



Technical report

LORE Citizen

Panel 34 – 2019

Please use the following citation when using data from Citizen Panel 34:

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This report was created by:
Sophie Cassel and Daniel Enström,
Deputy Chief Analysts,
Laboratory of Opinion Research,
University of Gothenburg

Contents

Introduction	4
The Citizen Panel.....	4
Citizen Panel 34 (MP34).....	4
Summary.....	5
Featured studies	6
Fieldwork.....	7
Participation rates	10
Glossary	12

Tables

Table 1: General information.....	5
Table 2: Dataset information.....	5
Table 3: Featured studies in Citizen Panel 34.....	6
Table 4: Details of featured studies	7
Table 5: Item nonresponse rates by study.....	8
Table 6: Net participation (NPR) rates by gender.....	10
Table 7: Net participation rates by age group.....	10
Table 8: Net participation rates by education.....	10
Table 9: Net participation rates by labor market situation	11
Table 10: Net participation rates by political interest.....	11

Figures

Figure 1: Number of responses / cumulative net participation rate (%) by field day	9
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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 34 (MP34)

- The thirty-fourth Citizen Panel was carried out between June 4, 2019 and June 27, 2019.
- Questionnaires were sent to 44,838 panelists of which 29,113 responded (AAPOR RR5: 64%, Gross Participation Rate: 65%, Net Participation Rate: 67%).
- All in all, there were eight studies included in Citizen Panel 34. In addition to their participation in at least one of these studies, all respondents were asked 22 general questions.
- The Citizen Panel 34 sample is mixed, but consists mainly of non-probability respondents. 86 percent of the gross sample is non-probability, while 14 percent is probability based recruitment from population samples.

Summary

Table 1: General information¹

Name:	Citizen Panel 34 (MP34)
Field period:	2019-06-04 to 2019-06-27
No. of field days:	24
Date of reminders:	2019-06-13, 2019-06-18
Gross sample size (GSS):	44,838
Net sample size (NSS):	43,235
E-mail bounce backs:	1,603
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	96
Responses:	29,123
Partial responses:	290
Breakoffs:	17
AAPOR participation rate (RR5):	64 %
Gross participation rate (GPR):	65 %
Net participation rate (NPR):	67 %
Mean response time, excl. outliers ² :	11 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	10 min
Standard deviation, response time:	6 min

Table 2: Dataset information

	MP34
No. of variables in full dataset:	1,052
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	329
No. of studies:	8
No. of study variables:	307
No. of general variables:	22

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 MP34, 2,727 participants (6.1 percent) were outside of the upper time boundary.

Featured studies

Table 3: Featured studies in Citizen Panel 34

<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	68
Study 3	Credible news in a crisis? An experiment on Swedish Public Service Television's new crisis reporting-policy	Bengt Johansson	17
Study 4	Consumer attitudes and Consumer decision making styles for cultured fish	John Armbrecht	58
Study 5	Educational attainments	Anders Calander & Frida Sandelin	7
Study 6	How stereotypes of older people as particularly exposed and vulnerable affect their beliefs and abilities to handle crises	Gabriella Sandstig	56
Study 7	How important is election pledge fulfilment for voters' evaluations of government performance?	Niels Markwat	19
Study 8	Voting in the European Parliamentary Election 2019	Sebastian Lundmark, LORE	13
General	General questions	LORE	22

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	6,367	6,051	65	69	Non-probability	-	16+
Study 2	27,421	26,732	60	61	Non-probability	-	20-50
Study 3	4,800	4,657	61	63	Non-probability	edu, age, sex	18-74
Study 4	3,600	3,492	61	63	Probability	edu, age, sex	18-80
Study 5	29,138	28,993	86	87	Non-probability	-	16+
Study 6	6,000	5,595	79	86	Non-probability	age, sex	65-95
Study 7	3,200	3,094	59	65	Non-probability	edu, age, sex	18-74
Study 8	2,000	1,934	63	69	Mixed sample	edu, age, sex	18-74
Gen. vars.	44,838	43,235	64	67	-	-	16+

Comment: The non-probability sample type is generally drawn from the Citizen Panel without any regard to how it was originally recruited. About half of the mixed sample for study 8 was stratified on education, age and sex, and includes both probability-based and non-probability based samples.

