



# Technical report

## LORE Citizen

### Panel 15 - 2015

Please use the following citation when using data from Citizen Panel 15:  
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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 15 (MP15)

- The fifteenth Citizen Panel was carried out between May 11 and June 1, 2015.
- Questionnaires were sent to 62,915 panelists of which 38,403 responded (Gross Participation Rate: 61%, Net Participation Rate: 63%).
- All in all, there were 7 studies included in Citizen Panel 15. In addition, 53 general questions were asked.
- The Citizen Panel 15 sample is mixed, but consists mainly of opt-in respondents. 86 percent of the gross sample is opt-in, while 14 percent is probability based recruitment from population samples.

## Summary

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

Name:	Citizen Panel 15 (MP15)
Field period:	2015-05-11 – 2015-06-01
No. of field days:	22
Date of reminders:	2015-05-15, 2015-05-18 2015-05-20 2015-05-25 <sup>2</sup>
Gross sample size (GSS):	62,915
Net sample size (NSS):	61,151
E-mail bounce backs:	1,764
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	97
Responses:	38,403
Partial responses:	95
Breakoffs:	1869
AAPOR participation rate (RR5):	61%
Gross participation rate (GPR):	61%
Net participation rate (NPR):	63%
Mean response time, excl. outliers <sup>3</sup> :	14 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	12 min
Standard deviation, response time:	7 min

**Table 2: Dataset information**

	MP15
No. of variables in full dataset:	839
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	482
No. of studies:	7
No. of study variables:	429
No. of general variables:	53

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

<sup>2</sup> To test reminder effects, the sample was divided into four separate groups who received between 0 and 3 reminders (the large majority got two reminders). The dates for the different reminder groups were: 1 reminder: 2015-05-20; 2 reminders: 2015-05-18 and 2015-05-25; 3 reminders: 2015-05-15, 2015-05-20 and 2015-05-25.

<sup>3</sup> Outliers are those who spend more time on the survey than the third quartile plus the interquartile range multiplied by 3 ( $3Q + IQR \cdot 3$ ). In MP15, 3,502 participants (5.6 percent) were outside of the upper time boundary.

## Featured studies

**Table 3: Featured studies in Citizen Panel 15**

<i>Study:</i>	<i>Title:</i>	<i>Researchers:</i>	<i>No. of variables</i>
Study 1	Citizen panel tracking questions	LORE	39
Study 2	SOM pretest	Henrik Oscarsson	230
Study 3	Abortion	Henrik Friberg-Fernros	5
Study 4	Outgroups/threats	Peter Esaiasson, Jacob Sohlberg, Johan Martinsson	19
Study 5	Causes and consequences of political trust	Elin Naurin, Aaron Martin	21
Study 6	Best party/election today	LORE	2
Study 7	Reminder frequency	LORE	-

**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	45,915	44,680	64	66	5.5	4.8	2.6
Study 2	16,000	15,627	70	72	3.8	3.0	4.1
Study 3	10,000	9,714	63	66	1.2	1.1	0.5
Study 4	10,000	9,704	58	61	2.7	2.4	1.1
Study 5	7,000	6,793	62	64	3.6	3.3	1.5
Study 6	7,000	6,793	62	64	0.2	0.1	0.1
Gen. vars.	62,915	61,151	61	63	4.8	4.3	2.3

*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.

<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).

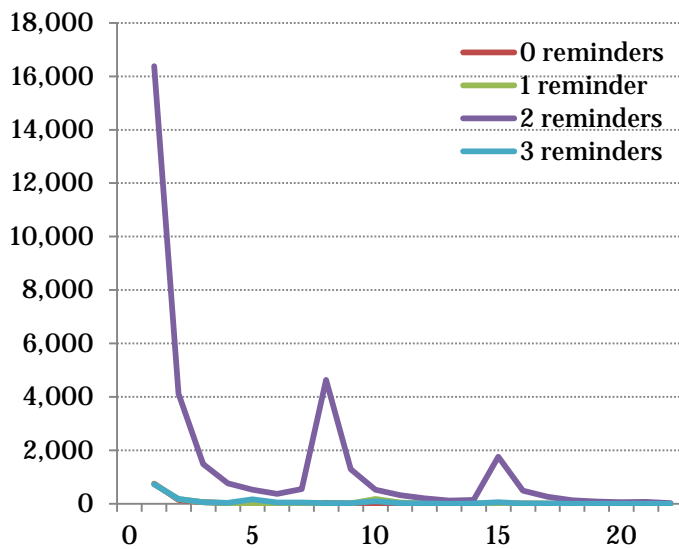
**Table 5: Item nonresponse rates by study**

<i>Study</i>	<i>Mean item missing (%)</i>	<i>St. Dev.</i>	<i>N</i>
Study 1	0.56	2.9	28,086
Study 2	0.88	4.7	10,873
Study 3	0.31	5.2	6,052
Study 4	0.42	2.9	5,565
Study 5	0.20	1.8	4,261
Study 6	0.40	6.3	4,261
Gen. vars.	1.89	4.7	38,426

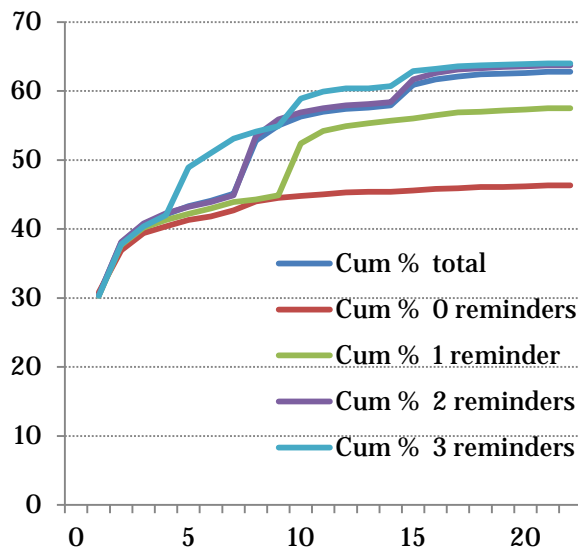
## Fieldwork

Citizen Panel 15 was sent out May 11 2015. The respondents were randomly divided into four groups who received between 0 and 3 reminders. The large majority of the respondents received two reminders, and 2,500 respondents had 0, 1 or 3 reminders respectively

**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>
Male	66	55.4	33,857
Female	61	40.1	24,501
Other	70	0.3	212
Missing information	30	4.2	2,581
Total	63	100	61,151

**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	45	12.9	7,902
Age 30-39	56	17.4	10,635
Age 40-49	61	20.2	12,338
Age 50-59	68	18.7	11,443
Age 60-69	77	17.5	10,717
Age 70+	83	9.0	5,479
Missing information	30	4.3	2,637
Total	63	100	61,151

**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	68	10.5	6,404
High school: graduated	54	12.4	7,576
Studies after high school	63	10.4	6,353
University/college: less than 3 years	63	14.7	8,984
University/college: more than 3 years	68	47.5	29,038
Missing information	19	4.6	2,796
Total	63	100	61,151

**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	63	61.8	37,767
Unemployed/labor market program	55	3.5	2,161
Pensioner	81	17.4	10,628
Student	49	9.0	5,484
Other	60	4.4	2,720
Missing information	18	3.9	2,391
Total	63	100	61,151

**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	71	38.4	23,483
Rather interested	65	45.6	27,887
Not very interested	44	11.5	7,010
Not at all interested	28	2.8	1,722
Missing information	18	1.7	1,049
Total	63	100	61,151

## 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 (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 booth “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.

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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