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Description of Life Domains and Indicators of the Swiss Household Panel

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Description of Life Domains and Indicators of the Swiss Household Panel

This paper consists of three sections. The first section is an introduction to the domains considered in the Swiss Household Panel according to the Working Paper 1, describing the aims and concept of the panel. Section 2 lists the directions of interest within the domains according to the aims and concept of the panel. Section 3 is a first step towards the operationalization of the directions of interest. Indicators are sought and standardized questionnaires containing the respective questions are listed. Due to severe time limitations, we anticipate that some indicators will not be able to be considered in the final questionnaire of the Panel. This paper gives an overview of what would be necessary and how the priorities are to be set when the final choice of concrete questions is made.

1 Introduction

Departing from the sketch of the panel-architecture, we list the life domains referred to, sum up questions to outline them, and define indicators necessary to fulfil the aims the panel should achieve. We recall the most important aims: tracing social change over time, generating data for social reporting and making this data available for interested social scientists. *Taking these aims into account, priority must be given to individual situations and behavior that can be linked to social change over time.* The panel thus focuses on a social perspective of the individual and on time. Further information is gathered on those domains that are known to structure society and to impact daily life considerably. A last criteria for setting priorities is that although analysis with panel data can deal with seldom occurring or with particular single events when pooled over time, social change will be difficult to trace in such phenomena.

In the working paper 'Aims and Concept of the Swiss Household Panel', domains are mentioned that are considered important to trace social change in particular with regard to alterations of social positions: education, labor force attachment, division of labor, occupation, income and wealth, power and prestige, social origin. Further information on social inequality is provided by knowledge about social participation (participation in leisure as well as political, cultural, welfare oriented or sport activities) and integration (in social

networks). Age, sex, race, personality traits and nationality, health as well as household arrangement are further principles of social order.

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The aim of this paper is to set priorities. The priorities are set according to the aims of the panel, the ongoing debate about the direction of social change (visible in elements of the panel-architecture) and empirical evidence.

Those life domains that have a greater impact on the structure of society must be considered in greater detail: Changes in such domains are bound to have greater repercussions than in domains with less importance for social structure. Participating in some domains and not in others leads to different socio-structural positions. Participation in life domains thus outlines the social patterning. Events within the domains and reacting or coping with these help explain shifts in participation and in assessment (for example the impact of war, political persecution, strong social movements or closing of factories, as examples for collective events, or divorce, accident and the like for individual events). Some life domains are necessary to maintain livelihood (in a productive and reproductive sense, such as work and the family), whereas others have a more 'voluntary' nature (participation in social groups, church or politics, for example). Thus some life domains appear necessary for livelihood and are lived without much thought whereas others are assessed and shaped consciously and lived with diverse intensities. Not only the domain and participation within it is important but the structure of the domain as the link between the individual and society (meso-level information, such as size of company, branch of company and its perspectives in the labor market; or type and degree of acknowledgment of further education). Participation in same domains that are differently structured offers different opportunities and perspectives for the individual. It is therefore desirable to obtain detailed information about the structure of the most important domains.

Life domains have a structural aspect, be it of availability, accessibility, or personal decision of participation, or about which information is essential to position the individuals (such as amount and sources of income or level of education). Life domains also have an implicit or explicit significance (cultural dimension) for the individuals. The implicit significance refers to the macro social forces of culture, the 'natural' living of the domain without much thought about preference and choice, whereas the explicit significance implies a more conscious personal adjustment, reaction, or choice to situations or events encountered within the particular life domain. In the household panel

questions must assess the perspective of the explicit significance of the life domains for the individuals.

The domains used to describe the socio-structural position (i.e. living conditions in graph 1 of Working Paper 1 'Aims and Concept of the Swiss Household Panel') vary somewhat according to approach. The classic set of life domains is: education, labor force attachment, division of labor, occupation, income and wealth, power and prestige, and social origin. Social participation in political, cultural activities or associations belong to the older strands of research, whereas leisure, and welfare oriented or sport activities have come up recently with the life-style discussion. Finally household arrangement impacts opportunities of behavior, as it structures and regulates resources, gender and generation relationships. As described in the Working Paper Aims and Concept of the Swiss Household Panel, space (housing, neighborhood) and health impairments are further important domains privileging or restricting the degree of participation.

A description of participation and structural features of the various life domains enables a more external way of assessment of social position (etic perspective) for example of inclusion or exclusion. Taking into account individual assessments, preferences and significance of various life domains allows a more subjective understanding of it (emic perspective) and offers insights on ways of life and life styles. Needless to say that combinations of life domains (ways of life and life styles) not only depends upon their assessment but also upon the (opportunities and constraints of) allocation of time to these. Attitudes in general may offer a vision of the direction of change or issues of tolerance, conflict, or problems, but need not become manifest in social behavior.

