



gesis

Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study 

EVS 2008 Method Report Country Report - Switzerland

Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10

Related to the national dataset

Archive-Study-No. ZA4797, doi:10.4232/1.10187

*European Values Study and
GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences*

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork of the 2008 European Values Study (EVS) was financially supported by universities and research institutes, national science foundations, charitable trusts and foundations, companies and church organizations in the EVS member countries.

A major sponsor of the surveys in several Central and Eastern European countries was Renovabis.



Renovabis - Solidarity initiative of the German Catholics with the people in Central and Eastern Europe: Project No. MOE016847 <http://www.renovabis.de/>.

An overview of all national sponsors of the 2008 survey is provided in the "EVS 2008 Method Report" in section funding agency/sponsor, the "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations", and on the website of the European Values Study <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/sponsoring.html>.

The project would not have been possible without the National Program Directors in the EVS member countries and their local teams.

Gallup Europe developed a special questionnaire translation system WebTrans, which appeared to be very valuable and enhanced the quality of the project.

Special thanks also go to the teams at Tilburg University, CEPS/INSTEAD Luxembourg, and GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences Cologne.

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Introduction

The present paper is an excerpt from the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports in December 2010.

The EVS 2008 Method Report provides standardised information on the survey implementation and fieldwork procedures in the EVS member countries. Metadata includes all information given in the methodological questionnaires completed by each national team or the fieldwork organization.

After the EVS reviewed the fieldwork information it was archived in a database designed by the GESIS Data Archive. The outcome of the database was reviewed by the national teams and/or fieldwork organization before making them publicly available.

The structure of the database corresponds to DDI/XML V.2 standards and ensures different output formats. This allows users to choose between several approaches to the standardized information: the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset (PDF), a HTML surface that offers an extended Study Description, and the GESIS retrieval and analysis systems Online Study Catalogue ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

The Method Report consists of three sections providing metadata on the Integrated Dataset and the 47 national datasets:

Section one provides brief information on the EVS including an overview of all data and documentation available for EVS 2008 and refers to an easy way to get data access.

The study description of the Integrated Dataset in section two contains more general information and summarized country-specific information on study scope, principal investigator, funding agency, data depositor, data access and version, etc.

The third section includes the current country report on the national dataset providing comprehensive country-specific information on sampling procedure, mode of data collection, fieldwork procedure, and additional country-specific information on harmonized variables (electoral systems, political parties, education, occupation, and region).

1 European Values Study

Where is Europe heading? This is one of the main questions of the European Values Study (EVS) – the most comprehensive research project on human values in Europe. The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on how Europeans think about family, work, religion, politics and society. Repeated every nine years in an increasing number of countries, the survey provides insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values, and opinions of citizens all over Europe.

The research program was initiated by the European Value System Study Group (EVSSG) in the late 1970s and has emerged as a well-established network of social and political scientists aiming at high standards in data creation and processing. The data is being intensively used in social science research and teaching. It may also be of interest to policymakers, politicians, journalists, and others interested in getting to know and understand the societies which they are part of.

Four waves of surveys were executed from 1981 to 2008. These surveys explore value differences, similarities, and value changes. Representative national samples were drawn from the population of citizens over 18 years of age and face-to-face interviews were carried out. Standardized questionnaires with comparable questions across waves were then administered.

- The first wave was conducted in 1981, when citizens of the European Member States of that time were interviewed. The national datasets were combined into an international dataset including a total of 16 countries.
- The second wave was launched in 1990 to explore the dynamics of value change. It covered almost the same themes as the first wave. Surveys were carried out in 29 European, as well as other countries.
- The wave in 1999/2000 was administered in 33 countries. Several new issues, such as questions on solidarity, social capital, democracy, and work ethics were added to the questionnaire of this wave.
- The fourth wave was carried out in 2008 and included a total of 47 European countries/regions. Again, the questions in this wave are highly comparable across waves and across countries. In addition, this wave has a strong focus on region, both within and across countries.

1.1 EVS 1981–2008: Participating countries

Specific information on country surveys and integrated data of single waves is available at the GESIS [Data Catalogue](#). The Study Descriptions include notes about Version History & Errata along with the information on the origin and context of the data.

Table 1: Participating countries in European Values Study 1981–2008

Country/Region	1981	1990	1999	2008
USA	1982	1990		
Canada	1982	1990		
Belgium	1981	1990	1999	2009
Denmark	1981	1990	1999	2008
France	1981	1990	1999	2008
Germany*	1981	1990	1999	2008/2009
Great Britain	1981	1990	1999	2009/2010
Iceland	1984	1990	1999	2009/2010
Ireland	1981	1990	2000	2008
Italy	1981	1990	1999	2009
Malta	1984	1991	1999	2008
Netherlands	1981	1990	1999	2008
Northern Ireland	1981	1990	1999	2008
Spain	1981	1990	1999	2008
Sweden	1982	1990	2000	2009/2010
Norway	1982	1990		2008
Austria		1990	1999	2008
Bulgaria		1991	1999	2008
Czech Republic		1991	1999	2008
Estonia		1990	1999	2008
Finland		1990	2000	2009
Hungary		1991	1999	2008/2009
Latvia		1990	1999	2008
Lithuania		1990	1999	2008
Poland		1990	1999	2008
Portugal		1990	1999	2008
Romania		1993	1999	2008
Slovak Republic		1991	1999	2008
Slovenia		1992	1999	2008
Belarus			2000	2008
Croatia			1999	2008
Greece			1999	2008
Luxembourg			1999	2008
Russian Federation			1999	2008
Turkey			1999	2008/2009
Ukraine			2001	2008
Albania				2008
Armenia				2008
Azerbaijan				2008
Bosnia and Herzegovina				2008
Cyprus				2008
Northern Cyprus				2008
Georgia				2008
Kosovo				2008
Macedonia, Republic of				2008
Moldova, Republic of				2008
Montenegro, Republic of				2008
Serbia				2008
Switzerland				2008

*1981 only West-Germany

1.2 EVS 2008

The fourth wave has a persistent focus on a broad range of values. Questions with respect to family, work, religious, political and societal values are highly comparable with those in earlier waves (1981, 1990 and 1999/2000). This longitudinal scope of the study makes it possible to study trends in time. EVS draws random probability samples with a net sample size 1500 which again differs in countries regarding their population size. Usually citizens were interviewed personally (face-to-face).

The EVS 2008 has an increasing international and regional coverage. It covers almost all countries of Europe. In total, the fieldwork is administered in 47 countries/regions:

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Cyprus (North), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Great-Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, The Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

The full data release (Version 2.0.0, 2010-11-30) includes data and documentation of all participating countries/regions in EVS 2008.

Large efforts were taken to guarantee high scientific standards in developing and translating the Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires, high quality fieldwork, and standardized data processing and documentation.

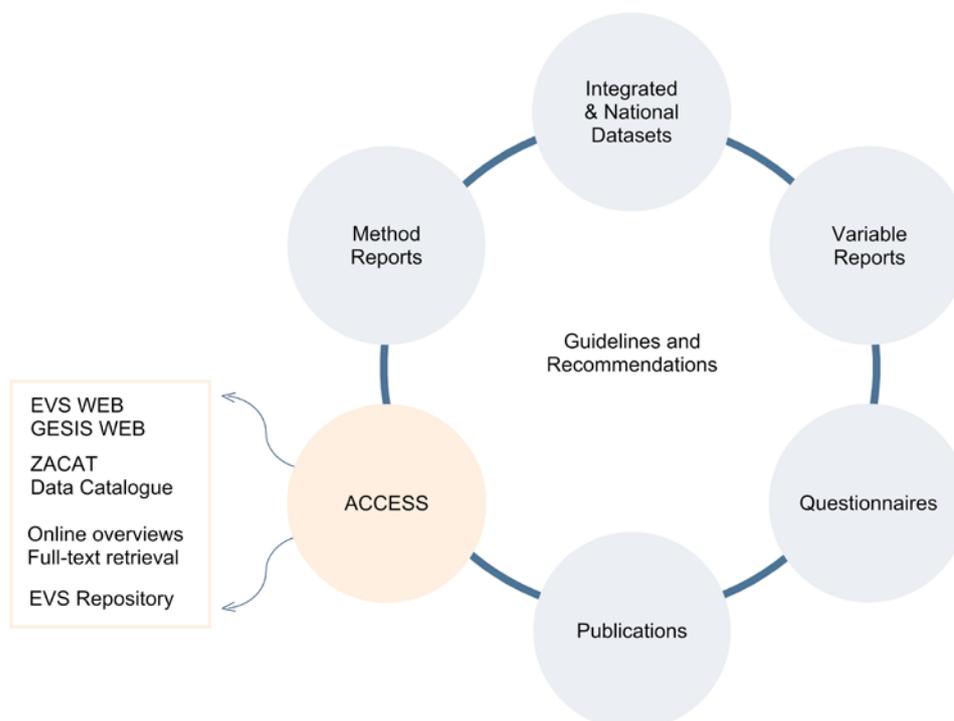
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

