



Technical Report

Citizen Panel 8 -

2013

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Introduction

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 8 (MP8)

- The eighth Citizen Panel was carried out between the 14th of November 2013 and 18th of December 2013.
- Questionnaires were sent to 16,130 respondents, of which 9,279 answered the survey (Gross Participation Rate: 58%, Net Participation Rate: 64%).
- All in all, there were 13 studies included in Citizen Panel 8. In addition, 107 core questions were asked.
- The sample of MP8 respondents is a mixed, but mainly self-recruited, sample. 70 percent of the gross sample is opt-in, while 30 percent is probability based recruitment from population samples.

Citizen Panel 8-2 (MP8-2)

- An additional survey that was an add-on to Citizen Panel 8 was carried out between the 10th of December 2013 and 7th of January 2014.
- Questionnaires were sent to 2,000 respondents, of which 1,496 answered the survey (Gross Participation Rate: 75%, Net Participation Rate: 76%).
- There were 2 studies included in Citizen Panel 8-2. Study 8 had a split sample and was run in two steps, 2,000 in Citizen Panel 8 and 2,000 in Citizen Panel-2.
- The entire sample in MP8-2 comes from probability based recruitment from population samples.

Summary

Table 1: General Information¹

Name:	Citizen Panel 8 (Sw: Medborgarpanelen 8 / MP8)	Citizen Panel 8-2 (Sw: Medborgarpanelen 8-2 / MP8-2)
Field period:	2013-11-14 – 2013-12-18	2013-12-10 – 2014-01-07
No. of field days:	34	28
Date of reminders:	2013-11-19; 2013-11-26; 2013-12-03; 2013-12-10	2013-12-17
Gross sample size (GSS):	16,130	2,000
Net sample size (NSS):	14,494	1,974
E-mail bounce backs:	1,636	26
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	90%	99%
Responses:	9,279	1,496
Partial responses:	101	7
Breakoffs:	31	26
AAPOR participation rate (RR1):	57%	74%
Gross participation rate (GPR):	58%	75%
Net participation rate (NPR):	64%	76%
Mean response time, excl. outliers ² :	17 min	13 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	15 min	11 min
Standard deviation, response time:	11 min	9 min

Table 2: Dataset Information

	MP8	MP8-2
No. of variables in full dataset:	884	246
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	375	130
No. of studies:	13	2
No. of study variables:	268	116
No. of core variables:	107	1

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

² Outliers are those who spend more than 90 minutes completing the questionnaire. In MP8, 755 participants (8.1 percent) used more than 90 minutes. In MP8-2, 100 participants (6.7 percent) used more than 90 minutes.

Featured Studies

Table 3: Featured Studies in Citizen Panel 8 and Citizen Panel 8-2

<i>Study:</i>	<i>Title:</i>	<i>Researchers:</i>	<i>No. of variables</i>
Study 1	Gender, political knowledge and stereotype threat	Elisabeth Gidengil & Dietlind Stolle	30
Study 2	Cross-border welfare rights, aversive racism, and support for European integration	Fredrik Hjorth	26
Study 3	How popular is the democratic peace? A cross-national survey experiment of political preferences	Scott Desposato, Clara Suong & Erik Gartzke	15
Study 4	Understanding myopic economic voting: How voters respond to changes in economic conditions	Mikael Persson	12
Study 5	How the European flag helps shape perceptions about parties' European identity	Delia Dumitrescu	51
Study 6	Generalized trust and collective action to fight the antimicrobial resistance	Björn Rönnerstrand & Anders Sundell	7
Study 7	Duty to vote: Stability and change	André Blais	4
Study 8	Expressive partisanship: Partisan identity in a multi-party context	Leonie Huddy & Alexa Bankert	26
Study 9	Introducing bias: An evaluation of a referendum ballot	Mikael Gilljam & Sebastian Lundmark	10
Study 10	SVT: National election	Henrik Oscarsson	50
Study 11	SVT: European election	Henrik Oscarsson	14
Study 12	Political Knowledge	LORE	10
Study 13	Congestion charges	LORE	13
Study 14	Response behavior and Don't know-options in web surveys	Delia Dumitrescu & Johan Martinsson	90

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.)³</i>	<i>Median time use (min.)</i>	<i>St. dev. time use (min.)</i>	<i>Survey</i>
Study 1	4,496	4,053	67	6.2	5.5	3.1	MP8
Study 2	4,940	4,354	58	2.5	2.2	1.3	MP8
Study 3	3,000	2,760	67	1.7	1.5	1.1	MP8
Study 4	3,300	3,032	67	2.3	1.9	1.5	MP8
Study 5	3,136	2,820	65	4.4	3.9	2.2	MP8
Study 6	2,000	1,759	58	1.9	1.2	1.6	MP8
Study 7	4,500	3,968	58	0.6	0.5	0.6	MP8
Study 8 – 1	2,000	1,799	70	3.1	2.7	1.9	MP8
Study 8 – 2	2,000	1,974	76	3.0	2.8	1.6	MP8-2
Study 9	2,344	2,049	56	0.8	0.6	0.6	MP8
Study 10	2,000	1,802	65	6.3	5.6	3.2	MP8
Study 11	2,000	1,842	65	2.3	1.9	1.6	MP8
Study 12	1,000	918	71	2.6	2.1	1.7	MP8
Study 13	2,805	2,643	72	1.9	1.6	1.0	MP8
Study 14	2,000	1,974	76	5.0	4.5	2.3	MP8-2
Core	16,130	14,494	64	6.1	5.3	3.5	MP8

