



# Technical Report

## Citizen Panel 4 - 2012

Please use the following citation when using data from Citizen Panel 4:  
Martinsson, J., Lindgren, E., Petterson, L., Åsbrink, R., 2013, *Technical Report  
Citizen Panel 4 - 2012*, Gothenburg: University of Gothenburg, LORE.

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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 4 (MP4)

- The fourth Citizen Panel was carried out between the 26th of March 2012 and 4th of April 2012.
- Questionnaires were sent to 11 597 respondents, of which 7 297 answered the survey (Gross Participation Rate: 63 %, Net Participation Rate: 65 %).
- All in all, there were 11 experiments and 2 panel studies included in Citizen Panel 4. In addition, 73 core questions were asked.
- The sample of MP4 respondents is a mixed, but mainly self-recruited, sample. 96 percent of the gross sample are from self-recruitment, while 4 percent come from probability based recruitment from population samples.

## Summary

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

Name:	Citizen Panel 4 (Sw: Medborgarpanelen 4 / MP4)
Field period:	2012-03-26 – 2012-04-16
No. of field days:	21 (ca. 3 weeks)
Date of reminders:	2012-03-28; 2012-04-02; 2012-04-10
Gross sample size (GSS):	11 597
Net sample size (NSS):	11 162
E-mail bounce backs:	435
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	96 %
Responses:	7 297
Partial responses:	179
AAPOR participation rate (RR1):	61 %
Gross participation rate (GPR):	63 %
Net participation rate (NPR):	65 %
Mean response time, excl. outliers <sup>2</sup> :	25 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	21 min
Standard deviation, response time:	14 min

**Table 2: Dataset Information**

No. of variables in full dataset:	850
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	799
No. of studies:	13
No. of study variables:	726
No. of core variables:	73

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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 MP4, 185 participants (2.5 percent) used more than 90 minutes.

## Featured Studies

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**Table 3: Featured Studies in Citizen Panel 4**

<i>Study:</i>	<i>Title:</i>	<i>Researchers:</i>	<i>No. of variables</i>
Study 1	Comparing Survey Measures of Responsiveness	Ann-Kristin Kölln & Peter Esaiasson	38
Study 2	Economic Downturns and Public Environmental Concern. The Role of Ecological Modernization Beliefs	Johan Martinsson & Yoshihisa Kashima	42
Study 3	Muslim Immigrants and Political Agency: A New Perspective on Conflict Resolution	Paul Sniderman & Stefan Dahlberg	5
Study 4	Uslaner vs. Levi: Immunization and Individual Motivation for Collective Action	Björn Rönnerstrand	18
Study 5	The Political Mobilization of Prejudice: The Role of Messages and Messengers in Sweden	Maria Oskarson & Elisabeth Ivarsflaten	33
Study 6	Swedish Democracy and European Integration	Nina Liljeqvist, Mark Franklin & Torbjörn Bergman	42
Study 7	The Link Between Actual and Perceived Transparency	Jenny de Fine Licht	31
Study 8	Issue Ownership	Stefan Dahlberg & Johan Martinsson	78
Study 9	Corruption and Local Elections	Joshua Tucker	35
Study 10	Political Categorization in a Multi-Party System	Stephen Nicholson	344
Study 11	Bar Opening Hours in Gothenburg	Peter Esaiasson/LORE	4
Study 12	Moral Judgements. Follow-up to MP3	Göran Duus-Otterström & Mikael Persson	4
Study 13	Crisis Communication Media Usage	Tomas Odén	52

**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>3</sup></i>	<i>Median time use (min.)</i>	<i>St. dev. time use (min.)</i>
Study 1	3 000	2 874	63	1.2	1.0	1.0
Study 2	3 000	2 894	69	4.3	3.7	2.6
Study 3	3 000	2 883	66	0.6	0.6	0.6
Study 4	2 400	2 308	67	3.5	3.0	2.3
Study 5	2 500	2 397	68	3.1	2.8	1.9
Study 6	3 500	3 314	62	3.7	3.3	2.1
Study 7	2 000	1 931	64	6.1	4.7	4.8
Study 8	9 433	9 069	67	4.8	4.3	2.7
Study 9	2 400	2 384	83	1.7	1.5	1.2
Study 10	2 532	2 427	60	2.9	2.7	1.6
Study 11	468	453	41	0.8	0.6	0.8
Study 12	2 928	2 928	n.a.	0.8	0.6	0.6
Study 13	7 297	7 297	n.a.	3.3	2.9	1.7
Core var.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.4	6.6	5.0

*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>3</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**

