



Technical report

LORE Citizen

Panel 18 - 2015

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Martinsson, J., Markstedt, E., Andreasson, M., 2015, *Technical report
Citizen Panel 18 - 2015*, Gothenburg: University of Gothenburg, LORE.

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Introduction

The Citizen Panel

The Citizen Panel (Swedish: 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 the 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 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 18 (MP18)

- The eighteenth Citizen Panel was carried out between December 1, 2015 and January 4, 2016 (a pretest was sent out November 31, 2015).
- Questionnaires were sent to 64,656 panelists of which 41,132 responded (AAPOR RR5: 63%, Gross Participation Rate: 64%, Net Participation Rate: 66%).
- All in all, there were 23 studies included in Citizen Panel 18. In addition, 54 general questions were asked.
- The Citizen Panel 18 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 18 (MP18)
Field period:	2015-12-01 – 2016-01-04
No. of field days:	34
Date of reminders:	See footnote ²
Gross sample size (GSS):	64,656
Net sample size (NSS):	62,170
E-mail bounce backs:	2,486
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	96%
Responses:	41,132
Partial responses:	332
Breakoffs:	96
AAPOR participation rate (RR5):	63%
Gross participation rate (GPR):	64%
Net participation rate (NPR):	66%
Mean response time, excl. outliers ³ :	8 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	7 min
Standard deviation, response time:	5 min

Table 2: Dataset information

	MP18
No. of variables in full dataset:	1,394
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	572
No. of studies:	23
No. of study variables:	518
No. of general variables:	54

¹ See Glossary on p. 9 for further information regarding the different categories and how the numbers are computed.

² Varying dates depending on dispatch date: one and two weeks after first contact attempt.

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 MP18, 3,272 participants (5.1 percent) were outside of the upper time boundary.

Featured studies

Table 3: Featured studies in Citizen Panel 18

<i>Study:</i>	<i>Title:</i>	<i>Researchers:</i>	<i>No. of variables</i>
Study 1	Citizen panel questions	LORE	54
Study 2	Battery recycling behavior and opinions	Ulrika Holmberg	62
Study 3	Guilt in rape case scenario	Kerstin Adolfsson	51
Study 4	How does immigration influence support for redistribution?	Elias Naumann	66
Study 5	Responding to survey questions in both Swedish and English	Stefan Dahlberg	14
Study 6	Planning for parental leave: do popular narratives affect men's and women's expectations?	Johanna Rickne	10
Study 7	Willingness to change meat consumption behavior	Sara Gustafsson	3
Study 8	Politician competence evaluations solely based on images	Fanny Värnbrink	7
Study 9	Environmental proposal with different parties	Josefin Andersson	24
Study 10	Political branding of a xenophobic party	Elsa Johansson	7
Study 11	Remember, remember the 14th of September – Accuracy of vote recall in the Swedish General Election and its effects on the quality of opinion polls	Per Oleskog & Elias Markstedt	15
Study 12	Election promises regarding labor migration and school policies	Elin Lindgren	8
Study 13	The ethics of social science experiments	Elin Naurin	48
Study 14	Election panel wave 7	Johan Martinsson	15
Study 15	Pretesting the translation of a CSES module	Henrik Oscarsson	43
Study 16	Support for foreign aid policy	Seth Werfel	20
Study 17	Ethnicity and survey evaluations	Patrik Öhberg	1
Study 18	Pregnancy	Elin Naurin	5
Study 19	Matching and mismatching dispatch timing preferences	LORE	0
Study 20	Stability of survey dispatch timing preference	LORE	0
Study 21	Effects of the terror attack in Paris 2015	Peter Esaiasson & Jacob Sohlberg	14
Study 22	Response order effects of interest and trust	LORE	34
Study 23	Policy evaluations and randomized item order	LORE	6

