

Annual Report 2014

Lausanne, March 2015

Table of Contents

At a Glance	3
1 Mission, Current State, Strategic Goals	4
2 FORS Core Activities	10
2.1 Surveys	10
2.2 Data and Research Information Services DARIS	19
2.3 Methodological Research	24
2.4 Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg LIS	29
2.5 Social Report	31
2.6 Swiss Summer School on Methods in the Social Sciences	32
2.7 Third Party Funded Projects	33
2.8 IT	35
2.9 Governing Bodies and Management	36
2.10 Communication	40
3 Scientific Collaborations	41
3.1 Host University	41
3.2 National Partners	42
3.3 International Commitments	43
4 Performance Indicators	46
5 FORS Data Recipients, 2008-2014	57
5.1 The data	57
5.2 The results	57
5.3 Some conclusions	58
Appendix: Facts and Figures	62
Publications	62
Presentations	65
FORS Working Paper Series	73
Teaching activities	74
Methods and Research Meetings	75
Lunch Seminars	76
Contact Points	77
Governing Bodies	79
Staff Statistics	80
Organizational Chart	81
List of Abbreviations	82

At a Glance

- Mission, current state, strategic goals: FORS self-assessment (*p. 4-8*)
- ESS international conference 2016 to be hosted by FORS (*p. 13*)
- Open call for MOSAiCH question proposals launched (*p. 13*)
- ISSP methodology group chaired by Prof. Joye (*p. 14*)
- New ISSP module on “social networks and social resources” development led by FORS and GESIS (*p. 14*)
- Ethics committee approves of SHARE survey, including the collection of Dried Blood Spot Samples (*p. 16*)
- Special issue of the Swiss Political Science Review on the elections 2011 edited by SELECTS (*p. 17*)
- Open call for SELECTS questionnaire modules launched (*p. 18*)
- Number of ordered or downloaded datasets increased again (*p. 18*)
- FORS leads the development and implementation of an Open Research Data Platform Switzerland (ORD@CH) (*p. 32*)
- Evaluation site visit by international experts appointed by the Swiss Science and Innovation Council (*p. 38*)
- Newly designed and programmed website online: <http://www.forscenter.ch> (*p. 39*)
- SCiEX fellowship granted to FORS (*p. 44*)
- FORS data recipients present at all Swiss universities and numerous prestigious universities and research institutions around the globe (*p. 57*)

1 Mission, Current State, Strategic Goals

Note: This text was part of the self-assessment report FORS had to submit to the external evaluators of the Swiss Science and Innovation Council in 2014. It is divided into three parts: the mission, the current state, and the strategic mid-term goals of FORS.

A. The mission: What FORS is

The key mission of FORS is to be:

- a research-based infrastructure institution;
- at the service of the social science research community in Switzerland and abroad;
- a national centre of competence in empirical social research aspiring to the most advanced scientific standards possible;
- well integrated in relevant national and international networks.

The lack of such an institution was one of the main obstacles for the further development of social sciences in Switzerland according to the conclusions of the SNSF Priority Programme *Demain la Suisse* (1996-2003).

A scientific infrastructure is not conceivable if it is not **based on research** and if it is not participating in research (see our volume on “Understanding Research Infrastructures in the Social Sciences”, 2013, Zurich: Seismo). Without being active in research and in exchange with researchers, an infrastructure would lose contact to scientific progress and consequently would most likely no longer be accepted as a partner by scientists. Inertia and bureaucratization could be the unintended and unwanted results of such a misstep.

Therefore, FORS was designed to be close to research from the outset. This was one of the reasons why FORS was placed close to a university with important activities in the social sciences. This is very much in line with the opinion expressed by the Scientific Board in their evaluation report of March 2013: There is for FORS an *“innate requirement to constantly improve its performance in also engaging in well-planned systematic methodological research embedded at least in part in the international cooperation in the various projects mentioned before which provide the ground for powerful innovations in international survey research”*.

As an infrastructure institution FORS is **at the service of the scientific community**. The high quality and the user orientation of the services are at the core of the activities of FORS. This does not mean, however, that FORS has to or should abstain from its own research activities.

The relative importance of service and research is a critical issue as the Scientific Board rightfully states: *“Like a red thread permeating almost all discussions between*

the FORS staff/management and the assessment group (AG) was the tension between the service and research components at FORS. There was general agreement that on the one side the foremost raison d'être for the creation of FORS was that the organization should perform its services at the highest possible level, thereby supplying the Swiss social science community with resources helping it to enhance the quality of Swiss social science research. (...) On the other side, taking the examples of cross-nation comparative surveys, over the years it has become increasingly clear that the separation of service and research is quite artificial. FORS participation in cross-national surveys like ESS, EVS, ISSP (MOSAiCH) and SHARE by organizing the studies and overseeing the fieldwork for Switzerland is not only an administrative matter, but constantly touches on concerns which must be dealt with by methodological research. Here, the linkage to the international teams organizing the surveys is particularly challenging, but also rewarding because these surveys to be conducted on the highest possible professional level have to meet methodological challenges which do not only concern these specific surveys, but also pertain to social science research in general."

The activities of FORS as a **national centre of competence in empirical social research** cover a broad field. The Annual Report gives in chapter 2 an encompassing view of all activities, including the surveys, the data service, publications, the Lugano summer school on methods, and research.

Integration into scholarly networks on regional, national, and international levels is an important asset for FORS. Active collaborative links are paramount to keep the network alive and expanding. The Annual Report documents these collaborative links in detail in the chapters 2 and 3, and with several performance indicators in chapter 4: on help and advice to users (3.1), collaborative research projects (6.1), and workshops/seminars/conferences organised by FORS (6.2).

We are constantly working to turn the abstract formula of our mission into living reality. Thanks to our dedicated staff we have made quite some progress since we started in January 2008. And we are eager to continue in this direction.

B. Current state: Where FORS stands

The 2014 Annual Report gives a comprehensive and detailed account of the current state of FORS and its activities. We summarize it with respect to four key fields of activity: research and service, infrastructure dynamics, networking, and staff development:

- Finding an **optimal balance of research and service functions** is a task which has to be monitored continuously. We have made progress by including substantive topics in our research activities and by steadily acquiring third-party funded

projects and mandates¹ (see section 2.3 and the performance indicator on third-party funded projects (4.1)). The research activities of FORS staff are well reflected in the publication record of 131 scientific publications since 2008 (the complete list of these publications is to be found here: <http://forscenter.ch/en/research-publications-projects-2/publications/scientific-publications/>). We judge the achieved state of research activities to be an asset when taking into account the fact that FORS is not a pure research institution nor a university institute, and that it has to guarantee its service tasks for the whole research community at an advanced level of scientific quality.

The average yearly growth rate in the dissemination of datasets of nearly 26% over the six-year period 2008-13 shows that the service functions of FORS meet a growing demand. More specifically, the number of disseminated datasets that were not produced by FORS but by other researchers has increased by the factor 9 since 2008 (2008: 71, 2014: 632, see the performance indicator on the number of datasets distributed (2.1)). This is also due to the expanding disciplinary coverage of the FORS databases as evidenced, among others, by the hosting of all Swiss PISA data at FORS. To prevent double registrations of research project descriptions, and to minimize the documentation workload for researchers there is a continued coordination and collaboration with similar databases in Switzerland (e.g., on education research at SKBF in Aarau and on research done or mandated by the federal administration via ARAMIS).

- With the launch of the IT development project FORSbase, aimed at creating a unique, state of the art, and user-friendly IT environment for all FORS activities, and with the successful implementation of its first stage, the basis has been laid to allow FORS **to keep pace with the development of European data infrastructures** (see <https://forsbase.unil.ch>).

FORS is a founding member of the recently established Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA AS), which strives for coordinated and collaborative advancement of data preservation and access functionalities, including metadata standards (DDI), authentication systems and procedures, data access and dissemination policies (open access), and data harmonization activities.

FORS is also a member of the consortium of the EU FP 7 project “Data without Boundaries”, where researchers and national statistical institutes collaborate to improve coordination and joint activities in the fields of data documentation, preservation, and access to official micro-data. In this context, FORS builds on experiences gained by implementing the portal COMPASS, which gives access to an encompassing documentation of Swiss Federal Statistical Office (SFSO) micro-data (<http://forscenter.ch/en/data-and-research-information-services/public-statistics/>).

¹ Third-party funded activities include all projects and mandates *not* funded via the SERI subsidy *nor* via the SNSF infrastructure grants, but from other sources (including EU research programmes).

All longitudinal and/or cross-sectional surveys run by FORS (SHP, SELECTS, ESS, MOSAiCH, EVS, SHARE) are closely linked to their equivalents in other countries. The FORS survey teams not only implement changes and innovations as they are decided by the international coordinators – they also actively contribute to their development and testing by engaging in methodology committees, attending meetings and specific events, running tests and experiments, and by organising international conferences and workshops (e.g., the SHP user conferences and the SHARE workshop on biomarkers). The respective sections of the Annual Report give detailed accounts of these activities.

All in all, FORS is on track toward the constant development of its offerings. There is no risk of losing touch with ongoing developments in its fields of activity.

- Scientific **networks** on regional, national, and international levels are of crucial importance in order to stay connected to the dynamics of science. At FORS, there is an *institutional side* of networking, which is represented by its relationships with the host university and the faculty for social and political sciences, by its nationwide network of contact points at all relevant universities and universities of applied sciences, and by international commitments (see chapter 3 of the Annual Report). However, to make networks live and productive the *personal involvement* of researchers and their active collaboration is needed. As is demonstrated by the number of presentations by FORS staff and by the number of collaborative research projects in which they are participating, around 80% of the scientific collaborators are pursuing interinstitutional, often international, research activities (see the performance indicators on the number of presentations (5.2) and on collaborative research projects (6.1), as well as the complete list of presentations in the Appendix).

We believe that FORS has reached a high degree of integration in relevant communities, which is a fertile ground for developing and enriching scientific collaborations. We expect to continue successfully maintaining and enlarging our networks.

Competent scientific communication is an important means to reach this goal. Apart from issue specific communication (e.g., for the Social Report or for results of our projects) the trilingual website is the main instrument of reaching out to the interested public (www.forscenter.ch).

- The composition of scientific **staff** at FORS has developed considerably since 2008: There is a better gender balance, with female colleagues on all hierarchical levels (including the President of the foundation), there is a balance of German and French native speakers, with one third of staff being native speakers of other languages, and collaborators have a wide variety of social science disciplinary backgrounds (see staff statistics in the Appendix). Most notably, more than half of the scientific collaborators hold a doctoral degree. All scientific staff are multilingual with a good working command of English. Scientific collaborators are supported by a small but effective team of administrative and IT staff.

As with every scientific institution, the collaborators are an essential factor for success. While FORS staff have almost doubled in number since the start in

January 2008, it is worth noting that out of the 19 collaborators who were there from the beginning, 14 (74%) are still with FORS in 2014. The remarkably low turnaround and the proven ability to hire and integrate new staff are strong indicators of good working conditions and a good workplace atmosphere.

FORS management is well aware of the importance of the social capital represented by its staff and will continue to preserve and enhance it.

C. Strategic goals: Where FORS wants to go to

FORS has defined *seven strategic goals* to be pursued in a mid-term perspective:

- Ensure a high level of service quality
- Intensify research
- Extend collaborative networks
- Improve visibility
- Support staff development
- Enhance third-party funding
- Construct stable institutional and funding arrangements

While the ordering of these goals does not reflect priorities (all are equally important), it is not purely accidental either. The list starts with the two items that are right at the core of the *raison d'être* of FORS, namely service and research: We want to ensure service quality *and* to intensify research. This challenge was discussed in some detail in sections A and B.

The next two items concern outreach to the scientific community (networks) and to the wider public (visibility). Both are continuous tasks. They need institutional backing and resources, but in the first place they need the personal involvement of staff members. The performance indicators in the Annual Report show the steady development in this field, which we aim to optimise in the future.

Research is very much a people's affair, in the social sciences and humanities even more than in other disciplines. A well-qualified and dedicated staff is indispensable for a high level of performance. FORS is committed to offering favourable working conditions, a creative workplace atmosphere, and optimal possibilities for professional development. We will continue to support our staff in developing their qualifications and know-how.

Funding is of course the prerequisite of every goal to which we aspire. We will continue our efforts to acquire third-party funds that complement the contributions of our main funders. But it is evident that without a stable funding arrangement FORS – like any other research infrastructure institution – cannot function properly.

The late Sir Roger Jowell, distinguished member of our Scientific Board, suggested that we should not be content just to supply data, but that we should also strive for *extracting meaning* from our data, and to communicate what we have learned to the

scientific community as well as to a wider audience. We honour his intellectual legacy by following his recommendation as firmly as possible.

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, and 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 scientific quality. Written and online surveys, on the other hand, 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. The share of surveys done – partly or totally – online is expected to grow in the near future.

Eligible FORS surveys can benefit 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 by 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 that 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 MOSA-iCH, 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 2014 activities for these surveys.

2.1.1 Swiss Household Panel SHP

The survey: Seven principal tasks were carried out during the year:

1. The fieldwork for waves 15 (SHP_I) and 10 (SHP_II) respectively was completed in February 2014. With regard to these waves, work related to data cleaning and preparation, variable construction, and documentation were realised from March to December 2014 in order to prepare the data diffusion. The dissemination of these waves took place at the end of December 2014.
2. The fieldwork of the SHP_III wave 1 took place between September 2013 and March 2014, using different modes of contact and data collection. With respect to this first wave, work related to data cleaning and preparation, variable construction, and documentation were realised from April to December. The dissemination of the biographical datasets also took place at the end of December.
3. The fieldwork for waves 16 (SHP_I), 11 (SHP_II), and 2 (SHP_III) was prepared between February and August – mainly questionnaires (including in particular new questions on education, work, and income), qualitative and quantitative pre-tests, communication to participating households, training of interviewers, implementation of incentives – and started in early September.
4. A revised version of the SHP data waves 1 to 15 (with a codebook) was provided to the Cross-National Equivalent File (CNEF) in December 2014.
5. The collaboration with LIVES was mainly dedicated to the management of the SHP_III additional “subpopulation” survey of the canton of Vaud.

Publications / Conferences / Teaching (see respective lists in the Appendix for details). SHP staff published three working papers, three encyclopedia articles, and six journal articles. In addition, the SHP scientific report 2012-13 was submitted to the Swiss National Science Foundation in June 2014.

Further, the third SHP Methodological Workshop took place on June 10-13 at the University of Lausanne (17 participants attended the workshop), and two members of the SHP contributed to the 2014 Swiss Summer School.

SHP staff presented 8 conference papers and gave 7 presentations in the framework of master courses, meetings, or seminars.

2.1.2 International Surveys

In November 2013 the FNS communicated its decision to grant the usual International Surveys during the 2014-2016 period to the same extent as during the previous period. The fieldwork of the sixth wave of SHARE, ESS 2014 and 2016, and

MOSAiCH 2015 is thus fully guaranteed, as well as the preparation of MOSAiCH 2017 and of the European Value Study, both to be fielded in 2017.

2.1.2.1 European Social Survey ESS

The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically driven cross-national survey that has been conducted every two years across Europe since 2002 with very high quality standards. Switzerland has participated in each round since the very beginning. This general population survey measures the attitudes, beliefs, and behaviour patterns of diverse populations in more than thirty nations.

2014 was the year of the 7th Round of the ESS. After finalisation of the source questionnaire, in which our team was strongly involved, the questionnaire was translated following the TRAPD procedure. Some new questions were tested by our team through cognitive interviews in all three national languages, namely the socio-cultural background and the questions related to alcohol consumption. The rotating parts concern the repeated module *Attitudes towards immigration and their antecedents*, already fielded in 2002 but revisited by a new team including Swiss researchers (Eva Green (UNIL), and Eldad Davidov, (UNIZH)), and the new module *Social inequalities in health and their determinants* (team led by Terje Eikemo)).

Two innovations were added in Switzerland to the one-day interviewer briefing. First, all new interviewers were separately trained during a half day by an improved general training in persuasion, refusal avoidance, tailoring and maintaining interaction, and technical aspects of the use of CAPI software. Second, the four Italian speaking interviewers, all newly recruited because the previous ones did not perform well enough, were trained for the first time separately by the National Coordinator (NC) on the content and implementation of the questionnaire. This face-to-face meeting was also the occasion to specifically motivate these interviewers. First results show that this measure was effective, as the response rate in the Italian speaking part of Switzerland has risen compared to previous rounds. The fieldwork of the ESS 2014 started September 1st 2014 and should be finished by February 2015, with over 1'500 interviews. We are aiming for a response rate of at least 52%, reached in Round 6. The sample is again based on the register sampling frame of the SFSO.

Following the analyses of contact and sample frame data, as well as experiments from the previous rounds (see Roberts, Vandenplas, and Ernst Stähli, 2014) and other similar surveys, we decided to apply a CHF 10.- unconditional incentive for all sample units. This is the kind of incentive that attained the highest response rate while minimizing the detected response bias (namely on nationality and possession of listed landline phone number) and presenting an interesting cost-benefit ratio. For example, the alternative of postal checks, tested in MOSAiCH 2013, showed to be much less effective among foreigners, which strengthens this already significant bias. Another advantage of the unconditional cash incentive is to foster the contacts. The evolution of the ESS 2014 fieldwork confirmed this advantage. It is indeed so far the fastest ESS fieldwork period we have ever had in Switzerland. In addition to the unconditional cash incentive, every respondent received a small gift (they could choose among a USB stick and a bloc-note), giving the interviewer the opportunity

of closing the interaction with an exchange or using this gift as an additional argument to convince people to participate. We will debrief the interviewers to learn how it was used exactly.

In order to improve our follow-up surveys of nonrespondents (NRS), we implemented a test aiming at controlling for mode and time effects. Half of the ESS 2014 respondents were given the auto-administrative NRS right after the main face-to-face survey. Comparing these answers to those given to the NRS by respondents and nonrespondents after the fieldwork in spring 2015 will allow us to check if the differences between respondents and non-respondents are due to mode or time effects.

