

Tilburg University

European network on policies and the division of unpaid and paid work

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European Network on Policies and the Division of Unpaid and Paid Work

Survey Questionnaire

WORC Paper 97.06.003/6

Tineke M. Willemsen

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1997
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European Network on Policies and the Division of Unpaid and Paid Work

Survey Questionnaire

Tineke M. Willemsen

WORC Paper 97.06.003/6

R3

T = division of labour
U = unpaid work
U = families
U = domestic work

June, 1997

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Preface

This paper presents a questionnaire, to be used in the research project that is carried out by the European Network on Policies and the Division of Unpaid and Paid Work. The questionnaire proposed here is the result of creativity and hard work of many members of the network, who contributed their ideas in the general meetings in Lisbon (1996) and Athens (1997) and in various subgroup meetings of this network. Many of these contributions are specified in chapter 4 of this paper. Moreover, I like to thank Gerard Frinking, the other coordinator of this Network, for his contributions to and comments on this paper.

Tilburg, June 1997

Tineke M. Willemsen

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction	1
2. Theoretical background	2
2.1. Bourdieu's "Theory of practices"	2
2.2. Operationalizations	3
3. Survey Questionnaire	5
4. Guidelines for the application of the questionnaire	24
4.1. Sample	24
4.2. The questions	24
4.3. Layout	25
4.4. Translation	25
5. Origins of the questions	26
6. Literature	27
Appendix: Fragebogen zu Beruf und Familie	

1. INTRODUCTION

The questionnaire proposed here is meant to be used in a survey study in the countries of the European Union, by the members of the European Network on Policies and the Division of Unpaid and Paid Work. This network has been established in 1995. Members are researchers from almost all countries of the European Union. The Network is coordinated by Gerard Frinking and Tineke Willemsen from Tilburg University. The objective of the Network is to perform international comparative research on the division of work, paid and unpaid, between men and women, in order to get insight into the societal conditions that influence the effect of policies on the gender division of paid and unpaid work in the member countries of the European Union. The questionnaire presented in this paper is part of this research project. If possible, every member of the network will hold a survey on the basis of the present questionnaire.

The theoretical model that was used to develop this questionnaire is presented in Chapter 2. The chapter on the model concludes with an overview of the way the theoretical concepts have been operationalized in the questionnaire.

In principle, the same theoretical model will also be used by the countries in which it is not possible to do a survey study. In these countries, the model will be the basis for a panel study. The guidelines for the panel study will be described in a separate paper.

Chapter 4 presents the basic guidelines for the application of the questionnaire. Chapter 5 gives an overview of the origins of the separate questions. The questionnaire itself is presented as Chapter 3.

2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. Bourdieu's "theory of practices"

The theoretical framework adopted for the present research project is mainly based on Bourdieu's *theory of practices* (Bourdieu, 1979, 1994). This theory is very general and does not lead to specific predictions about the relationships between policies and individuals' behaviour. Stated very briefly, Bourdieu proposes that all practices result from a relationship between a habitus and current capital within a given field. In the form of a generative formula: (Habitus x Capital) + Field = Practice. In the following these terms will be explained.

Social reality consists of **fields**. Bourdieu distinguishes a number of fields, among which the field of politics, the field of paid labour, and the field of family relations will be the most important in our study. A field is a configuration of social positions occupied by individuals or institutions. Fields are relatively autonomous networks. They function according to their own logic. The structure of a field is determined by the power relations between its occupants. The field of politics is regarded as the dominant field in any society; it is the source of the hierarchical power relations that structure all other fields.

Capital refers to both material and symbolic goods that are worthwhile in a certain situation. Three basic forms of capital are economic capital (e.g. income, assets), cultural capital (e.g. knowledge, value orientations) and social capital (e.g. networks). Which form of capital is more important depends on the field. For instance, in the field of art cultural capital is more important than economic capital. Note that this notion that the value of capital is also dependent on the field in which the actor is using it is not compatible with most forms of rational choice theory.