Table 4: Details of featured studies

<i>Study</i>	<i>Gross subsample size</i>	<i>Net subsample size</i>	<i>AAPOR-RR5 by study*</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	8,861	8,540	63	66	7.9	7.0	3.5
Study 2	2,000	1,933	60	63	5.2	4.8	2.1
Study 3	3,400	3,227	55	58	9.9	8.8	5.3
Study 4	18,932	18,038	57	60	0.8	0.7	0.4
Study 5	6,000	5,774	58	61	1.4	1.3	0.8
Study 6	3,600	3,520	49	51	0.9	0.8	0.4
Study 7	2,100	2,016	72	76	0.8	0.7	0.3
Study 8	2,100	2,002	72	76	4.2	3.7	2.2
Study 9	2,100	2,010	60	63	1.7	1.5	0.9
Study 10	2,100	2,017	61	64	2.4	2.1	1.0
Study 11	17,062	16,780	77	79	1.3	1.2	0.5
Study 12	16,732	15,902	57	60	5.7	5.1	2.6
Study 13	6,200	5,960	60	63	2.8	2.5	1.2
Study 14	5,217	4,958	69	73	6.5	5.8	3.1
Study 15	2,000	1,928	64	66	2.9	2.6	1.2
Study 16	2,200	2,099	57	60	0.4	0.3	0.2
Study 17	5,000	4,754	55	59	0.3	0.3	0.2
Study 18	666	664	79	80	0.4	0.4	0.2
Study 19	14,871	14,718	86	88	3.9	3.6	1.5
Study 20	2,000	1,976	82	84	0.3	0.3	0.1
Study 21	2,000	1,987	71	72	1.0	0.9	0.5
Study 22	64,656	62,170	63	66	6.0	5.5	2.7
Study 23	8,325	8,016	63	66	7.9	7.0	3.5
Gen. vars.	64,656	62,170	63	66	5.2	4.8	2.1

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>Mean item missing (%)</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>N</i>
Study 1	0.4	3.0	5,999
Study 2	3.5	5.4	1,204
Study 3	1.5	8.0	1,814
Study 4	0.4	5.2	10,508
Study 5	0.2	2.5	3,035
Study 6	1.5	8.6	1,765
Study 7	0.7	6.5	1,518
Study 8	6.7	14.4	1,523
Study 9	0.3	1.9	1,231
Study 10	2.7	5.8	1,258
Study 11	0.6	4.5	13,144
Study 12	2.5	9.1	9,508
Study 13	0.3	2.7	3,680
Study 14	3.2	3.7	3,625
Study 15	0.4	4.0	1,269
Study 16	0.6	7.4	1,264
Study 17	0.9	6.7	2,214
Study 18	1.2	3.1	529
Study 19	2.3	4.1	12,936
Study 20	2.8	15.5	1,599
Study 21	1.0	4.9	1,419
Study 22	0.2	2.9	40,096
Study 23	2.5	12.8	40,129
Gen. vars.	2.8	4.6	41,185

Fieldwork

Citizen Panel 18 was sent out in three separate waves in an effort to test survey participation (a test which is documented separately). They received their invitation December 1, December 4 or December 6, 2015. Two reminders were sent, each a week after the last contact attempt. Note that study 21 (*Effects of the terror attack in Paris 2015*) did not receive any reminders.