As usual, during 10 weeks starting one week before the start of fieldwork, media claims were recorded by our team, based on five newspapers of the three Swiss linguistic regions. These context data will be made available in the ESS data archive.

The ESS data archive published the following data during 2014, all containing Swiss data (the data of the main survey having been published in 2013): The ESS6 media claims, the ESS6 test data, the ESS6 sample design data, the ESS1-6 cumulative file, as well as several updates of previously available data.

The call for the modules for Round 8 (ESS 2016) was published on February 14, with a deadline of May 12, 2014. The winning teams are the new module on “Public Attitudes to Climate Change, Energy Security, and Energy Preferences” led by Dr Wouter Poortinga from Cardiff University, UK, and the partly repeated round 4 module on “Welfare Attitudes in a Changing Europe: Solidarities under Pressure”, led by Prof. Wim van Oorschot from the University of Leuven, Belgium.

Because of the establishment of ESS as an ERIC in late 2013, the number of participating countries has decreased and the start of fieldwork was delayed in some countries. By the end of 2014, the participation of 23 countries in Round 7 was confirmed.

In September 2014, FORS co-signed with ESS an ERUNET pre-proposal entitled “Public Attitudes to Welfare, Climate Change and Energy in the EU and Russia”.

In April and November 2014 the biannual ERIC NC Forum Meetings took place in Mannheim. The first was mainly dedicated to Round 7 field preparation and a discussion of the mixed mode experiments in Round 6. Estonia, the UK, and Switzerland presented their results, having had various outcomes. The most promising one was the Swiss experiment, however, done with a much shorter questionnaire. The UK experiment had to deal with difficulties due to the address sample, whereas the Estonian experiment was disappointing due to the negligible cost reduction. The latter could be improved by a central web programming. However, the challenge of the mode effect is not solved yet. The second meeting was centred around the discussion of the Round 8 modules (environment and welfare). Moreover, PIAAC presented their effective but time- and cost-intensive measures to raise response rates.

Prof. Dominique Joye (Unil and FORS) was appointed with five other senior methods specialists as a member of the ESS Methods Advisory Board (MAB) for a term of 4 years, renewable. This Board, which meets at least once a year, advises the ESS ERIC General Assembly, the ESS ERIC Director, and the Core Scientific Team

on technical and methodological aspects of the survey. During the MAB meeting of October 20, issues such as quality indicators, weighting, and mixed mode were discussed.

Prof. Peter Farago, who represents Switzerland in the General Assembly, participated in three meetings in 2014: the 2nd ESS ERIC General Assembly Meeting (31.1.2014) in London, the 3rd (30.6.2014) in London, and the 4th (21.11.2014) in Limerick, Ireland.

FORS has been chosen to organize the next ESS international conference, which will be held July 13-15, 2016 at the University of Lausanne.

2.1.2.2 MOSAiCH / ISSP

MOSAiCH is a biennial cross-sectional survey that focuses on the Swiss population's values and attitudes toward a wide range of social issues. Conducted under this name since 2005, it includes two ISSP modules and Swiss-specific questions.

2014 was the year of publication of the MOSAiCH 2013 data and preparation of the next edition, to be fielded starting February 2015. Moreover, the Swiss team was particularly involved in international ISSP tasks, and will continue to do so in the near future.

The full dataset of MOSAiCH 2013, including ISSP 2012 and 2013 labelled in French and in German, was made available on the FORS NESSTAR Server in January. On the international side, two ISSP datasets were made available during 2014, both including Swiss data: the ISSP 2012 'Family and Changing Gender Roles IV' (a first release in March and the final in September), and the cumulated file of 'Social Inequality I-IV'.

In February, the team published the open call for question contributions to complement the MOSAiCH 2015 survey on the FORS website and widely distributed it through, for example, the newsletter of the Swiss Sociological Association and the Swiss Political Science Association, various discussion lists, as well as through FORS partners and scholars interested in MOSAiCH. The application deadline was May 5 2014. The proposals had to be related to the topics of the fielded survey (namely "citizenship" (ISSP 2014), "work orientation" (ISSP 2015), and attitudes toward Swiss and European political and social institutions). The team received eight proposals from all over Switzerland and abroad (Universities of Berne, Geneva, Lausanne, St. Gallen, Zurich, San Diego, and WZB Berlin), concerning both ISSP topics and the relationship with foreign countries. Except for one proposal which was completely rejected for quality reasons, all proposals could be at least partly considered. In some cases, the proposed items had to be redesigned in collaboration with the researchers. The new questions were tested and improved by our team through 27 cognitive interviews in two rounds. Furthermore, we invited the Swiss political scientist Pascal Sciarini, president of the SELECTS commission, to update the "Eurobarometer in Switzerland" (EBCH) module in view of the popular vote on immigration of February 2014. Finally, the paper drop-off was organized in a questionnaire

deepening the topics of identity, work, and attitudes toward the economic exchanges of Switzerland.

The ISSP modules and the new questions coming out of the call were translated during late 2014, so that the questionnaire was ready to be programmed by the mandated survey organization in December. The fieldwork of MOSAiCH 2015 will start in February 2015.

The ISSP 2015 pilot on “Work Orientations”, started in November 2013, was finished in early 2014. The data were entered, coded, cleaned, and documented for a delivery to the ISSP questionnaire drafting group. In February, Switzerland was invited as expert to this drafting group. Dr. Marlène Sapin and Prof. Dominique Joye attended the meeting in Germany. The methodological experiments implemented in this pilot confirmed that an unconditional cash incentive contributes significantly to the success of a sequential web-paper mixed mode survey design in Switzerland, compared to a non-monetary unconditional gift, and that handwritten addresses have a positive effect on response. The ISSP 2015 questionnaire was finalized during the General Assembly of ISSP in late spring.

By the end of May, Prof. Dominique Joye and Dr. Marlène Sapin took part in the annual ISSP General Assembly in Tampere (Finland), where 39 countries were represented. The items of the 2015 module “Work Orientation IV” were discussed and voted on, and the priority of the topics for the 2016 module “Role of Government V” were defined. During this meeting, Sapin and Joye actively participated in several methodological groups: the demography group’s priority is to evaluate the revised sociodemographic variables, the mode group discussed the comparative mixed mode experiment with the ISSP 2014 module, the new weighting group developed strategies to harmonize the post-stratification practices of the member countries, and the reactivated translation group’s aim is to assist the drafting groups to prevent ambiguities and to guide the translation process. The methodological committee, chaired by Switzerland, discussed membership requests and the minimal sample size to be integrated into the international dataset. First results were also presented on the questionnaire about the different survey practices and strategies of the participating ISSP countries realized in 2014. Moreover, Switzerland took over the task of gathering the Study Monitoring Questionnaires and writing the reports, provided so far by New Zealand.

A new module “Social Networks and Social Resources”, using only a few items from the old module on Social Relations (1985, 2001), was proposed for ISSP 2017 and accepted at the General Assembly. This proposal was developed jointly by Switzerland and Germany, (Dominique Joye, Marlène Sapin, Christoph Wolf, “Comparative Study of Social Networks and Social Resources. Proposal for a New ISSP Survey”, March 2014). The drafting group was elected. It is composed of Germany, China, Denmark, USA, Turkey, and Switzerland as the convenor. A session was organized at the ISA world conference in Yokohama in July, in order to discuss network instruments in a comparative perspective. In November, Switzerland hosted the first drafting group meeting, aiming to define the crucial aspects of social networks and social measurement and dependant variables to include in the module, and to dis-

cuss the topics to be voted on at the next General Assembly. In autumn, Prof. Dominique Joye and Dr. Marlène Sapin launched a survey experiment on social networks and social resources funded by the NCCR LIVES, testing four main instruments in a two-wave assessment.

Thus, the ISSP modules to be included in MOSAiCH 2017 will be “Role of Government V” (2016) and “Social Networks and Social Resources I” (2017).

2.1.2.3 European Values Study EVS

The European Values Study (EVS) is a large-scale survey on human values and is conducted every nine years since 1981. The research programme aims to capture ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values, and opinions of the population all over Europe. In 2008, 47 countries participated in the study. Switzerland participated so far in 1990 and 2008.

The preparation of the next EVS edition (2017) continued during 2014 by looking for solutions to maximize the number of participating countries while maintaining the high quality requirements. The idea to switch to a cost effective mixed mode survey design including the web with a centralized programming has been laid aside because many countries are not ready yet for the web and because the matrix scheme (every respondent filling out a part of the whole questionnaire) to shorten the questionnaire was not convincing. However, mixed mode experiments are encouraged and specific funding sought after. Collaboration attempts with the World Value Study are ongoing, as well as with other comparative survey infrastructures. Prof. Dominique Joye participated in the two meetings of the executive committee (in April 4-5 in Milan, Italy and in October 8-10 in Bilbao, Spain).

FORS is a formal member of the European Values Study Foundation, represented in the Foundation Board by the FORS Director (see www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu), with Prof. Dominique Joye as a member of the EVS Executive Committee.

2.1.2.4 Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe SHARE

SHARE is a multi-disciplinary, cross-sectional, and longitudinal biannual survey measuring the combined health, economic, and social living conditions of persons aged 50 and over and their partners. SHARE started in 2004 with 11 countries, including Switzerland, and has expanded now, for wave 6, to about 20 countries. It is coordinated centrally at the Munich Research Institute for the Economics of Ageing (MEA).

In Switzerland, the sixth wave of SHARE is run in partnership with the Institute of Health Economics and Management (IEMS, main applicant: Prof. Jürgen Maurer) and FORS (co-applicant: Prof. Peter Farago). The country team leader is Prof. Alberto Holly, the former director of IEMS. Funds for the data collection of wave 6 (2014-2015) were granted by the Swiss National Science Foundation. 2014 was principally dedicated to the cleaning of the data of the fifth wave and the preparation of the sixth wave of SHARE. In spring and summer 2014, data of wave 5 were

cleaned, following the instruction of the central coordination team. Wave 5 data were internally released in autumn 2014 and will be publicly released in spring 2015.

The sixth wave of SHARE started with a pilot study, conducted in February and March 2014, during which the questionnaire was tested internally. The pretest took place in June 2014 and was run by LINK. 130 interviews were completed. The questionnaire was improved, based on the feedback of the country team and the interviewers. During the pretest a paper questionnaire using the “Day Reconstruction Method” was tested with the objective of implementing this kind of questionnaire in wave 7. In this paper questionnaire we asked respondents to describe three consecutive events that happened in the day before the interview, starting from a predefined time of the day (e.g., 3 pm), which was randomly chosen for each participant. For each of these three events, respondents were then asked to describe what they were doing exactly, whether they were interacting with someone, and what feelings they had.

During the wave 6 pretest Dried Blood Spot Samples (DBSS) were collected again. The procedure has already been tested during the pretest of wave 5, but only in the cantons Vaud and Fribourg. For the pretest of wave 6, DBSS was implemented in all three linguistic regions with the aim of introducing it in the large-scale survey during the main fieldwork. The experience during the pretest of wave 6 confirmed the feedback and the results we had during the pretest of wave 5. Briefly, there was no problem in asking interviewers to collect DBSS after an intensive training. The majority (about 81%) of people who accepted to do the standard SHARE interview also accepted to do the DBSS part. 96% of the collected samples arrived within a few days and in good condition at the biobank in Denmark.

Due to the DBSS, the entire SHARE study had to be submitted to the ethics committee, and an extensive dossier was prepared by the SHARE team at the beginning of 2014.

The SHARE main fieldwork will start at the beginning of 2015. About 3'500 panel participants will be contacted again for a face-to-face interview. At the end of 2014, the usual material was updated (different manuals, letters, DBSS documentation). A new flyer was printed, and the Swiss Internet website for SHARE was updated.

For the main survey, a Swiss-specific paper questionnaire on advanced directives was developed in collaboration with Sarah Vilpert, Prof. Jürgen Maurer from the Institute of Health Economics and Management, and Prof. Gian Borasio, the director of the palliative health care services at the Lausanne University Hospital. The aim of this questionnaire is to collect information on whether people signed advanced directives regarding treatments they wish or not at the end of their life. To test the questionnaire, two rounds of cognitive testing were organized. This questionnaire will be distributed to all SHARE participants at the end of the face-to-face interview.

Several meetings were organized in Germany, Poland, and Israel by the international coordination team during 2014: Three trainings sessions for trainers, the so-called Train The Trainers (TTT, in February, May, and December), two operator meetings to discuss the next operational steps (in March and July), and one post-pilot and one post pretest meeting to discuss the results of the pilot and the pretest (respectively

in March and July). One to four FORS and/or IEMS collaborators attended each of these meetings (Carmen Borrat-Besson (FORS), Nicolas Pekari (FORS), Michael Ingenhaag (IEMS), Sarah Vilpert (IEMS), Alberto Holly (IEMS), and Jürgen Maurer (IEMS)).

FORS collaborators wrote a working paper on the CASP scale using the fourth wave of SHARE, which will be published in 2015.

2.1.3 Swiss Electoral Studies SELECTS

A main activity of SELECTS was the finalisation of a joint scientific publication with results from the 2011 SELECTS study. SELECTS published a special issue “The 2011 Swiss Elections” of the Swiss Political Science Review (SPSR) in December 2014 with Prof. Romain Lachat (University Pompeu Fabra), Prof. Isabelle Stadelmann-Steffen (University of Berne), and Prof. Georg Lutz (FORS) as guest editors. Fifteen scholars contributed 12 articles to this special issue, which covered a wide range of issues related to electoral behaviour in Switzerland.

During 2014, concrete preparations for the 2015 election study began. The SELECTS commission, which is responsible for all major strategic decisions regarding the Swiss election study, had already decided on the different study components in 2013. The overall study design was also approved by the Swiss National Science Foundation. Similar to 2011, SELECTS will run a post-election survey, a combined panel/Rolling-Cross-Section (RCS), and a candidate survey. As a major change, a third pre-campaign panel wave was added to the RCS/panel component, which allows study of the influence of short term factors on voting behaviour in Switzerland even more in detail. This wave will measure political preferences of voters in June 2015, which means prior to the final phase of the electoral campaign that usually starts in the middle of August when many people return from their summer break.

While the general design of SELECTS components remains the same in 2015, a key challenge for SELECTS was to define how to conduct the fieldwork in 2015. Until 2011 SELECTS was conducted as a telephone survey (CATI), and interviews were done over landlines. However, as many other surveys, SELECTS is confronted with declining coverage of households through landlines. An increasing number of mobile-only households exist, response rates in surveys are declining, and the use of the Internet on a daily basis through mobile devices is increasing. This rapid trend raises severe quality concerns about CATI surveys that use landline telephones only. As a response to this changing social and technical survey environment, the SELECTS commission decided to switch the data collection mode from CATI to online and mixed-mode. The panel/RCS survey will be conducted as an online survey with the option of filling out the questionnaire on paper for those that have no internet access. The post-election study will be a mixed-mode online/CATI survey. With this change SELECTS will have much better coverage of all households because the number of people with neither landline nor internet access is very small. However, implementing this change requires more extensive preparation than in

previous years, since the way people in the sample are contacted deviates significantly from the previous standard of CATI surveys in Switzerland.

Similar to many other large infrastructure projects, SELECTS launched a call for modules in summer 2014 to open up the questionnaire development process to interested researchers. This call is essential to make sure that the SELECTS study content is in line with the scientific interests of researchers willing to use the survey data, and it promotes the use of the data for scientific publications. The call was very successful. By November, 17 module proposals from researchers from Swiss and foreign universities were submitted. All proposals are currently in a peer review process. The SELECTS commission will decide on the modules to be included in early 2015.

SELECTS also continued to be active in several international collaborative projects. In the framework of the Comparative Candidate Survey (CCS), the SELECTS project team prepared a second comparative data set in collaboration with the Mannheimer Zentrum für europäische Sozialforschung MZES. The latest dataset now includes 24 candidate surveys from 19 countries. To advance research in this field, CCS decided to publish a book on the comparative CCS data which will be edited by Prof. Hermann Schmitt (University of Mannheim and Manchester), Prof. Lieven de Winter (Université de Louvain) and Prof. Georg Lutz (FORS). Following an open call, over 20 researchers expressed their interest in contributing a chapter to this book, which is supposed to be published in 2016. The working title will be “Political elites in electoral democracies”.

A second large comparative project where SELECTS participates is the Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES). SELECTS has been part of CSES from its beginning. This project develops modules that are included in national post-election surveys during a 5-year period. Module V is currently in the field. For the next module, a new planning committee has been elected. The SELECTS project director Prof. Georg Lutz is a member of this next CSES planning committee.

SELECTS, together with Prof. Pascal Sciarini, president of the SELECTS commission, organised the 2014 “Wahlstudientreffen” in Geneva where the principle investigators and staff of the Austrian, German, and Swiss election studies met for the fourth time for an exchange on new methods and questions for studying voting behaviour.

2.2 Data and Research Information Services DARIS

In 2014 DARIS continued with its core activities and advanced several newer projects, described in this chapter.

2.2.1 Data Service

Usage and workflow: The number of datasets downloaded or ordered from DARIS in 2014 increased from 1'993 in 2013 to 2'375 in 2014 (see table 1), reestablishing the continuous positive trend from the beginning of FORS in 2008.