The task of allocating interview time available for the domains remains to be done, according to the priorities set and the quality of the indicators available. Of crucial importance are those domains with which livelihood is maintained or challenged: education, labor force attachment, income, gender relationships, household structure, family dynamics and basic health impairments. As secondary in priority would follow the domains concerning social participation, integration, consumption or production of cultural, political, and leisure activities. This ranking follows the logic that coverage of basic needs, subsistence, and reproduction as well as the individual assessment of these domains comes first. Changes in these domains produce the greatest

impact on the individual's life. These changes presumably become visible in health and well-being¹. Following these domains, at least light of social policy measures available in Switzerland, social participation, integration, and the individual assessment follows in order (change in reproduction, production, and consumption patterns). Finally attitudes cover the range of perspectives tolerable for the individuals.

We continue by briefly summarizing results found to be important and underlining the above direction for setting priorities. Ongoing theoretical debates identify life domains structuring society and empirical evidence justifies their weight. The panel enables a dynamic approach. And conducting interviews with all family members over 15 enables insight on household dynamics.

It appears appropriate to base priorities of domains on their findings of the important general study on Swiss society by Rene Lévy, Dominique Joye, Olivier Guy and Vincent Kaufmann (1997). Their findings coincide with findings from Germany with regard to important life domains structuring society (Konietzka 1997 or Mayer. 1991). There appears to be little empirical evidence for a deconstruction of social inequality as of education and labor market attachments and positions. Rather more, it appears that the social structure of inequality has become somewhat more complex, in particular in association with specific combinations of age, sex, household arrangement and nationality² (Konietzka, 1997).

Konietzka, (1997, chapter 6) demonstrates that social inequality becomes visible in living arrangements. Type of living arrangement bundles important features for opportunities in society (also Noll and Habich 1990).

Levy et al (1997) find evidence that social inequality exists within various life domains, though differently for men and women, and Swiss and foreigners. Social inequalities within the domains are associated with one another and form a hierarchical order, most evident in the upper and lower strata. Levy et al. also observe various mechanisms serving the reproduction of the

¹ For example the sequence of loss of job, unemployment and depression.

² Cultural background and race are further ascriptive traits. Given the fact that in the household panel only persons knowing German, French or Italian sufficiently well will be interviewed and certain types of foreigners will not belong to the sample, we do not expect a large number of persons included with such traits, thus giving these criteria less priority.

inequality order, such as choice of partners or of friends (also Mayer 1991, Nave-Herz 19**). The importance of formal education has not been diminished. Apart from its relevance as mechanism of successful inclusion into the labor market and for perpetuating social origin it has in fact obtained a second function: That of exclusion or of precarious insertion to the labor market in case of lack or low education.

Levy et al. (1997) find that social participation in various domains as well as preferences for particular cultural practice is linked to hierarchical position within society.

Thus, summing up, empirical evidence suggests that the greatest capacity for structuring society still is found within education and type of insertion into the labor market and that ascriptive features (gender, nationality) as well as living arrangements are important sources for variation.

The interactions of the cultural and structural dimension (see Working Paper 'Aims and Concepts of the Swiss Household Panel) provoke patchworks of life domains with distinct importance. Individual assessments of life domains thus render valuable information on how important these are within the individual patchwork of life domains and what they mean as of social integration.

Participation and integration in life domains are of great interest for social reports on social structure, inclusion and exclusion. Panel data allow additional information as the life course of individuals can be traced and mechanisms enlightened. One basic question for social reporting is whether social structure is amenable for the individuals in terms of health and well-being and for society in terms of lines of inclusion/exclusion or social conflict. Thus information determining basic knowledge about the health and well-being of the population are necessary. Lines of conflicts become visible on the one hand in the assessment of the life domains and on the other in attitudes on given social issues.

In the following section, the directions of questions envisioned within the Swiss Household panel are listed according to life domains. This list is complemented by a list of indicators and possible questions of already existing questionnaires. Apart from questionnaires we had access to, we thank various social scientists participating in the call for sketches for

important perspectives for the household panel for sending us specific questions and scales for various domains. Where possible according to the aims and concept of the panel, we have incorporated ideas sent to us and are in the process of modeling a coherent whole

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2 Life Domains, Directions of Interest According to Panel-Architecture (based on Working Paper 1, Aims and Concept of the Swiss Household Panel)

DOMAIN	SOCIO-STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS	ATTITUDES, ASSESSMENTS, PERSPECTIVES
--------	-----------------------------	--------------------------------------

Socio-demographics

Age
Sex
Civil status
Personality traits
Race
Nationality (born, acquired)
Number of live children
Age at birth of first child
(*Life event*
- Change in nationality)

Household / family
(power and
gender-relationships)

Relationship to person of reference
of the household

Composition

- within household
- Do close family members live part time
in the household (children, step-children
partner, parents, parents in law, etc.)?

Individual income contributions

Individual time contributions for household chores

Individual time contributions for childcare

Individual time contributions for care of elderly
or disabled

Access to income sources of others?

Who decides in important issues? (move,
new job, large expenditures, holidays, children)

Regular external use of resources

- cleaning help
- child care
- care for elderly
- institutional help (pro Senectute, etc.)

