



Technical report

LORE Citizen

Panel 30 – 2018

Please use the following citation when using data from Citizen Panel 30:

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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 30 (MP30)

- The thirtieth Citizen Panel was carried out between June 12, 2018 and August 6, 2018.
- Questionnaires were sent to 54670 panelists of which 35086 responded (AAPOR RR5: 63%, Gross Participation Rate: 64%, Net Participation Rate: 67%).
- All in all, there were 14 studies included in Citizen Panel 30. In addition, 2 general questions were asked.
- The Citizen Panel 30 sample is mixed, but consists mainly of non-probability respondents. 84 percent of the gross sample is non-probability, while 16 percent is probability based recruitment from population samples.

Summary

Table 1: General information¹

Name:	Citizen Panel 30 (MP30)
Field period:	2018-06-12 to 2018-08-06
No. of field days:	56
Date of reminders:	2018-06-19, 2018-06-27
Gross sample size (GSS):	54670
Net sample size (NSS):	52506
E-mail bounce backs:	2164
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	96%
Responses:	35086
Partial responses:	713
Breakoffs:	170
AAPOR participation rate (RR5):	63%
Gross participation rate (GPR):	64%
Net participation rate (NPR):	67%
Mean response time, excl. outliers ² :	14 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	12 min
Standard deviation, response time:	8 min

Table 2: Dataset information

	MP30
No. of variables in full dataset:	1200
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	404
No. of studies:	14
No. of study variables:	402
No. of general variables:	2

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 MP30, 3197 participants (5.8 percent) were outside of the upper time boundary.

Featured studies

Table 3: Featured studies in Citizen Panel 30

<i>Study:</i>	<i>Title:</i>	<i>Researchers:</i>	<i>No. of variables</i>
Study 1	Citizen panel questions	LORE	52
Study 2	Inward or Outward: How Pregnancy Shapes Political Orientations	Elin Naurin	52
Study 3	The Input and Output of Electoral Systems and Democratic Satisfaction	John Högström, Carolina Plescia, André Blais	20
Study 4	Difference as a Resource?	Zohreh Khoban	32
Study 5	Muslim mainstream: co-producing secularity in Sweden	David Thurffjell, Erika Willander	16
Study 6	‘The Ties that Bind’ and the Progressive’s Dilemma	Clara Sandelind, Mikael Hjerm	23
Study 7	Pre-electoral Coalition Strategies	Thomas Gschwend	49
Study 8	Remember, remember the 14th of September – vote recall	Per Oleskog Tryggvason, Elias Markstedt	2
Study 9	Innovations for sustainable long-distance travelling	Simon Matti	17
Study 10	Refugee crisis and the silence spiral	Bengt Johansson	19
Study 11	Crisis communication and social trust in the multipublic society	Bengt Johansson	10
Study 12	Democratic preconditions for civil defence: W2	Douglas Brommesson	33
Study 13	Response options effects on party support	Elias Markstedt	3
Study 14	Party support of feminist initiative, win or lose	Sofi Blombäck	29
General	General questions	LORE	2

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	7086	6782	61	65	Non- probability	-	16+
Study 2	27017	26336	54	57	Non- probability	-	20–50
Study 3	3400	3264	57	61	Non- probability	edu, age, sex	18-74
Study 4	3600	3457	55	58	Non- probability	edu, age, sex	18-74
Study 5	54670	52506	63	67	Non- probability	-	16+
Study 6	4800	4604	63	67	Non- probability	muni	16+
Study 7	3600	3457	55	58	Non- probability	edu, age, sex	18-74
Study 8	10121	9721	69	73	Non- probability	-	16+
Study 9	1689	1686	90	92	Non- probability	edu, age, sex	18-74
Study 10	1139	1113	80	83	Non- probability	-	16+
Study 11	1700	1639	57	61	Probability	edu, age, sex	18-74
Study 12	1689	1686	90	92	Non- probability	edu, age, sex, muni	18-74
Study 13	3300	3188	61	65	Non- probability	edu, age, sex	18-74
Study 14	54670	52506	63	67	Non- probability	-	16+
Gen. vars.	54670	52506	63	67	Non- probability	-	16+

Comment: The non-probability sample type is generally drawn from the Citizen Panel without any regard to how it was originally recruited.