Table 1: Downloads and ordered datasets: 2008 to 2014

Dataset count	Year						
Studies	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Vox, Vox-it, Vox-cumulative	1068	600	812	857	597	339	252
Eurobarometer/ MOSAiCH/ESS	244	352	479	473	535	140	101
SELECTS	431	278	374	177	174	159	204
Other studies ordered from the data service	632	763	531	394	147	158	71
Total	2'375	1'993	2'196	1'901	1'453	796	628

New datasets: During 2014, DARIS archived and published the following datasets:

- Erhebung einer gesamtschweizerischen Datenbasis zum familienergänzenden Kinderbetreuungsangebot - 2010-2012
- Survey on sexual victimization of children and adolescents in Switzerland - 2009-2010
- MOSAiCH: Enquête sur la famille et le changement des rôles homme-femme, l'identité nationale et la citoyenneté - 2013
- Qualitative Interviews mit jungen Frauen zu ihren Wunsch- und momentanen Berufen - 2010
- Kohorte 1: Befragung zu Lebensverhältnissen, Lebenserfahrungen und psychosozialer Entwicklung - 2006-2011
- Kohorte 2: Befragung zu Lebensverhältnissen, Lebenserfahrungen und psychosozialer Entwicklung - 2006-2009
- Kohorte 3: Befragung zu Lebensverhältnissen, Lebenserfahrungen und psychosozialer Entwicklung - 2006
- Befragung von Schweizer Betrieben zur Lehrlingsausbildung - 2010
- Meinungsbild zur Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik der Schweiz – 2013
- Befragung von Reisenden im Personenverkehr im Grossraum Zürich – 2010
- Survey of candidates for parliamentary elections, cumulative file 2005-2013
- Befragung von Alumni von Management-Weiterbildungen zu deren Laufbahn - 2011
- Enquête globale auprès des communautés religieuses en Suisse sur leur structure et leurs activités - 2009

- Sexual victimization of children and adolescents in China: household survey 2009-2010
- Sexual victimization of children and adolescents in China: school-based survey 2009-2010
- Qualitative interviews on paternity leaves in Lausanne - 2012

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

2.2.2 Research Inventory

The annual survey 2013/14 for the research inventory was successful (397 new entries). During 2014, we continued to apply a more personalized and proactive approach to getting relevant research information from the researchers. For example, we used 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 environment in the country. Also, this allowed us to add about 1'030 persons to our researcher database in 2014.

A data sharing agreement was concluded with the research database of the University of Zurich. 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 agreements with university research databases are being discussed. FORS has also consolidated its position as a major player among Swiss research information institutions by taking the lead in the ORD@CH project (see section 2.7) and other means of networking, as well as presentations at the major conferences in Switzerland in this domain.

2.2.3 Data Publication

Data Promotion

DARIS is always striving to strengthen the promotion of its data, information on research, and services, including targeted communications, social networking, training, and presentations.

FORS Data Bulletin

As part of its on-going promotional activities, DARIS issued its "FORS Data Bulletin" in February and October of 2014. 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 8'400 social science researchers in Switzerland, in German/English and French/English versions.

Social networking sites

Also during 2014, FORS further increased its presence on the Internet by regularly diffusing relevant research information (new datasets, events, calls for papers, etc.) to a larger audience by means of Facebook (+44% followers) and Twitter (+33% followers).

Presentations in the national context

DARIS staff members gave presentations on our services at several Swiss universities and research institutions during 2014, including:

- “Penser l’éducation grâce aux bases de données”. Presentation at the ateliers du LabEduc, University of Lausanne, 2014, February 11.
- “Recherche de données sur FORS Nesstar.” Presentation at the seminar “L’analyse comparative des données d’enquêtes”, University of Lausanne, 2014, March 19.
- ORD@CH. Presentation at the information conference on the SUC programme P-2 “Scientific information: Accessing, processing and saving” (2013-2106), University of Lausanne, 2014, September 11.
- ORD@CH. Subproject Social Sciences. Presentation at the Opendata.ch 2014 Conference, Workshop Open Research Data, Volkshaus Zurich, September 18.
- ORD@CH. Presentation at the information conference on the SUC programme P-2 “Scientific information: Accessing, processing and saving” (2013-2106), University of Berne, 2014, September 25.
- “Recherche de données sur FORS Nesstar.” Presentation at the seminar “Méthodes quantitatives en sciences politique”, University of Lausanne, 2014, October 29.
- “Datamanagement, Datenarchivierung und Datenzugang”, Presentation in the seminar “Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung”, University of Fribourg, 2014, December 10.

COMPASS

As several units of the SFSO are now publishing forms for data ordering, researchers interested in these data no longer need to have their request transit through COMPASS, and the website has been adapted accordingly. Even though our platform no longer has a function of “single point of access”, the ordering of datasets increased by 50% in 2014. In 2014 COMPASS slightly extended its services to the research community (52 researchers served in 2014 versus 44 in 2013). The COMPASS website was migrated to the new FORS portal, and user statistics are centrally managed by the FORS IT team.

The COMPASS steering committee met once in March 2014 in a session chaired by Prof. Peter Farago. Mr. Marco Buscher represented the statistical office in the ab-

sence of a delegate of the SFSO management. It has been decided that the steering committee will no longer meet as such, and decisions concerning the project are taken during the meetings of the Foundation Board.

2.2.4 Other activities of DARIS

Events:

Workshop on research accreditation for access to official statistical data. In March 2014, DARIS organised and hosted an international workshop on the topic of research accreditation in relation to micro-data from National Statistical Institutes. Over 20 European countries were represented at the 2-day event. The meeting was within the context of the international FP7 project Data without Boundaries.

Promoting data access and research transparency (DART) in Switzerland. Data access and research transparency are still a pressing issue in the social sciences. In order to discuss the value of data access and research transparency, the challenges as well as concrete steps on how to improve it, FORS organized, together with Prof. Paolo Ghisletta from the University of Geneva and Prof. Christian Kleiber from the University of Basel, a one-day workshop sponsored by the Swiss Academy of Humanities and Social Sciences in Berne in November 2014. The workshop included more than 50 participating national and international researchers, publishers, representatives from professional organisations, the SNSF, and data archives. The participants of the workshop concluded that it will take concrete steps by many different actors to make progress in research transparency in Switzerland in the future. A manifest about the responsibilities of different actors was produced for this workshop, and is now available on the FORS website (see <http://forscenter.ch/en/research-publications-projects-2/projects-2/dart/>).

FORSbase: The IT project FORSbase (see section 2.8) focused on the development of the data archive module, which will replace the current outdated archiving database software. In addition, it will allow researchers to document, deposit, and access data directly online. FORSbase was live and in use online for new study descriptions and updates. There were 1'760 active users of the system in 2014.

Big data working group: Interested DARIS staff members continued to participate in an internal working group at FORS to study the potential and challenges of “big data” for the social sciences. Meetings were held monthly and discussions focused on selected articles on different aspects of administrative, transactional, and social media data. Several members of the group began drafting a FORS position paper, to be released in spring 2015.

International collaboration: In 2014, 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. DARIS staff, along with the head of IT at FORS, completed the FP7 project SERSCIDA, the goal of which was to help establish social science data archives in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Serbia (see section 3.3). A DARIS staff member and the Head of IT at FORS also contributed to several

work groups within the context of CESSDA to plan short- and mid-term projects and activities (see section 2.8). Also, DARIS staff contributed to two H2020 proposals involving international consortia of research infrastructures (“SERISS” and “CESSDA SaW”). If funded by the European Commission, the projects would begin in 2015.

DARIS was active internationally in 2014 in other ways as well:

- In May, the head of DARIS attended the CESSDA Service Providers Forum meeting in Bergen.
- In June, two DARIS staff members attended the IASSIST conference in Toronto, Canada.
- In June, the head of DARIS represented Switzerland at the CESSDA General Assembly meeting in Bergen.
- In July, DARIS hosted guests from GESIS in Germany to discuss a collaborative project to develop a European question data bank for the social sciences.
- In August, one staff member attended a meeting in London to prepare a H2020 infrastructure proposal that included representatives from the ESS, SHARE, and CESSDA.
- In August, a staff member presented a paper on the ch-x survey at the International Geographical Union conference in Krakow, Poland.
- In September, DARIS hosted a guest from the UKDA, over two days, to discuss issues around qualitative data archiving.
- In September, a staff member attended the Research Data Alliance Fourth Plenary Meeting in Amsterdam, and the co-located Data Seal of Approval (DSA) conference.
- In November, DARIS submitted a SCOPES proposal to the SNSF and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation for a project to help establish data archives in six southern European countries.
- In November, the head of DARIS attended the CESSDA Service Providers Forum meeting in Bergen.
- In December, a staff member attended the European Data Documentation Initiative (EDDI) conference in London.

2.3 Methodological Research

As in previous years, collaborative work related to the three methodological research programme modules of FORS (non-response, mixed mode interviewing, translation and equivalence issues) continued. At the same time, other methodological and collaborative studies gained importance. Again, 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 scientific presentations at various conferences and workshops, notably at the

25th International Workshop on Household Survey Nonresponse in Reykjavik, Iceland, the 8^e Colloque Francophone sur les Sondages in Dijon, France, the VI European Congress of Methodology in Utrecht, The Netherlands, the Panel Survey Methods Workshop in Ann Arbor, USA, the XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology in Yokohama, Japan, the 67th Annual Conference of the World Association for Public Opinion Research (WAPOR) in Nice, France, and the 2014 ISSP Meeting in Tampere, Finland. Papers on methodology were reviewed by FORS staff for scientific journals such as *Sociological Methods and Research*, *Survey Research Methods*, *Public Opinion Quarterly*, *Social Science Computer Review*, *Methods-Data-Analyses*, *Survey Methods: Insights from the Field*, *Journal of Official Statistics*, as well as for the FORS, SHP, and NCCR LIVES working paper series.

As in the years before, in the following research projects overlapping across the modules are mentioned in the non-response section only.

2.3.1 Analysis of Non-response

In 2014 methodological research on coverage, noncontact and noncooperation bias continued, still benefitting from the fact that since 2010 all FORS surveys used the new harmonized address register of the SFSO as a sampling frame. For the first time, the register data included the household context for the 2013 SHP III sample (see section 2.1.1). This made it possible to include household characteristics when analysing nonresponse and other methodological issues. As in previous years, the international surveys conducted non-respondent follow-up surveys, complementing the main international surveys. The primary aim of these surveys is to check for non-response bias and to evaluate possible ways of correction.

Roberts, Vandenplas, and Ernst Stähli published a paper entitled “Using register data to assess the impact of response enhancement methods on the risk of nonresponse bias” in *Survey Research Methods*. In this paper, the authors used ‘R-indicators’, a measure of the representativeness of a responding sample based on a response propensity model estimated using socio-demographic variables from the sampling register. Based on R-indicators, they assessed the cost effectiveness of response enhancement procedures on the European Social Survey. The results show that the representativity decreases slightly but not significantly with more fieldwork effort. This shows that more effort mostly brings more similar people to the sample. At the same time, however, the maximum absolute bias (maximum possible risk of bias on a binary variable) decreases.

Ernst Stähli and Vandenplas presented a paper on “Comparing Post-Stratification and Propensity Score Nonresponse Adjustment: Bias Correction and Precision Loss. A Case Study with the Swiss ESS 2012 Data” at the XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology, Yokohama, Japan. In this paper, the authors dealt with the loss in precision that nonresponse adjustments may cause if adjustment weights vary highly. They compared two nonresponse adjustments for the ESS 2012 survey in Switzerland, first using socio-demographic variables from the sampling frame, and second data from the nonresponse survey.

Roberts, Allum, and Sturgis published an article on “Non-response and measurement error in an online panel: Does additional effort to recruit reluctant respondents result in poorer quality data?” as a book chapter in Callegaro, Baker, Bethlehem, Göritz, Krosnick, and Lavrakas (eds.) “Online Panel Research: A Data Quality Perspective”. In this new volume about the methodology of online panels, the chapter authors investigate the relationship between nonresponse and measurement error. They find that members of a probability-based online panel who were hardest to recruit were more likely to give poor quality answers to monthly questionnaires – an effect that persists over the lifetime of the panel.

Ernst Stähli and Joye finalised a book chapter entitled “Incentives and other measures to increase response rates” for the SAGE Handbook of Survey Methodology. This chapter presents the theoretical assumptions behind the use of measures against declining response rates, focusing on the different kinds of incentives in different survey settings. Special attention is given to the need to integrate such measures into the overall survey design.

Ochsner was invited to give a presentation on the reasons and the techniques for multiple imputation (MI) of missing values at the SSP/FORS Methods and Research Meetings at the University of Lausanne. In addition to a general overview of MI, he discussed the do’s and don’ts that have to be considered when using MI. He used the ESS 2012 data for Switzerland to show biases of other commonly used techniques like complete case analysis or zero-substitution.

Vandenplas and Lipps published a FORS working paper entitled “Robustness of items within and across surveys”. In this paper the authors compare the mean values of three often analysed items in six different surveys run by FORS at the same time. They tried to find the possible sources of error explaining differences. Results show that while there are small differences within surveys (using or not using weights, or robust estimation methods), large differences may occur between surveys. The differences in means can probably be explained by selection bias that coverage and nonresponse weight adjustments fail to correct for, or measurement bias due to question wording, different answer categories, or different modes. In order to further investigate the wording hypothesis, two items from other surveys have been integrated into the ESS 2014, allowing the comparison with the ESS wording of the same questions. Data will be available for analysis in 2015.

Pollien and Joye published a chapter entitled “Patterns of contact attempts in surveys” in a Springer book “Advances in sequence analysis: Theory, methods, applications”, edited by Blanchard, Bühlmann, and Gauthier. In this chapter, the authors analyzed how participants deal with a survey request according to their social status, lifestyle, and attitudes. A sociological approach to survey participation is employed, and sequence analysis methods are used to understand how sample members and interviewers negotiate a situation to which they assign a meaning based on social institution, social times, and social roles.

Pollien gave a talk on “Stratégies d’enquêteur: les chemins qui mènent à l’interview” at the 8^e Colloque Francophone sur les Sondages in Dijon, France. In his presentation, he analyzed interviewer contact strategies aiming to increase cooperation, and interviewer strategy development over the interviewer’s life course. He investigated

interviewers working for the Swiss part of the face-to-face ESS and MOSAiCH, and used contact data reported from the interviewers. He related a typology of strategies to the response result that they produce.

Antal and Tillé published a paper on a new resampling method entitled “A new resampling method for sampling designs without replacement: The doubled half bootstrap”, in *Computational Statistics*. The aim of this paper is to efficiently estimate the variance of various estimators. In case of sampling without replacement from a finite population, the method is particularly useful when the sampling uses unequal inclusion probabilities.

2.3.2 Mixed Mode Interviewing

A number of papers were written and presentations given on 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. The 30-minute questionnaire was mainly based on the ESS 2012 well-being module. The encouraging results in terms of coverage, nonresponse, and measurement error have been presented in different conferences and are being published as a LIVES working paper. In autumn 2013, the ISSP pilot of the module ‘work orientation’ was fielded with exactly the same design as the web-paper experiment in autumn 2012. However, the main topic differed and this time only the German speaking part of Switzerland was included. Additionally, an incentive experiment was introduced to test why the 2012 experiment worked so well. Ernst Stähli gave a presentation on “Response rate, bias and data quality in two mixed mode surveys in Switzerland” at the FORS lunch seminar. In this presentation she compared the results of the two web-paper sequential mixed-mode surveys in terms of response rate, sample composition and data quality. In addition, she discussed the effects of survey topic and incentives, as well as the general feasibility of such mixed-mode surveys in Switzerland. Furthermore, Ernst Stähli gave a talk on “The Swiss ESS Mixed Mode experiment: Response rates, costs, bias, and data quality” at the ESS NC Meeting, Mannheim, Germany. The paper described the main results of the Mixed Mode experiment, and discussed the applicability for the main ESS survey.

Roberts, Vandenplas, Ernst Stähli, Joye, and Sanchez Tome gave a talk about “A comparison of the impact of single and mixed mode follow-ups of nonrespondents on survey errors and costs” at the VI European Congress of Methodology in Utrecht, The Netherlands. They presented the results of their comparison of different survey designs from the 2012-2013 LIVES-FORS mixed mode experiment, focusing on the question of whether mixing modes can improve response rates and reduce the risk of nonresponse bias. They use R-indicators to analyse sample representativity at different phases of fieldwork. In addition, Sanchez Tome, Roberts, Ernst Stähli, and Joye presented a paper “Mode effects in measures of subjective well-being – Implications for cross-survey comparisons” at the 67th Annual Conference of the World Association for Public Opinion Research in Nice, France. In this talk they presented the results of their analysis of mode effects in indicators of subjective well-being (SWB) using data from the 2012-2013 LIVES-FORS mixed mode

experiment. They found no important differences in measurement quality between the web and mail surveys, but some differences between self-administered modes and telephone, and more socially desirable responses to a small number of important SWB measures. The results raise questions about the validity of comparative studies of well-being where different modes of data collection are used for survey different samples.

Joye presented a paper on “Mixed mode design and selection of respondents, Swiss experiments; or, The nonresponse challenge to surveys and statistics” at the 25th International Workshop on Household Survey Nonresponse, Reykjavik, Iceland. The paper was a reaction to a publication on nonresponse edited by Massey and Tourangeau and published in the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Nicolaas, Calderwood, Lynn, and Roberts published a working paper entitled “Web surveys for the general population: How, why and when? Final Report and Recommendations” (ESRC National Centre for Research Methods). The authors presented the final report of their ‘Network for Methodological Innovation’ about how best to integrate web-based data collection into general population surveys. The report summarises the current state of knowledge and survey practice relating to three topics: (1) sampling and coverage; (2) participation and engagement; and (3) measurement issues. It discusses key barriers to greater use of the web in cross-sectional, and longitudinal surveys, and presents a research agenda, arguing the case and necessary steps for establishing a probability-based web panel for the UK.

Roberts was invited to give a talk on “Recent innovations in survey methodology for the management of errors and costs” at the Workshop on Current Trends in Survey, Social and Market Research, at the Swiss Federal Statistical Office, Neuchâtel. In this presentation, she discussed different ways in which the Internet has had an impact on data collection methodology and the need to harness its potential to improve the quality of survey research.

2.3.3 Language, Translation, and Measurement Equivalence

Continuing the research on data quality of language minorities in Swiss surveys, both in a cross-sectional and a longitudinal design, Lipps published a FORS working paper entitled “Learning, understanding, and motivation effects on ‘don’t know’ in panel surveys”. He used the SHP to show that data quality increases with time in the panel, especially for respondents new to Switzerland, young people, and foreigners answering in a foreign language. These effects are in part mediated by a better question understanding and more motivation. Related to a changed data quality in panel surveys, Lipps presented a paper “The role of question understanding and motivation on panel conditioning effects” at the Panel Survey Methods Workshop in Ann Arbor, USA. In the paper, he showed that different people increase data quality over time with a different speed. In line with the results of the working paper, those initially unfamiliar with the political system start with a rather low quality but seem to improve most quickly, and a good understanding helps to increase this speed. Older people appear to be the only group that reduce question understanding over time.