How much time spent for

- (1) household chores
- (2) child care
- (3) care for elderly, disabled in household

Division of labor (various tasks)

Quality of household relationships

Life events

- Change in civil status
- Change in household composition

Type of housing

Cost of housing

Size

significance of partnership (stress/resource)

significance of family life(stress/resource)

significance of household structure
(stress/resource)

Are own contributions considered correct and fair?

Are contributions of other household members
considered fair and correct?

What should be different?

Is this the household type desired?

Assessment of family atmosphere

Is the distribution of decision-making considered
correct and fair? What should be different?

Does effective distribution accord with desire?

Is distribution fair?

Housing
Neighborhood
Environment

How satisfied with housing?

How much stress through housing?

Aims with housing?

	<p>Housing conditions How long in this housing? How long in neighborhood? Environment <i>life event</i> - Change of housing or housing conditions - Change of neighborhood, town, etc.</p>	<p>Social integration through housing? Wish to change? How important is neighborhood? Wish to change? Significance of housing in general?</p>
<p>Previous housing (only first wave and new respondents)</p>	<p>Place lived at before this one? How long in previous housing? How long in previous neighborhood?</p>	<p>Changed deliberately?</p>
<p>Health</p>	<p>Existence of handicap, disability or chronic problem impairing Self-reliance in daily issues Status quo of psychological and physical well-being <i>life event</i> - accident - experience of violence (public/private)</p>	

<i>Social origin</i>	Nationality (born) Parent's education Parent's position at work Who worked for pay?	
<i>Education</i>	Level and type Knowledge of languages Further education Type of further education How much time dedicated to further education?	Is education sufficient for occupation? How important is education? What ambitions exist with education and further education? Why further education?
<i>Attachment to the labor market</i>	Whether working or not Amount of hours working Types of unemployment <i>Life event</i> - Change in labor force attachment	Does this situation coincide with desire? Reason for working or not working for pay. Is this the ideal time spent for work or not? Aims? Significance of unemployment and strategies to change the situation.
<i>Occupation</i>	Number of occupations Branches/areas of jobs Type of occupations Position at work Conditions at work How long does it take to get to work? <i>Life event</i> - Change in occupation - Change in branch/area of occupation - Change in position at work - Change in conditions of work	Is this deliberate or necessary? Does occupation coincide with educational level and type of job desired/aspired? How stable is work? How important is work as a life domain? How much pleasure and stress come from work? What are the aims and ambitions at work?
<i>Previous occupation</i>	Type of occupation	

(first wave only and new respondents)	Year last occupied Reason for stopping to work for pay	
Financial situation - Income sources	wages/salaries Self employment/farming Pensions (social transfer) social benefits and grants Investments, savings, property Other sources (private insurance pensions <i>life event</i> - loss or considerable change of income source	What significance does income from all sources have? How important is it to be earning oneself? Earning enough? Income aims? How are social transfer payments perceived (as a necessity or right?) Effects of stigmatization or discrimination. How stable and reliable are income sources? Enough income in total? Predictability and stability of source?
- Expenditures	Rent Taxes Child support and alimony Health care insurance Child care Real estate Wealth Debts Household contribution <i>Life event</i> - Considerable change in expenditures	personal assessment of income to needs

Social participation and integration**- Social nets**

Partner (existence)

significance, social support, social stress
living together?

Children

significance, social support, social stress

(existence and size)

Close kin

significance, social support, social stress

(existence and size)

Neighborhood

significance, social support, social stress

(existence and size)

Friends

significance, social support, social stress

(existence and size)

Participation in groups

significance, social support, social stress

(existence and size)

Work colleagues

significance, social support, social stress

(existence and size)

Professional, formal help

significance, social support, social stress

institutions, professionals

(existence and size)

- Participation in formal associations and informal groups

- participation in religious groups

How important are they?

- engagement in politics

How much time is dedicated to them?

- engagement in volunteer work

In which groups would individuals like to

- engagement in local groups (neighborhood)

participate but cannot? (For what reasons?)

- engagement in other types of groups

(environment, cultural, spiritual, etc)

**Social concerns
and political engagement**

Active electoral participation
Non-electoral participation

Social and ethical evaluation of political issues
(how do we choose the most relevant?)

- development of work and unemployment
- family development
- Immigrants
- health
- gender issues, socio-structural position
of women in society
- social security and welfare
- environmental issues
- education
- Europe
- freedom of religion
- democracy
- social ethics (genetics, technology, etc.)

