent the emails to the respondents in these groups on different dates. Then, we sent an invitation to participate in the survey between 8.–12.5.2019, and we sent the first reminder between 19.5.–21.5 and the second reminder between 1.6.–3.6.

The original sample of the mail survey in Round 1 consisted of 9254 respondents, and the total number of returned forms was 3724 (see Sivonen et al. 2018). In the Round 1 survey, 1708 respondents expressed they were willing to join the panel, and 1141 answered the follow-up survey (Round 2). This means that the second round's response rate is 66.8%. Out of the 1141 respondents in Round 2, 971 respondents expressed their willingness to participate in answering in 2020, and 735 answered the follow-up survey in Round 3. The response rate in Round 3 is 75.7%. In addition, 712 of the 735 respondents responded affirmatively to the question "Do you want to participate in the coronavirus survey?"

Table 1 Panel formation during every round

	Round 1 (2018)	Round 2 (2019)	Round 3 (2020)	Coronavirus Survey (Round 3)
Respondents	9254	1708	971	735
Unanswered	5530	567	236	23
Final answer amount	3724	1141	735	712

2.2. Representativeness of the data

In the formation of the three time-point panel, several participants had already been excluded from the original sample collected in 2017. This has inevitably affected the representativeness of the data and how it permits generalization of the results to the Finnish population. Next, we assess how the data represent the Finnish population when examining demographic, digital and political factors. At the same time, we analysed the changes in representativeness between the different waves of surveys.

When comparing the panel data to the population, Figure 1 shows that young respondents are underrepresented and older people are overrepresented in the data. The overall representativeness of the age groups is better in Round 3 than in Rounds 1 and 2, even though the youngest age group born between 1990 and 1999 is still the most underrepresented in the third round. The representativeness has improved with every round because the number of the oldest age groups has been declining.

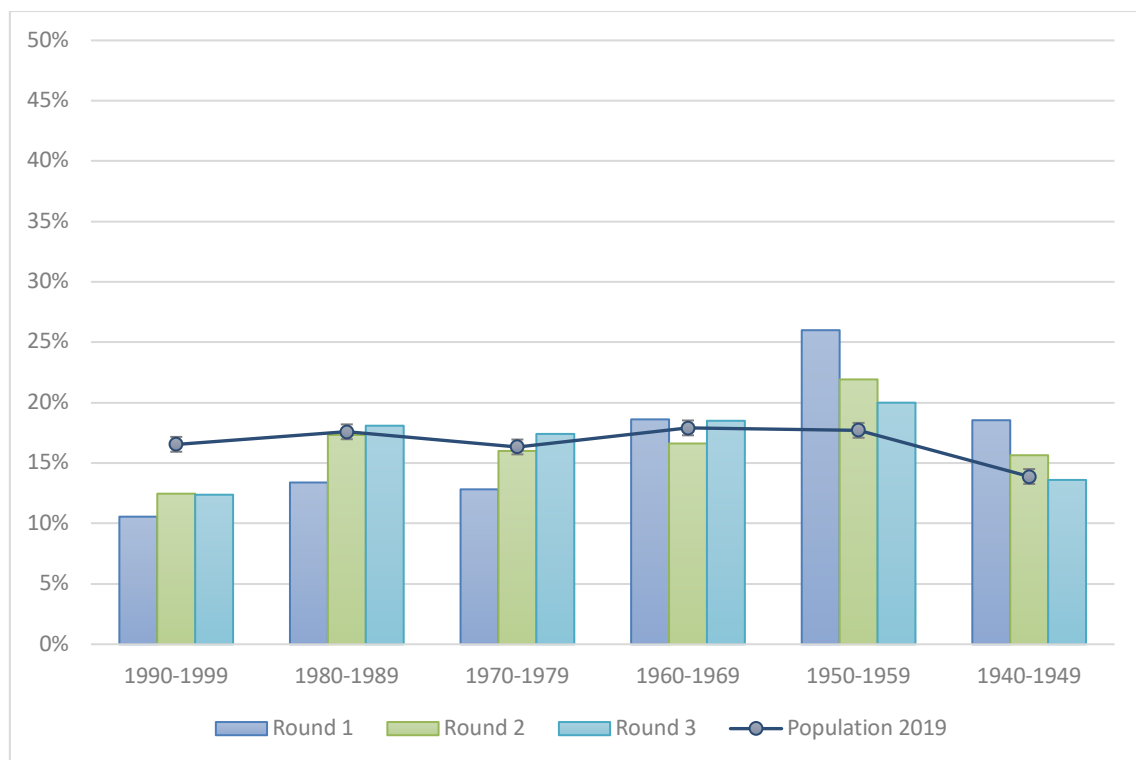


Figure 1 Distribution of the year of birth in every research round and population. The population information is from 2019 (Statistics Finland 2020)

Table 2 presents the remaining results. When it comes to the distribution of men by the year of birth, Table 2 shows the same underrepresentation of young people as in the whole population. In addition to the oldest age groups being overrepresented, people born between 1970 and 1979 are also overrepresented in the last round.

Unlike men, as well as the whole population, women are not underrepresented in the younger age groups. The only age group that remains underrepresented during every round is women born between 1970 and 1979. In the third round, the oldest age group, born between 1940 and 1949, has become slightly underrepresented. The women born between 1980 and 1989 have become overrepresented in the data because their share has increased.

It can be seen that the third round's panel data represent the population of the NUTS 2 areas relatively well. When compared to previous rounds, the West Finland region is slightly overrepresented, whereas the North and East Finland regions continue to be somewhat

underrepresented. South Finland and Helsinki-Uusimaa regions are represented fairly well, even though the Helsinki-Uusimaa region's share has become more emphasized during each round.

All of the data sets represent different provinces considerably well. In the third round, Pirkanmaa is still somewhat overrepresented, whereas Varsinais-Suomi has become a bit more representative than in the previous rounds. The slightly underrepresented provinces in Round 3 are Lapland, South Ostrobothnia and North Karelia. The portions of Pirkanmaa and Uusimaa have increased during every round.

Table 2 shows that, as in previous rounds, the people with higher education continue to be overrepresented in Round 3. The difference had increased from the previous rounds. At the same time, the people with primary education continue to be underrepresented, and the number of respondents with primary education has decreased with every round. The people with secondary education are actually quite well represented, even though their amount has also decreased with every round.

Pensioners are largely overrepresented during every round. Students, unemployed and "others" are fairly well represented, even though the students are a bit underrepresented in the third round. The people in the "working" category continue to be underrepresented during the third round. Even though pensioners are overrepresented and people who work are underrepresented, they are represented in the third round better than in the first and second rounds.

The private sector is also underrepresented in the third round. The municipality sector is slightly underrepresented, whereas the state sector is a bit overrepresented. The "other" sector continues to stay overrepresented in the third round, and representativeness has remained similar during every round.

Table 2 shows that older age groups are overrepresented in the usage of social media during every round. In particular, those participants from 65 to 74 years old are largely overrepresented. Notably, age-related bias has improved with each round. Both genders are overrepresented in the usage of social media in the third round of data. It is important to note that all of this bias has an effect on how to interpret the results when analysing social media users specifically.

