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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 13 (MP13)

- The thirteenth Citizen Panel was carried out between November 27 and December 21 in 2014.
- Questionnaires were sent to 52,983 respondents, of which 35,800 answered the survey (Gross Participation Rate: 68%, Net Participation Rate: 69%).
- All in all, there were 18 studies included in Citizen Panel 13. In addition, 47 core questions were asked.
- The Citizen Panel 13 sample is mixed, but consists mainly of opt-in respondents. 85 percent of the gross sample is opt-in, while 15 percent is probability based recruitment from population samples.

Summary

Table 1: General information¹

Name:	Citizen Panel 13 (Sw: Medborgarpanelen 13 / MP13)
Field period:	(first dispatch) 2014-11-27 – 2014-12-21 (late dispatch) 2014-12-04 – 2014-12-21
No. of field days:	25
Date of reminders:	(first dispatch) 2014-12-04 (first dispatch) 2014-12-11 (late dispatch) 2014-12-11 (late dispatch) 2014-12-18
Gross sample size (GSS):	52,983
Net sample size (NSS):	51,631
E-mail bounce backs:	1,352
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	97%
Responses:	35,800
Partial responses:	147
Breakoffs:	422
AAPOR participation rate (RR5):	67%
Gross participation rate (GPR):	68%
Net participation rate (NPR):	69%
Mean response time, excl. outliers ² :	15 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	14 min
Standard deviation, response time:	9 min

Table 2: Dataset information

	MP13
No. of variables in full dataset:	1,247
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	562
No. of studies:	18
No. of study variables:	503
No. of general variables:	47

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 time on the survey than the third quartile plus the interquartile range multiplied by 3 (3Q+IQR*3). In MP13, 3,550 participants (9.8 percent) were outside of the upper time boundary.

Featured studies

Table 3: Featured studies in Citizen Panel 13

<i>Study:</i>	<i>Title:</i>	<i>Researchers:</i>	<i>No. of variables</i>
Study 1	Attitudes of sickness absence for depression – Does stigma, gender and social class matter?	Jesper Löve	14
Study 2	Happiness and oath - are people telling the truth?	Fredrik Carlsson	15
Study 3	Security threat, anxiety and their spillover effects on immigration preferences	Elin Ahlberg	21
Study 4	Ethnicity, attribution of responsibility for poverty and immigration attitudes	Karolina Runnerstam	16
Study 5	Survey adjustment techniques and benchmarking	Elias Markstedt	60
Study 6	Personality (citizens and politicians)	Aina Gallego	96
Study 7	Nature conservation	Leif Lithander	43
Study 8	What do people talk about when they talk about climate change? Evidence from open-ended survey questions in the US, Norway, and Sweden.	Endre Tvinnereim	3
Study 9	Is support for international climate action conditional on perceptions of reciprocity? Evidence from population-based survey experiments in Canada, the US, Norway, and Sweden	Endre Tvinnereim	4
Study 10	Variations of social preferences in the vaccination decision: who and what matters?	Rafael Ahlskog	8
Study 11	The gender gap in radical right voting: the role of stigma and risk aversion	Eelco Harteveld	38
Study 12	Campaigning with poetry, governing on prose: Experimental account of short- and long- term effects of persuasive rhetoric on interpretation and evaluation of election promises and outcomes.	Elina Lindgren	34
Study 13	The conditional relationship between ideology and environmental attitudes	Jacob Sohlberg	42
Study 14	Krouwel panel: Wave 7	Johan Martinsson	53
Study 15	Cheerful christmas grid questions	Johan Martinsson	11
Study 16	Ad hoc scale studies	Johan Martinsson	54
Study 17	Timing of survey invitation	Johan Martinsson	0
Study 18	Time perceptions	Johan Martinsson	3