Lipps and Ochsner finalized a chapter entitled “Does providing additional languages improve representativeness?” for a 3MC (multi-country, multi-culture, multi-language) Wiley monograph. In their chapter, they analyzed person-groups, which are potentially excluded by offering only the national language(s) in general population surveys, which can potentially be included by offering an additional survey language. The chapter ends with recommendations for survey designers and administrators regarding issues involved with offering an additional language.

Sturgis, Roberts and Smith published an article “Middle alternatives revisited: How the neither/nor response acts as a way of saying ‘I don’t know’” in *Sociological Methods and Research*. In this paper, the authors present the results of a survey experiment designed to investigate how respondents make use of the middle alternative in a rating scale. The results show that respondents with higher levels of education appear to make use of the midpoint as a way of concealing their lack of knowledge about a particular topic, rather than admitting that they “don’t know”.

2.3.4 Other Methodological and Collaborative Studies

In the framework of the ISSP, Switzerland, together with Germany, proposed to the General Assembly a new module on social networks and social resources for the 2017 round. This proposal was accepted and a drafting group will design this new module, with Switzerland as convenor of the drafting group (composed of China, Denmark, Germany, Turkey, Switzerland, and the US, with Taiwan invited as an expert, see section 2.1.2.2). In autumn, Joye and Sapin launched a survey experiment on social networks and social resources. Financed by the NCCR-LIVES, this experiment tests four main instruments in a two-wave assessment, and it includes some questions from the different LIVES questionnaires, as well as questions on the main priorities defined by the ISSP 2017 drafting group. The aim of this instrument comparison is to define the most appropriate instrument for general cross-country comparative research on personal networks in relation with social inequalities and with potential vulnerability issues. With respect to methodological research on social networks instruments, Sapin and Joye gave a presentation comparing two social network instruments at the XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology, Yokohama, Japan: A social network analysis measurement versus a traditional survey instrument of personal networks. For the second, MOSAiCH 2013 survey data were used. Results were discussed in terms of strengths and weaknesses of both approaches.

In June, Uwe Engel and Laura Burmeister (University of Bremen, Germany) invited scholars from all over Europe (among whom Lipps from FORS) to discuss the idea of a “European Survey Research Initiative” at a common kick-off workshop at the University of Bremen. The idea of the initiative is a closer collaboration in responding to new challenges in survey research, in particular the growing importance of web surveys and the use of mobile communication devices, with special challenges arising from the mixture of survey modes, and question and response formats.

Lutz and Marquis gave a talk entitled “What do key stroke data tell us about questions, interviewers, and respondents?” at the “Wahlstudientreffen Germany, Switzerland, and Austria” in Geneva (see section 2.1.3). In this presentation, the presenters

showed the different information key stroke data - the measure of the time each respondent takes to answer each question - reveals for researchers. Such data can help to evaluate survey questions and response categories, to monitor interviewers and the field work, to evaluate respondents, and finally to measure cognitive processing and how quickly opinions are accessible for a respondent.

Lipps was invited to co-author the “Methoden-Lexikon für die Sozialwissenschaften” (eds. Diaz-Bone and Weischer), which was published in January 2015 by Springer. In this book a wide range of concepts from the social sciences is described and clarified by means of examples. Lipps explained terms in the area of regression analysis.

2.3.5 Institutional Issues

As in the preceding year, 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, sociologists both interested in quantitative research (see section 3.1).

Prof. Dominique Joye continued to commit a significant share of his working time to collaborative projects with FORS researchers, and Prof. Daniel Oesch has a 10% share of his working time available for collaborative projects. Generally, methodological research at FORS benefitted greatly 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 data sets covering 40 countries around the world over a period going back as far as 1968.

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 (see <http://forscenter.ch/en/data-and-research-information-services/2221-2/obtain-data/international/>). 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 2014, through LIS project funds (SNSF), FORS sponsored three doctoral students 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 participants all gave very positive feedback on their experiences at the workshop.

2.5 Social Report

The editorial group of the Social Report 2016, consisting of Prof. Felix Bühlmann (University of Lausanne), Prof. Peter Farago (FORS), Prof. François Höpflinger (University of Zurich), Prof. Dominique Joye (University of Lausanne), Prof. Pasqualina Perrig-Chiello (University of Berne), Prof. Christian Suter (University of Neuchâtel), and Céline Schmid Botkine (FORS) continued preparing the edition 2016 on well-being.

The group met on four occasions in 2014:

- **January 6:** Main points of discussion were improvements in the presentation of the edition 2016 as compared to the edition 2012 and the mid-term future of the Social Report (2020 and beyond) after the decision of the SNSF to discontinue its funding after 2016. More specifically, the graphic representation of the indicators and the functionalities of the web site were discussed, as well as, in view of 2020 and beyond, the format of a printed book. FORS researcher Andreas Perret, who specialises in questions of visualisation in the social sciences, participated in the meeting as a consultant.
- **April 8:** There was an in-depth discussion of the indicators on social goods (chapter 1) as well as of the planning of the workshop with the authors of the analytic chapters to be held after the summer break.
- **September 3:** This meeting was back to back with the authors' workshop (see below). A general assessment of the state of the analytic contributions showed that they were pretty much on track and that the authors were prepared to accept suggestions for improvements by the editors.
- **November 24:** The main topic of this meeting was the refreshment and updating of the indicators. Responsibilities for this task were distributed among the members of the editorial group according to the five chapters of the book.

As for the previous edition, a workshop was held with the authors of the analytic contributions to the five chapters (September 3). The authors presented their article outlines for discussion by the editors and the other contributors. The workshop proved to be very productive with regard to the feedback of the editors given to the authors as well as exchanges between the authors. First drafts of the chapters are due in spring 2015.

In order to benefit from international experiences, a workshop was held with GESIS senior researchers Dr. Heinz-Herbert Noll and Dr. Stefan Weick in Lausanne on May 13-14. Noll and Weick have been for many years responsible for social indicators

and social reporting at GESIS. The workshop was very useful for discussing developments in international social reporting and their impact on the mid-term perspectives of the Swiss Social Report.

As part of the Indo-Swiss Joint Research Programme (ISJRP), the editor in chief of the Social Report and the FORS Communications officer participated in a joint conference co-organised by the University of Lausanne and the Indian Council of Social Science Research on “Social Dynamics and Well-being – Indian and Swiss Approaches” in Bangalore, India, on September 9-10. We expect to continue collaboration with Indian colleagues on the topic of well-being.

The editor in chief, together with FORS senior research Dr. Carmen Borrat-Besson, published an article on the ageing of the population and on the old age social security system in Switzerland in a volume edited by the Austrian sociologists Anton Amann and Franz Kolland (*Demografische Alterung und Altersvorsorge: Das Beispiel der Schweiz. In Das erzwungene Paradies des Alters?*, pp. 51-70. Wiesbaden: Springer).

Early in 2014 Prof. René Levy informed the editorial group that he had decided to step down from this group, following his retirement from professional life. Prof. René Levy is one of the “fathers” of the Social Report and was involved already from the early stages of conceptualisation. The Social Report owes him a lot and would not be what it is today without his commitment. Warmest thanks and best wishes go to him from all the editors, and we hope that we can get back to him when in need for senior advice.

The editor in chief decided to leave the Social Report and FORS at the end of October in favour of a senior position at the Swiss Federal Statistical Office. The editorial group thanks her for her excellent work, specifically during the critical period of the preparation for the publication of the 2012 edition. A well-qualified successor was hired and will start her work at FORS in late March 2015.

Just before Christmas the sad news of the passing away of Walo von Büren reached the editorial group. Walo collaborated with the Social Report since its beginnings. Being one of the few social scientists competent in producing graphics on a professional level, he was responsible for the graphical representation of all indicators in all editions of the Report. We will miss him as an equally proficient and likeable person. The editorial group is committed to keeping the graphics as an integral part of the Social Report, with the same high level reached by Walo’s work.

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 15-29, 2014 at the Università della Svizzera Italiana in Lugano. During each session four workshops were held. The following courses were offered:

First week: (August 18-22)

- Prof. Michael Gibbert: Case Studies: Design, Methods, and Reporting (10 participants)*²
- Prof. Kelvyn Jones: Multilevel models: Practical applications (13)*
- Prof. Eldad Davidov: Structural Equation Modeling (SEM I) (26)
- Prof. Véronique Mottier: Qualitative Data Analysis (18)

Second week: (August 25-29)

- Prof. Max Bergman: Qualitative Interviewing (12)
- Dr. Oliver Lipps/Ursina Kuhn: Panel Data Analysis (15)
- Prof. Eugene Horber: Visual Statistics (10)*
- Prof. Elmar Schlüter: Multilevel Structural Equation Modeling (23)

The optional two-day workshops preceding the Summer School (August 15/16) had 18 participants (E. Horber: SPSS/Statistics refresher workshop) and 9 (S. Kernbach: Visual Thinking for Researchers*).

14% of the 121 participants attended two full-week courses. 78% of the participants were PhD Students. The largest groups of this year's participants are working in the fields of Psychology (19%) and Education (18%), followed by Sociology (16%), Business Studies (13%), and Communication Sciences (12%). 14% of the participants were from foreign universities or institutions: Belgium (5), Germany (5), The Netherlands (2), UAE (2), Norway, and Russia.

2.7 Third Party Funded Projects

FORS is the leading institution in the project Open Research Data Platform Switzerland (ORD@CH), which is part of the programme „Scientific information: access, processing and safeguarding“, initiated by the Rectors' Conference of Swiss Universities (Programme SUC 2013-2016 P-2). In collaboration with the Digital Humanities Lab of the University of Basel, the ETH Scientific IT Services / SIB Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics, as well as with the IT consultants and developers itopia AG and Liip AG, FORS is developing a publication platform for open research data in Switzerland. Its objectives are to promote secondary analysis of research data and interdisciplinary approaches in research and teaching, and to grant access to publicly funded research data to the general public. It will essentially offer a metadata catalogue of the data available at the participating institutions. The ORD@CH platform will be operational as a pilot project in spring 2015 and is planned to be continued as a permanent metadata infrastructure for open research data in Switzerland from 2016 onwards. FORS director Prof. Peter Farago has the overall lead in this project, and FORS research inventory administrator Stefan Buerli acts as the deputy project manager.

² The workshops marked with a * were limited to 10-12 participants (choice of the instructor according to course content and teaching style), the others to 20-24.

The office of Urban Development of the city of Zurich mandated FORS for consultation, data analysis, and reporting on a mixed mode experiment in the context of the population surveys administered regularly since 1999. Until now the surveys were carried out by telephone, however with constantly decreasing response rates. The office would like to check if another mode or any mix of modes would produce better results. The experiment will accompany the regular survey to be fielded in 2015. FORS senior researcher Dr. Michael Ochsner is leading the project on the part of FORS.

FORS was also mandated by the community of Onex, in the canton of Geneva, to carry out a web/paper survey among a random population sample of 3'500 persons about the local television channel, Canal Onex. The aim of the project was to assess the awareness and use of Canal Onex, as well as the conformity with the population's expectations. The response rate was impressive (46%, with one reminder, but without incentive). The results showed that Canal Onex was much known and appreciated and constituted an important link between the different generations of the population. This and the two following projects are led by the head of the Survey unit at FORS, Dr. Boris Wernli.

Furthermore, FORS received a mandate from the Bureau de l'égalité (Office of Equal Opportunity), with the support of the UNIL management, to organize a survey among all members of the university community on the compatibility of professional or student life and private life at the University of Lausanne. The goal was, among others, to evaluate parental needs in terms of child care, and to assess whether the offer matches the needs. The results, to be published in early 2015, will allow for a better understanding of the expectations of students and staff, and services adapted to these as much as possible.

The research mandate by the Fondazione Ticino Cuore (FTC) continued in 2014. The FTC is in charge of a project aimed at reducing mortality in case of cardiac arrest in the southern part of Switzerland. In 2014, FORS dedicated time to data handling and preliminary analysis of the "Utstein register" set up by the FTC, which documents every case of cardiac arrest in the canton of Ticino in a standardized way. The aim of this project is to highlight influential parameters of survival after a cardiac arrest and to lead a comparative analysis with similar datasets gathered in other countries. A scientific publication is planned for 2015.

Work on the Swiss Federal Survey of Adolescents ch-x (www.chx.ch) also continued in 2014. DARIS developed and pretested the questionnaire of the 2016-2017 round, which will address geographical mobility. Promotion of the forthcoming data was done by presenting the survey at the International Geographical Union conference in Poland, as well as by consulting researchers working on the topic. DARIS indeed intends to make the data available to the research community as soon as they are ready. DARIS staff also consulted researchers who led previous editions to make sure some influential questions were re-used. This will not only increase the analytical value of the forthcoming survey, but also that of previous survey data that are deposited at DARIS, and whose potential have not been fully explored. FORS senior researcher Dr. Alexandra Stam is heading this project.

FORS senior researcher Dr. Valérie-Anne Ryser was involved in a research project led by Prof. Klaus R. Scherer (Founding Director of the Swiss Centre for Affective Sciences at the University of Geneva) for a theory-driven analysis of the emotion dimensions of the data available in the Swiss Household Panel (SHP). The research project focuses on statistical modeling of individual and socio-cultural differences in emotional response. Dr. Ryser's contribution to this project will mainly consist of the preparation of databases based on the investigation of the SHP and data analysis of "motions" components of the SHP.

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

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

2.8 IT

FORSbase

The development of the FORSbase application made good progress in 2014. The IT group continued with the implementation of the FORSbase version 2.0, which includes the functionalities of the data archive. On February 3, Joëlle Grosset joined the IT team to support further development on FORSbase. In May, the version 1.5.4 of FORSbase, which included bug fixes and the addition of minor features, was released. The current state and midterm development of the project was presented to the FORS Management Board at their retreat meeting in July (see section 2.9.3). In October, the version 1.5.5 of FORSbase was released. By the end of 2014, FORSbase had more than 1'760 active users.

FORS web platform

On April 3 FORS launched the new website, which joined five old websites into one unique platform. The implementation of the new platform and the migration of the old content were done by an external company, monitored by the FORS IT group. In May FORS launched the Intranet platform.

CESSDA work plan, working group on technical services

The primary goal and main success criterion of CESSDA AS is to increase data usage in the European research area (see section 3.3). All activities, including the development of technical services, should support this goal. FORS IT group leader Bojana Tasic worked within a CESSDA Technical Services group on a detail planning for technical development within CESSDA (<http://www.cessda.net/news/CESSDA-Workplan.pdf>). The plan resulted in the 12 IT projects (themes) that will be implemented by CESSDA Service Providers in the coming years.

SERSCIDA

The head of IT continued her involvement 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). She was responsible for all IT-related matters in Work Package 5 „Establishment of prototype social science digital data archives”, as well as for the implementation of the data archive prototype, data model implementation, and the system architecture. The results of SERSCIDA were presented at the International conference „Dissemination Meeting of the FP7 project” in Sarajevo in May. In June SERSCIDA was successfully completed.

ORD@CH

FORS is the leading institution in the project Open Research Data Platform Switzerland (ORD@CH), which is part of the program „Scientific information: access, processing and safeguarding“, initiated by the Rectors’ Conference of Swiss Universities (Program SUC 2013-2016 P-2). (See section 2.7) A member of the IT team was responsible for setting up the server that can be harvested by the central instance of the ORD platform and consulting regarding metadata structures typical for the social sciences.

SMT light

Since October the IT group has been involved in the implementation of the SMT light platform. This is a survey management tool that supports basic survey handling, collaboration with other researchers, questionnaire construction, question data base (reuse of questions), translation functionality, and import/export (Excel) facilities. SMT light was developed with the same technology as used in FORSbase, and it can be easily extended and integrated in FORSbase. On December 15, the implementation and installation of SMT light was successfully finished. SELECTS will use SMT light for constructing the survey for the Swiss Electoral Study in 2015 (see section 2.1.2).

IT administration

In December the FORS IT group migrated the FORS email system to the new MS Exchange system of the UNIL. In 2014, the number of servers (internal, application, and web) maintained by the IT group increased to 13.

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 and Research and the Swiss National Science Foundation). The list of the members of the Board as of December 31, 2014 is attached to this report (see Appendix).

In 2014 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 21, 2014, the Board audited the accounts and the Annual Report 2013. Apart from these recurring issues, the Board approved the communication strategy proposed by the Communications officer (see section 2.10) and the draft self-assessment report that was to be submitted to the SSIC for their evaluation (see section 2.9.3).

The second Foundation Board meeting of the year was held on November 25, 2014, during which the Board approved of the FORS budget for 2015. The main part of the meeting was dedicated to the discussion of the procedures and steps to be undertaken in view of the succession of the current director, who will be retiring by August 2016. A nomination committee was appointed, which will take the necessary actions.

The *joint meeting* of the Boards, chaired by the FORS President, on March 21, 2014, was dedicated to the feedback from the Scientific Board to the Foundation Board on the draft self-assessment report. A large part of the discussion at this meeting was centered around the question of the interplay between service and research activities, which is also treated in the self-assessment report.

With regard to the composition of the Board there was one change enacted and another one announced by the funders: Due to the departure of Ms. Katharina Eggenberger from the SERI, her successor, Dr. Nicole Schaad, was designated as new guest representing the SERI.

In the November meeting the SNSF reported that there will be a change in its representation from 2015 on. The reason is that Prof. Monica Budowski, who co-authored several publications with FORS collaborators, is not eligible for representing the SNSF as a guest in the Foundation Board, according to the rules of abstention of the SNSF.

The President thanked the departing representatives of the funders for their valuable contributions and commitment and welcomed Dr. Schaad at the November 25 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 20 and 21, 2014.

As usual, the Director presented the Annual Report for the preceding year. Several issues were raised by members of the Board, among others the mid-term future of the Social Report, the online journal "Survey Methods: Insights from the Field" (see section 3.3), the inter-university MA in Public Opinion and Survey Research (see section 3.2), and the possibilities of FORS to promote qualitative data. In conclusion, the Scientific Board endorsed the Annual Report 2013.

