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Assessment of the first "Capi" test of the « Generations and Gender » survey (November 2004)

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Introduction

This working paper offers an assessment of the testing of the « Generations and gender » survey which took place in November 2004. It was a second test.

The first test happened in March 2004 and mainly aimed at evaluating the quality of the core questionnaire translation from English into French. The interviews were performed face-to-face with the selected respondents and the questionnaire was presented under a paper version. Once the translation was evaluated and the corrections were brought to the text, the questionnaire was transposed under « Capi » (electronic version of the questionnaire).

This second test appeared to be more focused on the testing of the quality of the Data Model (Capi version of the questionnaire) so as to isolate badly-parametrized or missing filters, to estimate more closely the average interview length but also to evaluate the general perception of the survey by the respondents and the pollsters.

This assessment can be divided into six parts.

The "Test's Procedures" part introduces the practical application of the test, presents the participating Regional Directions of the Insee, reminds of the expected number of interviews and those performed, and briefly describe the respondents.

The "Length of Interviews" part provides information on the length of the questionnaire, which is an essential information since there is a constrain for the final survey: each interview should not last longer than an hour on average.

The « General Perception of the Survey » part focuses on the comments of the pollsters following the tests and allows to evaluate how the survey is accepted by the respondents, on the whole or part by part.

The "Main Problems Encountered" part is partially similar to the aforementionned part but offers a more concrete and more detailed panorama of the main problematic points enlightened in the questionnaire of this test.

The "Main Propositions of modifications" part synthesises in three points the main modifications that should be brought to the questionnaire in order to ameliorate the general perception of the survey and decrease under one hour the average interview length.

The "Follow-up of the Panel" part deals with the respondents' acceptance rate to be interviewed again in three years for the second wave of the survey and offers a quick assessment of the content of the follow-up cards and the information they contain.

The « Annexes » part presents several useful documents and tables that are useful for the understanding of this assessment. A working document entitled « Modifications to bring to the data model "GGS009" following the first capi test of November 2004" » was not attached in the annexes.

Any additional remark or further question are welcome.

I. The Test's Procedures

Participating Regional Directions, Calendar and Procedures to be followed for the Test

Participating Regional Directions of the Insee:

Two Regional Directions (RD) have participated to the first Capi test, one in Picardie (Amiens) and the other in Paca (Marseilles). Each direction has employed four pollsters.

Calendar and application of the first "Capi" test

The trainings occured in the RDs on October 26th 2004 in Amiens and on October 29th 2004, in Marseilles.

The pilot survey took place in Amiens between the October 27th and November 25th 2004, and in Marseilles betwen October 29th and December 6th 2004. While the pilot survey occured, several pollsters accompaniment were performed by Cécile Ménard (Insee) and Arnaud Régnier-Loilier (Ined) in the RDs of Picardie. The objectives of these accompaniments were to evaluate the interviews, the more or less problematic passages, the length of the modules, and to ensure a good understanding of certain questions, both by the respondents and the pollsters.

The assessments performed in the RDs took place on November 26th in Amiens, and on December 7th in Marseilles. They lasted one half-day in each RDs instead of a whole day. The counterpart was that each pollster had to write down in a standardised "assessment booklet" all the problems encountered during the interviews. These booklets were taken back during the hald day devoted to the assessment.

Number of Interviews Performed During the Test

For this test, 320 address cards have been chosen (i.e. 40 per pollster). The numerical objective of the test was to perform 160 interviews. This objective was not met since the pollsters only performed 134 interviews: 69 in Amiens and 65 in Marseilles.

Two main reasons may explain this: for some of the pollsters, the 40 cards available were not sufficient (the realisation rate for an interview was inferior to 50%). For others, the length of the collection was not long enough to perform the 20 interviews.

It was asked at the Insee more details on the use of the address cards (number of refusals, disguised refusals, people outside the area, performed interviews) so as to ensure that the given sample would be sufficient to meet the objective of 10,000 observations. This requirement leans on the fact that GGS must be a panel in three waves (2005-2008-2011).

This result, though not significant, asks (as was asked after the March 2004 paper test) whether the 16,000 address cards chosen for a result of 10,000 respondents will be sufficient. Following the paper test of March 2004[1], the Insee had accepted to choose 16,000 address cards instead of the initial 15,000 and the suggested 18,000. This second test reaffirms the idea that it would be prudent to prepare a reserve sample of 2,000 address cards[2] which could be injected during the collect if the return rate appeared to be too low.

What's more, it was necessary to check with the Insee that the forecast length of the survey and the means available (number of pollsters) were sufficient to fulfill the 16,000 address cards. The full length of the collect initially forecast for the survey (from October 3rd to October 31st 2005) appeared too short, which led the Insee to extend the collect period from 4 weeks to 6 weeks (from September 19th to October 31st 2005). What's more, if the idea of a reserve sample was accepted, this period could again be extended by two weeks, which would end the definitive collect period to November 12th 2005.