Evaluation of political system

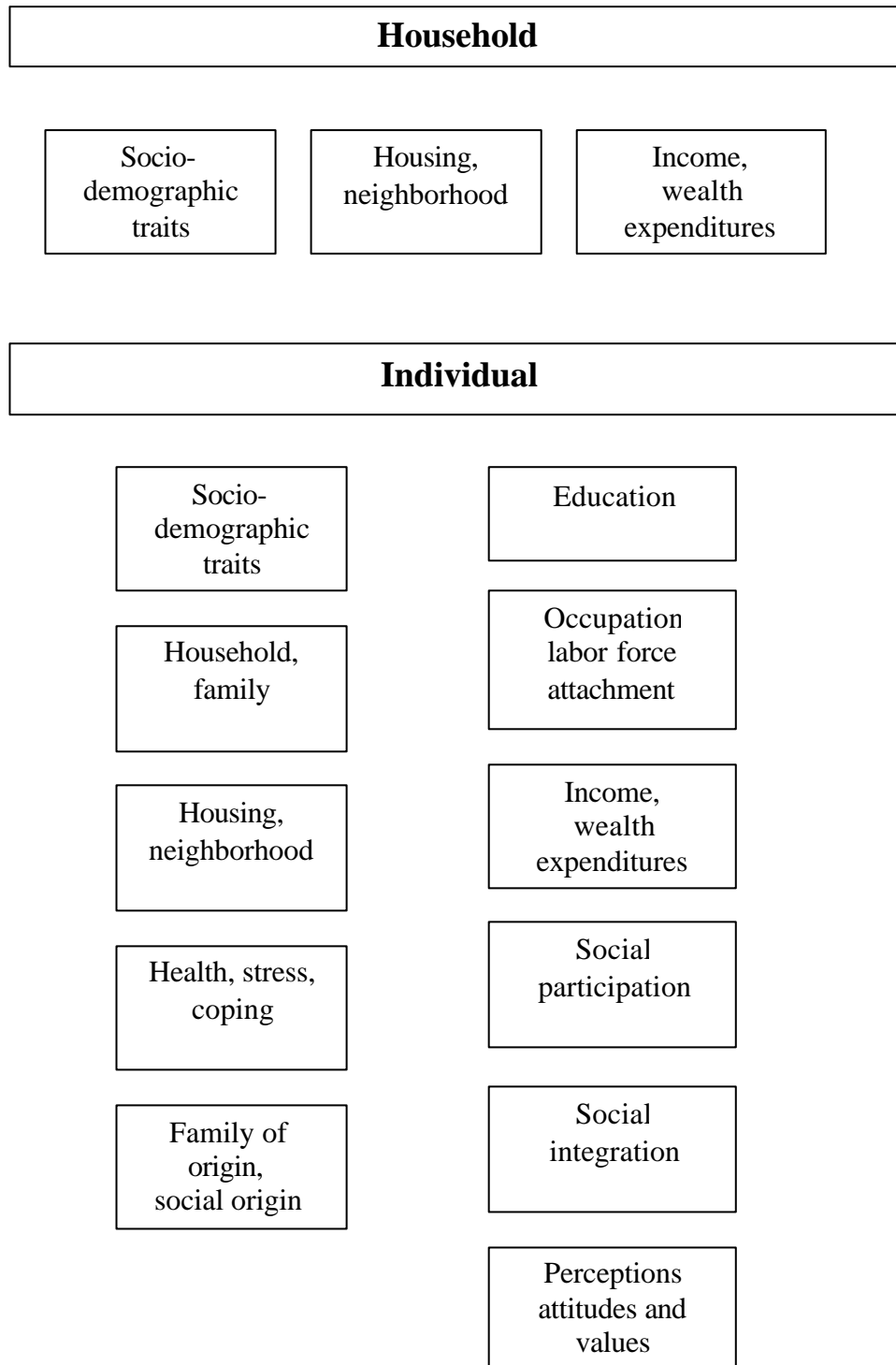
Leisure

How much time in all for leisure?
 (1) leisure activities out of home
 (2) leisure activities at home?
 (3) social volunteer work?
 Type of leisure activities

- sport
- further education
- passing time with friends
- visiting classic cultural activities
- visiting other cultural activities

Sufficient time for leisure?
 Does effective distribution accord with desire?

Graph 1: Overview of Domains



3 Operationalization of the Directions of Interest

Questionnaire ménage – liste provisoire des indicateurs

Composition du ménage

Dimension	Indicateur	Questionnaire de référence	Remarques
Caractéristiques socio-démographiques des membres du ménage	Taille du ménage	Question standard	
	Inventaire du ménage : âge	Question standard	
	Inventaire du ménage : sexe	Question standard	
	Etat civil	Question standard	
	Rapport à la personne de référence du ménage et aux autres membres du ménage	EDTR ?	
	Nationalité (à la naissance, acquise)	Question standard	
	Type d'autorisation de séjour	Question standard	
	Formation (personnes de moins de 15 ans)		

Logement

Dimension	Indicateur	Questionnaire de référence	Remarques
Accès au logement	Manière de trouver le logement	Enquête Revenu et consommation 98 (ERC 98)	Capital social.
	Statut d'occupation du logement	ERC 98	Capital économique.
	Type de logement	ERC 98	Capital économique.
	Type de bail	ERC 98	Précarité.
	Durée de résidence	ERC 98	Mobilité spatiale.
	Coût du logement	ERC 98	Charge locative, précarité.
	Capacité à payer le loyer	Panel européen, Enquête Pauvreté et qualité de vie	Expérience de problèmes de solvabilité, précarité.
	Aide au logement	Panel européen, Enquête Pauvreté et qualité de vie	Précarité.
Conditions de logement	Taille du logement	ERC 98, Panel européen	Indice de peuplement du logement, qualité de vie.
	Equippedement de base du logement	ERC 98, Panel européen	Qualité du logement, précarité, pauvreté.

