

Annual Report 2013

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Table of Contents

At a Glance	3
1 Understanding How Research Infrastructures Shape the Social Sciences	4
2 FORS Core Activities	14
2.1 Surveys	14
2.2 Data and Research Information Services DARIS	21
2.3 Methodological Research	29
2.4 Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg LIS	36
2.5 Social Report	37
2.6 Swiss Summer School on Methods in the Social Sciences	38
2.7 Third Party Funded Projects	39
2.8 IT	40
2.9 Governing Bodies and Management	41
2.10 Communication	45
3 Scientific Collaborations	46
3.1 Host University	46
3.2 National Partners	47
3.3 International Commitments	48
4 Performance Indicators	50
Appendix: Facts and Figures	61
Publications	61
Presentations	64
FORS Working Paper Series	72
Teaching activities	73
Methods and Research Meetings	74
Lunch Seminars	75
Contact Points	76
Governing Bodies	78
Staff Statistics	79
Organizational Chart	80
List of Abbreviations	81

At a Glance

- Research infrastructures in the social sciences: impact, challenges, and outlook (p. 4-13)
- SHP_III pilot study successfully terminated (p. 15)
- ESS established as an ERIC, Prof. Joye elected in the Methods Advisory Board (p. 17, 48)
- SHARE biomarker workshop hosted by FORS (p. 19/20)
- New structure for the DARIS unit (p. 21-29)
- Results of mixed mode experiments published (p. 32/33)
- Guest authors for the Social Report 2016 designated (p. 37/38)
- The Swiss Federal Survey of Adolescents ch-x 2016/17 mandated to FORS (p. 27, 39)
- FORSbase first stage, the research inventory, online (p. 40)
- Evaluation report delivered by Scientific Board (p. 42/43)
- Positive funding decisions by the SNSF for seven FORS infrastructure projects for the period 2014-16 (p. 43/44)
- MA in Public Opinion and Survey Methodology successfully started (p. 47)
- Online journal “Survey Methods – Insights from the Field” launched (p. 48/49)

1 Understanding How Research Infrastructures Shape the Social Sciences. Impact, Challenges, and Outlook¹

Research infrastructures are the backbone of science. The fact that mature science needs infrastructures is evident to most scholars and observers when talking about physics (e.g., accelerators), astronomy (e.g., observatories), chemistry and pharmaceuticals (e.g., laboratories), life sciences (e.g., biobanks), climate research (e.g., polar research vessels), or information technology (e.g., satellites). It seems to be less obvious for humanities, although their archives, libraries, and collections of artefacts are the oldest infrastructures of all, dating back to ancient times. When it comes to the social sciences, although the notion of research infrastructures is still unfamiliar to many, research infrastructures do exist in a surprisingly large variety of forms and structures, and contemporary state of the art empirical research in the social sciences is virtually impossible without them.

Research infrastructures are having profound effects on the ways in which social science research is organised and conducted nationally and internationally. They are opening access to growing volumes of existing data and facilitating their use by forging common documentation standards and technical platforms across which data can move quickly. With an increasing abundance of available data across wide ranges of disciplines and topics, researchers can rely on large data pools to address their research questions.

Further, infrastructures that provide for large-scale, coordinated, harmonised, international, and interdisciplinary data collections make possible analyses and forms of comparison that were previously out of reach. While infrastructures follow and reflect the research communities that they support, they also contribute to methodological innovation and advances with respect to how data are gathered and used. In addition, research infrastructures are playing an important role in the dissemination of skills, research information, and know-how by way of training and network building within their constituent communities.

This contribution will highlight several ways in which research infrastructures are having a long-term influence on the social sciences. It then turns to a discussion of important challenges in optimising aspects of the relationship between infrastructure and research, and finishes with a look to the future. As a start, the definition, the key

¹ This is the text of the keynote of the FORS director at the international conference “Facing the Future – European Research Infrastructure for the Humanities and Social Sciences” in Berlin on Nov. 21-22, 2013; it is to be published in the conference volume. It relies to a large part on the volume on “Understanding Research Infrastructures in the Social Sciences” co-edited by Brian Kleiner, Isabelle Renschler, Boris Wernli, Peter Farago, and Dominique Joye (Zurich: Seismo, 2013). More details on the topic, an extensive literature review, as well as thirteen concrete examples of social science research infrastructures from around the world can be found in the book.

features, and the main components of social science research infrastructures are presented.

Defining research infrastructures for the social sciences

Although the term “research infrastructure” appears with increasing frequency in the social sciences, there is no single accepted definition, and it seems to mean many things to many people. A review of publications, reports, and articles on research infrastructures from the past two decades brings up an extended family of key terms that apply, such as: permanent institutions; long-term projects; spheres of best practice and excellence. Moreover, these descriptions shed little light on the core and necessary characteristics of research infrastructures that may allow us to distinguish them from other forms of scientific work. Also, the definitions put forward include terms that point to various constellations of technical, operational, organisational, and human features.

Thus, it remains a great challenge to provide a definition that is sufficiently comprehensive to include all existing research infrastructures, but at the same time narrow enough to exclude institutions that provide the very basis for research and/or teaching, such as universities, private research organisations, and national statistical offices, and even more so if the definition should also encompass future developments.

A working definition for research infrastructures for the social sciences might be as follows: they are *durable institutions, technical tools and platforms, and/or services that are put into place for supporting and enhancing research as "public good" resources for the social science community*. The term institution refers in this context to physical or virtual locations, organisations, or networks (loose or formalized).

The challenge in clearly defining research infrastructures may be due to the fact that they are by nature generally invisible. As a substrate on which important economic and social activities can be developed, we easily disregard infrastructures, even though we use them in our daily lives. Their main mission seems to be “just there” and “ready-at-hand”, and they are recognised usually only after they stop working optimally.

Key features

Social science research infrastructures have distinctive features, but they also share to some extent aspects common to all infrastructures, both old and new. The limited but growing literature on the topic evokes *five key features* of research infrastructures that are intrinsically interlinked.

First, infrastructures in general provide services and resources in the *public good*, that is, that are non-exclusive, non-competitive, and available to all. This means that the quantity of the service or resource does not diminish with its use: once it has been produced, it benefits all on an on-going basis. It is a matter of processing requests coming from researchers or groups of researchers to make scientific profit of the possibilities

offered.² Establishing and maintaining infrastructures thus involves the coordinated action of a community of interested parties, often across various disciplines or sectors, and represented by key persons working within established networks who are able to demonstrate their value, synergies, and benefits for funding institutions.

Second, research infrastructures must offer *user-oriented services* corresponding to the needs of researchers. These services can take various forms, such as data, tools, education and training, and methodological expertise, all aiming at contributing to the advancement of a specific field of science. The nature of these services depends very much on the scientific sector and the research communities involved, and consists generally of sets of services and resources that are interrelated.

Third, research infrastructures need to be *durable and stable on a long-term basis*, without interruption, to avoid losing accumulated benefits. Thus, the establishment and maintenance of infrastructures involves effective communications to anchor the infrastructure in public policies and to ensure that policy-makers and the public recognize their legitimacy and benefits to society as a whole. On the user side, the infrastructure must be able to offer services that are necessary for researchers on a long-term basis, and therefore must provide continuous and stable resources, personnel, platforms, and facilities.

A fourth key feature of research infrastructures is *adaptability* to the changing needs of the scientific community. This can seem somewhat contradictory for institutions that aim to exist on a long-term basis and that must by nature be conservative. However, alterability is fundamental for research infrastructures in order to be able to provide a public good that remains closely aligned with the needs of users, and especially to gain and maintain the support of stakeholders.

Finally, research infrastructures are intrinsically related to the requirements of the scientific *method*, in a way that provides important benefits for the scientific community. By offering transparent and open access to data, research infrastructures support the scientific method by enhancing opportunities for hypothesis testing and replication. In addition, by harmonising standards and by encoding these in practices and tools, infrastructures promote comparability and wider and more efficient use of data toward scientific progress.

Main components

Research infrastructures in the social sciences have several components:

- *Data services* for documenting, preserving, and disseminating data. These might be data collected by individual researchers or research groups, or they might be collected by the infrastructure institutions themselves. In any case, the data are cleaned and prepared for use by scientists. This includes state of the art anonymisation procedures that allow for the distribution of data according to national data protection

² As an example, the European Organisation for Nuclear Research CERN offers qualified scientists the possibility to use its instruments, but the application process is competitive and based on an evaluation of requests.

regulations. Good examples for data services are the member organisations of the European social science data archives consortium CESSDA (www.cessda.org).

- *Collection and harmonization platforms* provide and link data. This includes internationally coordinated surveys that are harmonised *ex ante* as well as data collections harmonised *ex post* for comparative purposes. The European Social Survey ESS is a case in point, but also the Cross-national Data Center in Luxembourg LIS (www.europeansocialsurvey.org, www.lisdatacenter.org).
- *Methodological research* on survey methodology, but also on documenting, archiving, anonymising, accessing, and distributing data is another central element of research infrastructures.
- *Teaching and training* are important activities to promote state of the art techniques and procedures and to introduce researchers to the possibilities research infrastructures can offer them.

These components might be distributed across different institutions, like for example in the UK. But they might also be combined under the same institutional roof, like in Germany (GESIS) or Switzerland (FORS). In the latter case there is a good chance to exploit synergy potentials optimally.

The impact of research infrastructures in the social sciences

There are several key lines of development that characterise how research infrastructures are reshaping social science work at different levels. These include internationalisation, convergence of practice, and the opening and sharing of data and information.

Internationalisation – scaling up the social sciences

Research infrastructures are leading to a greater internationalisation of social science research in a variety of ways. This means that work that used to be confined generally to national contexts is now able to reach wherever its logic requires, especially in cases where national comparisons are crucial to informing theory and addressing policy questions. Infrastructures such as international and national data services are paving the way for easy and open access to social science data, no matter where they may be located. These developments have led to a wider accessibility of data, and to newly established international alliances, which have to be placed within the context of changing legal frameworks and the creation of new international standards.

Wider access. Individual countries are no longer research islands in the social sciences, and the erosion of national barriers driven by social science research infrastructures means that researchers have easier access to a wider range of data, cutting edge tools, techniques, and know-how. Such access ultimately improves research practice and efficiency.

International alliances. By establishing, expanding, and strengthening cross-national projects, social science research infrastructures are generating new institutional and individual partnerships and productive alliances, where researchers can gain and

exchange experiences, and follow a common agenda with international research partners and experts. In addition to fostering networks, this has the effect of creating shared working vocabularies and common techniques that can be developed and refined by virtue of a greater mass of active users through on-going collaboration. In this respect, large international projects have fostered a series of standard procedures for scientific surveys that were previously non-existent.

Legal frameworks: orienting internationally. Beyond the bridge-building at technical, conceptual, and linguistic levels, social science research infrastructures are constantly addressing relevant legal and ethical considerations, since the sharing of data across national borders raises a host of questions about confidentiality and intellectual property within diverse legal frameworks. Thus, many social science research infrastructures are on the leading edge on questions of accreditation, anonymisation, consent, ownership, and access to sensitive data within an international arena. To allow for the flow of data within and across countries, research infrastructures have been instrumental in ensuring that data protection laws are respected and that data producers and users are informed of their rights and responsibilities.

Combination of data and methods

The gains in efficiency, productivity, and scientific quality within and across disciplines through social science research infrastructures are in large part due to converging data sources, practices, tools, and standards. The common tools ensure easier access to data, and allow for mixing data sources. Methodological innovations and best practices are shared, interdisciplinary platforms are established, and common technical solutions are adopted. This leads to a high degree of standardisation in procedures and classification schemes.

Making data comparable. An important output of social science research infrastructures has been to increase potential for comparability between countries or between regions within countries. This is made possible by way of the application of common methodological frameworks within large-scale survey programmes, by international harmonisation platforms, or through international data portals that pool data from different countries. Large survey programmes also allow for regional or intra-national comparative analyses when their sample sizes are large enough. Data archives often make available to researchers data on particular themes gathered by different projects within the same country.

Use of different types and sources of data. Experience shows that survey micro-data are ever more often enriched with other types and sources of data: individual administrative register data, contextual data relating to geographical or political location, biomarkers, interviewer data, and call data are more frequently being made available to researchers. Qualitative and quantitative data and methods are more often used simultaneously in research projects. The same is true for micro- and metadata that are furnished to researchers in a more coherent, thorough, and systematic way than before. This has changed the way social scientists work, and has led to the diffusion of new analytical and statistical tools. The combination of different types and sources of

data also allows to tackle one of the most serious problems of empirical social science currently, namely declining response rates.

At the same time, more and more data are produced on the individual level, often without even asking the person concerned. Administrative data of all kinds, as well as data produced by using credit cards and other non-cash payment methods, by Google-searches, social networking sites, etc. These immense masses of data (*“big data”*) can be valuable for scientific purposes. However, the proper use of such data is not a given thing because of specific selection biases, privacy protection rules, private ownership, or technical or legal limitations to access. Nevertheless, the potential is there and could be explored in a much more systematic fashion than has been the case up until now.

Methodological advancement. Social science research infrastructures offer a unique combination of methodological and technical expertise that is disseminated over time and that leads in practice towards a convergence of skills. For example, for large-scale international survey projects, conducting research across different settings promotes innovation and helps to overcome many particular methodological challenges. The exchange and transfer of knowledge between and within partner countries is a natural by-product of such work.

Interdisciplinarity. Large survey platforms were conceived as interdisciplinary programmes in the social sciences from the outset. This has fostered interdisciplinarity, leading to advances and convergences in knowledge across disciplines in terms of methodologies and procedures, but also substantially, with more holistic approaches due to the use of indicators coming from other fields. In this way social science research infrastructures have been helping to overcome frontiers between individual disciplines.

Development of technical solutions. Social science research infrastructures have been behind the development of a wide variety of technical systems that allow for the curation, discovery, and flow of data nationally and internationally. Sometimes called “e-infrastructure”, such systems are generally open-source and standardised, and are continuously being improved to meet the needs of researchers. The challenge here is that the tools and technologies used by data services should remain simple and largely diffused, so that easy access to data is ensured from all over the world. The technologies must also be designed to minimise risk of disclosure of individual information with respect to legal frameworks and national laws.

Standardisation. Last but not least, research infrastructures have led the social sciences toward an increase in standardisation. This is especially the case with respect to documentation standards such as DDI, which allow data to be shared and used appropriately for secondary analyses. Also, standardisation of classification schemes like sociodemographic variables, common scales, and missing data treatment open the field for comparative analyses between countries and regions. Standardisation also allows for a better and more efficient control of procedures and checks, increases data quality, and provides for a more efficient allocation of costs.

Towards more open science

One of the common features of social science research infrastructures lies in the view that science works best when it is done in an open, transparent, and collaborative fashion. Research infrastructures offer data, tools, services, and training that favour openness in scientific practice.

Opening national and transnational access. Social science research infrastructures are leading the way toward overcoming barriers to data access, within and across countries. The result has been concerted and continuous efforts to open access to data and metadata that are increasingly offered to broader audiences, and more frequently with easy and free access through the Internet. The increasing use of English as an international standard for metadata has had a significant impact with respect to transnational access. While data from large-scale measurement instruments are becoming more readily available for researchers via online tools, there still is a clear segmentation for access to data, especially for official statistical data, which remain in some cases difficult to obtain because of complicated authorization procedures or high fees. Despite progress already made, new and complex issues relating to data protection, privacy, and research ethics continue to arise in the context of divergent practices.

Changing models of research practice. The work of research infrastructures is leading the social sciences away from the model of one researcher, one project, one dataset toward a model of commonly produced and shared data on a large scale that are used freely by an entire community of researchers. This shift away from small-scale research projects offers several advantages. First, it is of course more cost-efficient, with data paid for once and used and re-used by many researchers. But more importantly, with regard to scientific knowledge, open access to common pools of data leads to a more fair and balanced competition between researchers, with the entire scientific community being entitled to work on the same material with a similar calendar.

Challenges

Social science research infrastructures are currently facing several challenges, the most prominent being the dialectics of continuity and innovation; the tension between open data access and confidentiality; and fragmentation, funding, and timeframes issues.

Continuity and innovation

Research projects normally are limited in time, and when they finish researchers move on to other projects. In contrast, infrastructures are designed to last in order to provide the raw material for research projects: high quality data, documentation, and tools for storing, accessing, and using data. In this process they acquire know-how in producing and making available large amounts of data that could hardly be gathered by individual researchers. To accomplish this important task successfully, infrastructures need to be more persistent and stable than research projects.

On the other hand, social science research infrastructures must constantly adapt to ever-changing needs and conditions of research. To do otherwise would quickly make

them obsolete. This means that infrastructures cannot simply follow on the coattails of science, but rather must play an active and integral role, foreseeing new directions and possibilities, and supplying the conceptual and technical expertise needed to go there. Research infrastructures are often on the cutting edge of research and methodological developments, as in the case of large-scale survey projects or international documentation standards like DDI.

Research infrastructures in the social sciences must find the right balance between supporting research communities in a continuous and stable fashion and being central generators of innovation.

Open data access and confidentiality

Sharing data with other researchers is a standard practice that is widely accepted and used in scientific research – be it for replicating analyses or for better exploiting rich (and costly) data sources. In the social sciences, data collection (e.g., large surveys) is often too heavy a burden and too expensive to be run by individual researchers. Well-documented and easily accessible data repositories are a valuable alternative. The growing number of datasets distributed by such institutions shows that there is a large demand for high quality data.

To fulfil this demand, data access has to be open for scientific purposes. However, since most of these data refer to the level of individuals, care has to be taken not to violate the rules of data protection and privacy that are imposed by legal regulations and best practice. Research infrastructures are responsible for granting controlled access only to data that are anonymised to the extent that identification of individuals is practically excluded, and only to users who demonstrate the qualifications, know-how, and willingness to use the data exclusively for scientific purposes.

However, there are still many conditions that have to be fulfilled to make generalised access possible: persistent identifiers for every dataset; international standards for storage and documentation; powerful and efficient data search engines; authentication, authorisation, and accounting procedures that allow for an effective control of data users and data usage. Many initiatives are under way to achieve these goals.

The future of social science research infrastructures will also depend to a considerable degree on the solutions they choose and the success they attain in securing generalized global access to data for researchers.

Fragmentation, funding, and timeframes

There is a considerable *fragmentation* within the landscape of social science research infrastructures nationally and at the European level. Social science research infrastructures usually develop in isolation in response to a national or local need, and so are not necessarily coordinated with others from inception. This is related in part to the heterogeneity of the projects led by research infrastructures, but also to path dependency for projects that are integrated later in research infrastructures.

The most obvious factor in the development of research infrastructures is their existence through continued *funding* commitments, which are frequently shared among different agencies, such as national science foundations, government institutions, universities, and European research programs.

Important consequences are related to the diverging *timeframes* or differing policies among national funding institutions, which can slow down the progression of research infrastructures. For example, regular and repetitive applications involving long assessment periods hamper the development of research infrastructure-related projects. They represent also a source of uncertainty regarding staffing and participation in international projects. Another reason is that there simply is often no single funding agency devoted to social science research infrastructures at the national level. The question regarding which agency should fund infrastructure-related projects in the long-term has often not been tackled before social science research infrastructures are invested in, and much time and effort is spent in finding arrangements.

Generally speaking, funding institutions should recognise that infrastructures need continuity and financial stability in order to carry out their mandates.

Outlook: integration, coordination, and durability

Social science research infrastructures in Europe have demonstrated their value and will continue to be an integral part of the research landscape. However, there are three main areas where they must strengthen as a whole in the future in order to be most effective in serving their constituent research communities.

First, there needs to be a better *integration* of social science research infrastructures *into the daily work life* of researchers. While the "invisibility" of research infrastructures would indicate that they are functioning smoothly, there are a few areas where the symbiotic relationship between research infrastructures and researchers could be improved. One area has to do with the tools that are developed for data discovery, access, and documentation. Social science research infrastructures must continue to develop and provide cutting edge, easy-to-use tools that facilitate finding and obtaining relevant data in close collaboration with the researchers who are the ultimate beneficiaries. Users should not have to search from multiple sources to find what they are after, and research infrastructures should aim as much as possible to coordinate and to reduce the number of data portals within countries and internationally.

However, new solutions are needed to overcome real conceptual, technical, legal, and language-related obstacles, requiring an investment on the part of all interested parties. If data archives encourage researchers to share their data, then they should make standardised data documentation easier. On the other side, researchers must become better skilled in data management and documentation, and should have a better command of issues such as data preservation consent, confidentiality, and anonymisation. Research infrastructures can provide training on this front. Data sharing should become a normal practice rather than an obligation or after-thought. Finally, in order to provide incentives to researchers for sharing their data, peer-reviewed journals should be encouraged to require citation of data used in publications, and universities should

award professional credit and recognition to researchers who have their data cited by their peers in publications.

Second, more *coordination* is needed between infrastructures at the national and international level. Until now, infrastructures have generally developed in relative independence, and usually have established linkages on an ad hoc and as need basis. Moreover, it is clear that there is great potential in generating more synergies between social science research infrastructures in Europe, especially because they have much in common and could benefit more from shared expertise, systems, and tools.