For more information, see the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations" provided on EVS website and additionally via GESIS Online Study Catalogue - ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

1.3 Overview of data and documentation of EVS 2008

The documentation created for the fourth EVS wave includes both the guidelines and standards developed to produce comparable data and detailed information on peculiarities of the national datasets on study and variable level.

Figure 1: Overview of available data and documentation



Data

Beside the Integrated Dataset the national datasets, including additional country-specific variables, are provided through ZACAT for national rather than multinational use.

Reports

Standards and recommendations designed by the EVS advisory groups for all countries are compiled in the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations". The information is mainly related to the questionnaire development and translation process, fieldwork, and data processing.

The "EVS 2008 Method Report" includes both summarized information on the Integrated Dataset and country reports with country-specific information on the origin of the national datasets. It is based on the methodological questionnaires submitted by all EVS member countries.

The English variable documentation on the Integrated Dataset and the bilingual variable report on each national dataset are available as "EVS 2008 - Variable Reports".

Questionnaires

The English Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires in all languages fielded in participating countries are downloadable.

Publications

The EVS repository is an easy way to find relevant publications based on EVS data. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

1.4 Access to data and documentation

The data and documentation of the four EVS waves is publicly available at the EVS and GESIS websites.

General study information

The EVS website (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>) covers information on the origin of the project, and the master questionnaires as well as field questionnaires in different language versions. Additionally, method reports and original language variable reports of integrated and/or national datasets are offered for the third and fourth EVS wave.

Data and documentation

ZACAT - GESIS Online Study Catalogue provides data of all EVS waves for retrieval purposes, data exploration and free download. It supports full access to datasets and documentation and assists users in identifying trend variables of all four waves. Furthermore, ZACAT enables comparisons of original questions in survey languages of the third and fourth wave.

Version History & Errata

GESIS Data Catalogue provides an overview on version history and errata. It contains study descriptions for all EVS datasets with information about updates, errors, and error corrections.

Online study and variable information

Online study description and variable overview offer comprehensive metadata on the EVS datasets and variables.

The **extended study description** of the EVS 2008 provides country-specific information on the origin and outcomes of the national surveys.

The **variable overview** is available for the four EVS waves 1981- 2008. It allows identification of country-specific deviations in the question wording within and across the waves.

Full-text retrieval

Qbase-retrieval system is a facility for word/phrase searches in EVS text documents.

Method report retrieval supports full-text searches in EVS 2008 guidelines and method reports of both integrated and national datasets.

Question text retrieval serves for full-text searches in the Master Questionnaire and variable reports of integrated datasets of all EVS waves 1981-2008 and in bilingual variable reports of national datasets.

Publication

EVS Repository contains publications based on the data of the EVS. These publications are mostly enhanced with direct links to datasets, variables, and syntax codes of concepts used. The EVS Repository can be found at <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications/>.

Secondary education

In cooperation with Fontys University of Applied Sciences Netherlands, a special EVS website for educational use has been established (<http://www.atlasofeuropeanvalues.eu/>). By means of maps, teachers and pupils can make assignments and gain a better understanding of European values.

The Atlas of European Values

Published in 2005, the Atlas of European Values unlocks the results of the EVS project for the general public. It presents values, beliefs, attitudes, and opinions through graphs, charts, and maps (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/evsatlas.html>).

1.5 Bibliographic Citation

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of bibliographic citations. To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Switzerland. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4797 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30), [doi:10.4232/1.10187](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10187).

The country report is an excerpt from the EVS 2008 Method Report on Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports. This paper should be cited as the following publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>.

In addition to data files a study comprises further data depositor's original documents and materials processed by the Data Archive: for example code sheets, questionnaires or reports. It is recommended to acknowledge respective documents from the archive holdings in publications by means of bibliographic citations including Archive-Study-No.

Disclaimer

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

Country Report
Switzerland

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - SWITZERLAND

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

STUDY NO.

ZA4797

VERSION

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10187 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10187>)

ALTERNATIVE TITLE

EVS 2008

STUDY COLLECTION: TITLE

European Values Study

STUDY COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION

The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on basic human values conducted in 1981 (16 countries), 1990 (29 countries), 1999/2000 (33 countries), and 2008 in 47 countries/regions.

AUTHORING ENTITY

European Values Study at Tilburg University

PROGRAM DIRECTOR

Dr. Dominique Joye (Program director)

Sylvie Leuenberger Zanetta, Alexandre Pollien, Marlene Sapin, Nicole Schobi

University of Lausanne, FORS, Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, Lausanne

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF)

Grant number: SNF 10FI13-120786/1

DATA DEPOSITOR

National research team

DATA DISTRIBUTOR

GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Data Archive

Bachemer Str. 40, 50931 Köln, Germany; Postal address: Postfach 41 09 60, 50869 Köln, Germany

Phone: +49/(0)221/47694-0; Fax: +49/(0)221/47694-44

GESIS Web: <http://www.gesis.org/>

EVS Web: <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Switzerland. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4797

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10187 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10187>).

II. STUDY SCOPE

TOPIC CLASSIFICATION

Moral, religious, societal, political, work, and family values of Europeans.

Study Description

ABSTRACT

Topics: 1. Perceptions of life: importance of work, family, friends and acquaintances, leisure time, politics and religion; frequency of political discussions with friends; happiness; self-assessment of own health; memberships and unpaid work (volunteering) in: social welfare services, religious or church organisations, education, or cultural activities, labour unions, political parties, local political actions, human rights, environmental or peace movement, professional associations, youth work, sports clubs, women's groups, voluntary associations concerned with health or other groups; tolerance towards minorities (people with a criminal record, of a different race, left/right wing extremists, alcohol addicts, large families, emotionally unstable people, Muslims, immigrants, AIDS sufferers, drug addicts, homosexuals, Jews, gypsies and Christians - social distance); trust in people; estimation of people's fair and helpful behaviour; internal or external control; satisfaction with life.

2. Work: reasons for people to live in need; importance of selected aspects of occupational work; employment status; general work satisfaction; freedom of decision-taking in the job; importance of work (work ethics, scale); important aspects of leisure time; attitude towards following instructions at work without criticism (obedience work); give priority to nationals over foreigners as well as men over women in jobs.

3. Religion: Individual or general clear guidelines for good and evil; religious denomination; current and former religious denomination; current frequency of church attendance and at the age of 12; importance of religious celebration at birth, marriage, and funeral; self-assessment of religiousness; churches give adequate answers to moral questions, problems of family life, spiritual needs and social problems of the country; belief in God, life after death, hell, heaven, sin and re-incarnation; personal God versus spirit or life force; own way of connecting with the divine; interest in the sacred or the supernatural; attitude towards the existence of one true religion; importance of God in one's life (10-point-scale); experience of comfort and strength from religion and belief; moments of prayer and meditation; frequency of prayers; belief in lucky charms or a talisman (10-point-scale); attitude towards the separation of church and state.