In terms of political representation, we compared our results to the election data. We asked for the participants' political preference by questioning which political party they would vote for in the parliamentary elections. We asked the question in the second round in the spring of 2019, about a month before the parliamentary elections in Finland. Table 2 shows us that the National Coalition Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Left Alliance, the Blue Reform and the Green League in particular were overrepresented in Round 3. Underrepresented parties are the Centre Party, the Finns Party, the Swedish People's Party, the Christian Democrats and the choice "Other". In addition, the people who did not vote are largely underrepresented when compared to the electoral results.

*Table 2 The descriptive information of data with regards to population characteristics
(Statistics Finland 2020, Suomen virallinen tilasto 2020)*

	Round 1		Round 2		Round 3		Population
	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
Year of birth							
1990-1999	392	10,57	141	12,47	91	12,38	16,55
1980-1989	497	13,40	196	17,33	133	18,10	17,59
1970-1979	476	12,83	181	16,00	128	17,41	16,34
1960-1969	691	18,63	188	16,62	136	18,50	17,91
1950-1959	965	26,02	248	21,93	147	20,00	17,71
1943-1949	688	18,55	177	15,65	100	13,61	13,89
Men and year of birth							
1990-1999	153	8,27	50	8,83	35	9,16	17,08
1980-1989	224	12,10	88	15,55	56	14,66	18,20
1970-1979	283	15,29	114	20,14	87	22,77	16,74
1960-1969	348	18,80	97	17,14	69	18,06	17,98
1950-1959	488	26,36	118	20,85	80	20,94	17,22
1943-1949	355	19,18	99	17,49	55	14,40	12,77
Women and year of birth							
1990-1999	239	12,93	89	15,98	54	15,65	16,03
1980-1989	271	14,66	106	19,03	73	21,16	16,99
1970-1979	191	10,33	66	11,85	40	11,59	15,93
1960-1969	342	18,50	91	16,34	67	19,42	17,85
1950-1959	476	25,74	128	22,98	67	19,42	18,20
1943-1949	330	17,85	77	13,82	44	12,75	15,01
NUTS 2 (large areas)							
Helsinki-Uusimaa	993	26,85	331	29,66	220	30,30	31,49
South Finland	882	23,85	264	23,66	157	21,63	20,92
West Finland	977	26,42	287	25,72	201	27,69	24,76
North & East Finland	846	22,88	234	20,97	148	20,39	22,83
The Provinces of Finland							
Uusimaa	993	26,85	331	29,66	220	30,30	31,49
Varsinais-Suomi	363	9,82	130	11,65	76	10,47	8,80
Satakunta	145	3,92	41	3,67	30	4,13	3,88
Kanta-Häme	125	3,38	30	2,69	22	3,03	3,07
Pirkanmaa	416	11,25	140	12,54	96	13,22	9,46
Päijät-Häme	155	4,19	41	3,67	22	3,03	3,61
Kymenlaakso	140	3,79	33	2,96	19	2,62	3,11
South Karelia	99	2,68	30	2,69	18	2,48	2,33
Etelä-Savo	94	2,54	29	2,60	15	2,07	2,57
Pohjois-Savo	177	4,79	55	4,93	35	4,82	4,44
North Karelia	109	2,95	25	2,24	17	2,34	2,96
Central Finland	222	6,00	63	5,65	45	6,20	4,97
South Ostrobothnia	125	3,38	22	1,97	13	1,79	3,29
Ostrobothnia	69	1,87	21	1,88	17	2,34	3,16

Central Ostrobothnia	36	0,97	9	0,81	7	0,96	1,17
North Ostrobothnia	284	7,68	82	7,35	54	7,44	7,17
Kainuu	45	1,22	13	1,16	7	0,96	1,30
Lapland	101	2,73	21	1,88	13	1,79	3,22
Education level							
Primary	456	12,56	64	5,76	34	4,72	18,03
Secondary	1931	53,17	550	49,50	338	46,94	46,14
Higher	1245	34,28	497	44,73	348	48,33	35,84
Main activity							
Working	1787	49,19	576	50,79	384	52,39	60,13
Unemployed	232	6,39	65	5,73	56	7,64	6,49
Student	254	6,99	82	7,23	37	5,05	5,59
Pensioner	1267	34,87	367	32,36	231	31,51	23,23
Other	93	2,56	44	3,88	25	3,41	4,57
The sector of employer							
Municipality	732	23,10	227	21,35	152	22,06	23,96
State	311	9,81	113	10,63	86	12,48	6,23
Private	1774	55,98	578	54,37	358	51,96	69,81
Other	352	11,11	145	13,64	93	13,50	0,00
Social media usage by age group							
25-34	421	90,54	153	87,43	345	91,51	92
35-44	390	85,53	153	88,44	282	91,26	86
45-54	416	74,02	164	79,23	355	78,19	80
55-64	447	57,75	134	67,68	289	68,00	60
65-74	480	43,56	150	53,76	257	54,91	46
Social media usage by gender							
Men	1080	58,92	391	69,20	282	71,84	66
Women	1257	68,24	424	76,40	277	78,65	71
Party choice before the parliamentary election 2019							2019 elections
The Centre Party			82	7,23	47	6,45	9,40
The Finns Party			104	9,17	65	8,92	11,95
The National Coalition Party			183	16,14	110	15,09	11,62
The Social Democratic Party			187	16,50	107	14,68	12,12
The Green League			221	19,50	159	21,81	7,85
The Left Alliance			110	9,70	84	11,52	5,58
The Swedish People's Party			14	1,23	6	0,82	3,10
The Christian Democrats			24	2,12	16	2,19	2,66
The Blue Reform			15	1,32	11	1,51	0,66
Other			71	6,26	53	7,27	3,39
None			123	10,85	71	9,74	31,67

3. How COVID-19 changed our lives

3.1. COVID-19

On December 29, 2019, the first cases of lung infection of unknown origin were reported in Wuhan, China (Li et al. 2020). The cause was later identified as a novel strand of coronavirus, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), also known as 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCov) (International Committee 2020), and the disease was named coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-2019). WHO declared the disease “a public health emergency of international concern” (PHEIC), which was the WHO’s highest level of alarm, on January 30, 2020.

The disease spread rapidly throughout the world. The first case in Finland was with a Chinese tourist on 29 January, and the first Finnish person who contracted the disease was confirmed on 28 February. After this, the disease began to spread in Finland. On March 16, Finland initiated a lockdown with 415 confirmed cases. At the beginning of the data collection period on 12 May, there had been 6361 confirmed cases. Figure 2 shows the change in the number of COVID-19 cases in Finland.

