



# Technical Report

## Citizen Panel 5 - 2012

Please use the following citation when using data from Citizen Panel 5:  
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# Introduction

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## The Citizen Panel

The Citizen Panel (Sw: Medborgarpanelen – MP) is an online panel survey run by the Laboratory of Opinion Research (LORE), which was established in 2010 by the Multidisciplinary Opinion and Democracy (MOD) research group at faculty of social science, University of Gothenburg. The purpose of LORE is to provide a platform and an infrastructure for multidisciplinary research on democracy and opinion issues, as well as a to provide an efficient facility for collecting data from online questionnaires mainly for survey experiments and panel studies, and to contribute to methodological development and testing in the area of web surveys. LORE and the Citizen Panel are funded by the University of Gothenburg. Each survey consists of a number of core questions that are asked repeatedly, and a number of specific studies. The design and content of these specific studies vary, but are mostly either survey experiments using random assignment or panel studies that span over several waves of the Citizen Panel.

## Citizen Panel 5 (MP5)

- The fifth Citizen Panel was carried out between the 12th of November 2012 and 16th of December 2012.
- Questionnaires were sent to 12 604 respondents, of which 7 918 answered the survey (Gross Participation Rate: 63%, Net Participation Rate: 66%).
- All in all, there were 9 experiments, 4 panel studies, and 1 other study included in Citizen Panel 5. In addition, 67 core questions were asked.
- The sample of MP5 respondents is a mixed, but mainly self-recruited, sample. 88 percent of the gross sample are from self-recruitment, while 12 percent come from probability based recruitment from population samples.

## Summary

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**Table 1: General Information<sup>1</sup>**

Name:	Citizen Panel 5 (Sw: Medborgarpanelen 5 / MP5)
Field period:	2012-11-12 – 2012-12-16
No. of field days:	34 (ca. 5 weeks)
Date of reminders:	2012-11-14; 2012-11-19; 2012-11-22; 2012-11-29
Gross sample size (GSS):	12 604
Net sample size (NSS):	12 009
E-mail bounce backs:	595
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	95%
Responses:	7 918
Partial responses:	38
AAPOR participation rate (RR1):	63%
Gross participation rate (GPR):	63%
Net participation rate (NPR):	66%
Mean response time, excl. outliers <sup>2</sup> :	22 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	18 min
Standard deviation, response time:	12 min

**Table 2: Dataset Information**

No. of variables in full dataset:	491
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	458
No. of studies:	14
No. of study variables:	391
No. of core variables:	67

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<sup>1</sup> See Glossary on p. 10 for further information regarding the different categories and how the numbers are computed.

<sup>2</sup> Outliers are those who spend more than 90 minutes completing the questionnaire. In MP5, 150 participants (1.9 percent) used more than 90 minutes.

## Featured Studies

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**Table 3: Featured Studies in Citizen Panel 5**

<i>Study:</i>	<i>Title:</i>	<i>Researchers:</i>	<i>No. of variables</i>
Study 1	Muslims as Strategic in the Politics of Inclusion: The Political Logic of Civil Agency I	Stefan Dahlberg & Paul Sniderman	10
Study 2	Muslims as Strategic in the Politics of Inclusion: The Political Logic of Civil Agency II	Stefan Dahlberg & Paul Sniderman	19
Study 3	Understanding tolerance judgments using survey experiments	Sten Widmalm & Sven Oskarsson	22
Study 4	Who's to blame? Assigning Responsibility for the Crisis in the European Union	Sara Hobolt & James Tilley	12
Study 5	Exploring the Gender Gap in the Vote for Anti-immigrant Parties	Stefan Dahlberg & Andrej Kokkonen	50
Study 6	The Effect of Sex and Ethnicity on Voter Evaluations of Political Leaders in Sweden	Richard Matland	203
Study 7	Measuring Generalized Trust – Scales versus Dichotomies	Sebastian Lundmark & Stefan Dahlberg	15
Study 8	Conditional Social Desirability Effects on Immigration, Climate Change and Inequality: A List Experimental Approach	Jacob Sohlberg	15
Study 9	Comparing Survey Measures of Responsiveness (Follow-up of MP4 study)	Peter Esaiasson & Ann-Kristin Kölln	14
Study 10	Optimism-Pessimism in Hard Times: A Cross-National Comparative Study	Harold Clarke	16
Study 11	Unemployment and political participation	Maria Solevid & Jordi Muñoz	6
Study 12	Panel: Election 2014 theme questions	LORE/Johan Martinsson	7
Study 13	Bar opening hours in Gothenburg	LORE/Peter Esaiasson	2
Study 14	Panel bias	Sebastian Lundmark & Mikael Gilljam	0 <sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> This study was based on randomized omission of questions, therefore, no specific variables were needed.

