



Technical report

LORE Citizen

Panel 14 - 2015

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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 specific studies as well as a number of more general questions that are not included in a specific study. 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 14 (MP14)

- The fourteenth Citizen Panel was collected in two separate waves, the first (MP14-1) was fielded between February 5 and March 5, 2014 and the second (MP14-2) was carried out between March 5 and April 2, 2014.
- Questionnaires were sent to 21,610 panelists in the first wave and 17,620 in the second. 13,668 responded to the first survey (Gross Participation Rate: 63%, Net Participation Rate: 63%) and 7,214 responded to the second (Gross Participation Rate: 41%, Net Participation Rate: 43%). 3,000 of the total sample received both waves (1,500 each from study 1 and 7).
- All in all, there were 12 studies included in Citizen Panel 14. In addition, 72 core questions were asked.
- The Citizen Panel 14 sample is mixed, but consists mainly of opt-in respondents. 87 percent of the gross sample is opt-in, while 13 percent is probability based recruitment from population samples.

Summary

Table 1: General information¹

Name:	Citizen Panel 14-1 (MP14-2)	Citizen Panel 14-2 (MP14-2)
Field period:	2015-02-05 – 2015-03-05	2015-03-05 – 2015-04-02
No. of field days:	27	27
Date of reminders:	2015-02-12, 2015-02-23 (except study 1)	2015-03-13, 2015-03-23 ²
Gross sample size (GSS):	21,610	17,620
Net sample size (NSS):	21,546	16,954
E-mail bounce backs:	64	666
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	100	96
Responses:	13,668	7,214
Partial responses:	151	64
Breakoffs:	485	220
AAPOR participation rate (RR5):	63%	41%
Gross participation rate (GPR):	63%	41%
Net participation rate (NPR):	63%	43%
Mean response time, excl. outliers ³ :	8 min	6 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	7 min	5 min
Standard deviation, response time:	4 min	3 min

Table 2: Dataset information

	MP14-1	MP14-2
No. of variables in full dataset:	654	261
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	531	125
No. of studies:	7	6
No. of study variables:	489	95
No. of general variables:	42	30

¹ See Glossary on p. 11 for further information regarding the different categories and how the numbers are computed.

² Study 11 had the purpose of testing reminder timing, which is why another setup was used for respondents assigned to this study: group 1: 2015-03-09, 2015-03-13; group 2: 2015-03-11, 2015-03-18; group 3: 2015-03-13, 2015-03-23.

³ Outliers are those who spend more time on the survey than the third quartile plus the interquartile range multiplied by 3 (3Q+IQR*3). In MP14-1, 1,063 participants (4.9 percent) and MP14-2, 527 participants (3.0 percent) were outside of the upper time boundary.

Featured studies

Table 3: Featured studies in Citizen Panel 14

<i>Study:</i>	<i>Wave</i>	<i>Title:</i>	<i>Researchers:</i>	<i>No. of variables</i>
Study 1	MP14-1/ MP14-2	Autonomy-Solidarity-Competence: An improved measure of life satisfaction in the SOM surveys – Wave 1/2	Jonas Ohlsson, Annika Bergström, Petter Gustavsson, Mattias Gunnarsson & Ann Rudman	95/30
Study 2	MP14-1	Reform pressure and the welfare state	Staffan Kumlin	69
Study 3	MP14-1	Topic interest and survey response	Delia Dumitrescu	43
Study 4	MP14-1	Burden sharing and motivation crowding in environmental politics	Seth Werfel & Endre Tvinnereim	8
Study 5	MP14-1	Environmental public opinion and fossil fuels	Sverker Jagers	19
Study 6	MP14-1	Comparison: Citizen, Politician, Journalist panels – Wave 3	Patrik Öhberg, Monica Löfgren, Johan Martinsson	42
Study 7	MP14-1/ MP14-2	Repeated measurements – Wave 1/2	LORE/Johan Martinsson	41/16
Study 8	MP14-2	Public readiness for substitution of environmentally hazardous fluorinated substances in outdoor garments	Greg Peters, Simon Matti, Sverker Jagers & Hanna Andersson	17
Study 9	MP14-2	Corruption in the municipal executive board	Monica Bauhr	6
Study 10	MP14-2	The abortion issue – question wording effects	Henrik Friberg-Fernros	24
Study 11	MP14-2	Survey reminder frequency	LORE	-
Study 12	MP14-2	Survey intermission effects	LORE	-