Last, but not least, the *long-term durability* of social science research infrastructures is difficult to imagine without institutional and funding stability. Most infrastructures have mixed funding schemes that include varying shares of project-oriented short-term contributions alongside the basic funds securing their main functions. Long-term funding commitments have often been difficult to obtain, and still depend on the priorities of national funding bodies, on their philosophy, and sometimes on the general economic situation. The current arrangements differ considerably according to country-specific legal and institutional contexts or to international regulations like the European ERIC-statute. Further, social science research infrastructure related projects are often in competition nationally with other scientific projects, so that they sometimes cannot move at the same pace as their international counterparts.

All these factors are gradually altering the dynamics of knowledge production in the social sciences and changing the ways in which researchers go about their daily work.

2 FORS Core Activities

2.1 Surveys

One of the missions of FORS is to provide empirical data at the micro-level suiting the needs of social researchers. The three groups of the FORS Surveys unit carry out several surveys.

The collaborators of the Surveys unit lead the different steps of each project, from the beginning to the end. Survey design, sample definition, questionnaire construction (when not imposed by an international project), translation, questionnaire control (cognitive tests, pilot study, etc.), fieldwork follow-up, data checking and cleaning, are all conducted in-house at FORS. However, face to face (CAPI) and telephone (CATI) data collection is outsourced to independent private institutes, which reduces costs without compromising the scientific quality. The only exception concerns written and online surveys, which are carried out at FORS, given the fact that no costly infrastructure is needed, and that cheap and efficient software is available on the market.

Eligible FORS surveys can profit from the possibility of using the register based sampling frame of the Swiss Federal Statistical Office. This adds considerably to the quality of the samples and helps save on costs for contact procedures.

Data collections led at FORS constitute important parts of the Swiss survey landscape. Most of them are integrated into international programmes. Different survey designs, with diversified topical focus, allow researchers to answer questions that would not be possible to address with other data sources:

- The Swiss Household Panel SHP is designed as a panel, which interviews annually a sample of the general resident population drawn in 1999 (including 2004 for a first refresher sample, and 2013 for a second refresher sample). The questionnaire covers a wide range of topics from various disciplines of the social sciences, allowing pluridisciplinary longitudinal research.
- The European Social Survey ESS, the European Values Study EVS and MOSAiCH, designed as cross-sectional repeated surveys, are mainly dedicated to the study of values and attitudes. They allow international comparisons with other countries or regions, but are also dedicated to studying aggregated change across years.
- The SHARE data collection, mainly devoted to health and ageing, is designed as a cohort study that follows persons 50 and over, allowing the study of important transitions (active life to retirement, 2nd to 3rd age, 3rd to 4th age, institutionalization, etc.) at the individual level.
- The SELECTS post-electoral survey has a repeated cross-sectional design, which enables the study of political behaviour at each federal election, but it completes a political time series initiated in 1971 as well.

The following sections present 2013 activities for these surveys.

2.1.1 Swiss Household Panel SHP

The survey: Seven principal tasks have been achieved during the year 2013:

1. The fieldwork for waves 14 (SHP_I) and 9 (SHP_II) respectively was completed in February 2013. With regard to these waves, work related to data cleaning and preparation, variables construction, and documentation were realised from March to October 2013 in order to prepare the data diffusion. The dissemination of these waves took place end November 2013.
2. The fieldwork of the SHP_III pilot study took place between October 2012 and March 2013. This study mainly tested (1) two versions of a biographical questionnaire (life calendar), and (2) the combination of the different modes of contact and data collection. With respect to this pilot study, work related to data cleaning and preparation, variables construction, and documentation were realised from April to October 2013. The dissemination of the biographical data sets took also place end November 2013.
3. The fieldwork for waves 15 (SHP_I) and 10 (SHP_II) was prepared between February and August – mainly questionnaires (including one revised module: social networks, and a new set of questions on sport activities), qualitative and quantitative pre-tests, communication to participating households, training of interviewers, implementation of incentives – and started in early September.
4. The fieldwork for the first wave of the SHP_III was prepared between March and August. Based on the results of the pilot study, two main decisions have been made: using (1) a simplified, and strictly objective version of the life calendar; and (2) a self-completion biographical questionnaire as the main mode of data collection at the individual level (with a face-to-face option if needed). This first wave started in mid-September.
5. A revised version of the SHP data waves 1 to 14 (with a codebook) was provided to the Cross-National Equivalent File (CNEF) in November 2013.
6. The development of the collaboration with LIVES was mainly dedicated to the preparation of the SHP_III additional “subpopulation” survey of the canton of Vaud. The SHP drew a (income) stratified sample for this survey.
7. The grant proposal 2014-2016 was submitted to the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) in June 2013, and fully accepted in November 2013.

Publications / Conferences / Teaching (see respective lists in the Appendix for details): SHP staff published 4 working papers, 3 book chapters, 2 books, and 3 articles. In addition, the SHP scientific report 2012 was submitted to the Swiss national science foundation in June 2013. Further, The 7th International Conference of Panel Data Users in Switzerland took place on February 14 and 15, at the University of Lausanne. The scientific program contained two plenary sessions with keynotes given by Jennifer Fitzgerald (Professor of Political Science, University of Colorado at Boulder, USA) and Peter Lynn (Professor of Survey Methodology, ISER, University of Essex, UK), and eight workshop sessions with 36 contributions. The conference was attended by 60 participants. During the conference a CNEF (Cross-National Equivalent File) meeting took place as well, chaired by Professor Dean Lillard (Ohio State University, USA). Finally, the SHP staff presented 13 conference papers and gave around 20 presentations in the framework of master courses, meetings, or seminars.

2.1.2 International Surveys

In addition to the realization of the projects described below, the applications for all international surveys have been submitted to the Swiss National Science Foundation in June. The funding is now granted for the period 2014-2016, allowing for continuing participation.

2.1.2.1 European Social Survey ESS

The fieldwork of the ESS 2012 (Round 6) started September 1st 2012, and finished by April 22 2013 with 1493 interviews. The final response rate of 51.7% is slightly below the one of the previous edition, but still is a good result. The drop is mainly due to a difficult field in the Canton Ticino. In accordance with the ESS Central Scientific Team, we decided not to push the whole field, but rather concentrate our efforts in this low responding region for a better-balanced response rate. Unfortunately, this resulted in a lower general response rate.

The two smaller experiments implemented in the ESS fieldwork in order to adjust the detected response bias (namely on nationality and possession of a listed landline phone number), show variable results. The targeted contact letter for half of the non-Swiss sample, motivating specifically foreign residents to participate, did not result in an improved response rate. No significant effect of the letter content could be detected. Either the difference between the general and the targeted letter was not big enough, or the content of the contact letter has little effect on cooperation. The incentive experiment showed that even a low 10 Swiss francs unconditional cash incentive fosters the contactability, compared to a 30 Swiss francs conditional incentive, as well as the cooperation. The sample composition is not significantly biased by the use of different incentives. At best, the 10 Swiss francs bill achieves slightly better results in cases of difficult contact, such as in an urban context or in the absence of a landline phone. The results of this experiment, along with others, have been presented by Joye, Kessler and Ernst Stähli at the ESRA conference in July.

A revised interviewer questionnaire, taking into account some developments elaborated by Blom and Korbmacher, has been made available online for the first time. Almost all interviewers have answered the questionnaire, which was not the case in the previous paper editions. Only two interviewers used the paper questionnaire, which was available on demand. The results of this survey have been added to the previous interviewer surveys and presented by Pollien at the ESRA conference in July. The paper shows that interviewers are able to adapt their contact and persuasion strategies to the context and that the participants achieve the highest response rates.

Finally, in June and July, we also fielded a nonresponse survey (NRS) in form of a short paper questionnaire addressed to all nonrespondents (and 300 of respondents). This questionnaire has been fully revised based on findings of the previous editions, showing low stability of the indicators between the main survey and the NRS (see papers of Ernst Stähli and Vandenplas presented at the CSDI workshop and at the ESRA conference). For this reason, we introduced 3-item-batteries per concept whenever possible in order to construct latent variables. The results will be analyzed during 2014. Along with the two sided A4 questionnaire, people having been promised

a gift of 30 Swiss francs in the first letter of the main survey were given an unconditional 10 Swiss francs cash incentive. People who already received this incentive for the main survey were unconditionally given a pen of the University of Lausanne. With a response rate of 56.9%, the result was lower than in previous editions, due to the pen incentive for part of the nonrespondent sample. Nevertheless, some socio-demographic and attitudinal information is now available for 75% of the initial sample, allowing for nonresponse bias analyses and adjustments.

The cleaning and coding of the survey and contact data and the preparation of the documentation could be achieved by June and timely delivered to the ESS data archive at NSD in Bergen, Norway, for final processing. The first edition of international data and documentation for ESS round 6 was released October 30 2013, including 24 countries. The contact data have been released first on December 12 for 21 countries, always including Switzerland. The Swiss ESS 2012 data and documentation in German and French will be published by DARIS on the FORS NESSTAR Server in early 2014.

438 respondents of the ESS 2012 decided to donate their incentive to a non-profit organisation, so that FORS could donate in their name a total amount of 13'140 Swiss francs to 4 different institutions.

Duemmler (2013) published a paper with substantial ESS results about boundaries against immigrants and their feeling of discrimination.

For the first time, two NC meeting took place in 2013. In March 2013 the usual annual meeting of the ESS National Coordinators (NC) took place in Mannheim, where all the NCs discussed the first draft of the rotation modules for 2014 (a partial repetition of the Round 1 "immigration" module and the new "health" module). The Swiss team was strongly involved in the review of the subsequent versions of these modules. The results of the Nonresponse Working Group, the Post Stratification Weights and the DASISH Fieldwork management system tool were also presented, and the upcoming tasks for Round 6 examined. FORS researcher Alexandre Pollien then attended the 1st ESS ERIC National Coordinators Forum in December in The Hague, where the results of the R6 module pilots were debated.

Indeed the European Social Survey has now been established as a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ESS ERIC) (see section 3.3). The decision has been published November 30 2013 in the Official Journal of the European Union. The establishment of ESS ERIC provides a legal framework to sustain this cross-national social survey infrastructure into the future. The founding members are: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden and the UK. The founding observers are Norway and Switzerland. A key task for the future will be increasing national membership of ESS ERIC. During 2013, FORS director Prof. Peter Farago participated in several meetings for the ESS: as a member of the ERIC Steering Committee in May, elected in the Search Committee for ESS ERIC positions, and as representative of Switzerland at the 1st ESS ERIC GA Meeting in December.

Prof. Dominique Joye has been nominated in December to the Methods Advisory Board of the ESS ERIC. FORS will so have the chance to directly take part in decision-making on the future ESS design.

2.1.2.2 MOSAiCH / ISSP

2013 was the year of the fieldwork for MOSAiCH, including the ISSP 2012 and 2013. Besides the usual Swiss Eurobarometer questions and the extended socio-demographic module, the face-to-face questionnaire contained also a series of items elaborated through the open call for questions organized in 2012, such as the contacts with immigrants or sexism. Lacking dimensions of the ISSP modules were also completed by our own team. The main product of the open call was a paper drop-off about family networks.

The fieldwork of the MOSAiCH 2013 main survey started February 12 and ended July 30. It was one of the most effective MOSAiCH fields, achieving an AAPOR response rate of 51.7% in 24 weeks with 1237 valid interviews. 60.9% of the respondents answered also the paper drop-off questionnaire. The achieved response rate is slightly under the expected rate of 65%, probably because of its volume and complexity, but also because of the length of the face-to-face interview (over 70 minutes).

432 respondents of the MOSAiCH 2013 paper drop-off decided to donate their 10 Swiss francs incentive to a non-profit organisation, so that FORS could donate in their name a total amount of 4'320 Swiss francs to four different institutions.

In the main survey, we carried out an experiment to compare cash and voucher unconditional incentives. 1/3 of the sample was sent a 10 Swiss francs cash incentive with the first contact letter. The other 2/3 received a 20 Swiss francs postal voucher, to be cashed at any postal office within 60 days. This kind of incentive has already been successfully tested by the SELECTS 2011 survey, comparing it however to no incentive at all. The overall effect in terms of response rate is stronger for the cash incentive (54.4%) as compared to the voucher incentive (50.3%). This is mainly due to a lower non-contact rate in case of cash, while the refusal rate is slightly lower among the voucher sample. However, the limited validity period of the voucher accelerated the speed of the fieldwork, motivating the interviewers to a quick contact, which was beneficial also to the cash sample. During the first 3 months (until the start of the refusal conversions and the CATI contacts), the voucher sample achieved a better completion rate.

All in all, considering that by far not all vouchers have been cashed in, the 20 Swiss Francs voucher incentive is not notably more expensive than the 10 Swiss francs cash incentive. The cost per voucher respondent was 20.55 Swiss francs, and the cost per cash respondent was 17 Swiss francs.

Starting in November, we fielded the ISSP 2015 pilot on "Work Orientations" translated by our team into German as a web-paper mixed mode survey, with a comparable design to the Mixed Mode experiment on well-being (see section 2.3) and integrated another small incentive and contact letter experiment. The first web data could be delivered to the ISSP questionnaire drafting group in December. The whole dataset with the paper answers and an analysis of the main problems will be delivered in February 2014. The methodological experiments will then be analyzed and compared to previous results.

The ISSP 2012 data have been documented and deposited for international archiving at GESIS in September. The MOSAiCH dataset has been prepared for national publication in German and French and will be archived at DARIS in February 2014.

In May 2013, Prof. Dominique Joye and Marlène Sapin took part in the annual ISSP General Assembly in Santiago de Chile. The 37 countries present discussed and finalized the ISSP 2014 questionnaire about 'Citizenship' and determined the topical priorities for the ISSP 2015 questionnaire about 'Work Orientations'. Joye and Sapin were also involved in the methodological group sessions about mixed mode, where results of the method survey, run among all members by our team during 2013, have been discussed. Switzerland has been appointed for another four years in the Methodology Committee and elected to preside this Committee.

2.1.2.3 European Values Study EVS

FORS is represented in the EVS Foundation Board by FORS Director Prof. Peter Farago and Prof. Dominique Joye is a member of the EVS Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee held two meetings during 2013: the first in February in Köln and the second in December in Mannheim, with internal discussions about the future developments of the EVS. The preparations for the 5th wave of the European Values Study started with the formation of a theory group and a methodology group which will prepare the master questionnaire and guidelines for fieldwork in 2017.

An EVS WORKSHOP has been organized in Bar, Montenegro, on September 13-14, where Switzerland has been re-elected in the Executive Committee and elected the methodological group.

2.1.2.4 Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe SHARE

In 2013, SHARE activities were principally related to data collection. Four interviewer training sessions of two days each were organized in the second half of January. They took place in Zurich, Lucerne, Lausanne and Lugano. Members of the Swiss SHARE team were present at each of these sessions in order to give their own input and to answer interviewers' questions on SHARE.

The main fieldwork started at the beginning of February and lasted until the end of October. There was no refresher at wave 5. Only the longitudinal sample was contacted again for an interview. About 3'000 interviews were realized in total. This corresponds to a retention rate slightly above 81. It is one of the highest retention rates across the participating countries. Data cleaning of wave 5 and the preparation of all deliverables started at the beginning of October and will last until spring 2014.

The Swiss SHARE team attended the mid-term meeting April 24 - 26 which took place in Prague, and hosted the wave 6 kick-off meeting from September 4 to 6 and a one-day workshop on "The role of biomarkers in population-based social surveys on aging" on September 7. The aim of the workshop was to discuss issues related to the collection of biomarkers since SHARE is planning to introduce the collection of dried blood

spot samples in wave 6. For this workshop, the Swiss SHARE team invited leading international researchers from different disciplinary backgrounds who shared their experiences with biomarkers from international multidisciplinary surveys of aging. The wave 6 kick-off meeting and the biomarker workshop were organized at the Park Inn Hotel close to Zurich airport.

FORS senior researchers Dr. Carmen Borrat-Besson, Dr. Valérie-Anne Ryser and Dr. Boris Wernli published a chapter entitled “Transitions between frailty states – A European comparison” in the first results book of wave 4: “Active ageing and solidarity between generations in Europe – First results from SHARE after the economic crisis”. It has been published in June 2013.

FORS members of the Swiss SHARE team participated to the following conferences with posters or oral presentations: the 17th International Conference of Panel Data Users which took place in Lausanne on February 14-15; the biannual congress of the Swiss Psychological Society, which took place in Basel on September 11-12.

2.1.3 Swiss Electoral Studies SELECTS

2013 was a transition year for SELECTS with time to invest in some long-term projects. A major undertaking of the SELECTS staff and the SELECTS doctoral students was the production of a new cumulative data set of all available election studies conducted in Switzerland between 1971 and 2011. For SELECTS this was an opportunity not only to add the latest data from 2011 but also to carefully control all the previous data integration processes that have been done in previous years. In addition, it had become necessary to update the extensive data documentation that has been produced in order to explain in detail how the variables from the various data sets have been combined. The new cumulative dataset and the documentation was published in December 2013.

SELECTS also invested a lot of resources in institutionalizing the Comparative Candidate Survey project (CCS). CCS is a joint effort to collect data on candidates: their biography, their campaign activities, and their policy positions. CCS started in 2005 and by now, more than 35 surveys in 20 countries have been conducted in the first round of CCS, usually in combination and coordination with the national election study voter surveys. Selects ran this survey in 2007 and 2011. FORS was involved to advance and institutionalise this project in 2013. FORS senior researcher Prof. Georg Lutz chaired a group that prepared a questionnaire for a second module for the next round of candidate surveys that will be in the field between 2013 and 2017. This new questionnaire was approved at the CCS plenary conference in Frankfurt in February 2013. A major investment was also made by FORS in collaboration with the MZES in Mannheim (Germany) to produce a first comparative data set, which had not been done so far because of lack of funding (see section 2.2). Following a decision by the plenary conference, CCS data is made available through the FORS data archive. SELECTS and FORS staff have contributed widely to the data integration for this first comparative data set and procedures how to make this data available. First comparative data sets with 17 surveys were released by FORS in June 2013. Prof. Georg Lutz became a member of the CCS steering committee which was newly established in

2013 after CCS had voted on a new governance structure. This turns CCS from a one-time effort into an international project. To advance research in this field, Lutz together with Professor Hermann Schmitt organised a section called “Political elites in electoral democracies” with 7 panels and 32 papers in total at the ECPR General Conference 2013 in Bordeaux.

A main activity of SELECTS in 2013 was to advance a joint publication with results from the 2011 SELECTS study. SELECTS will publish a special issue of the Swiss political science review (SPSR) at the end of 2014 (guest editors are Prof. Romain Lachat, University Pompeu Fabra, Prof. Isabelle Stadelmann-Steffen, University of Bern and Prof. Georg Lutz, FORS). For this special issue, SELECTS launched a call for papers in spring 2013. 14 different paper proposals were submitted and discussed at a joint two-day workshop organised by SELECTS in Solothurn in October 2013. After revision based on comments by the editors, the final papers were submitted to the SPSR at the end of December 2013.

Further, preparations for the next election study 2015 started in 2013. Because the SNSF had changed the SELECTS funding cycle, the funding proposal for the 2015 study had to be submitted already in June 2013 for the period 2014-2016. The consequence of this decision was that the SELECTS commission, which has the academic responsibility for the SELECTS project, had to decide on the basic components of the 2015 election study one year earlier than in previous studies.

2.2 Data and Research Information Services DARIS

Beginning in January 2013, a reorganisation took place at FORS that combined the previous group DARIS with the group COMPASS and the Social Report. The intention was that the combined larger unit, still called “DARIS”, could benefit from significant synergies in order to enrich existing services as well as open new fronts of expertise at FORS for the social science community.

The COMPASS group, with an expanded set of activities going well beyond facilitating access to public statistics, was renamed “Data Publication”. The broadened scope of work for this group aims in large part to promote the secondary use of data produced by FORS and other research institutions within Switzerland, where the data are archived at DARIS. This includes the provision of key tools and know-how for data sharing, dissemination, and publication, such as data management, anonymisation, and visualisation.

The Social Report project was integrated into the new unit DARIS specifically in order to generate more visibility for social indicators in Switzerland, especially for the general public (see section 2.5). Beyond publication of the Social report, DARIS will concentrate in the years ahead on bringing Swiss social indicators more to the public through the media and lower education.

Aside from these organisational changes, DARIS in 2013 continued with its core activities and undertook many new ones, described in this chapter. For example, in an important development for the data service, DARIS became the sole international

archive for data emanating from the Comparative Candidates Survey (<http://www.comparativecandidates.org/>), conducted in over 25 countries (see section 2.1.3). In another development, the NCCR LIVES decided to require deposit at FORS of all the data produced by its projects. FORS is now working closely with LIVES to ensure that the data are well-documented and prepared for preservation and dissemination. As a final example, three staff members from DARIS began work on the 2016-2017 edition of the The Swiss Federal Survey of Adolescents (ch-x), awarded to FORS after a competitive process, this time to focus on the topic of mobility (see section 2.7).