Table 5: Item nonresponse rates and time use by study

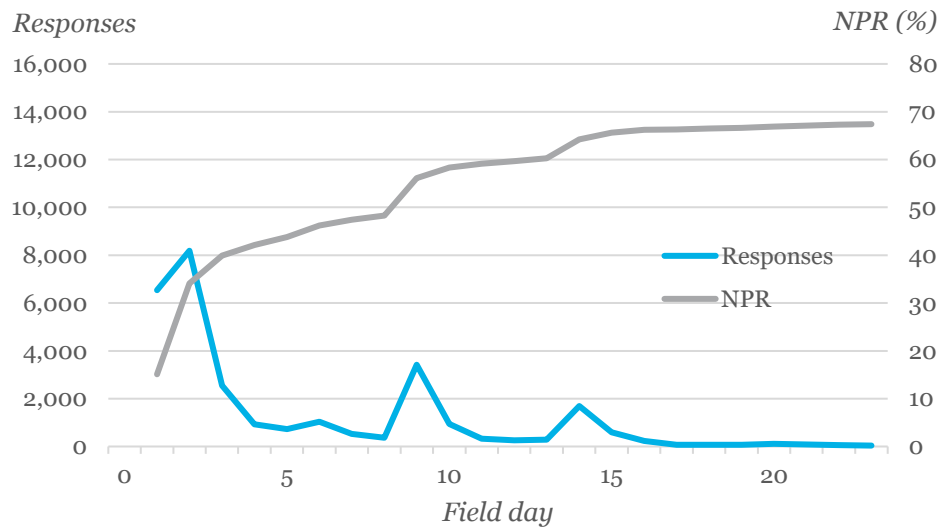
<i>Study</i>	<i>Mean item missing (%)</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean time use (min.)³</i>	<i>Median time use (min.)</i>	<i>St. dev. time use (min.)</i>
Study 1	0.5	2.6	4,151	6.5	5.8	2.9
Study 2	1.4	4.5	15,928	5.8	5.2	2.5
Study 3	4.2	8.5	2,723	3.5	3.4	1.7
Study 4	3.1	7.1	2,207	8.1	7.3	3.7
Study 5	0.2	3.6	24,505	0.5	0.4	0.3
Study 6	2.6	5.4	4,782	8.6	7.9	3.4
Study 7	5.8	16.3	1,998	2.8	2.5	1.8
Study 8	15.5	7.6	1,337	2.1	1.7	1.3
Gen. vars.	0.9	6.0	29,140	1.9	1.7	0.9

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 34 was dispatched June 4, 2019, with reminders June 12 (field day 9) and June 17 (field day 14).

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	65	46	19,835
Male	70	53	23,078
Other	48	0	126
Missing information	2	1	196
Total	67	100	43,235

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	47	11	4,811
Age 30-39	60	24	10,582
Age 40-49	66	29	12,325
Age 50-59	73	11	4,763
Age 60-69	82	12	5,029
Age 70+	85	13	5,600
Missing information	18	0	125
Total	67	100	43,235

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	62	3	1,209
High school: graduated	64	18	7,738
Studies after high school	68	11	4,573
University/college: less than 3 years	67	13	5,413
University/college: more than 3 years	70	56	24,017
Missing information	8	1	285
Total	67	100	43,235

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	70	63	27,178
Unemployed/labor market program	59	2	807
Pensioner	86	19	8,004
Student	49	7	3,023
Other	65	2	1,022
Missing information	19	7	3,201
Total	67	100	43,235

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	17,338
Rather interested	67	50	21,562
Not particularly interested	58	9	3,840
Not at all interested	44	1	358
Missing information	15	0	137
Total	67	100	43,235

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 ($GPR = \text{responses} / \text{GSS}$). 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 ($NPR = \text{responses} / \text{NSS}$). 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:

info@lore.gu.se