Habitus is a system of dispositions that function as durable generative classificatory schemes of perception and of action. In the habitus the basics of culture are encoded during childhood, in the form of ways of doing things. Habitus functions below the conscious level. Habitus forms a link between the individual's subjective worlds and the cultural world that they share with others. Habitus makes that social reality is perceived as a self-evident. "The habitus is what has to be assumed to understand that social actors are 'reasonable' without being rational, i.e. without attuning their behaviour to the maximisation of the yields of the means they have at their disposal, or more simply without calculation, without making their goals explicit and without explicitly combining the means at their disposal to reach these goals; in short, without combinations, plans, designs" (Bourdieu & Wacqant, 1992, p. 84, translation TW). Especially important for the present research project is the fact that habitus refers to dispositions to behave in a certain way (rather than to think in a certain way). On the individual level various types of dispositions are of importance: for instance, the dispositions concerning what is appropriate behaviour of men and women, i.e. gender role attitudes.

Practices refers to the frequently repeated actions, customs or duties. Practices are more often than not accomplished without conscious deliberation; otherwise the routine of everyday life would not be possible. Social interaction is a mixture of freedom and constraints; people use adaptive strategies to reach their goals. The male domination which is still obvious in our culture is also part of this routine. It is a form of exercise of power

in which the actual power is concealed and only works because of authority, of status that is recognized by both sexes (Bourdieu, 1994, p. 195/196).

The general model we adhere to in the present survey study is that habitus and capital variables influence the division of work both directly and indirectly, through the use of policies. The policies themselves are part of the field of policies, that will be different in every country.

2.2. Operationalizations

The fields are not measured in this questionnaire, they will be assessed separately by the researchers in each country.

Practices are measured in question 1 (time use), 2 and 3 (division of unpaid work), 4 (responsibility for unpaid work), 5 (child care), 6-13 (paid work), 29-31 (household composition) in part A.

Cultural capital is measured by question 14 (education) in part A.

Economic capital is measured by question 15-18 (material possessions), 19-21 (income), in Part A.

Social capital is measured by question 22-27 (the social network available in different circumstances), and 28 (participation in others' networks), also in part A.

The **use of policies** is measured by question 32, the last question of part A.

The **habitus** variables are measured in part B of the questionnaire, in the form of attitude statements. They can be specified as follows:

1-10 Attitudes towards children and child care

11-17 Attitudes towards work

18-41 Gender role attitudes, measured by an existing scale to measure "Attitudes towards Occupational and Family Roles of Women and Men" by Abele and Andrae (1997a and b). The scale has 4 subscales or factors: (1) Positive attitude towards working women; (2) Family role equals woman's role; (3) Stronger participation of men in families; (4) Compatibility of job and family for both partners.

42-45 Success orientation in paid work.

3. SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Part A: Daily activities and situations

We are interested in the daily life of people, how they work, what they do at home. And also in their opinions on how they would like to live, what they think important. We will start with some questions on the activities of daily life.

1. Approximately how many hours do you spend on an ordinary working day, on a typical Saturday and on a typical Sunday on the following activities? Use whole hours, half hours or quarters of an hour.

Activity	typical working day	typical Saturday	typical Sunday
Employment, paid work, work in family business			
Training, school, study			
Travel to and from work or study			
Housework:			
preparing meals, cooking			
laying the table, doing the dishes			
doing laundry (washing, ironing)			
tidying and cleaning			
shopping			
gardening, repairs, do-it-yourself, car maintenance			
Care for elder or sick members of the household			
Child care:			
clothing and bathing children			
feeding children			
transportation of children, accompanying children to doctors, etc.			
playing with and reading to children			
Voluntary work:			
for the community			
for specific persons			
Leisure (e.g. watching t.v., going out, etc.)			
Personal care (bathing etc.), eating			
Sleep			

2. How is housework divided in your household? Who in your household usually does how much of the following tasks? Please fill in the appropriate answer for each member of your household, including yourself.

Activity	all	most of it	half of it	little	nothing	not applicable
preparing meals, cooking:						
myself						
my partner						
my daughter(s)						
my son(s)						
my mother (in law)						
my father (in law)						
unpaid help, others						
paid help, others						
laying the table, doing the dishes:						
myself						
my partner						
my daughter(s)						
my son(s)						
my mother (in law)						
my father (in law)						
unpaid help						
paid help, others						
doing laundry (washing, ironing):						
myself						
my partner						
my daughter(s)						
my son(s)						
my mother (in law)						
my father (in law)						
unpaid help, others						
paid help, others						