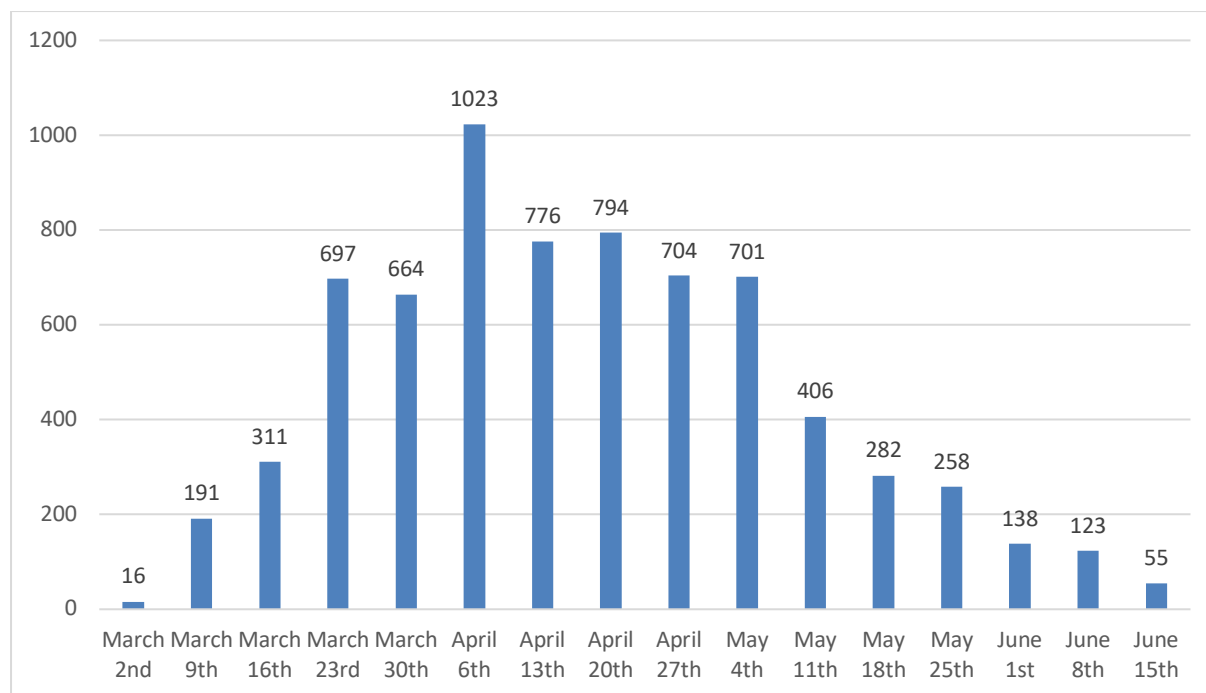


Figure 2 Weekly COVID-19 cases in Finland in spring 2020 (WHO 2020)

Between the first confirmed cases and the data collection period, at least 185 countries around the world had initiated programmes, such as school closures, restrictions in movement and so forth, to halt transmission of the virus. These measures, along with fears for the coronavirus, have led to severe economic consequences throughout the world, with people losing their jobs and livelihoods, as well as cleavages and shortfalls in the global and local supply chains for goods such as food (Nicola 2020). The OECD (2020) estimated the potential initial impact of the lockdowns in the G7 countries on GDP to be around -23-31%, and the World Bank (2020) predicted the world would plummet into a recession with a 5.2% contraction in the global GDP during 2020, with “per capita income contracting in the largest fraction of countries globally since 1870.” The crisis affects different industries to varying degrees: “The hospitality and travel industry have perhaps been most hard-hit, with hourly workers facing potentially devastating hardships,” whereas the food sector has come under increasing pressure with people panic buying and stockpiling food (Nicola et al. 2020).

3.2 COVID-19 restrictions in Finland during the data collection

We collected data between 8 May and 20 June 2020 at a time when the dismantling of the lockdown had just begun but was still in place. Table 3 shows the restrictions and the time they were in effect.

At the beginning of the collection period, many of the original restrictions were still in place. Education facilities were closed except for the children in Grades 1–3 and whose parents worked in critical sectors. Those 70 years old and older had to remain in quarantine-like conditions. Visits to care institutions, healthcare units and hospitals were banned, except for family members of children, critically ill individuals and those in hospice care or the maternity ward on a case-by-case basis. People who were able to work from home were encouraged to do so. Public venues and restaurants were closed, although takeaway options were still permitted for restaurants. Public gatherings were limited to 10 people. Restriction of movement was still allowed. Finns in other countries were called home, and those returning from abroad were to be placed under a 2-week quarantine or quarantine-like conditions. Borders were closed except for work and necessities, and freight and goods traffic was to continue as normal. Finns were also recommended to refrain from unnecessary domestic travelling.

On 14 May, the restrictions on educational and early childhood care facilities lifted. Other restrictions were lifted after 1 June: The restriction on public gatherings changed from 10 to 50 people. Public venues and facilities were opened, even though people were expected to follow the safe distance and hygiene instructions. Restaurants and pubs could open again. They were allowed to seat half the normal amount of customers inside at once, and they were

only allowed to be open until 11 p.m. The restriction on domestic travelling was lifted. Other restrictions were still in place, which can be seen in Table 3.

According to the governmental press releases, the number of laid off and unemployed individuals grew, and the Finnish economy contracted sharply in particular in the case of services, but the consumption of goods was also affected: “Least affected is the consumption of daily consumer goods”; and “the lay-offs have hit hardest sales personnel and restaurant workers” (Valtioneuvosto 2020). The tourism sector was estimated to fall 60–70% in 6 May in year 2020 compared to 2019; in addition, the creative and performing arts, sports and aviation took a bad hit (Valtioneuvosto 2020). These echo the worldwide impacts of the coronavirus, which even included the negative impact on pharmaceutical companies (Nicola et al. 2020).

The Finnish government also made a number of decrees and financial relief measures for companies, employees and the unemployed, some of which may have already been implemented before the data collection period.

Table 3 Restrictions in relation to COVID-19 (Finnish Government 2020)

Restrictions in relation to COVID-19	At the beginning of the data collection, 12 May	From 14 May to 1 June	After 1 June
Primary education facilities were closed (except for Grades 1–3 and for children whose parents work in critical sectors)	x		
Secondary education facilities were closed	x	x	x
Higher education facilities were closed	x	x	x
70-year-olds and older must stay in quarantine-like conditions	x	x	
Visits to care institutions, healthcare units and hospitals were banned (with the exception of family members of children, critically ill individuals and those in hospice care and the maternity ward on a case-by-case basis)	x	x	x
Those who are able to work from home were urged to do so	x	x	x
Public venues and facilities, such as museums, libraries, swimming pools, clubs, day-care services for the elderly, rehabilitative work facilities and workshops were closed, and recommendations to close down similar nongovernmental services were in place	x	x	
Public gatherings were limited to 10 people	x	x	
Public gatherings were limited to 50 people	x	x	x
Restaurants and pubs were closed, with the exception of takeaway	x	x	
Restaurants were allowed to be open until 11 p.m. at half capacity			x
The restriction of movement: the residents in Uusimaa must stay with the province		x	
Finns in other countries were called back home	x	x	x
Finns returning from other countries were placed under 2-week quarantine or quarantine-like conditions	x	x	x
Borders were closed except for work and necessities, and freight and goods traffic was to continue as normal	x	x	x
People were recommended to refrain from unnecessary domestic travelling	x	x	

3.3 Preliminary results of the COVID-19 effects on well-being and media consumption

To reach a conclusion, we looked at how COVID-19 had affected the opinions of the respondents who participated in each survey round. First, we compared the aggregated scores of the rounds in terms of subjective well-being, political efficacy, political interest and social relationships. Table 4 presents the results. First, we asked questions regarding respondents' happiness, financial situation, life satisfaction, health and so on. Then we asked two questions about respondents' understanding of social issues (i.e., political efficacy) and how interested they are in politics. Respondents rated these on a scale from 0-10, where 0 is very bad and 10 is very good. The last question was about how often the respondents feel lonely. The scale went from 1 to 5, with 1 being never and 5 being always.

