Technical report
LORE Citizen Panel 33 – 2019

Please use the following citation when using data from Citizen Panel 33:

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Contents

Tables

Figures

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 33 (MP33)

- The thirty-third Citizen Panel was carried out between February 22, 2019 and March 28, 2019.
- Questionnaires were sent to 67,978 panelists of which 45,021 responded (AAPOR RR5: 66%, Gross Participation Rate: 66%, Net Participation Rate: 69%).
- All in all, there were 8 studies included in Citizen Panel 33. In addition, 27 general questions were asked.
- The Citizen Panel 33 sample is mixed, but consists mainly of non-probability respondents. 83 percent of the gross sample is non-probability, while 17 percent is probability based recruitment from population samples.

Summary

Table 1: General information[1]

Name:	Citizen Panel 33 (MP33)
Field period:	2019-02-22 to 2019-03-28
No. of field days:	35
Date of reminders:	2019-03-06, 2019-03-11 and 2019-03-18
Gross sample size (GSS):	67,978
Net sample size (NSS):	65,122
E-mail bounce backs:	2,856
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	95.8
Responses:	45,021
Partial responses:	74
Breakoffs:	193
AAPOR participation rate (RR5):	66.1
Gross participation rate (GPR):	66.2
Net participation rate (NPR):	69.1
Mean response time, excl. outliers[2]:	8 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	6 min
Standard deviation, response time:	5 min

Table 2: Dataset information

	MP33
No. of variables in full dataset:	1,026
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	236
No. of studies:	8
No. of study variables:	209
No. of general variables:	27

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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 MP33, 3,628 participants (5.3 percent) were outside of the upper time boundary.

Featured studies

Table 3: Featured studies in Citizen Panel MP33

Study:	Title:	Researchers:	No. of variables
Study 1	Citizen panel questions	LORE	11
Study 2	Justifying decisions on school closure	Jenny DeFine Licht	9
Study 3	Social media and political polarization	Peter M. Dahlgren	7
Study 4	Typology of policy instruments	Andreas Nilsson	45
Study 5	Attitudes towards global and local climate action – a conjoint experiment	Sverker Jagers	7
Study 6	Test of media issues / media concepts in the Citizen panel	Ulrika Andersson	15
Study 7	Restoration of contaminated sites following a nuclear accident	Joel Rasmussen	64
Study 8	Measuring important issues locally	Johan Martinsson	11
General	General questions	LORE	27

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	6,796	6,439	63	67	Non-probability	-	16+
Study 2	4,950	4,723	59	62	Non-probability	edu, age, sex	18-74
Study 3	3,791	3,661	62	64	Non-probability	edu, age, sex	18-74
Study 4	4,950	4,723	59	62	Non-probability	edu, age, sex	18-74
Study 5	5,271	5,066	59	62	Non-probability	edu, age, sex	18-74
Study 6	5,271	5,066	59	62	Non-probability	edu, age, sex	18-74
Study 7	3,631	3,484	63	66	Mixed sample	edu, age, sex, counties	18-74
Study 8	5,271	5,066	59	62	Non-probability	edu, age, sex	18-74
Gen. vars.	67,978	65,122	66	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. The mixed sample for study 7 includes two subsamples, one with a probability-based sample stratified on education, age and sex and the other with a sample of respondents living in counties with a nuclear facility.

Table 5: Item nonresponse rates and time use 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	0.6	3.7	6,796	3.4	3.0	1.6
Study 2	0.5	5.0	2,873	2.8	2.5	1.4
Study 3	0.1	1.3	2,340	7.0	6.3	3.2
Study 4	0.7	5.3	2,742	7.6	6.7	4.1
Study 5	1.4	7.5	2,942	2.3	2.0	1.2
Study 6	7.0	24.7	3,136	2.8	2.4	1.4
Study 7	3.1	7.5	2,248	9.7	8.8	4.4
Study 8	3.3	17.2	3,113	2.4	1.8	1.7
Gen. vars.	0.5	2.8	45,034	3.9	3.5	1.9

[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).
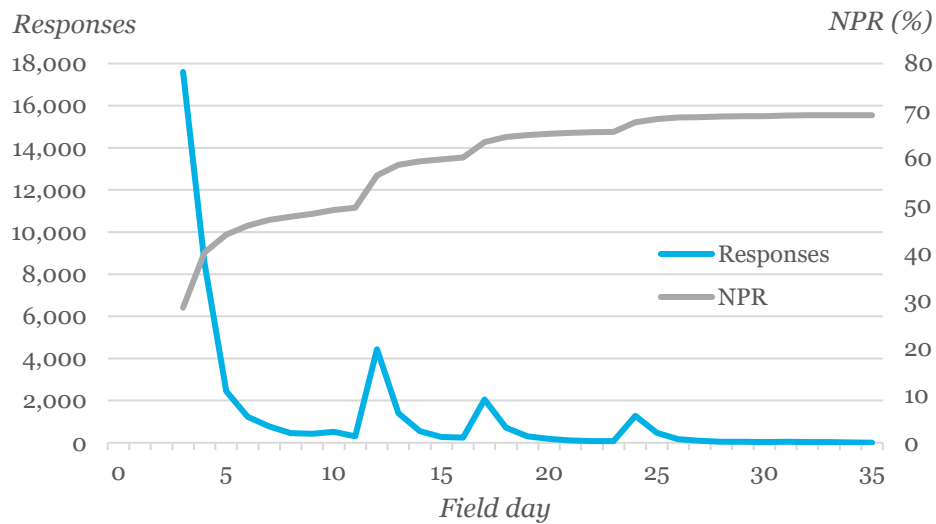
Fieldwork

Citizen Panel 33 was dispatched February 22, 2019, with reminders March 6 (field day 13), March 11 (field day 18) and March 18 (field day 25).

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	68	42	27 061
Male	72	56	36 430
Other	54	0	160
Missing information	3	2	1 471
Total	69	100	65 122

Table 7: Net participation rates by age group

Age group	NPR	% of net sample	N
Age 17-29	53	8	5 283
Age 30-39	62	17	11 325
Age 40-49	70	20	12 849
Age 50-59	76	19	12 201
Age 60-69	81	16	10 472
Age 70+	84	15	9 802
Missing information	7	5	3 190
Total	69	100	65 122

Table 8: Net participation rates by education

Education attained	NPR	% of net sample	N
High school or lower	64	3	2 011
High school: graduated	67	17	11 302
Studies after high school	71	10	6 708
University/college: less than 3 years	69	12	7 584
University/college: more than 3 years	73	55	35 537
Missing information	3	3	1 980
Total	69	100	65 122

Table 9: Net participation rates by labor market situation

Labor market situation	NPR	% of net sample	N
Working/gainfully employed	77	58	37 895
Unemployed/labor market program	67	2	1 124
Pensioner	87	21	13 606
Student	55	5	3 329
Other	72	2	1 512
Missing information	4	12	7 656
Total	69	100	65 122

Table 10: Net participation rates by political interest

Political interest	NPR	% of net sample	N
Very interested	74	39	25 424
Rather interested	71	49	31 941
Not particularly interested	59	9	5 798
Not at all interested	36	1	681
Missing information	3	2	1 278
Total	69	100	65 122

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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