Activity	all	most of it	half of it	little	nothing	not applicable
tidying and cleaning:						
myself						
my partner						
my daughter(s)						
my son(s)						
my mother (in law)						
my father (in law)						
unpaid help, others						
paid help, others						
shopping:						
myself						
my partner						
my daughter(s)						
my son(s)						
my mother (in law)						
my father (in law)						
unpaid help, others						
paid help, others						
gardening, repairs, do-it-yourself, car maintenance:						
myself						
my partner						
my daughter(s)						
my son(s)						
my mother (in law)						
my father (in law)						
unpaid help, others						
paid help, others						

Activity	all	most of it	half of it	little	nothing	not applicable
Care for elderly or sick members of the household:						
myself						
my partner						
my daughter(s)						
my son(s)						
my mother (in law)						
my father (in law)						
unpaid help, others						
paid help, others						
dressing and bathing children:						
myself						
my partner						
my daughter(s)						
my son(s)						
my mother (in law)						
my father (in law)						
unpaid help, others						
paid help, others						
feeding children:						
myself						
my partner						
my daughter(s)						
my son(s)						
my mother (in law)						
my father (in law)						
unpaid help, others						
paid help, others						

Activity	all	most of it	half of it	little	nothing	not applicable
transportation of children, accompanying children to doctors, etc.:						
myself						
my partner						
my daughter(s)						
my son(s)						
my mother (in law)						
my father (in law)						
unpaid help, others						
paid help, others						
playing with and reading to children:						
myself						
my partner						
my daughter(s)						
my son(s)						
my mother (in law)						
my father (in law)						
unpaid help, others						
paid help, others						

3. Who usually does most of the financial tasks like managing bills, filling out the tax forms, etc? And who does most of the administrative tasks like taking care of insurance, contacts with authorities, etc.?

Activity	all	most of it	half of it	little	nothing	not applicable
financial tasks:						
myself						
my partner						
my daughter(s)						
my son(s)						
my mother (in law)						
my father (in law)						
unpaid help, others						
paid help, others						
administrative tasks:						
myself						
my partner						
my daughter(s)						
my son(s)						
my mother (in law)						
my father (in law)						
unpaid help, others						
paid help, others						

4. It may be a difference between helping with chores and being responsible that chores are done. How are the responsibilities divided in your household, i.e. who is mainly responsible for the following tasks?

For each activity only one response is allowed.

Activity	myself	my partner	both equally	other person	not applicable
preparing meals, cooking					
laying the table, doing the dishes					
doing laundry, (washing, ironing)					
tidying and cleaning					
shopping					
gardening, repairs, do-it-yourself					
care for elderly or sick members in the household					
dressing and bathing children					
feeding children					
transportation of children, accompanying children to doctors, etc.					
playing with and reading to children					
financial tasks					
administrative tasks					

5. Now we should like to get some information on who takes care of the child(ren), and where they usually are. If you do not have children in your household you can skip this question and go directly to question 6.

We are interested in the way in which you have arranged child care on a regular basis. Please answer for each child separately. You can indicate more than one form of regular child care for each child, not counting the time spent in school for children of school age. Please start with indicating the age of each child and then fill out the questions for each child separately.

Age of child	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
usual form of child care:								
at home with mother								
at home with father								
at home with either or both parents								
at home on their own, unsupervised								
with their grandparents								
at home with domestic employees								
with neighbours								
at the day care centre								
at home with a nanny								
at nanny's home								
at school after regular time								
at home with their brother(s) and/or sister(s)								
with other relatives								
at local leisure centre or similar								
at mother's place of work								
at father's place of work								
other (specify).....								
.....								

6. What is your occupation? Please specify (also if you are currently not working):

7. Do you have a paid job or other work that earns you an income?

no --> go directly to question 12

yes

If yes: is it a temporary or a steady job temporary steady
 how many hours a week is this job? hours/week

8. Are you self-employed? yes no

9. Do you work in the public sector or in the private sector? public private

10. Can you describe the job you currently occupy?

.....

11. Is it part of your job to supervise the work of other employees or to tell them what to do?

no

yes

If yes, how many persons do you supervise directly? persons

Please go to question 14 now.

12. (If not working) Are you: a student

a pensioner

unemployed

housewife or househusband

in the military service

on maternity leave

on parental leave

for other reasons not in a paid job

13. Are you looking for work? yes no

If yes: are you looking for a full-time or a part-time job? full-time part-time

If no: why not?

14. What is the highest level of general education you have achieved?
- elementary school
 - secondary school: ...
 - higher education: University, BA or MA (...)
 - PhD

The following questions consider the situation you live in.

