MOSAiCH 2013: Call for question contributions

Measurement and Observation of Social Attitudes in Switzerland

MOSAiCH is a cross-sectional general social survey conducted in Switzerland under this name since 2005. It integrates the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) – with Swiss data going back as far as 1987 – as well as several issues from the Eurobarometer in Switzerland. The survey is conducted every two years with a minimum of 1,200 respondents out of a random sample of the resident population of Switzerland aged 18 years and more, who answer a 1-hour face-to-face interview and an additional paper questionnaire of about 10-15 minutes (see www.unil.ch/fors => quicklink MOSAiCH-ISSP). The edition 2013 will include the following components:

- ISSP module 2012 "Family and changing gender roles IV" (repeated topic, fielded last time in Switzerland in 2002);

- ISSP module 2013 "National identity III" (repeated topic, fielded last time in Switzerland in 2003);

- Eurobarometer in Switzerland questions, notably related to attitudes toward political and social institutions and issues related to the European Union;

- Socio-demographic part, designed to meet the ISSP requirements, but further elaborated on dimensions such as household composition, occupational situation, and social origin;

- Paper drop-off, left to the respondents after the interview, open for suggestions that have to be related to the topics of the fielded survey.

This call invites scholars to propose questionnaire concepts and related question drafts for this paper drop-off that may enhance the analytic potential of the MOSAiCH 2013 data. The suggestions have to be related to at least one of the fielded topics. For details on these topics, see the attached documentation. Proposed items and scales have to meet written self-administered questionnaire standards. In the assessment of proposals, preference shall be given to topics and concepts with well explained relevance for the MOSAiCH project, as well as to short, scientifically established instruments which harmonize with the current survey. The length of the whole self-administered paper questionnaire must not exceed 15 minutes.

Proposals are welcome in English, German, French, or Italian. If you intend to propose instruments developed by third party sources, please be sure to precisely cite the source. If there are already validated translations in any of the survey languages available (German, French and Italian), please deliver them accordingly. If necessary, the MOSAiCH project management shall conduct translations into any of the three survey languages. All items will be subject to further detailed assessment and possible amendment before being adopted.

Approved instruments will be fielded starting spring 2013 and should be ready for analysis by spring 2014. In accordance with the open access policy of MOSAiCH, the data related to the additional instruments will be immediately publicly available. See http://fors-nesstar.unil.ch for the published data of the previous MOSAiCH editions.

Suggestions for additional survey instrument elements are welcome until **May 1st 2012**. Proposals shall be peer reviewed, and the final decision will be made by the scientific team of the FORS International Surveys unit.

Contributions are welcome to any of the contacts indicated at the bottom of this page. Do not hesitate to get in touch with The MOSAiCH team members if you have further questions regarding this call or any other matters regarding the project.

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Topics and concepts measured in MOSAiCH 2013

MOSAICH 2013 will embrace both modules ISSP 2012 on "Family and Changing Gender Roles" and ISSP 2013 on "National Identity", questions of the Eurobarometer in Switzerland related to attitudes toward institutions, and a socio-demographic part focusing on usual survey dimensions such as household composition, occupational situation, and social origin.

The ISSP module 2012 "**Family and Changing Gender Roles** IV" is composed of 43 repeated items from previous rounds and 20 new items. The covered topics are gender ideology, attitudes and behaviours towards female employment over the life-cycle, and attitude towards marriage and children. Several questions focus on gendered division of household work, fairness and conflict in the sharing of the household work, as well as power and decision-making within partnership. Some items assess preferred and actual division of paid and unpaid work, work-family conflict, and satisfaction with each of these life domains. Alternative family forms and gender, care and social policy are also probed dimensions. The topics and detailed items of ISSP 2012 can be found below (pages 2-4) and the full questionnaire is available from: http://www.issp.org/page.php?pageId=4

The questionnaire of ISSP 2013 "**National identity** III" is still under preparation and will be finalized in May 2012. It will include 40 repeated items from previous rounds, 20 new items and likely about ten optional items. The main topics will be general and specific national pride, attributes of being truly Swiss, globalization (political, economic and cultural), and attitudes towards immigration and immigrants. Issues such as political effects of nationalism, ethnic assimilation versus pluralism, as well as geographic area closeness will also be covered, as well as citizenship and ethnic identity. Optional items will mainly measure attitudes towards the European Union. The topics and detailed items of the Pilot questionnaire of ISSP 2013 are listed on pages 5 to 8. It currently encompasses 96 items and will be reduced in the next few months. However, all the dimensions will be assessed.