Figure 1: Number of responses by field day

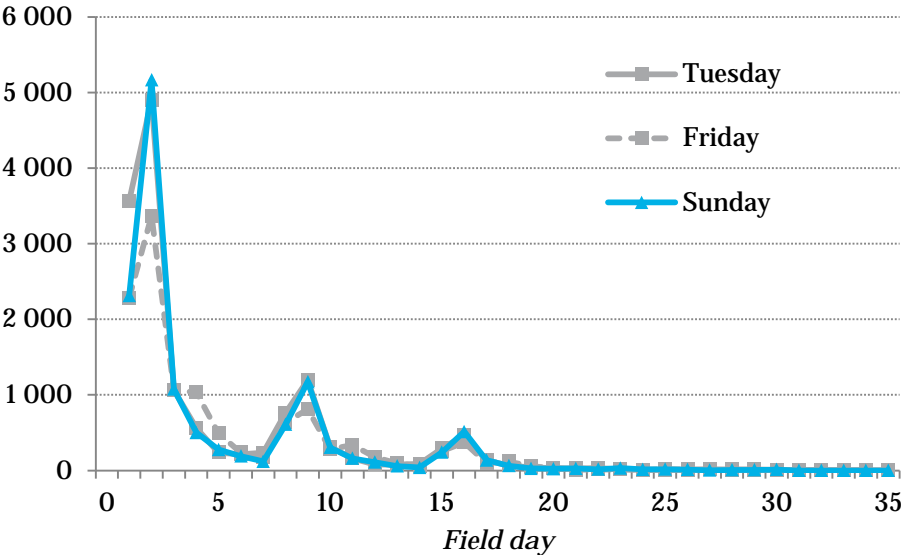
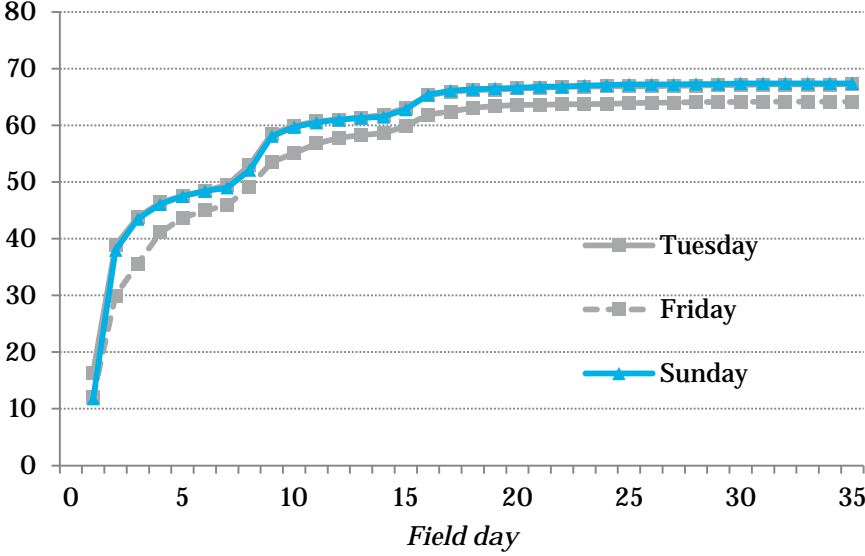


Figure 2: Cumulative net participation rate by field day (%)



Participation rates

Table 6: Net participation (NPR) rates by gender

<i>Gender</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Female	64	40.4	25,086
Male	70	56.9	35,364
Other	73	0.4	226
Missing information	0	2.4	1,494
Total	66	100	62,170

Table 7: Net participation rates by age group

<i>Age group</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Age 17-29	47	13.3	8,298
Age 30-39	59	19.0	11,821
Age 40-49	64	20.6	12,798
Age 50-59	71	19.1	11,846
Age 60-69	79	17.7	10,988
Age 70+	83	9.3	5,772
Missing information	11	1.0	647
Total	66	100	62,170

Table 8: Net participation rates by education

<i>Education attained</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
High school or lower	69	10.8	6,721
High school: graduated	66	10.4	6,496
Studies after high school	70	9.7	6,042
University/college: less than 3 years	67	12.3	7,639
University/college: more than 3 years	74	49.2	30,598
Missing information	2	7.5	4,674
Total	66	100	62,170

Table 9: Net participation rates by labor market situation

<i>Labor market situation</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Working/gainfully employed	68	63.6	39,514
Unemployed/labor market program	49	3.0	1,892
Pensioner	84	18.9	11,738
Student	46	7.8	4,871
Other	54	3.7	2,328
Missing information	3	2.9	1,827
Total	66	100	62,170

Table 10: Net participation rates by political interest

<i>Political interest</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Very interested	74	38.4	23,894
Rather interested	69	47.8	29,697
Not very interested	45	10.5	6,529
Not at all interested	15	2.0	1,257
Missing information	3	1.3	793
Total	66	100	62,170

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 ($\text{NSS} = \text{GSS} - \text{bounce backs}$).
<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 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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