Table 4: Details of featured studies

<i>Study</i>	<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	5,000	4,840	67	1.7	1.5	0.7
Study 2	4,995	4,920	73	1.4	1.3	0.6
Study 3	1,400	1,354	59**	3.7	3.3	1.6
Study 4	2,095	2,036	59**	4.8	4.0	2.7
Study 5	16,062	15,618	70	4.4	4.1	1.7
Study 6	2,000	1,937	68	10.1	9.2	4.5
Study 7	2,000	1,938	72	6.7	5.5	4.4
Study 8	9,994	9,742	71	0.9	0.7	0.7
Study 9	4,995	4,920	73	1.1	0.9	0.8
Study 10	4,992	4,837	68	1.9	1.7	0.8
Study 11	4,995	4,920	73	5.0	4.5	2.3
Study 12	2,990	2,901	66	7.4	6.3	4.1
Study 13	3,988	3,873	66	7.1	6.2	3.6
Study 14	20,228	19,773	70	3.8	3.4	1.7
Study 15	8,000	7,819	70	1.2	1.1	0.5
Study 16	12,946	12,630	69	2.0	1.8	1.3
Study 17	52,483	51,148	69	-	-	-
Study 18	2,614	2,614	98	0.2	0.2	0.1
Core vars.	52,983	51,634	69	5.6	5.2	2.2

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. ** These studies had a shorter data collection period and closed on December 9th.

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).

Table 5: Item nonresponse rates by study

<i>Study</i>	<i>Mean item missing (%)</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>N</i>
Study 1	0.7	4.7	3,225
Study 2	0.5	3.5	3,485
Study 3	1.0	5.3	805
Study 4	1.3	5.6	1,202
Study 5	1.6	4.2	10,866
Study 6	2.3	8.4	1,319
Study 7	2.1	6.0	1,401
Study 8	2.8	16.4	6,837
Study 9	3.8	13.4	2,112
Study 10	0.3	3.1	3,308
Study 11	1.3	6.9	3,577
Study 12	3.2	6.4	1,884
Study 13	2.0	4.6	2,564
Study 14	0.5	2.4	13,787
Study 15	1.1	5.2	3,651
Study 16	0.3	2.5	8,669
Study 17	-	-	-
Study 18	0.0	0.0	2,614
Core vars.	2.0	4.7	35,350

Fieldwork

In Citizen Panel 13 most respondents received the survey on November 27th (MP13_1) but 4,000 respondents received the survey on December 4th (MP13_2) to capture the effects of the parliamentary vote of the Swedish state budget. On each of these survey launches panelists were randomly assigned to receive a questionnaire at either 07:00 am, 10:00 am, 12:20 pm, 2:20 pm, 6:00 pm or 9:00 pm on November 27 or December 4th 2014 using Qualtrics. 500 respondents received a pretest of the survey on November 26 at 7:00 pm. Respondents received two reminders, on field day 7 and 14 on the same time of the day as the original survey invitation, with the only exception being the group supposed to receive a reminder at 12:20 p.m. on December 4th where the reminder to MP13_1 was sent out at 00:20 am by accident.