The Board then discussed in-depth the self-assessment report drafted by FORS for the evaluation by the Swiss Science and Innovation Council (see section 2.9.3). Suggestions by the Board were included in the final document submitted to the evaluators.

Prof. Georg Lutz, the director of the Swiss election study SELECTS at FORS, presented first results of the rolling cross-section survey done during the last round of the election study in 2011. The Board appreciated this presentation and had a vivid discussion on different conceptual, methodological, and practical issues connected with the rolling cross-section design.

In the course of the year, two members announced their withdrawal from the Board due to an overload with other obligations: Prof. Michael Siegrist (ETH Zurich) and Prof. Edith D. de Leeuw (University of Utrecht). The search for successors is ongoing. The current list of members of the Scientific Board can be found in the Appendix to this report.

2.9.3 Management and Human Resources

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 strategic perspectives of FORS, the Executive Board met for a two-day retreat in La-Tour-de-Peilz near Vevey on July 7-8. The main issues were as follows:

- The mid-term perspectives of the IT development project FORSbase. The Board discussed the elements to be included in version 2.0, which is due to go online in 2015. The main concerns were the full integration of the data archive into version 2.0 and the parallel development of a survey management tool allowing for substantial simplifications in the process of putting together questionnaires.
- Another important topic was the replacement of the former printed newsletter "FORSinfo" by an electronic version, which would integrate the "Data Bulletin" sent out by DARIS twice a year. This new way of spreading FORS news will be in place by mid-2015.

Apart from the tasks of day-to-day operations, FORS management and collaborators were intensively working on the deliverables for the evaluation of FORS mandated by the SERI to the SSIC. FORS had to deliver a self-assessment report by April,

which was to be approved by the Boards before submission (see sections 2.10.1 and 2.10.2). Together with this report there were some 450 MB of documents originating from the first six years of activity (2008-2013) sent to the SSIC. Several other documents were specifically authored for the evaluation, among them a Benchmarking Report comparing FORS and the German GESIS, statistics on FORS data recipients, and presentation material for the SSIC international evaluation board, which came on a site visit to FORS on September 1-2. Based on all this material and on some more information collected at meetings with different groups of stakeholders (learned societies, universities, etc.), the SSIC authored a report that was to be submitted to the SERI by the end of 2014.

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 36 staff employed by FORS at the end of 2014, of which three held non-permanent project-funded positions. One SCIEX-funded doctoral fellow and two post-doc scholars funded by the joint invitational programme with the university (see section 3.1) were hosted by FORS.

Apart from two office clerks and four IT specialists, all staff members have higher academic degrees, mainly in different social science disciplines; 47% of these hold doctoral/Ph.D. degrees (see table attached in the Appendix). Two doctoral dissertations were completed in 2014, and several others are under way.

As compared to 2013, there were no major changes in the number or the structure of staff in 2014. 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, IT, and administrative staff, on all hierarchical levels, and with different degrees of education.

Two senior and two junior collaborators left FORS in 2014. One senior researcher went on a postdoc fellowship to Germany, the other one moved with her family to Belgium; one junior staff member changed to the SFSO, and the other one decided to quit social scientific research. All these positions were filled with well qualified candidates.

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 benefit from their diverse scientific and cultural backgrounds, the series of monthly lunch seminars for presentation and discussion of current research projects continued in 2014. 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 2014).

A half-day staff excursion, followed by a dinner, took place on September 5. A Christmas party was held on December 16.

2.10 Communication

On December 1st, 2013 a Communications officer was hired to join the FORS team. Her first task was to set up a communication strategy which includes an analysis of the status quo, the definition of strategic goals (target audiences, internal and external communication objectives), as well as determining a number of selected tools to achieve these goals. The communication strategy also included a list of deadlines and priorities for selected tools. A major task was the implementation of the content of the old to the new FORS website and the creation of new content on www.forscenter.ch. On April 3, the new trilingual FORS website was released, designed with a fresh look and user-friendly navigation and hosted by FORS. Also a new corporate design was introduced, including a new FORS logo, with the effect that new stationary was printed (notebooks, letterheads, envelopes, pens, and folders). In May, the FORS Intranet for FORS collaborators was released. The Intranet has proved to be a useful platform to share documents and connect staff members. With the release of the Intranet, the news bulletin “Inside FORS”, set up to improve the internal flow of information, was discontinued. Further, the print newsletter FORSinfo, published twice a year and produced for a larger public, was discontinued as well. It was decided that an electronic newsletter called *FORS Bulletin* is to replace FORSinfo. The first issue of the electronic newsletter will be published in mid-2015. The *FORS Bulletin* will not only contain information about quantitative and qualitative data developments in Switzerland, but will also integrate the FORS Data Bulletin, produced until now by DARIS.

All through the year important promotional activities were conducted, like the organisation of various workshops and conferences. Special attention was given to the increasing the visibility of FORS among various target audiences. In addition, personal contacts with partners, stakeholders, universities, the media, and the wider public were intensified.

The FORS Working Paper Series is intended to provide an early and relatively quick way of publishing findings prior to further development of the work. It accepts papers from scholars from within and from outside of FORS and focuses on survey research, from both methodological and substantive viewpoints. In 2014 five submissions were received. Although all five papers have been reviewed and accepted pending some revisions, two of these papers have not yet been resubmitted after the review. Thus, three working papers were published in 2014. In total 23 papers have been published so far. The majority of these papers are published or are under review in scientific journals. Some papers, though, are not designed to become a scientific publication, most often because they either describe a method (e.g., 1-2010) or are too descriptive (e.g., 2-2012).

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) of 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 2014 two such meetings were held to discuss current affairs.

Collaborative scientific projects between FORS and faculty members continued in 2014 (see section 2.3).

An important continuing collaboration is the Methods and Research Meetings, a joint seminar series of FORS and LINES, organized by Dr. Oliver Lipps (FORS), Dr. Caroline Roberts (ISS), Dr. Jacques-Antoine Gauthier (LINES), and Dr. 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 2014.

The invitational programme sponsored by the University of Lausanne funded two postdoctoral fellows, one family sociologist and one sociologist of health and well-being, who were 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 Dr. Libby Bishop (United Kingdom Data Archive, Colchester), Dr. Karl H. Müller (Steinbeis Transfer Centre New Cybernetics, Vienna), Dr. Heinz-Herbert Noll (GESIS, Mannheim), Prof. Anne Roeters (University of Utrecht), Dr. Caroline Vandenplas (Centre for Sociological Research, KU Leuven), and Dr. Stefan Weick (GESIS, Mannheim).

3.2 National Partners

FORS continued its collaboration with the Digital Humanities pilot project funded by the Swiss Academy of Humanities and Social Sciences, which aims at setting up an infrastructure similar to FORS for the Swiss humanities. FORS staff member Andreas Perret contributed 10% of his time to the project as a mediator between the Swiss institutions involved, among them the Digital Humanities Lab at the University of Basel.

FORS director Prof. Peter Farago is a member of the executive board of vsms-asms, the association of survey and social research companies in Switzerland (www.vsms-asms.ch). Together with FORS Foundation Board member Marco Buscher of the SFSO, he represents the contracting parties. The board discusses matters arising in this sector of the economy. His participation in this board allows for more accurate and timely information on the practical concerns of survey business and survey companies in Switzerland.

3.2.1 Contact Points

The network of contact points that includes 30 representatives of Swiss institutes, faculties, universities, and universities of applied sciences from various social science disciplines (see complete list of contact points in the Appendix) only slightly changed in 2014. Dr. Eric Crettaz left the University of Neuchâtel to start a new function at the HETS (Haute école de travail social) in Geneva. He agreed to become our new contact point there. Our new contact for the University of Neuchâtel is Dr. Katia Iglesias, who works at the Institute for Transnational Studies and Social Processes.

An important function of the contact points remains to provide information about modifications that researchers or students would like to make to FORS services, and to inform students and researchers about FORS datasets. In 2014 the relationship with the contact points intensified, as they have proved to be valuable intermediaries to efficiently disseminate our new data releases, calls, conferences, and other important events among the academic and scientific community.

3.2.2 Master of Arts in Public Opinion and Survey Methodology

In 2014 the second cohort of students started in the master program “Public Opinion and Survey Methodology” (MEOP) of the universities of Lausanne, Lucerne and Neuchâtel, and in partnership with FORS, the Swiss Federal Statistical Office, and the vsms-asms (Verband Schweizer Markt- und Sozialforschung/Association suisse de recherches de marché et sociales, representing the privately run survey agencies). Two senior members of the FORS staff (Prof. Georg Lutz and Dr. Boris Wernli) teach in this programme. FORS offered two internship positions for master students in 2014.

3.3 International Commitments

3.3.1 Survey Methods – Insights from the Field

The peer-reviewed online journal “Survey methods – Insights from the Field” (SMIF), edited jointly by FORS and GESIS, continued to establish itself (www.surveynsights.org). The website was developed and is hosted by FORS. Apart from 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.

During 2014 20 papers were submitted to the journal. Two were rejected before the reviewing process, as they were off topic. Eighteen papers went through the reviewing process, of which nine were published. By December 31, two were being re-worked by the authors. Out of the 18 papers, six were refused by the editorial board after having received unsatisfactory reviews. One author withdrew his paper. Based on the number of articles sent to reviewers, the rejection rate of the journal currently stands at 33%.

In early February, to promote and increase the visibility of the journal, a call for a special issue was set up entitled “Weighting: Practical Issues and ‘How To’ Approach”, with Jean Dumais from Statistics Canada and Stephanie Steinmetz from the University of Amsterdam to co-edit the thematic collection of articles. The call was widely promoted with the result that nine articles were submitted for review in July. Seven papers were handed in by authors from Canada and the United States. They all work for public administrations. The two papers from Europe, one from Germany, and one from Belgium, were sent from authors located at universities. All nine papers went through the review process. Two were refused. By the end of the year seven were in the process of being revised by the authors. The approximate publication date will be March 2015.

SMIF offers the possibility of subscribing to e-mail notifications whenever a new article is published on the platform. The number of users increased considerably in the second year of its existence. At the end of 2014 the journal counted 343 users and subscribers.

From January 1 to December 31, the website of the journal was visited 9'210 times. Most visits came from the United States (3'875), followed by Germany (1'298), the United Kingdom (593), and Switzerland (573). 4'658 visits were done after a search on Google, with 328 after searches on other search engines. According to Google Scholar, the journal was cited 49 times.

In 2014 the composition of the editorial board slightly changed. Caroline Vandennplas, so far executive editor of the journal, left FORS early in 2014 to take on a position at KU Leuven. She remains on the board as topic editor of the journal. Monika Vettovaglia, Communications officer at FORS, has taken over Caroline Vandennplas' role as executive editor of the journal. Later in the year, Henning Best left GESIS to take on a position at the University of Würzburg. He remains on the editorial board as topic editor.

3.3.2 Other international commitments

In 2014 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 due to 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, aiming to facilitate access to official statistics. In 2014, FORS contributed to Work Package 5 on official statistical dataset documentation, mainly by providing data management scripts and describing each national dataset of the Structure and Earning Survey as disseminated by Eurostat. FORS also hosted the yearly meeting of the DwB WP5 (May) and contributed to the regional Workshop in Athens (October). In addition, FORS contributed to the drafting of the deliverable on researcher accreditation for WP3.
- SERSCIDA was another FP7 project, the purpose of which was to lay the groundwork for establishing social science data archives in the western Balkan countries of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, and Croatia. In 2014 FORS led the final WP on implementing the road maps developed the previous year, including the creation of prototype technical systems. All final deliverables were submitted to the European Commission, and the project was completed in July.

FORS was granted a SCIEX fellowship in 2014. SCIEX is a programme to stimulate exchange between researchers from Eastern Europe and Swiss universities. FORS received this fellowship for a project on “Youth political participation in comparative perspective”, led by Daniel Oross, doctoral fellow at Corvinus University in Budapest, Hungary. He is with FORS from November 2014 until October 2015. This project builds, among others, on a previous FORS project on political participation of young adults in Switzerland (see <http://forscenter.ch/en/research-publications-projects-2/projects-2/chyupart/results/>),

FORS was chosen as an academic mentor for the “Balkan Electoral Comparative Study”, funded by the Regional Research Promotion Program (RRPP). The project will field a voter and a candidate survey in four Balkan countries (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia). FORS researchers (Dr. Brian Kleiner, Mr. Nicolas Pekari, and Prof. Georg Lutz), together with colleagues from Finland (Prof. Asa Bengtsson), Greece (Prof. Ionninis Andreadis), and the USA (Prof. Josep Colomer), will support the project team in the data collection and will help with link-

ing the project to international scholars and research networks worldwide. The mentoring team will organize two site visits during the 2015 national elections in Finland and Switzerland. It is planned that FORS will archive and distribute the data collected in this project through its data service DARIS.

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).

The participation of the FORS Communications officer Monika Vettovaglia and the editor of the Social Report, Céline Schmid Botkine, in a conference on well-being (the topic of the Social Report 2016) in Bangalore, India, helped to establish contacts with interested colleagues in India in the perspective of possible scientific collaborations in the future (see section 2.5).

Finally, 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 the public interest. FORS senior researcher Dr. Michèle Ernst Stähli is representing FORS in the Management Committee of the Action.

In 2014 there were two plenary meetings held, in Cyprus and in Greece. FORS and NSD (Norway) led a task force on “Web surveys and mixed modes in representative samples”. Together with Nejc Berzelak from the University of Ljubljana, Dr. Michèle Ernst Stähli organized a session about mode effects in web surveys, to be held at the final WEBDATANET conference in Salamanca, Spain, in May 2015. In addition, a collective article was published in 2014 (Steinmetz et al. 2014), discussing the development of WEBDATANET.

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 14 indicators for 2014, 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>)
	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 1'176 FORS-produced datasets were distributed by FORS to researchers in 2014. The figures for the SHP and SELECTS increased significantly, while fewer MOSAiCH-ISSP datasets were distributed.

Table 1: Number of datasets produced by FORS distributed to researchers

Study Datasets	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
MOSAiCH-ISSP	162	280	396	295	119
Swiss Household Panel (SHP)	531	392	307	243	348
Swiss Electoral Studies (SELECTS)	431	318	374	177	174
European Social Survey (ESS)	52	52	63	63	306
Total	1'176	1'042	1'140	778	947

In addition to the distribution by FORS, the Swiss data of the ESS and ISSP 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 in-*

cluded in the indicator. It is however important to keep in mind that for this reason the indicator certainly 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 **260** publications in 2014 that made use of data from studies conducted by FORS, including the ESS, MOSAiCH/ISSP, SHP, SELECTS, and SHARE. Over two-thirds (67%) of these were articles in peer-reviewed journals. The remainder were working papers (18%), book chapters (10%), books (1%), and dissertations (3%). While most of the publications were substantive, 10 percent of all publications concentrated on methodological issues, a figure comparable with previous years. The number of publications in 2014 varied according to the FORS data used: SHARE: 95; SELECTS: 57; ESS: 55; ISSP/MOSAiCH: 29; SHP: 24.

The total number of publications in 2014 was more than in 2013 (228) and 2012 (167), but 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. 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 2014, at least 15 teachers/professors used FORS data for teaching purposes in seminars and courses. Ten teachers/professors used Nesstar datasets (directly downloadable), and five teachers/professors signed an agreement in order to distribute Swiss Household Panel data to registered students. These results are a decrease compared to those from 2013, where 21 teachers/professors used FORS data for teaching. The classes/seminars took place at the universities of Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchâtel, and St. Gall.

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 2014, **2'375** datasets held within the FORS data service were either downloaded or distributed by FTP. This marks the reestablishment of an upward trend since 2008. The Vox, Vox-it, Vox-cumulative datasets were especially popular in 2014. 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 Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, and the UK.

Table 2: Downloads and ordered datasets: 2008 to 2014

Dataset count	Year						
Studies	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Vox, Vox-it, Vox-cumulative	1068	600	812	857	597	339	252
Eurobarometer/MOSAICH/ESS	244	352	479	473	535	140	101
SELECTS	431	278	374	177	174	159	204
Other studies ordered from the data service	632	763	531	394	147	158	71
Total	2'375	1'993	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 2013/2014, **397** new project descriptions were added to the research inventory, compared to 282 during 2012/13. 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 9'973 published project descriptions.

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 2014 FORS staff members documented 373 cases of providing help or advice to individuals contacting us from outside, compared to 376 in 2013 and 574 in 2012. In 2014 there were 19 FORS collaborators who provided at least one documented case of help or advice (compared to 22 in 2013 and 21 in 2012), with an average of 20 calls per person. The calls were fairly evenly distributed across the staff, although one person documented over 90 cases.

As shown in the following table, as in previous years those contacting us fell into different categories, such as teaching faculty (27 percent), students (24 percent), and doctoral students (13 percent). Most of the persons contacting us for advice were from universities (76 percent), and most contacted us from within Switzerland (88 percent).

The time devoted to calls by FORS staff varied, with most cases requiring less than half an hour (56 percent), with 20 percent of the cases taking more than an hour to address. There were different purposes for the contacts, including interest in accessing data (36 percent), data analysis (18 percent), getting advice on survey design and implementation (15 percent), getting subject expertise (14 percent), and documentation (10 percent).

