Technical report

LORE Citizen
Panel 29 – 2018

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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 29 (MP29)

- The twenty-ninth Citizen Panel was carried out between March 22, 2018 and April 16, 2018.
- Questionnaires were sent to 27,380 panelists of which 15,196 responded (AAPOR RR5: 55.4%, Gross Participation Rate: 55.5%, Net Participation Rate: 56.3%).
- All in all, there were 8 studies included in Citizen Panel 29. In addition, 4 general questions were asked.
- The Citizen Panel 29 sample is mixed, but consists mainly of non-probability respondents. 76 percent of the gross sample is non-probability, while 24 percent is probability based recruitment from population samples.

Summary

Table 1: General information[1]

Name:	Citizen Panel 29 (MP29)
Field period:	2018-03-22 to 2018-04-16
No. of field days:	26
Date of reminders:	2018-04-03, 2018-04-09
Gross sample size (GSS):	27,380
Net sample size (NSS):	26,994
E-mail bounce backs:	386
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	99
Responses:	15,196
Partial responses:	22
Breakoffs:	79
AAPOR participation rate (RR5):	55,4%
Gross participation rate (GPR):	55,5%
Net participation rate (NPR):	56,3%
Mean response time, excl. outliers[2]:	11 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	9 min
Standard deviation, response time:	5 min

Table 2: Dataset information

	MP29
No. of variables in full dataset:	961
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	359
No. of studies:	8
No. of study variables:	355
No. of general variables:	4

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[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 MP29, 1033 participants (3.8 percent) were outside of the upper time boundary.

Featured studies

Table 3: Featured studies in Citizen Panel 29

Study:	Title:	Researchers:	No. of variables
Study 1	Actively protecting common resources. Gendered mechanisms	Helena Stensöta & Niklas Harring	11
Study 2	Negativity Biases in News Selection	Stuart Soroka & Elin Naurin	17
Study 3	Social impact on voting on the Swedish Democrats	Emma Bäck & Hanna Bäck	74
Study 4	How does the sender affect support for political proposals? SD and "reputational shields"	Niklas Bolin & Sofie Blombäck	3
Study 5	Attitudes and use of antibiotics: differences between socio-economic groups?	Fredrik Carlsson	56
Study 6	Birth dates of children	Elin Naurin	3
Study 7	The Cultivation panel	Adam Shehata & Bengt Johansson	96
Study 8	Digitization of consumption culture and medialized shopping	Ulrika Holmberg	48
General	General questions	LORE	4

Table 4: Details of featured studies

Study	Gross subsample size	Net subsample size	AAPOR-RR5 by study	NPR by study	Sample type	Pre-stratification (variables)	Age frame
Study 1	7000	6884	57	58	Non-prob.	edu, age, sex	18–70
Study 2	1800	1762	80	82	Mixed sample	-	16–80
Study 3	1800	1776	63	64	Non-prob.	edu, age, sex	16–80
Study 4	4400	4325	57	58	Mixed sample	-	18–70
Study 5	8972	8845	71	72	Non-prob.	edu, age, sex	18–75
Study 6	1437	1437	100	100	Non-prob.	-	18-80
Study 7	3397	3316	67	69	Probability	edu, age, sex	16–75
Study 8	2600	2559	57	70	Non-prob.	edu, age, sex	18–75
Gen. vars.	27380	26994	55	56	Mixed sample	-	16–80

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

Study	Mean item missing (%)	St. Dev.	N	Mean time use (min.) [3]	Median time use (min.)	St. dev. time use (min.)
Study 1	0.2	2.0	3,993	1.0	0.8	0.6
Study 2	0.3	3.5	1,434	3.9	3.5	1.7
Study 3	0.4	3.0	1,130	10.4	9.8	4.0
Study 4	0.3	3.4	2,516	1.9	1.7	0.9
Study 5	0.1	2.6	6,385	7.3	6.7	2.9
Study 6	0.4	1.7	1,433	0.7	0.6	0.6
Study 7	0.4	2.4	2,277	14.0	12.6	5.9
Study 8	3.2	5.4	1494	4.7	4.2	2.0
Gen. vars.	0.1	1.9	5,363	0.9	0.8	0.6

