



# Technical report

## LORE Citizen

### Panel 26 – 2017

*Please use the following citation when using data from Citizen Panel 26:*

*Martinsson, J., Andreasson, M., Lindgren, E., 2017, Technical report  
Citizen Panel 26 – 2017 Gothenburg: University of Gothenburg, LORE.*

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

## Contents

Introduction.....	4
The Citizen Panel.....	4
Citizen Panel 26 (MP26).....	4
Summary.....	5
Featured studies .....	6
Fieldwork.....	9
Participation rates .....	10
Glossary .....	12

## Tables

Table 1: General information .....	5
Table 2: Dataset information.....	5
Table 3: Featured studies in Citizen Panel 26 .....	6
Table 4: Details of featured studies .....	<b>Fel! Bokmärket är inte definierat.</b>
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
--	---

# 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 26 (MP26)

- The twenty-sixth Citizen Panel was carried out between June 14 and August 18, 2017. Over 99 percent of the responding sample answered within the first month.
- Questionnaires were sent to 51,281 panelists of which 49,343 responded (AAPOR RR5: 68%, Gross Participation Rate: 68%, Net Participation Rate: 71%).
- All in all, there were 11 studies included in Citizen Panel 26. In addition, 9 general questions were asked.
- The Citizen Panel 26 sample is mixed, but consists mainly of non-probability respondents. 91 percent of the gross sample is non-probability, while 9 percent is probability based recruitment from population samples.

## Summary

---

**Table 1: General information<sup>1</sup>**

Name:	Citizen Panel 26 (MP26)
Field period:	2017-06-14 to 2017-08-18
No. of field days:	66
Date of reminders:	2017-06-26, 2017-07-05
Gross sample size (GSS):	51,281
Net sample size (NSS):	49,343
E-mail bounce backs:	1,938
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	96%
Responses:	34,892
Partial responses:	123
Breakoffs:	50
AAPOR participation rate (RR5):	68%
Gross participation rate (GPR):	68%
Net participation rate (NPR):	71%
Mean response time, excl. outliers <sup>2</sup> :	9 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	8 min
Standard deviation, response time:	6 min

**Table 2: Dataset information**

	MP26
No. of variables in full dataset:	813
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	341
No. of studies:	11
No. of study variables:	332
No. of general variables:	9

---

<sup>1</sup> See Glossary on p. 9 for further information regarding the different categories and how the numbers are computed.

<sup>2</sup> 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 MP26, 2,872 participants (5.6 percent) were outside of the upper time boundary.

## Featured studies

---

**Table 3: Featured studies in Citizen Panel 26**

<i>Study:</i>	<i>Title:</i>	<i>Researchers:</i>	<i>No. of variables</i>
Study 1	Citizen Panel questions	LORE	37
Study 2	Pregnancy and politics – Inward and outward: wave 5	Elin Naurin & Dietlind Stolle	62
Study 3	Cannabis and attitudes towards political parties	Annika Fredén	13
Study 4	Screening of executives and supervisors in the Citizen Panel	Monica Bertilsson	2
Study 5	Vertical/horizontal scales follow-up	Delia Dumitrescu/LORE	72
Study 6	Scale test – Issue ownership	Johan Martinsson	125
Study 7	Use of antibiotics and trust in health services	CeCar/Felicia Robertson & Björn Rönnerstrand	8
Study 8	Remember, remember the 14th of September	Per Oleskog & Elias Markstedt	1
Study 9	Interpretations of the concept of democracy	Stefan Dahlberg/LES	7
Study 10	Interpretations of left-right orientations	LORE	2
Study 11	Scale test – Election promises	Henrik Oscarsson	7
General	General Citizen Panel questions	LORE	9