2.2.1 Data Service

Usage and workflow: Usage statistics show a levelling off of the number of datasets disseminated, from 2'196 in 2012 to 2'033 in 2013 (see table 1). Nonetheless, this is still at a relatively high level compared to previous years. Fewer datasets were downloaded from our NESSTAR server compared to 2012 (i.e., the Vox series, the international surveys, Selects). This could be due to the fact that no new datasets were published to the FORS NESSTAR server in 2013. On the other hand, more datasets were ordered directly from the data service (763) in 2013, revealing a tenfold increase from 2008.

Table 1: Downloads and ordered datasets

Dataset count	Year					
Group	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Vox, Vox-it, Vox-cumulative	600	812	857	597	339	252
Eurobarometer/MOSAiCH/ESS	352	479	473	535	140	101
SELECTS	318	374	177	174	159	204
Other studies ordered from the data service	763	531	394	147	158	71
Total	2'033	2'196	1'901	1'453	796	628

New datasets and special projects: During 2013, DARIS archived and published the following datasets. All except the international datasets of the Comparative Candidates Survey were produced by research teams in Switzerland:

- Schweizer Freiwilligen-Monitor Gemeinden. Befragung zu Art, Umfang, Motiven und Mobilisierungspotentialen der Freiwilligentätigkeit auf Gemeindeebene - 2010
- Public opinion on education in Switzerland. Befragung zur Einstellung der erwachsenen Schweizer Bevölkerung gegenüber Bildungsausgaben für die Jüngeren - 2007
- MOSAiCH 2011. Measurement and Observation of Social Attitudes in Switzerland. MOSAiCH: Enquête sur la santé, l'environnement et la politique - 2011
- European Social Survey, Switzerland - 2010

- Schule, Bildung und Öffentlichkeit - Eine Inhalts- und Diskursanalyse der Schweizer Presseberichterstattung zum Bildungswesen. Inhalts- und Diskursanalyse von Presseberichten zu Schule und Bildung - 2009
- Sicherheit 2012. Aussen-, sicherheits- und verteidigungspolitische Meinungsbildung im Trend. Meinungsbild zur Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik der Schweiz - 2012
- The Comparative Candidates Survey (CCS). Survey of candidates for parliamentary elections, cumulative file - 2005-2011
- Herausgeforderte städtische Demokratie - Stadtparlamentsmitglieder in neuen politischen Steuerungsstrukturen. Schriftliche Befragung von Schweizer Stadtparlamentsmitgliedern zur Rolle der städtischen Parlamente - 2008
- Promotion und Karriere (PuK): Berufs- und Einkommensverläufe promovierter Akademiker und Akademikerinnen in der Schweiz. Befragung von promovierten Schweizern zu Ausbildung und Beruf - 2007
- Controlling Schweizerischer Bildungsserver. Befragung von Lehrpersonen zum Schweizerischen Bildungsserver educa.ch - 2011
- CH@YOUPART - Political Participation of young adults in Switzerland. Enquête sur la participation politique des jeunes adultes en Suisse - 2010
- Swiss Electoral Studies (SELECTS) 2011.
 - Enquête auprès des électrices et électeurs après les élections - 2011
 - Rolling Cross-Section (RCS) - 2011
 - Enquête auprès des candidats - 2011
 - Swiss Abroad - 2011
 - Online Experiment - 2011
 - Media Analysis – 2011
- Swiss Electoral Studies (SELECTS), cumulative file 1971-2011. Swiss national election studies, cumulative file - 1971-2011
- Schweizer Human-Relations-Barometer 2012. Befragung von Angestellten zur Arbeits- und Beschäftigungssituation - 2012

All of these datasets can be ordered for free from the data service.

2.2.2 Research Inventory

The annual survey 2012/13 for the research inventory was successful (282 new entries, 111 updates). During 2013, we continued to apply a more personalized and proactive approach to getting relevant research information from the researchers. However, most of our personnel resources were invested in FORSbase, which has now integrated the research inventory and a researcher/user management system (see section 2.8).

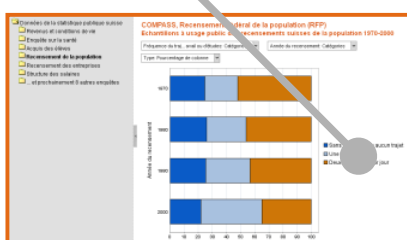
We continue to use our Internet-based Strategic Watch System to monitor the personnel and research activities of hundreds of research institutes in Switzerland. By this means we are permanently updated on the evolution of the dynamic research environ-

ment in the country. Also, this allowed us to add about 600 persons to our researcher database in 2013.

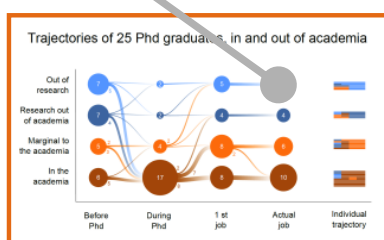
The already existing data sharing agreements with the Swiss Federal Administration ARAMIS, the Swiss Centre for Special Education, and the Swiss Coordination Centre for Research in Education SCCRE have continued. Other data sharing agreements with university research databases are being discussed. FORS has also consolidated its position as a major player among Swiss research information institutions by means of networking and presentations at the major conferences in Switzerland in this domain.

2.2.3 Data Publication

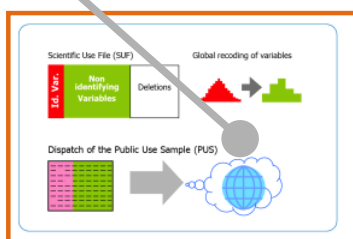
Explore



Understand



Share

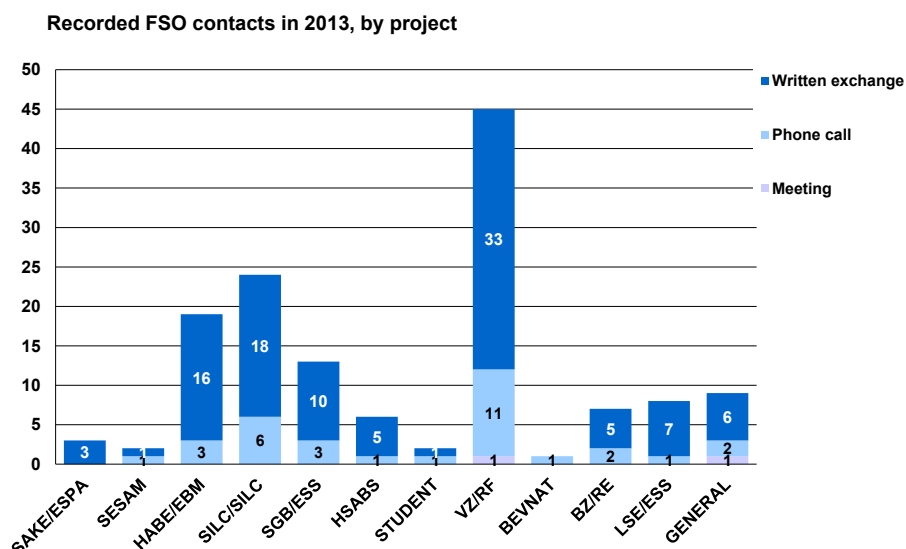


Starting January 1st, the activities of the group COMPASS were extended to include data visualization, data anonymization, and data promotion and training, while being integrated into DARIS under the name of “Data Publication”.

COMPASS

All public statistics initially chosen to be represented by FORS are now fully described at the variable level, as well as several new surveys that the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO) developed since 2008.

For the fifth consecutive year, the COMPASS website has seen a rise in the number of its single visitors (an increase of 6% in 2013). To allow automatic retrieving of metadata by any actor on the Internet, we have fully implemented the OAI-PMH standard on the catalogue. This standard will later be adopted for the FORSbase tool as well. FORS will continue to update the COMPASS portal as new or updated data will become available from the SFSO.



SAKE/ESPA	Swiss Labour Force Survey (SLFS)
HABE/EBM	Household Budget Survey (HBS)
SILC/SILC	Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)
SGB/ESS	Swiss Health Survey
MZ/MRT	Microcensus on Travel Behaviour
HSABS	Swiss Higher Education Graduates Survey
STUDENT	Social and Economic Conditions of Student Life
PISA/PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)
ALL/ALL	Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey (ALL)
VZ/RF	Federal Population Census
PETRA	Foreign Population Statistics (PETRA)
BEVNAT	Vital Statistics (BEVNAT)
BZ/RE	Business Census
LSE/ESS	Swiss Structure of Earnings Survey

Acronyms of the surveys of the Swiss Statistical Office, as represented in the COMPASS Portfolio.

The monitoring of the contacts with researchers shows that 38 researchers contacted COMPASS 158 times in 2013. Exchanges resulted in the conclusion of 12 data protection contracts. The COMPASS steering committee met in January and October 2013. Both sessions were chaired by Prof. Peter Farago. Mr. Marco Buscher, Head of Section Population, represented the statistical office. There was no delegate of the SFSO top level management nominated.

Data promotion

Data promotion, encompassing various activities such as targeted communications, social networking, training and presentations, and user's surveys and interviews, is a key activity that the new DARIS wishes to strengthen. In 2013 DARIS maintained the promotional activities started earlier on, while developing new activities, particularly in the field of data management training.

FORS Data Bulletin

As part of its on-going promotional activities, DARIS issued its “FORS Data Bulletin” in March, September, and December. Each edition included information on recently released data and other DARIS/FORS activities and events of potential interest to the research community. The FORS Data Bulletin is sent by email each time to over 8’000 social science researchers in Switzerland, in German/English and French/English versions.

Social networking sites

Also during 2013, FORS further increased its presence on the Internet by regularly dif-fusing relevant research information (new datasets, events, calls for papers, etc.) to a larger audience by means of Facebook (+45% followers) and Twitter.

Presentations in the national and international context

DARIS staff members gave presentations on our services at several Swiss universities and research institutions during 2013, including:

- “Recherche de données sur FORS Nesstar.” Presentation at the seminar “Méthodes quantitatives en sciences politique”, University of Lausanne, 2013 October 21.
- Presentation for doctoral students of CUSO (Conférence universitaire de Suisse occidentale), on discovering and accessing data with the DARIS archive, University of Geneva, 18 January.
- “Indicators of health and quality of life: situation and outlook”, a presentation of indicators of the Social Report 2012 at the conference “Health research. Perspectives in social sciences”, organized by the SAGW, University of Fribourg, June 14 2013. (<http://www.assh.ch/en/sagw/veranstaltungen/sagw-agenda-2013/vst13-wiw/gesundheitsforschung.html>)
- “Rapport social 2012: Générations en jeu”. Presentation at the seminar “Indicateurs sociaux”, University of Neuchâtel, October 23 2013.

DARIS members were also active internationally, taking part in several conferences:

- In early January, one staff member gave a special address at the International Conference and Doctoral Colloquium on Social Science Research in Hyderabad, India.
- One staff member presented a paper in March at the GESIS Conference on “Social Monitoring in Europe – The State of the Art and Future Perspectives”, Lovenno di Menaggio, Italy (see section 2.5).
- Three DARIS staff members attended and presented papers at the IASSIST conference (International Association for Social Science Information Services and Technology) in Cologne, Germany, 29-31 May.

Interviews with researchers and contact points

Started in 2012, two extra interviews with contact points were conducted, raising the number of interviews to 11. These face-to-face meetings provide an opportunity to assess the needs and practices of the research community, as well as FORS current practices and future developments. The interviews confirmed the need for data management training, which constituted a major development in 2013.

Data management

Data management, defined as the set of skills needed for handling research data, is seldom formally taught during education. DARIS recognizes the need for researchers to improve their skills in these different domains and is stepping in to provide expertise. Our services include data management workshops on aspects such as research ethics, data protection and informed consent; data and file organization; anonymisation of data; data storage and security; data backup; data documentation; and copyright, as well as one-to-one counseling for researchers. In 2013, two workshops were given; a two-day data management workshop within the LIVES doctoral program, and a one-week course at the Swiss Summer School for methods in the social sciences in Lugano. Following these workshops, one-to-one counseling was provided to researchers wanting to deposit data at DARIS.

ch-x survey

Data promotion also implies longer term projects, such as having a more active role in research activities. From an 'archive' perspective, this could either involve increasing the value of secondary data deposited at DARIS or producing one's own data that could then be made available to the research community. DARIS is leading the 2016-2017 Swiss Federal Surveys of Adolescents, also known as ch-x (see section 2.7). This represents a unique opportunity to exchange with the research community while the survey is being developed, before making data available to others as soon as they are ready.

Further, the survey will also include key questions that have been asked in previous editions of the ch-x surveys, which will considerably enhance the value of old(er) data available through DARIS.

Data dissemination

Based on the experience gathered while constructing a Public Use Sample (PUS) for the Swiss Health Survey (SHS), a Data Publication staff member created a generic procedure "cookbook" intending to help collaborators of the SFSO create fully anonymized datasets. Unfortunately, the SFSO decided not to release the SHS PUS.

Recognizing the need for assessing the security risk of surveys led by FORS, the same staff member conducted an evaluation of the risk situation of several of these datasets. A related output was the development of a general “how to” guide for anonymisation of sensitive survey data. The results of these inquiries will be posted to the new FORS website in early 2014.

Visualization

This new activity introduced in 2013 has resulted in internal and external consultancy in data visualization. Seven projects (the Social Report, the study of PhD trajectories, analysis of the Research Inventory, inventory survey report, and two scientific communications and one teaching position bid) consulted with the head of Data Publication in order to enhance aspects of their visual properties. Presentations on the topic were given at the Open Data Conference in Geneva (September) and at the IASSIST congress in Cologne (May).

2.2.4 Other activities of DARIS

FORSbase: The IT project FORSbase (see section 2.8) completed and published in 2013 version 1.5, which includes the foundation of the interactive online system that will be expanded in 2014 and beyond. The work of DARIS staff during this period involved putting into place all functions needed to provide personalised workspaces to researchers, and to describe, register, and search for individual project descriptions. Staff also conducted planning for version 2 of FORSbase, which will implement all data archiving functions. The development of version 2 began in the fall of 2013.

Big data working group: DARIS initiated a new working group at FORS in 2013 to study the potential and challenges of “big data”, notably those issues that are of relevance for the social sciences. Meetings are held monthly and focus each time on different aspects of administrative, transactional, and social media data, especially in relation to survey research.

Support for new infrastructures: The head of Data Publication contributed during a one-month period to a proposal to the Swiss Academy of Humanities and Social Sciences for setting up an infrastructure similar to FORS but dedicated to the humanities. The bid was won by the consortium (led by the University of Basel), and the head of Data Publication began in 2013 to contribute 10% of his time to the project as a mediator between Swiss institutions (as he has done with the SFSO). FORS is compensated for these activities.

Events and presentations: DARIS organised the second Swiss Methods Festival for Qualitative Research and Mixed Methods, held at the University of Fribourg in June. The Festival took place in conjunction with the 2013 *IVème congrès international du Réseau international francophone de la recherche qualitative* (RiFreq). Over 100 participants attended 14 different sessions. DARIS also organized the 4th LIS workshop in Bern in November (see section 2.4).

International collaboration: In 2012, DARIS continued work on the project Data without Boundaries (see section 3.3), with specific tasks related to documentation of data from National Statistical Institutes, as well as accreditation for transnational access to official micro-data. Staff attended meetings in Mannheim, Paris, and Montpellier.

DARIS staff also continued participation in the FP7 project SERSCIDA, whose goal is to establish social science data archives in the western Balkan countries Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, and Croatia (see section 3.3). Project meetings were held in Ljubljana, Zagreb, and Lausanne.

DARIS was active internationally in 2013 in other ways as well:

- In February, a staff member attended the first CESSDA Trust Workshop in Bergen, Norway.
- In July, a staff member represented FORS at the DwB Government Council in Paris.
- In early October, a staff member participated in the second CESSDA Trust Workshop in Cologne, Germany.
- DARIS hosted the visit of colleagues from GESIS and the UKDA to discuss the development of a European question databank, October 8-9.
- In late October, one staff member attended the CESSDA expert seminar in Vienna, Austria.
- In late October, a staff member represented FORS at the first CESSDA service provider forum, Bergen, Norway.
- In November, DARIS hosted two representatives from the LIS Cross-National Data Centre in Luxembourg to have an exchange about our respective metadata systems (see section 2.8.1).
- In early December, a staff member presented a paper at the workshop: “But What if They Exaggerate Their Age? Language, Culture, and Language-Based Knowledge in Large Dataset Collection”, University of London.

2.3 Methodological Research

In 2013, methodological research on coverage and nonresponse bias was continued, making use of the fact that from 2010 on, all surveys from FORS used the new harmonized register of the SFSO as a sampling frame. Designed as a research agenda, Roberts, Lipps and Kissau published a FORS working paper on “Using the Swiss population register for research into survey methodology”, where several new options and possibilities of the register for research into methodology were presented. Lutz was invited to give a talk at the Survey Research Centre at the University of Michigan entitled “When do we lose our survey respondents? Modelling nonresponse step by step from a new sampling frame”, where he showed a summary of findings of nonresponse research based on the new sampling frame. In addition to this, some mixed-mode experiments, for which the samples were drawn from this register, were conducted: an

experiment for the biographical questionnaire (life calendar) in the SHP, and an experiment for a well-being survey in the French-speaking part of Switzerland, run in parallel to the regular ESS 2012 and funded by the NCCR LIVES. In addition, research on R-indicators as a measure of representativeness of a survey beyond the response rate continued, as well as research on the usefulness of nonrespondent follow-up surveys to improve data quality.

Collaborative work related to the three methodological research programme modules of FORS (nonresponse, mixed mode interviewing, translation and equivalence issues) continued, and a number of peer-reviewed papers, book chapters, and working papers in the methodological domain were published during the year (see list of publications in the Appendix). In addition, FORS staff gave numerous scientific presentations, notably at the 7th International Conference of Panel Data Users in Switzerland in February in Lausanne (SHP conference), the CSDI workshop in March in Stockholm, Sweden, and the 5th European Survey Research Association (ESRA) conference in July in Ljubljana, Slovenia. Papers on methodology were reviewed by FORS staff for scientific journals such as *Survey Research Methods*, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, *Methoden-Daten-Analysen*, the *Journal of Official Statistics*, as well as for the FORS, SHP and NCCR LIVES working paper series. In the following, overlapping research across the modules, especially nonresponse and mixed modes, are mentioned in the nonresponse section only.

2.3.1 Analysis of Nonresponse

FORS members contributed with two methodological papers on nonresponse at the SHP conference. Voorpostel, Rothenbühler, Vandenplas, and Roberts gave a paper on “Investigating the impact of attrition bias on the relation between variables”. To see the extent to which attrition biases the results of regression coefficients on time spent on housework as an example, they compared models based on all observations in the first wave of the SHP with models based on respondents that remained in the panel after the first wave only. Generally, while the different models produced similar results, weights were not able to correct for differences between models. Rothenbühler presented a paper on “Comparing different cross-sectional weights for children in the Swiss Household Panel”. From a methodological point of view, the weighting of children is interesting, as only few longitudinal panels include children in their weighting systems, and new developments are needed.

Rothenbühler showed that using cross-sectional weights for children in the SHP makes sense, as the number of young people is underestimated when using unweighted data.

As in previous years, nonrespondent follow-up surveys, complementing the main international surveys, were conducted to check for nonresponse bias and to evaluate possible ways of correction. Ernst Stähli and Joye published a paper on “Nonrespondent surveys: pertinence and feasibility” in *The Survey Statistician*. In this paper, they present the nonrespondent surveys as short follow-ups of long face-to-face general social surveys in Switzerland. They describe the promising opportunities offered by these surveys, but also the challenges that must be faced when opting for

this approach. At the CSDI workshop, Ernst Stähli and Vandenplas presented a paper entitled “Nonresponse survey usability: experiences in Switzerland”. This paper shows the difficulties in disentangling true differences between respondents and nonrespondents from effects due to the changed survey design in the nonresponse follow-up. Billiet, Alanya, Joye, and Ernst Stähli presented a paper entitled “Can we make better use of nonresponse surveys? A case study from ESS Round 5 Swiss data” at the ESRA conference. The paper shows that the modelling of response propensity weights can be improved based on the nonrespondent survey, using multiple imputation for the final missing respondents.