Table 5: Item nonresponse rates by study

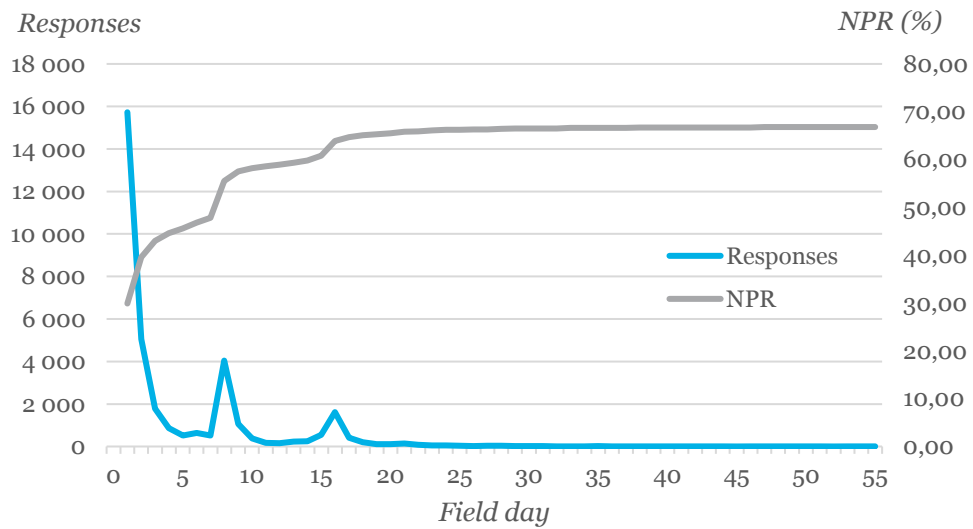
<i>Study</i>	<i>Mean item missing (%)</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean time use (min.)³</i>	<i>Median time use (min.)</i>	<i>St. dev. time use (min.)</i>
Study 1	0.2	4.1	34,268	3.1	2.5	2.1
Study 2	0.9	3.1	34,215	4.3	3.9	1.9
Study 3	0.6	4.5	1,891	4.4	4.0	2.0
Study 4	5.8	16.3	1,997	4.7	4.1	2.5
Study 5	0.2	3.0	33,903	0.9	0.8	0.5
Study 6	0.4	2.5	2,994	4.8	4.3	2.3
Study 7	0.6	3.2	1,886	5.0	4.6	2.1
Study 8	0.0	1.9	6,907	0.3	0.3	0.1
Study 9	0.2	1.7	1,512	5.3	4.1	3.5
Study 10	0.5	3.4	895	3.6	3.0	2.0
Study 11	0.4	5.3	947	0.8	0.7	0.3
Study 12	0.3	1.9	1,504	3.9	3.4	2.0
Study 13	0.2	4.1	1,962	0.2	0.2	0.2
Study 14	0.3	4.1	33,918	0.9	0.7	0.7
Gen. vars.	2.2	11.4	35,256	3.3	2.7	2.2

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 30 was dispatched June 12, 2018, with reminders June 19 (field day 18) and June 27 (field day 16).

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	63	41	21555
Male	70	58	30344
Other	99	0	120
Missing information	36	1	487
Total	67	100	52506

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	43	9	4861
Age 30-39	57	19	9875
Age 40-49	64	20	10390
Age 50-59	70	19	10029
Age 60-69	78	17	9085
Age 70+	83	15	8070
Missing information	30	0	196
Total	67	100	52506

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	61	3	1770
High school: graduated	66	17	9120
Studies after high school	68	10	5289
University/college: less than 3 years	65	12	6471
University/college: more than 3 years	69	56	29214
Missing information	9	1	642
Total	67	100	52506

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	69	61	31889
Unemployed/labor market program	61	2	984
Pensioner	84	22	11308
Student	48	6	2966
Other	70	3	1512
Missing information	9	7	3847
Total	67	100	52506

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	70	40	20807
Rather interested	68	50	26342
Not particularly interested	56	9	4662
Not at all interested	35	1	461
Missing information	16	0	234
Total	67	100	52506

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 booth “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 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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