Based on the results, the first wave of COVID-19 did not decrease participants' subjective well-being. On average, participants reported similar scores for happiness, life satisfaction, future prospects, self-esteem, health and loneliness as before. Interestingly, respondents' average economic situation had even improved in spring 2020, despite the fact that the COVID-19 situation had a rapid impact on the economy due to the different recommendations and restrictions. Also noteworthy was that participants had become clearly more interested in politics. Moreover, their subjective understanding of social issues (i.e., political efficacy) had also improved.

Table 4 Well-being and COVID-19. The mean scores with standard errors

How would you rate the following on a scale from 0-10? (0=very bad; 10=very good)			
	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3
Your financial situation	6,14 (0,09)	6,40 (0,09)	6,61 (0,09)
Your prospects for the future	6,82 (0,08)	6,84 (0,08)	6,81 (0,08)
Your happiness	7,25 (0,07)	7,22 (0,07)	7,19 (0,08)
Your satisfaction of your life	7,23 (0,08)	7,26 (0,08)	7,27 (0,08)
Your health	7,02 (0,08)	6,87 (0,08)	6,92 (0,08)
Your self-esteem	7,20 (0,08)	7,10 (0,08)	7,12 (0,08)
Your understanding of social issues	7,63 (0,06)	7,67 (0,06)	7,84 (0,06)
Your interest in politics	6,33 (0,10)	6,34 (0,10)	6,57 (0,09)
Are you lonely? (1=Never; 5=Always)	2,26 (0,04)	2,28 (0,04)	2,23 (0,04)

Table 5 presents the scores of institutional and social trust. The first five questions are about institutional trust, and the last one is about social trust. Participants answered questions about institutional trust on a scale from 1 (not trustworthy at all) to 5 (very trustworthy). They answered the social trust question on a scale from 0 (you can never be too careful) to 10 (most people are trustworthy).

The results suggested that trust in political institutions, namely political parties, politicians and parliament, clearly increased in spring 2020. These results are constant with the regular polls organized by Taloustutkimus Inc. in spring 2020. Accordingly, strong restrictions did not decrease the support of the ruling political parties during the first wave of the coronavirus in Finland. Instead, the SDP, the most popular party in Finland, increased their support from 16 to 23% between February and May 2020 (Taloustutkimus 2020). In particular, Prime Minister Sanna Marin was widely praised for her clear communication and good leadership

during the period of crisis. This has also been noted in recent research, in which Marin was involved among the leaders who have been able to collect the different arms of the government, public and scientific experts to rally a greater public good in the battle against COVID-19 (Purkayastha et al. 2020).

The results also show that Finns' confidence in other essential institutions, such as the legal system and the police, strengthened at the beginning of the COVID situation. Similarly, it can be seen that generalized trust between people increased.

Table 5 Institutional and generalized trust and COVID-19. The mean scores with standard errors

How trustworthy do you consider the following? (1=Not trustworthy at all; 5=Very trustworthy)	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3
Parliament	3,10 (0,04)	3,03 (0,04)	3,40 (0,04)
The Finnish justice system	3,67 (0,04)	3,70 (0,04)	3,83 (0,04)
Police	4,06 (0,03)	4,00 (0,03)	4,1 (0,03)
Politicians	2,26 (0,03)	2,19 (0,03)	2,49 (0,03)
Political parties	2,30 (0,03)	2,28 (0,03)	2,49 (0,03)
How would you rate your trust in people in general from 0 (you can never be too careful) to 10 (most people are trustworthy)?	6,73 (0,08)	6,49 (0,08)	6,62 (0,09)

Finally, we examined how COVID-19 has affected respondents' media-consumption habits and how interested they are in the different forms of news. Table 6 presents the results. The first three questions measure if respondents' method of using media and social media has changed during the pandemic. Answers were provided on a scale from 1 (never) to 5 (many times per day). As for the following eight questions, they measure what forms of news (e.g.,

entertainment, sports or political news) interest the respondents. These answers were provided on a scale from 1 (not at all interested) to 5 (very interested).

Based on these results, there were no significant changes in the media consumption of Finns when examining their use of social media and consumption of media. When we looked at the interest in different forms of news, we found that people's interest in sports news had declined. This is understandable because, in the spring of 2021, most sports took a break due to various restrictions. In general, participants' interest in various news items had remained the same as before.

Table 6 Media-consumption habits and COVID-19. The mean scores with standard errors

How often do you do the following? (1=Never; 5=Many times per day)	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3
Read print media in the form of news or periodicals	3,25 (0,03)	3,20 (0,04)	3,05 (0,04)
Read online news or periodicals	3,32 (0,04)	3,36 (0,04)	3,43 (0,04)
Spend time on social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter etc.)	3,03 (0,05)	3,02 (0,05)	3,07 (0,05)
How interested are you in the following forms of news? (1= Not at all interested; 5=Very interested)			
Entertainment news	2,49 (0,04)	2,50 (0,04)	2,51 (0,04)
Sports news	2,66 (0,05)	2,73 (0,05)	2,60 (0,05)
Arts and cultural news	2,96 (0,04)	2,96 (0,04)	2,92 (0,04)
News related to well-being	3,32 (0,04)	3,35 (0,04)	3,25 (0,04)
International news	3,90 (0,03)	3,86 (0,03)	3,88 (0,03)
Political news	3,5 (0,04)	3,53 (0,04)	3,59 (0,04)
Economic news	3,33 (0,04)	3,29 (0,04)	3,36 (0,04)
Science news	3,76 (0,04)	3,72 (0,04)	3,75 (0,04)

4. Conclusions

Regardless of the decline in response rates, survey research is still one of the most important data collection methods in social science research. Due to changes in the population's ICT use habits, particular efforts have been made to offer the opportunity for sampled respondents of postal surveys to respond to surveys via the Internet (de Leeuw 2018). This so-called mixed-mode survey, which refers to a combination of two or more collection methods being offered for responding to a survey, has also become more common in Finland in recent years (Koivula ym. 2016). In the current postal surveys, the possibility to respond online is offered to postal respondents, almost without exception, for studies conducted by public research institutions and universities.

The use of online survey forms instead of postal surveys also makes it easier to form longitudinal research setups. Longitudinal surveys allow for a more detailed study of social mechanisms when we can track the developments of the experiences and opinions within the same respondents over the longer term. The survey series, Digital Age in Finland, has now studied the Finnish population three times, focusing especially on the altered utilization of digital technology. The results of the study are in themselves valuable to social scientists interested in a media-mediated society, such as Finland. The third wave of the survey was conducted in the spring of 2020, in the final weeks of the first wave of COVID-19, bringing its own flavour to the study. Based on our analyses of these data, we could assess how COVID-19 was encountered and how it affected Finns' everyday life.