The **Eurobarometer in Switzerland** part involves questions about media use regarding news, political attitude, national pride, attachment to and trust in specific institutions, identity values, relations with the EU and opinion about the economic situation. As some questions are repeated in each round of MOSAiCH, this part offers series of measurements over time since the first Eurobarometer in Switzerland (1999). Given that a significant proportion of the module overlaps ISSP 2013 "National identity III", some redundant items may be removed in this edition. Until the final version of the ISSP 2013 is fixed, the specifics of the Eurobarometer in Switzerland are still challenged. All items are listed on pages 9 to 10.

The socio-demographic part will be designed to meet the ISSP requirements for the modules 2012 and 2013, while further elaborating dimensions such as household composition, occupational situation, and social origin. As in previous editions, it will collect detailed information on education, citizenship and other usual measures, which permits to construct some national standards. The final version will be finalized during autumn 2012. It will however remain close to MOSAiCH 2011 which is available from the Nesstar website: http://fors-nesstar.unil.ch/webview/index.jsp .

For the exact German and French wording of all the items that have been asked in the past, please refer to the Nesstar website.

ISSP 2012 Family and Changing Gender Roles IV

New items start with "N" in the ISSP 2012 questionnaire ; replicated items from 2002 are displayed without any mark; + corresponds to items from the ISSP 1994.

Topics and abbreviated versions of questions	Items in ISSP 2012	Items in ISSP 2002
Gender ideology		
A working mother can have a warm and secure relationship with her children	1a	1a
A pre-school child is likely to suffer if his or her mother works	1b	1b
Family life suffers when the woman has a full-time job	1c	1c
What most women really want is a home and children	1d	1d
Being a housewife is just as fulfilling as working for pay	1e	1e
Both the man and woman should contribute to the household income	2a	2a
A man's job is to earn money ; a woman's job is to look after the home and family	2b	2b
Attitudes and behaviour on female employment over the life-cycle		
Should women work outside the home full-time/part-time/not at all : a) when there is a child under school age ? ; b) after the youngest child starts school ?	3a, 3b	3b, 3c
R worked outside the home full-time/part-time/not at all: a) when a child was under school age; b) after the youngest child started school	29a, 29b	21b, 21c
R's spouse/partner worked outside the home full-time/part-time/not at all: a) when a child was under school age ; b) after the youngest child started school	30a, 30b	22b, 22c
Attitudes towards marriage		
Married people are happier than unmarried people	4a	4a
People who want children ought to get married	4b	4c
Divorce is the best solution when there are marriage problems	4d	4g
Organising income in a partnership		
Organising income between R and spouse/partner	18	7
Between R and spouse/partner, who has the higher income?	22	14
Gendered division of household work		
In R's household who… a) Does the laundry; b) Makes small repairs; c) Cares for sick family members; d) Shops for groceries; e) Does the household cleaning; f) Prepares the meals?	19a - 19f	8a-f
Sharing of household work: fairness and conflict		
Sharing of household work with spouse/partner	20	10
Power and decision-making within partnership		
Decisions within partnership about choosing shared weekend activities	21	13a
Decisions within partnership about how to bring up your children	31	12

Work-family conflict		
How often has R come home from work too tired to do the chores	23a	16a
How often has R difficulties to fulfil family responsibilities because time spend at work	23b	16b
How often is R too tired to function well at work because of the household work	23c	16c
How often has R difficulties to concentrate at work because of family responsibilities	23d	16d
Happiness and satisfaction		
Happiness in general	24	17
Satisfaction with job	25	18
Satisfaction with family life	26	19
Gender, care, and social policy		
Considering a couple with a <u>new born child:</u> 1) Should there be paid leave available and, if so, for how long ? ; 2) Who should pay for this leave?; and 3) how should this paid leave period be divided between the mother and the father?	N8, N9, N10	-
Views on childcare for <u>children under school age:</u> 1) Who should primarily provide childcare? ; and 2) Who should primarily cover the costs of childcare ? (family, government, employer)	N12, N13	-
Thinking <u>about elderly people</u> who need some help in their everyday lives :1) Who should primarily provide this help? ; and 2) who should primarily cover the costs of this help?	N14, N15	-
Attitudes towards children		
Ideal number of children for a family to have	6+	-
Watching children grow up is life's greatest joy	7a	5a
Having children interferes too much with the freedom of parents	7b+	-
Children are a financial burden on their parents	N7c	-
Having children restricts the employment and career chances of one or both parents	N7d	-
Having children increases people's social standing in society	N7e	-
Adult children are an important source of help for elderly parents	N7f	-
Preferred and actual division of paid and unpaid work: model families (incl. time management in household)		
Consider a family with a child under school age, what is a) the best way for them to organise their family and work life ; b) the least desirable	N11a, N11b	-
How many hours a week R spends : a) on household work ; b) looking after family members	16a, N16b	9a, -
How many hours a week R's spouse/partner spends: a) on household work ; b) looking after family members	17a, N17b	9b, -
Alternative family forms		
It is all right for a couple to live together without intending to get married	4c	4e
One parent can bring up a child as well as two parents together	5a	4d
A same sex female couple can bring up a child as well as a male-female couple	N5b	-