15. Do you have one or more of the following in your household?

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| car | <input type="checkbox"/> yes (one or more? <input type="checkbox"/> one <input type="checkbox"/> two <input type="checkbox"/> more) <input type="checkbox"/> no |
| refrigerator | <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no |
| freezer | <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no |
| dishwasher | <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no |
| washing machine | <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no |
| drier | <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no |
| microwave oven | <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no |
| personal computer | <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no |

16. In what kind of house do you live?

- Farm house
- Detached or semi-detached house
- Townhouse, terraced house
- House with 1-3 apartments/flats
- Building with 3 to 9 flats
- Building with more than 9 flats but less than 8 floors
- High-rise building

17. Do you own your house/flat/apartment or do you rent it?

- I own it I rent it other

18. How many rooms has your house/flat/apartment (without counting the kitchen, bathrooms, etc.)? rooms

19. What is your personal income, after taxes, including state benefits like child care allowance, unemployment allowance, etc.

-
-
-
-
-

20. What is the total income of your total household, after taxes, including state benefits like child care allowance, unemployment allowance, etc.

-
-
-
-
-

21. What is the importance of the following sources of income for your household?

salary(ies):

- only source
- main source
- additional source
- no salaries

pension(s):

- only source
- main source
- additional source
- no salaries

interest from capital:

- only source
- main source
- additional source
- no interest

state benefits:

- only source
- main source
- additional source
- no state benefits

grants, loans:

- only source
- main source
- additional source
- no grants or loans

other (please specify):

- only source
- main source
- additional source

22. Suppose there is an unexpected problem in your household. Is there a relative or a friend whom you could call on to spend some time helping out?
yes no

If yes, who is he or she?

- my partner/spouse
- my daughter
- my son
- a female friend
- a male friend
- a female neighbour
- a male neighbour
- a female relative
- a male relative
- other (specify).....

23. Suppose you have a health problem. Would you ask either a relative or a friend for care? yes no

If yes, who is he or she?

- my partner/spouse
- my daughter
- my son
- a female friend
- a male friend
- a female neighbour
- a male neighbour
- a female relative
- a male relative
- other (specify)

24. It could happen that, once you become older, you need a little health care assistance in daily living (shopping, cooking, an escort, administrative duties, etc.) Who do you expect will help you?

- my partner/spouse
- my daughter
- my son
- a female friend
- a male friend
- a female neighbour
- a male neighbour
- a female relative
- a male relative
- other (specify)
- no one

25. Suppose you were suddenly in need of child care. Who would you ask to help you out?

- my partner/spouse
- my daughter
- my son
- a female friend
- a male friend
- a female neighbour
- a male neighbour
- a female relative
- a male relative
- other (specify)
- no one

26. Suppose you have an economic problem, and that you need more money than you have available or can borrow from an institution. Would you ask either a relative or a friend for it? yes no

If yes, who is he or she?

- my daughter
- my son
- a female friend
- a male friend
- a female neighbour
- a male neighbour
- a female relative
- a male relative
- other (specify)

27. All in all, how many people do you think you can count on to help you if necessary?

.....

28. And how many people would you be prepared to help out in circumstances like the above?

.....

29. How many people, including yourself, usually live in your household?
 people

30. Please answer the following questions for each member of your household. (If there are more than six people in your household, fill this question in for the six oldest people in your household.)

Persons	1	2	3	4	5	6
What is this person's relationship to you?						
my partner						
my child						
my partner's child						
my fosterchild						
partner of my child						
my grandchild						
my brother or sister						
my partners' brother or sister						
partner of my brother or my sister						
my (step)parent						
my partners'(step)parent						
my grandparent						
other relative (specify)...						
non relative						
Is this person male or female?						
male						
female						
What is the age of this person?	..... yr	..... yr	..... yr	..... yr	..... yr	..... yr
What is the marital status of this person?						
single						
married						
widowed						
divorced						
separated						

Persons	1	2	3	4	5	6
What is the main activity of this person?						
employed full-time						
employed part-time						
unemployed						
housewife or -husband						
parental leave						
study						
retired						
other						
Does this person bring income into your household?						
yes						
no						
Does this person receive income from the household?						
yes						
no						

31. And now about yourself! Are you a man or a woman?

man woman

What is your age? year

What is your marital status?