Figure 1: Number of responses by field day

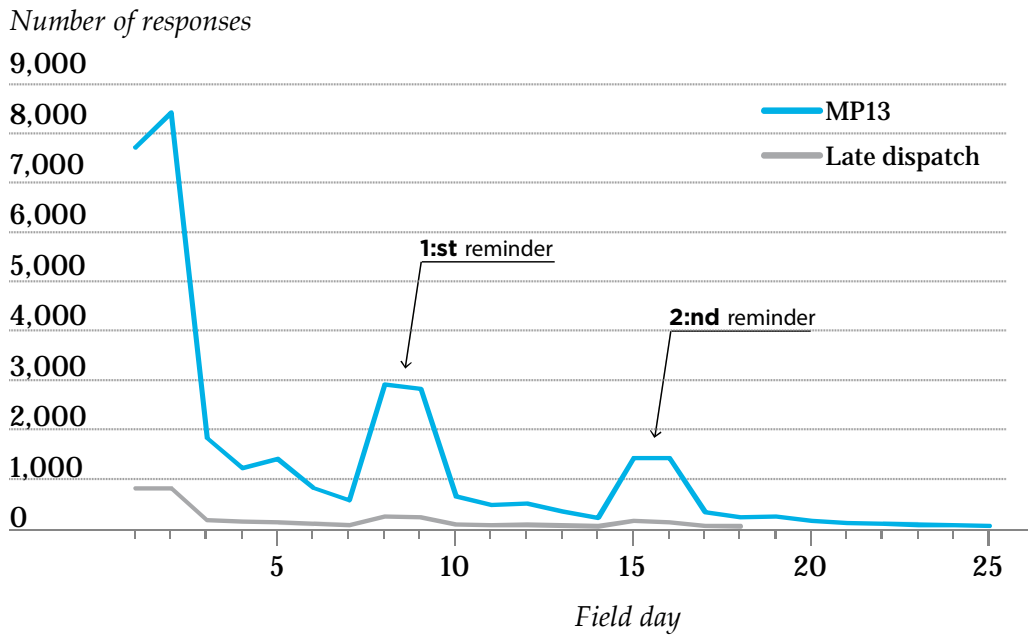
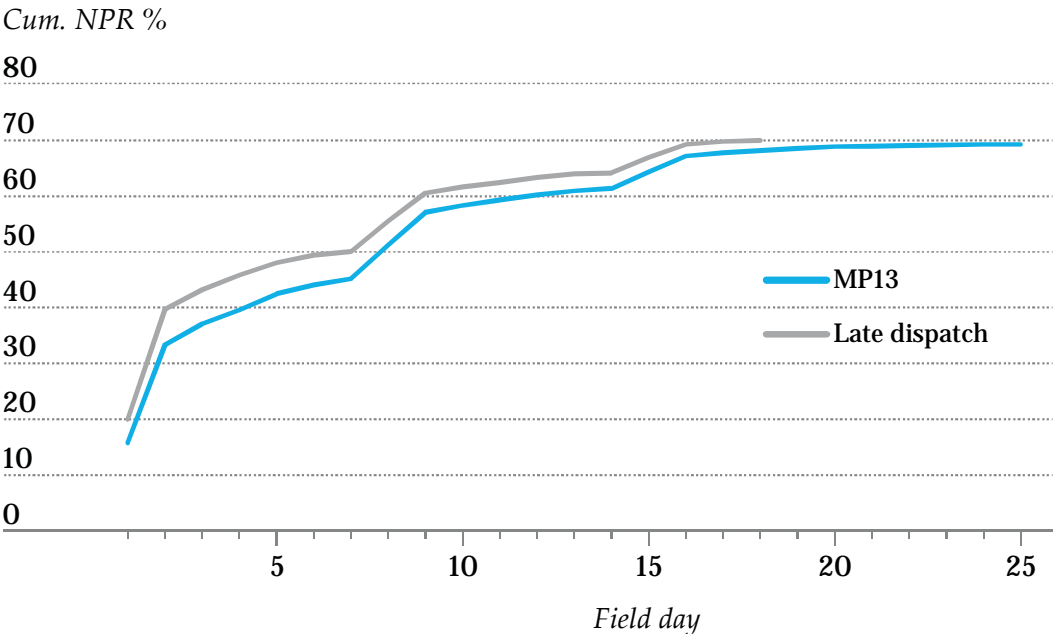


Figure 2: Cumulative net participation rate by field day



Participation rates

Table 6: Net participation (NPR) rates by gender

<i>Gender</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Male	73	55.3	28,554
Female	70	40.6	20,960
Other	71	0.5	283
Missing information	3	3.6	1,835
Total	69	100	51,632

Table 7: Net participation rates by age group

<i>Agegroup</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Age 17-29	53	14.3	7,376
Age 30-39	65	17.6	9,084
Age 40-49	69	20.2	10,454
Age 50-59	74	19.5	10,076
Age 60-69	80	18.4	9,504
Age 70+	84	8.1	4,202
Missing information	32	1.8	936
Total	69	100	51,632

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	34	10.4	5,374
High school: graduated	75	19.5	10,063
Studies after high school	73	11.1	5,732
University/college: less than 3 years	73	12.4	6,415
University/college: more than 3 years	79	40.0	20,653
PhD	85	2.9	1,522
Missing information	3	3.6	1,873
Total	69	100	51,632

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	31,453
Unemployed/labor market program	57	3.6	1,876
Pensioner	83	16.9	8,751
Student	58	7.8	4,036
Other	71	6.2	3,176
Missing information	3	4.5	2,340
Total	69	100	51,632

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	33.7	17,421
Rather interested	71	49.5	25,556
Not very interested	63	13.0	6,697
Not at all interested	56	1.1	559
Missing information	5	2.7	1,399
Total	69	100	51,632

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.

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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