At the time of writing this paper, the second wave of COVID-19 is still ongoing, and new restrictions have been imposed in Finland. The epidemic has been exceptional in both scale and duration, which also means the study presented in this report requires parallel studies focusing on the longer term consequences of COVID-19. Therefore, we will carry out the fourth wave of the Digital Age in Finland survey at the end of 2021, hopefully when the worst phase of the epidemic has ended.

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Appendix 1 Codebook

Variable	Question/Definition	Value and label	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3
Round	Survey Round				
		1 = Round 1	x	x	x
		2 = Round 2		x	x
		3 = Round 3			x
ID	Response ID		x	x	x
aineisto	Data source (first round)				
		1 = Mail survey, paper questionnaire	x		
		2 = Mail survey, online questionnaire	x		
		3 = Taloustutkimus online panel	x		
q1	Gender		x	x	x
		1 = Male			
		2 = Female			
		3 = Other			
q2	Birth year		x	x	x
q3	Postal code		x	x	x
q3 1	Municipality code		x	x	x
q3 2	Municipality group number		x	x	x
q3 3	Sub-region number		x	x	x
q3 4	Province		x	x	x
q3 5	NUTS 2 region		x	x	x
q4	Are you in a relationship?		x	x	x
		1 = Yes			
		2 = No			
q5 a	Number of adults in the household		x	x	x
q5 b	Number of minors in the household		x	x	x
q6	What is your highest level of education achieved?		x	x	x
		1 = Primary school			
		2 = Vocational school			
		3 = Secondary school			
		4 = College			
		5 = Degree in applied sciences			
		6 = University degree			
		7 = Doctoral or licentiate degree			
		8 = Other			
q6_b	Other education reported by the respondent		x	x	x
q7	Field of highest degree achieved?		x	x	x
q8	What is your main activity?		x	x	x
		1 = Salary work/on leave			
		2 = Entrepreneur			
		3 = Unemployed/seeking employment			
		4 = Retired			
		5 = Student			
		6 = Other, what			
q9 isco					
q10	What is your sector of employment?		x	x	x
		1. Municipality			
		2. State			
		3. Private			
		4. Third sector			
		5. Other			

q10_b	Other sector of employment reported by the respondent		x	x	x
q11a - q11	How often do you do the following?				
	a) Use the Internet	1 = Never	x	x	x
	b) Watch television	2 = Less than weekly	x	x	x
	c) Read print media in the form of news or periodicals	3 = Weekly	x	x	x
	d) Read online news or periodicals	4 = Daily	x	x	x
	e) Follow political or societal news in traditional media (for example television, newspapers, radio)	5 = Many times per day	x	x	x
	f) Listen to radio programs or podcasts		x	x	x
	g) Listen to music		x		
	h) Watch movies or television programs		x		
	i) Watch sports		x		
	j) Watch adult entertainment		x		
	k) Read blogs		x	x	x
	l) Comment on blogs		x	x	x
	m) Spend time on chat forums		x	x	x
	n) Write on chat forums		x	x	x
	o) Spend time on social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)		x	x	x
	p) Participate in discussions on social media platforms		x	x	x
	q) Use instant messenger applications (WhatsApp, Facebook messenger, etc)		x	x	x
	r) Comment on news on online news sites		x	x	x
	s) Read the comments of others on news sites		x	x	x
	t) Video calls with friends or family				x
	u) Video calls for work or study purposes				x
q12_a - q12	How interested are you in the following forms of news?		x	x	x
	a) Entertainment news	1 = Not at all interested	x	x	x
	b) Sports news	...	x	x	x
	c) Arts and cultural news	5 = Very interested	x	x	x
	d) News related to well being		x	x	x
	e) International news		x	x	x
	f) Political news		x	x	x
	g) Economic news		x	x	x
	h) Science news		x	x	x
q13_a - q13	Which of the following best describes the importance of the following devices in your daily life?		x	x	x
	a) Smartphone	1 = Do not use	x	x	x
	b) Computer	2 = I use it, but not necessity	x	x	x
	c) Tablet computer (Ipad, for example)	3 = I use it and it is necessity	x	x	x
	d) Home internet connection (DSL, etc)		x	x	x
	e) Internet on a mobile device		x	x	x
	f) Smartwatch or wrist computer		x	x	x
	g) Sports/activity tracker		x	x	x

q14_a - q1	To what extent do the following Internet activities describe you?		x		x
	a) I know how to download and save files from the Internet (For example, pictures)	1= Not at all	x		x
	b) I know how to upload files to online platforms (For example, Facebook or Dropbox)	2 = Very little	x		x
	c) I know how to adjust my browser's privacy settings	3 = Somewhat	x		x
	d) I know how to connect devices to wireless Internet	4 = Well	x		x
	e) It is easy for me to determine appropriate search terms when looking for something online	5 = Very well	x		x
	f) I can easily find my past Internet history		x		x
	g) I know how to use private browsing settings online (For example, incognito mode)		x		x
	h) I know how to delete my online browsing history		x		x
	i) I know how to turn my location services on and off		x		x
	j) I know how to edit existing images and video		x		x
	k) I know how copywrite limits the use of online content		x		x
	l) I know what programs and files are save to download		x		x
	m) I understand the costs of using mobile applications		x		x
	n) I know how to download and install applications to my mobile device		x		x
q15_a - q1	Have you used the following services?		x		x
	a) Ruokakassi (food bag) -transfer service	1 = Never	x		x
	b) Airbnb	2 = Less than Weekly	x		x
	c) Wolt	3 = Weekly	x		x
	d) Foodora		x		x
	e) Uber		x		x
q16_a - q1	To what extent do you feel that the INTERNET is important in carrying out the following		x		x
	a) Banking	1 = Not at all important	x		x
	b) Reservations/appointments (Medical, for example)	2 = Not very important	x		x
	c) Keeping up with the news	3 = Somewhat important	x		x
	d) Research on health or sickness	4 = Quite important	x		x
	e) Research on goods and services	5 = Extremely important	x		x
	f) Purchasing services		x		x
	g) Purchasing travel and lodging services		x		x
	h) Clothing purchases		x		x
	i) Purchasing new products		x		x
	j) Purchasing used products		x		x
	k) Selling of personal products or services		x		x
	l) Keeping in contact with other people		x		x
	m) Playing games		x		x
	n) Listening to music		x		x
	o) Watching sports		x		x
	p) Watching movies or television programs		x		x
	q) Watching adult entertainment		x		x
	r) Consuming other art or culture		x		x
	s) Giving customer feedback		x		x