- single
 married
 cohabiting
 widowed
 divorced
 separated

Do you bring income into your household?

yes no

Do you receive income from the household?

yes no

32. Have you, or has your partner or spouse, ever made use of one or more of the following facilities that are available to make the combination of paid work and family life easier, or to encourage women to take paid work? You can indicate more than one answer when both you and your partner have made use of the facility.

Public funded child care:

yes, I have yes, my partner has no not applicable

State subsidies for staying at home to take care of children:

yes, I have yes, my partner has no not applicable

State subsidies for staying at home to take care of other relatives or dependents:

yes, I have yes, my partner has no not applicable

Tax facilities, such as:

- tax reduction for child care

yes, I have yes, my partner has no not applicable

- tax reduction for providers of care

yes, I have yes, my partner has no not applicable

- other tax facilities

yes, I have yes, my partner has no not applicable

Lone parent benefits:

yes, I have yes, my partner has no not applicable

Child benefit:

yes, I have yes, my partner has no not applicable

Parental leave, unpaid

yes, I have yes, my partner has no not applicable

Parental leave, paid

yes, I have yes, my partner has no not applicable

Pregnancy leave:

yes, I have yes, my partner has no not applicable

Work-time reduction after childbirth:

yes, I have yes, my partner has no not applicable

Flexible working hours:

yes, I have yes, my partner has no not applicable

Equal Opportunity laws (e.g. equal pay for equal work):

yes, I have yes, my partner has no not applicable

Affirmative action:

yes, I have yes, my partner has no not applicable

Part B: Opinions

We now would like to ask your opinion on a number of aspects of work and family life. Please answer all questions, whatever the composition of your household. There is no correct answer to these questions, it is your opinion that counts.

The questions are in the form of statements. Please indicate to what extent you agree with these statements.

1. A woman should not sacrifice her professional career for her children.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
2. It is very important that a family has at least the evening meal together.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
3. No one can take care of a child as well as their own mother.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
4. Professionals like nannies and staff of day care centres can very well take care of young children.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
5. A father and a mother are equally well suited to take care of children.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
6. Apart from the parents other relatives, like grandparents, can also very well take care of young children.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
7. Children make a marriage happy.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
8. There are times when children are really not very rewarding.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
9. Women who don't want at least one child are selfish.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
10. Children need both a mother and a father to be successful and well-adjusted.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
11. Work is important because it provides money for the family.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
12. Work is important because it gives me independence and autonomy.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
13. Work is important because it allows me personal fulfillment.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
14. Work is important because it provides me with contacts outside of the house.

strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree

15. I would continue to work even if I could receive an income equal to the income from my current job without having to work for it.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
16. It is good to stay at home full-time and not join in the economic rat race.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
17. Household work is just as important as paid work.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
18. In general, there is not enough time left for common interests when both partners work.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
19. A woman's life is incomplete without a career.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
20. Highly career-oriented and ambitious men should not have a working wife.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
21. Working women are, in general, more interesting and stimulating people than housewives.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
22. A man should be willing to reduce his own occupational interests for the sake of his wife's/partner's career.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
23. A man's occupation is more important to him than a woman's is to her.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
24. In general, working women are more self-confident than housewives.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
25. A relationship is too heavily burdened when there are children and both partners work.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
26. Raising children is, in general, more rewarding for a woman than having a successful career.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
27. A man should not reduce his professional obligations because he has a child.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
28. In general, even a strong concentration on job and career leaves enough time to be involved in a close relationship.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
29. In general, women are not as committed to their careers as men are.

strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree

30. Men should take a daily active role in all aspects of their childrens' education.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
31. A working woman is more easily accepted and respected in society.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
32. Men should reduce their professional involvement after the birth of a child.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
33. Only working women are truly independent.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
34. In general, men should do half of the housework.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
35. Parents who both work full-time do this at the expense of their child's development.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
36. A woman should not quit her job because she has a child.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
37. Even if both partners work full-time, work and family are compatible.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
38. In general, women are less suited for professional competition than men.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
39. Family life can function just as well when the woman works and the man takes care of the household and the children.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
40. For most women, being a housewife is an attractive alternative to lifelong occupational stress.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
41. In general, parents who are strongly committed to their work cannot be good mothers and fathers.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
42. It is important for me to be succesful in my occupation.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree

43. I would like to have a top position.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
44. To make a career I am willing to let my family suffer somewhat.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree
45. In my occupation, I have set very high goals for myself.
strongly disagree disagree neutral agree strongly agree

4. GUIDELINES FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

4.1. Sample

It is agreed that the sample has to consist of at least 1000 individuals, 500 women and 500 men, from 20 to 50 years of age. Preferably a random sample of the population of the country. No further restrictions are imposed on the sample. Married or unmarried, with or without children, working or jobless, everyone can be part of the sample as we want to study all groups of adults. For instance, those who refrained from children because they wanted to have a career first give us just as important information about their possibilities to combine family and work and the impact of family policies as the parents who use different forms of child care.