**Table 4: Details of Featured Studies**

Study	<i>Gross subsample size</i>	<i>Net subsample size</i>	<i>NPR by study*</i>	<i>Mean time use (min.)<sup>4</sup></i>	<i>Median time use (min.)</i>	<i>St. dev. time use (min.)</i>
Study 1	4 449	4 236	75	1.8	1.4	1.5
Study 2	4 608	4 352	54	1.7	1.2	1.6
Study 3	7 690	7 276	62	2.4	2.1	1.5
Study 4	12 591	11 997	66	0.9	0.8	0.7
Study 5	3 535	3 409	71	1.8	0.9	2.1
Study 6	3 996	3 780	53	3.8	3.4	2.1
Study 7	12 570	11 978	66	0.2	0.2	0.3
Study 8	1 844	1 774	67	1.6	1.2	1.3
Study 9	2 217	2 122	68	1.1	0.9	0.8
Study 10	4 450	4 237	75	1.3	1.1	0.9
Study 11	12 604	12 009	66	0.8	0.7	0.6
Study 12	4 450	4 237	75	1.1	0.9	0.8
Study 13	460	439	41	0.7	0.4	0.9
Study 14	457	454	89	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Core vars.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.3	5.8	4.2

*Comment:* \* Please observe that NPR by study is not a good indicator of the quality of each individual study. Several of studies overlap and the sample composition might intentionally differ, thereby influencing NPR.

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<sup>4</sup> Time is given in minutes. Time used per study excludes responses with completion times for a single group/page over 10 minutes. The available information is *time used per question group* (group size range from 1 up to more than 10 questions), which is equivalent to what the respondents sees on one web page before clicking “next”.

**Table 5: Item Nonresponse Rates by Study**

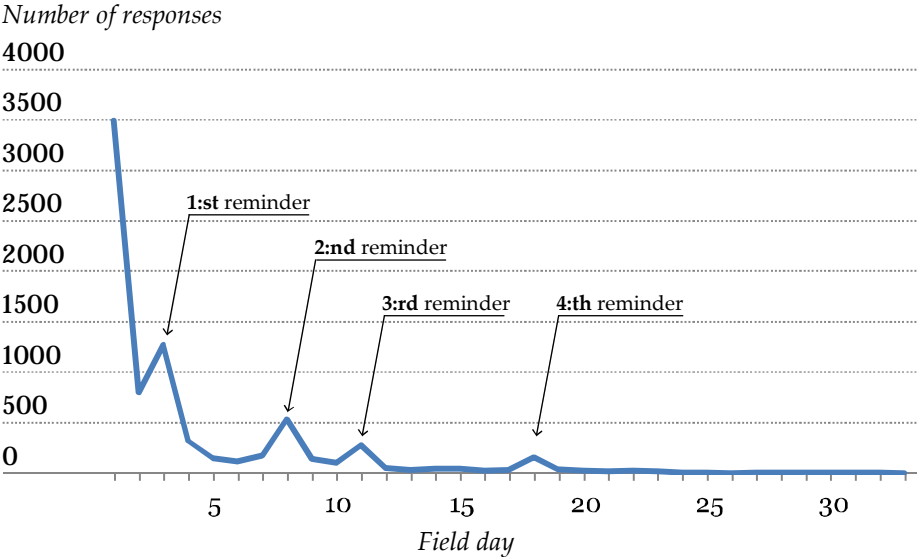
Study	<i>Mean item missing (%)</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>N</i>
Study 1	0.8	6.4	3 165
Study 2	1.2	6.8	2 330
Study 3	1.0	6.1	4 513
Study 4	0.9	6.3	7 903
Study 5	0.9	3.7	2 409
Study 6	5.2	16.5	2 013
Study 7	0.7	8.3	7 858
Study 8	0.5	3.7	1 195
Study 9	0.5	5.2	1 447
Study 10	0.9	6.1	3 163
Study 11	0.7	6.2	7 909
Study 12	1.9	8.0	3 165
Study 13	0	0	178
Study 14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Core vars.	0.7	3.1	7 917