q17_a - q1	What is your opinion on the following statements?		x	x	x
	a) I want to use various Internet sources to search for information on subjects that I am interested in	1 = Completely disagree	x	x	x
	b) I always make sure that what I share on the Internet is trustworthy/accurate	...	x	x	x
	c) I prefer to search for information from sites where the writer's points of view are in line with my own	3 = Do not agree or disagree	x	x	x
	d) When searching for information online, I trust my friends on social media most	...	x	x	x
	e) Seeking out accurate/trustworthy information online requires significant effort	5 = Completely agree	x	x	x
q18_a - q1	What do you think about the following statements? I use social media in order to...		x	x	x
	a) receive completely new information	1 = Completely disagree	x	x	x
	b) receive more information on things I already know about	...	x	x	x
	c) get followers	3 = Do not disagree or agree	x	x	x
	d) share useful information with others	...	x	x	x
	e) express my societal opinions	5 = Completely agree	x	x	x
	f) comment on and share news		x	x	x
	g) participate in the activities of a particular online group		x	x	x
	h) affect the opinions of others		x	x	x
	i) participate in an activist group		x	x	x
	j) keep in touch with people I already know		x	x	x
	k) get to know new people		x	x	x
	l) tell others about my life and how I am doing		x	x	x
	m) network with other users		x	x	x
	n) entertain myself		x	x	x
	o) entertain my friends and acquaintances		x	x	x
	p) receive positive feedback		x	x	x
	q) receive economic benefit/income		x	x	x
	r) follow various celebrities		x	x	x
	s) follow political figures		x	x	x
q19_a - q1	To what extent do the following describe your activity?	1 = Not at all	x	x	x
	a) I know what is appropriate to share online	2 = Very little	x	x	x
	b) I know when it is appropriate to share online	3 = Somewhat	x	x	x
	c) I know with whom it is appropriate to share personal information online	4 = Well	x	x	x
	d) I know how to remove friends and followers from social networking services	5 = Very well	x	x	x

q20_a - q2	To what extent do the following describe your social media activity?		x	x	x
	a) I belong to social media communities or groups that are an important part of me	1 = Not at all	x	x	x
	b) I belong to social media communities or groups that I am proud of	...	x	x	x
	c) In my experience, other people on social media share my point of view	7 = Completely	x	x	x
	d) On social media, I interact only with people with whom I share similar interests		x	x	x
	e) I trust information that is shared with me on social media		x	x	x
	f) I interact exclusively with people who are like me on social media		x	x	x
q21_a - q2	What do you think of the following statements?		x	x	x
	a)) I have hidden content that conflicts with my points of view on social media	1 = Completely disagree	x	x	x
	b) I purposefully share material on social media that I believe will provoke others	...	x	x	x
	c) I do not "like" others' posts if I do not agree with them	3 = Do not disagree or agree	x	x	x
	d) I very often "like" other users' posts in order to show support and empathy	...	x	x	x
	e) The fear of offending others limits my posting of my opinions on social media	5 = Completely agree	x	x	x
	f) I try to give others on social media an improved image of who I am		x	x	x
	g) I have hidden or removed annoying or bothersome users on social media		x	x	x
	h) I comment on others' posts on social media even when I disagree with them		x	x	x
	i) I avoid sharing content on social media that I feel could lead to disputes		x	x	x
	j) Over the last year, I have tried to reduce my use of social media			x	x
q21_j_1 -	You answered that you have tried to reduce your use of social media over the last year. How significant were the following factors regarding your reduction?			x	x
	a) My distrust towards social media providers	1= Not at all important		x	x
	b) The increase of disturbing communication in social media	...		x	x
	c) My boredom towards the use of social media	5 = Very important		x	x
	d) The use of social media takes too much of my time			x	x
	e) Social media weakens my concentration			x	x
	f) Some of my friends or acquaintances have left social media			x	x
	g) Electoral influencing happening in social media concerns me			x	x
	h) Weakening of my privacy in social media concerns me			x	x
	i) Information security of social media platforms concerns me			x	x

q22_a - q2	How often...		x	x	x
	a) do you have difficulty in stopping social media use?	1 = Never	x	x	x
	b) have other people said you should use social media less?	2 = Less than weekly	x	x	x
	c) Have you left important work, school or family related things undone due to social media use?	3 = Weekly	x	x	x
	d) do you use social media to alleviate feeling bad or stress?	4 = Daily	x	x	x
	e) do you plan your social media use beforehand?		x	x	x
q23_a - q2	How often do you use the following social media services?		x	x	x
	a) Facebook	1 = Never	x	x	x
	b) Twitter	2 = Less than weekly	x	x	x
	c) Instagram	3 = Weekly	x	x	x
	d) Snapchat	4 = Daily	x	x	x
	e) YouTube	5 = Many hours per day	x	x	x
	f) LinkedIn		x	x	x
	g) Pinterest		x	x	x
	h) Facebook Messenger		x	x	x
	i) WhatsApp		x	x	x
	j) Jodel		x	x	x
	k) Vimeo		x	x	x
	k 2) Tinder		x		
q24_a - q2	If you use the following social media services, how many friends or followers do you have?		x	x	x
	a) Facebook		x	x	x
	b) Twitter		x	x	x
	c) Instagram		x	x	x
	d) Snapchat		x	x	x
	e) LinkedIn		x	x	x
	f) Pinterest		x	x	x
	g) Other platforms altogether		x	x	x
q25_a - q2	How often do you do the following?		x	x	x
	a) Share your own created content (status updates, pictures or videos) on social media	1 = Never	x	x	x
	b) Share content created or shared by others on social media	2 = Less than weekly	x	x	x
	c) Send confidential or sensitive messages on messaging applications	3 = Weekly	x	x	x
	d) Use social media while also watching television programs	4 = Daily	x	x	x
	e) Keep up to date on societal and political discussions on social media		x	x	x
	f) Produce social or political content on social media		x	x	x
	g) Share political or civic content created by others on social media		x	x	x
	h) Participate in civic or political discussion on social media		x	x	x
	i) Update a diet diary online		x	x	x
	j) Participate in online discussion concerning weight loss		x	x	x
	k) Watch exercise videos online		x	x	x
	l) Read blogs having to do with health or exercise		x	x	x
	m) Read blogs having to do with beauty or fashion		x	x	x
	n) Use online dating services		x	x	x

q26_a - q2	What do you think of the following statements?		x	x	x
	a) I am interested in social media posts with which I disagree	1 = Completely disagree	x	x	x
	b) I feel that others are trying to affect my opinions through social media	...	x	x	x
	c) I am concerned that people I interact with will publicise content from my personal messages without my consent	3 = Do not disagree or agree	x	x	x
	d) I can trust that social media platforms such as Facebook will not publicise my personal messages	...	x	x	x
	e) Hate speech makes me think twice about participating in social media discussions	5 = Completely agree	x	x	x
	f) Social media sometimes creates appearance related worries in me		x	x	x
	g) Social media sometimes makes me feel like I need to lose weight		x	x	x
	h) Social media sometimes makes me feel like I need to be more muscular		x	x	x
	i) Social media sometimes makes me feel like I need to work harder on my appearance		x	x	x
q27_a - q2	What do you think about the following statements?		x	x	x
	a) Social media has made interactions between different population groups more possible than before	1 = Completely disagree	x	x	x
	b) Social media has brought equality to various population groups in terms of civic activity	...	x	x	x
	c) Social media has increased citizens' political awareness	3 = Do not disagree or agree	x	x	x
	d) Users can freely express their opinions on social media	...	x	x	x
	e) Harmful information of commercial actors are purposefully spread on social media	5 = Completely agree	x	x	x
	f) Social media has improved the level of influence of consumers		x	x	x
	g) Social media discussions should be more monitored due to hateful and attacking tendencies		x	x	x
	h) I am concerned with the spread of fake news on social media		x	x	x
	i) Algorithms direct users' access to information too much online		x	x	x
	j) It is alright to comment on other users' appearance on social media if the comment is positive		x		
	j_2) Security breaches occurred over the last year concern me				
	k) It is alright to comment on the appearance of public figures on social media		x		
	l) It is alright to comment on another person's appearance on social media if it has to do with attire rather than physical traits.		x		
	m) It is alright to comment on another person's appearance on social media if that person is not aware of the comment		x		
	n) Commenting on another person's appearance is not acceptable in any circumstance		x		