Table 4: Details of featured studies

<i>Study</i>	<i>Wave</i>	<i>Gross subsample size</i>	<i>Net subsample size</i>	<i>NPR by study*</i>	<i>Mean time use (min.)⁴</i>	<i>Median time use (min.)</i>	<i>St. dev. time use (min.)</i>
Study 1	MP14-1	4,500	4,492	58	4,6	4,3	1,8
Study 1	MP14-2	1,500	1,468	44	2,7	2,4	1,1
Study 2	MP14-1	6,000	5,980	62	3,4	3,1	1,5
Study 3	MP14-1	2,296	2,290	78	5,7	4,7	3,1
Study 4	MP14-1	5,000	4,983	63	1,9	1,8	0,8
Study 5	MP14-1	3,448	3,447	79	3,9	3,5	1,7
Study 6	MP14-1	3,226	3,207	70	3,6	3,2	1,5
Study 7	MP14-1	2,999	2,986	56	4,6	4,3	1,8
Study 7	MP14-2	1,500	1,468	47	6,0	5,6	2,3
Study 8	MP14-2	9,000	8,774	46	2,7	2,4	1,1
Study 9	MP14-2	500	480	45	1,2	1,1	0,5
Study 10	MP14-2	15,366	14,767	45	0,5	0,5	0,2
Study 11	MP14-2	9,000	8,774	46	6,8	6,0	3,1
Study 12	MP14-2	2,000	1,948	56	3,6	3,1	1,7
Gen. vars.	MP14-1	21,610	21,546	63	2,6	2,1	1,5
Gen. vars.	MP14-2	17,620	16,954	42	1,6	1,4	0,9

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.

⁴ Time is given in minutes. Time used per study excludes responses with completion times over the third quartile plus three times the interquartile range (i.e. the specific definition of outliers varies between studies).

Table 5: Item nonresponse rates by study

<i>Study</i>	<i>Wave</i>	<i>Mean item missing (%)</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>N</i>
Study 1	MP14-1	1,1	5,6	4,123
Study 1	MP14-2	2,2	11,4	653
Study 2	MP14-1	0,4	3,0	3,591
Study 3	MP14-1	2,6	4,0	1,746
Study 4	MP14-1	0,3	3,8	3,013
Study 5	MP14-1	1,9	7,6	2,632
Study 6	MP14-1	2,1	4,3	3,176
Study 7	MP14-1	0,9	5,1	4,123
Study 7	MP14-2	0,3	1,4	906
Study 8	MP14-2	0,2	2,0	4,077
Study 9	MP14-2	0,8	5,5	906
Study 10	MP14-2	0,2	4,1	6,632
Study 11	MP14-2	1,3	2,7	4,077
Study 12	MP14-2	3,3	6,0	1,086
Gen. vars.	MP14-1	3,5	6,5	13,674
Gen. vars.	MP14-2	3,6	7,3	7,224

Fieldwork

Citizen Panel 14 was divided into two separate periods of data collection using Qualtrics. The first wave received the survey on February 5 (MP14-1) and second wave a month later (MP14-2). All study samples received two reminders except study 1 in wave 1 which was only reminded once to cut the fieldwork short. Note that a subsample of study 1 and study 7 received a second survey in MP14-2. The low participation rate in the second wave is largely due to a considerably lower participation among Gmail users in wave 2 (NPR: 14 percent) than usual (compare with a NPR of 66 percent in wave 1). A tentative explanation that has not been officially confirmed is that Qualtrics mail servers were blocked by Gmail servers during this period (see Technical Report Citizen Panel 8 for a similar problem with Hotmail).

