LORE
Laboratory of
Opinion Research

UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG

Technical report
LORE Citizen
Panel 22 – 2016

Title:
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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 22 (MP22)

- The twenty-second Citizen Panel was carried out between September 28 and October 17, 2016.
- Questionnaires were sent to 17,307 panelists of which 11,514 responded (AAPOR RR5: 66%, Gross Participation Rate: 67%, Net Participation Rate: 68%).
- All in all, there were 5 studies included in Citizen Panel 22. In addition, 6 general questions were asked.
- The Citizen Panel 22 sample is mixed, but consists mainly of opt-in respondents. 81 percent of the gross sample is opt-in, while 19 percent is probability based recruitment from population samples.

Summary

Table 1: General information[1]

Name:	Citizen Panel 22 (MP22)
Field period:	2016-09-28 to 2016-10-17
No. of field days:	20
Date of reminders:	2016-10-02, 2016-10-10
Gross sample size (GSS):	17,307
Net sample size (NSS):	16,875
E-mail bounce backs:	432
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	98
Responses:	11,514
Partial responses:	27
Breakoffs:	88
AAPOR participation rate (RR5):	66%
Gross participation rate (GPR):	67%
Net participation rate (NPR):	68%
Mean response time, excl. outliers[2]:	9 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	8 min
Standard deviation, response time:	5 min

Table 2: Dataset information

	MP22
No. of variables in full dataset:	282
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	117
No. of studies:	5
No. of study variables:	111
No. of general variables:	6

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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 MP22, 811 participants (4.7 percent) were outside of the upper time boundary.

Featured studies

Table 3: Featured studies in Citizen Panel 22

Study:	Title:	Researchers:	No. of variables
Study 1	Ban on begging in Sweden	Karin Zelano	5
Study 2	Visuals and refugee opinions – follow-up	Delia Dumitrescu	28
Study 3	Election pledges and accountability processes – follow-up	Niels Markwat	22
Study 4	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency – the 72 hour project, wave 1	Bengt Johansson	34
Study 5	Recruitment - personality muster data	Aina Gallego & Patrik Öhberg	1
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	11,237	10,964	66	67	2.2	1.6	1.8
Study 2	3,500	3,417	66	68	3.7	3.4	1.5
Study 3	15,000	14,634	66	68	2.0	1.8	0.9
Study 4	2,700	2,631	67	69	3.7	3.4	1.4
Study 5	1,209	1,183	76	78	1.1	1.0	0.6
Gen. vars.	17,307	16,875	66	68	0.7	0.6	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	5.3	15.1	7,246
Study 2	0.5	3.2	2,277
Study 3	0.3	2.4	9,796
Study 4	0.3	2.8	11,516
Study 5	3.4	18.1	918
Gen. vars.	16.8	22.1	11,415

Fieldwork

Citizen Panel 22 was dispatched September 28, 2016, with reminders October 2 (field day 8) and June 14 (field day 15).

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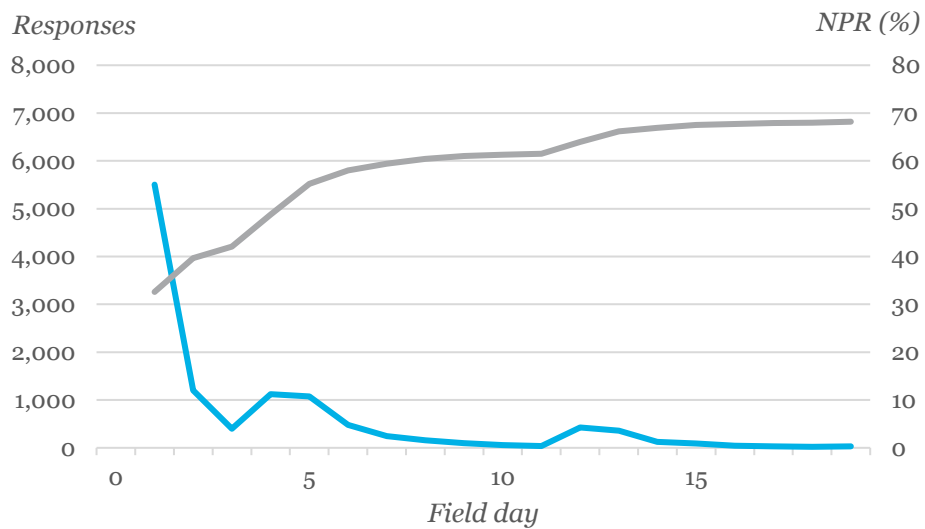
Participation rates

Table 6: Net participation (NPR) rates by gender

Gender	NPR	% of net sample	N
Female	66	48	8,169
Male	71	52	8,693
Other	100	0	3
Missing information	40	0	10
Total	68	100	16,875

Table 7: Net participation rates by age group

Age group	NPR	% of net sample	N
Age 17-29	48	19	3,193
Age 30-39	60	20	3,415
Age 40-49	70	20	3,451
Age 50-59	77	19	3,148
Age 60-69	84	18	3,077
Age 70+	86	3	587
Missing information	75	0	4
Total	68	100	16,875

Table 8: Net participation rates by education

Education attained	NPR	% of net sample	N
High school or lower	56	5	794
High school: graduated	66	28	4,750
Studies after high school	70	16	2,619
University/college: less than 3 years	64	21	3,595
University/college: more than 3 years	75	30	5,105
Missing information	25	0	12
Total	68	100	16,875

Table 9: Net participation rates by labor market situation

Labor market situation	NPR	% of net sample	N
Working/gainfully employed	72	63	10,564
Unemployed/labor market program	56	3	493
Pensioner	85	16	2,645
Student	54	10	1,653
Other	63	3	540
Missing information	12	6	980
Total	68	100	16,875

Table 10: Net participation rates by political interest

Political interest	NPR	% of net sample	N
Very interested	68	35	5,961
Rather interested	69	52	8,811
Not particularly interested	65	11	1,888
Not at all interested	53	1	185
Missing information	17	0	30
Total	68	100	16,875

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:

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