4. Family and marriage: most important criteria for a successful marriage (scale); attitude towards childcare (a child needs a home with father and mother, a woman has to have children to be fulfilled, marriage is an out-dated institution, woman as a single-parent); attitude towards marriage, children, and traditional family structure (scale); attitude towards traditional understanding of one's role of man and woman in occupation and family (scale); attitude towards: respect and love for parents, parent's responsibilities for their children and the responsibility of adult children for their parents when they are in need of long-term care; importance of educational goals; attitude towards abortion.

5. Politics and society: political interest; political participation; preference for individual freedom or social equality; self-assessment on a left-right continuum (10-point-scale); self-responsibility or governmental provision; free decision of job-taking of the unemployed or no permission to refuse a job; advantage or harmfulness of competition; liberty of firms or governmental control; equal incomes or incentives for individual efforts; attitude concerning capitalism versus government ownership; postmaterialism (scale); expectation of future development (less emphasis on money and material possessions, greater respect for authority); trust in institutions; satisfaction with democracy; assessment of the political system of the country as good or bad (10-point-scale); preferred type of political system (strong leader, expert decisions, army should rule the country, or democracy); attitude towards democracy (scale).

6. Moral attitudes (scale: claiming state benefits without entitlement, cheating on taxes, joyriding, taking soft drugs, lying, adultery, bribe money, homosexuality, abortion, divorce, euthanasia, suicide, corruption, paying cash, casual sex, avoiding fare on public transport, prostitution, experiments with human embryos, genetic manipulation of food, insemination or in-vitro fertilization and death penalty).

7. National identity: geographical group the respondent feels belonging to (town, region of country, country, Europe, the world); citizenship; national pride; fears associated with the European Union (the loss of social security and national identity, growing expenditure of the own country, the loss of power in the world for one's own country and the loss of jobs); attitude towards the enlargement of the European Union (10-point-scale); voting intentions in the next election and party preference; party that appeals most; preferred immigrant policy; opinion on terrorism; attitude towards immigrants and their customs and traditions (take jobs away, undermine a country's cultural life, make crime problems

Study Description

worse, strain on country's welfare system, threat to society, maintain distinct customs and traditions); feeling like a stranger in one's own country; too many immigrants; important aspects of national identity (being born in the country, to respect country's political institutions and laws, to have country's ancestry, to speak the national language, to have lived for a long time in the country); interest in politics in the media; give authorities information to help justice versus stick to own affairs; closeness to family, neighbourhood, the people in the region, countrymen, Europeans and mankind; concerned about the living conditions of elderly people, unemployed, immigrants and sick or disabled people.

8. Environment: attitude towards the environment (scale: readiness to give part of own income for the environment, overpopulation, disastrous consequences from human interference with nature, human ingenuity remains earth fit to live in, the balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations, humans were meant to rule over the rest of nature, an ecological catastrophe is inevitable).

Demography: sex; age (year of birth); born in the country of interview; country of birth; year of immigration into the country; father and mother born in the country; country of birth of father and mother; current legal marital status; living together with the partner before marriage or before the registration of partnership; living together with a partner and living with a partner before; steady relationship; married to previous partner; living together with previous partner before marriage; end of relationship; number of children; year of birth of the first child; size and composition of household; experienced events: the death of a child, of father or mother, the divorce of a child, of the parents or of another relative; age of respondent when these events took place; age at completion of education; highest educational level attained; employment status; employed or self-employed in the last job; profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function and span of control; size of company.

Social origin and partner: respondent's partner or spouse: partner was born in the country and partner's country of birth; highest educational level; employment status of the partner; employment or self-employment of the partner in his/her last job; partner's profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function of the partner and span of control; unemployment and dependence on social-security of the respondent and his partner longer than three months in the last five years; scale of household income; living together with parents when the respondent was 14 years old; highest educational level of father/mother; employment status of father/mother when the respondent was 14 years old; profession of father/mother (ISCO-88) and kind of work; number of employees (size of business); supervising function and span of control of father and mother; characterization of the parents when respondent was 14 years old (scale: liked to read books, discussed politics at home with their child, liked to follow the news, had problems making ends meet, had problems replacing broken things); region the respondent lived at the age of 14, present place of residence (postal code); size of town; region.

Interviewer rating: respondent's interest in the interview.

Additionally encoded: interviewer number; date of the interview; total length of the interview; time of the interview (start hour and start minute, end hour and end minute); language in which the interview was conducted.

Additional country specific variables are included in the national datasets.

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Individuals

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

Study Description

Was there any regional categories changed since EVS 1999?	
Yes	
No	
Country having not participated to EVS 1999	X

Please list the categories in the variable Region in the data set

- CH01 Region Lemanique
- CH011 Vaud
- CH012 Valais
- CH013 Geneve

- CH02 Espace Mittelland
- CH021 Bern
- CH022 Freiburg
- CH023 Solothurn
- CH024 Neuchatel
- CH025 Jura

- CH03 Nordwestschweiz
- CH031 Basel-stadt
- CH032 Basel-landschaft
- CH033 Aargau

- CH04 Zurich
- CH040 Zurich

- CH05 Ostschweiz
- CH051 Glarus
- CH052 Schaffhausen
- CH053 Appenzell A. Rh.
- CH054 Appenzell I. Rh.
- CH055 St. Gallen
- CH056 Graubunden
- CH057 Thurgau

- CH06 Zentralschweiz
- CH061 Luzern
- CH062 Uri
- CH063 Schwyz
- CH064 Obwalden
- CH065 Nidwalden
- CH066 Zug

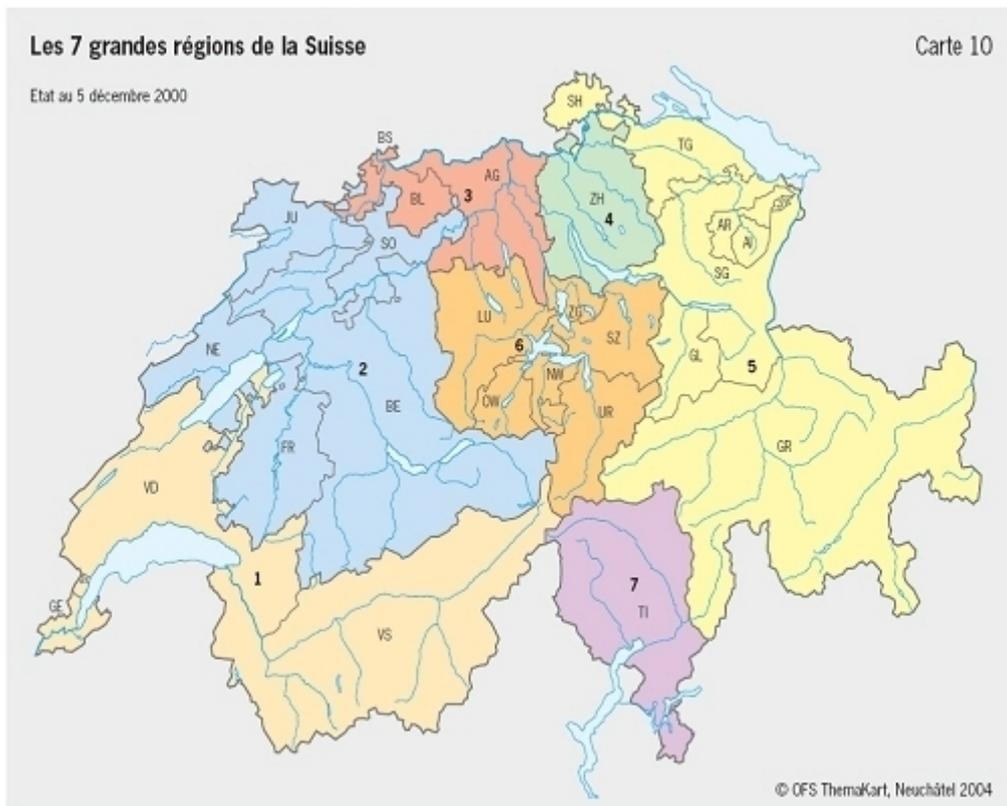
- CH07 Ticino
- CH070 Ticino

Correspondence with NUTS classification

Study Description

Switzerland (NUTS 1) is made up of 26 cantons (NUTS 3), which make up 7 large regions (NUTS 2).

