



Technical Report

Citizen Panel 6 -

2013

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Introduction

The Citizen Panel

The Citizen Panel (Sw: 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 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 a 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 core questions that are asked repeatedly, and a number of specific studies. 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 6 (MP6)

- The sixth Citizen Panel was carried out between the 27th of February 2013 and 31th of March 2013.
- Questionnaires were sent to 12 409 respondents, of which 7 309 answered the survey (Gross Participation Rate: 59%, Net Participation Rate: 62%).
- All in all, there were 6 experiments and 2 panel studies included in Citizen Panel 6. In addition, 91 core questions were asked.
- The sample of MP6 respondents is a mixed, but mainly self-recruited, sample. 88 percent of the gross sample are from self-recruitment, while 12 percent come from probability based recruitment from population samples.

Summary

Table 1: General Information¹

Name:	Citizen Panel 6 (Sw: Medborgarpanelen 6 / MP6)
Field period:	2013-02-27 – 2013-03-31
No. of field days:	31 (ca. 4 weeks)
Date of reminders:	2013-03-05; 2013-03-11; 2013-03-18
Gross sample size (GSS):	12 409
Net sample size (NSS):	11 706
E-mail bounce backs:	703
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	94%
Responses:	7 309
Partial responses:	20
AAPOR participation rate (RR1):	59%
Gross participation rate (GPR):	59%
Net participation rate (NPR):	62%
Mean response time, excl. outliers ² :	14 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	11 min
Standard deviation, response time:	10 min

Table 2: Dataset Information

No. of variables in full dataset:	384
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	361
No. of studies:	8
No. of study variables:	269
No. of core variables:	92

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 than 90 minutes completing the questionnaire. In MP6, 70 participants (1.0 percent) used more than 90 minutes.

Featured Studies

Table 3: Featured Studies in Citizen Panel 6

<i>Study:</i>	<i>Title:</i>	<i>Researchers:</i>	<i>No. of variables</i>
Study 1	Electoral scenarios and strategic voting	Annika Fredén	14
Study 2	Effects of rejection sensitivity and social support on protest activity	Hanna Bäck et al.	111
Study 3	Is HealthCare special? How type of policy area affects the relationship between transparency and perceived legitimacy.	Jenny de Fine Licht	46
Study 4	The Beauty Contest	Björn Rönnerstrand	2
Study 5	LORe methodology: Saliency	LORE	5
Study 6	LORe methodology: Primacy	LORE	16
Study 7	Panel: Election 2014 theme questions	LORE/Johan Martinsson	75
Study 8	Panel bias	Sebastian Lundmark & Mikael Gilljam	0 ³

³ This study was based on randomized omission of questions, therefore, no specific variables were needed.

Table 4: Details of Featured Studies

Study	<i>Gross subsample size</i>	<i>Net subsample size</i>	<i>NPR by study*</i>	<i>Mean time use (min.)⁴</i>	<i>Median time use (min.)</i>	<i>St. dev. time use (min.)</i>
Study 1	4 980	4 709	63	2.2	2.0	1.2
Study 2	2 680	2 525	69	6.9	6.3	3.3
Study 3	3 000	2 823	50	4.3	3.3	3.4
Study 4	341	332	83	2.8	2.1	2.2
Study 5	7 995	7 545	58	0.6	0.5	0.5
Study 6	3 600	3 569	84	0.6	0.5	0.6
Study 7	4 390	4 137	70	3.9	3.9	3.3
Study 8	385	385	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Core var.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.2	4.6	3.0

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

Table 5: Item Nonresponse Rates by Study

Study	<i>Mean item missing (%)</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>N</i>
Study 1	1.1	6.6	2 974
Study 2	0.6	2.5	1 750
Study 3	1.9	7.9	1 419
Study 4	4.1	11.0	276
Study 5	0.4	3.6	4 401
Study 6	0.4	3.5	2 995
Study 7	1.0	4.6	2 914
Study 8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Core var.	0.6	3.0	7 309

⁴ Time is given in minutes. Time used per study excludes responses with completion times for a single group/page over 10 minutes. The available information is *time used per question group* (group size range from 1 up to more than 10 questions), which is equivalent to what the respondents sees on one web page before clicking “next”.

Fieldwork

The questionnaire was mailed out using Websurvey by Texttalk on 3.10 a.m. Wednesday 27th of February 2013. Three reminders were sent (field day 7, 13 and 20). No significant technical issues occurred during the field work. Data collection was stopped on Sunday 31th of March 2013.