Logement

Dimension	Indicateur	Questionnaire de référence	Remarques
Mobilité	Proximité de différents services (y compris transports publics)	ERC 98	Ségrégation spatiale.
	Raison du changement de logement	Panel européen	Mobilité, comportement.

Equippedement en biens durables

Dimension	Indicateur	Questionnaire de référence	Remarques
Accès aux biens	Equippedement en appareils ménagers	ERC 98, Panel européen, adaptation	Capital économique, précarité, pauvreté, style de vie.
	Equippedement en appareils de communication, médias	ERC 98, Panel européen, adaptation	Capital économique, précarité, pauvreté, style de vie.
	Equippedement de transports, loisirs	ERC 98, Panel européen, adaptation	Capital économique, précarité, pauvreté, style de vie.
	Accès à une résidence secondaire		Capital économique, style de vie.
	Mode de paiement des biens	Caritas ?	Capital économique, précarité, pauvreté, style de vie.

Finanzielle Situation

Dimension	Indikator	Referenz-Fragebogen	Anmerkungen
Geld-Einkommen	gesamtes Haushaltseinkommen vor Abzügen (Steuern und Abgaben)	Euromodul	1 globale Frage, müsste gleich viel ergeben, wie Summe der Brutto-Individualeinkommen, auch brauchbar als Notfall-Anhaltspunkt bei fehlenden/unvollständigen Individualdaten
	Nettoeinkommen aller Familienmitglieder nach Steuern und Abgaben, inklusive Transfers	Euromodul	wie oben
	Sparquote des Haushalts		Capital économique.

Questionnaire individuel – liste provisoire des indicateurs

Ménage et famille

Dimension	Indicateur	Questionnaire de référence	Remarques
Répartition du travail non rémunéré	Répartition du travail non rémunéré (responsabilité principale)	ESPA, ERC 98	Travail non rémunéré : travail domestique, prise en charge des enfants, prise en charge de personnes nécessitant des soins. Egalité des sexes.
	Temps consacré au travail non rémunéré	ESPA, ERC 98	Egalité des sexes, emploi du temps.
	Aide extérieure pour le travail non rémunéré	ESPA, ERC 98	Egalité des sexes, emploi du temps, capital économique.
	Légitimation et appréciation de la répartition du travail non rémunéré	?	Egalité des sexes, satisfaction. ask Werner Wicki, Thomas Gehring Rene Levy, Jean Kellerhals
Contribution to and access to household resources (gender and generation relationships)	Financial organization: individual monetary contribution to household	?	Financial household organization ask Werner Wicki, Thomas Gehring Rene Levy, Jean Kellerhals
	Type of access to financial resources	?	Financial household organization ask Werner Wicki, Thomas Gehring Rene Levy, Jean Kellerhals
	Legitimation and satisfaction with financial organization	?	ask Werner Wicki, Thomas Gehring Rene Levy, Jean Kellerhals
	Important household decisions (vacations, moving, work, children)	?	ask Werner Wicki, Thomas Gehring Rene Levy, Jean Kellerhals
	Household strategies	?	Guy Bodenmann, questionnaire for couples adapted for household dynamics?
Household services subsidiarity	Non-paid regular caring work in and out of household (for whom, type of problem)	National Study of Households and the Family, USA	
	Non-paid regular volunteer work out of household		

Ménage et famille

Dimension	Indicateur	Questionnaire de référence	Remarques
Household and family structure (missing in household questionnaire)	Number and age of all children not living in household (woman and man)	?	'Patchwork families'
	Relationship of dependent children not in household to other household members	?	'Patchwork families' ask Werner Wicki, Thomas Gehring Rene Levy, Jean Kellerhals
Household interaction, psychological resources and constraints	Intensity of communication of non-household family members	?	Support and stress ask Werner Wicki, Thomas Gehring Rene Levy, Jean Kellerhals
	Assessment of impact of non household family members on household	?	Support and stress ask Werner Wicki, Thomas Gehring Rene Levy, Jean Kellerhals
	Household-atmosphere (sense of coherence)	?	Wicki, Werner 1998 (written questionnaire, 23 yes-no questions, possible for CATI?) Gehring (Family Cohesion and adaptability Evaluation Scale- FACES III, D.H. Olson possible for CATI?)
	Household strategies	?	Guy Bodenmann, questionnaire for couples changed for household dynamics?

Logement

Dimension	Indicateur	Questionnaire de référence	Remarques
Satisfaction face au logement	Exposition à des nuisances	ERC 98, Panel européen	Satisfaction, précarité.