Regions	Cantons which constitutes the Region	Inhabitants (in thousands)	Area (in km ²)
Lemanic Region (1)	VD, VS, GE	1 327	8 718
Mittelland Area (2)	BE, FR, SO, NE, JU	1 679	10 062
Nord-West Switzerland (3)	BS, BL, AG	995	1 959
Zurich Region (4)	ZH	1 248	1 729
Eastern Switzerland (5)	GL, SH, AR, AI, SG, GR, TG	1 028	4 485
Central Switzerland (6)	LU, UR, SZ, OW, NW, ZG	684	4 485
Ticino (7)	TI	307	2 812



KIND OF DATA

Survey data

FIELDWORK PERIOD

08-05-2008 to 06-10-2008

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

Study Description

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

450

NUMBER OF UNITS

1272

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

a. Additional country-specific questions included in the questionnaire:	
Yes	X
No	
b. Will additional country-specific variables be included in the data set deposited:	
Yes	
No	X
c. Will documentation of additional country-specific questions be deposited:	
Yes	
No	X

FIELDWORK ORGANISATION

M.I.S. Trend S.A.

Pont Bessieres 3, CH-1005 Lausanne, Switzerland

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Swiss German, French, Italian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION

WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

a. WebTrans has been used fully	X
WebTrans has not been used fully, but questions will be updated	
WebTrans has not been used (fully)	
b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:	NAP
Yes	
No	
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	NAP
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	X
We have adopted the Italian, French and German translations from Italy, France and Germany.	
We also have used the translation of some questions coming from ESS round2 or ISSP2003.	
The source of the translation is indicated in Webtrans.	

Study Description

e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	X
No	
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	X
A professional translator for every language has reviewed the entire adapted questionnaire and made the necessary changes to the translation.	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

Mode(s) of administration of the data collection (tick all applicable):	
CAPI (Computer assisted)	X
PAPI (Paper)	
Any other	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	34
Number of experienced interviewers:	31
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	3
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	34
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	2
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	
No	X
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	X
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	

Study Description

Bonus payment	X
Other (please give details):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	1
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	1
D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	Yes
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	Yes
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	X
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	X
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:	
- The respondents could choose for Sfr 30 in cash or a gift of the same value. The gifts were: voucher for flowers or for train tickets. The respondents could also make a donation of Sfr 30 to a proposed association.	
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
- A free telephone number was at the disposal of all selected households for any kind of information.	
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
- Recontact of the refusals by another interviewer than the one initially assigned. Special letter personalised by the new interviewer and send to refusals prior to the face-to-face contact	
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	
From: 23-04-2008	
To: 23-04-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:	15

CONTROL OPERATIONS

Please note that refusals and non-contacts refer to what is considered as the final status of the sample unit.

	Interviews	Refusals	Non-contacts
Number of units selected for back-checking	303	917	545
Number of back-check achieved	303	469	293
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	302	469	293

Study Description

Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	T	45 (T)	19 (T)
		424 (M)	274 (M)

CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

A. CHECKING OF DATA		
a. Were data checked for consistency?		
Yes		X
No		
b. If yes, were the data edited?		
Yes, data corrected individually		
Yes, data corrected automatically		
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically		X
No, no correction was done		
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?		
Yes		X
No		
d. Who did the data corrections?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		X
Any other person (please specify):		
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI		
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?	Checking done by employees of FORS and project manager of MIS Trend. Quantitative pretest with 15 real respondents in all three fielded languages (German, French en Italian).	
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		X
The Programme Director or its team		X
Any other person (please specify):		
C. VERIFICATOIN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI		NAP
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?		
Yes		
No		
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?		

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Expected achieved interviews 1230

Response rate 45%

Number of valid addresses 2730

Estimated rate of not eligible addresses 8%

Total number of addresses delivered to MIS Trend (Fieldwork Institut) 2970

Valid interviews expected per sample point 10

Study Description

Expected achieved interviews 1230

Number of sample points 123

These sample points were randomly selected in the 7 bigs regions (NUTSII) within strata by the size of the strata and the size of the sample points.

Valid interviews expected per sample point 10

Response rate 45%

Number of valid addresses per sample point 23

To obtain in mean 10 interviews in each sample point, 40 addresses (1) within each sample point were randomly selected on the basis of the mailing list of the Swiss Post (this list also contains the number of households for each building).

One person of MIS Trend visited the selected addresses to take down the exact indication on the corresponding mailbox or outside doorbell and gives this information back to the central team.

Finally, to be in adequate to the defined target response rate, 23 addresses per sample point were selected to obtain 2970 valid addresses.

This number was estimated by the national team, based on its experience.

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2970
B. Refusal by respondent:	406
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	497
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	409
E. Language barrier:	21
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	9
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	6
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	25
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	33
J. Address not traceable:	3
K. Other ineligible address:	31
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	32
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	3
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1270
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:	-228
- Broken appointment:	128
- Contact nut no interview, other:	100

Did your sample have a panel component (either from the earlier EVS-survey or otherwise)?

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

Study Description

	Country level	Regional level
Age * Gender	X	X
Educational distribution	X	
Degree of urbanisation	X	X
Gender * Age * Education	X	
... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)	- Household composition - Employment status	

- Please see "Other documentation" for the country specific tables.

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	X
No	
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible: A national weighting schema was proposed based on inclusion probability (regions, sample points and size of household).	
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	6 053 300
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	

Weighting Variables

Weight: gender by age

The variable "weight" was computed by the EVS for all national datasets on the basis of information and population statistics provided by the EVS countries. The weight is constructed on the basis of gender and age categories (-24; 25-34; ... ; 65-74; 75 and over). Value '0' implies that year of birth information was missing in the data.

The weight adjusts the socio-structural characteristic in the samples to the distribution of gender and age of the universe-population. In a future release, the weight variable will be developed further (also taking at least region into account). The current weight variable should be used with caution. Especially when the weights are "big", say outside the 0.50-2.00 range.

For some national datasets (AT HR FR KOS RO SK SE CH) country specific original weight variables are provided additionally as delivered by the countries. For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.

IV. DATA ACCESS

USAGE REGULATIONS

Data and documents are released for academic research and teaching - Access category A.

ANONYMISED DATA

Study Description

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data are made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team was responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires		Yes
Interviewer questionnaires		Yes
Contact forms		Yes

CITATION REQUIREMENTS

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of a bibliographic citations as listed under item "Bibliographic Citation". To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Switzerland. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4797 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10187 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10187>).

How to cite this publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>.

DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS

To provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of EVS data and to facilitate the exchange of information about the EVS, users of EVS data are required to send to bibliographic citations and/or electronic copies of each completed report, article, conference paper or thesis abstract using EVS data. These will be included in the EVS repository. For more information, see www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications.

DISCLAIMER

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications using EVS data can be found in the EVS Repository. The repository is an easy way to find relevant publications in the field of value studies. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

The EVS Repository can be found at www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications.

FURTHER NOTES

The Swiss additional variables and documentation are available by the Swiss national archive located at FORS, Lausanne.

A non respondent survey giving some information on about half of the non-respondents is also available at FORS, please contact alexandre.pollien@fors.unil.ch

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

Study Description

ISCED CODE	ISCED-1997	Swiss codes	Swiss categories
0	Not completed primary (compulsory) education	1	Incomplete compulsory school
1	Primary education or first stage of basic education	2	Primary school
2A	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education	3	Secondary education (first stage)
3C	Upper secondary education	4	Elementary vocational training (enterprise and school, 1-2 year)
3B		5	Apprenticeship (vocational training, dual system)
3B		6	General training school (2-3 years)
3A		7	Vocational baccalaureate
3A		8	School preparing for university
4B	Post secondary, non tertiary education	9	Vocational training (second education)
4A		10	Vocational baccalaureate after vocational training
4A		11	School for adult preparing for university
5B	First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification)	12	Higher vocational training
5A		13	University of applied science and pedagogical university (<i>Bachelor</i>)
5A		14	University of applied science and pedagogical university (<i>Master</i>)
5A		15	University diploma and post-graduate (including technical) (<i>Bachelor</i>)
5A		16	University diploma and post-graduate (including technical) (<i>Master</i>)
6	Second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)	17	University doctorate

Description of educational system:

Switzerland provides various schools at different levels. Because the cantons are responsible for the educational service, the names, the programs, the subjects, the duration, the starting age and the number of the students vary significantly between the cantons. Therefore a classification of the education isn't easy for this country.

