



Technical report

LORE Citizen

Panel 21 - 2016

Please use the following citation when using data from Citizen Panel 21:

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

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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 21 (MP21)

- The twenty-first Citizen Panel was carried out between May 31 and June 23, 2016.
- Questionnaires were sent to 54,434 panelists of which 37,999 responded (AAPOR RR5: 69%, Gross Participation Rate: 70%, Net Participation Rate: 71%).
- All in all, there were 20 studies included in Citizen Panel 21. In addition, 12 general questions were asked.
- The Citizen Panel 21 sample is mixed, but consists mainly of non-probability respondents. 87 percent of the gross sample is non-probability, while 13 percent is probability based recruitment from population samples.

Summary

Table 1: General information¹

Name:	Citizen Panel 21 (MP21)
Field period:	2016-05-31 to 2016-06-23
No. of field days:	24
Date of reminders:	2016-06-07, 2016-06-14
Gross sample size (GSS):	54,434
Net sample size (NSS):	53,413
E-mail bounce backs:	1,021
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	98%
Responses:	37,999
Partial responses:	326
Breakoffs:	959
AAPOR participation rate (RR5):	69%
Gross participation rate (GPR):	70%
Net participation rate (NPR):	71%
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

	MP21
No. of variables in full dataset:	1,471
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	627
No. of studies:	20
No. of study variables:	615
No. of general variables:	12

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 MP21, 3,297 participants (6.1 percent) were outside of the upper time boundary.

Featured studies

Table 3: Featured studies in Citizen Panel 21

<i>Study:</i>	<i>Title:</i>	<i>Researchers:</i>	<i>No. of variables</i>
Study 1	Citizen panel questions	LORE	62
Study 2	Remember, remember the 14th of September – Accuracy of vote recall in the Swedish general election	Per Oleskog & Elias Markstedt	2
Study 3	How feelings of disgust influence policy attitudes and party support	Richard E. Matland	28
Study 4	EIPS reform monitor	Annelies Blom & Elias Naumann	70
Study 5	Welfare state support and knowledge	Anna Bendz & Anders Lindbom	12
Study 6	Assessing instructional risk and crisis message effectiveness in Sweden	Deanna Sellnow, Bengt Johansson, Timothy Sellnow & Orla Vigso	53
Study 7	Who gets what? Political support for governmental spending profiles	Ann-Kristin Kölln & Christopher Wlezien	7
Study 8	Election pledges and accountability processes	Niels Markwat	14
Study 9	Visuals and refugee opinions	Delia Dumitrescu	27
Study 10	Guilt in rape case scenario - follow-up	Kerstin Adolfsson	51
Study 11	Exploring the mechanisms behind the association between gender and corruption	Mattias Agerberg	3
Study 12	Pregnancy and politics - Inward and outward	Elin Naurin & Dietlind Stolle	53
Study 13	Medialization question - priming effects	SOM/André Jansson	4
Study 14	Dimensions of trust in the media	SOM/Lars Truedsson	12
Study 15	Language Effects in Surveys (LES) - follow-up	Sofia Axelsson & Stefan Dahlberg	11
Study 16	Knowledge of antibiotics	SOM/Frida Vernersdotter	7
Study 17	Agree/disagree and number of scale points	SOM/Frida Vernersdotter	15
Study 18	Perceptions of response option labels	LORE	20
Study 19	Scale length and endpoint experiments	LORE	126
Study 20	Adapting surveys to mobile phones	LORE	10
General	General questions	LORE	12

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>Mean time use (min.)³</i>	<i>Median time use (min.)</i>	<i>St. dev. time use (min.)</i>
Study 1	18,856	18,421	75	77	8.1	7.3	3.6
Study 2	16,096	15,840	78	80	0.2	0.2	0.1
Study 3	2,000	1,979	72	73	3.7	3.4	1.4
Study 4	2,000	1,963	65	66	9.7	8.8	4.3
Study 5	9,700	9,557	67	68	2.5	2.3	1.1
Study 6	2,500	2,444	74	76	6.8	6.3	3.0
Study 7	5,000	4,910	63	64	2.3	2.0	1.2
Study 8	9,700	9,557	67	68	1.0	0.9	0.6
Study 9	3,500	3,455	71	73	3.5	3.1	1.5
Study 10	2,000	1,968	72	74	11.0	9.3	6.0
Study 11	3,500	3,436	69	70	2.5	2.1	1.4
Study 12	32,006	31,585	65	67	4.5	4.0	2.3
Study 13	5,000	4,901	71	75	0.6	0.5	0.3
Study 14	5,000	4,914	75	76	1.1	1.0	0.5
Study 15	6,250	6,137	63	65	0.5	0.4	0.2
Study 16	5,000	4,901	71	75	1.1	1.0	0.6
Study 17	5,000	4,914	75	76	0.7	0.6	0.3
Study 18	27,394	26,786	74	77	1.6	1.5	1.0
Study 19	27,394	26,786	74	77	1.1	1.0	0.5
Study 20	7,867	7,867	99*	100*	2.1	1.9	1.1
Gen. vars.	54,434	53,413	69	71	0.8	0.7	0.5