Santé

Dimension	Indicateur	Questionnaire de référence	Remarques
Wahrgenommener Gesundheitszustand	Einschätzung des eigenen Gesundheitszustandes, Zufriedenheit mit Gesundheit, eigene Gesundheit im Vergleich zu anderen	Schweizerische Gesundheitsbefragung (SGB 1997) Statistics Canada	Lebensqualität, Gesundheit als Ressource
Psychische Gesundheit	Einschätzung des psychischen Wohlbefindens, Depressive Stimmung, negative Gefühle, positive und negative Befindlichkeit	Schweizerische Gesundheitsbefragung (SGB 1997) Berner Fragebogen zum Wohlbefinden BFW	Lebensqualität, Gesundheit als Ressource
Gesundheitliche Beeinträchtigungen	Selbstwahrgenommen Krankheitssymptome, Behinderungen, Beschwerden, Beeinträchtigung der Leistungsfähigkeit	Schweizerische Gesundheitsbefragung (SGB 1997) Berner Fragebogen zum Wohlbefinden BFW	Krankheit als Beeinträchtigung der Lebensqualität und als negative persönliche und soziale Ressource
Medizinische Inanspruchnahme	Arztbesuche, Spitalaufenthalte, Medikamentenkonsum	Schweizerische Gesundheitsbefragung (SGB 1997)	Beanspruchung öffentlicher Dienstleistungen
Gesundheitsrelevante Verhaltensweisen	Ernährung, körperliche Betätigung, Alkoholkonsum, Rauchen	Schweizerische Gesundheitsbefragung (SGB 1997)	Erhaltung/Schädigung der Gesundheit als Ressource
Viktimisierung / Opfer von Gewalt	Häufigkeit als Opfer von Gewalt, Arten der erlebten Gewalt, Herkunft der Gewalt	Schweizerische Gesundheitsbefragung (SGB 1997)	Äussere negative Einwirkung auf Lebensqualität und Gesundheit

Lebensereignisse, Stress - Coping

Dimension	Indicateur	Questionnaire de référence	Remarques
Lebensereignisse	Inventar von positiven und negativen Lebensereignissen mit Datierung (ev. Dauer)	Berner Lebensstil-Panel, FKL, LUNST	Äussere negative Einwirkung auf Lebensqualität und Gesundheit
Stress	Akute und chronische Belastungen	Stress-Forschung (Dr. Bodenmann, Universität Freiburg)	Lebensqualität, Gesundheit als Ressource
Gesundheitliche Beeinträchtigungen	Selbstwahrgenommen Krankheitssymptome, Behinderungen, Beschwerden, Beeinträchtigung der Leistungsfähigkeit	Schweizerische Gesundheitsbefragung (SGB 1997) Berner Fragebogen zum Wohlbefinden BFW	Krankheit als Beeinträchtigung der Lebensqualität und als negative persönliche und soziale Ressource
Coping	Umgang mit akuten / chronischen Belastungen auf 3 Ebenen : Emotionen, Kognitionen, Handlungen	Arbeiten von Prof. Lazarus /Folkman, Edgar Heim, Univ. Bern, etc	Aktive individuelle Auseinandersetzung mit Lebensereignissen und -situationen
	Zeitstabile Coping-Dispositionen	Prof. Klaus Scherer, Univ. Genf	Individuelle Handlungsorientierungen

Origine sociale

Dimension	Indicateur	Questionnaire de référence	Remarques
Nationalité	Nationalité des deux parents	Enquête Revenu et consommation-module conditions de vie	Trajectoire migratoire, intégration.
Education	Formation achevée la plus élevée des deux parents	Enquête Revenu et consommation-module conditions de vie	Reproduction sociale : transmission des titres scolaires.
Position sociale	Statut d'activité des deux parents	ESPA, Les Suisses et leur société	Reproduction sociale : transmission de la position sociale.
	Profession des deux parents	ESPA, Les Suisses et leur société	Reproduction sociale : transmission de la position sociale.
	Situation dans la profession des deux parents	ESPA, Les Suisses et leur société	Reproduction sociale : transmission de la position sociale.
Famille	Mode de vie et climat familial	Enquête suisse sur la famille, adaptation	Egalité des chances.

Formation

Dimension	Indicateur	Questionnaire de référence	Remarques
Niveau de formation (qualification)	Formation achevée la plus élevée	Enquête suisse sur la population active (ESPA)	Capital scolaire ; possibilité de distinction plus fine au niveau tertiaire (rentabilité différentielle des titres scolaires).
	Durée écoulée depuis la fin de la dernière formation	ESPA	Capital scolaire : trajectoire de formation, dévalorisation relative des diplômes.
	Formation suivie actuellement	ESPA	Niveau de formation au moment de l'interview (personnes en formation, filtre).
	Raison de l'interruption de la formation	International Adult Literacy Survey (IALS)	Capital scolaire : trajectoire scolaire, (auto) exclusion du système de formation.
	Connaissances linguistiques	Compétences linguistiques en Suisse (CLES)	Capital culturel : disparités linguistiques, positionnement professionnel.