The general features of the Educational System are the following:

Kindergarten is voluntary and free. Compulsory schooling, which lasts for 9 years begins with primary school (between the ages of 6 and 7) and ends with secondary level I. Again, since there are, in fact, 26 slightly different educational systems, the length of study at each level may vary slightly.

In spite of the growing interchangeability of the elements of the educational program the secondary level I of compulsory school is organized by separate schools or sections according to the division of education and professions at the further levels of education or at the world of work. Depending on their section during the last years at the secondary I level, students either choose to go on to a vocational training, to a vocational school, to diploma schools or secondary schools ("Maturitätsschulen"). The latter allows entrance into the public university system. Besides attending university, other paths in higher education include attending an advanced vocational training ("Fachhochschule/école technique supérieure") or a Teachers' Training College. In the last decade, the status of many of the certificates of the vocational training education has been changed to the tertiary level and the admittance and the program of these departments are still in a changing process. This is also true for the curricula and the programs of the secondary

Study Description

education level schools.

An important part of the students chooses to start the career with an apprenticeship. The vocational training is completed by different types of schooling. The possibilities range from one day per week to full time vocational school. In case of emphasizing the study part of this training, it is possible to start an academic career at either a secondary school or a technical or vocational school leading to a higher technical or vocational degree.

Education curriculum:

Pre-primary education	Kindergarten (1-2 years)		
Compulsory School	Primary school (6 years)		
	Secondary level I (three different levels) (3 years)		
Secondary level II	Secondary school or graduation diploma schools (3-4 years)	General training schools (2-3 years)	Vocational schools (-training) (2-4 years)
Tertiary level	Universities (3-6 years)		Advanced vocational training (3-4 years)

"Pre-primary Education: (1 to 2 years)"

Kindergarten: ISCED-97: level 0

Swiss children aged 5 and 6 may attend Kindergarten (German-speaking cantons), école enfantine (French-speaking cantons), or scuola dell'infanzia (Italian-speaking cantons) for at least one year before entering primary school. Kindergarten is not compulsory. Nevertheless, today an average of around 99% of all children throughout Switzerland receives preschool education. 63% attend for two years. In the past, the differences between German, French, and Italian pre-schools were more pronounced, with the German-speaking schools emphasizing play and the French and Italian pre-schools emphasizing learning. Currently, the differences are less marked, with all schools striving for a fine balance between play and education. Kindergarten is regulated by the communes and cantons. In all cantons, children have the right to receive pre-school education and to receive it at no cost.

In a country where roughly one fifth of the population (over 1.3 million people) is non-Swiss, Kindergarten also plays an important role in integrating foreigners into Swiss society. The children can attend extra classes to study the regional language and, while maintaining their own identity, begin to learn about their new country and acquaint themselves better with the local dialect.

"Compulsory Schooling (9 years)"

Primary School: ISCED-97: level 1

Primary school is the first level of the Swiss nine-year compulsory schooling. Children start at age 6 or 7 and finish at 12 or 13. Since primary schools, like Kindergarten, are governed by the cantons, there are numerous differences in the curricula, the length of the school year, the age at which students pass on to the secondary level, and teacher-training.

Secondary Level I: ISCED-97: level 2

Secondary Level I comprises the final years of required schooling. Here the children are divided into sections. The sections with standard requirements prepare children for vocational training or higher secondary education. The sections with advanced requirements prepare the children for the pre-university track. Again, depending on when they started primary school, Swiss children finish their compulsory schooling at age 15 or 16.

"Secondary Level II (2 to 4 years)"

Secondary school (Gymnasium) + Graduation Diploma (Berufsmatur) Schools (3-4 years): ISCED-97: level 3A+3B
 Secondary schools or academic high-schools last 3-4 years and prepare students for entrance into any of the nine Swiss universities or the two federal institutes of technology. The curriculum includes 3 basic subjects (language,

Study Description

second national language, and mathematics) and compulsory subjects (history, geography, physics, chemistry, biology, music/arts, sports). Students also choose a major ("Schwerpunktfach" or "option spécifique") and, the following year, a minor ("Ergänzungsfach" or "option complémentaire") subject. At the end of their studies, students take a cantonal matriculation examination ("Matura" or "baccalauréat"). All cantons as well as the federal authorities recognize the "Matura" certificate. This is important, since only 10 cantons out of 26 have universities. The number of young people with this university entrance certificate has more than doubled since 1970, and the number of women in this group has risen over 50% within 30 years.

Nowadays, there exists also an opportunity to get a university entrance certificate through an advanced program offered by the vocational schools.

General Training Schools (Diploma Schools) (2-3 years): ISCED-97: level 3B+3C

General training schools or diploma schools offer students 2-3 years of general education at a higher level and an opportunity to learn about professions. The curriculum includes the mother-tongue language, other languages including at least one other national language, mathematics, the humanities, and studies in a field the student wishes to explore: administration, tourism, health care, pre-school teaching, etc. Students take an examination at the end of their studies to obtain a diploma. This diploma is recognized throughout Switzerland and enables students to continue with a higher level vocational training or to enter the work place.

Vocational Schools (2-4 years): ISCED-97: level 3C+3B

Over one half of the Swiss students who finish their compulsory schooling choose to continue their education with vocational training. The training lasts from 2 to 4 years depending on the trade or profession selected, and there are currently about 260 federally registered vocations under federal governance. Examples are: industry, commerce, banking, insurance, hotel trade, other sectors of the service industries, and domestic sciences. Health care training is organized separately by the Swiss Red Cross. Training in agriculture and forestry are covered under separate federal legislation. The Swiss system of vocational training is a dual system, which enables the student to gain both practical and theoretical knowledge in the chosen field. The student signs an apprenticeship contract which is approved by cantonal authorities. After this, the apprentice attends a cantonal or regional training school one or more days a week and spends the rest of the week on the job, paid on the basis of an official rate system, under the guidance of a master, who has had several years of experience and study in his or her trade and has acquired a master certificate. At the end of the training, the apprentice takes a final examination and, upon passing, receives a federal diploma, which, in accordance to the fulfilled program, may lead to advanced vocational training.

"Tertiary level (3-6 years)"

Universities (3-6 years): ISCED-97: level 5a+6a

Switzerland has one university for every 650,000 inhabitants. Five are located in the German-speaking part (Basel, Zürich, Berne, St. Gallen and Lucerne) in addition to one Federal Institute of Technology (ETH Zürich). Three (Lausanne, Geneva, Neuchâtel) are in the French-speaking part including one Federal Institute of Technology (EPUL Lausanne). One university is bilingual, the University of Fribourg, offering classes in both French and German. The last, and most recently founded university, is the Università della Svizzera italiana in the canton of Ticino. Although the universities are similar in structure, they each have their own particular strength. For example, St. Gallen specializes in economics, business administration and law, Lucerne specializes in Catholic theology and philosophy, the Università della Svizzera italiana emphasizes architecture and communication. The two Federal Institutes of Technology focus on engineering, architecture, and natural sciences. All Swiss universities stress teaching as well as research. The total length of university studies varies, depending on the subject and the degree desired, usually between 4 to 6 years. Degrees conferred are the Lizentiat or licence, the Diploma or diplôme, and the Doktorat, the first two are the equivalent of a master's degree, the last of a PhD. Actually, and the universities are changing to the bachelor/master system of the Bologna declaration.

