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# Introduction

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## 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 is to provide a platform and an infrastructure for multidisciplinary research on democracy and opinion issues, as well as to provide an efficient facility for collecting data from online questionnaires mainly for survey experiments and panel studies, and to contribute to methodological development and testing in the area of web surveys. LORE and the Citizen Panel are funded by the University of Gothenburg. 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 17 (MP17)

- The seventeenth Citizen Panel was carried out between October 4 and October 22, 2015.
- Questionnaires were sent to 23,263 panelists of which 16,882 responded (AAPOR RR5: 72%, Gross Participation Rate: 73%, Net Participation Rate: 74%).<sup>1</sup>
- All in all, there were 7 studies included in Citizen Panel 17. In addition, 6 general questions were asked.
- The Citizen Panel 17 sample is mixed, but consists mainly of opt-in respondents. 88 percent of the gross sample is opt-in, while 12 percent is probability based recruitment from population samples.

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<sup>1</sup> This is an unusually high participation rate. The sample was conditioned on the participation in another recently conducted survey which increased the share of loyal panelists in the sample.

## Summary

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**Table 1: General information<sup>2</sup>**

Name:	Citizen Panel 17 (MP17)
Field period:	2015-10-01 – 2015-10-22
No. of field days:	22
Date of reminders:	2015-10-07, 2015-10-14
Gross sample size (GSS):	23,263
Net sample size (NSS):	22,841
E-mail bounce backs:	422
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	98
Responses:	16,882
Partial responses:	168
Breakoffs:	426
AAPOR participation rate (RR5):	72%
Gross participation rate (GPR):	73%
Net participation rate (NPR):	74%
Mean response time, excl. outliers <sup>3</sup> :	8 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	7 min
Standard deviation, response time:	5 min

**Table 2: Dataset information**

	MP17
No. of variables in full dataset:	488
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	196
No. of studies:	7
No. of study variables:	190
No. of general variables:	6

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<sup>2</sup> See Glossary on p. 9 for further information regarding the different categories and how the numbers are computed.

<sup>3</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 MP17, 1,303 participants (5.6 percent) were outside of the upper time boundary.

## Featured studies

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**Table 3: Featured studies in Citizen Panel 17**

<i>Study:</i>	<i>Title:</i>	<i>Researchers:</i>	<i>No. of variables</i>
Study 1	Public (Mis)Understanding of News about Behavioral Genetics: Testing Multiple Exposure and Effect Duration - wave 3	Alexandre Morin-Chassé & Elina Lindgren	27
Study 2	Paracetamol	Tove Hedenrud & Helle Håkonsen	41
Study 3	Planning for parental leave: Do popular narratives affect men's and women's expectations?	Johanna Rickne	11
Study 4	Richard Floridas grid questions about cities in a Swedish context	SOM/Henrik Ekengren Oscarsson	37
Study 5	Increasing CO2-taxes	Sverker Jagers, Johan Martinsson & Simon Matti	16
Study 6	Refugee attitudes - the Alan Kurdi effect - follow-up	Jacob Sohlberg, Peter Esaiasson & Johan Martinsson	46
Study 7	Survey intermission effects	LORE	0

**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.)<sup>4</sup></i>	<i>Median time use (min.)</i>	<i>St. dev. time use (min.)</i>
Study 1	7,482	7,475	94	95	5.0	4.4	2.3
Study 2	6,000	5,838	56	58	3.3	3.0	1.3
Study 3	6,436	6,295	55	57	1.2	0.9	0.9
Study 4	23,263	22,841	74	76	0.9	0.7	0.8
Study 5	12,810	12,423	60	62	2.8	2.5	1.3
Study 6	2,971	2,943	84	85	9.2	7.7	5.3
Study 7	3,948	3,818	69	71	6.0	4.9	3.6
Gen. vars.	23,263	22,841	72	74	0.8	0.7	0.5

*Comment:* \* Please observe that NPR by study is not a good indicator of the quality of each individual study. Several of the studies overlap and the sample composition might intentionally differ, thereby influencing NPR.

**Table 5: Item nonresponse rates by study**

<i>Study</i>	<i>Mean item missing (%)</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>N</i>
Study 1	1.3	7.5	6,960
Study 2	5.9	16.7	3,301
Study 3	1.2	6.6	3,484
Study 4	0.9	6.3	9,503
Study 5	5.3	3.9	7,547
Study 6	1.8	5.1	2,421
Gen. vars.	4.0	7.1	16,928

<sup>4</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

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Citizen Panel 17 was sent out October 4. Two reminders were sent, October 7 and October 14 2015.