FORS consultations, by caller and call features						
	2014		2013		2012	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	373	100	376	100	574	100
Type of caller						
PhD student	47	13	61	16	58	10
Faculty (research)	62	17	68	18	97	17
Student	90	24	68	18	82	14
Faculty (teaching)	102	27	80	21	118	21
Other researcher	21	6	24	6	34	6
Other types (e.g., administrator, journalist, post doc)	51	14	75	20	185	32
Institutional type						
University	283	76	263	70	335	58
Public administration	11	3	20	5	49	9
Private	7	2	23	6	66	11
U of Applied Sciences	21	6	27	7	35	6
Research institute	23	6	9	2	11	2
Other	28	8	34	9	78	14
Region						
French-speaking Switzerland	219	59	164	44	290	51
German-speaking Switzerland	106	28	133	35	208	36
Italian speaking Switzerland	4	1	5	1	9	2
Other Country	44	12	74	20	67	12
Time devoted						
<15 minutes	115	31	91	24	118	21
15-30 minutes	93	25	138	37	201	35
30 min - 1 hour	91	24	77	20	105	18
More than 1 hour	74	20	70	19	150	26
Purpose						
Data access	136	36	106	28	147	26
Data analysis	67	18	66	18	85	15
Survey design and implementation	55	15	41	11	54	9
Documentation	39	10	50	13	39	7
Subject expertise	22	6	53	14	134	23
Methodology	10	3	14	4	26	5
Other purposes	44	12	46	12	89	16

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 2014, there was a total of 200'511 CHF in funding for third-party financed projects (compared with 177'095 CHF in 2013). The difference is partly due to the fact that the two EU FP 7 projects (DwB, SERSCIDA, see section 3.3) had payments in 2014, but not in 2013. Moreover, the acquisition of the Open Research Data project ORD@CH (see section 2.7) added significantly to third party funded projects. The number of mandated projects was about the same as the year before.

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 2014, FORS staff members had a total of 31 publications, including 17 articles in peer-reviewed journals, such as Swiss Political Science Review, Demographic Research, Population, Survey Research Methods, and Social Indicators Research, among others.

Type of publication	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Peer-reviewed articles	17	11	14	14	22
Working papers	3	10	8	13	11
Book sections	7	9	12	10	5
Edited books/journals	4	3	6	0	4
Total	31	33	40	37	42

Out of these publications, five treated methodological issues in survey research, with two of these in peer-reviewed journals.

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 75 presentations at national and international scientific conferences and workshops, such as the IPSA World Congress of Political Science in Montreal, ISA World Congress of Sociology in Yokohama, and the Annual Conference of the World Association for Public Opinion Research in Nice. Twelve (28%) 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	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Scientific conferences	43	55	41	41	46
Other presentations	32	28	27	17	13
Total	75	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 2014, **21** FORS staff members were involved in **69** collaborative projects with outside organizations. Thus, around 70% of eligible FORS staff were involved in research activities.

About two thirds (67%, compared to 63% in 2013) of these collaborative projects were with individuals from the French-speaking part of Switzerland, 14% (compared to 12%) with colleagues from the German-speaking part, and 38% (36% in 2013) with foreign institutions. (Some projects involved several institutions from different regions.)

This concentration is due in particular to the close ties of some collaborators with other institutions in Lausanne and Geneva (in particular LINES/LIVES). However, compared to the previous years our international collaborations were more diversified, including a broader range of foreign countries (14, compared to nine in 2013). We also note a regional shift to North America and the Netherlands (respectively six and five collaborations), whereas Germany, which was involved in most of our international collaborations in the previous years (29% in 2013, 53% in 2012), was less represented in 2014 (13%).

Region / Country Collaborations (some projects involve several countries)

	n
French-speaking part of Switzerland	46
German-speaking part of Switzerland	10
North America	6
The Netherlands	5
Germany	4
Hungary	4
Belgium	3
Italy	2
China	2
Australia	1
New Zealand	1
France	1
Finland	1
Sweden	1
Turkey	1
Total	88

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 seven different workshops and seminars in 2014. This figure is more than was the case for 2013 (6) and 2012 (4), but less than for 2011 (13). 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 2014	Month
International workshop on research accreditation for accessing statistical micro-data	March
International workshop on social reporting and social indicators	May
Third SHP Methodological Workshop	June
Lecture on parenthood and psychological well-being and the moderating role of lifestyle	August
Seminar on qualitative data archiving and big data	September
Lectures on visual data analysis and on new cybernetics and data archives	October
Workshop on data access and research transparency	November
FORS/LINES research and methods seminar series	Continuous
FORS lunch seminars	Continuous

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, nine FORS staff members taught in 2014. They gave 259 teaching hours in 12 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 were predominantly in data analysis and data management, but also in survey methodology. More than half (61%) of the teaching hours were provided in the French-speaking part of Switzerland, about one fifth (19%) in the German-speaking part, and 13% at the Lugano Social science methods Swiss summer school. Moreover, 7% were given abroad, during one-day seminars held at the Corvinus University of Budapest (Hungary) and the Universitatea Babes Bolyai (Romania).

Thus, 30% of eligible FORS staff were 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 2014 FORS summer school in Lugano had 144 course enrollments, compared to 118 in 2013, 138 in 2012 and 145 in 2011. Fourteen percent of the 121 participants attended two courses. Eighty-six percent came from Switzerland, with the remaining 14% from the countries of Belgium, Germany, UAE, Norway, The Netherlands, and Russia. Seventy-eight percent of the

participants were PhD students from universities or universities of applied sciences. Participants were working or studying primarily in the fields of Psychology (19%) and Education (18%), followed by Sociology (16%), Business Studies (13%), and Communication Sciences (12%).

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 is published every four years. The latest report, the Social Report 2012, was released in late 2012, and 871 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 871 copies that were distributed, 549 (63%) were sold.

Language	Sold	Distributed	Total delivered
German	340	150	490
French	160	146	306
English	49	*26	75
Total	549	322	871

**In regard to the English version of the report, 200 copies have been received in return for the FORS contribution to printing costs. Additionally, 26 have been distributed so far.*

5 FORS Data Recipients, 2008-2014

5.1 The data

For the time being, and until the implementation of the full functionalities of our newly developed IT platform FORSbase, we have to rely on three sources for information about our data recipients: The most demanded data are distributed via the online NESSTAR server, which is password protected; the passwords are attributed on request by FORS. Other data are available after signing a contract, either by delivery on a medium like a DVD or (the common case nowadays) by FTP download. This applies to the SHP data as well, which are distributed by the SHP team. Such a complex system refers to the predecessors of FORS, which had all their specific distribution procedures.

This system allows for quite good and reliable statistics on the institutional attachment of data recipients and, therefore, their geographic distribution. But it is uncomplete or even lacking with respect to academic degrees and the purpose of data usage. Such information will be available once all data distribution routines are migrated to FORSbase, which is expected to happen in 2015.

The period we refer to is January 1, 2008, to September 30, 2014.

5.2 The results

The table below shows the number of FORS data recipients according to the three distribution channels mentioned above. Since the systems are not harmonized yet (this will be the case when they are implemented into FORSbase), it is possible that individuals are counted several times if they use two or more channels, e.g., by downloading data from the NESSTAR server *and* by receiving SHP data. This is the reason why there is no "Total" column in table 1.

To account for this and to provide the SSIC with cleaned and accurate figures we checked for duplicates. In the following list the 326 duplicates are excluded. Thus, the list gives a valid picture of the **institutional attachment and geographical distribution of FORS data recipients**:

<u>Switzerland</u>	N	%
U Neuchâtel	680	22.2
U Zurich	383	12.5
U Bern	342	11.1
U Lausanne	315	10.3
U Geneva	170	5.5
U Basel	113	3.7
U Lucerne	95	3.1

U applied sciences E-CH	72	2.3
U St. Gall	53	1.7
U Fribourg	49	1.6
ETH Zurich	34	1.1
U Svizzera italiana	16	0.5
U applied sciences W/S-CH	11	0.4
EPF Lausanne	2	0.1
Others	92	3.0
Unknown	188	6.1
<u>World</u>		
Universities	353	11.5
Others	20	0.7
Unknown	80	2.6
Total	3068	100

When interpreting these figures it has to be taken into account that downloads via the NESSTAR server are often used for teaching. This happened for several years already in Neuchâtel, but we assume that this is the case for other universities with high NESSTAR download figures as well (Bern, Lausanne, Zurich, see table 1). While we are not yet able to exactly distinguish between teaching and other data usage purposes, it is reasonable to assume that especially high numbers of users are due to continued teaching activities (see also the performance indicator 1.3).

5.3 Some conclusions

- FORS data recipients are **mainly attached to universities**, in Switzerland and abroad. Thus it is very likely that FORS data are used for scientific purposes in the first place.
- **85% of data recipients are located in Switzerland**, but there is also a considerable number of users in other countries. The listing at the end of this chapter shows that they are mainly from, but not limited to, Europe and North America. In this way, FORS serves the Swiss as well as the global research community.
- FORS has data recipients **at all Swiss universities** active in the social sciences. Consequently, they are spread all over the country. The highest numbers occur in the big universities (Basel, Bern, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich). Neuchâtel is an exception, which can be explained by intensive use of FORS data for teaching (see above).
- FORS data recipients are to be found in several of **the world's most prestigious universities and research institutions** such as Berkeley, Cambridge, Essex, EUI, Harvard, Humboldt, Michigan, Oxford, MIT, Princeton, WZB, Yale, and many others (see listing).

Table 1:
FORS Data Recipients, 1.1.2008 - 30.9.2014

Institution	** Manual distribution	*** Online distribution	**** SHP
<u>Switzerland</u>			
U Basel	8	14	96
U Bern	50	222	119
U Fribourg	12	15	30
U Geneva	23	90	76
U Lausanne	42	189	124
U Lucerne	8	35	60
U Neuchâtel *	7	634	52
U St. Gallen	8	13	42
U Svizzera Italiana	4	6	9
U Zurich	55	173	200
ETH Zurich	11	17	12
EPF Lausanne	0	2	2
U applied sciences E-CH	27	14	36
U applied sciences W/S-CH	4	2	7
Public administration	16	5	16
Others (e.g., NPO)	15	18	32
Institutional affiliation unknown	254	0	0
<u>World</u>			
Universities	105	93	180
Others (e.g., NPO)	13	2	7
Institutional affiliation unknown	88	0	0
Total	750	1544	1100

Note: Individuals may appear in several columns if they use several distribution channels.

**At the U Neuchâtel the online distribution of data sets is much more widely used for teaching than at other universities. Hence, the large number of data recipients.*

*** Data protection agreement signed, data delivered or downloaded.*

**** Password protected access, data downloaded via NESSTAR server.*

***** Data protection agreement signed, data delivered or downloaded.*

Institutional Attachment of Foreign Data Recipients – *A selection*

Aarhus University, Denmark
 Åbo Akademi University, Turku, Finland
 Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg i. Brsg., Germany
 Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Iași, Romania
 Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece
 Banca d'Italia, Roma
 Central European University, Budapest, Hungary
 Deutsches Institut für Internationale Pädagogische Forschung DIPF, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
 Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung DIW, Berlin, Germany
 Duke University, Durham, NC, USA
 Eberhard-Karls-Universität, Tübingen, Germany
 European University Institute, Florence, Italy
 Freie Universität Berlin, Germany
 Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., USA
 German Institute for Global and Area Studies GIGA, Hamburg, Germany
 Glasgow Caledonian University, UK
 Hannah-Arendt-Institut an der Technischen Universität Dresden, Germany
 Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA
 Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
 Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, UK
 Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany
 Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary
 Indiana University, USA
 Institut für Höhere Studien, Wien, Austria
 Institute for Social Research, Oslo, Norway
 Jagellonian University, Krakow, Poland
 Johannes-Gutenberg-Universität, Mainz, Germany
 Justus-Liebig-Universität, Giessen, Germany
 Kanazawa University, Japan
 Keele University, UK
 Leiden University, The Netherlands
 Liechtenstein Institut, Vaduz
 Lisbon University Institute ISCTE, Portugal
 Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, München, Germany
 Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung MZES, Germany
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology MIT, Cambridge, MA, USA
 McGill University, Montreal, QC, Canada
 Otto-Friedrich-Universität, Bamberg, Germany
 Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Kallithea, Greece
 Philipps-Universität, Marburg, Germany
 Princeton University, NJ, USA
 Queen's University, Belfast, UK
 Radboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands
 Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule RWTH, Aachen, Germany
 Rice University, Houston, TX, USA
 Rokkan Centre for Social Studies, Bergen, Norway
 Ruprecht-Karls-Universität, Heidelberg, Germany
 Rutgers University, Piscataway Township, NJ, USA
 Sciences Po, Bordeaux, France
 Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada
 Soziologisches Forschungsinstitut Göttingen SOFI an der Georg-August-Universität, Germany
 Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, USA
 Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan

Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland
 Universidade de Brasília
 Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal
 Università di Trento, Italy
 Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain
 Universität Hamburg, Germany
 Universität Konstanz, Germany
 Universität Leipzig, Germany
 Universität Salzburg, Austria
 Universität Wien, Austria
 Universität zu Köln, Germany
 Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium
 Université de Montréal, Canada
 Université de Rennes 1, France
 Université du Luxembourg
 Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium
 Université Lumière Lyon 2, France
 University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands
 University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR, USA
 University of Bath, UK
 University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada
 University of California, Berkeley, USA
 University of California, Davis, USA
 University of California, Irvine, USA
 University of Cambridge, UK
 University of Chicago, USA
 University of Colorado, Boulder, USA
 University of Essex, UK
 University of Georgia, Athens, GA, USA
 University of Glasgow, UK
 University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, IL, USA
 University of Iowa, USA
 University of Kent, UK
 University of Latvia, Riga
 University of Leeds, UK
 University of Leicester, UK
 University of London, UK
 University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA, USA
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, USA
 University of Notre Dame, IN, USA
 University of Nottingham, UK
 University of Ottawa, ON, Canada
 University of Oxford, UK
 University of Reading, UK
 University of Sheffield, UK
 University of Southern Denmark, Odense
 University of Toronto, Canada
 University of Twente, The Netherlands
 University of Warsaw, Poland
 University of Western Sydney, Penrith, NSW, Australia
 Uppsala University, Sweden
 Washington University in St. Louis, MO, USA
 Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung WZB, Germany
 Yale University, New Haven, CT, USA

Appendix: Facts and Figures

Publications

Peer Reviewed Articles

- Henchoz, Caroline, and Boris **Wernli**. 2014. "La satisfaction des couples en Suisse face à la répartition des tâches ménagères: une approche longitudinale." *Population* 68 (4): 617–42.
- Henchoz, Caroline, and Boris **Wernli**. 2014. "Satisfaction with the Division of Household Tasks in Switzerland: A Longitudinal Approach." *Population* 68 (4): 533–56.
- Lachat, Romain, Georg **Lutz**, and Isabelle Stadelmann-Steffen. 2014. The 2011 Swiss Elections: Introduction." *Swiss Political Science Review*, 20(4): 515–19, doi:10.1111/spsr.12137.
- Lebert**, Florence. 2014. "Der Einfluss der Arbeitsbelastungen auf die Lebenszufriedenheit unter Berücksichtigung des Lebenspartners beziehungsweise der Lebenspartnerin." *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Soziologie* 40 (3): 451–74.
- Matysiak, Anna, and Ivett **Szalma**. 2014. "Effects of Parental Leave Policies on Second Birth and Women's Employment in Hungary and Poland." *Population* 69(4).
- Miettinen, Anneli, and Ivett **Szalma**. 2014. "Childlessness intentions and ideals in Europe." In: Finnish Yearbook of Population Research XLIX 2014, pp. 31-55.
- Ochsner**, Michael, Sven E. Hug, and Hans-Dieter Daniel. 2014. "Setting the Stage for the Assessment of Research Quality in the Humanities: Consolidating the Results of Four Empirical Studies." *Zeitschrift für Erziehungswissenschaft* 17(6 Supplement): 111–32.
- Roberts, Caroline, Caroline **Vandenplas**, and Michèle **Ernst Stähli**. 2014. "Using Register Data to Assess the Impact of Response Enhancement Methods on the Risk of Nonresponse Bias." *Survey Research Methods*, 8(2): 67–80.
- Rosset**, Jan. 2014. "Book Review of 'Voter Turnout: A Social Theory of Political Participation' by Meredith Rolfe." *Swiss Political Science Review*, 20(2): 354–56.
- Selb, Peter, and Georg **Lutz**. 2014. "Lone Fighters: Intraparty Competition, Interparty Competition, and Candidates' Vote Seeking Efforts in Open-Ballot PR Elections." *Electoral Studies*, doi:10.1016/j.electstud.2014.04.009.
- Stam**, Alexandra. 2014. "'The Heart Has Its Reasons That Reason Does Not Know' - Really? Exploring Migration Decision-Making Using the Biographical Approach." *Siirtolaisuusinstituutti Tutkimuksia*, no. A 46: 20–25.
- Szalma**, Ivett, and Anneli Miettinen. 2014. "Childlessness intentions and ideals in Europe." In: Finnish Yearbook of Population Research XLIX 2014, pp. 31-55.

- Szalma**, Ivett. 2014. "A gyermekvállalás társadalmi normái és a mesterséges megtermékenyítéssel kapcsolatos attitűdök vizsgálata Magyarországon és Európában." In: *Replika* 85-86: 35-57.
- Szalma**, Ivett. 2014. "Hogyan alakult a kétkeresős családok munka és magánélet közötti konfliktusa a válság hatására 2004 és 2010 között Európában?" In *Szociológiai Szemle* 24(1): 102–129.
- Takacs, Judit, and Ivett **Szalma**. 2014. "A homoszexualitással kapcsolatos társadalmi attitűdök vizsgálata Magyarországon és Romániában." In *Erdélyi Társadalom*, 12(1): 9-30.
- Tillmann**, Robin, Budowski, Monica, and Masia, Maurizia. 2014. "Stratification, mobilité sociale et positionnement politique en Suisse." *Revue Suisse de Sociologie*, 40(1): 121–38.
- Van der Lippe, Tanja, Marieke **Voorpostel**, and Belinda Hewitt. 2014. "Disagreements among Cohabiting and Married Couples in 22 European Countries." *Demographic Research*, 31: 247–74, doi:10.4054/DemRes.2014.31.10.
- Voorpostel**, Marieke, and Hilde Coffé. 2014. "The Effect of Parental Separation on Young Adults' Political and Civic Participation." *Social Indicators Research*, September 26, doi: 10.1007/s11205-014-0770-z.

Books / Edited Books / Edited Journals

- Sapin**, Marlène, Dario Spini, and Eric D. Widmer. 2014. *Les Parcours de vie: de l'adolescence au grand âge*. Lausanne: PPUR, collection «Le Savoir Suisse».
- Lachat, Romain, Georg **Lutz**, and Isabelle Stadelmann-Steffen (eds.). 2014. *The 2011 Swiss Elections. Special Issue of the Swiss Political Science Review*. Vol. 20.
- Harcza, István, and Ivett **Szalma** (eds.). 2014. *Szociológiai Szemle: Fókusz: Változó családok itthon és Európában*, 2014(1).
- Geambasu, Réka, and Ivett **Szalma** (eds.). 2014. *Erdélyi Társadalom* 12/1.