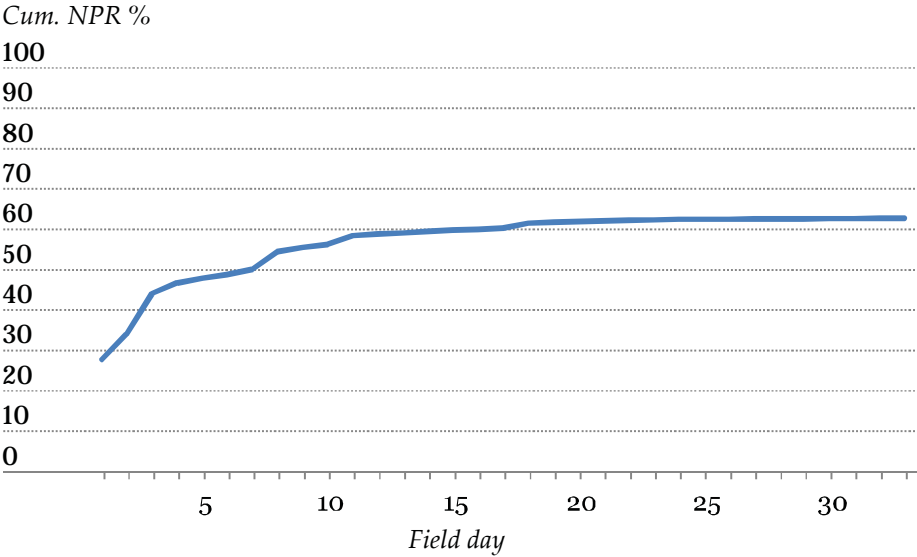
# Fieldwork

The questionnaire was mailed out using Websurvey by Texttalk on 7.45 a.m. Monday 12<sup>th</sup> of November 2012 with a speed of 50 emails a minute. Due to technical issues at Websurvey, the initial mailings were delayed by 1 hour and 45 minutes. Four reminders were sent (field day 3, 8, 11 and 18). No significant technical issues occurred during the field work. Data collection was stopped on Sunday 16<sup>th</sup> of December 2012.

**Figure 1: Number of Responses by Field Day**



**Figure 2: Cumulative Net Participation Rate by Field Day**



**Table 6: Net Participation (NPR) Rates by Gender**

<i>Gender</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>Percentage of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Male	71	56.7	6 814
Female	63	40.4	4 857
Missing information	2	2.8	338
Total	66	100	12 009

**Table 7: Net Participation Rates by Age Group**

<i>Agegroup</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>Percentage of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Age 17-29	49	18.8	2 259
Age 30-39	61	21.9	2 633
Age 40-49	68	20.5	2 457
Age 50-59	77	16.8	2 023
Age 60-69	84	14.0	1 684
Age 70+	88	4.9	590
Missing information	6	3.0	363
Total	66	100	12 009

**Table 8: Net Participation Rates by Education**

<i>Education attained</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>Percentage of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
High school or lower	61	7.9	948
High school: graduated	65	11.2	1 342
Studies after high school	71	8.3	1 000
University/college: without a degree	62	22.3	2 683
University/college: with a degree	71	42.9	5 157
PhD	77	4.5	540
Missing information	1	2.8	339
Total	66	100	12 009

**Table 9: Net Participation Rates by Labor Market Situation**

<i>Labor market situation</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>Percentage of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Working/gainfully employed	76	55.8	6 704
Unemployed/labor market program	65	4.2	499
Old age/disability pensioner	89	12.8	1 542
Student	50	12.0	1 440
Other	83	3.8	452
Missing information	0	11.4	1 372
Total	66	100	12 009