Advanced Vocational Training

Non-university higher education which includes advanced vocational training and teacher-training on most levels is very important in the Swiss educational system and has undergone many changes in the last decade.

Study Description

- Vocational higher education + technical or vocational school: ISCED-97: level 5b+4a

We count these programs to the tertiary level although there are options of education that lead to a specification in the chosen profession which has to be interpreted as level 4a of ISCED-97 classification.

- Technical or vocational high school (3-4 years): ISCED-97: level 5b

The first technical or vocational high school or colleges of higher education (Fachhochschule or école technique supérieure) were adopted by the Federal government in 1995, and all 36 current colleges were formally recognized by the state. These schools offer university-level courses, but with a more practical and technical emphasis, for example: engineering, agriculture, commerce, business management, teaching, social sciences, and health care. The training lasts between 3 and 4 years, and students with a diploma from a Fachhochschule may continue their studies at the Federal Institute of Technology or another university.

"Important historical changes"

The vocational training is the most frequent post-compulsory education in Switzerland. More than two thirds of young people choose to begin a vocational training after their compulsory schooling. During the first half of the years 1990, apprenticeships declined for general training schools, however this trend was related to economical recession. In the second half of the 1990s, enrolment in general training school decreased, while apprenticeships met a new development. Since 2002, admissions in vocational training have been on the decrease, while those in school preparing for university or vocational baccalaureate have increased.

More recently, the Bologna declaration has put in motion a series of reforms needed to make the Swiss educational system more compatible to European higher Education. The implementation of the new system has been launched in middle 2005, in parallel to the revision of the High educational training's law. Since 1990, the number of students beginning a tertiary education has increased of 19% and, according to the predictions, this trend will continue until 2015.

Reference:

<http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/fr/index/infotehk/nomenklaturen/blank/blank/isced/01.html>

Please indicate the correspondence between the national educational categories and ISCED standard classification.

- Already provided in the table at the specification if the educational variable.

OCCUPATION

Occupation should be measured by ISCO88 as supplied; please specify any deviations:

- We used the code '9999' if the information we had was not sufficient to determine the ISCO88-code.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Please give a short description of each political party in the data set.

Study Description

For variables v264 (Q75a) and v265 (Q75b)

Swiss code	Denomination
1	Radicals
2	Christian democrats
3	Socialist party
4	Swiss people party
5	Liberal party
6	Christian-social
7	Swiss labor party
8	Green party
9	Green liberal party
10	Swiss democrats
11	Federal Democratic Union
12	Evangelical People's Party
13	Lega dei Ticinesi
14	Other
26	Other political party
77	Nap
88	Dk
99	na

Please indicate the position of political parties in relation to each other on a 10 point left-right scale:

Left-right scale (1= extreme left; 10=extreme right)*	Left-right position	English
7	Right, conservative	Radicals
6	Center right, conservative	Christian democrats
3	Far left	Socialist party
8	Right, conservative	Swiss people party
7	Right, conservative	Liberal party
6	Center, liberal	Christian-social
2	Far left	Swiss labor party
3	Left	Green party
6	Center, liberal	Green liberal party
8	Far right	Swiss democrats
8	Far right	Federal Democratic Union
6	Center	Evangelical People's Party
8	Far right	Lega dei Ticinesi

*Scale based on opinion of experts (cf. Hug & Schulz, 2007)

*Scale based on opinion of experts (cf. Hug & Schulz, 2007)

Notes that:

- We put the Swiss Peoples Party in the category "right, conservative ", others would place it between "right, conservative" and "far right". The position of this party is far less homogenous, in opposite to left parties.
- In canton of Wallis, the Christian-social Party is related to Christian-democrat Party.

Locate the position of every listed political party in a 10 point scale is difficult because of the great number of small parties and the regional diversity of every Canton. If we compare the parties' system evolution of Switzerland with other Western Europe countries, we observe some similar trends: in one hand, the same big parties are present and their evolution is analogous and, in the other hand, the new parties get a good share of the vote. However, some

Study Description

differences can be note. The number of parties is clearly greater than most of Western Europe countries and Switzerland doesn't have parties in the extreme right or left position on the margins of the political scene. The left political wing is very low and the "Bourgeois camp" particularly strong. The National Council gives a rather true picture of the electorate (see below, Faction Factions and parties in the Swiss Parliament in the 47th legislative 2008-2011)

References:

Hug, S. & Schulz, T. (2007). Left-right positions of political parties in Switzerland. *Party Politics*, 13, 305-30.

Please indicate the party size for each political party, by providing each party's share of the vote in the last national legislative election.

Factions and parties in the Swiss Parliament in the 47 legislative 2008-2011

Faction	Parties (and repartition)	National Council	Council of the States	Size
Swiss People's Party	Swiss People's Party (69), Lega dei Ticinesi (1)	63	7	69
Social-Democrats	Social-Democrats (52)	43	9	52
Radical-Liberal Faction	Radicals (43), Liberal Party (4)	35	12	47
Christian Democrats /EPP /glp	Christian Democrats (43), Evangelical People's Party (2), Green Liberal Party (4)	36	16	52
Green Faction	Green Party (22), Christian-Social Party (1), Labor party (1)	22	2	24
Factionless	Federal Democratic Union	1		1
Total		200	46	246

The National Council gives a rather true picture of the electorate, in spite of the reapportionment in cantons. On the contrary, the Council of the States, because of the system of the majority vote, comprises few Social-Democrats and Swiss People's Party and many Radicals and Christian-Democrats.

Concerning the political alliances between parties and except the factions described above, there are important variations between the Cantons and they are done and broken according to the dealt subjects. In general, the small parties joint their forces to bigger ones in order to defend a subject. One can note that the Greens and the Socialists often form a camp, the so-called Bourgois parties another group. In several Cantons the Swiss people's party become allies with Radicals, whereas in other Radicals are more close to Christian-democrats. At the time of the survey in Switzerland, there will be a federal voting (1st June 2008) about three subjects: "the democratical naturalization", "the people's sovereignty without governmental propaganda" and "the economical quality and efficacy in health insurance offices". Only the Swiss people party had defended those three initiatives and none of them have been accepted by the people.

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 21-10-2007

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Please indicate the number of votes registered in the national elections.

Please indicate the number of votes registered in the national elections.

Study Description

- Only one single vote registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

The Swiss Federal Parliament consists of two Houses. The two Houses have strictly the same powers: they legislate, approve treaties, vote the budget and the loans, and supervise the Federal Council and the Administration. They elect, in a plenary session, the members of the Federal Council and the Federal Judges.

The House of the People, called National Council, has 200 members allotted, between the cantons, in proportion of the population. The allotment is re-examined every ten years. The deputies are elected for a period of four years, according to the system of the proportional representation. Each canton (at large) represents a constituency. Therefore some cantons elect, altogether, more than 30 deputies, others only 2 or 3. In the cantons which return only one member, the majority vote (first past the post) is obvious.

All adult Swiss citizens above the age of 18 enjoy both "active and passive" voting rights in elections to the National Council: in other words, they may cast their votes and also stand themselves for election. Only federal civil servants are required to choose between their profession and elected office, if they are elected.

People can vote by either using a list of candidates of one party or by writing a proper list of candidates from different parties. On either list, one can put twice the name of each candidate.

The Federate House is called the Council of the States, with 46 members, two for each canton, and one for each half canton. Elections to the Council of States are not administered at federal level; they are governed by cantonal provisions. Deputies are, generally, elected by the people, for a period of four years, by the system of the two rounds majority vote. Their prestige is slightly superior to that of the National Councilors.

In federal matters, Switzerland presents, every allowance being made, a similar structure to that of the United States. It is an assemblage of cantons, like the Union is an assemblage of states. Therefore there are a Swiss State and 26 cantonal States. What distinguishes federalism from other systems is the juridical character of these cantonal states, principally the various details which make them different from mere departments, like the French departments for example.

