



Technical report

LORE Citizen

Panel 31 – 2018

Please use the following citation when using data from Citizen Panel 31:

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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 31 (MP31)

- The thirty-first Citizen Panel was carried out between September 12, 2018 and October 7, 2018.
- Questionnaires were sent to 56,093 panelists of which 37,229 responded (AAPOR RR5: 57%, Gross Participation Rate: 66%, Net Participation Rate: 69%).
- All in all, there were 12 studies included in Citizen Panel 31. In addition, 3 general questions were asked.
- The Citizen Panel 31 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 31 (MP31)
Field period:	2018-09-12 to 2018-10-07
No. of field days:	26
Date of reminders:	2018-09-24 and 2018-09-30
Gross sample size (GSS):	56.093
Net sample size (NSS):	53.897
E-mail bounce backs:	2.196
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	96.1
Responses:	37.229
Partial responses:	5.191
Breakoffs:	50
AAPOR participation rate (RR5):	57.1
Gross participation rate (GPR):	66.4
Net participation rate (NPR):	69.1
Mean response time, excl. outliers ² :	8 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	7 min
Standard deviation, response time:	5 min

Table 2: Dataset information

	MP31
No. of variables in full dataset:	972
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	384
No. of studies:	11
No. of study variables:	381
No. of general variables:	3

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 MP31, 2219 participants (3.9 percent) were outside of the upper time boundary.

Featured studies

Table 3: Featured studies in Citizen Panel 31

<i>Study:</i>	<i>Title:</i>	<i>Researchers:</i>	<i>No. of variables</i>
Study 1	Mobility patterns of citizens	Ulrika Holmberg, Frances Sprei	87
Study 2	The Feminist initiative - make or break?	Sofie Blombäck, Jenny de Fine Licht	3
Study 3	Pro-self and pro-social motivation strategies to reduce antibiotics use	André Hansla, Felicia Robertson, Sverker Jagers	23
Study 4	Innovations for sustainable long-distance travel - instruments, business models and technological potential	Simon Matti, Jonas Åkerman, Thomas Sterner, Jörgen Larsson, Jonas Nässén, Anna Elofsson	34
Study 5	Reaching those who benefit the most – How do people think of cancer risk communication to those with increased inherited risk?	Anna Rosén, Andreas Andersson, Senada Hajdarevic, Beatrice Melin	41
Study 6	The Methodological Panel, 2018 general election	Stefan Dahlberg, Patrik Öhberg, Henrik Ekengren Oscarsson	32
Study 7	Congestion charges	Johan Martinsson	16
Study 8	Remember, remember the 14th of September – vote recall	Per Oleskog, Elias Markstedt	11
Study 9	Defining ‘Integration.’ A Study of Public and Elite Sentiments about (the Failure) of Integration of Immigrants in Sweden	Elina Lindgren	5
Study 10	Post-electoral opinion, 2018 general election	Johan Martinsson	58
Study 11	Post-election survey, 2018 general election	LORE	8
Study 12	Election compasses and electoral result	LORE	13
General	General questions	LORE	3

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	5.600	5.373	59	63	Probability	edu, age, sex	18-74
Study 2	4.508	4.507	70	95	Non-probability	-	16+
Study 3	5.300	5.097	55	58	Non-probability	edu, age, sex	18-74
Study 4	7.500	7.223	58	60	Non-probability	edu, age, sex	18-74
Study 5	1.800	1.727	53	57	Probability	edu, age, sex	18-74
Study 6	17.370	16.650	65	69	Non-probability	-	16+
Study 7	1.195	1.142	73	77	Non-probability	-	16+
Study 8	14.967	14.353	72	75	Non-probability	-	16+
Study 9	13.973	13.386	62	66	Non-probability	-	16+
Study 10	2.868	2.731	70	74	Non-probability	-	16+
Study 11	56.093	53.897	57	69	Probability	-	16+
Study 12	13.973	13.386	62	66	Non-probability	-	16+
Gen. vars.	56.093	53.897	57	69	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