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

³ 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>	<i>Survey</i>
Study 1	1.0	4.6	2,681	MP8
Study 2	0.4	3.5	2,503	MP8
Study 3	1.0	6.5	1,815	MP8
Study 4	2.3	13.0	1,985	MP8
Study 5	2.9	8.0	1,824	MP8
Study 6	0.6	6.7	990	MP8
Study 7	0.3	4.0	2,280	MP8
Study 8	1.5	7.4	1,264	MP8
Study 8	2.3	9.3	1,501	MP8-2
Study 9	1.0	6.1	1,134	MP8
Study 10	0.4	4.2	1,159	MP8
Study 11	0.5	5.1	1,178	MP8
Study 12	0.9	7.4	657	MP8
Study 13	1.1	6.0	1,922	MP8
Study 14	0.9	6.9	1,503	MP8-2
Core vars.	2.9	6.8	9,360	MP8

Fieldwork

The Citizen Panel 8 questionnaires were mailed out 7.00 a.m. on Thursday 14th of November 2013 using both Qualtrics and Websurvey by Texttalk. The Citizen Panel 8-2 questionnaire was mailed out 7.00 a.m. on Tuesday 10th of December 2013 using Qualtrics.

Citizen Panel 8 respondents were randomly assigned to potentially receive between one and four reminders (one reminder: 1,000 respondents, two reminders: 14,130 and two groups of 500 got three or four reminders). The reminders were sent on field day 6, 13, 20 and 27). It was discovered that a large portion of Hotmail addresses bounced in the initial mailing, over 60 percent, which was significantly more than in earlier panel waves (slightly over 10 percent of Hotmail addresses bounced in Citizen Panel 7). This problem continued with the first two reminders, which is why the third and fourth reminders were sent via another software and from another e-mail server (Websurvey by Texttalk), effectively reducing the number of bounces back down to normal levels. Data collection for Citizen Panel 8 was stopped on Wednesday 18th of December 2013.

Citizen Panel 8-2 respondents received one reminder on field day 8. No significant issues occurred. Data collection was stopped on Tuesday 7th of January 2014.

Figure 1: Number of Responses by Field Day

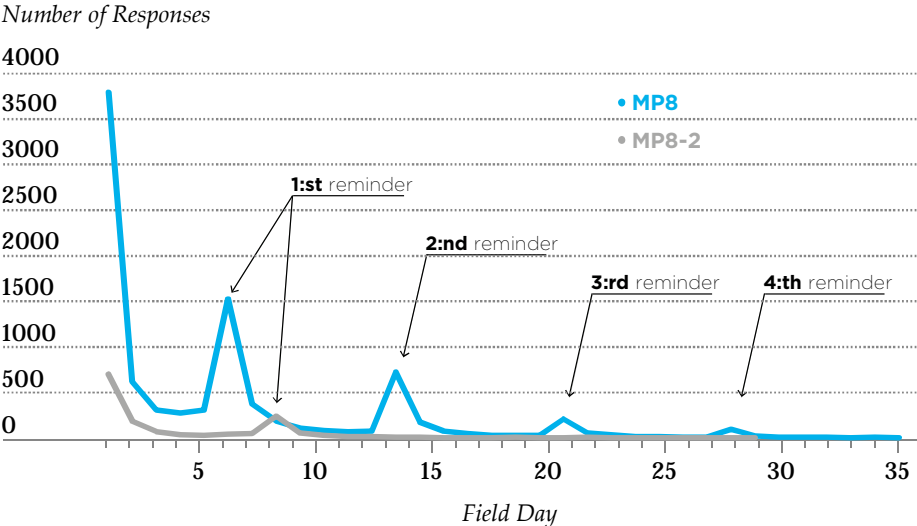
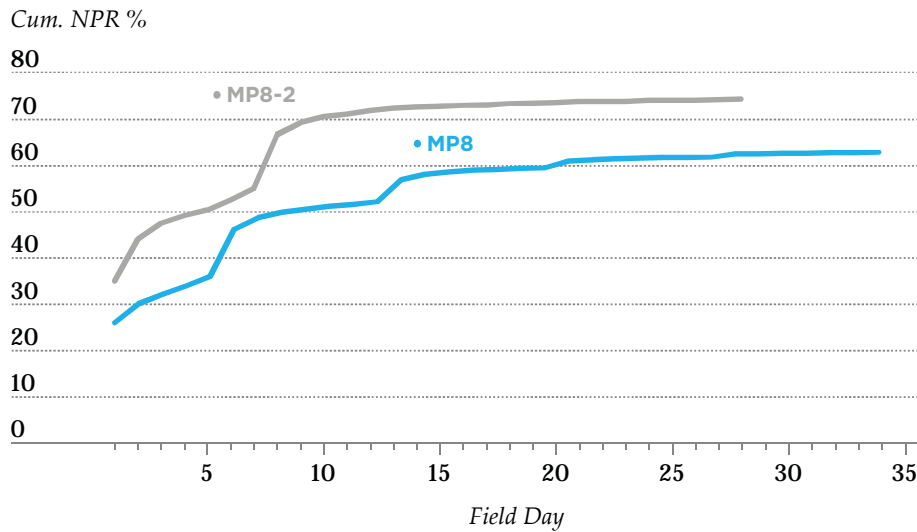


