LORE
Laboratory of
Opinion Research

UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG

Technical report
LORE Citizen
Panel 32 – 2019

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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 32 (MP32)

- The thirty-second Citizen Panel was carried out between December 10, 2018 and January 8, 2019.
- Questionnaires were sent to 39.222 panelists of which 22.333 responded (AAPOR RR5: 56.8 %, Gross Participation Rate: 56.9 %, Net Participation Rate: 58.7 %).
- All in all, there were 7 studies included in Citizen Panel 32. In addition, 6 general questions were asked.
- The Citizen Panel 32 sample is mixed, but consists mainly of non-probability respondents. 79.6 % of the gross sample is non-probability, while 20.4 % is probability based recruitment from population samples.

Summary

Table 1: General information[1]

Name:	Citizen Panel 32 (MP32)
Field period:	2018-12-10 to 2019-01-08
No. of field days:	30
Date of reminders:	2018-12-19, 2019-01-03
Gross sample size (GSS):	39.222
Net sample size (NSS):	38.048
E-mail bounce backs:	1.174
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	97 %
Responses:	22.333
Partial responses:	41
Breakoffs:	101
AAPOR participation rate (RR5):	56.8 %
Gross participation rate (GPR):	56.9 %
Net participation rate (NPR):	58.7 %
Mean response time, excl. outliers[2]:	10 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	8 min
Standard deviation, response time:	7 min

Table 2: Dataset information

	MP32
No. of variables in full dataset:	1138
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	491
No. of studies:	7
No. of study variables:	485
No. of general variables:	6

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[1] See Glossary on p. 12 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 MP32, 1490 participants (3.8 percent) were outside of the upper time boundary.

Featured studies

Table 3: Featured studies in Citizen Panel 32

Study:	Title:	Researchers:	No. of variables
Study 1	Citizen panel questions	LORE	48
Study 2	Inward or Outward: How Pregnancy Shapes Political Orientations	Elin Naurin	58
Study 3	Swedish Election study 2018: CSES	Henrik Oscarsson	101
Study 4	Forest-Fires and Social Trust	Bengt Johansson, Marina Ghersetti & Peter Esaiasson	50
Study 5	Income Variables - Design Alternatives	The SOM-Institute	3
Study 6	The Cultivation Panel	Adam Shehata & Bengt Johansson	101
Study 7	The Meaning of Left and Right in Swedish Politics	LORE	2
General	General questions	LORE	6

Table 4: Details of featured studies

Study	Gross subsample size	Net subsample size	AAPOR–RR5 by study	NPR by study	Mean time use (min.)[3]	Median time use (min.)	St. dev. time use (min.)
Study 1	6.939	6.617	68	60	6.8	6.1	3.4
Study 2	28.770	28.112	64	54	4.6	4.1	2.0
Study 3	3.000	2.908	69	59	14.0	12.9	5.9
Study 4	4.200	4.056	72	59	6.5	5.8	2.8
Study 5	36.222	35.140	66	57	0.2	0.2	0.1
Study 6	3.183	3.067	69	59	14.2	13.1	5.9
Study 7	6.939	6.617	64	60	1.4	1.0	1.1
Gen. vars.	39.222	38.048	57	59	0.6	0.5	0.4

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[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).

Table 5: Item nonresponse rates by study

Study	Mean item missing (%)	St. Dev.	N
Study 1	0.6	3.2	4.151
Study 2	0.6	2.4	15.273
Study 3	1.8	4.7	1.769
Study 4	0.3	1.4	2.483
Study 5	0.9	9.4	20.070
Study 6	0.6	4.4	1.880
Study 7	4.0	19.7	4.151
Gen. vars.	0.2	3.7	3.185

Fieldwork

Citizen Panel 32 was dispatched December 10, 2018, with reminders December 19 (field day 9) and January 3 (field day 24).

Figure 1: Number of responses/cumulative net participation rate (%) by field day[4]

Responses   *NPR (%)*

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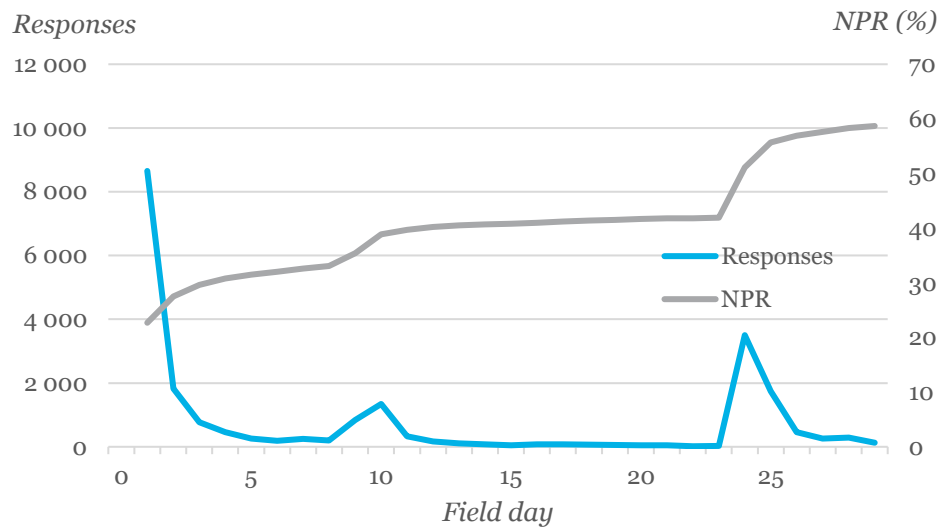
[4] Due to a technical issue caused by one of the biggest email providers, a substantial part of respondents only received the last reminder in their inbox, generating this exceptional cumulative net participation rate.

Participation rates

Table 6: Net participation (NPR) rates by gender

Gender	NPR	% of net sample	N
Female	56	46	17.384
Male	62	53	20.184
Other	57	0	161
Missing information	20	1	319
Total	59	100	38.048

Table 7: Net participation rates by age group

Age group	NPR	% of net sample	N
Age 17-29	41	15	5.579
Age 30-39	53	29	11.081
Age 40-49	62	31	11.974
Age 50-59	69	10	3.703
Age 60-69	77	7	2.729
Age 70+	83	5	1.892
Missing information	58	3	1.090
Total	59	100	38.048

Table 8: Net participation rates by education

Education attained	NPR	% of net sample	N
High school or lower	50	2	925
High school: graduated	57	17	6.281
Studies after high school	60	9	3.480
University/college: less than 3 years	57	12	4.580
University/college: more than 3 years	61	56	21.294
Missing information	44	4	1.488
Total	59	100	38.048

Table 9: Net participation rates by labor market situation

Labor market situation	NPR	% of net sample	N
Working/gainfully employed	64	60	22.985
Unemployed/labor market program	54	2	712
Pensioner	80	9	3.318
Student	43	8	2.967
Other	58	2	830
Missing information	39	19	7.236
Total	59	100	38.048

Table 10: Net participation rates by political interest

Political interest	NPR	% of net sample	N
Very interested	60	37	14.160
Rather interested	60	51	19.321
Not particularly interested	53	10	3.988
Not at all interested	34	1	410
Missing information	15	0	169
Total	59	100	38.048

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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