4.2. The questions

The survey has to include all questions of the questionnaire as presented in the Appendix, except question 4 (on household responsibilities), and attitude statements 42 though 45 (the last four). These questions are strongly advised but optional. It is allowed to add questions, however, the structure of the questionnaire has to be left unchanged. It is especially important that attitude questions 18-41 are included exactly as presented here, and in the same order as they constitute an existing scale (Abele & Andrae, 1997a and b).

The introduction depends, of course, on the method of data collection; mail survey, interview, telephone interview. It is important to keep the introduction as neutral as possible, as in the suggested introduction. Men-women, male/female differences should not be mentioned in the beginning. Also do not emphasize 'policies' too much, as some people have a strong resistance to everything that has to do with politics. Present the study mainly as a study of the daily life of people in Europe.

Question 5 (child care) can be adapted to the situation of the country, i.e., if you know of forms of child care in your country that are not mentioned here, please add them to this question.

Question 9: these answers will afterwards have to be coded into ISCO codes.

Question 14: use the standard way of asking for educational level that is used by your national bureau of statistics.

Question 19: use the modal income per person, plus and minus 10%, rounded, as the central response category. The 5 categories become:

- less than [modal income minus 30%]
- between [modal income minus 30%] and [modal income minus 10%]
- between [modal income minus 10%] and [modal income plus 10%]
- between [modal income plus 10%] and [modal income plus 30%]
- more than [modal income plus 30%]

Question 20: same structure of response categories as in previous item, only use the modal income per household to develop the categories.

Question 30: Interviewers (face-to-face or telephone) ask this question for as many persons

as there are in the household, they can use as many separate pages as needed. For mail surveys, restrict this question to the 6 oldest persons in the household, as we already know about the children from question 5.

4.3. Layout

The layout as proposed here is not compulsory. For interviews, instructions for the interviewers must still be added. For mail questionnaires, instructions for returning the questionnaires should be added. Also, the respondents should be thanked at the end of the questionnaire and again instructed to return it.

The division of the questionnaire in two parts, titled "Daily activities and situations" and "Opinions" must be maintained, however. The opinion statements all must have the same 5-category response format. If questions are added to the list, they should either be in the form of attitude/opinion statements, using the same format as the other opinion statements. They should preferably be added at the end of the list. Other questions can be added where appropriate, i.e. extra questions on child care after item 5, or extra questions on income after item 21.

4.4. Translation

In every country, the questionnaire has to be translated into the own language. The English version presented here is to be used as the basis. Only for questions 18-41 the original German text should, if possible, be used as the basis for translation. It is presented in the Appendix of this paper.

5. ORIGINS OF THE QUESTIONS

Apart from proposals especially formulated for this survey, use has been made from a number of existing questionnaires to formulate questions for the present survey:

- A questionnaire by Analia Torres on families in Portugal (*Torres*)
- A questionnaire by Rosella Palomba on Opinion on Population and Welfare on Italy (*Palomba*)
- The International Social Survey Programme (*ISSP*)
- The Greek Fertility Survey by Haris Symeonidou (*Symeonidou*)
- The Sex Role Attitudes Scale by Smith-Lovin and Tickameyer (1978) (*SRAS*)
- The scale for the measurement of "Attitudes towards Occupational and Family Roles of Women and Men" by Abele and Andrea (1977a and b) (*Abele & Andrae*).

Items that are not mentioned below were developed during the General Meeting (in Athens) by the Network, or added later by Tineke Willemsen on the basis of decisions made during that meeting.