A number of additional FORS papers were presented at the ESRA conference:

- The first was “Use of a nonresponse follow-up survey to assess the validity of R-indicators as a measure of the risk of bias”, authored by Vandenplas, Roberts and Ernst Stähli. Data from the nonrespondent follow-up of the Swiss ESS from 2010 is used to investigate the presence of bias on selected survey variables. Examining changes in the R-indicator and Maximal Absolute Bias reveals that the risk of bias is reduced as a result of fieldwork effort. However, the difference between estimates from the main survey and the nonresponse follow-up suggests no consistent improvements in biases resulting from response rate increases, indicating that the constructed R-indicator may not be informative about the real extent of bias from nonresponse.
- The second paper written by Voorpostel, Vandenplas, Roberts and Rothenbühler, and entitled “Investigating the impact of attrition bias on the relation between variables”, studies the effect of applying attrition weights on the subsample of the SHP 1999 cohort that was still present in 2001, as well as how close results were to the full 1999 cohort results.
- Lipps, Pekari and Roberts presented a paper on “Coverage and nonresponse errors in an individual register frame-based Swiss telephone election study”. The aim of the paper is to disentangle and measure non-observation effects on sample representativeness from undercoverage, non-contact, and non-cooperation in the SELECTS 2011 survey. For the first time, the importance of separating noncontact and non-cooperation for studying sample representativeness was demonstrated, since both reasons for nonresponse tend to work in different directions. A preliminary version of this paper was published as a FORS working paper in 2013.
- Pollien gave a paper on “Contact strategies: is there only one way that leads to interview?”, which shows that based on recurring surveys with interviewers conducting the ESS and MOSAiCH since 2002, those who succeed in tailoring their contact behaviour strategies to both sample members and context are the most successful in terms of maximising response rates.
- Joye, Ernst Stähli, and Kessler presented a paper on “Optimizing incentives for face to face surveys in Switzerland”. In this paper, experiences made during ten years of using different incentives in the ESS and MOSAiCH surveys are described. It is shown that social exchange theory explains the effects of incentives better than economic theory, meaning that small incentives work equally well or even better than larger incentives. In addition, unconditional cash incentives have a stronger impact on contact rates and, to a lesser extent, on cooperation as compared with

conditional incentives. In this paper, also frame variables are used to be able to analyse composition effects of incentives.

In addition to presentations, a number of sessions were organized and chaired by members of FORS at the ESRA. Lipps chaired two sessions on “Using Paradata to Improve Survey Data Quality” together with two colleagues from the University of Mannheim and the University of Kassel (Germany). Renschler, Kleiner and Buerli chaired a session on “Language-related aspects of surveys”, and Ernst Stähli and Joye chaired two sessions on “Investigating nonrespondents: how to get reliable data and how to use them”, together with a colleague from the University of Leuven (Belgium).

Ernst Stähli and Vandenplas presented a paper on the “Impact of response enhancement methods on response rates, representativity, risk of bias and costs” at the CSDI workshop. They showed that – based on R-indicators – different methods of response enhancement designed to increase overall response rates on the ESS, produced few improvements in the sample composition as response rates increase.

At the Responsive/Adaptive design workshop in Heerlen, The Netherlands, in December, Vandenplas and Ernst Stähli presented a paper entitled “Impact on the R-indicator and the Nonresponse Bias of Targeted Fieldwork: A Simulation Study with the Swiss ESS 2010”. In this paper, effects of targeting low response propensity groups by extra fieldwork efforts on the R-indicator and on the bias of certain key variables were studied. It was shown that a targeted fieldwork could help to increase the representativeness of the sample and possibly also to reduce nonresponse bias.

Lipps was invited to write a review on the book by Sigrid Haunberger (2011) “Teilnahmeverweigerung in Panelstudien”, which was published in *Methoden – Daten – Analysen*.

2.3.2 Mixed Mode Interviewing

The combined mode–incentive effect experiment conducted for SELECTS 2011 led to two papers by FORS members. At the ESRA conference, Pekari and Lipps presented a paper based on SELECTS 2011 data on “Mode and incentive effects on substantive variables and their relationships in an election survey experiment”. The presentation focused on the comparability of the web mode with and without incentive, compared to the usual telephone interview used in the SELECTS survey. One of the main aims of this study is to inform decisions regarding the methodology for the 2015 election survey, as it is likely that parts of it will be conducted using web and/or mixed mode. A paper on “Mode and incentive effects in an individual register frame-based Swiss election study” was presented by Lipps and Pekari, also at the ESRA conference. The main aim of this paper was to disentangle differences in substantive variables, for example of voting behaviour, into effects from the survey mode, which is likely causing both effects due to selection and social desirability, and into effects from incentives, which is likely causing effects due to selection only. The incentives selection effects part of this paper drew heavily from a FORS working paper published by Lipps and Pekari in 2013. Lipps was invited to give a talk at the “Longitudinal Research in Internet

Panels” workshop in Mannheim, Germany, about a slightly revised version of this paper.

A number of presentations were given on first results of the experimental mixed mode survey on well-being conducted in the French-speaking region of Switzerland in November 2012 and funded by the NCCR LIVES. Ernst Stähli, Roberts, and Joye presented preliminary results at the 5th WEBDATANET meeting in Mannheim, Germany, in March, focussing on the very high overall response rate achieved. At the ESRA, Ernst Stähli, Joye and Roberts gave a paper on “Mixed mode solutions to coverage and nonresponse error: Evaluation of the cost-error trade-off”. In this paper, the authors analyse coverage and nonresponse bias using socio-demographic data from the sampling frame, and, at the same time, the relative costs associated with different data collection designs. They conclude that mixed mode solutions appear to offer an effective way of correcting for under-coverage and reducing nonresponse bias. However, additional and confounded measurement errors which arise by combining telephone with self-administered data collection modes must be taken into account. On the 3rd international PPSM conference in Bremen, Germany, in September, on “Survey methods in future research”, Vandenplas, Roberts, Joye and Ernst Stähli presented a paper entitled “Results of a mixed-mode experiment conducted in Switzerland”. This paper analysed the impact of different starting data collection modes as well as sequential mixed mode effects on response rates, respondent sample composition and answers to key survey variables.

Ernst Stähli, Roberts, and Joye presented a paper “Coverage, representativity and data quality in mixed mode surveys” at the 6th WEBDATANET meeting “Mixed Mode and multi-method research conference” in Reykjavik, Iceland, in September, as an advanced version of their paper from the previous WEBDATANET meeting. They found that mixed mode solutions offer an effective but not a sufficient way of correcting for under-coverage and reducing nonresponse bias. Measurement errors do not seem to be comparable across modes on several attitudinal and socio-demographic outcomes, so one has to be careful when using mixed mode data. Joye, Roberts, and Ernst Stähli gave a paper on “Mixing modes: who are the respondents?” at the 24th International Workshop on Household Survey Nonresponse, London, UK, in September. The paper presented rather descriptive statistics which show that differences in sample composition, due to different modes, are higher than expected, and especially in the CATI survey. However, the substantive data show fewer significant differences between modes.

2.3.3 Language, Translation, and Measurement Equivalence

FORS continued to study the survey data quality of foreign and language minority respondents in social science surveys (cross-sectional analysis), and to investigate the question of intrapersonal learning effects (longitudinal analysis). The paper by Lipps, Laganà, Pollien, and Gianettoni about “Under-representation of foreign minorities in cross-sectional and longitudinal surveys in Switzerland” was published as a book chapter in a book entitled “Surveying Ethnic Minorities and Immigrant Populations: Methodological Challenges and Research Strategies”, edited by Font and Mendez. The

authors describe the underrepresentation of foreigners in three major Swiss surveys, especially foreigners who are not native speakers of one of the national Swiss languages. Efforts invested to reduce this underrepresentation, such as more contact attempts or using weights, are often counterproductive.

Lipps presented a paper on “Learning effects in answering surveys in a non-native language” at the CSDI workshop. The paper attempts to separate learning effects into general panel conditioning effects, which affects all panel members, and additional effects due to better understanding of survey questions and increases in motivation, which affects primarily people with an initially poorer understanding and reduced motivation, in particular foreigners.

Kleiner presented a paper “The sociolinguistics of unit and item nonresponse among national and language minorities” at an international workshop in London in December entitled: “What if they exaggerate their age? Language, culture, and language-based large dataset collection”. The workshop brought together linguists, anthropologists, demographers, and survey researchers for a two-day meeting at the University College of London’s School of Slavonic and East European Studies. The paper will be included in a future collection based on workshop presentations.

Renschler and Kleiner published an article on “Considering dialect in survey research” in the *Bulletin of Sociological Methodology*. This article emphasizes the need for greater attention to dialect variation in the design and implementation of national and cross-national surveys.

2.3.4 Other Methodological and Collaborative Studies

The close exchange with the Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO) continued in 2013, especially with regard to effects from using the new harmonized register as a sampling frame, but also data analysis methods. This year, FORS was invited to present at a common workshop of the Swiss Health Observatory (Obsan) and the SFSO Health section at the SFSO in Neuchâtel in November. Farago presented FORS and its missions, and Lipps gave an introduction to the causal analysis of panel data.

Lutz, De Rocchi and Pekari summarized the experience with the first Rolling Cross Section study (RCS) in Switzerland, which was done in the framework of the 2011 Selects study in a FORS working paper “The Swiss 2011 Rolling Cross-Section Study: design, field work and data quality.” In the RCS design a certain number of interviews are conducted every day during the final electoral campaign period and each daily sample is supposed to be a random sub-sample of the entire study population. This design provided a number of challenges in the planning of the study and in the management of the field work.

Diaz-Bone and Lutz gave a summary of current challenges in survey research and presented the basic motivation and structure of the new masters program Public Opinion and Survey Methodology (POSM) in an article in the “Jahrbuch Marktforschung 2013” entitled “Survey-Kompetenz für komplexe Anforderungen in der heutigen Markt- und Sozialforschung: der Masterstudiengang ‘Public Opinion and Survey

Methodology”’. The new master programme is hosted by the Universities of Lausanne, Lucerne and Neuchâtel, with FORS being a partner in this programme.

A new life-course calendar (Swiss Panel LIVES Calendar SPLC) to be used for the future SHP_III sample was tested during the fieldwork for SHP wave 15 (October 2012 to March 2013). The performance of the tool was assessed using coherence and completeness indicators and by comparing the data collected through different modes, different sub-samples of the population, and with a previous survey, which used the calendar method. Results showed a good performance of the SPLC both in terms of internal coherence and completeness, and robustness across modes. An NCCR LIVES working paper describes the questionnaire, the tests, and the results in more detail (Morselli et al. 2013).

After the 2012 NCCR LIVES international workshop “Methodological and substantive challenges in measuring vulnerability across the life course”, Sapin published an article in the *International Review of Sociology* together with Widmer and Aeby, which links substantive and methodological challenges. This article deals with the diversity of contemporary family, which goes beyond the household boundaries by letting individuals define on their own about their relevant family context. In addition, this contribution advocates the usefulness of social network analysis methods to understand the relationships that matter for individuals in contemporary societies, and to address family-based social capital.

Lipps presented a paper on “The SHP and its experimental design to study effects on survey data quality” at the SHP conference. In this paper, he calls for more use of special features of the SHP well suited to conduct methodological studies, like detailed information on the interviewers who conduct the SHP, call (para)data on each contact attempt available from the CATI system, and especially the randomized interviewer – respondent assignment to analyse interviewer effects.

Takács and Szalma used the ESS and the EVS, which include different questions and scales, to measure attitudes towards same-sex couples. They found robustness across the different measurements. This research was published in a special issue of *Družboslovne Razprave* and also disseminated by PopDigest.

2.3.5 Institutional Issues

The task force “FORS Research Enhancement”, consisting of six senior researchers at FORS plus two professors of the Institute for Social Sciences (ISS) at the University of Lausanne, met several times in 2013. One result was a “10-point-plan”, which details concrete steps for increasing the impact and visibility of the research activities of FORS members and to enhance the image and visibility of FORS not only as a data service organisation, but also as an institution that conducts high level research on both methodological and substantive topics. This plan was presented and discussed among FORS staff at a special seminar.

In 2013, Dr. Caroline Roberts was appointed assistant professor at the University of Lausanne, Faculty of Social and Political Science. Lipps accepted the invitation from the editors of the journal “Survey Research Methods” to become an Associate Editor.

The University of Lausanne invitation programme, specifically designed for FORS and the university research centre “Life Course and Inequalities (LINES)”, allowed the hiring of two postdoctoral fellows, one a survey methodologist and one a family sociologist. Prof. Joye continued to commit a noticeable share of his working time to collaborative projects with FORS researchers. Generally, methodological research at FORS benefited much from both human and financial resources provided by the host university and its faculty for social and political sciences (see section 3.1).

2.4 Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg LIS

LIS, the Cross National Data Center in Luxembourg, is a comparative micro-database on income, wealth, and employment. Its income database includes nearly 200 datasets covering 40 countries around the world over a period going back as far as 1968. Until 2011, LIS was known as the Luxembourg Income Study. The fully documented databases are accessible via a specially developed remote access system called LISSY which allows users to receive results of statistical analyses within minutes after submission, directly to their computer wherever they are located. Password protected access is free of charge for users from contributing countries.

FORS is the Swiss partner to LIS. The FORS director is member of the Board of the “LIS asbl”, an NPO according to Luxembourg law. The annual membership fees paid by FORS open for Swiss researchers free access to the complete LIS databases. The FORS website includes a short description of LIS and a link to the LIS homepage. LIS is systematically included in the promotional activities of FORS, especially at the level of university departments and institutes that might be interested (mainly sociology, political science, and economics).

In summer of 2013, through LIS project funds (SNSF), FORS sponsored one doctoral student to participate in the week-long LIS summer workshop in Luxembourg. The purpose of the workshop was to introduce researchers to the LIS database, to provide hands-on training in using the data, and to encourage international collaboration. The stipend included tuition, room and board, and travel expenses. The participant gave very positive feedback on her experiences at the workshop.

In November 2013, FORS organized a one-day workshop in Bern to introduce interested researchers from Switzerland and abroad to the LIS databases. The workshop, hosted with the support of Professor Ben Jann from the Institute of Sociology of the University of Bern, had ten participants, and was divided into morning and afternoon sessions. The morning session included an introductory presentation by the LIS Director of operations, Dr. Thierry Kruten, followed by a presentation by Dr. Eric Crettaz from the Haute Ecole de Travail Social (HETS) in Geneva on his own research in Switzerland using LIS data. The afternoon session was devoted to hands-on discovery of the LIS databases in a university computer lab. The session was led by Thierry Kruten and his colleague Teresa Munzi, LIS Data Team Manager.

2.5 Social Report

After the publication of the French and German versions of the Social Report 2012 in October 2012, the English version was ready for publication in March 2013. The corresponding versions of the website were launched at the same time.

The promotion of the Social Report 2012 continued in 2013 with several articles and public presentations:

- An article in *Panorama* magazine entitled “Les jeunes se sentent discriminés”, January 1.
- An article in *Education Permanente* magazine entitled “Discrimination liée à l’âge : jeunes et seniors sont concernés”, February 1.
- A GESIS conference on “Social Monitoring in Europe – The State of the Art and Future Perspectives”, Lovenio di Menaggio (IT), March 13-15.
- A SAGW conference on “Health Research. Perspectives of social sciences”, University of Fribourg, June 14.
- A seminar on “Social Indicators”, University of Neuchâtel, October 23.
- A seminar on “Generations and retirement”, Cully, December 2.

The Pilot Group, consisting of Prof. Felix Bühlmann (University of Lausanne), Prof. Peter Farago (FORS), Prof. François Höpflinger (University of Zürich), Prof. Dominique Joye (University of Lausanne), Prof. René Levy (University of Lausanne), Prof. Pasqualina Perrig-Chiello (University of Bern), Prof. Christian Suter (University of Neuchâtel), and Céline Schmid Botkine (FORS) met on four occasions in 2013:

- February 8: The Pilot Group discussed on the theme of the Social Report 2016. It chose “well-being and quality of life” as topic for the next issue. At the end of the meeting, Prof. René Levy, who was involved in producing the Social Report from the very beginning on, announced that he has decided to retire from the Pilot Group for reasons of age. All members thanked him for his continuous commitment and his invaluable contributions.
- April 5: The Pilot Group discussed about the form of the Social Report 2016 and chose to keep a book and a website in three languages. It also discussed on the funding and decided to do as it was done for the 2012 edition.
- June 5: The Pilot Group discussed about the content of the proposal to be sent to the Swiss National Science Foundation at the end of June. It also decided the outlines of the Social Report 2016. The proposal was endorsed by the SNSF without changes in November.
- September 30: The aim of the meeting was to decide whom to contact for the essays. A list of 2-3 authors’ names per chapter was created. Céline Schmid Botkine and Peter Farago got in touch with these persons between October and December.

By the end of 2013 following authors agreed to contribute to the 2016 edition:

- Chapter 1 “Distribution of social goods”: Prof. Rafael Lalive (University of Lausanne) and Prof. Rainer Winkelmann (University of Zürich)
- Chapter 2 “Cultural diversity”: Dr. Arnd Bünker (Schweizerisches Pastoral-soziologisches Institut, St. Gallen)
- Chapter 3 “Social Integration”: Prof. Monica Budowski (University of Fribourg), Dr. Robin Tillmann (FORS), and Dr. Maurizia Masia (University of Fribourg)
- Chapter 4 “Political Reshaping”: Dr. Marc Bühlmann (University of Bern)
- Chapter 5 “Environment and society”: Prof. Jean Simos (University of Geneva) and Dr. Nicola Cantoreggi (University of Geneva)

Thus, the authorship literally covers almost all of Switzerland between St. Gallen and Geneva.

2.6 Swiss Summer School on Methods in the Social Sciences

The 18th Swiss Summer School on Methods in the Social Sciences was held from August 16-30, 2013, at the Università della Svizzera Italiana in Lugano.

During each session 4 workshops were held. The following courses were offered:

First week:

- Prof. Karen O'Reilly: Ethnographic Methods (13 participants)^{*3}
- Prof. Kelvyn Jones: Multilevel models: Practical applications (10)*
- Dr. Pam Campanelli: Survey Research Methods (10)*
- Prof. Eugene Horber Statistics with SPSS for Social Scientists (22)

and during the second week:

- Dr. Brian Kleiner/Dr. Alexandra Stam Data Management: Making Data Work for you (8)
- Prof. Max Bergman: Mixed Methods. Research and Design (20)
- Prof. Michael Gibbert Case Studies: Design, Methods, and Reporting (11)*
- Profs. Peter Schmidt/Eldad Davidov: Structural Equation Modeling (SEM I) (24)

13% of the 105 participants attended two courses. The optional two day SPSS/Statistics refresher workshop (Horber) preceding the Summer School had 11 participants this year.

85% of the participants were PhD Students. The largest group of this year's participants are working in the field of Education (22%), followed by Business Studies (20%), Psychology(14%), Communication Sciences (14%) and Sociology (13%). 13% of the participants were from foreign universities or institutions: Belgium, Finland, Germany, Italy, Korea, Lithuania, Poland, and Serbia).

³ The workshops marked with a * were limited to 10-12 participants (choice of the instructor according to topic and teaching style), the others to 20-25.

2.7 Third Party Funded Projects

FORS has won the open competition for the scientific part of the *Swiss Federal Survey of Adolescents ch-x* (www.chx.ch). The theme chosen is “Mobility of young adults”. The survey will take place in 2016/17 and include around 50'000 young persons, mainly of the age cohort 19 to 21. Most of them will be male Swiss citizens drafted for the army or civil service, but there will be additional samples of young women and immigrants as well. This is a unique chance to do a survey of such a size with an almost 100% coverage of the main target group that offers amazing possibilities of scientific analyses and publications. The participation in ch-x will give FORS a high visibility nationwide not only as the host of most former ch-x data – these are available via the FORS data services DARIS –, but also as a competent research partner in the field. FORS senior researcher Dr. Alexandra Stam is heading the project.

The Swiss Science and Innovation Council SSIC (www.swir.ch) mandated FORS to accomplish a study on the *social selectivity of the Swiss tertiary education system*, more specifically on the educational background and the social origin of students at universities and at universities of applied sciences respectively. These analyses were done with the data of the Swiss Household Panel. SHP researcher Florence Lebert and the head of the Surveys unit, Dr. Boris Wernli, were in charge of this project. The report was delivered early 2014.

FORS received a research mandate from the Fondazione Ticino Cuore (FTC), which is in charge of a project aiming at reducing mortality in case of cardiac arrest in the southern part of Switzerland. In 2013, FORS made available to the FTC its expertise in data handling (cleaning, organization, analysis, archiving) for the numerous indicators at the aggregated level collected by the project. Time was also dedicated to data handling and preliminary analysis of the “Utstein register” set up by the FTC, which documents in a standardized manner every case of cardiac arrest in the canton of Ticino. Aim of this part of the mandate is to highlight influential parameters of survival after a cardiac arrest and to lead a comparative analysis with similar datasets gathered in foreign countries.

Furthermore, FORS was mandated by the Commission de la Restauration of the University of Lausanne (CRUNIL) and the FAE (Federation of students' associations), with the support of the UNIL management, to organize *a survey among all members of the university community who may use the restaurants and cafeterias on the campus*. The goal was to evaluate the offerings and the needs of food services on the UNIL campus, with an online questionnaire, programmed on LimeSurvey, which was sent in November 2013. The results, published early 2014, will allow for a better understanding of expectations of students and staff and an offering adapted to these as much as possible.

The Swiss part of the research project “*Childbearing within cohabitation*”, led by Prof. Brienna Perelli-Harris from the University of Southampton and financed by the Universities of Southampton and Lausanne, is hosted by FORS as well. Using focus group interviews, this qualitative project analyses the perception of marriage, cohabitation and the development of nonmarital childbearing and family change more generally. The aim of this project is the understanding of the meaning of cohabitation and

marriage across European countries in addition to Russia and Australia. Results will be presented in international congress and in peer reviewed journals. FORS senior researcher Dr. Valérie-Anne Ryser is responsible for this project on our side.

