



Technical report

LORE Citizen

Panel 28 – 2018

Please use the following citation when using data from Citizen Panel 28:

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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 was to provide a platform for multidisciplinary collaboration and research on democracy, public opinion and political behavior. Today, LORE is a research infrastructure for collecting data from online questionnaires, mainly for survey experiments and panel studies. An essential part of LORE is also to contribute to methodological development and testing in the area of web surveys. 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 28 (MP28)

- The twenty-eighth Citizen Panel was carried out between December 12, 2017 and January 10, 2018.
- Questionnaires were sent to 53,545 panelists of which 35,852 responded (AAPOR RR5: 67%, Gross Participation Rate: 67%, Net Participation Rate: 69%).
- All in all, there were 11 studies included in Citizen Panel 28. In addition, 36 general questions were asked.
- The Citizen Panel 28 sample is mixed, but consists mainly of non-probability respondents. 85 percent of the gross sample is non-probability, while 15 percent is probability based recruitment from population samples.

Summary

Table 1: General information¹

Name:	Citizen Panel 28 (MP28)
Field period:	2017-12-12 to 2018-01-10
No. of field days:	30
Date of reminders:	2017-12-19, 2017-12-28
Gross sample size (GSS):	53,545
Net sample size (NSS):	52,318
E-mail bounce backs:	1,227
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	98
Responses:	35,852
Partial responses:	154
Breakoffs:	14
AAPOR participation rate (RR5):	67%
Gross participation rate (GPR):	67%
Net participation rate (NPR):	69%
Mean response time, excl. outliers ² :	12 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	10 min
Standard deviation, response time:	6 min

Table 2: Dataset information

	MP28
No. of variables in full dataset:	1,362
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	510
No. of studies:	11
No. of study variables:	474
No. of general variables:	36

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

² 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 MP28, 2,497 participants (4.6 percent) were outside of the upper time boundary.

Featured studies

Table 3: Featured studies in Citizen Panel 28

<i>Study:</i>	<i>Title:</i>	<i>Researchers:</i>	<i>No. of variables</i>
Study 1	Citizen panel questions	LORE	50
Study 2	European Internet Panel Study's joint questionnaire 2017	Sveinung Arnesen	13
Study 3	Pregnancy and politics - Inward and outward - wave 6	Elin Naurin	57
Study 4	Journalistic markers of the uncertainty	Jacob Sohlberg & Bengt Johansson	18
Study 5	Economic policy messages and attitudes towards the Sweden Democrats	Stefan Dahlberg	4
Study 6	The value of money: On how childhood economic resources influences value assessments later in life	Gro Einarsdottir	38
Study 7	Pretest - Swedish Public Television vote application advice	Per Oleskog	107
Study 8	Scale test - Green ideology dimension	Johan Martinsson	41
Study 9	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	1
Study 10	Voter expectations on fulfillment of parties' election pledges	Niels Markwat	24
Study 11	Pretest - Item reduction and dimensionality reduction in the Cultivation Panel	Adam Shehata	104
General	General questions	LORE	36

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>Sample type</i>	<i>Pre-stratification (variables)</i>	<i>Age frame</i>
Study 1	7,243	7,071	64	66	Non-prob.	-	18-
Study 2	3,800	3,700	65	68	Probability	-	16-
Study 3	26,943	26,561	58	59	Mixed sample	-	16-53
Study 4	3,300	3,247	73	75	Non-prob.	edu, age, sex	19-75
Study 5	2,500	2,435	61	63	Non-prob.	edu, age, sex	19-75
Study 6	2,000	1,956	71	74	Non-prob.	income (randomized)	16-
Study 7	4,035	3,967	68	69	Probability	-	16-
Study 8	12,894	12,470	75	78	Non-prob.	-	51-
Study 9	15,378	15,036	73	74	Mixed sample	vote intention	16-
Study 10	4,200	4,082	58	60	Non-prob.	edu, age, sex	19-75
Study 11	3,609	3,525	66	67	Non-prob.	edu, age, sex (partial)	18-
Gen. vars.	53,545	52,318	67	69	Mixed sample	-	16-

Comment: The *mixed* sample type is generally drawn from the Citizen Panel without any regard to how it was originally recruited, but since the overall balance is 20 percent probability-based and 80 percent non-probability-based recruitment, mixed is predominantly non-probability-based.