Figure 1: Number of Responses by Field Day

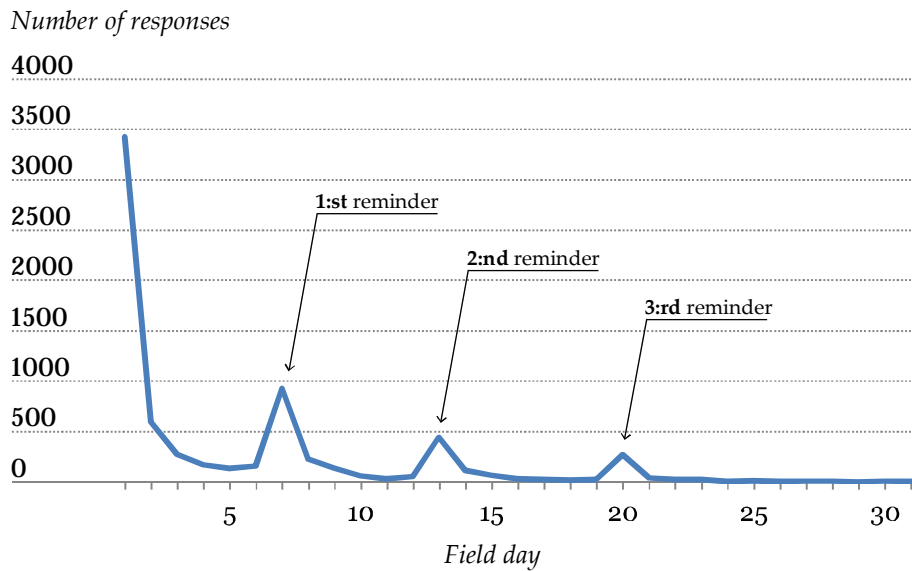


Figure 2: Cumulative Net Participation Rate by Field Day

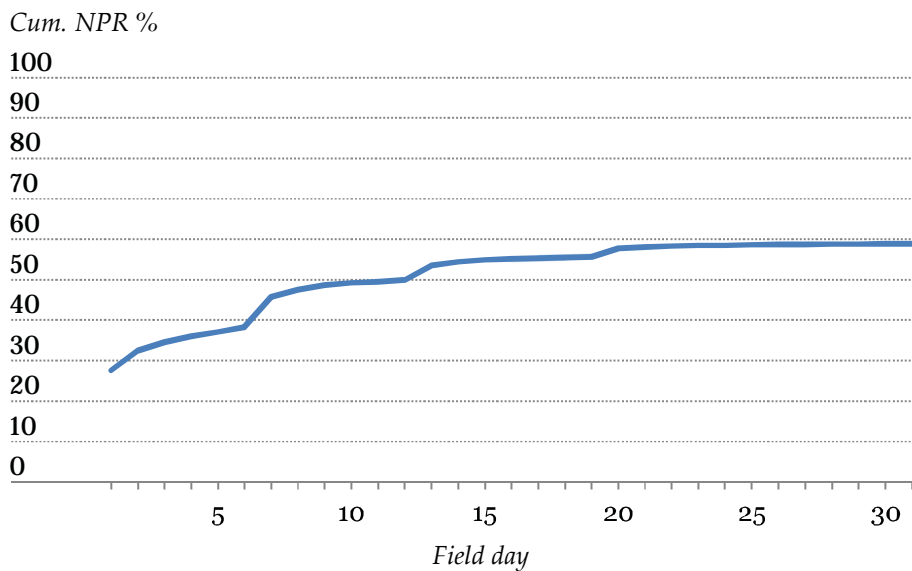


Table 6: Net Participation (NPR) Rates by Gender

<i>Gender</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>Percentage of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Male	68	56.9	6 662
Female	58	40.4	4 726
Missing information	11	2.7	318
Total	62	100	11 706

Table 7: Net Participation Rates by Age Group

<i>Agegroup</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>Percentage of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Age 17-29	43	19.0	2 222
Age 30-39	58	22.0	2 580
Age 40-49	63	20.3	2 380
Age 50-59	74	16.9	1 982
Age 60-69	83	13.8	1 621
Age 70+	88	4.9	577
Missing information	14	2.9	344
Total	62	100	11 706

Table 8: Net Participation Rates by Education

<i>Education attained</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>Percentage of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
High school or lower	60	7.8	918
High school: graduated	61	11.1	1 298
Studies after high school	68	8.3	975
University/college: without a degree	58	22.4	2 626
University/college: with a degree	67	43.1	5 041
PhD	75	4.5	530
Missing information	8	2.7	318
Total	62	100	11 706

Table 9: Net Participation Rates by Labor Market Situation

<i>Labor market situation</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>Percentage of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Working/gainfully employed	70	55.9	6 541
Unemployed/labor market program	60	4.2	491
Old age/disability pensioner	87	12.7	1 489
Student	49	13.0	1 523
Other	75	3.2	369
Missing information	10	11.0	1 293
Total	62	100	11 706

Table 10: Net Participation Rates by Political Interest

<i>Political interest</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>Percentage of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Very interested	76	37.7	4 412
Rather interested	70	38.8	4 541
Not very interested	57	9.0	1 052
Not at all interested	46	0.7	81
Missing information	10	13.8	1 620
Total	62	100	11 706

Significant External Events

Significant events during the field period that might have influenced the responses are listed here:

- No significant events occurred.

Glossary

<i>AAPOR participation rate (RR1):</i>	AAPOR Standard Definitions 2011 participation rate measure excluding partial responses (partials are defined as response with over 20 percent item nonresponse; calculation: $RR5 = \frac{\text{responses} - \text{partials}}{GSS}$).
<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>Core variables</i>	Core 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>Coverage rate/Absorption rate</i>	The quotient of net and gross sample size (coverage = $\frac{NSS}{GSS}$). 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>Gross participation rate (GPR)</i>	The quotient of responses and gross sample size ($GPR = \frac{\text{responses}}{GSS}$). Does not exclude partials. Corresponds to AAPOR RR6.
<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 ($NPR = \frac{\text{responses}}{NSS}$). 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 ($NSS = GSS - \text{bounce backs}$).
<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 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:

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