q28_1 - q2	Listed below are the most common forms of civic participation. Please circle all options that you have done in the past five (5) years				
	1. Voted in parliamentary elections	0 = No	x		x
	2. Voted in municipal elections	1 = Yes	x		
	3. Voted in E.U. elections		x		
	4. Been an electoral candidate		x		
	5. Participated in a national panel		x		x
	6. Participated in a public demonstration		x	x	x
	7. Boycotted products or companies for political, ethical or environmental reasons		x	x	x
	8. Purchased products for political, ethical or environmental reasons		x	x	x
	9. Been active in the activities of the Church or another religious community		x	x	x
	10. Participated in a sports or exercise club		x	x	x
	11. Donated money to charity		x	x	x
	12. Acted as a volunteer		x	x	x
	13. Participated in a local community group meeting		x	x	x
	14. Contacted a politician		x	x	x
	15. Participated in illegal civic or political activity		x	x	x
	16. Written an online review of a product or service		x	x	x
	17. Participated in professional position of trust		x	x	x
	18. Been a member of a political party		x	x	x
	19. Been active in an NGO		x	x	x
	20. Been active in a student association		x	x	x
q29	Which of the following political parties is most important to you? Select one.		x	x	
	1. Centre Party				
	2. Finns Party				
	3. NCP				
	4. SDP				
	5. Green League				
	6. Left Alliance				
	7. RKP				
	8. Christian Democate				
	9. Blue Reform				
	10. Other, which?				
	11. None				
q29_2	Other party (see q29)		x	x	
q29_a1	Which of the following political parties' candidate or political movements' candidate would you vote for if the parliamentary elections were now?			x	
	1. Centre Party				
	2. Finns Party				
	3. NCP				
	4. SDP				
	5. Green League				
	6. Left Alliance				
	7. RKP				
	8. Christian Democate				
	9. Blue Reform				
	10. Other, which?				
	11. None				
q29_a2	Other party (see q29_a1)			x	

q29_aa1 -	Could you vote the following political parties or political movements at the next parliamentary elections?			x	
		1. Centre party			
		2. Finns Party			
		3. NCP			
		4. SDP			
		5. Green League			
		6. Left Alliance			
		7. RKP			
		8. Christian Democrats			
		9. Blue Reform			
		10. Movement Now			
		11. Seven Star Movement			
		12. Feminist Party			
		13. Pirate Party			
		14. Communist Party of Finland			
		15. Communist Workers' Party			
		16. Liberal Party			
		17. Animal Justice Party			
		18. Citizens' Party			
		19. Independence Party			
		20. Finnish Nation First			
q30	There is often talk of the left and right in addition to liberal and conservative values. Where would you place yourself along the following scale? (0–10)	0 = left – 10 = right	x	x	x
q30_b	There is often talk of the left and right in addition to liberal and conservative values. Where would you place yourself along the following scale? (0–10)	0 = liberal – 10 = conservative	x	x	x
q31_a - q31	How do you relate to the following?		x	x	x
	a) The right to have an abortion	0 = Very negatively	x	x	x
	b) Protecting Christian values	...	x	x	x
	c) Placing economic policy ahead of environmental policy	10 = Very positively	x	x	x
	d) Increasing immigration		x	x	x
	e) Same-sex marriage		x	x	x
	f) Increasing the military budget		x	x	x
	g) The diminishing importance of the nuclear family		x	x	x
	h) Protecting patriotism		x	x	x
	i) Cuts to social security		x	x	x
	j) Dismantling of the current welfare society		x	x	x
	k) Outsourcing public services		x	x	x
	l) Depopulation of rural areas		x	x	x
	m) Regional concentration of welfare services		x	x	x
	n) Deregulating store hours of operation		x	x	x
	o) Deregulating the sale of alcohol		x	x	x

q32_a - q3	How trustworthy do you consider the following?		x	x	x
	a) Parliament	1 = Not trustworthy at all	x	x	x
	b) The Finnish justice system	...	x	x	x
	c) Police	5 = Very trustworthy	x	x	x
	d) Politicians		x	x	x
	e) Political parties		x	x	x
	f) European parliament		x	x	x
	g) Traditional news media (e.g. Yle, HS)		x	x	x
	h) Tabloid journalism (e.g. Iltalehti)		x	x	x
	i) Alternative media (e.g. MV-lehti)		x	x	x
	j) Google		x	x	x
	k) Facebook		x	x	x
	l) Apple		x	x	x
	m) Amazon		x	x	x
q32_aa	The so called post-truth time can be described as follows: "Objective facts influence the public opinion less than appealing to emotions and personal beliefs". How do you view the claim: "We live in a post-truth time".	1 = Completely disagree ... 3 = Neither agree nor disagree ... 5 = Completely agree		x	
q32_1a - q	What do you think about the following statements?			x	
	a) Government officials should interfere hate speech happening in the internet more clearly than they currently do	1 = Completely disagree		x	
	b) Service providers operating online (such as Facebook, Google) should interfere hate speech happening in the internet more clearly than they currently do	...		x	
	c) I can recognize hate speech	3 = Neither agree nor disagree		x	
	d) Hate speech is a significant social problem	...		x	
	e) Hate speech should be allowed in the name of freedom of speech	5 = Completely agree		x	
	f) It is good that the knowledge produced by specialists is challenged more clearly			x	
	g) I trust Finnish journalists			x	
	h) People should be free to express thoughts that are politically incorrect			x	
q33_a - q3	To what extent...		x	x	x
	a) do you have friends and acquaintances compared to others your age	1 = Not at all	x	x	x
	b) do you have friends and acquaintances on social media	...	x	x	x
	c) do you trust your friends and acquaintances on social media	5 = Very much	x	x	x
	d) are you in contact with your friends and acquaintances on social media		x	x	x
	e) are you in contact with strangers on social media		x	x	x
	f) does social media help your feelings of loneliness		x	x	x