Other documentation: Switzerland

Representativity

Gender * Age: Country & Regional level (V22.1)

Men - End 2007

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Switzerland	321115	496931	620049	560746	458043	300091	224194	2981169
VD	28842	44993	53186	46855	38339	23858	18847	254920
VS	13645	19592	23440	21773	18189	12295	8642	117576
GE	17242	30849	35554	30283	24113	15861	11703	165605
Lemanic Region	59729	95434	112180	98911	80641	52014	39192	538101
BE	38962	59654	74959	71178	62117	40277	32636	379783
FR	11985	17177	21866	19502	15114	9145	6233	101022
SO	11167	14755	19815	19900	15838	10272	7744	99491
NE	6927	10376	13353	11823	10062	6631	5611	64783
JU	3087	4053	4993	5057	4327	2859	2264	26640
Mittelland Area	72128	106015	134986	127460	107458	69184	54488	671719
BS	7234	13556	14217	13235	10793	7704	7094	73833
BL	10801	15259	21074	20354	17621	12600	9022	106731
AG	25957	37179	48082	45929	36276	22373	15289	231085
Nord-West Switzerland	43992	65994	83373	79518	64690	42677	31405	411649
ZH	53721	94782	114618	94716	77767	50832	37289	523725
Zurich Region	53721	94782	114618	94716	77767	50832	37289	523725

GL	1697	2355	2948	3011	2315	1530	1228	15084
SH	3236	4741	5465	5629	4630	3256	2671	29628
AR	1967	2953	4145	4116	3408	2218	1792	20599
AI	823	987	1176	1123	872	656	485	6122
SG	21442	30815	37274	34081	27458	17855	12756	181681
GR	7588	11695	15811	14621	11990	7850	5853	75408
TH	10789	14780	19360	19061	14138	8589	6627	93344
Estern Switzerland	47542	68326	86179	81642	64811	41954	31412	421866
LU	17301	23817	29293	26856	20339	13754	10210	141570
UR	1429	2279	2808	2618	2215	1473	1231	14053
SZ	6120	9196	12464	11284	8350	5415	3632	56461
OW	1591	2022	2845	2605	2021	1249	931	13264
NW	1540	2590	3559	3250	2746	1596	1143	16424
ZG	4353	6901	10427	8630	6539	4036	2580	43466
Central Switzerland	32334	46805	61396	55243	42210	27523	19727	285238
TI	11669	19575	27317	23256	20466	15907	10681	128871
Ticinese Region	11669	19575	27317	23256	20466	15907	10681	128871

Source : OFS/ESPOP 2007

Women - end 2007

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Switzerland	311904	499938	613995	551010	464487	343873	377002	3162209
VD	28024	45573	54897	47187	41174	28394	32448	277697
VS	13293	18882	23618	21427	18806	13685	13797	123508
GE	17425	32908	37235	31347	26838	19259	20505	185517
Lemanic Region	58742	97363	115750	99961	86818	61338	66750	586722

BE	38160	60340	74499	71488	63103	46621	55779	409990
FR	11957	17394	21584	18346	14707	9728	10220	103936
SO	10696	14487	19900	19186	15268	11618	12874	104029
NE	7073	10396	13271	11651	10509	7965	9943	70808
JU	2913	4001	5167	4913	4304	3194	3804	28296
Mittelland Area	70799	106618	134421	125584	107891	79126	92620	717059
BS	8195	13803	13813	13099	11418	9921	13863	84112
BL	10420	15491	21750	20152	18380	14409	13402	114004
AG	24794	36525	47618	44425	35122	24196	24013	236693
Nord-West Switzerland	43409	65819	83181	77676	64920	48526	51278	434809
ZH	52020	93824	109396	93841	80332	58997	62575	550985
Zurich Region	52020	93824	109396	93841	80332	58997	62575	550985
GL	1610	2385	2791	2838	2223	1669	2139	15655
SH	2903	4582	5636	5572	4750	3830	4554	31827
AR	1800	3097	4001	4000	3258	2441	2847	21444
AI	723	891	1115	977	737	628	750	5821
SG	20054	30661	36312	33350	26683	20174	21749	188983
GR	7937	11843	14833	13864	11665	8681	9622	78445
TH	9846	15067	19165	18039	13314	9528	11140	96099
Estern Switzerland	44873	68526	83853	78640	62630	46951	52801	438274
LU	16743	23901	29292	25974	19836	15949	16593	148288
UR	1391	2184	2563	2476	2079	1509	1711	13913
SZ	5528	9009	11711	10173	7684	5622	5799	55526
OW	1406	2113	2684	2463	1840	1331	1507	13344
NW	1403	2608	3328	2968	2462	1643	1575	15987
ZG	4159	7352	9632	7780	6220	4596	3984	43723
Central Switzerland	30630	47167	59210	51834	40121	30650	31169	290781
TI	11431	20621	28184	23474	21775	18285	19809	143579

Ticinese Region	11431	20621	28184	23474	21775	18285	19809	143579
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Source : OFS/ESPOP 2007
ESPOP : Annual statistic of population

Switzerland	7593494	1631386	4716948	1245160	3727014	3866480	5991401	1602093	5577255	2016239
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Lemanic										
Region	1408796	318224	871278	219294	683796	725000	992713	416083	1106487	302309
VD	672'039	156'161	412'331	103'547	326'387	345'652	476'968	195'071	502'508	169'531
VS	298'580	65'105	185'056	48'419	147'184	151'396	241'519	57'061	169'234	129'346
GE	438'177	96'958	273'891	67'328	210'225	227'952	274'226	163'951	434'745	3'432

Mittelland										
Area	1715800	369041	1051341	295418	839654	876146	1457285	258515	1087017	628783
BE	962'982	195'669	592'000	175'313	468'845	494'137	843'052	119'930	600'199	362'783
FR	263'241	65'348	162'567	35'326	130'755	132'486	219'403	43'838	146'164	117'077
SO	250'240	53'096	154'636	42'508	123'469	126'771	203'342	46'898	193'231	57'009
NE	169'782	38'493	101'139	30'150	82'396	87'386	130'128	39'654	126'489	43'293
JU	69'555	16'435	40'999	12'121	34'189	35'366	61'360	8'195	20'934	48'621

Nord-West										
Switzerland	1035934	213586	648462	173886	509137	526797	812702	223232	812677	223257
BS	185'227	30'814	115'831	38'582	87'922	97'305	129'121	56'106	185'227	0
BL	269'145	54'521	165'191	49'433	131'499	137'646	220'426	48'719	246'903	22'242
AG	581'562	128'251	367'440	85'871	289'716	291'846	463'155	118'407	380'547	201'015

Zurich										
Region	1307567	260583	837291	209693	643621	663946	1007725	299842	1242426	65141

Estern										
Switzerland	1073904	241882	658904	173118	532138	541766	868939	204965	604878	469026
GL	38'237	8'528	23'143	6'566	18'994	19'243	30'923	7'314	0	38'237
SH	74'527	14'913	45'303	14'311	36'442	38'085	58'204	16'323	55'164	19'363
AR	52'654	11'848	31'508	9'298	26'300	26'354	45'695	6'959	27'898	24'756
AI	15'471	3'986	8'966	2'519	7'935	7'536	13'961	1'510	0	15'471
SG	465'937	107'631	285'772	72'534	230'464	235'473	368'476	97'461	310'992	154'945
GR	188'762	39'751	117'005	32'006	93'357	95'405	160'754	28'008	92'965	95'797

TH 238'316 55'225 147'207 35'884 118'646 119'670 190'926 47'390 117'859 120'457

Central										
Switzerland	722913	165413	448431	109069	361012	361901	606251	116662	438438	284475
LU	363'475	83'213	223'756	56'506	179'284	184'191	306'207	57'268	185'273	178'202
UR	34'989	7'859	21'206	5'924	17'711	17'278	31'943	3'046	0	34'989
SZ	141'024	32'530	88'026	20'468	71'568	69'456	116'762	24'262	113'054	27'970
OW	33'997	8'409	20'570	5'018	17'053	16'944	29'954	4'043	0	33'997
NW	40'287	8'816	25'514	5'957	20'491	19'796	36'241	4'046	35'259	5'028
ZG	109'141	24'586	69'359	15'196	54'905	54'236	85'144	23'997	104'852	4'289
Ticinese										
Region	328580	62657	201241	64682	157656	170924	245786	82794	285332	43248

