



Technical report

LORE Citizen

Panel 9 - 2014

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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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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 9 (MP9)

- The ninth Citizen Panel was carried out between the 6th of March 2014 and 7th of April 2014.
- Questionnaires were sent to 18,198 respondents, of which 10,076 answered the survey (Gross Participation Rate: 55%, Net Participation Rate: 58%).
- All in all, there were 9 studies included in Citizen Panel 9 (one study is excluded here, the Comparative Survey Project study which is reported as a separately). In addition, 68 core questions were asked.
- The Citizen Panel 9 sample is mixed, but consists mainly of opt-in respondents. 64 percent of the gross sample is opt-in, while 36 percent is probability based recruitment from population samples.

Comparative Survey Project (CSP)

- The CSP survey was carried out between the 6th of March 2014 and 7th of April 2014.
- Questionnaires were sent to 2,500 respondents, of which 1,770 answered the survey (Gross Participation Rate: 71%, Net Participation Rate: 73%).
- The CSP sample consists only of probability based recruitment from population samples.

Summary

Table 1: General information¹

Name:	Citizen Panel 9 (Sw: Medborgarpanelen 9 / MP9)	Comparative Survey Project (CSP)
Field period:	2014-03-06 – 2014-04-07	2014-03-06 – 2014-04-07
No. of field days:	32	32
Date of reminders:	2014-03-18; 2014-04-02	2014-03-18
Gross sample size (GSS):	18,198	2,500
Net sample size (NSS):	17,384	2,434
E-mail bounce backs:	834	69
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	96%	97%
Responses:	10,076	1,770
Partial responses:	62	3
Breakoffs:	192	0
AAPOR participation rate (RR5):	55%	71%
Gross participation rate (GPR):	55%	71%
Net participation rate (NPR):	58%	73%
Mean response time, excl. outliers ² :	19 min	12 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	16 min	10 min
Standard deviation, response time:	13 min	9 min

Table 2: Dataset information

	MP9	CSP
No. of variables in full dataset:	908	266
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	430	99
No. of studies:	9	1
No. of study variables:	362	62
No. of core variables:	68	37

¹ See Glossary on p. 11 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 MP9, 805 participants (8.0 percent) used more than 90 minutes. In CSP, 97 participants (5.5 percent) used more than 90 minutes.

Featured studies

Table 3: Featured studies in Citizen Panel 9 and CSP

<i>Study:</i>	<i>Title:</i>	<i>Researchers:</i>	<i>No. of variables</i>
Study 1/ CSP	Comparative Survey Project	Jon Krosnick	62
Study 2	Election Panel 3	Johan Martinsson	143
Study 3	The gender gap in radical right voting: stigma as a social cue	Eelco Harteveld, Stefan Dahlberg, Andrej Kokkonen & Wouter van der Brug	23
Study 4	Benchmarked perceptions of economic performance: the micro-level foundations and processes of economic voting	Dani Marinova & Mark Kayser	14
Study 5	Don't know options	Delia Dumitrescu	92
Study 6	Awareness controls and data quality	Sebastian Lundmark	13
Study 7	Labor market transitions and political participation	Maria Solevid & Jordi Muñoz	6
Study 8	SVT Election Compass pretest	Henrik Oscarsson	27
Study 9	Left and right in politics – a matter of equality?	Richard Svensson	4
Study 10	Environmental attitudes – pilot study	Sverker Jagers	37

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.)³</i>	<i>Median time use (min.)</i>	<i>St. dev. time use (min.)</i>
Study 1/CSP	2,500	2,434	73	6.4	5.7	3.3
Study 2	6,501	6,163	59	13.6	12.3	5.6
Study 3	5,001	4,790	58	5.5	5.0	2.4
Study 4	3,000	2,868	56	1.9	1.6	1.3
Study 5	5,000	4,800	56	13.0	11.9	5.6
Study 6	3,000	2,865	60	3.5	2.9	2.1
Study 7	10,673	10,040	56	0.7	0.6	0.5
Study 8	2,942	2,846	57	5.1	4.4	2.6
Study 9	1,476	1,400	65	1.2	1.0	0.8
Study 10	1,302	1,245	56	5.5	4.8	2.8
Core	18,198	17,384	58	3.6	3.0	3.0

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.