A same sex male couple can bring up a child as well as a male-female couple	N5c	-

Additional demographic variables and single items (age of spouse/partner, duration of relationship, subjective health)		
R's mother worked for pay after R were born and before he/she were 14	28	20
Education of current spouse/partner	32	spouse_DEGREE
Age of current spouse/partner	N33	-
Duration of current relationship	N34	-
Health status	N27	-

ISSP 2013 National identity III

Numbers of new items start with "N" in the ISSP 2013 questionnaire; replicated items from 2003 and previous rounds are displayed without any mark; Previous round items have their number preceded by "P"

Topic and abbreviated version of question	Items in ISSP 2013 pilot	Items in ISSP 2003
National pride (aspects of national life)		
Proud of the way democracy works	4a	5a
Proud of Swiss political influence in the world	4b	5b
Proud of Switzerland's economic achievements	4c	5c
Proud of Swiss social security system	4d	5d
Proud of the scientific and technological achievements of Switzerland	4e	5e
Proud of Swiss achievements in sports	4f	5f
Proud of Swiss achievements in the arts and literature	4g	5g
Proud of Switzerland's armed forces	4h	5h
Proud of the Swiss history	4i	5i
Proud of the fair and equal treatment of all groups in the Swiss society	4j	5j
Comparative support and pride for Switzerland		
R's preference to be a citizen of Switzerland than of any other country in the world	3a	4a
Some things today makes R feeling ashamed of Switzerland	3b	4b
The world would be better if others were more like the Swiss people	3c	4c
Switzerland is a better country than most other countries	3d	4d
People should support their country even if in the wrong	3e	4e
Proud to be Swiss when my country does well in international sports	3f	4f
R less proud of Switzerland than R would like to be	P3g	-
Too many Swiss people uncritically support Switzerland over other nations	N3h	-
Switzerland used to be a better country than it is now	N3j	-
The world would be better if Swiss people acknowledged Switzerland's shortcomings	N3i	-
Attributes of being "truly" Swiss		
Importance of being born in Switzerland	2a	3a
Importance of having Swiss citizenship	2b	3b
Importance of having lived in Switzerland for most of one's life	2c	3c
Importance of being able to speak one of the national languages	2d	3d
Importance of being a Christian	2e	3e
Importance of respecting Swiss political institutions and laws	2f	3f
Importance of feeling Swiss	2g	3g

Importance of having Swiss ancestry	P2h	3h
Importance of supporting Swiss sports teams in international competitions	N2g	-
Globalization (political, economical and cultural)		
Switzerland should limit the import of foreign products	5a	6a
International bodies should have the right to enforce solutions for environmental problems	5b	6b
Switzerland should follow its own interests, even if this leads to conflicts with other nations	5c	6c
Large international companies damage local business	P6a	7a
Free tread leads to better products	P6b	7b
Switzerland should follow the decisions of international organizations even if disagreement	P6c	7c
International organizations take away too much power from the Swiss government	P6d	7d
R would rather be a citizen of the world than of any one country	N6f	-
R feel that people around the world are more similar than different	N6g	-
Immigration/Immigrants – impact of immigrants, number of immigrants, equal rights and access of immigrants, contacts with immigrants, support of immigrants/immigration		
Immigrants increase crime rates	9a	10a
Immigrants are good for Switzerland's economy	9b	10b
Immigration generally bad or good for Switzerland's economy	N10	-
Immigrants increase the population and lead to economic growth	N9j	-
Immigrants take jobs away from people born in Switzerland	9c	10c
The employment conditions for Swiss citizens would improve if we stopped immigration	N9k	-
Immigrants improve Swiss society by bringing new ideas and cultures	9d	10d
Government spends too much money assisting immigrants	P9f	10e
Legal immigrants should have the same rights as Swiss citizens.	P9e	15c
Legal immigrants should have equal access to public health services as Swiss citizens	N9g	-
Legal immigrants should have equal access to public education as Swiss citizens	N9h	-
Legal immigrants should have equal access to welfare funds as Swiss citizens	N9i	-
In case of two equally qualified applicants, Swiss citizens should have priority	N9l	-
Switzerland should take stronger measures to exclude illegal immigrants	P9m	15d
Stronger measures should be taken to reduce the number of immigrants	P9n	-
The number of immigrants should be increase vs reduced	12	11
How often does R have contact with immigrants in Switzerland	N11	-
Attitude toward foreign cultural presence		
Foreigners should not be allowed to buy land in Switzerland	5d	6d
Swiss television should give preference to Swiss films and programs	5e	6e
Own culture is damaged by increased exposure to foreign films, music, and books	P6e	7e