**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	7,413	7,142	66	68	Non-prob.	-	-
Study 2	25,129	24,581	59	61	Mixed sample	-	16-50
Study 3	5,000	4,859	74	76	Mixed sample	vote intention	16-
Study 4	51,281	49,343	68	71	Mixed sample	-	-
Study 5	38,868	37,342	68	71	Mixed sample	-	-
Study 6	6,700	6,367	76	81	Mixed sample	-	-
Study 7	5,000	4,859	74	76	Mixed sample	vote intention	16-
Study 8	15,736	15,205	74	77	Mixed sample	vote intention	16-
Study 9	32,000	30,796	68	71	Mixed sample	-	-
Study 10	7,413	7,142	66	68	Non-prob.	-	-
Study 11	7,413	7,142	66	68	Non-prob.	-	-
Gen. vars.	51,281	49,343	68	71	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.)</i> <sup>3</sup>	<i>Median time use (min.)</i>	<i>St. dev. time use (min.)</i>
Study 1	0.4	2.0	4,877	1.4	1.2	0.8
Study 2	0.4	3.1	17,014	0.7	0.6	0.4
Study 3	3.0	15.4	3,704	3.2	2.8	1.4
Study 4	0.1	3.7	34,049	3.0	2.6	1.6
Study 5	0.2	3.1	25,804	0.4	0.3	0.2
Study 6	1.7	9.5	5,083	1.7	1.5	0.7
Study 7	0.2	2.5	3,618	0.9	0.8	0.5
Study 8	0.1	3.2	14,224	2.6	2.2	1.4
Study 9	1.3	7.2	34,928	0.2	0.1	0.1
Study 10	6.0	23.4	4,877	2.5	1.7	2.3
Study 11	0.4	4.9	4,735	2.3	1.6	2.0
Gen. vars.	5.8	11.1	34,942	1.5	1.2	1.0

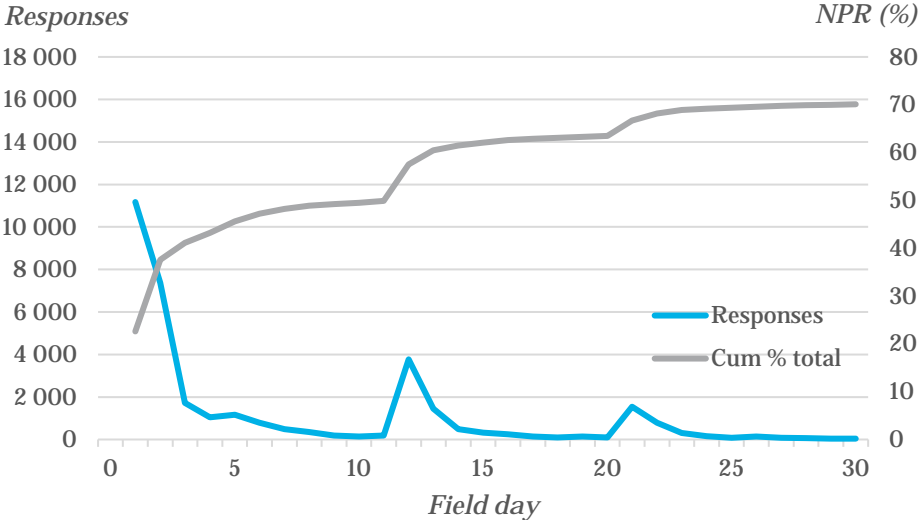
<sup>3</sup> Time is given in minutes. Time used per study excludes responses with completion times over the third quartile plus three times the interquartile range (i.e. the specific definition of outliers varies between studies).



# Fieldwork

Citizen Panel 26 was dispatched June 14, 2017, with reminders June 26 (field day 12) and July 5 (field day 21).

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



Comment: Note that the x-scale is limited to the first 30 field days even though there were a total of 66 field days. This is because over 99 percent of the responding sample answered during the first 30 days.

## 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	67	40	19,787
Male	74	59	28,943
Other	68	0	173
Missing information	24	1	440
Total	71	100	49,343

**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	9	4,340
Age 30-39	59	18	8,947
Age 40-49	68	20	10,080
Age 50-59	74	20	9,789
Age 60-69	82	18	9,025
Age 70+	87	14	6,970
Missing information	30	0	192
Total	71	100	49,343

**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	66	3	1,713
High school: graduated	70	17	8,249
Studies after high school	73	10	4,977
University/college: less than 3 years	69	12	6,134
University/college: more than 3 years	73	56	27,439
Missing information	20	2	831
Total	71	100	49,343

**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	75	60	29,547
Unemployed/labor market program	66	2	954
Pensioner	87	21	10,454
Student	53	5	2,434
Other	74	3	1,388
Missing information	17	9	4,566
Total	71	100	49,343

**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	73	41	20,315
Rather interested	71	50	24,441
Not particularly interested	62	8	3,921
Not at all interested	41	1	374
Missing information	30	1	292
Total	71	100	49,343

## 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 ( $\text{coverage} = \text{NSS} / \text{GSS}$ ). 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 ( $\text{GPR} = \text{responses} / \text{GSS}$ ). 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 ( $\text{NPR} = \text{responses} / \text{NSS}$ ). 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](mailto:info@lore.gu.se)