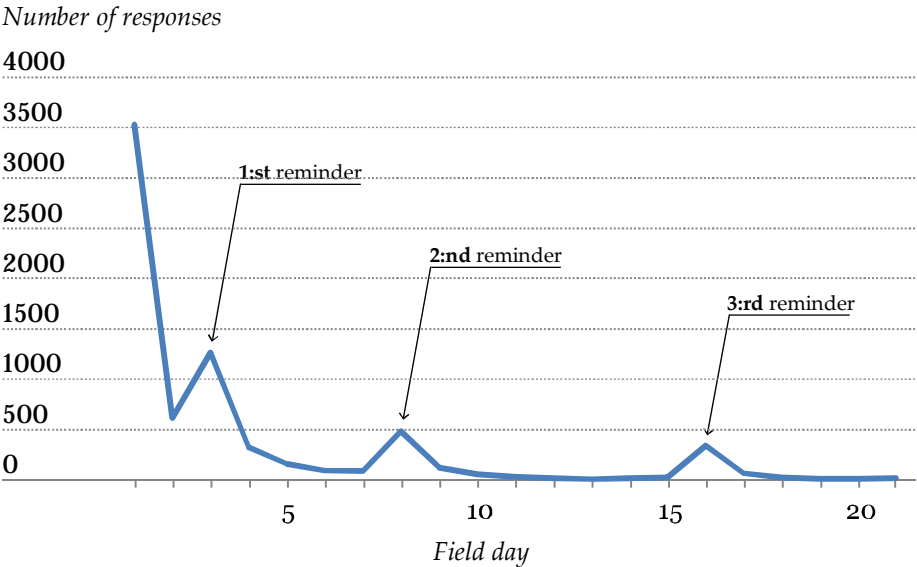
Study	<i>Mean item missing (%)</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>N</i>
Study 1	0.8	6.6	1 812
Study 2	1.5	4.6	1 994
Study 3	0.6	6.3	1 892
Study 4	4.1	16.5	1 549
Study 5	0.6	4.0	1 617
Study 6	1.4	7.7	2 044
Study 7	3.7	7.5	1 229
Study 8	3.2	12.0	6 040
Study 9	1.0	6.0	1 965
Study 10	7.5	22.0	1 445
Study 11	0.2	2.5	184
Study 12	1.0	7.3	2 928
Study 13	6.2	8.4	7 297
Core var.	1.7	2.8	7 297



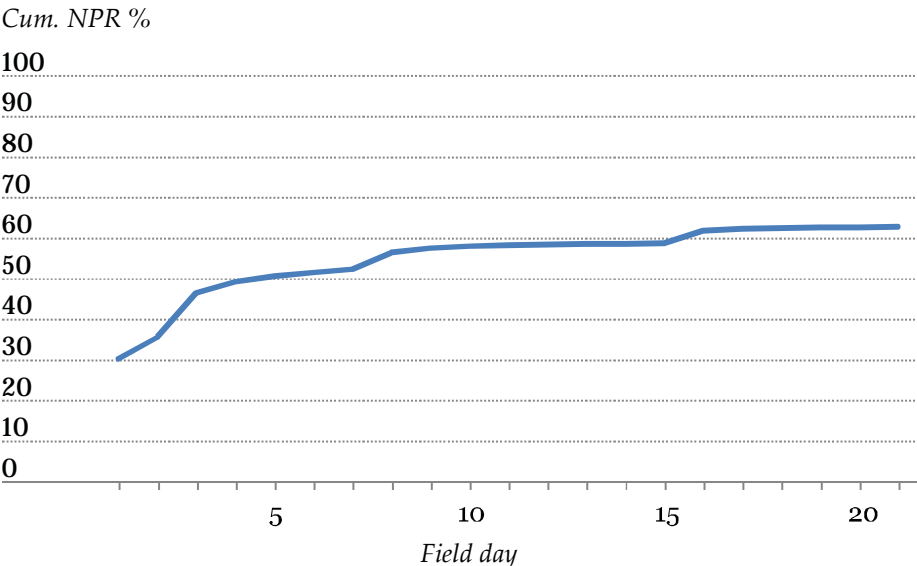
# Fieldwork

The questionnaire was mailed out using Websurvey by Texttalk on 7.10 a.m. Monday 27<sup>th</sup> of March 2012. Three reminders were sent (field day 3, 8 and 16). No significant technical issues occurred during the field work. Data collection was stopped on Friday 16<sup>th</sup> of April 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	56.6	6 565
Female	62	39.1	4 535
Missing information	16	4.3	497
Total	65	100	11 597

**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	45	16.5	1 909
Age 30-39	61	22.6	2 621
Age 40-49	67	19.9	2 312
Age 50-59	77	16.4	1 903
Age 60-69	83	13.8	1 600
Age 70+	88	6.5	751
Missing information	17	4.3	501
Total	65	100	11 597

**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	920
High school: graduated	66	10.4	1 205
Studies after high school	69	8.0	933
University/college: without a degree	61	22.8	2 641
University/college: with a degree	71	41.7	4 837
PhD	80	4.6	537
Missing information	12	4.5	524
Total	65	100	11 597

**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	77	50.9	5 906
Unemployed/labor market program	66	4.1	471
Old age/disability pensioner	89	12.3	1 423
Student	54	13.1	1 521
Other	78	2.7	308
Missing information	11	17.0	1 968
Total	65	100	11 597

**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	37.1	4 307
Rather interested	76	34.8	4 033
Not very interested	64	7.0	810
Not at all interested	50	0.5	56
Missing information	12	20.6	2 391
Total	65	100	11 597

**Significant External Events**

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

- No significant events occurred.

## 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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