Apart from these projects there was the participation of FORS in two EU funded international cooperative projects: DwB and SERSIDA (see section 3.3).

FORS will continue to acquire a reasonable share of mandates in the future.

2.8 IT

2.8.1 FORSbase

The development of the FORSbase application made great progress in 2013. In January 2013, the first development phase of FORSbase version 1.0, which covers the functionalities of the research project inventory, was finished.

During February and March 2013, the IT group concentrated on the data migration from the old system SID50 to FORSbase. Within the same period, the DARIS group performed the final testing of the application.

In April 2013, as previously announced, the pilot phase of FORSbase went live. Around 300 users were participating in this phase, which was anticipated to run for a few months. During this time, the application underwent further testing with various users and data in order to validate and to strengthen the application prior to the official launch.

In August, version 1.1 of FORSbase, which included bug fixes and the addition of minor features, was released.

In September, the IT group continued with the implementation of the improvements and features that will be included in version 1.5 of FORSbase. Within the same period, the implementation of the version 2.0, which includes the functionalities of the data archive, has been started.

Louise Corti, Associate Director and Head of the UK Data Service functional areas of Collections Development and Producer Relations, visited FORS in October. Her presentations on online digital preservation, data distribution and data management as well as the follow-up discussions gave us important inputs for future FORSbase development. During this visit, FORSbase was presented to Louise Corti. Her feedback on FORSbase was very positive.

On November 4th, the pilot phase was finished and the FORSbase version 1.5 was officially launched. The invitations were sent to 8000 researchers. The IT group continued with the implementation of FORSbase version 2.0 which was focused on choosing a base platform for implementing the future data archive.

Thierry Kruten, Director of Operations and IT at LIS (Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg), visited FORS on November 14th. After the FORSbase presentation and follow-up discussion on building such system, Mr. Kruten gave us very positive comments on FORSbase concepts and implementation.

By the end of year 2013, FORSbase had more than 1100 active users. The version 2.0 of the FORSbase application (data archive) is scheduled to be released beginning of 2015.

2.8.2 Other activities

In January, a new open access online-only journal called “Survey Methods: Insights from the Field” (SMIF) was launched (see section 3.3). The online journal was designed, fully implemented and hosted by the IT group.

The IT team continued their enrolment in a FP7 project called SERSCIDA, whose goal is to establish social science data archives in the western Balkan countries Bosnia, Serbia, and Croatia (see section 3.3). In October 2013, for the needs of WP5 the SERSCIDA technical group, composed of representatives from the University of Zagreb Computing Center and the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, the University of Belgrade Computer Center, the Human Rights Center of the University of Sarajevo, the Social Science Data Archives (Slovenia) and FORS, was formed. The group is headed by Bojana Tasić who led the SERSCIDA technical group meetings held in Lausanne on December 11-13.

In October 2013, an IT group member participated in the week-long workshop “Facilitating Process and Metadata-Driven Automation in the Social, Economic, and Behavioural Sciences” with the Data Documentation Initiative (DDI), held in Dagstuhl. The focus of the workshop was on the “Lifecycle” branch of DDI, version 3.2, which provides a detailed model of the metadata needed to support both human-driven and automated processing.

2.9 Governing Bodies and Management

2.9.1 Foundation Board

The Foundation Board is FORS’ ultimate governing body. It is chaired by a representative of the host university who acts as a President to the Foundation. The Deed of Foundation conveys to the Foundation Board the highest authority and the widest powers; the Deed can be downloaded from the FORS website. Currently, the Board consists of eight full members representing the key stakeholders (universities, the Federal Statistical Office, and the Swiss Academies of Arts and Sciences), as well as two observers from the most important funding bodies (the State Secretariate for Education Research and Innovation and the Swiss National Science Foundation). The list of the members of the Board as of December 31, 2013 is attached to this report (see Appendix).

In 2013 the Foundation Board met twice. One meeting was back to back to a joint meeting with the FORS Scientific Board.

During the first meeting on March 15, 2013, the Board audited the accounts and the Annual Report 2012. Apart from these recurring issues, the Board welcomed the evaluation report by the Scientific Board (see section 2.9.2) and followed a presentation

by DARIS research inventory administrator Stefan Buerli on the first element of the IT project FORSbase online (see section 2.8).

The second Foundation Board meeting of the year was held on November 5, 2013, during which the Board approved of the FORS budget for 2014. The Board was informed about the visit of the president and the director to the new president of the SNSF on August 28 (see section 2.9.3) and on the call for new infrastructures issued by SERI and SNSF. The FORS infrastructure projects currently funded will automatically be part of the “Inventory” section of the next national roadmap. Furthermore, the Board was informed about the new law on research on human beings to be enacted January 1, 2014 (see section 2.9.3). The new visual identity of FORS to be published by early 2014 (see section 2.9.3) was approved by the Board. The Board had to endorse the decision of the SNSF to no longer subsidize the participation of doctoral students to summer schools. This might have an important effect for the Lugano Summer School, since more than 80% of the participants are PhD students (see section 2.6). This possible effect will be monitored during the 2014 Summer School, and if necessary measures will be discussed with the Summer School director, Prof. Eugene Horber.

The joint meeting of the Boards, chaired by the FORS President, on March 15, 2013, was dedicated to the presentation and discussion of the evaluation report by the Scientific Board (see section 2.9.2). Three topics were highlighted: the difficult balance of service and research activities, the relation between methodological and substantive research, and outreach activities.

There was one change in the composition of the Board in the course of 2013: The president of the Swiss Academy of Humanities and Social Sciences, Prof. Heinz Gutscher, withdrew from the Board; he was replaced by Prof. Mike Martin. The nomination was unanimously approved by the Board.

The president thanked the departing member of the Board for his commitment and welcomed the new member at the November 5 Board meeting.

2.9.2 Scientific Board

Apart from the joint meeting with the Foundation Board (see section 2.9.1), the Scientific Board had a two-day meeting on March 14 and 15, 2013.

As usual, the Director presented the Annual Report for the preceding year. Several issues were raised by members of the Board, among others publication activities (Working Papers series, the online journal „Survey Methods: Insights from the Field“ (see section 3.3), and the ratio of publications by FORS collaborators in edited books and peer-reviewed journals), the balance of user contacts in the different language regions of the country, and the optimal use of the resources available for research. In conclusion, the Scientific Board endorsed the Annual Report 2012.

There were two presentations by FORS collaborators during the meeting: Stefan Buerli introduced the Board to the new IT-platform FORSbase, which is being developed by the FORS IT team, and SHP researcher Florence Lebert presented a research paper

on „Work strain, life satisfaction, and the cohabiting partner“. The Board appreciated these contributions and encouraged FORS to continue with presentations of methodological and/or substantive research in future Board meetings.

The main part of the meeting, however, was devoted to the discussion of the evaluation report drafted by a committee consisting of Profs. Armingeon, Atkinson, and Kaase. One major point in the report is the tension between service orientation on the one hand and research activities on the other. Here the authors felt that for setting up an integrated research programme, the FORS leadership could do a bit more. However, Prof. Kaase reminded the Board that there is no easy solution, because legitimization comes especially through the service aspect, and this is well achieved by a committed staff. The authors see improvements to be made in the field of linkage with the Swiss social science community, so that FORS does not lose touch with what is going on in the community. Moreover, Prof. Kaase emphasised the extension into the direction of qualitative data, which are difficult data to deal with.

After some intensive exchanges on the different points raised in the report, it was endorsed by the Scientific Board with some minor changes.

Starting the meeting, the Chair welcomed the two new members of the Board nominated in 2012: Prof. Tom W. Smith (NORC, Chicago), and Prof. Laura Bernardi (NCCR LIVES and University, Lausanne) and thanked them for their commitment. The current list of members of the Scientific Board can be found in the Appendix to this report.

2.9.3 Management

The FORS Executive Board is chaired by the Director and comprises the heads of the units Surveys (Dr. Boris Wernli), Data and Research Information Services (Dr. Brian Kleiner), and Support (Ms. Corine Bolle). The Executive Board meets regularly. Decisions are minuted, and the minutes are sent to the Presidents of the Foundation and the Scientific Boards to keep them posted on current affairs.

To discuss general topics on the current state and perspectives of FORS, the Executive Board met for a two-day retreat in La-Tour-de-Peilz near Vevey on June 11-12. The main issues were as follows:

- The most important theme of the retreat was a series of strategic questions that were inspired by the Scientific Board's evaluation report (see section 2.9.2): the relation between service and research, the publication strategy, relationships to universities, and staff related issues like teaching and consulting activities of collaborators.
- Other topics included the presence of FORS on the national level and the links to the Swiss Federal Statistical Office.

Throughout the year the FORS management had to deal with important institutional and funding questions. By the end of June seven proposals had to be deposited at the SNSF for continuing the FORS infrastructure projects. The SNSF approved the proposals in November, thus securing funding until the end of 2016. Following talks

with the SERI, the SNSF made clear, however, that it wishes to review the funding structure when preparing the funding period 2017 and onwards. Such a review is one of several goals of the evaluation mandated by the SERI to the Swiss Science and Innovation Council in December 2013. The evaluation will take place in 2014.

In order to present FORS to the newly elected President of the SNSF, Prof. Martin Vetterli, the President and the Director of the Foundation met with Prof. Vetterli and other senior SNSF representatives on August 28.

The collaboration with the University's central services, especially human resources and IT, continued to run smoothly and facilitated FORS daily operations considerably.

There were 35 permanent staff employed at FORS by the end of 2013. Apart from two office clerks and three IT specialists all staff members have accomplished academic studies, mainly in different social science disciplines; 53% of these hold doctoral/Ph.D. degrees (see table attached in the Appendix). One doctoral dissertation was accomplished in 2013, and several others are under way.

As compared to 2012, there were no major changes in the number or the structure of staff in 2013. However, it is worth noting that FORS has a majority of female staff – a remarkable contrast to its early days in 2008 when two-thirds of staff were men. Women are present in the scientific, the IT, and the administrative staff, on all hierarchical levels, and they hold different degrees of formation.

Two senior and two junior collaborators left FORS in 2013. One of the latter started doctoral studies at the University of Berne, the other one focused her future career on research in statistics; one of the seniors became a researcher in professional formation studies, the other one wished to reorient professionally. All these positions could be filled with well-qualified candidates.

One of the senior positions was redefined to accommodate a communications officer. A person with this specific profile was hired on December 1. Thus, for the first time FORS disposes of a function specifically aimed at science communication.

Staff members originate from eight different nationalities and are native speakers of nine languages plus several Swiss-German dialects. A multinational and multilingual working environment is an essential part of the stimulating intellectual atmosphere FORS aspires to offer to its collaborators. Consequently, FORS communicates internally and externally in three languages: English, French, and German. All scientific collaborators are expected to understand these languages and to be able to communicate actively in at least two of them.

To foster scholarly exchange between FORS researchers and to profit from their diverse scientific and cultural backgrounds, the series of monthly lunch seminars for presentation and discussion of current research projects continued in 2013. The seminar was well attended, mostly by collaborators of FORS, but also by interested researchers of university institutes. The seminars were organised by FORS senior researcher Dr. Carmen Borrat-Besson (see Appendix for the complete list of seminars held in 2013).

A half-day staff excursion, followed by a dinner, took place on August 30. A Christmas party was held on December 16.

2.10 Communication

In 2013 communication activities for FORS were continued and enhanced. The newsletter was published again twice, in June and November. For each edition, close to 4'000 researchers and several hundred institutions received information about quantitative and qualitative data developments in Switzerland. The newsletter was dedicated in June to the challenges related to the introduction of biomarkers in the social sciences, and in November to a SNSF-project that is conducted by the Universities of Fribourg and St. Gallen, with the collaboration of FORS, on the economic behaviour of young people, especially regarding the accumulation of debts.

Several groups within FORS updated their flyers and leaflets destined to the scientific community as well as to survey respondents and households. For the third time, an electronic season's greetings card was crafted in-house, and widely distributed.

FORS services are communicated on various occasions and in different contexts – methods courses, summer schools (see the Lugano Summer School, section 2.6), and conferences -, to national as well as international audiences. Worthwhile mentioning is that FORS was especially well represented at the ESRA 2013 in Ljubljana with a large number of oral presentations and sessions organised by staff members, and as one of the official sponsors.

Six new working papers were published in 2013. The FORS Working Paper Series publishes papers related to survey research, from both methodological and substantive viewpoints. Manuscripts were accepted for consideration from scholars within and from outside of FORS. This series is intended to provide an early and relatively quick means of publication prior to further development of the work. In 2013 several submissions were received. Seven of these submissions were reviewed, revised and published. In total twenty papers have been published so far.

Among the 10 FORS working papers until the end of 2011, 7 are now published in a scientific journal. Most papers from 2012 onwards are currently under revision, under review, or have recently been published. Also, some are not designed to become a scientific publication, most often because they describe a method (e.g., 1-2010) or are too descriptive (e.g., 2-2012).

The news bulletin "Inside FORS", which was set up to improve the internal flow of information, was continued. The bulletin informs staff regularly with news concerning all fields of activity of FORS. It is distributed electronically to all collaborators, the Chair and members of the Foundation Board, and the Chair of the Scientific Board. It is much appreciated by the staff, as it contains detailed information about the activities and projects of different groups, and useful links.

In 2013 FORS decided to develop a new corporate design including a new website, hosted by FORS. With the support of the digital communication agency WnG Solutions in Lausanne a new FORS logo and a new website have been designed.

3 Scientific Collaborations

3.1 Host University

The collaboration with the host university is based on a scientific and an administrative contractual agreement, both signed for four years, tacitly prolonged for another four year period. From the administrative side several central services are involved, mainly the Human Resources and IT departments as well as the facility management.

Additionally an agreement with the neighbouring faculty for social and political sciences has been concluded, which covers scientific, institutional, organisational, and financial topics. This agreement defines an explicit framework for the collaboration with important units like “Life Course and Inequalities” (LINES) or the Institute for Social Sciences as well as with the NCCR LIVES, which is hosted by this faculty. Among others, it states that there will be regular biannual meetings of the Dean and the FORS director and that several collaborators of the faculty, including two professors and four senior assistants, will devote a share of their working time to scientific collaboration with FORS researchers. In 2013 two such meetings were held to discuss current affairs.

Collaborative scientific projects between FORS and faculty members have been continued in 2013 (see section 2.3).

An important continuing collaboration is the Methods and Research Meetings, a joint seminar series of FORS and LINES, organized by Oliver Lipps (FORS), Caroline Vandenplas (FORS/LINES), Caroline Roberts (ISS), Jacques-Antoine Gauthier (LINES), and Eva Green (LINES). The meetings constitute a monthly platform where members of these and other units of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences as well as guest speakers present their research. The talks cover substantive research raising interesting methodological questions (quantitative or qualitative), research focusing on methodological issues, or discussions on new methodological approaches. The meetings provide a possibility to discuss methodological problems related to one’s own research. The events are open to all interested in research methods (sociology, psychology, economics, political science, etc.). See the Appendix for a list of themes and presenters in 2013.

The invitational programme sponsored by the University of Lausanne continued to fund one postdoctoral fellow, who has been involved in joint research activities with FORS and LINES. Additionally a number of colleagues from Europe and overseas visited FORS for scholarly exchanges, among them Thierry Kruten (Cross-National Data Center, Luxembourg), Louise Corti and Jack Kneeshaw (UK Data Archive), Karl Müller (WISDOM), Alexia Katsanidou and Wolfgang Zenk-Möltgen (GESIS), Miae Oh (Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs), Chang-Kyun Chae (Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education and Training), Young Min Chun, Yoon Sub Kwon and Sun Youn Park (Korea Employment Information Service, Seoul), delegates of the Supreme Council for Family Affairs of Qatar and Hanna Wass (Chair of the Finnish Political Science Association, University of Helsinki).

3.2 National Partners

3.2.1 Contact Points

The network of contact points that includes nearly thirty representatives of institutes, faculties, universities, and universities of applied sciences from various social science disciplines (see complete list of contact points in the Appendix) was only slightly changed in 2013. Notably, Ivan De Carlo from the University of Geneva was replaced by Blaise Dupuis, and Silvana Kappeler by Natalie Plangger during her maternity leave. Dr. Eric Crettaz started a new function at the HETS (Haute école de travail social) in Geneva, in parallel to his activities in Neuchâtel until December 2013, and accepted to become new contact point there. This is a very enjoyable development, as the network is certainly interested in further extending to universities of applied sciences working with empirical social science data.

The most important function of the contact points remains to provide information about modifications that researchers or students would like to introduce to FORS services, and to provide information to students and researchers about FORS datasets. FORS therefore informs the contact points on a regular basis on new data releases, calls, conferences, and other important events.

Feedback from the contact points is often related to practical aspects of data archiving, and more recently also on archiving qualitative datasets

3.2.2 Master of Arts in Public Opinion and Survey Methodology

FORS continued to facilitate and monitor the establishment of a new interuniversity MA in public opinion and survey research. The programme called “Public Opinion and Survey Methodology” (POSM) presents a milestone in methodological training since as yet no similar course of study existed in Switzerland. The new joint degree is hosted by the Universities of Lausanne, Lucerne, and Neuchâtel and will provide students with an interdisciplinary curriculum that aims at developing a thorough methodological, analytical, and theoretical understanding of survey research and opinion formation.

The programme has successfully started in autumn 2013 with 13 students. The new joint degree will provide students with an interdisciplinary curriculum that aims at developing a thorough methodological, analytical, and theoretical understanding of survey research and opinion formation. The programme is also supposed to stimulate methodological research in future. FORS has been a driving force behind this programme and Prof. Georg Lutz is currently chairing the scientific council who has the responsibility over the programme. FORS will also offer internships for students of this Master Programme.

3.3 International Commitments

In 2013, FORS continued its involvement in the development of European research infrastructures:

- FORS is actively involved in the development of the three ESFRI Roadmap social science initiatives (CESSDA, ESS, SHARE) to acquire the legal status of European Research Infrastructure Consortia ERIC. The very first infrastructure having been awarded this status was SHARE in 2011, and ESS followed suit in 2013. With regard to CESSDA, an interim solution was adopted (CESSDA AS, a Norwegian NPO) since Norway cannot host an ERIC for the time being because of legal restrictions. Switzerland has the status of an observer in the ERICs. The FORS director has been designated by the SERI to represent Switzerland in the General Assemblies of ESS and CESSDA.
- Data without Boundaries (DwB) is a 4-year European FP7 project with 27 consortium partners that aims to facilitate access to official statistics. In 2013, FORS contributed to the Data without Boundaries project in two work packages (WP). WP5, led by the French CNRS center Maurice Halbwachs, is dedicated to the documentation of datasets of national statistical institutes (NSIs) throughout Europe. In this package FORS staff completed study-level descriptions of 9 Belgian, 10 Luxembourg, and 24 Swiss surveys. The metadata standard employed was mostly inspired by the model used by COMPASS. The task was finished in June and validated at a joint meeting in Mannheim. The second part of the year was dedicated in part to the second task of WP5, the variable level documentation of Eurostat datasets under the German coordination of GESIS. Finally, FORS is involved in the WP on researcher accreditation, and developed in 2013 an instrument for consultations with NSI representatives in Europe.
- SERSCIDA is another FP7 project, the purpose of which is to lay the groundwork for establishing social science data archives in the western Balkan countries of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, and Croatia. FORS was involved in 2013 in organizing an international conference in Belgrade on open data and research infrastructures, as well as the development of road maps for new data services in the three countries. Key deliverables were submitted to the European Commission during this period.

A major achievement in international cooperation was the launching of the new peer-reviewed online journal “Survey methods – Insights from the Field” (SMIF) edited jointly by FORS and GESIS (www.surveymethods.org). The website was developed and is hosted by FORS, and FORS senior researcher Dr. Caroline Vandenplas acts as the executive editor. There are two more FORS representatives on the Editorial Board, along with three senior researchers from GESIS, among them GESIS vice-president Prof. Christof Wolf.

In its first year of operation, the journal received 23 submissions, of which 4 were rejected and 11 published, usually after major revisions asked for by the reviewers. The remaining were under revision (5) or under review (3) by the end of the year.

There were 22 authors for the 11 articles published by SMIF in 2013. Half of them were located at universities, 6 at public administrations, and 5 at non-university research institutes. Thus, the goal to engage a mixed authorship from inside and outside academia has been achieved. The authors came from Germany (8), the United States (6), the Netherlands (3), Australia, Belgium, Sweden, and Japan.

SMIF offers the possibility to subscribe to an email service, which announces new publications on the website. So far 108 users have subscribed.

In the two months between October 7 and December 3, the website was visited 1174 times. 81 downloads were done in this period. 508 visits arrived after a search with Google, 54 after searches with other search engines. In future, the journal will provide more detailed user statistics.

International scholarly collaboration was also promoted by attendance of FORS researchers at a number of conferences (see the complete list in the respective section in the publications list in the Appendix), or hosting international conferences and workshops at FORS (see the complete list in chapter 4, indicator 6.2).