Figure 2: Cumulative Net Participation Rate by Field Day



Participation rates

Table 6: Net Participation (NPR) Rates by Gender

Gender	MP8	MP8-2	MP8	MP8-2	MP8	MP8-2
	NPR		% of net sample		N	
Male	67	77	58.0	50.8	8,402	1,003
Female	60	75	38.6	48.8	5,597	963
Missing information	58	75	3.4	0.4	495	8
Total	64	76	100	100	14,494	1,974

Table 7: Net Participation Rates by Age Group

Agegroup	MP8	MP8-2	MP8	MP8-2	MP8	MP8-2
	NPR		% of net sample		N	
Age 17-29	33	73	9.9	9.7	1,436	192
Age 30-39	56	71	19.1	14.0	2,775	276
Age 40-49	64	79	20.6	16.4	2,987	324
Age 50-59	70	74	19.6	22.5	2,847	444
Age 60-69	74	79	17.9	33.8	2,598	668
Age 70+	88	73	10.7	3.5	1,556	70
Missing information	21	n.a.	2.0	0	295	0
Total	64	76	100	100	14,494	1,974

Table 8: Net Participation Rates by Education

	MP8	MP8-2	MP8	MP8-2	MP8	MP8-2
<i>Education attained</i>	<i>NPR</i>		<i>% of net sample</i>		<i>N</i>	
High school or lower	61	72	8.2	20.3	1,192	401
High school: graduated	63	70	12.3	15.5	1,789	306
Studies after high school	66	76	9.5	13.2	1,371	261
University/college: without a degree	60	80	19.2	11.2	2,777	221
University/college: with a degree	67	79	44.6	37.0	6,470	731
PhD	74	88	4.6	2.1	671	42
Missing information	22	25	1.5	0.6	224	12
Total	64	76	100	100	14,494	1,974

Table 9: Net Participation Rates by Labor Market Situation

	MP8	MP8-2	MP8	MP8-2	MP8	MP8-2
<i>Labor market situation</i>	<i>NPR</i>		<i>% of net sample</i>		<i>N</i>	
Working/gainfully employed	66	75	63.9	58.5	9,263	1,154
Unemployed/labor market program	56	66	4.0	3.9	587	77
Old age/disability pensioner	79	81	16.2	25.4	2,346	502
Student	39	73	9.0	5.6	1,299	111
Other	81	72	3.8	5.8	544	115
Missing information	9	40	3.1	0.8	455	15
Total	64	76	100	100	14,494	1,974

Table 10: Net Participation Rates by Political Interest

	MP8	MP8-2	MP8	MP8-2	MP8	MP8-2
<i>Political interest</i>	<i>NPR</i>		<i>% of net sample</i>		<i>N</i>	
Very interested	70	80	36.3	20.6	5,260	406
Rather interested	66	77	45.9	56.1	6,650	1,108
Not very interested	56	72	12.6	20.9	1,820	413
Not at all interested	52	53	1.1	1.0	153	19
Missing information	18	57	4.2	1.4	611	28
Total	64	76	100	100	14,494	1,974

Significant External Events

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

- Nothing significant happened during the field period.

Glossary

<i>AAPOR participation rate (RR1):</i>	AAPOR Standard Definitions 2011 participation rate measure excluding partial responses (partials are defined as response with over 20 and less than 50 percent item nonresponse; calculation: $RR1 = \text{responses} - \text{partials} / \text{GSS}$).
<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>Breakoffs</i>	Type of nonresponse. Defined as responses with more than 50 percent item nonresponse, used when calculating AAPOR RR1.
<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= NSS / 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 ($GPR = \text{responses} / \text{GSS}$). 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 ($NPR = \text{responses} / \text{NSS}$). 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 ($NSS = \text{GSS} - \text{bounce backs}$).
<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 and less than 50 percent item nonresponse (less than 80% of the questions answered), used when calculating AAPOR RR1.
<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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