Book Sections

- Budowski, Monica and Robin **Tillmann**. 2014. Social Stratification. In *Encyclopedia of Quality of Life and Well-Being Research*, Michalos, Alex C. (ed.), pp. 6153–6156. Dordrecht, Netherlands: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-94-007-0753-5_2787.
- Budowski, Monica und Robin **Tillmann**. 2014. Switzerland. In *Encyclopedia of Quality of Life and Well-Being Research*, Michalos, Alex C. (ed.), pp. 6534–6537. Dordrecht, Netherlands: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-94-007-0753-5_2960.
- Farago**, Peter. 2014. Understanding How Research Infrastructures Shape the Social Sciences: Impact, Challenges, and Outlook. In *Facing the Future*. Europe-

an Research Infrastructures for the Humanities and Social Sciences, Dusa, Adrian, Dietrich Nelle, Günter Stock, and Gert. G. Wagner (eds.), pp. 21-38. Berlin: SCIVERO.

Lipps, Oliver. 2014. Verschiedene Einträge zu „Regression“. In *Methoden-Lexikon für die Sozialwissenschaften*, R. Diaz-Bone, C. Weischer (eds), Wiesbaden: Springer VS.

Pollien, Alexandre, and Dominique Joye. 2014. Patterns of Contact Attempts in Surveys. In *Advances in Sequence Analysis: Theory, Method, Applications*, P. Blanchard, F. Bühlmann, J.-A. Gauthier (eds.), pp. 285-304. Wiesbaden: Springer.

Schmid Botkine, Céline, and Carmen **Borrat-Besson**. 2014. Demografische Alterung und Altersvorsorge: Das Beispiel der Schweiz. In *Das erzwungene Paradies des Alters?*, Anton Amann, Franz (eds.), pp. 51-70. Wiesbaden: Springer.

Voorpostel, Marieke. 2014. Free Time with Partners. In *Encyclopedia of Quality of Life and Well-Being Research*, Michalos, Alex C. (ed.), pp. 2355-2356. Dordrecht, Netherlands: Springer. doi: 10.1007/978-94-007-0753-5_3721.

Working Papers / Reports

Hanappi, Doris, Valérie-Anne **Ryser**, and Laura Bernardi. 2014. Coping strategies under uncertain, precarious employment conditions in Switzerland. EU consortium project, Families and Societies Working paper series, 12.

Steinmetz, Stephanie, Ana Slavec, Kea Tijdens, Reips, Ulf-Dietrich, Alina Popescu, Michèle **Ernst Stähli**, et al. 2014. WEBDATANET: Innovation and Quality in Web-Based Data Collection. *International Journal of Internet Science*, 9(1): 64–71.

Szalma, Ivett, Céline **Schmid**, and Oliver **Lipps**. 2014. Partage des tâches domestiques et des tâches parentales dans les ménages suisses. Newsletter Informations démographiques No 2, pp. 4-9.

Doctoral Thesis

Ochsner, Michael. 2014. Der Staat in der sozialen Verantwortung? Makrokulturelle Differenzierung des Zusammenhangs zwischen Wohlfahrtsleistungen und Legitimität des Staates. Doctoral Thesis. University of Zurich, Switzerland.

Presentations

Scientific conferences

Antal, Erika, Ivett Szalma, and Michael Ochsner. 2014. "The Role of the State on the Labour Market in a Generational View." Paper presented at the 13th International Postgraduate Conference on Central and Eastern Europe, University College London, UK, February 20.

Bernauer, Julian, Nathalie Giger, and Jan **Rosset**. 2014. Catch Me If You Can. The Reciprocal Turnout-Policy Link between Poor Citizens and Left Parties. Paper presented at the workshop "Democratic representation in an era of rising economic inequality", University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland, June 23.

Budowski, Monica, Maurizia Masia, and **Tillmann**, Robin. 2014. Health and Inequality: Household Mobility in Deprivation and Income due to a Household Member's Deterioration in Health. Paper presented at the conference "Evolution of Economic and Social Inequalities in Switzerland (and Beyond): Exactly How and Why Inequality has Changed and with What Impacts", Neuchâtel, Switzerland, October 24.

Crettaz, Eric, and Ursina **Kuhn**. 2014. What Can We Learn about Inequalities in Wealth in Switzerland from Survey Data? Paper presented at the conference "Evolution of Economic and Social Inequalities in Switzerland (and Beyond): Exactly How and Why Inequality has Changed and with What Impacts", Neuchâtel, Switzerland, October 24.

De Rocchi, Thomas, and Georg **Lutz**. 2014. What Drives Party Evaluation? The Influence of Campaign Performance and Published Poll Results. Paper presented at the 23rd IPSA World Congress of Political Science, Montreal, Canada, July 21.

Engeli, Isabelle, and Georg **Lutz**. 2014. When Women Run and Campaign, Do They Win? Paper presented at the ECPR Joint Session, Salamanca, Spain, April 10-15.

Ernst Stähli, Michèle, and Caroline Vandenplas. 2014. Comparing Post-Stratification and Propensity Score Nonresponse Adjustment: Bias Correction and Precision Loss a Case Study with the Swiss ESS 2012 Data. Paper presented at the XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology, Yokohama, Japan, July 13.

Joye, Dominique, Marlène **Sapin**, and Christof Wolf. 2014. Comparative Study of Social Network and Social Resources. Proposal for a New ISSP Survey. Paper presented at the 2014 ISSP Meeting, Tampere, Finland, May 24.

Joye, Dominique. 2014. "Mixed Mode Design and Selection of Respondents, Swiss Experiments; Or The Nonresponse Challenge to Surveys and Statistics." Paper presented at the 25th International Workshop on Household Survey Nonresponse, London, UK, September 4. <http://www.nonresponse.org/>.

- Kuhn**, Ursina, and Laura Ravazzini. 2014. Income Inequality and Female Labour Market Participation. Paper presented at the The Evolution of Economic and Social Inequalities in Switzerland (and Beyond): Exactly How and Why Inequality has Changed and with What Impacts, Neuchâtel, Switzerland, October 25.
- Lebert**, Florence. 2014. Arbeitgeberwechsel: Eine Strategie gegen unsichere Beschäftigungsverhältnisse? Paper presented at the 6. Nationaler Kongress "Gesundheit in der Arbeitswelt. Von der Komplexität der Risiken zum Risikomanagement?", Lausanne, Switzerland, June 20.
- Lipps**, Oliver. 2014. The Role of Question Understanding and Motivation on Panel Conditioning Effects. Paper presented at the Panel Survey Methods Workshop, Ann Arbor, USA, May 21.
- Lloren, Anouk, and Jan **Rosset**. 2014. Gendered Policy Preferences? Candidates' Views on Political Issues in a Comparative Perspective. Paper presented at the Annual meeting of the Swiss Political Science Association, University of Berne Switzerland, February 30.
- Lorenzini, Jasmine, and Jan **Rosset**. 2014. Are Successful Citizens More Altruistic? The Effect of Citizens' Feeling about Themselves on Self-Interested Political Attitudes. Paper presented at the 8th ECPR General Conference, University of Glasgow, UK, September 3.
- Lutz**, Georg, Jan **Rosset**, and Kathrin Kissau. 2014. District Magnitude and Substantive Representation beyond Left-Right. Paper presented at the 23rd IPSA World Congress of Political Science, Montreal, Canada.
- Murinkó, Livia, and Ivett **Szalma**. 2014. Apaság és a második párkapcsolat kialakításának változásai Norvégiában, Franciaországban és Magyarországon. Paper presented at the "Család - tükör" konferencia, Szeged, Hungary, November 20.
- Murinkó, Livia,, and Ivett **Szalma**. 2014. Men's Re-Partnering and Fertility in Second Unions in Three European Countries: The Effect of Parenthood Status. Paper presented at the Academic workshop "The Family Kaleidoscope: Evolving Partnerships and Parenting", Antwerp, Belgium, March 19.
- Ochsner**, Michael, and Sven E. Hug. 2014. Addressing Validity Issues of Research Indicators: Quality Criteria for Humanities Research. Paper presented at the Indicadores de Desempenho para a Ciência e o Ensino Superior, Lisbon, Portugal, April 11.
- Ochsner**, Michael, Sven E. Hug, and Hans-Dieter Daniel. 2014. Validity Issues of Bibliometric and Performance Indicators: What We Can Learn from the Case of the Humanities. Paper presented at the Nordic Workshop on Bibliometrics and Research Policy, Reykjavik, Iceland, September 25.
- Perret**, Andreas. 2014. Vizualisation of the Swiss Research Inventory. Paper presented at the IASSIST 2014 conference, Toronto, Canada, May 6.

- Pollien**, Alexandre. 2014. Stratégies d'enquêteur: les chemins qui mènent à l'interview. Paper presented at the 8^{ème} colloque francophone sur les sondages, Dijon, France, November 19.
- Roberts, Caroline, Caroline Vandenplas, Michèle **Ernst Stähli** and Dominique **Joye**. 2014.). A comparison of the impact of single and mixed mode follow-ups of nonrespondents on survey errors and costs. Paper presented at the VI European Congress of Methodology, Utrecht, Netherlands, July 23.
- Rosset**, Jan, Nathalie Giger, and Julian Bernauer. 2014. Being Determines Consciousness? Economic Cleavages and Europeans' Understandings and Evaluations of Democracy. Paper presented at the Conference on Advances in the Study of Democratic Responsiveness, Göteborg, Sweden, November 22.
- Rosset**, Jan, and Jonas Pontusson. 2014. The Impact of the Great Recession on Public Preferences for Redistribution in Western Europe. Paper presented at the 110th Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Washington D.C., August 28.
- Ryser**, Valérie-Anne, Doris Hanappi, Laura Bernardi, and Jean-Marie Le Goff. 2014. The relationship between employment quality and fertility intentions: Results from Switzerland. Paper presented at the European Society on Family Relations 7th Congress. Madrid, Espagne, September 4.
- Sanchez Tome, Rosa, Caroline Roberts, Michèle **Ernst Stähli**, and Dominique **Joye**. 2014. Mode Effects in Measures of Subjective Well-Being – Implications for Cross-Survey Comparisons. Paper presented at the 67th Annual Conference of the World Association for Public Opinion Research, Nice, France, May 9.
- Sapin**, Marlène, and Dominique **Joye**. 2014. Personal Networks and Changing Openness toward Immigrants: Social Network Analysis Measurement versus Traditional Survey Instrument of Personal Networks. Paper presented at the XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology, Yokohama, Japan, July 13.
- Sapin**, Marlène, and Eric D. Widmer. 2014. The Shift of Personal Networks during the Transition to Parenthood: A Gendered Process? Paper presented at the Interim meeting of the European Sociological Association (ESA - RN13), Vilnius, Lithuania, September 25.
- Schmid**, Flurina, Nicolas **Pekari**, and Jan **Rosset**. 2014. Perceived Unemployment Risk and Preferences for Unemployment Benefits. Paper presented at the ECPR General Conference 2014, Glasgow, Scotland, September 5.
- Stam**, Alexandra. 2014. Developing Data Management Support Services in Switzerland. Paper presented at the IASSIST conference, Toronto, Canada.
- Stam**, Alexandra. 2014. Mobility within the Life-Course: The 2016-2017 Swiss Federal Survey of Adolescents. Paper presented at the IGU conference, Krakow, Poland.
- Szalma**, Ivett, and Maja Djundeva. 2014. "What Shapes Attitudes towards Fertility Treatments in Present Day Europe?" Paper presented at the XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology, Yokohama, Japan, July 13,

- Szalma**, Ivett, and Judit Takács. 2014. "Childlessness in Life Course Perspective." Paper presented at the European Population Conference, Budapest, Hungary, June 25.
- Szalma**, Ivett, and Judit Takács. 2014. "Factors Influencing Childlessness in Hungary and Switzerland." Paper presented at the MSZT konferencia 2014 Kolozsvár, Cluj, Romania, November 27.
- Takács, Judit, and Ivett **Szalma**. 2014a. "Attitudes toward Adoption by Same-Sex Couples in Europe." Paper presented at the Revisioning Gender Conference, Stockholm, Sweden, June 13.
- Takács, Judit, and Ivett **Szalma**. 2014. "European Attitudes on Same-Sex Adoption." Paper presented at the IASR Conference, Dubrovnik, Croatia, June 25.
- Takács, Judit, and Ivett **Szalma**. 2014. "European Attitudes towards Parenting Practices of Gay and Lesbian Couples." Paper presented at the European Population Conference, Budapest, Hungary, June 25.
- Takács, Judit, and Ivett **Szalma**. 2014. "Engaged Fatherhood Practices and Perceptions in Hungary." Paper presented at the MSZT konferencia 2014 Kolozsvár, Cluj, Romania, November 27.
- Takács, Judit, and Ivett **Szalma**. 2014. "Social Knowledge Construction on Childlessness in Hungary." Paper presented at the MSZT konferencia 2014 Kolozsvár, Cluj, Romania, November 27.
- Vandenplas, Caroline, Caroline Roberts, Dominique **Joye**, and Michèle **Ernst Stähli**. 2014. Exploring What Variables Are Best Used to Separate Measurement and Selection Effects in Mixed Mode Surveys. Paper presented at the VI European Congress of Methodology, Utrecht, Netherlands, July 23.
- Vandenplas**, Caroline. 2014. Using Survey Attitude and Mode Preference to Disentangle Nonresponse and Measurement Effect in a Sequential Mode Survey. Paper presented at the 25th International Workshop on Household Survey Non-response, Reykjavik, Iceland, September 4.
- Wernli**, Boris. 2014. Leaving the Parental Home and the Material Conditions of Entering Adult Life. Paper presented at the XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology, Yokohama, Japan, July 19.
- Zella**, Sara, and Simone Sarti. 2014. Changes in the labour market and health inequalities during the years of the recent economic downturn in Italy. Paper presented at the Espanet Conference "Sfide alla cittadinanza e trasformazione dei corsi di vita: precarietà, invecchiamento e migrazioni", Università degli Studi di Torino, Torino, Italy, September 18 – 20.

Other Presentations

- Buerli, Stefan.** 2014. ORD@CH: The Swiss Open Research Data Portal. Presentation at the information conference on the SUC programme P-2 "Scientific information: Accessing, processing and saving" (2013-2106), University of Lausanne, Switzerland, September 11.
- Buerli, Stefan.** 2014. ORD@CH. Subproject Social Sciences. Presentation at the Opendata.ch 2014 Conference, Workshop Open Research Data, Volkshaus Zurich, Switzerland, September 18.
- Budowski, Monica, and Robin Tillmann.** 2014. La Pauvreté: Approches, Formes et Facteurs Explicatifs. Presentation at the Politiques de lutte contre la pauvreté, Lausanne, Switzerland, October 2.
- Budowski, Monica, Masia, Maurizia, and Robin Tillmann.** 2014. Rapport Social 2016: Esquisse du chapitre 'Intégration Sociale'. Presentation at the Workshop Rapport social 2016, Berne, Switzerland, September 3.
- Ernst Stähli, Michèle.** 2014. The Swiss ESS Mixed Mode Experiment: Response Rates, Costs, Bias & Data Quality. Presentation at the ESS NC Meeting, Mannheim, Germany, April 8.
- Ernst Stähli, Michèle.** 2014. Multi-Lingual Surveys and Questionnaire Translation. Presentation at the Master level course of Prof. Caroline Roberts "Questionnaire development & questionnaire design", MA in Public opinion and surveys methodology, University of Lausanne, Switzerland, April 28.
- Ernst Stähli, Michèle.** 2014. The ESS Survey Life Cycle. Presentation at the Master level seminar of Prof. Eva Green "Cultural diversity: research and debates", SSP, University of Lausanne, Switzerland, October 9.
- Ernst Stähli, Michèle.** 2014. Data about Health and Communication in the International Surveys Conducted at FORS. Presentation at the Seminar COHERENT, Institute of Communication and Health, (PhD and Master level), University of Lugano, Switzerland, November 17.
- Cuénou, Odile, and Andreas Perret.** 2014. Relationship between Water Access and Infant and Maternal Mortality. Presentation at the Visual Statistics, FORS summer school, Lugano, August 28.
- Farago, Peter.** 2014. Offene Daten in der Forschung. Keynote presentation at the Opendata.ch/2014 conference, Zurich, Switzerland, September 18.
- Farago, Peter.** 2014. Research Infrastructures in the Social Sciences – the Example of FORS. Presentation at the Dozierendenrat of the Swiss Association of Communication and Media Research. University of Berne, Switzerland, November 7.
- Farago, Peter.** 2014. Research Infrastructures in the Social Sciences. Presentation at the COHERENT Seminar. Faculty of Communication Sciences, University of Lugano. Switzerland, November 10.