q34	Are you lonely?	1 = Never	x	x	x
		2 = Rarely			
		3 = Sometimes			
		4 = Often			
		5 = Always			
q35_a - q35_g	Please answer the following questions that apply to you with yes or no				
	a) Have you been targeted by threat or attack on social media?	1 = Yes	x	x	x
	b) Have you been falsely accused online?	2 = No	x	x	x
	c) Have you been falsely accused in print?		x		
	d) Has your online account been stolen or a new account made with your name without your permission?		x	x	x
	e) Have you been targeted with hateful or degrading material on the Internet?		x	x	x
	f) Have you experienced sexual harassment social media?		x	x	x
	g) During the past 3 months, have you seen hateful or degrading writing or speech online inappropriately attacking individuals or groups?		x	x	x
q35_f2	You answered that you have seen hate speech online during the past 3 months. What kind of hate speech have you seen?			x	
q36_a - q36_i	How would you rate the following on a scale from 0–10?		x	x	x
	a) Your financial situation	0 = very bad – 10 = very good	x	x	x
	b) Your prospects for the future	0 = very bad – 10 = very good	x	x	x
	c) Your happiness	0 = very unhappy – 10 = very happy	x	x	x
	d) Your satisfaction of your life	0 = Very unsatisfied – 10 = very satisfied	x	x	x
	e) Your trust in people in general	0 = you can never be too careful – 10 = most people are trustworthy	x	x	x
	f) Your health	0 = very poor – 10 = very good	x	x	x
	g) Your self esteem	0 = very poor – 10 = very strong	x	x	x
	h) Your understanding of social issues	0 = very poor – 10 = very good	x	x	x
	i) Your interest in politics	0 = very little – 10 = very interested	x	x	x
q37_a - q37_e	How content are you with your...		x	x	x
	a) face	1= Not content at all	x	x	x
	b) weight	...	x	x	x
	c) height	3 = Somewhat content	x	x	x
	d) body	...	x	x	x
	e) overall appearance	5 = Very content	x	x	x
q38	In adding all household income (including social, retirement, and other benefits), what is your household's total income after taxes per month? If you do not remember exact amounts, make the closest possible estimation.		x		x

q40	Do you want to participate in the coronavirus survey?	1 = Yes, 2 = No			x
q41_a - q41_k	Do the following statements about the coronavirus pandemic apply to you?				x
	a) I have been contracted with the coronavirus	1 = Yes			x
	b) I have had symptoms that fit the coronavirus disease	2 = No			x
	c) A person close to me has been contracted with the coronavirus				x
	d) A person close to me has had symptoms that fit the coronavirus disease				x
	e) My acquaintance has been contracted with the coronavirus				x
	f) My acquaintance has had symptoms that fit the coronavirus disease				x
	g) I have been working the same way as before				x
	h) I have been doing more work from home				x
	i) I have switched to doing all my work from home				x
	j) I have been laid off				x
	k) I have been unemployed				x
q42	To what extent do the following statements describe your behavior during the coronavirus pandemic.				x
	a) I have reduced spending time in public places				x
	b) I have reduced travelling in my home country	1 = Not at all			x
	c) I have reduced seeing my friends	2 = Very little			x
	d) I have reduced seeing my relatives	3 = Somewhat			x
	e) I have reduced seeing people in the risk groups	4 = Well			x
	f) I have reduced using public transportation	5 = Very well			x
	g) I have reduced the amount of following the news				x
	h) I have reduced my use of social media				x
	i) I have improved my hand hygiene				x
	j) I have worn a facemask in a public place				x
	k) I have bought in medicines				x
	l) I have bought in food				x
	m) I have bought in household goods				x
	n) I have been trying to live healthfully				x
	o) I have been using more alcohol than usually				x
q43	How probable do you consider the following things in your life during the present year?				x
	a) I will be infected with the coronavirus				x
	b) A person close to me will be infected with the coronavirus	1 = Very improbable			x
	c) I will lose my job	...			x
	d) I will be laid off	5 = Very probable			x
	e) Someone from my family will lose their job				x
	f) The value of my wealth will decline (e.g. property or stocks)				x
	g) I will become over-indebted				x

q44	How satisfied are you with the actions of the following actors in Finland during the coronavirus pandemic?				x
	a) The Government				x
	b) The Prime Minister	0 = Extremely dissatisfied			x
	c) The President	...			x
	d) Health care system	10 = Extremely satisfied			x
	e) The National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL)				x
	f) The Administration of your municipality or city				x
	g) The Media				x
	h) People in general				x
q45	What do you think about the following statements?				x
	a) The restriction measures made in Finland have been mainly well-founded				x
	b) Compared to other countries the coronavirus pandemic has been handled well in Finland	1 = Completely disagree			x
	c) The restrictions made in Finland have been mainly well-timed	...			x
	d) The restrictions made in Finland have been exaggerated	3 = Neither agree nor disagree			x
	e) The health implications of coronavirus have been exaggerated	...			x
	f) In Finland, the decision-making considering coronavirus pandemic has used the best possible information	5 = Completely agree			x
	g) In Finland, the decision-making considering coronavirus pandemic has taken into account enough opinions of experts from different fields				x
	h) The coronavirus pandemic is a difficult phenomenon for me to understand				x
q46	What do you think about the following statements?				x
	a) During the coronavirus pandemic the health of the people should be taken care of primarily, regardless of the economic consequences				x
	b) The authorities should have wider rights to supervise the actions of people during the coronavirus pandemic	1 = Completely disagree			x
	c) The restriction measures related to the coronavirus pandemic are too expensive for the Finnish society	...			x
	d) The citizens should be given more responsibility to stop the spread of the coronavirus at the discretion of themselves.	3 = Neither agree nor disagree			x
	e) The moving of the citizens between municipalities and cities should be supervised everywhere in Finland	...			x
	f) The Finns would know how to act correctly even without the order of restrictions	5 = Completely agree			x
	g) The economic consequences of the restrictions in Finland are more damaging in relation to the health benefits achieved with the restrictions.				x
	h) If every Finn would follow the recommendations and restrictions by the government, the damaging effects of the coronavirus would be smaller				x

q47	What do you think about the following statements? Because of the coronavirus pandemic...				x
	a) The Finnish economy and the domestic demand should be secured by distributing money directly to the citizens				x
	b) The essential thing to do relative to Finnish economy is to financially support the companies	1 = Completely disagree			x
	c) Finland should take public debt in order to secure the national economy	...			x
	d) Finland should make public investments in order to secure the national economy	3 = Neither agree nor disagree			x
	e) Finland should cut the expenses in order to secure the national economy	...			x
	f) The Finns should consume in order to secure the national economy	5 = Completely agree			x
	g) Finland should raise taxes in order to secure the national economy				x
	h) Finland should cut the social security benefits in order to secure the national economy				x
q48	During the coronavirus pandemic I have been using social media for the following purposes:				x
	a) To learn about the recommendations that authorities or other public sources have given				x
	b) To learn about the spread of the coronavirus from authorities or other public sources	1 = Not at all			x
	c) To find information about the experiences of people who have gotten the coronavirus	...			x
	d) To find information that the informing of authorities or other public sources does not show up	5 = Very much			x
	e) To get relief for the stress and anxiety that the pandemic has caused				x
	f) To share my emotions and experiences with other people				x
	g) To find out about the experiences of concerns and feelings of other people that the pandemic has raised				x
	h) To get something positive or something else to think about				x
	i) To express criticism about the measures that authorities or other public sources have presented				x
	j) To share information that authorities or other public sources are not presenting				x
	k) To express criticism towards political players				x
	l) To express support for the official recommendations				x
	m) To urge other people to follow the recommendations and restrictions of the authorities				x