1) according to the Swiss census
2000

Source:
SPOP 2007
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statistique de la Suisse

Gender * Age * Education: Country level (V22.4)

Residential Population in Switzerland, age >= 15 years (Census 2000, december)

Highest level of education ISCED-1997	Age							
	All	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 +
All	6043350	852225	1080298	1195364	1001123	795334	589058	529948
Not completed primary education	257900	100086	22140	32333	33169	27468	22484	20220
Lower scolarity	1380551	295348	133801	187981	194886	189531	182323	196681
Upper secondary	2866860	348492	602834	616629	509164	384283	236748	168710
Post secondary	550288	10768	132297	152343	109421	80197	41892	23370
First stage of tertiary	63332	1834	15223	18721	12898	8299	4015	2342

First and second stage of tertiary	396429	5539	102923	111739	81614	50527	25810	18277
Unknown	527990	90158	71080	75618	59971	55029	75786	100348

Men								
Total	2929728	434882	540696	605661	503461	391443	263901	189684
Not completed primary education	117533	52350	10783	14767	15106	11707	7712	5108
Lower scolarity	546422	155308	60567	81391	76669	67412	56541	48534
Upper secondary	1341624	170449	279059	281271	238708	184941	115747	71449
Post secondary	389742	5749	87136	107632	79283	60492	32570	16880
First stage of tertiary	39253	1030	9299	11873	7777	5185	2686	1403
First and second stage of tertiary	255056	2509	57043	68769	54956	37278	20339	14162
Unknown	240098	47487	36809	39958	30962	24428	28306	32148

Women								
Total	3113622	417343	539602	589703	497662	403891	325157	340264
Not completed primary education	140367	47736	11357	17566	18063	15761	14772	15112
Lower scolarity	834129	140040	73234	106590	118217	122119	125782	148147
Upper secondary	1525236	178043	323775	335358	270456	199342	121001	97261
Post secondary	160546	5019	45161	44711	30138	19705	9322	6490
First stage of tertiary	24079	804	5924	6848	5121	3114	1329	939
First and second stage of tertiary	141373	3030	45880	42970	26658	13249	5471	4115
Unknown	287892	42671	34271	35660	29009	30601	47480	68200

Households' composition (V22.5)

Households' composition (census 2000)

Housholds Total	Collectif Households	Private households	
		Households one person	Households with several persons

				Family households				Non-family household
				Couples without children	Couples with child/children	Father or mother with child/children	One person with father or/and mother	
Switzerland	3'181'568	66'169	1'120'878	850'034	898'294	161'323	22'054	62'816
Lemanic Region	583'742	16'001	215'192	140'286	162'626	35'490	3'703	10'444
VD	285'528	6'776	105'247	72'043	78'154	16'190	1'459	5'659
VS	110'984	3'606	33'425	27'581	37'050	6'332	1'314	1'676
GE	187'230	5'619	76'520	40'662	47'422	12'968	930	3'109
Mittelland Area	730'281	16'183	247'903	206'173	206'561	34'961	5'016	13'484
BE	425'561	9'660	150'116	123'365	111'938	19'188	2'644	8'650
FR	96'563	2'470	28'566	24'168	33'428	5'081	865	1'985
SO	104'217	1'633	32'889	30'865	31'581	5'030	836	1'383
NE	75'920	1'871	27'849	20'281	20'430	4'117	369	1'003
JU	28'020	549	8'483	7'494	9'184	1'545	302	463
Nord-West Switzerland	439'623	7'821	152'708	125'558	122'542	21'160	2'754	7'080
BS	98'407	2'408	47'842	23'687	16'920	4'804	537	2'209
BL	113'421	1'746	35'804	35'698	32'219	5'819	692	1'443
AG	227'795	3'667	69'062	66'173	73'403	10'537	1'525	3'428
Zurich Region	578'315	10'742	223'869	157'398	139'169	27'580	2'699	16'858
Eastern Switzerland	436'469	9'730	143'761	115'589	135'798	21'113	3'361	7'117
GL	15'669	287	4'904	4'286	5'058	765	148	221
SH	32'097	670	11'157	9'214	8'748	1'639	213	456
AR	22'057	485	7'212	6'127	6'833	980	139	281

AI	5'373	83	1'496	1'272	2'114	206	98	104
SG	187'368	3'618	61'699	48'528	59'775	9'271	1'326	3'151
GR	80'442	2'661	28'246	20'800	22'639	3'760	773	1'563
TH	93'463	1'926	29'047	25'362	30'631	4'492	664	1'341
Central Switzerland	277'711	5'181	89'192	73'277	90'311	12'577	2'233	4'940
LU	143'269	2'675	47'012	37'040	46'032	6'674	1'142	2'694
UR	13'648	218	3'871	3'708	4'878	511	203	259
SZ	50'961	872	15'043	13'543	17'928	2'316	419	840
OW	12'764	319	3'835	3'241	4'476	548	137	208
NW	15'456	303	4'972	4'279	4'928	616	127	231
ZG	41'613	794	14'459	11'466	12'069	1'912	205	708
Ticinese Region	135'427	511	48'253	31'753	41'287	8'442	2'288	2'893

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Employment status (V22.6)

Source : ESPA, 2008

Global Indices of employment status

Employed	65.9
Unemployed	3.4
Not in Labor Force	30.7

Employment status (persons, in thousands)

	Total	Men	Women	Swiss	Foreigner
self-employed	588	382	207	517	71

working for your family business)	83	33	50	77	6
salaried employee	3345	1750	1595	2530	815
Being in apprenticeship	213	124	89	177	36
unemployed	147	66	80	85	61
Being in education	299	145	154	239	60
doing housework	271	10	261	191	80
retired	1333	555	778	1182	151
other non-employed persons	139	56	82	89	50
Population of 15 years old and more	6417	3122	3295	5088	1329

Active persons (in thousands)

	Total	Men	Women	Swiss	Foreigner
Age groups					
15-24	566	293	272	451	115
25-39	1380	745	634	973	407
40-54	1535	827	707	1222	312
55-64	631	353	279	549	82
65 and more	117	70	47	106	11
Educational degree					
first	678	322	356	412	266
second	2188	1092	1096	1815	373
third	1362	875	487	1075	288
Rate					
full-time(>=90%)	2824	1995	829	2107	716
part-time I (50-89%)	758	175	582	634	124
part-time II (<50%)	647	119	529	560	87

Proportion Non-active population aged of 15 years and more, according to the 7 regions

Lemanic Region	33.8
Mittelland Area	31.8

Nord-West Switzerland	32.1
Zurich Region	29.5
Eastern Switzerland	30.4
Central Switzerland	29.4
<u>Ticinese Region</u>	<u>41.6</u>

Weights and Characteristics of National Population

SWISS WEIGHTING DATA 17.02.10

Here is the design weight of Switzerland.

It is composed as follows:

Weight = Probability of the sample point to be drawn in the region * Probability for a "letter box" to be drawn in the sample point
Probability of an individual to be drawn in the household.

The data file contents also these informations:

- a) the size of the areas/strata at each step in the population
- b) the number of selected respondents for each and all areas/strata at each step
- c) the actual number of interviewed respondents at each step for each area/stratum

DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES:

VARIABLE LABELS idsample "identification of address sampled".

VARIABLE LABELS id "identification of respondent".

VARIABLE LABELS Strat "1. Stratification of region".

VARIABLE LABELS Pop_strat "1. Population of region".

VARIABLE LABELS Pop_spoint "2. Population of sample point".

VARIABLE LABELS efect "2. Household selected by sample point".

VARIABLE LABELS nhmen "3. Number of members 18 years or more in household".

VARIABLE LABELS p1 "probability to be selected at stage 1".

VARIABLE LABELS p2 "probability to be selected at stage 2".

VARIABLE LABELS p3 "probability to be selected at stage 3".

VARIABLE LABELS weight "design weight".