Comments: * Study 20 was sampled within the survey among those who started responding, which is the reason for the high participation rate.

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).

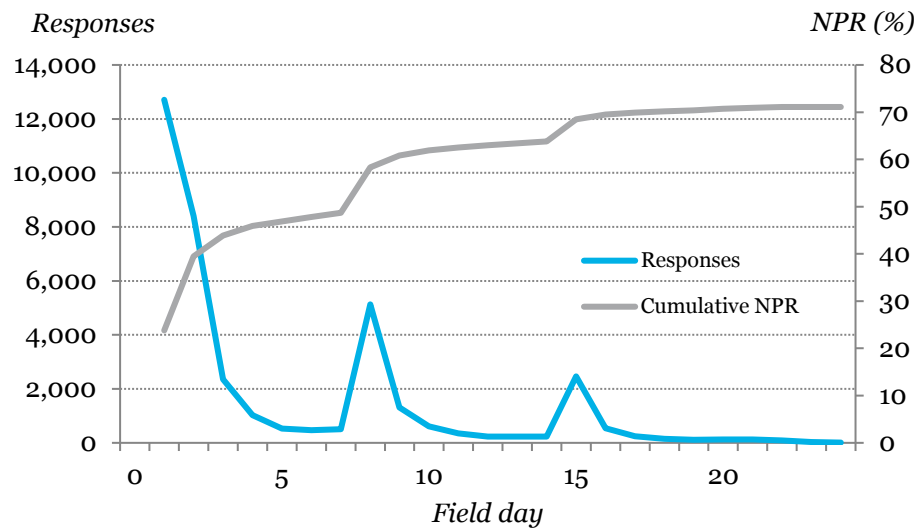
Table 5: Item nonresponse rates by study

<i>Study</i>	<i>Mean item missing (%)</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>N</i>
Study 1	0.5	3.7	16,318
Study 2	0.4	4.6	2,294
Study 3	0.3	1.7	1,408
Study 4	0.4	3.9	1,276
Study 5	1.2	6.1	6,387
Study 6	1.5	8.8	1,783
Study 7	2.0	7.6	3,099
Study 8	0.3	3.6	6,320
Study 9	1.0	5.7	2,458
Study 10	1.9	9.8	1,393
Study 11	0.6	5.6	2,325
Study 12	4.6	5.7	20,326
Study 13	3.3	8.7	3,527
Study 14	0.4	3.9	3,700
Study 15	0.1	1.6	3,268
Study 16	1.0	8.3	2,148
Study 17	0.3	4.3	3,690
Study 18	10.5	25.0	17,971
Study 19	0.6	5.1	20,031
Study 20	3.2	8.0	2,995
Gen. vars.	9.4	16.0	37,469

Fieldwork

Citizen Panel 22 was dispatched April 21, 2016, with reminders June 7 (field day 8) and June 14 (field day 15).

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	68	40	21,609
Male	74	58	31,172
Other	77	0	167
Missing information	24	1	465
Total	71	100	53,413

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	51	11	5,613
Age 30-39	62	19	9,892
Age 40-49	69	20	10,861
Age 50-59	74	20	10,528
Age 60-69	82	18	9,864
Age 70+	85	12	6,489
Missing information	33	0	166
Total	71	100	53,413

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	67	4	2,082
High school: graduated	71	18	9,477
Studies after high school	73	10	5,356
University/college: less than 3 years	68	13	6,951
University/college: more than 3 years	74	54	28,592
Missing information	21	2	955
Total	71	100	53,413

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	74	61	32,324
Unemployed/labor market program	64	2	1,262
Pensioner	86	20	10,696
Student	58	6	3,198
Other	71	3	1,606
Missing information	27	8	4,327
Total	71	100	53,413

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	74	42	22,211
Rather interested	71	49	26,115
Not particularly interested	61	8	4,370
Not at all interested	41	1	485
Missing information	24	0	232
Total	71	100	53,413

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 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