FORS senior staff members Dr. Brian Kleiner, Dr. Isabelle Renschler, and Dr. Boris Wernli, together with Profs. Dominique Joye and Peter Farago, edited a volume on “Understanding Research Infrastructures in the Social Sciences”, published in May 2013. The volume includes contributions by 17 international scholars as well as theoretical considerations and an outlook on future challenges by the editors.

More than 450 copies have been distributed to interested colleagues around the globe. The FORS director had the opportunity to present the main conclusions of the editors at the conference “Facing the Future – European Research Infrastructures for the Humanities and Social Sciences” organized by the German Data Forum in Berlin on November 21-22 (see chapter 1).

Finally, FORS participated in two COST Actions in 2013:

- In the framework of the Cost Action “The True European Voter” where SELECTS participates, a first comparative data set with data from many election studies across Europe has been produced. Data from Swiss voter surveys from 1971 to 2011 have been included in this data set. In a meeting of the management committee in Dublin in November 2013 remaining issues on data harmonization as well as common publication activities in the framework of this cost action were discussed and advanced.
- FORS is a member of the COST Action “WEBDATANET – web-based data collection: methodological challenges, solutions, and implementations”. WEBDATANET promotes web-based data usage by supplying web-based teaching and discussion platforms, disseminating findings, and organizing conferences, working groups, and research exchanges. It contributes to the theoretical foundation of web-based data collection, stimulates its integration into the entire research process, and enhances its credibility in the name of public interest. FORS senior researcher Dr. Michèle Ernst Stähli is representing FORS in the Management Committee of the Action. In 2013 there were two plenary meetings held. FORS and NSD (Norway) lead a task force on “Web surveys and mixed modes in representative samples”.

4 Performance Indicators

The FORS internal performance monitoring system is based on a conceptual framework that links overall FORS **objectives** to key **activities**, and then to specific **indicators**. It can be used to assess progress toward institutional objectives over time. The two primary objectives are directly related to the FORS mandate:

- **Objective 1:** Support, enhance, and contribute to social science research in Switzerland
- **Objective 2:** Strengthen the social sciences in Switzerland by creating linkages and facilitating synergies between researchers and institutions within the country and internationally

The activities within the monitoring system represent the full range of FORS projects and services. The first five correspond to objective 1, while the sixth corresponds to the second objective. *Indicators* were selected based on their capacity to measure the extent to which FORS is carrying out its activities toward achieving its objectives over time. The summary table below shows all activities and indicators.

This chapter presents figures for the system's 15 indicators for 2013, as well as comparisons with those of previous years. Each indicator is provided with a brief description, results, and explanation where needed. The order and numbering refer to the summary table below.

Activity and Indicator Summary Table

N°	Indicator
	Activity 1: Produce and make available data
1.1	Number of datasets produced by FORS surveys that are distributed to researchers
1.2	Number of publications using datasets produced by FORS surveys
1.3	Number of teachers using FORS data for teaching purposes
	Activity 2: Prepare, document, and provide data
2.1	Number of datasets distributed to or downloaded by researchers (<i>Daris</i>)
2.2	Number of new research project descriptions in the research inventory (<i>Daris</i>)
2.3	Number of visits to Daris and Compass webpages
	Activity 3: Advise researchers
3.1	Number of cases of help and advice provided to users or to others requesting information or expertise
	Activity 4: Acquire and conduct funded research projects
4.1	Total funding for third-party financed projects in progress

	Activity 5: Contribute actively to substantive and methodological scientific debate
5.1	Number of publications by FORS staff
5.2	Number of presentations by FORS staff
	Activity 6: Establish collaborative links and stimulate scientific exchange
6.1	Number of collaborative research projects and scientific activities with outside organisations and individuals
6.2	Workshops, seminars, and conferences organised and conducted by FORS
6.3	Number of hours devoted to teaching by FORS staff
6.4	Number of Lugano summer school course enrollments
6.5	Number of copies of the Social Report sold or distributed

Objective 1: Support, enhance, and contribute to social science research in Switzerland

[Activity 1: Produce and make available data that can advance and deepen understanding of Swiss society](#)

Indicators:

1.1 Number of datasets produced by FORS surveys that are distributed to researchers

This indicator assesses the extent to which the data from studies conducted by FORS are being used by researchers for secondary analysis.

A total of 1'042 FORS produced-datasets were distributed by FORS to researchers in Switzerland and abroad in 2013. The figure for SELECTS diminished slightly in 2013 after the latest wave was made available to researchers in April of 2012. The figures for the ESS and MOSAiCH-ISSP show fluctuations that we might expect across years, given that data are published at different intervals and that the number of NESSTAR downloads of these data varies widely depending on how they are used for teaching purposes in courses. As for the Swiss Household Panel, there was a significant increase in the number of datasets distributed, compared to all previous years.

Study Datasets	2013	2012	2011	2010
MOSAiCH-ISSP	280	396	295	119
Swiss Household Panel (SHP)	392	307	243	348
Swiss Electoral Studies (SELECTS)	318	374	177	174
European Social Survey (ESS)	52	63	63	306
Total	1'042	1'140	778	947

In addition to the distribution by FORS, the Swiss parts of the studies ESS and ISSP data can also be downloaded from the international websites of these projects. The data for the European Values Study (EVS) and the Survey of Health, Aging, and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), both conducted by FORS, are only available in this way.

As information provided by the institutions responsible for these studies did not allow us to get a consistent picture of the use of Swiss data in the context of these studies, *international distribution is not included in the indicator*. It is however important to keep in mind that for this reason the indicator underestimates the use of the Swiss survey data produced at FORS.

1.2 Number of publications using datasets produced by FORS surveys

The impact of data from studies conducted by FORS on the scientific process is measured here by the number of publications making use of them. To qualify for this indicator, a publication using international survey data needed to include Switzerland in its analysis.

We were able to identify **228** publications in 2013 that made use of data from studies conducted by FORS, including the ESS, MOSAiCH/ISSP, SHP, SELECTS, SHARE, and EVS. Over half (58%) of these were articles in peer-reviewed journals. The remainder were working papers (18%), book chapters (17%), books (4%), and dissertations (3%). While most of the publications were substantive, 8% of all publications concentrated on methodological issues. The number of publications in 2013 varied according to the FORS data used: SHARE: 95; ESS: 54; SHP: 27; SELECTS: 30; and ISSP/MOSAiCH: 22.

The total number of publications in 2013 was more than in 2012 (167), but still less than in 2011 (271). We hesitate to draw any conclusions from this, primarily because we expect the number of publications based on specific surveys to fluctuate considerably from year to year, especially since data are only released at certain intervals (e.g., SELECTS data every four years).

It should be noted that for any given year not all relevant publications can be identified.

1.3 Number of teachers using FORS data for teaching purposes

This indicator allows evaluation of the use of data from FORS surveys for education in the social sciences. It is limited to university instruction in Switzerland.

During 2013, 21 teachers/professors used FORS data for teaching purposes in seminars and courses. Twelve teachers/professors used Nesstar datasets (directly downloadable), and nine teachers/professors signed an agreement in order to distribute Swiss Household Panel data to registered students. These results are a slight decrease compared to those from 2012, where 27 teachers/professors used FORS data for teaching. The classes/seminars took

place at the universities of Basel, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchâtel, and Zurich.

Activity 2: Prepare, document, and provide data, such as are needed to conduct studies and secondary analysis in the social sciences

Indicators:

2.1 Number of datasets distributed to or downloaded by researchers (*Daris*)

This indicator assesses the intensity of use of secondary data acquired by way of the FORS data service. The measure is a composite of datasets distributed either by FTP, by the Nesstar server, or by way of dedicated webpages (e.g., for the studies PISA, SELECTS, and VoxIt).

In 2013, **2'033** datasets held within the FORS data service were either downloaded or distributed by FTP. This marks a pause in an upward trend that began in 2008 at the beginning of FORS. There were fewer downloads on the FORS NESSTAR server of Vox, Eurobarometer/MOSAiCH/ESS, and SELECTS data in 2013 than in 2012. This may be due to the fact that no new datasets were published to the FORS NESSTAR server in 2013. On the other hand, the number of datasets ordered from our data service increased sharply again, from 531 in 2012 to 763 in 2013.

The data users were almost exclusively researchers and students affiliated with a university or university of applied science, and the vast majority were from within Switzerland. At the international level, the datasets were acquired principally from Germany and the United States, but also from Great Britain, the Netherlands, Ireland, Poland, France, Spain, Canada, Israel, Austria and Italy.

Dataset count	Year					
Group	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Vox, Vox-it, Vox-cumulative	600	812	857	597	339	252
Eurobarometer/MOSAiCH/ESS	352	479	473	535	140	101
Selects	318	374	177	174	159	204
Other studies ordered from the data service	763	531	394	147	158	71
Total	2'033	2'196	1'901	1'453	796	628

2.2 Number of new research project descriptions in the research inventory (*Daris*)

This indicator assesses our success in tracking social science research projects in Switzerland and capturing their descriptions. This measure may fluctuate over time, due to occasional influxes of project descriptions from the databases of partner institutions with which FORS is developing new data exchange agreements.

During the annual survey 2012/2013, **282** new project descriptions were added to the research inventory, compared to 433 during 2011/12. Additionally, 111 project descriptions were updated in 2012/2013, compared to 163 in 2011/2012. Most of these new research projects are situated in five core disciplines (sociology, education science, political science, economics, and psychology). All in all, the research inventory comprises *9576 published project descriptions*.

2.3 Number of visits to Daris and Compass webpages

This indicator is an indirect measure of researcher interest in and use of Daris and Compass services.

In 2013, there were 12'641 visits to the Daris and Compass websites, compared to 12,900 in 2012. About 77% of the visits were from within Switzerland (compared to 79% in 2012). As in previous years, much of the foreign web traffic was from the neighbouring countries of Germany (684) and France (452), but many visits were also from the United Kingdom (199) and the United States (168).

As was the case for the years 2010-12, the most visited pages for Daris in 2013 were the annual survey for the research inventory, and the data access pages. For Compass the vast majority of visitors accessed the statistical services catalogue.

Activity 3: Advise researchers and other interested parties on the collection and use of data and other methodological issues

Indicator:

3.1 Number of cases of help and advice provided to users or to others requesting information or expertise

FORS regularly provides consultation, information, and advice in response to calls and contacts from researchers and other external parties seeking help or expertise. This indicator measures the overall level of this activity (which has been documented throughout the year using an online software), and provides details according to caller characteristics.

During 2013, FORS staff members documented **376** cases of providing help or advice to individuals contacting us from outside, compared to 574 in 2012 and 348 in 2011. In 2013, there were 22 FORS collaborators who provided at least one case of help or advice (compared to 21 in 2012 and 24 in 2011), with an average of 17 calls per person. It should be noted that the calls were fairly evenly distributed across the staff.

As shown in the following table, as in previous years those contacting us fell into different categories, such as research faculty (18%), PhD student (16%), and students (14%). Most of the people contacting us for advice were from universities (70%), and most contacted us from within Switzerland (80%).

The time devoted to calls by FORS staff varied, with most cases requiring less than a half hour (61%), with 19% of the cases taking more than an hour to address. There were different purposes for the contacts, including interest in accessing data (28%), data analysis (18%), getting subject expertise (14%), documentation (13%), and getting advice on survey design and implementation (11%).

The table shows all distributions for 2013, 2012, and 2011. Besides the overall decrease in cases of help and advice in 2012, most of the percentages were roughly similar across years.

FORS consultations, by caller and call features						
	2013		2012		2011	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	376	100	574	100	348	100
Type of caller						
PhD student	61	16	58	10	61	18
Faculty (research)	68	18	97	17	60	17
Student	68	18	82	14	54	16
Faculty (teaching)	80	21	118	21	52	15
Other researcher	24	6	34	6	52	15
Other (e.g., administrator, journalist, post doc)	75	20	185	32	69	19
Institutional type						
University	263	70	335	58	252	72
Public administration	20	5	49	9	24	7
Private	23	6	66	11	20	6
Haute école	27	7	35	6	20	6
Research institute	9	2	11	2	19	5
Other	34	9	78	14	13	4
Region						
French-speaking Switzerland	164	44	290	51	160	46
German-speaking Switzerland	133	35	208	36	114	33
Italian speaking Switzerland	5	1	9	2	7	2
Other Country	74	20	67	12	67	19
Time devoted						
<15 minutes	91	24	118	21	78	22
15-30 minutes	138	37	201	35	128	37
30 min - 1 hour	77	20	105	18	62	18
More than 1 hour	70	19	150	26	80	23
Purpose						
Data access	106	28	147	26	108	31
Data analysis	66	18	85	15	60	17
Survey design and implementation	41	11	54	9	43	12
Documentation	50	13	39	7	36	10
Subject expertise	53	14	134	23	28	8
Methodology	14	4	26	5	27	8
Other purposes	46	12	89	16	46	13

Note: percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Activity 4: Acquire and conduct funded research projects

Indicator:

4.1 Total funding for third-party financed projects in progress

All externally mandated and funded projects are counted in this indicator. However, FORS ongoing infrastructure projects are excluded (i.e., ESS, EVS MOSAiCH, SELECTS, SHARE, SHP, the Social Report, and LIS). The sums reported might fluctuate over time depending on duration and funding schemes of individual projects.

In 2013, there was a total of **177'095 CHF** in funding for third-party financed projects (compared with 382'324 CHF in 2012). The difference is mainly due to the fact that the two EU FP 7 projects (DwB, SERSIDA, see section 3.3) did not have payments in 2013. However, they are going on, and we expect final payments to be made next year. The number of mandated projects was about the same as the year before.

In the six years period 2008-2013 FORS has acquired 247'000 CHF for third party funded projects and mandates on the average per year.

Activity 5: Contribute actively to substantive and methodological scientific debate

Indicators:

5.1 Number of publications by FORS staff

Publications are a reflection of active and successful participation in international scientific debate.

In 2013, FORS staff members had a total of **33** publications, including 11 articles in peer-reviewed journals, such as European Sociological Review, Demographic Research, West European Politics, and International Review of Sociology, among others.

Type of publication	2013	2012	2011	2010
Peer-reviewed articles	11	14	14	22
Working papers	10	8	13	11
Book sections	9	12	10	5
Edited books	3	6	0	4
Total	33	40	37	42

Out of these publications, 14 treated methodological issues in survey research, with 4 of these in peer-reviewed journals. Taking the number of eligible scientific collaborators into account (30 with Masters degree or above), it appears that on the average three out of four scientific collaborators published a scholarly text this year, as was the case in 2012. However, there is still potential for an even better performance across collaborators, and FORS will continue to motivate all scientific collaborators to publish regularly in scholarly media.

5.2 Number of presentations by FORS staff

This serves as an indication of active commitments to diffuse findings and engage colleagues in scholarly discussion.

The results of research projects conducted at FORS were the subject of **55** presentations at national and international scientific conferences and workshops, such as the Conference of the European Survey Research Association in Ljubljana, the International Workshop on Comparative Survey Design and Implementation (CSDI) in Stockholm, and the Congress of the Swiss Sociological Association in Berne. 21 (38%) of the presentations at scientific conferences and workshops were focused on methodological issues. See the Appendix for a complete list of presentations by FORS staff.

Type	2013	2012	2011	2010
Scientific Conferences	55	41	41	46
Other Presentations	28	27	17	13
Total	83	68	58	59

Objective 2: Strengthen the social sciences in Switzerland by creating linkages and facilitating synergies between researchers and institutions within the country and internationally

Activity 6: Establish collaborative links and stimulate debate and scientific exchange with and between researchers and institutions that pursue similar objectives, both within Switzerland and abroad.

Indicators:

6.1 Number of collaborative research projects and scientific activities with outside organisations and individuals

Developing and maintaining linkages and synergies between FORS staff and the outside research community is a key activity for FORS. This indicator addresses collaborative links with researchers in Switzerland and abroad.

In 2013, 24 FORS staff members were involved in 67 collaborative projects with outside organizations. Thus, around 80% of eligible FORS staff was involved in research activities.

More than half of these collaborative projects (63%, compared to 74% in 2012) were with individuals from the French-speaking part of Switzerland. This is due in particular to the close ties of some collaborators with institutes in Lausanne and Geneva. Close to 30% of the collaborations with foreign institutions involved Germany (53% in 2012). In the future, such collaborations could be re-

gionally more diversified, in Switzerland as well as abroad, but compared to the previous years there has already been some improvement.

Region / Country Collaborations (some projects involve several countries)

	N
French-speaking part of Switzerland	42
German-speaking part of Switzerland	8
Germany	7
The Netherlands	2
Hungary	4
Italy	1
Australia	2
New Zealand	2
Belgium	4
North America	3
Total	75

6.2 Workshops, seminars, and conferences organised and conducted by FORS

The indicator gives a sense of FORS efforts in establishing, maintaining, and developing scientific networks nationally and internationally.

FORS organised and conducted 6 different workshops and seminars in 2013. This figure is slightly higher than 2012, but less than for 2011 and 2010 (13 and 7, respectively). In addition, the FORS/LINES research and methods series and the FORS lunch seminars hosted a wide range of speakers, both domestic and international.

Events 2013	Month
7th International Conference of Panel Data Users in Switzerland	February
Workshop with the WISDOM team from Vienna	May
Swiss Methods Festival: Qualitative Research Methods and Mixed Methods Designs	June
Workshop: The Role of Biomarkers in Population-based Social Surveys on Aging	September
Workshop with GESIS and UKDA to discuss the development of a European question databank	October
Workshop on data from the Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg, LIS	November
<i>FORS/LINES research and methods seminar series</i>	<i>Continuous</i>
<i>FORS lunch seminars</i>	<i>Continuous</i>

6.3 Number of hours devoted to teaching by FORS staff

Sharing knowledge and shaping future researchers through teaching is an important task of FORS.

In total, 5 FORS staff members taught in 2013. They gave 229 teaching hours in 8 different courses at all academic levels (bachelor, master, and PhD), as well as in the context of continuing education (see list in Appendix). The topics covered concerned predominantly data analysis and data management, but also survey methodology. More than half (57%) of the teaching hours were provided in the French-speaking part of Switzerland, about one quarter (23%) in the German-speaking part, and 17% at the Lugano Social Science Methods Swiss summer school. 3% were given abroad, during a one-day seminar held at the University of Bergamo (Italy).

Thus, around one sixth of eligible FORS staff was involved in teaching activities. FORS will continue to make a contribution to the training of young scientists according to its possibilities and resources.

6.4 Number of Lugano summer school course enrollments

The Swiss Summer School on Methods in the Social Sciences held in Lugano every year brings together young researchers to focus on current issues in empirical research methodology. This indicator measures the level of participation in this event.

The 2013 FORS summer school in Lugano had **118** course enrollments, compared to 138 in 2012 and 145 in 2011. 13% of the 105 participants attended two courses. Among the 105 participants, 87% came from Switzerland, with the remaining 13% from the countries of Belgium, Germany, Finland, Italy, Korea, Lithuania, Poland, and Serbia. 85% of the participants were PhD students from universities or universities of applied science. Participants were working or studying primarily in the fields of Education (22%), Business Studies (20%), Psychology (14%), Communication Sciences (14%), and Sociology (13%).

6.5 Number of copies of the Social Report sold or distributed

This indicator reports the number of copies of the Social Report sold or distributed as a measure of our effectiveness in disseminating important results on Swiss society. The number is separated into copies sold and distributed, and by language.

The Social Report appears every four years. The latest report, the Social Report 2012, was released in late 2012, and 764 copies have been distributed so far. The total number of copies sold and distributed since the publication of the Social Report 2012 is provided in the table below.

Of the 764 copies that were delivered, 485 (63%) were sold.

Language	Sold	Distributed	Total delivered
German	329	140	469
French	156	139	295
Total	485	279	764

200 copies of the English version were distributed by the publisher in return for the FORS contribution to printing costs. The English version was published in March 2013 and 27 copies have so far been sold.