Part A, Daily activities and situations

<u>Item</u>	<u>Origin</u>
1-4	adapted from a proposal by Jan Künzler
5	adapted from <i>Torres</i>
7-13	adapted from <i>ISSP</i>
15-20	adapted from <i>ISSP</i>
22-26	adapted from <i>Palomba</i>
20-30	adapted from a proposal by Jan Künzler

Part B, Opinions

<u>Item</u>	<u>Origin</u>
1-6	proposed by Tineke Willemsen
7-9	from <i>SRAS</i>
11-14	adapted from <i>Torres</i>
15	adapted from <i>Symeomidou</i>
16,17	proposed by Tineke Willemsen
18-41	together constitute the scale of <i>Abele & Andrae</i> .
42-45	from <i>ISSP</i>

6. Literature

- Abele, A., & Andrae, M. (1997). Entwicklung und Validierung einer Skala zur Messung der Einstellungen zu beruflichen und familiären Rollen von Männern und Frauen (EBFR). *Manuscript submitted for publication.* (a)
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Appendix

FRAGEBOGEN ZU BERUF UND FAMILIE

Andrea Abele & Miriam Andrae

Fragebogen zu Beruf und Familie

Hier geht es um die Rollen von Mann und Frau in Beruf und Familie. Diese Thematik wird sehr kontrovers diskutiert. Entsprechend unterschiedlich sind auch die folgenden Aussagen. Bitte geben Sie jeweils an, inwieweit diese Aussagen Ihrer persönlichen Meinung entsprechen. Es geht nicht um "richtig" oder "falsch", sondern um Ihre persönliche Meinung!

Bitte kreuzen Sie nun Ihrer persönlichen Meinung entsprechend jeweils eine der Zahlen von 1 (stimme überhaupt nicht zu) bis 5 (stimme sehr zu) an.

Im Allgemeinen bleibt zu wenig Zeit für gemeinsame Interessen, wenn beide Partner berufstätig sind.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
Ohne eigene Berufstätigkeit ist das Leben einer Frau unvollständig.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
Beruflich ehrgeizige Männer sollten eine Partnerin haben, die nicht außer Haus arbeitet.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
Berufstätige Frauen sind im Allgemeinen interessanter und anregender als "nur" Hausfrauen.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
Ein Mann sollte bereit sein, für die Karriere seiner Partnerin seine eigenen beruflichen Interessen zurückzustellen.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
Männern ist der Beruf im Allgemeinen wichtiger als Frauen.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
Berufstätige Frauen sind im Allgemeinen selbstbewußter als Hausfrauen.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
Es belastet eine Partnerschaft zu sehr, wenn Kinder da sind und beide Partner berufstätig sind.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
Kinder aufzuziehen ist für eine Frau im Allgemeinen befriedigender als eine erfolgreiche Berufslaufbahn zu haben.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
Ein Mann sollte seine beruflichen Verpflichtungen nicht wegen eines Kindes reduzieren.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
Auch bei voller Konzentration auf Beruf und Karriere bleibt im Allgemeinen genug Zeit für eine enge Partnerschaft.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
Im Allgemeinen hat eine Frau weniger enge Bindungen an ihren Beruf als ein Mann.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
Männer sollten sich täglich an allen Aspekten der Kindererziehung aktiv beteiligen.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
Berufstätige Frauen haben es leichter, gesellschaftlich anerkannt und geachtet zu sein.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu

Männer sollten den Umfang ihrer beruflichen Beanspruchung nach der Geburt eines Kindes einschränken.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
Nur eine berufstätige Frau ist wirklich selbständig.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
Männer sollten im Allgemeinen die Hälfte der anfallenden Hausarbeit erledigen.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
Ganztägige Berufstätigkeit beider Elternteile wirkt sich negativ auf die Entwicklung kleiner Kinder aus.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
Eine Frau sollte ihre Berufstätigkeit nicht wegen eines Kindes aufgeben.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
Beruf und Familie sind auch dann vereinbar, wenn beide Partner vollzeit berufstätig sind.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
Im Allgemeinen sind Frauen für den beruflichen Konkurrenzkampf weniger geeignet als Männer.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
Das Familienleben kann genauso gut funktionieren, wenn die Frau arbeitet und der Mann sich um Haushalt und Kinder kümmert.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
"Hausfrau" ist für die meisten Frauen eine attraktive Alternative zu lebenslangem Berufsstress.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu
Im Allgemeinen können Eltern, die sich stark im Beruf engagieren, nicht gleichzeitig gute Mütter und Väter sein.	stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5	stimme sehr zu

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