LORE
Laboratory of
Opinion Research

Technical report
LORE Citizen
Panel 23 – 2016

This report was created by:
Elias Markstedt,
Database Manager,
Laboratory of Opinion Research,
University of Gothenburg

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 23 (MP23)

- The twenty-third Citizen Panel was carried out between December 9, 2016 and January 4, 2017.
- Questionnaires were sent to 55,932 panelists of which 39,164 responded (AAPOR RR5: 69%, Gross Participation Rate: 70%, Net Participation Rate: 72%).
- All in all, there were 19 studies included in Citizen Panel 23. In addition, 66 general questions were asked.
- The Citizen Panel 23 sample is mixed, but consists mainly of opt-in respondents. 84 percent of the gross sample is opt-in, while 16 percent is probability based recruitment from population samples.

Summary

Table 1: General information[1]

Name:	Citizen Panel 23 (MP23)
Field period:	2016-12-09 to 2017-01-04
No. of field days:	27
Date of reminders:	2016-12-19, 2016-12-28
Gross sample size (GSS):	55,932
Net sample size (NSS):	54,171
E-mail bounce backs:	1,761
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	97
Responses:	39,164
Partial responses:	363
Breakoffs:	18
AAPOR participation rate (RR5):	69%
Gross participation rate (GPR):	70%
Net participation rate (NPR):	72%
Mean response time, excl. outliers[2]:	13 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	11 min
Standard deviation, response time:	7 min

Table 2: Dataset information

	MP23
No. of variables in full dataset:	1287
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	609
No. of studies:	19
No. of study variables:	543
No. of general variables:	66

---

[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 MP23, 3,023 participants (5.4 percent) were outside of the upper time boundary.

Featured studies

Table 3: Featured studies in Citizen Panel 23

Study:	Title:	Researchers:	No. of variables
Study 1	Citizen panel questions	LORE	35
Study 2	Carbon dioxide tax and fairness. Policy specific beliefs	Sverker Jagers, Simon Matti & Johan Martinsson	4
Study 3	??????????????	Sverker Jagers	0
Study 4	Ocean acidification and climate change	Sverker Jagers & Simon Matti	28
Study 5	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency – the 72 hour project, experiment	Bengt Johansson	53
Study 6	Congestion charges and Västlänken	Johan Martinsson	10
Study 7	Governmental spending profiles	Ann-Kristin Kölln	16
Study 8	Welfare support – pre-test of outcome variables, wave 2	Anna Bendz & Anders Lindbom	74
Study 9	Fish farming – Swemarc	Niklas Harring	15
Study 10	Pregnancy and politics – Inward and outward	Elin Naurin & Dietlind Stolle	43
Study 11	Antibiotics – Swemarc	Niklas Harring	7
Study 12	Branded content	Lars Truedsson & Ulrika Andersson	9
Study 13	Remember, remember the 14th of September – Accuracy of vote recall in the Swedish General Election and its effects on the quality of opinion polls	Per Oleskog & Elias Markstedt	2
Study 14	Policy proposal experiments	Sverker Jagers & Simon Matti	4
Study 15	Gender question effects	Patrik Öhberg	3
Study 16	Self-driving cars – pretest	Wolfgang Habla	10
Study 17	E-mail invitation with deadline	LORE	0
Study 18	Question evaluation	LORE	28
Study 19	Scale length and labelling	LORE	120
General	General questions	LORE	66

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	7,521	7,277	68	70	5.7	5.2	2.7
Study 2	7,500	7,298	64	66	2.1	1.9	1.0
Study 3	55,932	54,171	69	72	–	–	–
Study 4	5,000	4,849	72	74	3.6	3.2	1.6
Study 5	3,500	3,368	66	69	6.6	6.1	3.1
Study 6	1,649	1,598	69	71	1.3	1.2	0.6
Study 7	5,000	4,859	64	67	5.0	4.4	2.6
Study 8	2,400	2,335	70	72	4.3	3.9	1.8
Study 9	4,200	4,070	69	72	1.8	1.5	1.2
Study 10	28,501	27,940	62	63	3.4	2.9	1.7
Study 11	10,500	10,175	71	74	1.0	0.9	0.5
Study 12	3,600	3,499	64	67	4.2	3.8	2.1
Study 13	15,936	15,477	76	79	0.3	0.3	0.2
Study 14	3,500	3,368	66	69	2.5	1.8	2.1
Study 15	1,800	1,743	64	67	0.1	0.1	0.0
Study 16	1,100	1,061	70	75	4.5	3.9	2.6
Study 17	55,932	54,171	69	72	0.4	0.1	0.6
Study 18	11,900	11,522	68	71	0.7	0.6	0.3
Study 19	35,366	34,239	71	74	5.7	5.2	2.7
Gen. vars.	55,932	54,171	69	72	6.7	6.1	2.8