³ 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”.

Table 5: Item nonresponse rates by study

Study	<i>Mean item missing (%)</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>N</i>
Study 1/CSP	0.2	1.3	1,770
Study 2	0.8	3.2	3,626
Study 3	1.1	6.2	2,931
Study 4	0.9	7.0	1,721
Study 5	0.7	5.6	2,966
Study 6	0.8	2.9	1,924
Study 7	0.5	5.0	6,008
Study 8	0.9	6.3	1,190
Study 9	0.0	0.0	981
Study 10	0.1	0.9	772
Core vars.	2.8	12.8	10,141

Fieldwork

The Citizen Panel 9 and CSP questionnaires were mailed out 0.05 a.m. on Thursday 6th of March 2014 using both Qualtrics and Websurvey by Texttalk. Respondents received two reminders: the first on field day 13 (18th of March), the second on field day 28 (2nd of April). CSP respondents did only receive the first reminder. No significant issues occurred. Data collection for was stopped on Monday 7th of April 2014.

Figure 1: Number of responses by field day

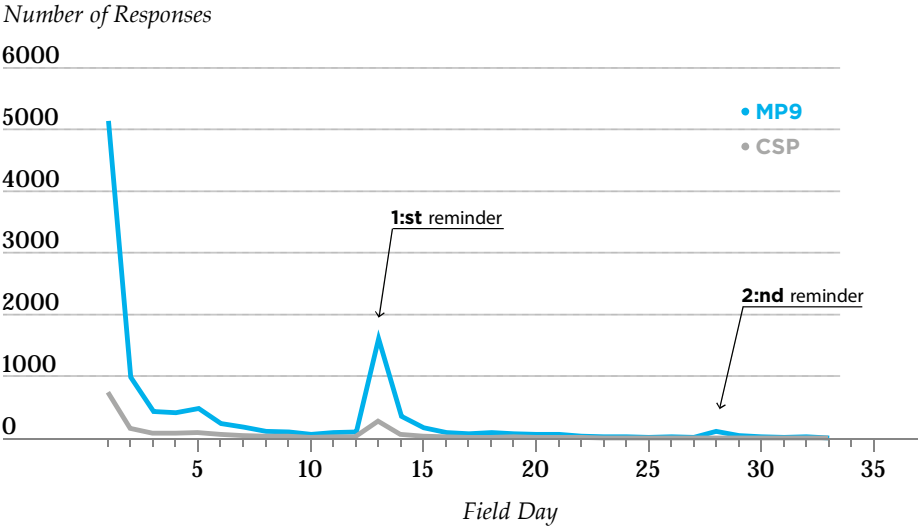
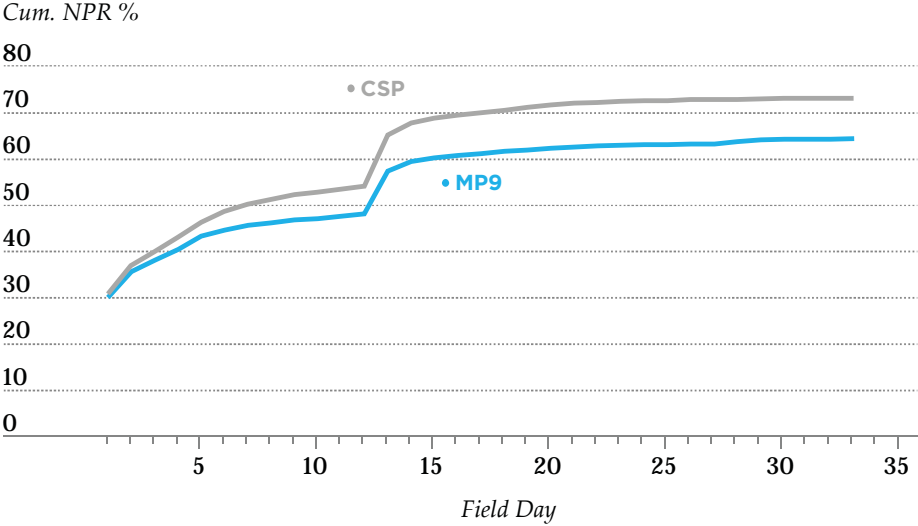