Formation

Dimension	Indicateur	Questionnaire de référence	Remarques
Formation continue	Formation continue dans les 12 derniers mois	ESPA, Les Suisses et leur société	Accumulation de capital culturel, adaptation de la main-d'œuvre.
	Type de formation continue suivie	ESPA	Formes de la formation continue (collectives, privées); attitudes, comportements.
	Raison de la participation à la formation continue	ESPA	Distinction minimale raisons prof. – non prof, adaptation de la main-d'œuvre, stratégies, comportements.
	Estimation de la durée totale de la formation continue dans les 12 derniers mois	ESPA	Qualité de la formation continue, cumul des inégalités, comportements.
	Financement de la formation continue	ESPA	Distinction minimale employeur/employé, cumul des inégalités, gestion de la main-d'œuvre.
	Raison de la non-participation à la formation continue	ESPA	(Auto) exclusion de la formation continue, gestion de la main-d'œuvre, comportements.
Perception de la formation	Importance de la formation	Sozio-oekonomische Panel (SOEP), formulation à appliquer à la formation ; Panel européen, adaptation INSEE	Stratégie, attitude, comportement.
	Utilité, fonction de la formation		Satisfaction, attentes, comportement.
	Adéquation qualification-emploi	Enquête Les Suisses et leur société, Panel européen	Capital culturel, intégration au marché de l'emploi.
Pratiques éducatives	Suivi de la scolarité	Enquêtes Les styles éducatifs des familles/L'école dans la vie des familles, possibilité d'adaptation ?	Capital culturel: stratégie, comportement.
	Participation aux activités de l'école	Enquêtes Les styles éducatifs des familles/L'école dans la vie des familles, possibilité d'adaptation ?	Capital culturel: stratégie, comportement.
	Activités de loisirs avec les enfants	Enquêtes Les styles éducatifs des familles/L'école dans la vie des familles, possibilité d'adaptation ?	Capital culturel: stratégie, comportement.

Travail rémunéré

Dimension	Indicateur	Questionnaire de référence	Remarques
Rapport au marché du travail	Statut sur le marché du travail	ESPA	Stratification sociale.
	Statut d'activité	ESPA	Stratification sociale.
	Situation par rapport à l'emploi	Centre d'étude des revenus et des coûts, Les Suisses et leur société	Précarité.
Chômage	Durée du chômage	ESPA	Précarité, exclusion.
	Nombre de période de chômage	ERC 98, module conditions de vie.	Précarité, exclusion.
	Allocation de chômage	ESPA	Précarité, exclusion.
	Probabilité de trouver un emploi	ERC 98, module conditions de vie	Attentes, (auto) exclusion.
Insertion professionnelle	Voie d'accès à l'emploi	Les Suisses et leur société, Panel européen	Capital social, segmentation du marché.
	Métier appris, métier exercé	ESPA	Mobilité, formation-emploi.
	Situation professionnelle	ESPA	Stratification sociale.
	Taux d'occupation	ESPA	Précarité, discrimination.
	Type de contrat	ESPA	Précarité.
	Secteur d'activité	ESPA	Stratification sociale.
	Taille et statut de l'établissement	ESPA, Les Suisses et leur société	Segmentation du marché, stratification.
Conditions de travail	Lieu de travail	ESPA, Les Suisses et leur société	Mobilité, précarité.
	Distance au lieu de travail	ERC 98, module conditions de vie	Mobilité.
	Durée hebdomadaire de travail	ESPA	Discrimination.
	Type d'horaire	ESPA	Précarité, flexibilité.
	Horaire de travail atypique	ESPA	Précarité, flexibilité.
	Degré de difficulté de l'emploi	OCDE	Précarité, santé.
	Avantages offerts par l'employeur	Panel européen	Inégalités sociales.
	Satisfaction vis-à-vis de l'emploi	Panel européen	Satisfaction, attentes
Mobilité	Durée de l'activité professionnelle	ESPA	Discrimination.
	Durée d'activité dans l'entreprise	ESPA	Discrimination.

Finanzielle Lage

Dimension	Indikator	Referenz-Fragebogen	Anmerkungen
Individualeinkommen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eigenes Erwerbseinkommen aus unselbständiger oder selbständiger Tätigkeit (inkl. allfällige Kinderzulagen) Sozialhilfe/Unterstützung/AHV/IV/ Pensionskassenrenten durch Institutionen oder Versicherungen Alimente, Unterstützungszahlungen anderes 	CH-Armutsstudie 1997, Suter, Budowski et al. 1996, Buhmann 1988	Fragen lassen sich grundsätzlich auch für Personen zwischen 15 und 20 Jahren anwenden; separates Modul für Jugendliche und junge Erwachsene erscheint nicht notwendig
Individualausgaben	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monatlicher Mietzins (inkl. Nebenkosten) bzw. bei Eigentum die monatliche Belastung durch Hypotheken, Amortisation und Nebenkosten Steuern (direkte Einkommens-steuern, direkte Vermögenssteuern, Beiträge an Sozialversicherungen) Ausgaben für Alimente/Unterstützungszahlungen Ausgaben für Krankenkasse/ medizinische Versorgung (inkl. Psychotherapie durch PsychologInnen, Alternativmedizin usw.) Ausgaben für Kinderbetreuung 	wie oben	wie oben, evt. Frage nach Alimente und Kinderbetreuungsausgaben nur dann öffnen, wenn solche offensichtlich erscheinen
Vermögen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immobilienvermögen (abzüglich Hypothekarschulden)? übriges Vermögen (Geld, Aktien, Wertschriften)? Schulden (ohne Hypothekarschulden)? 	keine brauchbaren Vorbilder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> oft verlagert, theoretisch sehr wichtig, sehr selten praktisch umgesetzt; nur wichtigste Vermögensteile werden abgefragt für Jugendliche bis ca. 20 nicht zwingend notwendig