Figure 1: Number of responses by field day

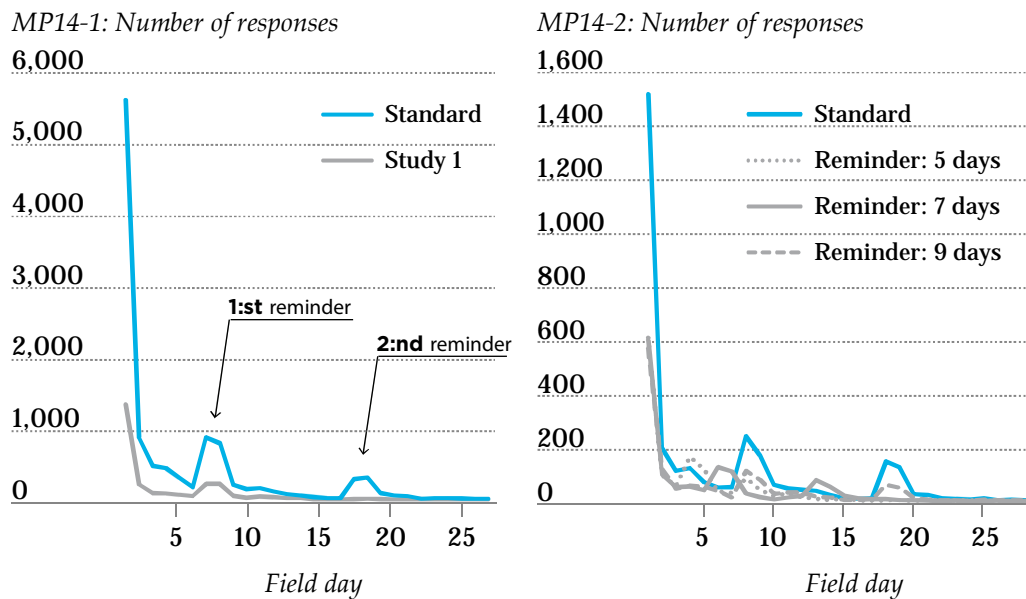
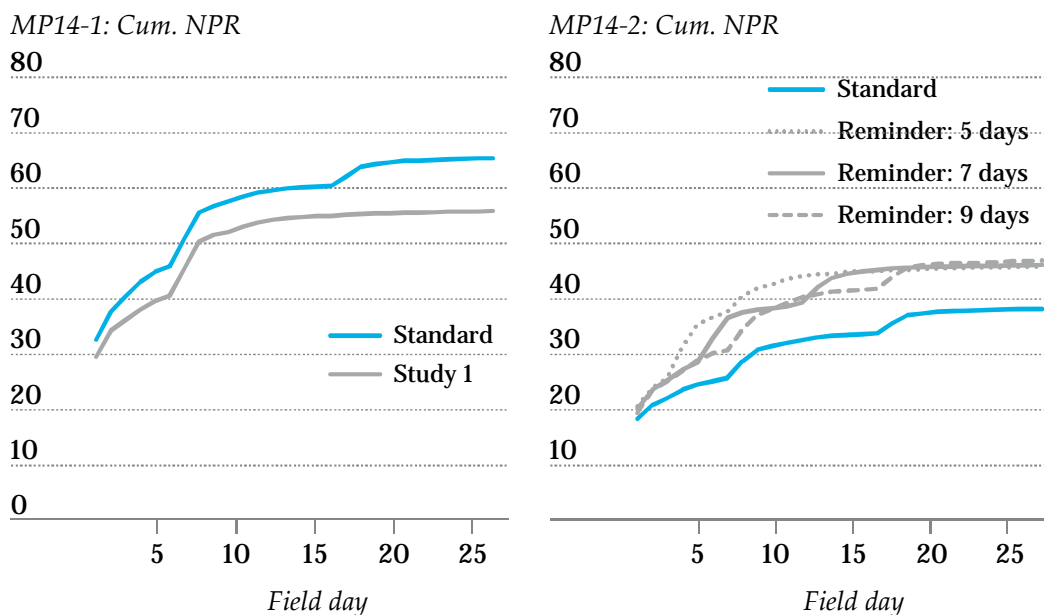


Figure 2: Cumulative net participation rate by field day



Participation rates

Table 6: Net participation (NPR) rates by gender

<i>Gender</i>	MP14-1			MP14-2		
	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Male	61	47	10,181	46	41	7,027
Female	65	52	11,286	48	49	8,266
Other	86	0.4	76	55	1	107
Missing information	0	0	3	0	9	1,554
Total	63	100	21,546	43	100	16,954

Table 7: Net participation rates by age group

<i>Agegroup</i>	MP14-1			MP14-2		
	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Age 17-29	44	17	3,572	26	15	2,471
Age 30-39	56	16	3,398	35	19	3,212
Age 40-49	63	21	4,596	43	19	3,281
Age 50-59	71	20	4,326	52	18	3,000
Age 60-69	79	18	3,895	59	16	2,686
Age 70+	84	5	1,145	64	6	1,066
Missing information	34	3	614	18	7	1,238
Total	63	100	21,546	43	100	16,954

Table 8: Net participation rates by education

<i>Education attained</i>	MP14-1			MP14-2		
	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
High school or lower	74	15	3,160	59	9	1,605
High school: graduated	51	20	4,327	42	12	2,118
Studies after high school	60	15	3,293	50	9	1,603
University/college: less than 3 years	62	18	3,811	48	11	1,874
University/college: more than 3 years	69	32	6,951	49	44	7,463
Missing information	0	0	4	0	14	2,291
Total	63	100	21,546	43	100	16,954

Table 9: Net participation rates by labor market situation

<i>Labor market situation</i>	MP14-1			MP14-2		
	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Working/gainfully employed	65	63	13,636	46	58	9,751
Unemployed/labor market program	51	4	912	34	4	643
Pensioner	80	16	3,448	63	14	2,318
Student	48	11	2,271	32	9	1,511
Other	53	5	1,015	42	4	739
Missing information	1	1	264	15	12	1,992
Total	63	100	21,546	43	100	16,954

Table 10: Net participation rates by political interest

<i>Political interest</i>	MP14-1			MP14-2		
	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Very interested	70	35	7,480	52	30	5,068
Rather interested	66	49	10,549	48	43	7,253
Not very interested	48	13	2,821	28	17	2,877
Not at all interested	33	2	520	18	7	1,140
Missing information	13	1	176	10	4	616
Total	63	100	21,546	43	100	16,954

Glossary

<i>AAPOR participation rate (RR5):</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: $RR5 = \text{responses} - \text{partials} / \text{GSS}$).
<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>Breakoffs</i>	Type of nonresponse. Defined as responses with more than 50 percent item nonresponse, used when calculating AAPOR RR5.
<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>General variables</i>	General 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>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 and COMR.
<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 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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