Figure 2: Cumulative net participation rate by field day



Participation rates

Table 6: Net participation (NPR) rates by gender

	MP9	CSP	MP9	CSP	MP9	CSP
<i>Gender</i>	<i>NPR</i>		<i>% of net sample</i>		<i>N</i>	
Male	62	72	57.1	49.3	9,911	1,200
Female	54	74	41.3	50.5	7,173	1,230
Missing information	12	50	1.6	0.2	281	4
Total	58	73	100	100	17,365	2,434

Table 7: Net participation rates by age group

	MP9	CSP	MP9	CSP	MP9	CSP
<i>Agegroup</i>	<i>NPR</i>		<i>% of net sample</i>		<i>N</i>	
Age 17-29	38	60	12.0	12.3	2,076	300
Age 30-39	50	69	20.3	14.6	3,533	355
Age 40-49	57	73	20.4	16.4	3,536	399
Age 50-59	63	76	19.3	22.0	3,355	535
Age 60-69	71	77	18.7	28.5	3,249	694
Age 70+	76	76	7.5	6.1	1,299	148
Missing information	15	33	1.8	0.1	317	3
Total	58	73	100	100	17,365	2,434

Table 8: Net participation rates by education

	MP9	CSP	MP9	CSP	MP9	CSP
<i>Education attained</i>	<i>NPR</i>		<i>% of net sample</i>		<i>N</i>	
High school or lower	57	69	9.8	16.2	1,709	394
High school: graduated	58	69	12.0	15.7	2,092	381
Studies after high school	60	73	9.9	12.3	1,713	300
University/college: without a degree	54	72	16.5	11.8	2,868	287
University/college: with a degree	60	76	45.8	40.1	7,945	977
PhD	69	80	4.2	2.7	735	65
Missing information	10	27	1.7	1.2	303	30
Total	58	73	100	100	17,365	2,434

Table 9: Net participation rates by labor market situation

	MP9	CSP	MP9	CSP	MP9	CSP
<i>Labor market situation</i>	<i>NPR</i>		<i>% of net sample</i>		<i>N</i>	
Working/gainfully employed	60	74	63.9	56.4	11,090	1,372
Unemployed/labor market program	49	58	4.4	5.3	769	130
Old age/disability pensioner	75	80	16.2	22.2	2,808	540
Student	37	63	9.0	7.3	1,571	178
Other	61	66	3.6	7.4	626	181
Missing information	1	24	2.9	1.4	501	33
Total	58	73	100	100	17,365	2,434

Table 10: Net participation rates by political interest

	MP9	CSP	MP9	CSP	MP9	CSP
<i>Political interest</i>	<i>NPR</i>		<i>% of net sample</i>		<i>N</i>	
Very interested	65	77	35.0	20.4	6,071	496
Rather interested	60	73	46.6	51.4	8,094	1,252
Not very interested	49	72	13.8	23.4	2,394	570
Not at all interested	44	57	1.4	2.2	238	53
Missing information	0	49	3.3	2.6	568	63
Total	58	73	100	100	17,365	2,434

Significant external events

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

- Nothing significant happened during the field period.

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: $RR5 = \text{responses} - \text{partials} / GSS$).
<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>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= 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 ($GPR = \text{responses} / GSS$). 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 ($NPR = \text{responses} / NSS$). 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 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.