Ethnic assimilation/pluralism		
People who do not share Switzerland's customs and traditions can not become fully Swiss	7a	8a
Government should help minorities to preserve traditions	7b	8b
Minorities should maintain traditions vs adapt to larger society	8	9
Immigrants should maintain their culture and not mix with Switzerland's culture	N13a	-
Immigrants should give up their culture of origin and adopt Switzerland's culture	N13b	-
Immigrants should maintain their own culture and also adopt Swiss culture	N13c	-
Political effects of nationalism		
Strong patriotic feelings tend to lead to aggressive actions towards other countries	N18a	-
Nationalism strengthens a country's place in the world	N18b	-
Strong patriotic feelings are needed for a country to remain united	N18c	-
Nationalistic feelings often lead to intolerance	N18d	-
Nationalistic feelings lead to negative attitudes towards immigrants	N18e	-
Political parties should emphasize nationalistic feelings in their campaigns	N18f	-
Governments often try to conceal economic problems with appeals to nationalism	N18g	-
Geographic area closest to		
How close R feels to a) town or city, b) country, c) Switzerland, d) Europe	1a, 1b, 1c, 1d	2a, 2b, 2c
Citizenship – of self; parents		
Is R a citizen of Switzerland?	14	12
Parents citizenship of Switzerland at the time of R's birth	16	13
General citizenship pride		
How proud is R of being Swiss	P16	-
How ashamed is R of being Swiss	N17	-
Racial/ethnic identity – background variable		

The following items will be fielded in Switzerland in addition to the 60 items of the main module.		
Optional - Attitude toward the European Union		
How much R has heard/read about the EU	P19	20
Being a member of the EU would/would not be beneficial for Switzerland	P20	21
Swiss membership in the EU would be a very bad thing vs a very good thing	N27	-
Impact of membership in the EU : paying/receiving more	N25b, N26b	-
Switzerland would benefit or not on balance from being a member of the EU	N28	-
Vote for/against membership of the EU if there were a referendum today	P23	24
Switzerland should follow EU decisions, even in case of disagreement	P21	22
Our country is being more and more told what to do by the European Union	N25a, N26a	-

The EU should have more/less power than the national governments of its member states	P22	23
Negative impact of EU: Undermining of the Swiss way of life	N25c, N26c	-
Negative impact of EU: The loss of our national identity and culture	N25d	-
Being part of the EU does not endanger our distinct national identity and culture.	N26d	-
Negative impact of EU : A loss of power in the world for Switzerland	N25e	-
One good thing about the EU is that it gives us a stronger voice in the world.	N26e	-

Topic and items	Last appearance name	MOSAiCH rounds
Media use regarding news		
Frequency: watching news on TV	CH12a	All
Frequency: reading the news in newspapers	CH12b	All
Frequency: listening to radio news	CH12c	All
Frequency: using Internet to learn about news	CH12d	All
Trust in social institution		
Trust in institution : media	CH1_01	All
Trust in institution : justice	CH1_02	All
Trust in institution : churches	CH1_03	All
Trust in institution : federal council	CH1_05	All
Political attitude		
Satisfaction with the way democracy works in Switzerland	CH2	All
Political interest	D42	2007, 2009
Frequency of political discussions with friends	D3	All
Trying to change others opinion	D4	All
National pride and identity		
Proud to be Swiss*	CH3	All
Attachment to the town*	CH4_01	All
Attachment to the Canton	CH4_02	All
Attachment to the language area	CH4_03	All
Attachment to Switzerland*	CH4_04	All
Attachment to Europe*	CH4_05	All
National identity and working in the country**	CH4a_01	2005
National identity and openness to the world**	CH4a_02	2005
Attitude toward political institutions		
Attachment to neutrality**	CH8_01	2007
Attachment to federalism**	CH8_02	2007
Attachment to direct democracy*	CH8_03	2007
Willing to change the neutrality	CH9a_01CHANGE	All
Willing to change federalism	CH9a_02CHANGE	All

Willing to change direct democracy	CH9a_03CHANGE	All
Political value		
Political goal between fight against inflation, citizen participation, free expression or law enforcement	CH5	All, except 2011
Defence of tradition*	CH6_01	All
Open to the international	CH6_02	All
Participation of citizen	CH6_03	All
Equal opportunities for foreigners	CH6_04	All
Independence against international	CH6_05	All
Federalism versus cantonalism	CH6_06	All
Government intervention in the market	CH6_07	All
In favour or against income differences	CH6_08	All
Emphasis on environment or economy	CH6_09	All
Relation with EU		
Switzerland's membership to the EU*	CH14	All
Economic situation in Switzerland if EU membership	CH16	All
Personal economic situation if EU membership	CH17	All
Preference between bilateral and EU membership	CH18	2011
Positive or negative representation of the EU*	CH13	2005, 2009, 2011
Economic situation		
Current Swiss economic situation*	CH10	All
Current personal economic situation	CH11	All