- Farago**, Peter. 2014. Research Infrastructures in the Social Sciences – Generic View and a Concrete Example. Keynote presentation at the Symposium „50 Years of Survey Research at the Faculty of Social Sciences“. University of Ljubljana, Slovenia, December 4-5.
- Farago**, Peter. 2014. Infrastructure for Data Science in Switzerland. Presentation at the Colloquium of the Board of the Swiss Federal Institutes of Technology, Berne, Switzerland. December 19.
- Golliez, André and Stefan **Buerli**. 2014. ORD@CH: The Swiss Open Research Data Portal. Presentation at the information conference on the SUC programme P-2 “Scientific information: Accessing, processing and saving” (2013-2106), University of Berne, Switzerland, September 25.
- Kleiner**, Brian. 2014. Data Archives: Brokers for DART. Presentation at the Improving Data Access and Research Transparency Workshop, Berne, Switzerland, November 7.
- Kunz**, Renate, and Andreas **Perret**. 2014. Sekundäranalyse. Presentation at the Cours du Prof. Hänggli, Faculté des sciences sociales et économiques, University of Fribourg, Switzerland, October 12.
- Lebert**, Florence. 2014. Coping with Perceived Job Insecurity. Presentation at the PROWEL: Producing differences, insecurities and strains, Ueberstorf, November 28.
- Ochsner**, Michael. 2014. Multiple Imputation of Missing Values: Why, How and the Do’s and Don’t’s. Presentation at the Methods and Research Meetings, Lausanne, Switzerland, May 27.
- Ochsner**, Michael, and Gunnar Sivertsen. 2014. Design of a Delphi Survey to Validate the List of Publishers for Publication-Based Funding. Workshop 'Research Evaluation in the Humanities' at the Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, FCT, Lisbon, Portugal, April 11.
- Perret**, Andreas. 2014. Les bases de données (notions et souvenirs d’un amateur). Presentation at the Séminaire du Ladhul, Université de Lausanne, Switzerland, January 30.
- Perret**, Andreas. 2014. If [access= ‘Open’]; Then [data= ‘Open’]. Presentation at the Journée d’étude “Open Access,” University of Berne, Switzerland, June 24.
- Perret**, Andreas. 2014. Eurostat Dataset of the Structure of Earnings Surveys (SES), Analysis of the Scientific Use Files. Presentation at the Yearly meeting of the WP5 DwB group, Université de Lausanne, Switzerland, July 5.
- Perret**, Andreas. 2014. Collaboration between Data Archive and NSI, the Swiss Case. Presentation at the DwB regional Workshop, Athens, Greece, October 16.
- Ryser**, Valérie-Anne, and Florence **Lebert**. 2014. Swiss Household Panel: Introduction and Data Management with SPSS. Presentation at the Swiss Household Panel (SHP): Methodological Workshop, Lausanne, Switzerland, October 6.

- Schmid Botkine**, Céline. 2014. Well-being in the Swiss Social Report 2016. Presentation at the Joint Conference UNIL-ICSSR on "Social Dynamics and Wellbeing: Indian and Swiss approaches", Bengaluru, India, September 9.
- Schmid Botkine**, Céline. 2014. Politiques de la vieillesse. Presentation at the Colloque "Politiques de lutte contre la pauvreté", University of Lausanne-IDHEAP, Lausanne, Switzerland, October 2.
- Schmid Botkine**, Céline. 2014. Rapport social 2012: Générations en jeu. Presentation at the Séminaire de sociologie "Indicateurs sociaux" (Prof. Christian Suter), University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, October 22.
- Szalma**, Ivett, and Maja Djundeva. 2014. "What Shapes Attitudes towards Fertility Treatments in Present Day Europe?" Paper presented at the 1st workshop of the Scientific Network on "Boundaries of Life", Cologne, Germany, November 20.
- Wernli**, Boris. 2014. 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 24.
- Wernli**, Boris. 2014. Vivre ensemble à Onex - Canal Onex dans la vie de la commune. Presentation at the Commission des finances élargie du Conseil municipal de la ville d'Onex, Onex, Switzerland, April 11.
- Wernli**, Boris. 2014. Mémoires et utilisation des bases de données en sciences sociales. Presentation at the talk given to the students in Master SSP of the UNIL, Université de Lausanne, Switzerland, June 10.
- Wernli**, Boris. 2014. The Swiss Household Panel (SHP): A New Perspective for Social Scientists. Presentation at the seminar COHERENT, Università della Svizzera Italiana, Lugano, Switzerland, November 24.
- Wernli**, Boris, and Eliane **Ferrez**. 2014. Penser l'éducation grâce aux bases de données. Presentation at the ateliers du Labeduc, University of Lausanne, Switzerland, November 2.

Other Media (*selection*)

- Lutz**, Georg. 2014. "Freitagsrunde", eight time participation as expert in the weekly radio talkshow of *SRF 4 News*.
- Lutz**, Georg. 2014. 7-article series *Le Temps*. "Elections fédérales 2015", commentary to interview with the presidents of the seven major parties, autumn 2014.
- Lutz**, Georg. 2014. „Übertragung Debatte Zuwanderung“, Live commentary *SRF 4 News*, 20.3.2014.
- Lutz**, Georg. 2014. "Gauche et droite s'affrontent pour le siège du Jura bernois". Live Interview *InterCités RTS la 1ère*, 24.3.2014.

- Lutz**, Georg. 2014. «Fehlendes Profil eine eklatante Schwäche». Interview *Blick am Abend*, 31.3.2014.
- Lutz**, Georg. 2014. «Bundesrat will den Volkswillen achten». Interview with *20min/20 min online*. 21.6.2014.
- Lutz**, Georg. 2014. «Die SVP ist nicht mehr im Siegesrausch», Interview *Tagesanzeiger/newsnetz* 14.10.2014.
- Lutz**, Georg. 2014. "On a même rencontré des jeunes qui s'engagent en politique!", Participation in the *RTS talkshow Vacarme* 2.11.2014.
- Lutz**, Georg. 2014. "Chances pressoché intatte" Interview *LaRegioniTicino*, 4.11.2014.
- Lutz**, Georg. 2014. „Švicarska uoči referendumu o imigrantima“. Interview *Al Jazeera Balkans*, 29.11.2014.
- Lutz**, Georg. 2014. „Umsetzen oder umkehren? Zuwanderungs-Initiative nach Ecopop Nein“ Swiss TV broadcast *Arena*, Swiss Television, 5.12.2014.
- Takács, Judit, and Ivett **Szalma**. 2014. Gays in the Neighborhood? European Attitudes about Homosexuality a Quarter Century after the Fall of the Soviet Union. In *Critcom - Forum for research and commentary on Europe* (<http://councilforeuropeanstudies.org/critcom>), May.

FORS Working Paper Series

Fitzgerald, Rory, Lizzy Winstone, and Yvette Prestage. 2014. A versatile tool? Applying the Cross-national Error Source Typology (CNEST) to triangulated pre-test data. FORS Working Paper, 2014-2. Lausanne: FORS.

Lipps, Oliver. 2014. Learning, understanding, and motivation effects on “don’t know” in panel surveys. FORS Working Paper, 2014-1. Lausanne: FORS.

Vandenplas, Caroline, and Oliver **Lipps**. 2014. Robustness of items within and across surveys. FORS Working Paper, 2014-3. Lausanne: FORS.

Teaching activities

Kleiner, Brian and Alexandra Stam. Winter semester 2014. Workshop CUSO “Be ready to tackle the data deluge: essential skills in quantitative data management for the social sciences” at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland (doctoral level).

Kleiner, Brian and Alexandra Stam. Winter semester 2014. Workshop CUSO “Tending and enhancing your data: essential skills in qualitative data management for the social sciences” at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland (doctoral level).

Lutz, Georg. Spring semester 2014. “Elections et votations en Suisse: Analyse de données d’enquête”. University of Lausanne, IEPI, bachelor level course (with Lionel Marquis).

Lutz, Georg. Autumn Semester 2014. “The field of survey research methodology” (SRM), University of Lausanne, Master of Arts in Public Opinion and Survey Methodology, master level course.

Lipps, Oliver and Ursina Kuhn. August 2014. “Introduction to the Swiss Household Panel (SHP) and to panel data analysis”. Swiss Summer School 2012, Lugano (1 week) (master level).

Lipps, Oliver. Spring semester 2014. Seminar “Regressionskoeffizienten von logistischen Modellen richtig interpretieren und vergleichen”. Institute for Sociology at the University of Basel, Switzerland (master level).

Lipps, Oliver. Autumn semester 2014. Seminar “Sequenzanalyse”. Institute for Sociology at the University of Basel, Switzerland (master level).

Ryser, Valérie-Anne and Florence Lebert 2014. June 2014. “Swiss Household Panel: Introduction and data management with SPSS”. FORS, SHP workshop for advanced researchers and doctoral students.

Szalma, Ivett. Autumn semester 2014. “Introduction to freely available quantitative databases and new trends in survey research”. Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary, Ph.D. level course (with Livia Murinkó).

Szalma, Ivett. Spring semester 2014. “Family Sociology”. Universitatea Babes Bolyai, Romania, bachelor level.

Wernli, Boris. Spring semester 2014. “Grandes enquêtes – analyses empiriques.” University of Lausanne, faculty SSP, bachelor level course.

Wernli, Boris. Spring semester 2014. “Exploratory techniques, data visualization and data presentation”. University of Lausanne, Master of Arts in Public Opinion and Survey Methodology, master level course.

Methods and Research Meetings

January 28: Ben Jann (*University of Berne*)

Sensitive questions in online surveys: An experimental comparison of the RRT and the crosswise model

February 25: Isabel Valarino (*University of Lausanne*)

Utiliser des méthodes mixtes dans la recherche par étude de cas

March 25: Jörg Stolz (*University of Lausanne*)

Mixed methods in action: best and worst practices

April 29: Didier Ruedin (*University of Neuchâtel*)

Obtaining party positions on immigration: comparing different methods

Mai 27: Michael Ochsner (*FORS*)

Multiple imputation of missing values: why, how and the Do's and Dont's

October 7: David Richter (*DIW Berlin*)

The SOEP innovation sample: scope, structure, and application requirements

November 4: Pierre-Emmanuel Sorignet (*University of Lausanne*)

Penser l'ethnographie dans le temps long: A quoi sert de répéter les observations et les entretiens?

December 2: Michaël Meyer (*University of Lausanne*)

La photographie en sciences sociales: de l'objet à l'outil. Panorama des méthodes de la sociologie visuelle.

Lunch Seminars

January 22: Michael Ingenhaag (IEMS)

Healthy, wealthy, wise, and happy? An exploratory analysis of the interplay between aging and subjective well-being in low and middle income countries.

March 6: Carmen Borrat-Besson et Valérie-Anne Ryser (FORS)

An evaluation of the CASP-12 scale used in the Survey of Health Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) to measure Quality of Life among people aged 50+

April 10: Alexandra Stam (FORS)

The Swiss Federal Survey of Adolescent ch-x.

Mai 6: Michèle Ernst Stähli (FORS)

Compared results from two recent mixed-mode surveys

June 19: Nicolas Pekari, Flurina Schmid and Jan Rosset (FORS)

Perceived unemployment risk and preferences for unemployment benefits.

August 27: Prof. Michael Siegrist and Christine Hartmann (ETH Zurich)

The Swiss Food Panel

September 30: Stéphanie Pin Le Corre (LIVES)

Understanding the perception of Alzheimer's disease among different populations : presentation, challenges and limits of the French "DEOMA" programme

October 23: Ivett Szalma and Céline Schmd Botkine (FORS)

Work-family negotiations in life course perspective

November 20: Sara Zella (FORS)

Changes in the Italian labour market and inequality of health during the years of the recent economic downturn

December 4: Emanuela Struffolino (LIVES), Marieke Voorpostel (FORS) and Laura Bernardi (LIVES)

Lone Motherhood and Self-reported Health in Switzerland: Does Paid Work Matter?

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

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. Katia Iglesias, *Laboratoire d'études transnational et des processus sociaux*

St. Gallen

Dr. Stephan Egger, *Soziologisches Seminar*

Zurich

Prof. Eldad Davidov und 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*

Bern

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

Fribourg

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

Geneva

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*

Governing Bodies

As of December 31, 2014

Foundation Board

Prof. Franciska **Krings**, *chair*
University of Lausanne

Mr Marco **Buscher**
Swiss Federal Statistical Office

Prof. Rainer **Diaz-Bone**
Rector's Conference of the Swiss Universities

Prof. Robert **Fluder**
Rectors' Conference of the Swiss Universities
of Applied Sciences

Prof. Mike **Martin**
Swiss Academies of Arts and Sciences

Prof. Dominique **Joye**
University of Lausanne
Thurgau

Prof. Katharina **Michaelowa**, *vice-chair*
Rector's Conference of the Swiss Universities

Prof. Fabien **Ohl**
University of Lausanne

NN, *guest*
Swiss National Science Foundation

Dr. Nicole **Schaad**, *guest*
State Secretariat for Education, Research
and Innovation

Scientific Board

Prof. Max **Kaase**, *chair*
Berlin

Prof. Klaus **Armington**
University of Bern

Prof. Laura **Bernardi**
NCCR LIVES /
University of Lausanne

Dr. Philippe **Eichenberger**
Swiss Federal Statistical Office

Prof. Eugen **Horber**
University of Geneva

Prof. Christoph **Maeder**
Pädagogische Hochschule

Prof. Roxane **Silberman**
Réseau Quetelet Paris

Prof. Tom W. **Smith**
University of Chicago

Prof. Christian **Suter**
University of Neuchâtel

Prof. Jorge **Vala**
University of Lisbon

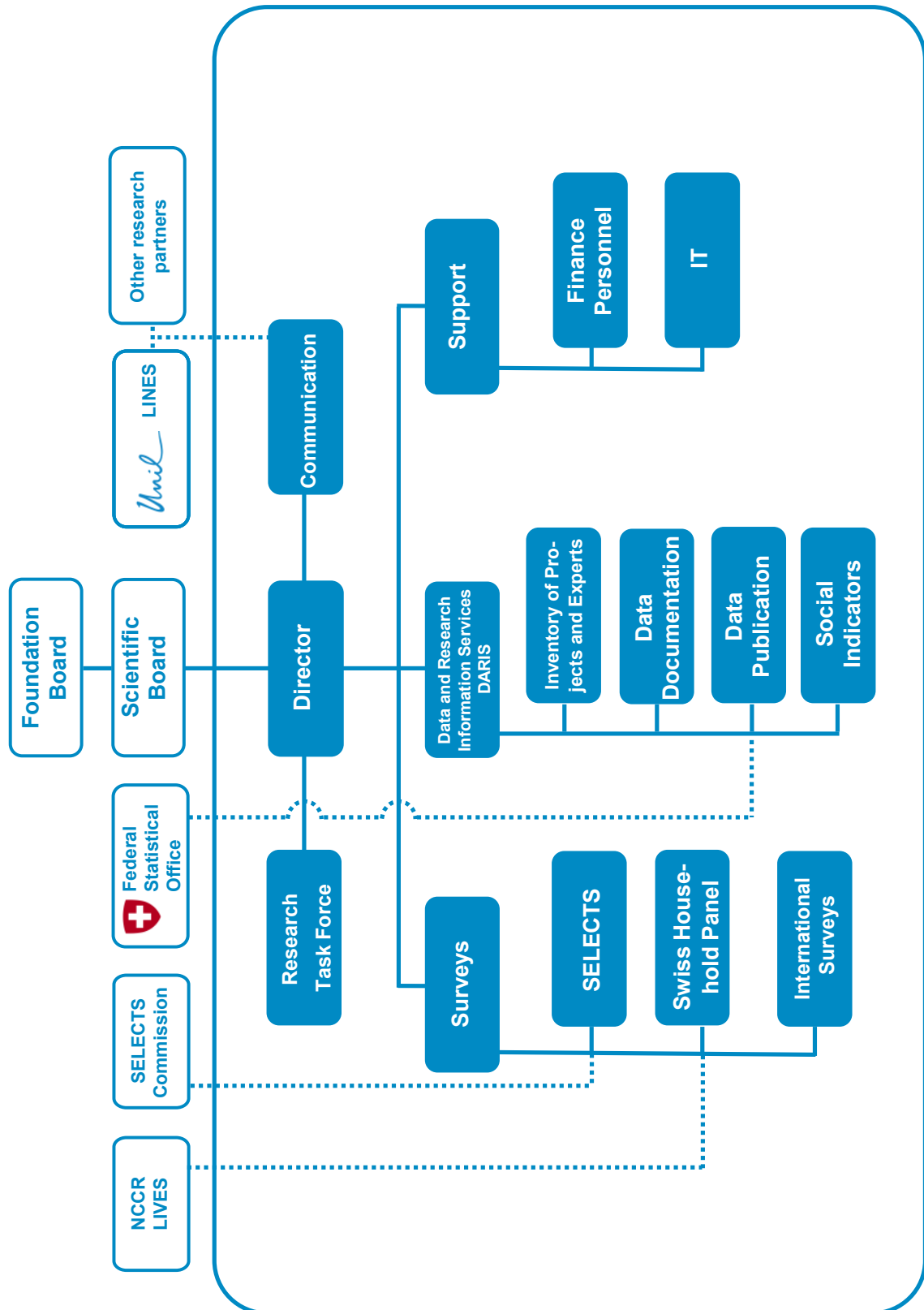
Prof. Milad **Zarin-Nejadan**
University of Neuchâtel

Staff Statistics

	31.12.14		01.01.14		01.01.08	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Permanent Employees	36	100	35	100	19	100
<u>1. Sex</u>						
Male	15	42	16	46	13	68
Female	21	58	19	54	6	32
<u>2. Nationality</u>						
CH	28	78	28	80	16	84
other (B,D,F,I,NL,SB,USA)	8	22	7	20	3	16
<u>3. Mother language</u>						
Swiss-German	12	33	11	32	5	26
French	13	36	12	34	9	48
Bilingual (incl. FIN,HU,I,PL)	5	14	6	17	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	18	50	17	48	13	68
Dr. / Ph.D.	16	44	16	46	4	21
<u>5. Disciplines</u>						
Sociology	9	25	8	23	5	26
Political Science	6	17	6	17	4	21
(Social) Psychology	3	8	3	8	4	21
other social sciences *	7	19	8	23	0	0
other disciplines **	5	14	5	14	1	5
IT	4	11	3	9	3	16
Clerk	2	6	2	6	2	11
<u>6. Degree of Employment</u>						
Full time	8	22	8	23	7	37
Part time (50%-90%)	28	78	27	77	12	63
Permanent	33	92	34	97	19	100
Not permanent	3	8	1	3	0	0
* Economics, communications, education, anthropology, human geography						
** Statistics, mathematics, linguistics, archival and library science						

Organizational Chart

As of December 31, 2014



List of Abbreviations

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
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
DARIS	Data and Research Information Services
DwB	Data without Boundaries
ECPR	European Consortium for Political Research
ESS	European Social Survey
EVS	European Values Study
H2020	Horizon 2020, EU Research and Innovation programme
IASSIST	International Association for Social Sciences Information Services and Technology
IEWS	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
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment, OECD
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
SSIC	Swiss Science and Innovation Council
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)