Appendix: Facts and Figures

Publications

Peer Reviewed Articles

- Bartus, Tamas, Livia Murinko, Ivett **Szalma**, and Bernadett Szel. 2013. Effect of education on second births in Hungary: A test of the partner effect hypothesis. *Demographic Research*, 28(1): 1-32, doi: 10.4054/DemRes.2013.28.1
- Ernst Stähli**, Michèle, and Dominique **Joye**. 2013. Non-respondent Surveys: Pertinence and Feasibility. *The Survey Statistician*, No. 68: 16–22.
- Oesch, Daniel, and Oliver **Lipps**. 2013. “Does Unemployment Hurt Less If There Is More of It Around? A Panel Analysis of Life Satisfaction in Germany and Switzerland.” *European Sociological Review* 29 (5): 955–967, doi:10.1093/esr/jcs071.
- Renschler**, Isabelle, and Brian **Kleiner**. 2013. “Considering dialect in survey research.” *Bulletin of Sociological Methodology/Bulletin de Méthodologie Sociologique*, 118: 51-59, doi: 10.1177/0759106313476196.
- Rosset**, Jan. 2013. “Are the Policy Preferences of Relatively Poor Citizens Under-represented in the Swiss Parliament?” *Journal of Legislative Studies*. 19 (4): 490–504, doi: 10.1080/13572334.2013.812363.
- Rosset**, Jan, Nathalie Giger, and Julian Bernauer. 2013. “More Money, Fewer Problems? Cross-Level Effects of Economic Deprivation on Political Representation.” *West European Politics* 36 (4): 817–835. doi: 10.1080/01402382.2013.783353.
- Takács, Judit, and Ivett **Szalma**. 2013. Az azonos nemű párok általi örökbefogadással kapcsolatos attitűdök Magyarországon (Attitudes towards adoption by same sex couples in Hungary). *Socio.hu*, 2(7), 1-33.
- Takács, Judit, and Ivett **Szalma**. 2013. How to Measure Homophobia in an International Comparison? *Družboslovne Razprave*, 73 (1): 11–42.
- Widmer, E. D., Nadine Kempf, Marlène **Sapin**, and Giuliana Galli Carminati. 2013. “Family Beyond Parents? An Exploration of Family Configurations and Psychological Adjustment of Young Adults with Intellectual Disabilities.” *Research in Developmental Disabilities*, 34 (1): 207–217.
- Widmer, Eric D., Gaëlle Aeby, and Marlène **Sapin**. 2013. “Collecting Data on Family Configurations.” *International Review of Sociology*, 23 (1): 27–46.
- Voorpostel**, Marieke. 2013. “Just Like Family: Fictive Kin Relationships in the Netherlands.” *The Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*, 68 (5): 816-824, doi: 10.1093/geronb/gbt048.

Edited Books

- Kleiner**, Brian, Isabelle **Renschler**, Boris **Wernli**, Peter **Farago**, and Dominique **Joye** (eds). 2013. *Understanding Research Infrastructures in the Social Sciences*. Zürich: Seismo.
- Bühlmann, Felix, Céline **Schmid Botkine**, Peter **Farago**, François Höpflinger, Dominique **Joye**, René Levy, Pasqualina Perrig-Chiello, and Christian Suter (eds). 2013. *Swiss Social Report 2012: Generations in Perspective*. Zürich: Seismo.
- Tillmann**, Robin. 2013. *Vers une société sans classes? Le cas de la société suisse contemporaine (1970-2008)*. Paris: L'Harmattan.

Book Sections

- Borrat-Besson**, Carmen, Valérie-Anne **Ryser**, and Boris **Wernli**. 2013. Transition Between Frailty States - A European Comparison." In *Active ageing and solidarity between generations in Europe. First results from SHARE after the economic crisis*, ed. Axel Börsch-Supan, Martina Brandt, Howard Litwin, Guglielmo Weber. Berlin: De Gruyter.
- Diaz-Bone, Rainer, and Georg **Lutz**. 2013. Survey-Kompetenz für komplexe Anforderungen in der heutigen Markt- und Sozialforschung: Der Masterstudien-gang «Public Opinion and Survey Methodology». In *Jahrbuch Markt- und Sozialforschung Schweiz 2013*. Alpnach: vsms-Verband Schweizer Markt- und Sozialforschung.
- Goastellec, Gaële, and Nicolas **Pekari**. 2013. Gender Differences and Inequalities in Academia: Findings in Europe. In *The Work Situation of the Academic Profession in Europe: Findings of a Survey in Twelve Countries*, 8:55–78. Dordrecht: Springer.
- Goastellec, Gaële, and Nicolas **Pekari**. 2013. The Internationalization of Academic Markets, Careers and Profession. In *The Work Situation of the Academic Profession in Europe: Findings of a Survey in Twelve Countries*, 8:229–248. Dordrecht: Springer.
- Goastellec, Gaële, and Nicolas **Pekari**. 2013. Reforming Faculties' Careers: Between Prestige and Performance, Universalism and Particularism. In *Reforming Higher Education: Public Policy Design and Implementation*, Vol. 41. London: Springer.
- Krügel**, Sybil, and Eliane **Ferrez**. 2013. Sozialwissenschaftliche Infrastrukturen für die qualitative Forschung - Stand der Integration von qualitativen Daten bei DARIS (FORS)." In *Forschungsinfrastrukturen für die qualitative Sozialforschung*, ed. Denis Huschka, Hubert Knoblauch, Claudia Oellers, Heike Solga, 113–124. Berlin: Scivero.
- Lipps**, Oliver, Francesco Laganà, Alexandre **Pollien**, and Lavinia Gianettoni. 2013. Under-representation of Foreign Minorities in Cross-sectional and Longitudinal Surveys in Switzerland. In *Surveying Ethnic Minorities and Immigrant Populations:*

Methodological Challenges and Research Strategies, ed. Joan Font, Monica Mendez. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press.

Müller, Nicolas S., Marlène **Sapin**, Jacques-Antoine Gauthier, Alina Orita, and Eric D. Widmer. 2013. Psychiatric Troubles – Life Course Disorders? Exploring the Life Trajectories of Individuals Under Psychotherapy. In *Gendered Life Courses Between Individualization and Standardization. A European Approach to Switzerland*, ed. René Levy and Eric D. Widmer. Berlin, Münster, Wien, Zürich, London: LIT Verlag.

Szalma, Ivett, and Judit Takacs. 2013. Should men have more rights...? Gender role-related attitudes before and during the 2008 crisis. In *Retrenchment and Renewal? Welfare States in Times of Economic Crises*, ed. Guðmundur Jónsson and Kolbeinn Stefánsson 207–245, 1st ed. Helsinki: Nordic Centre of Excellence NordWel.

Working Papers / Reports

Borrat-Besson, Carmen, Pierre Stadelmann, and Alberto Holly. 2013. Report on the DBS Experiment in Switzerland Conducted in the SHARE Wave 5 Pretest. Lausanne: FORS/IEMS.

Lebert, Florence. 2013. Rapport Débriefing. Vague 14 - 2012/13. Lausanne: FORS.

Lebert, Florence. 2013. Rapport Débriefing. Enquête pilote (Calendrier). Lausanne: FORS.

Lebert, Florence. 2013. Raccourcissement du questionnaire individuel du PSM pour les personnes âgées. Lausanne: FORS.

Lebert, Florence, and Martina **Rothenbühler**. 2013. Revision des Proxy-Fragebogens des Schweizer Haushalt-Panels. Lausanne: FORS.

Morselli, Davide, Dario Spini, Jean-Marie Le Goff, Jacques-Antoine Gauthier, Robin **Tillmann**, et al. 2013. Assessing the Performance of the Swiss Panel LIVES Calendar: Evidence from a Pilot Study. Lausanne: LIVES.

Rosset, Jan, and Marco Pfister. 2013. What Makes for Peaceful Postconflict Elections? Lessons from the 2007 Sierra Leone Presidential and Parliamentary Elections and the 2008 Nepal Constituent Assembly Elections. Swisspeace Working Paper 2/2013. Bern: Swisspeace.

Schmid, Flurina, Florence **Lebert**, and Ursina **Kuhn**. 2013. Construction of the Variable 'own_kids' with STATA. Lausanne: FORS.

Voorpostel, Marieke, Martina **Rothenbühler**, and Flurina **Schmid**. 2013. Révision du module "Participation sociale". Lausanne: FORS.

Voorpostel, Marieke, Flurina **Schmid**, and Valérie-Anne **Ryser**. 2013. Swiss Household Panel: Revision of the Health Module. Lausanne: FORS.

Doctoral and Masters Theses

- Kuhn**, Ursina. 2013. Dynamics of Party Preferences. A Study on the Volatility and Stability of Individuals Using Household Panel Data from Germany, Great Britain and Switzerland. Doctoral Thesis. University of Zurich, Switzerland.
- Rosset**, Jan. 2013. Political Representation in Switzerland: Democratic or Plutocratic? Doctoral Thesis. University of Lausanne, Switzerland.
- Sapin**, Marlène. 2013. Configurations de proches et adaptation dans le parcours de vie d'individus en situation de vulnérabilité. Doctoral Thesis. University of Lausanne, Switzerland.

Presentations

Scientific conferences

- Bernauer, Julian, Nathalie Giger, and Jan **Rosset**. 2013. Arresting a Vicious Cycle? Turnout of the Poor and Responsiveness of Left Parties in Europe. Paper presented at the Annual Conference of the Swiss Political Science Association, Zurich, Switzerland, February 1.
- Billiet, Jaak, Ahu Alanya, Dominique **Joye**, and Michèle **Ernst Stähli**. 2013. Can we make better use of non-response surveys? A case study from ESS Round 5 Swiss data. Paper presented at the 5th Conference of the European Survey Research Association, Ljubljana, Slovenia, July 17.
- Borrat-Besson**, Carmen, Valérie-Anne **Ryser**, and Boris **Wernli**. 2013. Transition Between Frailty States, Subjective Well-being and Psychological Regulation Processes. Paper presented at the 13th Biannual Congress of the Swiss Psychological Society, Basel, Switzerland, September 11-12.
- Borrat-Besson**, Carmen, Valérie-Anne **Ryser**, and Boris **Wernli**. 2013. Transition Between Frailty States, Subjective Well-being and Psychological Regulation Processes. Paper presented at the 7th International Conference of Panel Data Users in Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland, September 14-15.
- Ernst Stähli**, Michèle. 2013. Swiss Mixed Mode Experiment: preliminary results. Paper presented at the 5th Webdatanet meeting, Mannheim, Germany, March 7.
- Ernst Stähli**, Michèle. 2013. Impact of response enhancement methods on response rates, representativity, risk of bias and costs. Paper presented at the 11th international Workshop on Comparative Survey Design and Implementation (CSDI), Stockholm, Sweden, March 21.
- Ernst Stähli**, Michèle. 2013. Mixed mode solutions to coverage and nonresponse error: Evaluation of the cost-error trade-off. Paper presented at the 5th Conference of the European Survey Research Association, Ljubljana, Slovenia, July 18.

- Ernst Stähli**, Michèle. 2013. Coverage, Representativity and Data Quality in Mixed Mode Surveys. Paper presented at the 6th Webdatanet meeting “Mixed Mode and multi-method research Conference”, Reykjavik, Iceland, September 16.
- Ernst Stähli**, Michèle, and Caroline **Vandenplas**. 2013. Non-response survey usability: experiences in Switzerland. Paper presented at the 11th international Workshop on Comparative Survey Design and Implementation (CSDI), Stockholm, Sweden, March 21.
- Farago**, Peter. 2013. Understanding How Research Infrastructures Shape the Social Sciences: Impact, Challenges, and Outlook. Keynote presented at the international conference "Facing the Future – Infrastructure for the Humanities and Social Sciences", Berlin, Germany, November 21-22.
- Grabka, Markus, and Ursina **Kuhn**. 2013. Wealth Inequality in Germany and Switzerland. Paper presented at the 7th International Conference of Panel Data Users in Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland, February 14.
- Hewitt, Belinda, Marieke **Voorpostel**, and Gavin Turrell. 2013. Relationship Dissolution and Self-rated Health: A Longitudinal Analysis of Transitions from Cohabitation and Marriage in Australia and Switzerland. Paper presented at the 7th International Conference of Panel Data Users in Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland, February 15.
- Joye**, Dominique. 2013. Optimizing incentives for Face to Face surveys in Switzerland. Paper presented at the 5th Conference of the European Survey Research Association, Ljubljana, Slovenia, July 18.
- Joye**, Dominique. 2013. Mixing modes: who are the respondents? Paper presented at the 24th International Workshop on Household Survey Nonresponse, London, United Kingdom, September 4.
- Kleiner**, Brian. 2013. The Sociolinguistics of Nonresponse. Paper presented at the workshop “But What if They Exaggerate Their Age? Language, Culture, and Language-Based Knowledge in Large Dataset Collection”, London, United Kingdom, December 4.
- Kuhn**, Ursina. 2013. Economic Situation and Volatility of Party Preferences. Paper presented at the 7th International Conference of Panel Data Users in Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland, February 14.
- Lebert**, Florence. 2013. The Impact of Work Strain on Life Satisfaction Under Consideration of the Cohabiting Partner. Paper presented at the 7th International Conference of Panel Data Users in Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland, February 15.
- Lebert**, Florence. 2013. Changing Employer as a Strategy to Decrease Job Insecurity: Individual and Family Determinants. Paper presented at the PROWEL-Meeting, Muntelier, Switzerland, October 11.
- Lutz**, Georg. 2013. How Majoritarian Elections in Multi-Member Districts Produce Proportional Outcomes. Paper presented at Midwest Political Science Association Conference, Chicago, USA, April 11-14.

- Lutz**, Georg. 2013. The Political Effects of Emotional Reactions Towards Campaign Issues. Paper presented at the Workshop on the Swiss Elections 2011, Solothurn, Switzerland, October 25-26.
- Lutz**, Georg. 2013. When Do We Lose Our Survey Respondents? Modelling Non-response Step by Step from a New Sampling Frame. Paper presented at the JPSM/MPSM Survey Methodology Seminar Series, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA, April 15.
- Lutz**, Georg. 2013. Political Participation and Equality: How Participatory Democracy Biases Representation. Paper presented at the Interdisciplinary Workshops on Politics and Policy, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA, May 8.
- Lipps**, Oliver. 2013. The SHP and Its Experimental Design to Study Effects on Survey Data Quality. Paper presented at the 7th International Conference of Panel Data Users in Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland, February 15.
- Lipps**, Oliver. 2013. Learning Effects in Answering Surveys in a Non-native Language. Paper presented at the 11th international Workshop on Comparative Survey Design and Implementation (CSDI), Stockholm, Sweden, March 21.
- Lipps**, Oliver. 2013. Incentive Effects in an Individual Register Frame Based Swiss Online Election Study. Paper presented at the Workshop "Longitudinal Research in Internet Panels", Mannheim, Germany, May 23.
- Lipps**, Oliver. 2013. Mode and Incentive Effects in an Individual Register Frame Based Swiss Election Study. Paper presented at the 5th European Survey Research Association Conference, Ljubljana, Slovenia, July 19.
- Lipps**, Oliver. 2013. Coverage and Nonresponse Errors in an Individual Register Frame Based Swiss Telephone Election Study. Paper presented at the 5th European Survey Research Association Conference, Ljubljana, Slovenia, July 19.
- Murinko, Livia, Ivett **Szalma**, and Judit Takacs. 2013. Post-Separation Fertility Patterns of Men in Europe. Paper presented at the Congress of the Swiss Sociological Association, Bern, Switzerland, June 26.
- Pekari**, Nicolas, and Georg **Lutz**. 2013. Self-interest as Determinant of Social Policy Preferences among the Electorates of the New Left and the Populist Right. Paper presented at the 7th ECPR General Conference, Bordeaux, France, September 4-7.
- Pekari**, Nicolas. 2013. Self-interest as Determinant of Social Policy Preferences Among the Electorates of the New Left and the Populist Right. Paper presented at the 3rd Annual General Conference of the European Political Science Association, Barcelona, Spain, June 22.
- Pekari**, Nicolas. 2013. Mode and Incentive Effects on Substantive Variables and Their Relationships in an Election Survey Experiment. Paper presented at the 5th Conference of the European Survey Research Association (ESRA), Ljubljana, Slovenia, July 16.

- Perret**, Andreas. 2013. Visualization: On Reluctance and Tools. Paper presented at the IASSIST Conference, Cologne, Germany, May 31.
- Perret**, Andreas. 2013. Science Maps Using the Swiss Research Inventory. Paper presented at the Open Knowledge Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, September 13.
- Pollien**, Alexandre. 2013. Contact Strategies: Is There Only One Way That Leads to an Interview? Paper presented at the 5th European Survey Research Association Conference, Ljubljana, Slovenia, July 19.
- Ryser**, Valérie-Anne, and Jean-Marie Le Goff. 2013. New family forms in Switzerland: reasons which affect the decision to get married: Results from a qualitative approach. Paper presented at the 11th European Sociological Association Conference, Turin, Italy, August 31.
- Ryser**, Valérie-Anne. 2013. Co-organisation and moderation of two symposiums: Family diversity, new family forms and inequality. Paper presented at the Congress of the Swiss Sociological Association, Berne, Switzerland, June 28.
- Ryser**, Valérie-Anne, and Jean-Marie Le Goff. 2013. Why marry when you live in Switzerland: Dynamics between pragmatism and romanticism. Paper presented at the Nonmarital childbearing Workshop, organized by B. Perrelli-Harris, Southampton, United Kingdom, January 17.
- Sapin**, Marlène. 2013. Patterns of Supportive and Negative Interdependencies in Family Networks of Individuals with Mental Illness: Longitudinal Examination in Relation to Psychological Adjustment. Paper presented at the SUNBELT XXXIII Conference of the International Network for Social Network Analysis, Hamburg, Germany, May 22.
- Schmid**, Flurina. 2013. The Evolution of the Unexplained Gender Wage Gap. Paper presented at the 7th International Conference of Panel Data Users in Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland, February 14-15.
- Stam**, Alexandra. 2013. Social Science in Switzerland: State of the Art and Perspectives. Paper presented at the International Conference and Doctoral Colloquium on Social Science Research: Issues, Challenges and Strategies, Hyderabad, India, January 9.
- Stam**, Alexandra. 2013. Teaching Data Management: The Swiss Summer School Experience. Paper presented at the CESSDA expert seminar, Vienna, Austria, October 28.
- Szalma**, Ivett. 2013. Work-family balance before and during the crisis in 21 European countries. Paper presented at the European Social Survey Conference: Transnational evidence, Dublin, Ireland, June 10.
- Szalma**, Ivett, and Judit Takacs. 2013. Social Acceptance of Lesbian Women and Gay Men in Europe between 2002-2010. Paper presented at the European Social Survey Conference: Trans-national evidence, Dublin, Ireland, June 10.

- Szalma**, Ivett, and Judit Takacs. 2013. Should Men Have More Rights...? Gender Role Related Attitudes Before and During the Crisis. Paper presented at the 20th International Conference of Europeanists, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, June 25.
- Szalma**, Ivett. 2013. The crisis effect on European fathers' work-family balance. Paper presented at the Congress of the Swiss Sociological Association, Bern, Switzerland, June 26.
- Takacs, Judit, and Ivett **Szalma**. 2013. European Attitudes on Adoption by Same-Sex Couples. Paper presented at the 20th International Conference of Europeanists, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, June 25.
- Takacs, Judit, and Ivett **Szalma**. 2013. Views on the functioning of the police in Europe and in Hungary. Paper presented at the 13th Annual Conference of European Society of Criminology, Budapest, Hungary, September 4-7.
- Vandenplas**, Caroline. 2013. Use of a Nonresponse Follow-up Survey to Assess the Validity of R-indicators as a Measure of the Risk of Bias. Paper presented at the 5th European Survey Research Association Conference, Ljubljana, Slovenia, July 17.
- Vandenplas**, Caroline. 2013. Investigating the Impact of Attrition Bias on the Relationship Between Variables. Paper presented at the 5th European Survey Research Association Conference, Ljubljana, Slovenia, July 15.
- Vandenplas**, Caroline. 2013. Results of a Mixed-mode Experiment Conducted in Switzerland. Paper presented at the 3rd International Conference of the German Priority Programme on Survey Methodology (PPSM), Bremen, Germany, September 13.
- Vandenplas**, Caroline. 2013. Impact on the R-indicator and the Nonresponse Bias of Targeted Fieldwork: A Simulation Study with the Swiss ESS 2010. Paper presented at the Adaptive/Responsive Survey Design Workshop, Statistic Netherlands, Heerlen, Netherlands, December 9.
- Voorpostel**, Marieke, Martina **Rothenbühler**, Caroline **Vandenplas**, and Caroline Roberts. 2013. Investigating the Impact of Attrition Bias on the Relation Between Variables. Paper presented at the 7th International Conference of Panel Data Users in Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland, 15 February.
- Wernli**, Boris. 2013. Life and Work Satisfaction: the Impact of Retirement in Switzerland. Paper presented at the 3rd International Workshop on the Socio-Economics of Ageing, ISEG, Technical University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal, October 25.
- Wernli**, Boris. 2013. Life and Work Satisfaction: the Impact of Retirement in Switzerland. Paper presented at the Congress of the Swiss Sociological Association, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland, June 28.
- Wernli**, Boris. 2013. Life and Work Satisfaction, Life Cycles, and Retirement in Switzerland. Paper presented at the 7th International Conference of Panel Data Users in Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland, February 14.