---

[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	0.5	2.9	5,085
Study 2	0.5	4.4	4,703
Study 3	–	–	–
Study 4	0.6	4.0	3,556
Study 5	1.4	8.4	2,275
Study 6	0.5	5.1	1,117
Study 7	1.8	7.4	3,165
Study 8	1.0	5.6	1,668
Study 9	5.6	14.3	2,883
Study 10	0.7	3.1	17,279
Study 11	0.7	4.8	7,466
Study 12	8.5	20.2	2,327
Study 13	0.0	1.9	7,935
Study 14	4.2	13.9	2,300
Study 15	0.8	6.1	1,111
Study 16	3.9	17.6	770
Study 17	–	–	–
Study 18	0.5	5.5	8,034
Study 19	0.4	4.4	25,144
Gen. vars.	8.1	4.8	39,182

Fieldwork

Citizen Panel 23 was dispatched December 9, 2016, with reminders December 19 (field day 10) and December 28 (field day 19).

Figure 1: Number of responses / cumulative net participation rate (%) by field day
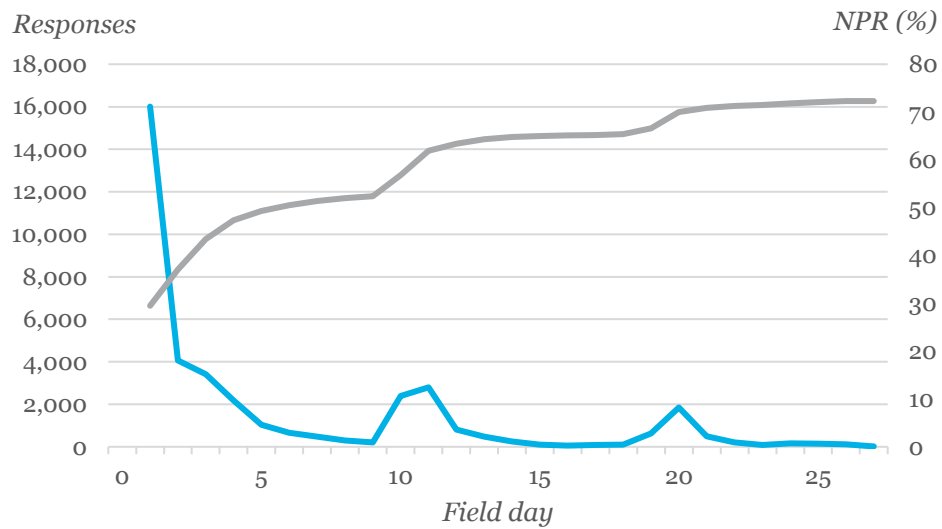
Participation rates

Table 6: Net participation (NPR) rates by gender

Gender	NPR	% of net sample	N
Female	69	41	22,052
Male	75	58	31,498
Other	78	0	170
Missing information	25	1	451
Total	72	100	54,171

Table 7: Net participation rates by age group

Age group	NPR	% of net sample	N
Age 17-29	51	11	5,724
Age 30-39	62	18	9,946
Age 40-49	70	20	10,911
Age 50-59	76	20	10,629
Age 60-69	84	19	10,066
Age 70+	87	12	6,717
Missing information	35	0	178
Total	72	100	54,171

Table 8: Net participation rates by education

Education attained	NPR	% of net sample	N
High school or lower	66	4	2,014
High school: graduated	71	18	9,566
Studies after high school	75	10	5,636
University/college: less than 3 years	71	13	6,842
University/college: more than 3 years	75	54	29,411
Missing information	2	1	702
Total	72	100	54,171

Table 9: Net participation rates by labor market situation

Labor market situation	NPR	% of net sample	N
Working/gainfully employed	78	60	32,344
Unemployed/labor market program	68	2	1,074
Pensioner	89	22	11,807
Student	57	5	2,749
Other	77	3	1,524
Missing information	3	9	4,673
Total	72	100	54,171

Table 10: Net participation rates by political interest

Political interest	NPR	% of net sample	N
Very interested	74	39	21,378
Rather interested	73	50	27,235
Not particularly interested	66	9	4,886
Not at all interested	44	1	491
Missing information	1	0	181
Total	72	100	54,171

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 Department of Political Science 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 social 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