[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).
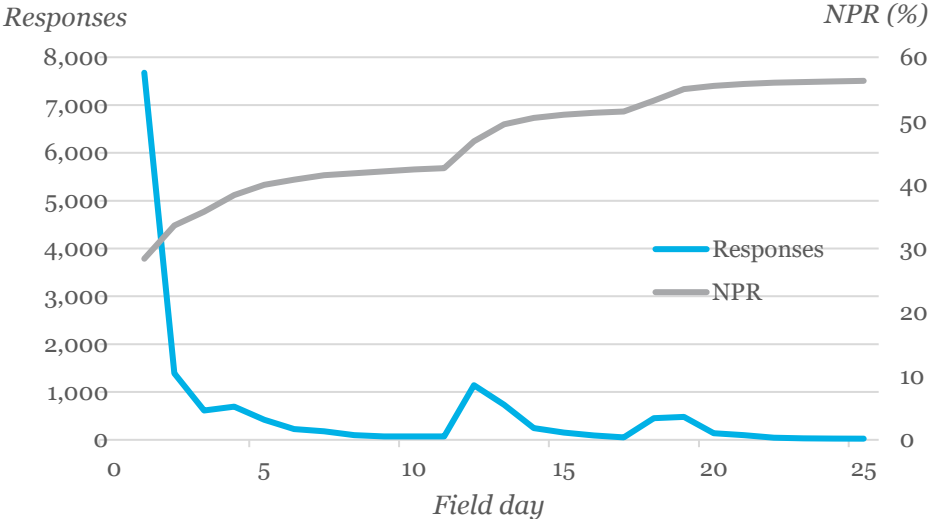
Fieldwork

Citizen Panel 29 was dispatched March 22, 2018, with reminders April 3 (field day 13 and April 9 (field day 19).

Figure 1: Number of responses / cumulative net participation rate (%) by field day

Participation rates

Table 6: Net participation (NPR) rates by gender

Gender	NPR	% of net sample	N
Female	56	47	12,587
Male	56	53	14,316
Other	100	0	27
Missing information	23	0	64
Total	56	100	26,994

Table 7: Net participation rates by age group

Age group	NPR	% of net sample	N
Age 17-29	41	12	3,192
Age 30-39	51	19	5,154
Age 40-49	55	19	5,093
Age 50-59	59	21	5,535
Age 60-69	64	20	5,316
Age 70+	66	10	2,685
Missing information	32	0	19
Total	56	100	26,994

Table 8: Net participation rates by education

Education attained	NPR	% of net sample	N
High school or lower	49	4	1,073
High school: graduated	55	24	6,597
Studies after high school	57	14	3,656
University/college: less than 3 years	55	18	4,763
University/college: more than 3 years	58	40	10,881
Missing information	21	0	24
Total	56	100	26,994

Table 9: Net participation rates by labor market situation

Labor market situation	NPR	% of net sample	N
Working/gainfully employed	59	64	17,359
Unemployed/labor market program	51	2	621
Pensioner	65	18	4,890
Student	45	7	1,832
Other	57	3	881
Missing information	9	5	1,411
Total	56	100	26,994

Table 10: Net participation rates by political interest

Political interest	NPR	% of net sample	N
Very interested	55	36	9,681
Rather interested	58	52	14,044
Not particularly interested	55	11	2,937
Not at all interested	45	1	287
Missing information	16	0	45
Total	56	100	26,994

Glossary

AAPOR participation rate (RR5):	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=(responses-partials)/GSS).
Background variables	Includes questions related to demographic or basic socio-economic factors such as age, education, household etc. These are regularly updated.
Breakoffs	Type of nonresponse. Defined as responses with more than 50 percent item nonresponse, used when calculating AAPOR RR5.
Coverage rate/Absorption rate	The quotient of net and gross sample size (coverage=NSS/GSS). Coverage and absorption rate are synonyms describing this relation.
Date of reminders	Reminders are sent by email to those in the sample who have not yet completed the survey.
E-mail bounce backs	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 booth "hard" and "soft" bounce backs.
Field days	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.
General variables	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.
Gross participation rate (GPR)	The quotient of responses and gross sample size (GPR=responses/GSS). Does not exclude partials. Corresponds to AAPOR RR6 and COMR.
Gross sample size (GSS)	Gross sample size is the number of potential participants in the initial sample.
Gross subsample size	Gross subsample size is the number of potential participants assigned to a specific study in the initial sample.
Net participation rate (NPR)	The quotient of responses and net sample size (NPR=responses/NSS). Does not exclude partials.
Net sample size (NSS)	Net sample size is the number of potential participants in the initial sample, excluding e-mail bounce backs (NSS=GSS-bounce backs).
Net subsample size	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.
No. of variables in full dataset	Applies to the most recent version of the dataset including all featured studies.
Paradata	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.
Partial response	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.
Response time	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.
Responses	The number of surveys completed by a participant that are registered on the last field day.
Study	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 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 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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