**Table 10: Net Participation Rates by Political Interest**

<i>Political interest</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>Percentage of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Very interested	81	37.3	4 483
Rather interested	76	38.6	4 635
Not very interested	66	9.1	1 095
Not at all interested	48	0.7	87
Missing information	1	14.2	1 709
Total	66	100	12 009

### Significant External Events

Significant events during the field period that might have influenced the responses are listed here:

- The evening tabloid Expressen published an article the 14th of November 2012 featuring a video showing three members of parliament, representatives from the anti-immigrant party Sweden Democrats, using racial slurs in a heated late night discussion in the street with a famous Swedish comedian. The following days more clips from the same incident were published which gave further fuel to the ensuing public debate. One of the MPs resigned from parliament within a few months and another took a short time out.

## Glossary

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<i>AAPOR participation rate (RR1):</i>	AAPOR Standard Definitions 2011 participation rate measure excluding partial responses (partials are defined as response with over 20 percent item nonresponse; calculation: $RR5 = \text{responses} - \text{partials} / \text{GSS}$ ).
<i>Background variables</i>	Includes questions related to demographic or basic socio-economic factors such as age, education, household etc. These are regularly updated.
<i>Core variables</i>	Core variables are the variables that are not related to a specific study within the survey. Most of these are repeated on a regular basis, often at least twice every year. Background variables are included in this definition, treated as a sub-category.
<i>Coverage rate/Absorption rate</i>	The quotient of net and gross sample size (coverage = $\text{NSS} / \text{GSS}$ ). Coverage and absorption rate are synonyms describing this relation.
<i>Date of reminders</i>	Reminders are sent by email to those in the sample who have not yet completed the survey.
<i>E-mail bounce backs</i>	Due to automatic spam filters and similar services, or incorrect e-mail addresses, certain e-mails may result in a bounce back, i.e. a non-contact. Includes both “hard” and “soft” bounce backs.
<i>Field days</i>	The day when the first emailing is made is regarded as the first field day. The last day is the day the survey is discontinued (closed), i.e. the last day that answers are still registered. The length of the field period is the number of days passed between (and including) the first and the last field day.
<i>Gross participation rate (GPR)</i>	The quotient of responses and gross sample size ( $\text{GPR} = \text{responses} / \text{GSS}$ ). Does not exclude partials. Corresponds to AAPOR RR6.
<i>Gross sample size (GSS)</i>	Gross sample size is the number of potential participants in the initial sample.
<i>Gross subsample size</i>	Gross subsample size is the number of potential participants assigned to a specific study in the initial sample.
<i>Net participation rate (NPR)</i>	The quotient of responses and net sample size ( $\text{NPR} = \text{responses} / \text{NSS}$ ). Does not exclude partials.
<i>Net sample size (NSS)</i>	Net sample size is the number of potential participants in the initial sample, excluding e-mail bounce backs ( $\text{NSS} = \text{GSS} - \text{bounce backs}$ ).
<i>Net subsample size</i>	Net subsample size is the number of potential participants assigned to a specific study in the initial sample, excluding e-mail bounce backs within that subsample.
<i>No. of variables in full dataset</i>	Applies to the most recent version of the dataset including all featured studies.
<i>Paradata</i>	Refers to data that does not stem from a respondents answer to a survey question, e.g. data concerning time spent on the survey, the number of reminders, etc.
<i>Partial response</i>	Defined as responses with more than 20 percent item nonresponse (less than 80% of the questions answered), used when calculating AAPOR RR5.
<i>Response time</i>	The time it takes for a participant to complete a survey. Summary statistics of response times, such as averages, exclude completion times over 90 minutes.
<i>Responses</i>	The number of surveys completed by a participant that are registered on the last field day.
<i>Study</i>	A study is a featured specific study, e.g. an experiment, or a set of panel questions with a specific purpose, or some other kind of specific and delimited study.



The Laboratory of Opinion Research (LORE) is an academic web survey center located at the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg. LORE was established in 2010 as part of an initiative to strengthen multidisciplinary research on opinion and democracy. The objective of the Laboratory of Opinion Research is to facilitate for social scientists to conduct web survey experiments, collect panel data, and to contribute to methodological development. For more information, please contact us at:

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