



Technical report

LORE Citizen

Panel 27 – 2017

Please use the following citation when using data from Citizen Panel 27:

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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 27 (MP27)

- The twenty-seventh Citizen Panel was carried out between October 30 and November 20, 2017.
- Questionnaires were sent to 19,901 panelists of which 14,253 responded (AAPOR RR5: 72%, Gross Participation Rate: 72%, Net Participation Rate: 73%).
- All in all, there were 4 studies included in Citizen Panel 27. In addition, 5 general questions were asked.
- The Citizen Panel 27 sample is mixed, but consists mainly of non-probability respondents. 84 percent of the gross sample is non-probability, while 16 percent is probability based recruitment from population samples.

Summary

Table 1: General information¹

Name:	Citizen Panel 27 (MP27)
Field period:	2017-10-30 to 2017-11-20
No. of field days:	22
Date of reminder:	2017-11-08
Gross sample size (GSS):	19,901
Net sample size (NSS):	19,571
E-mail bounce backs:	330
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	98%
Responses:	14,253
Partial responses:	22
Breakoffs:	11
AAPOR participation rate (RR5):	72%
Gross participation rate (GPR):	72%
Net participation rate (NPR):	73%
Mean response time, excl. outliers ² :	9 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	8 min
Standard deviation, response time:	4 min

Table 2: Dataset information

	MP27
No. of variables in full dataset:	576
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	247
No. of studies:	4
No. of study variables:	242
No. of general variables:	5

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 MP27, 876 participants (4.4 percent) were outside of the upper time boundary.

Featured studies

Table 3: Featured studies in Citizen Panel 27

<i>Study:</i>	<i>Title:</i>	<i>Researchers:</i>	<i>No. of variables</i>
Study 1	Stockholm terror panel study – wave 3	Marina Ghersetti	52
Study 2	Trust in Swedish health care and causes of distrust	Vårdanalys/LORE	63
Study 3	Effects of different fire safety information fliers	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency/Gabriella Sandstig & Bengt Johansson	49
Study 4	SOM survey-Citizen Panel comparisons	LORE	67
General	General questions	LORE	5

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	4,300	4,283	90	91	Probability	-	-
Study 2	10,800	10,594	71	72	Mixed sample	'trust in healthcare'	16-
Study 3	3,800	3,737	66	68	Mixed sample	edu, age, sex, region	18-70
Study 4	4,800	4,693	57	58	Mixed sample	edu, age, sex	18-70
Gen. vars.	19,901	19,571	72	73	Mixed sample	-	-

Comment: The *mixed* sample type is generally drawn from the Citizen Panel without any regard to how it was originally recruited, but since the overall balance is 20 percent probability-based and 80 percent non-probability-based recruitment, mixed is predominantly non-probability-based.

Table 5: Item nonresponse rates by study

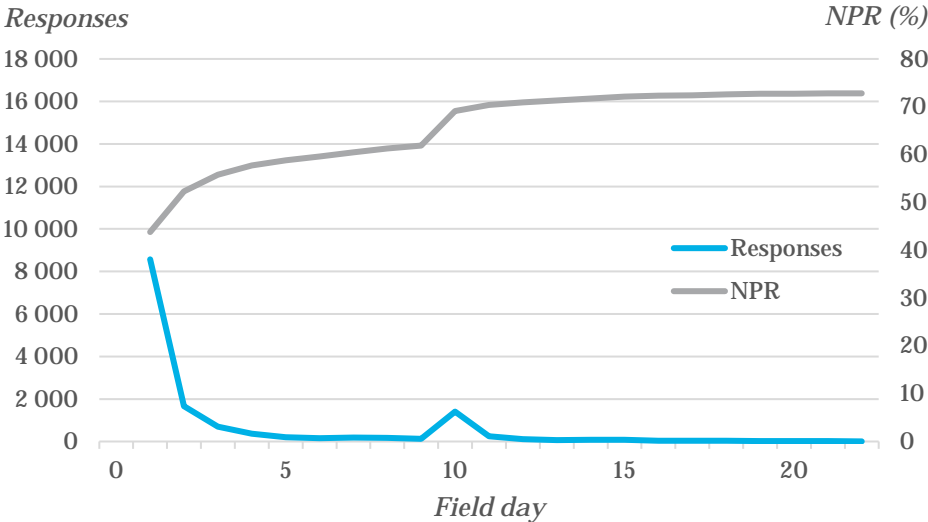
<i>Study</i>	<i>Mean item missing (%)</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean time use (min.)³</i>	<i>Median time use (min.)</i>	<i>St. dev. time use (min.)</i>
Study 1	1.7	2.4	3,877	0.8	0.6	0.5
Study 2	0.7	3.1	7,632	5.6	4.7	3.9
Study 3	2.5	4.2	2,487	5.9	5.4	2.5
Study 4	0.8	2.9	2,720	7.7	7.0	3.2
Gen. vars.	9.8	17.8	14,264	0.7	0.6	0.4

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 27 was dispatched October 30, 2017, with a reminder November 8 (field day 10).

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	69	42	8,139
Male	76	58	11,279
Other	54	1	153
Total	73	100	19,571

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	49	10	2,012
Age 30-39	60	17	3,327
Age 40-49	69	19	3,621
Age 50-59	74	18	3,531
Age 60-69	85	20	3,928
Age 70+	90	16	3,123
Missing information	34	0	29
Total	73	100	19,571

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	73	4	809
High school: graduated	70	21	4,025
Studies after high school	73	12	2,362
University/college: less than 3 years	69	14	2,750
University/college: more than 3 years	76	48	9,484
Missing information	19	1	141
Total	73	100	19,571

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	73	57	11,141
Unemployed/labor market program	70	2	467
Pensioner	89	26	5,007
Student	54	6	1,095
Other	77	3	620
Missing information	16	6	1,241
Total	73	100	19,571

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	75	39	7,721
Rather interested	73	50	9,802
Not particularly interested	67	9	1,827
Not at all interested	48	1	161
Missing information	47	0	60
Total	73	100	19,571

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 both "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 ($NSS = \text{GSS} - \text{bounce backs}$).
<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