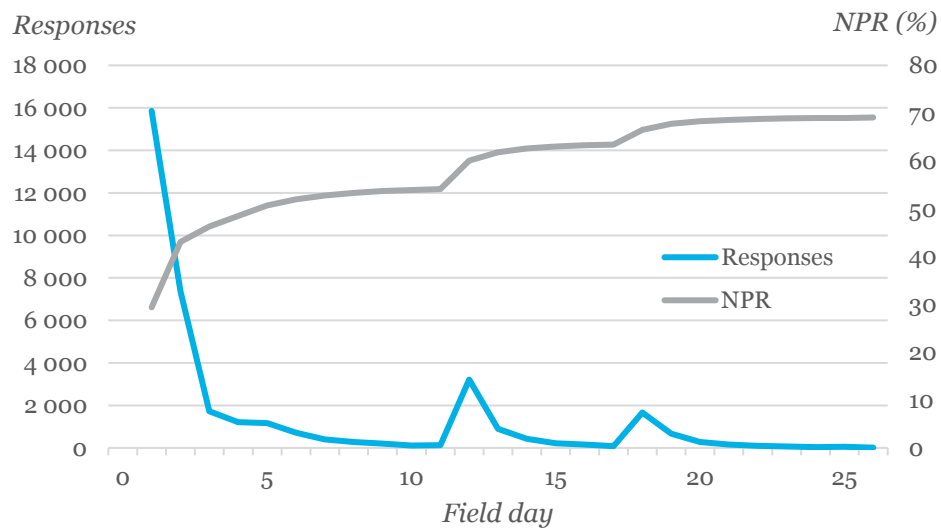
<i>Study</i>	<i>Mean item missing (%)</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean time use (min.)³</i>	<i>Median time use (min.)</i>	<i>St. dev. time use (min.)</i>
Study 1	7.0	8.6	3.365	6.9	6.4	4.4
Study 2	2.8	10.0	4.286	1.2	1.0	0.7
Study 3	0.9	4.7	2.940	6.1	5.6	2.5
Study 4	0.2	2.4	4.308	6.6	5.4	3.9
Study 5	2.0	8.9	977	8.9	8.0	4.2
Study 6	0.6	4.8	11.413	2.3	2.1	1.0
Study 7	1.4	3.0	872	4.1	3.3	2.7
Study 8	0.1	2.0	10.657	1.0	0.9	0.4
Study 9	6.0	11.4	8.795	3.2	2.5	2.3
Study 10	0.5	2.0	2.008	6.3	5.6	2.7
Study 11	0.2	2.4	37159	1.1	1.0	0.7
Study 12	0.2	4.1	8.746	0.6	0.5	0.4
Gen. vars.	0.6	5.3	37.244	1.3	1.1	0.7

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 31 was dispatched September 13, 2018, with reminders September 24 (field day 12 and September 30 (field day 18).

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	66	42	22.335
Male	72	58	30.951
Other	67	0	193
Missing information	23	1	410
Total	69	100	53.479

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	45	10	5.170
Age 30-39	59	19	10.089
Age 40-49	67	20	10.672
Age 50-59	72	19	10.319
Age 60-69	80	17	9.275
Age 70+	85	15	8.157
Missing information	38	0	215
Total	69	100	53.897

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	63	3	1.754
High school: graduated	67	17	9.227
Studies after high school	70	10	5.330
University/college: less than 3 years	67	12	6.614
University/college: more than 3 years	72	56	30.349
Missing information	11	1	623
Total	69	100	53.897

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	61	32.889
Unemployed/labor market program	61	2	997
Pensioner	86	21	11.509
Student	51	6	3.166
Other	72	3	1.563
Missing information	11	7	3.773
Total	69	100	53.897

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	21.733
Rather interested	70	50	26.879
Not particularly interested	59	9	4.600
Not at all interested	39	1	452
Missing information	18	0	233
Total	69	100	53.897

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 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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