Finanzielle Lage

Dimension	Indikator	Referenz-Fragebogen	Anmerkungen
frei verfügbares Einkommen	nach allen Abzügen übrig bleibendes Einkommen	keine brauchbaren Vorbilder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> frei verfügbares individuelles Einkommen, nach allen Abzügen, eminent wichtig als Basis für subjektive Einkommenssituation (vgl. folgende Frage) auch für Jugendliche sinnvoll anwendbar
subjektive Einschätzung des Einkommens	Frage zur wirtschaftlichen Lage	SUGES, GEVAP (Suter, Budowski et al. 1996, Niklowitz et al. 1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5-stufige Frage nach individueller wirtschaftlicher Lage, Ergänzung zur obigen Frage auch für Jugendliche sinnvoll anwendbar
	Frage zur angemessenen/ nicht angemessenen Bezahlung	ISSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hinweis auf subjektiv empfundene Ungleichheit im Einkommensbereich für Jugendliche bis ca. 20 Jahre nicht sinnvoll

Participation sociale

Dimension	Indicateur	Questionnaire de référence	Remarques
Participation sociale	Participation à des réseaux sociaux	LUNST, Les Suisses et leur société	Capital social.
	Participation à des associations/activités sociales	LUNST, Les Suisses et leur société, ERC 98, module conditions de vie	Capital social, styles de vie.
	Participation religieuse	Les Suisses et leur société, Enquête sur la famille en Suisse	Clivage culturel, styles de vie.
	Participation politique	Selects, Valeurs des Suisses, Vox	Capital social, activités non électorales, votations et élections
	Participation à des activités culturelles/de loisirs	Lamprecht et Stamm, Les Suisses et leur société, Pratiques culturelles des français	Capital culturel, emploi du temps, styles de vie.
	Recours à des réseaux formels	Enquête pauvreté et qualité de vie	Précarité.

Intégration sociale

Dimension	Indicateur	Questionnaire de référence	Remarques
Intégration sociale	Potential availability of social support through various social nets (practical and emotional support)	LUNST	Capital social, ressources mobilisables en cas de difficultés, précarité, coping.
	Potential access to resources from close friends (status of friends)	Les Suisses et leur société	Capital social, ressources mobilisables, homosocialité.

Perception et valeurs

Dimension	Indicateur	Questionnaire de référence	Remarques
Perception de la participation et de l'intégration sociales	Importance of individual nets, participation in groups, leisure activities and politics		Stratégie, attitude, attente.
Perception sociale et éthique de la situation politique et économique	Evaluation des problèmes actuels les plus importants pour la Suisse	Selects, Sorgenbarometer	Problèmes de société : importance.
	Degré de satisfaction de la politique des autorités dans plusieurs domaines	SOEP, adaptation	Problèmes de société : adéquation des politiques publiques.
	Valeurs politiques	Vox, Valeurs des Suisses, Selects	Problèmes de société : résolution possible.
Comportement politique	Orientation du vote	Vox, Valeurs des Suisses	Votations de l'année, élections hypothétiques
	Orientation des activités protestataires		Buts de la mobilisation
Positionnement par rapport au système politique	Intérêt pour la politique	Selects	Implication dans la vie politique.
	Discuter de politique	Valeurs des Suisses	Implication dans la vie politique : construction de l'échelle du leader d'opinion (Lazarsfeld).
	Convaincre d'autres personnes en matière de politique	Valeurs des Suisses	Implication dans la vie politique : construction de l'échelle du leader d'opinion (Lazarsfeld).
Evaluation du système politique	Confiance envers différentes institutions sociales et politiques	Selects, Vox, Valeurs des Suisses	Aliénation politique.
	Affirmations sur les parlementaires et le système politique	Selects, ICORE	Aliénation et efficacité politiques.
	Degré de satisfaction du fonctionnement général du système politique	Selects	Aliénation et efficacité politiques.

Perception et valeurs

Dimension	Indicateur	Questionnaire de référence	Remarques
Perception de groupes politiques	Niveau de sympathie pour différentes organisations susceptibles de mobiliser politiquement	Selects	Possibilité de mobilisation non électorale.
Identification partisane et positionnement idéologique	Proximité d'un parti politique	Valeurs des Suisses, Vox	Positionnement politique : lien, force du lien, avec quel parti.
	Auto-positionnement sur l'axe idéologique gauche-droite	Selects	Positionnement politique.