Figure 1: Number of responses by field day

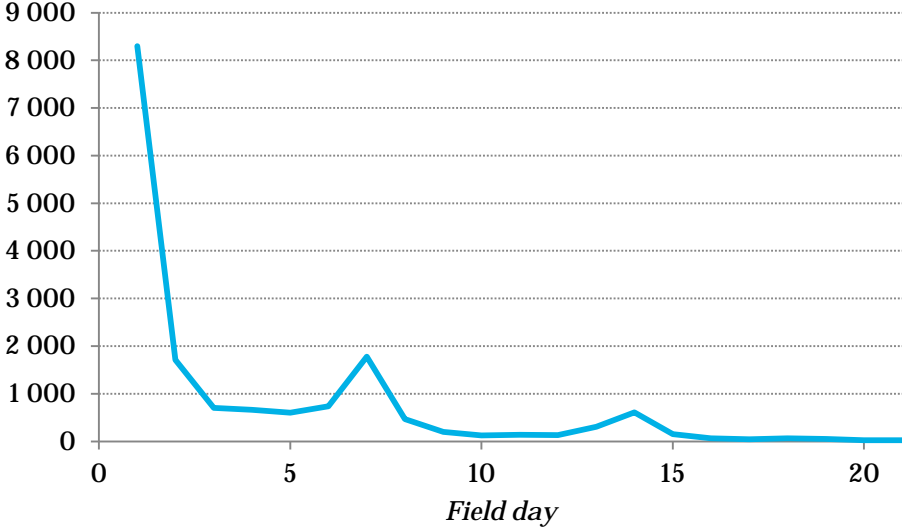
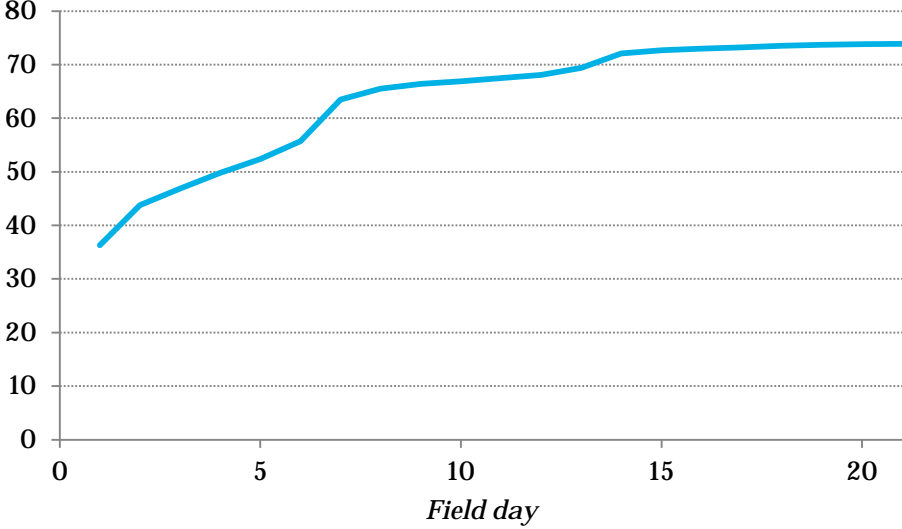


Figure 2: Cumulative net participation rate by field day (%)



## Participation rates

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**Table 6: Net participation (NPR) rates by gender**

<i>Gender</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Female	72	42.9	9,800
Male	76	56.1	12,809
Other	65	0.2	54
Missing information	46	0.8	178
Total	74	100	22,841

**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	54	12.4	2,827
Age 30-39	65	16.2	3,703
Age 40-49	72	19.5	4,460
Age 50-59	77	20.5	4,679
Age 60-69	83	20.1	4,600
Age 70+	90	11.0	2,523
Missing information	45	0.2	49
Total	74	100	22,841

**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	76	15.5	3,544
High school: graduated	70	13.9	3,183
Studies after high school	76	13.3	3,028
University/college: less than 3 years	76	16.5	3,764
University/college: more than 3 years	78	37.3	8,528
Missing information	23	3.5	794
Total	74	100	22,841

**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	60.9	13,914
Unemployed/labor market program	65	3.7	834
Pensioner	87	21.4	4,893
Student	58	8.7	1,979
Other	68	4.5	1,017
Missing information	41	0.9	204
Total	74	100	22,841

**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	77	37.1	8,473
Rather interested	75	48.8	11,138
Not very interested	65	11.9	2,722
Not at all interested	48	1.7	393
Missing information	23	0.5	115
Total	74	100	22,841



## Glossary

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<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 = $\text{NSS} / \text{GSS}$ ). 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 ( $GPR = \text{responses} / \text{GSS}$ ). 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.