Table 5: Item nonresponse rates by study

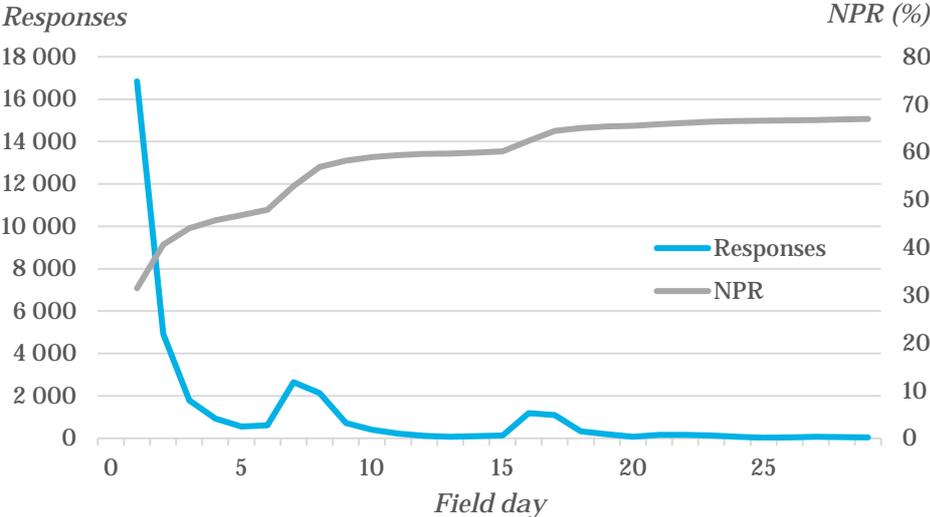
<i>Study</i>	<i>Mean item missing (%)</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean time use (min.)</i> ³	<i>Median time use (min.)</i>	<i>St. dev. time use (min.)</i>
Study 1	1,4	3,5	4,646	4,2	3,8	1,9
Study 2	4,0	7,4	2,525	4,2	3,7	2,1
Study 3	0,4	2,7	15,362	8,5	6,7	5,8
Study 4	1,0	5,7	2,397	4,0	3,6	1,7
Study 5	0,0	1,3	1,466	2,6	2,4	1,2
Study 6	4,1	8,6	1,442	0,7	0,6	0,3
Study 7	0,3	2,1	2,702	8,3	7,3	3,7
Study 8	1,6	5,3	9,756	9,7	8,8	4,2
Study 9	0,2	4,3	8,469	4,6	4,1	2,0
Study 10	0,2	2,6	2,438	0,1	0,1	0,1
Study 11	0,5	3,2	2,338	2,6	2,3	1,2
Gen. vars.	1,7	5,1	35,866	5,0	4,5	2,1

³ 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).

Fieldwork

Citizen Panel 28 was dispatched December 12, 2017, with reminders December 19 (field day 8) and December 28 (field day 17).

Figure 1: Number of responses / 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	65	41	21,332
Male	71	58	30,372
Other	36	1	614
Total	69	100	52,318

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	10	5,006
Age 30-39	58	19	9,707
Age 40-49	66	20	10,512
Age 50-59	71	20	10,275
Age 60-69	80	18	9,447
Age 70+	85	14	7,170
Missing information	32	0	201
Total	69	100	52,318

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	64	4	1,861
High school: graduated	68	17	9,019
Studies after high school	71	10	5,343
University/college: less than 3 years	66	13	6,544
University/college: more than 3 years	71	55	28,729
Missing information	20	2	822
Total	69	100	52,318

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	72	60	31,304
Unemployed/labor market program	65	2	1,030
Pensioner	85	21	10,878
Student	53	5	2,721
Other	72	3	1,452
Missing information	18	9	4,933
Total	69	100	52,318

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	71	40	20,951
Rather interested	69	50	26,068
Not particularly interested	60	9	4,552
Not at all interested	39	1	443
Missing information	31	1	304
Total	69	100	52,318

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 ($\text{coverage} = \text{NSS} / \text{GSS}$). 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>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 ($\text{GPR} = \text{responses} / \text{GSS}$). 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 ($\text{NPR} = \text{responses} / \text{NSS}$). 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 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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