Other Presentations

- Buerli**, Stefan. 2013. FORSbase – a model for the CRUS program P-2? Presentation at the meeting of the CRUS Expert Group “Working Environment”, Geneva, September 18.
- Kuhn**, Ursina. 2013. Swiss Household Panel. Presentation at the Master course “Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der Bildungsstatistik”, University of Bern, Berne, Switzerland April 17.
- Lebert**, Florence. 2013. Work Strain, Life Satisfaction, and the Cohabiting Partner – Empirical Findings and Theoretical Questions. Presentation at the Scientific Board Meeting, March 15, Lausanne, Switzerland.
- Lebert**, Florence. 2013. Fighting Attrition in the Swiss Household Panel. Presentation at the Visit by the delegates of the Supreme Council for Family Affairs (SCFA) from Qatar Lausanne, Switzerland, August 14.
- Lipps**, Oliver. 2013. The Cross-National Equivalent File (CNEF). Paper presented at the Visit by the delegates of the Supreme Council for Family Affairs (SCFA) from Qatar, Lausanne, Switzerland, August 14.
- Lipps**, Oliver. 2013. Das Schweizer Haushalt Panel und kausale Panelanalyse. Presentation at the Workshop GES-Obsan, November 26, Neuchâtel, Switzerland.
- Lipps**, Oliver. 2013. Invitation as Expert to Discuss the Papers ‘Random Coefficient Model Trees for Ordinal Longitudinal Data’ (Reto Burgin), ‘Hidden Mixture Transition Distribution Model for Continuous Variables’ (Danilo Bolano) and ‘First Steps Towards a Software Framework for Handling Life Course Survey Data in R’ (Emmanuel Rousseaux). LIVES Doctoriales, 2nd Edition, Geneva, Switzerland, December 2.
- Perret**, Andreas. 2013. Des outils de visualisation en sciences sociales. Presentation at the Rencontres doctorales en Digital Humanities, EPFL, Lausanne, January 25.
- Perret**, Andreas. 2013. Visualizations at FORS, Project for an Infrastructure. Presentation at the Meeting with the WISDOM team from Vienna, Lausanne, Switzerland, May 3.
- Perret**, Andreas. 2013. Visualization in the Digital Humanities. Presentation at the Librarian Workshop, BCU Lausanne University, Lausanne, Switzerland, September 26.
- Perret**, Andreas. 2013. Les visualisations en sciences sociales; outil scientifique ou poudre aux yeux? Presentation at a Atelier du laboratoire de sociologie (LABSO), University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland, March 8.
- Rosset**, Jan. 2013. La représentation politique en Suisse: Démocratique ou ploutocratique? Presentation at the Cours de master: “Elites, leadership and political parties”, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland, May 2.
- Ryser**, Valérie-Anne. 2013. Biographical data in the Swiss Household-Panel. Presentation at the Visit by the delegates of the Supreme Council for Family Affairs (SCFA) from Qatar, Lausanne, Switzerland, August 14.

- Ryser, Valérie-Anne.** 2013. FORS - Centre de compétences Suisse en sciences sociales. Presentation at the Atelier des mémorants automne 2013. Université de Lausanne, Suisse, October 28.
- Schmid Botkine, Céline.** 2013. Indicators of health and quality of life: situation and outlook. Presentation at the “Health research. Perspectives in social sciences” conference, organized by SAGW, University of Fribourg, Switzerland, June 14.
- Schmid Botkine, Céline.** 2013. Rapport social 2012: Générations en jeu. Presentation at the Seminar “Indicateurs sociaux” of Prof. Suter, University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, October 23.
- Schmid Botkine, Céline.** 2013. Générations et prévoyance vieillesse. Presentation at the course “La personne âgée dans le monde socio-politique”, organized by Espaces Compétences SA, Cully, Switzerland, December 2.
- Szalma, Ivett.** 2013. What shapes attitudes towards fertility treatments in present day Europe? Presentation at a workshop at the University of Padua, Italy, September 27.
- Tillmann, Robin.** 2013. The Swiss Household Panel (SHP): Current State and Development. Presentation at the visit from KRIVET/KIHASA (Corea) at FORS, Lausanne, Switzerland, July 8.
- Tillmann, Robin.** 2013. The Swiss Household Panel (SHP): An Overview. Presentation at the Visit by the delegates of the Supreme Council for Family Affairs (SCFA) from Qatar, Lausanne, Switzerland, August 13.
- Tillmann, Robin.** 2013. The Swiss Household Panel (SHP): Current State and Development. Presentation at the Visit by KEIS, Lausanne, Switzerland, December 2.
- Wernli, Boris.** 2013. The FORS Survey Unit. Presentation at the visit from KRIVET/KIHASA (Corea) at FORS, Lausanne, Switzerland, July 9.
- Wernli, Boris.** 2013. The FORS Survey Unit. Presentation at the visit from KLoSA/Worker Mobility Survey (Corea) at FORS, Lausanne, Switzerland, February 12.
- Wernli, Boris.** 2013. Données d'enquêtes; principes et techniques de base. Le PSM, un cas d'école. Presentation at the Master PMP, course of Prof. Glassey, IDHEAP, Lausanne, Switzerland, February 25.
- Wernli, Boris.** 2013. Le Panel suisse de ménages: Un élargissement des perspectives analytiques pour la recherche sociologique. Presentation at the course of Prof. Suter, Université de Neuchâtel, Neuchâtel, Switzerland, February 27.
- Wernli, Boris.** 2013. Les enquêtes de FORS; un élargissement des perspectives analytiques dans la recherche en sciences sociales. Presentation at the talk given to the students in Master SSP of the University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland, November 11.

Wernli, Boris. 2013. Conditions de vie des jeunes de 18 à 25 ans en Suisse. Presentation at “Les jeunes et l’argent”, journée scientifique, Université de Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland, November 14.

Wernli, Boris. 2013. Les conditions de vie des jeunes de 18 à 25 ans: Le cas suisse. Presentation at the Séminaire de Bienne de la CFEJ, Palais des Congrès, Bienne, Switzerland, December 9.

Other Media (*selection*)

Daniel Oesch, and Oliver **Lipps**. 2013. Kein Gewöhnungseffekt. Summary of paper with D. Oesch: Does unemployment hurt less if there is more of it around? A panel analysis of life satisfaction in Germany and Switzerland. *European Sociological Review*. Panorama 4: 31.

Rosset, Jan, Nathalie Giger, and Julian Bernauer. 2013. The Views of Rich Europeans Are More Likely to Be Reflected by Political Parties Than Those of Poorer Citizens. LSE Europp Blog. <http://bit.ly/1aEJj5d>.

Lutz, Georg. 2013. “Rundschau Spezial - Die Macht”, Swiss TV broadcast *Rundschau*, 2.1.2013.

Lutz, Georg. 2013. “Höhere Wahlbeteiligung dank Preislotterie”, Interview radio *SRF 4 news*, 25.2.2013.

Lutz, Georg. 2013. “Gun Reform: The Pros & Cons Of Direct Democracy”, *Huffington Post Live*, 30.4.2013.

Lutz, Georg. 2013. “Analyse des Elections à Genève”. Interview radio *Couleur 3*, 7.10.2013.

Lutz, Georg. 2013. “BDP: Feste feiern wie sie fallen”, Guest commentary in *Ostschweiz am Sonntag* 3.11.2013.

Lutz, Georg. 2013. “Politik am Volk vorbei? ”, Swiss TV broadcast *Arena*, 22.11.2013.

Lutz, Georg. 2013. “Trop facile de lancer une initiative?”, Interview *Migros Magazine* 51, 16.12.2013.

FORS Working Paper Series

- Duemmeler**, Kerstin. 2013. "Boundaries against immigrants and their subjectively felt discrimination." FORS Working Paper Series (6/13).
- Oliver **Lipps**, Nicolas **Pekari**, and Caroline **Roberts**. 2013. "Coverage and Nonresponse Errors in an Individual Register Frame Based Swiss Telephone Election Study." FORS Working Paper Series (2/13).
- Lipps**, Oliver, and Nicolas **Pekari**. 2013. "Mode and Incentive Effects in an Individual Register Frame Based Swiss Election Study." FORS Working Paper Series (3/13).
- Lutz**, Georg, Thomas de Rocchi, and Nicolas **Pekari**. 2013. "The Swiss Rolling Cross-Section Study: Design, field work, and data quality." FORS Working Paper Series (4/13).
- Pecoraro, Marco, and Didier Ruedin. 2013. "A foreigner who doesn't steal my job: The role of unemployment risk and values in attitudes towards foreigners." FORS Working Paper Series (5/13).
- Roberts, Caroline, Oliver **Lipps**, and Kathrin **Kissau**. 2013. "Using the Swiss Population Register for Research into Survey Methodology." FORS Working Paper Series (1/13).

Teaching activities

Kleiner, Brian and Alexandra Stam. March 2013. Workshop on “Data management“. LIVES doctoral school, University of Lausanne.

Kleiner, Brian and Alexandra Stam, August 2013. Course “Data management: Making data work for you (and others)“. Swiss Summer School, Lugano.

Lipps, Oliver. Spring semester 2013. Seminar “Regression mit Paneldaten“. Institute for Sociology at the University of Basel, Switzerland (master level)

Lipps, Oliver. 17 December 2013. Panel methodological and experimental issues. Seminar given at the Department of Management, Economics and Quantitative Methods, University of Bergamo, Italy.

Lipps, Oliver. Autumn semester 2013. Seminar “Datenanalyse mit Stata für Fortgeschrittene – Vertiefungen mit Daten des Schweizer Haushalts Panels” at the Seminar for Sociology at the University of Lucerne, Switzerland.

Lutz, Georg. January-February 2013. 4 days course “The Swiss electoral research in perspective”. CUSO doctoral school, given together with Prof. P. Sciarini, UNIGE.

Lutz, Georg. Autumn semester 2013. Lecture “The field of survey research methodology (SRM) - Introduction into the MA programme“. University of Lausanne, Master programme “Public Opinion and Survey Methodology (POSM)”, master level course.

Wernli, Boris. Spring semester 2013. “Grandes enquêtes – analyses empiriques.” University of Lausanne, faculty SSP, bachelor level course.

Methods and Research Meetings

January 29: Sandra Penic (*University of Lausanne*)

Spatially weighted context data with the R package spacom: Studying the indirect impact of war on well being of young adults in ex-Yugoslavia

March 26: David Glauser (*University of Berne*)

Cost-benefit estimation when choosing an apprenticeship offer. Evidence from a choice experiment

April 30: Rafael Lalive (*University of Lausanne*)

Child development and child care: Marginal treatment effects

October 1: Pascal Marchand (*University of Toulouse*)

Analyser de grands corpus de controverses sur le web : le cas de l'identité nationale en France

November 5: Michael Ingenhaag (*IEMS, University of Lausanne*)

The Day Reconstruction Method : Linking time-use with emotional well-being

December 3: Jérôme Barral (*SSP, University of Lausanne*)

Principes et analyses du signal électroencéphalographique (EEG) : les relations entre les changement des rythmes corticaux et les comportement perceptivomoteurs

Lunch Seminars

January 21: Andreas Perret (*FORS*)

Four years into the COMPASS project - Lessons learned setting up an infrastructure.

February 20: Jan Rosset (*FORS*)

Arresting a Vicious Cycle? Turnout of the Poor and Responsiveness of Left Parties in Europe

April 22: Ursina Kuhn (*FORS*)

Simulation of direct taxes in Switzerland. Procedure and use in the SHP.

June 18: Katelijne Gysen (*FORS*)

Anonymising micro-data for secondary use: Exploring the socio-demographic fingerprint of the Swiss Population.

July 9: Ivett Szalma (*FORS*)

Work-family conflict before and during the crisis in 21 European countries

September 18: Marieke Voorpostel (*FORS*)

The effect of parental divorce on young adults' political and civic participation

November 11: Hanna Wass (*Department of Political and Economic Studies of the University of Helsinki*)

Political socialization and voting: the parent-child link in turnout

November 27: Peter Farago (*FORS*)

Understanding How Research Infrastructures Shape the Social Sciences: Impact, challenges, and outlook

Contact Points

Universities

Basel

Prof. Max Bergman, *Institut für Soziologie*
Christina von Rotz, *Institut für Soziologie*
Prof. Kurt Schmidheiny, *WWZ*

Bern

Dr. Michelle Beyeler, *Institut für Politikwissenschaft*
Prof. Rolf Becker, *Institut für Erziehungswissenschaft*
Prof. Ben Jann, *Institut für Soziologie*

Fribourg

Maurizia Masia, *Département Travail social et politiques sociales*

Geneva

Dr. Ivano De Carlo, *Département de Sociologie* until end of August 2013,
and replaced by Blaise Dupuis, *Département de Sociologie*
Grégoire Métral, *Centre interfacultaire de gérontologie*

Lausanne

Prof. Florence Passy, *IEPI*

Lucerne

Dr. Katharina Manderscheid, *Soziologisches Seminar*

Lugano

Rudi Palmieri, *Università della Svizzera Italiana, Istituto di argomentazione, linguistica e semiotica (IALS)*

Neuchâtel

Dr. Eric Crettaz, *Chaire études sociales et transnationale*

St. Gallen

Dr. Stephan Egger, *Soziologisches Seminar*

Zurich

Prof. Eldad Davidov, Georg Datler, *Soziologisches Institut*
Dr. Andrée Helminger, *Psychologisches Institut, Sozialpsychologie*
Prof. Daniel Kübler, *Institut für Politikwissenschaft*
Prof. Rainer Winkelmann, *Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät*
Prof. Werner Wirth, *Institut für Publizistikwissenschaft und Medienforschung IPMZ*

**Universities of Applied Sciences
(Fachhochschulen, Hautes écoles spécialisées)**

Aarau

Silvana Kappeler, *Pädagogische Hochschule Aarau, Institut Forschung und Entwicklung, FHNW*

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Prof. Jachen Curdin Nett, *Berner Fachhochschule, Soziale Arbeit*

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Dr. Jean-François Bickel, *Haute Ecole fribourgeoise de travail social*

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Dr. Eric Crettaz, *Haute école de travail social (HETS)*

Kreuzlingen

Prof. Dorothea Christ, *Pädagogische Hochschule Thurgau, Abteilung Forschung*

Lausanne

Prof. Pascal Eric Gaberel, *Haute école de travail social et de la santé EESP*

Lucerne

Dr. Susanna Niehaus, *Hochschule Luzern, Soziale Arbeit*

Lugano

Prof. Christian Marazzi, *Scuola Universitaria Professionale della Svizzera Italiana (SUPSI)*

Zurich

Dr. Peter Rüesch, *Zürcher Hochschule für Angewandte Wissenschaften, Gesundheitswissenschaften*

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As of December 31, 2013

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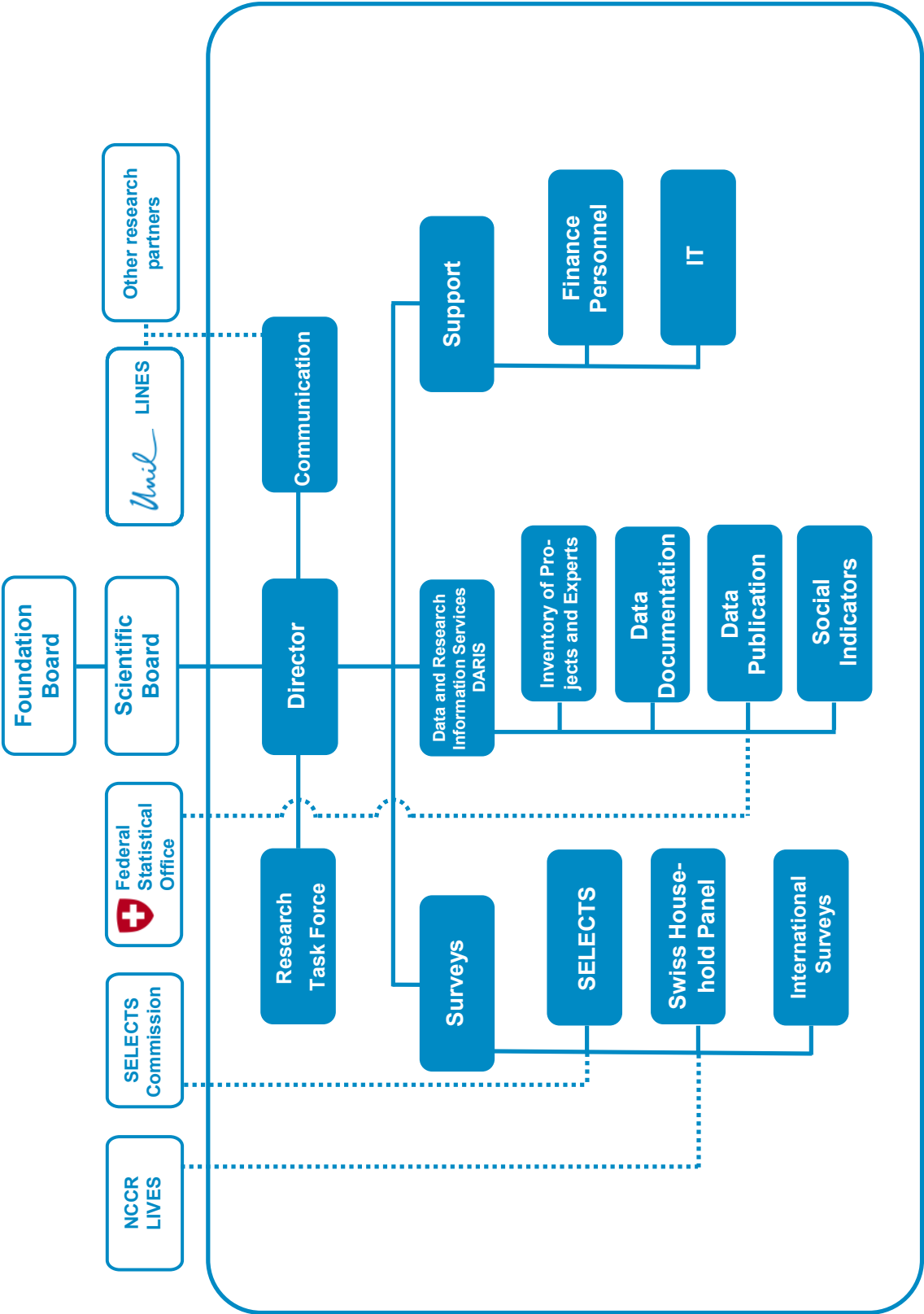
Prof. Milad **Zarin-Nejadan**
University of Neuchâtel

Staff Statistics

	31.12.13		01.01.13		01.01.08	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Permanent Employees	35	100	35	100	19	100
<u>1. Sex</u>						
Male	16	46	16	46	13	68
Female	19	54	19	54	6	32
<u>2. Nationality</u>						
CH	28	80	28	80	16	84
other (B,D,F,I,NL,SB,USA)	7	20	7	20	3	16
<u>3. Mother language</u>						
Swiss-German	11	32	9	29	5	26
French	12	34	13	34	9	48
Bilingual (incl. FIN,HU,I,PL)	6	17	7	20	4	21
other (E,G,NL,SB)	6	17	6	17	1	5
<u>4. Degrees received</u>						
Professional formation	2	6	2	6	2	11
BA/MA/Lic./Diploma	17	48	19	60	13	68
Dr. / Ph.D.	16	46	14	34	4	21
<u>5. Disciplines</u>						
Sociology	8	23	11	31	5	26
Political Science	6	17	7	20	4	21
(Social) Psychology	3	8	5	14	4	21
other social sciences *	8	23	5	14	0	0
other disciplines **	5	14	2	6	1	5
IT	3	9	3	9	3	16
Clerk	2	6	2	6	2	11
<u>6. Degree of Employment</u>						
Full time	8	23	10	29	7	37
Part time (50%-90%)	27	77	25	71	12	63
* Economics, communications, education, demography, human geography						
** Statistics, mathematics, linguistics, archival and library science						

Organizational Chart

As of December 31, 2013



List of Abbreviations

AAPOR	American Association for Public Opinion Research
CATI	Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing
CESSDA	Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives
CNEF	Cross-National Equivalent File
CNRS	Centre national de la recherche scientifique (France)
COMPASS	Communication Portal for Accessing Social Statistics
COST	European Cooperation in Science and Technology
CSDI	Comparative Survey Design and Implementation
DARIS	Data and Research Information Services
DASISH	Data Service Infrastructure for the Social Sciences and Humanities
DwB	Data without Boundaries
ECPR	European Consortium for Political Research
ERIC	European Research Infrastructure Consortium
ESFRI	European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures
ESRA	European Survey Research Association
ESS	European Social Survey
EVS	European Values Study
ICPSR	Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research
IASSIST	International Association for Social Sciences Information Services and Technology
IEMS	Institute of Health Economics and Management, U Lausanne
ISSP	International Social Survey Programme
LINES	Life Course and Inequality Research Centre (U Lausanne)
LIS	Cross-national Data Center in Luxembourg
LIVES	NCCR Overcoming Vulnerability – Life Course Perspectives
MEA	Munich Center for the Economics of Aging
MOSAiCH	Measurement and Observation of Social Attitudes in Switzerland
NCCR	National Centre of Competence in Research
NSD	Norwegian Social Science Data Services
POSM	Master Programme Public Opinion and Survey Methodology
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment, OECD
PPSM	Priority Programme on Survey Methodology (Germany)
SAGW	Swiss Academy of Humanities and Social Sciences
SELECTS	Swiss Electoral Studies
SERI	State Secretariate for Education, Research and Innovation
SERSCIDA	Support for the Establishment of National/Regional Social Science Data Archives
SFSO	Swiss Federal Statistical Office
SHARE	Survey on Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe
SHP	Swiss Household Panel
SMIF	Survey Methods: Insights from the Field
SNSF	Swiss National Science Foundation
TREE	Transitions from Education to Employment (U Basel)
UKDA	UK Data Archive
vsms-asms	Verband Schweizer Markt- und Sozialforschung – Association suisse des recherches de marché et sociales (Association of Swiss Social and Market Research)