Sources Mobilised for this Assessment

The assessment proposed here is the summary of different sources:

- *the "oral" return of the pollsters (during the half-day of assessment in the RDs);*

- *the "written" return of the pollsters and the manual data capture of each interview length (booklet of individual assessment) ;*

- *the feedbacks of the pollsters' accompaniments ;*

- *the data collected, i.e. the remarks captured under Capi by the pollsters throughout the interviews they performed and the answers they collected (database of 134 observations and more than 3,000 variables);*

- *the pass-over time for each part of the questionnaire (automatic timing of the parts in Capi);*

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[1] This problem had already been raised in March 2004 : "the Insee objective to choose a sample of 15,000 cards so as to obtain at least 10,000 respondents seems underevaluated. The sample size should therefore be raised to 18,000 address cards at least ". *in* GGS Paper Test Assessment Report, April 2nd 2004.

[2] It seems preferable to dispose of two reserve samples of 1,000 address cards each, each sample being representative of the general population (same specifications for the choice of the sample as the sample of 16,000 respondents). One could thus adjust better the number of address cards used for the expected number of returns.

- the follow-up cards filled in during the interview.

These sources are mobilised in partnership distinctly.

Coverage of the Survey, Choice of the Sample and Description of the respondents

The area of the survey represents the population living on the French metropolis, in ordinary households, men or women, aged 18 to 79 years old.

The selection of the respondent within the household is not operated according to the Kish method (selection on the month of birth) but according to the first names method (in order to facilitate the approach with the household first, and then with the respondent). All the aforementionned methods should be equally objective.

Women constitute the main group interviewed during the test. The group is composed of 63% of women and 37% of men (Annex 1 – table 1, p. 49). Unsurprisingly, the pollsters have enlightened a higher difficulty to interview male respondents (more frequent refusals and lower availability).

The average age is 47 years. Hereafter are some age characteristics of the interviewed people (for more details, see Annex 1 – tables 2 to 4, p. 49) :

TABLE A – Age Indicators of the Respondents

AVERAGES	
Average age:	47,0 years
Males average age :	46,8 years
Females Average age :	47,4 years
MINIMUM - MAXIMUM	
MINIMUM :	20 years
MAXIMUM :	78 years
QUANTILES	
Q1 (25%) :	37,3 years
Me (50%) :	45,0 years
Q3 (75%) :	57,8 years

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender survey" (GGS), test performed in November 2004

Most of the households (72%) comprise more than one person. 65% of the respondents live with their partner/spouse, 8% have a non-cohabiting partner/spouse, and 27% find themselves in another situation (sole member of the household, lone parent, child still living at his/ her parents') (Annex 1 – tables 5 to 7, p. 50).

81% of the respondents have at least one child and most of them (67%) feel concerned by the "Fertility" part (Women aged less than 50 or men living with a woman aged less than 50 (Annex 1 – tables 8 and 9, p. 50).

II. Length of the Interviews

Introductory Remark

There are several ways to measure the length of an interview. This can be done as follow:

> *-The length of time spent by the pollster in the accommodation, which can only be measured by a manual report done by the pollsters themselves (the pollster writes down on a card the time of entry and exit from the accommodation);*

> *-The effective length of the interview, which corresponds to the time spent between the first and the last question. There are two ways to measure this length, by a manual report as aforementionned, or automatically under Capi. The "Capi time" and "manual time" offer quite a different information : whereas the "Capi time" underestimates the real interview length, the "manual time" often overestimates it of a few more minutes.*

In this assessment, only the effective length of interviews is of interest, whether measured manually, (which offers a new element of comparison with the first paper test where the length of the interviews were measured this way) or with Capi. The distinction between the two time indicators will be systematically enlightened.

It is noteworthy that the calculation of the averages is not performed with the same number fo observations whether one uses manual time or capi time. In some cases, one of them or both aren't explotable (due to a missing entry or exit time, or incoherent values).

Average Length

One of the objectives of the first Capi test was to estimate the average length of a GGS interview. The only constrain is to stick to an effective one-hour interview, which is inferior to the time spent by the pollster in the accommodation.

Following the paper test of March 2004, the average length appeared to be longer: 77 minutes (1h 17 in manual time). It was hoped that the Capi time would engender a gain of time. However, all the questions were not fully integrated in the paper questionnaire. Some of the missing questions were dealing with the codification of the profession of the person, his/ her detailed nationality, level of studies, plus some other questions extracted from the Insee household survey (Tcm).

The first Capi test reveals that there has been a gain of time since the average length of time has decreased despite the introduction of new questions. The average length decreased to 75 minutes (1h15 in manual time). However, the average length remains too high.

However, a "bug Capi" delayed the length of the interviews, as it obliged the pollster to exit the questionnaire and return in it during the interview. A filter was also missing, which led to a systematic question on the PSC of the respondent, his/ her partner/ spouse and of his/ her parents (the title of the profession was not officially recognised by Sicore[3]). In reality, in the majority of cases, the title of the profession is automatically recognised and such questions aren't asked. Those two problems thus explain the higher than expected average interview length.

What's more, some relatively important intervals appeared according to the type of time of interest, since the length by manual time was on average 75 minutes and by Capi time 68 minutes. On average, the gap between those two types of time is 7 minutes. The standard deviation is relatively stable.

TABLE B – Average Length of Interviews (manual time and Capi time)

Variable	Label	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
DMANENT	manual time	123	**75**.2113821	18.8145619	45.0000000	125.0000000
DCAPIENTM	CAPI time	119	**67**.9519608	18.5366377	33.8166667	123.9166667

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Générations et genre" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

These standard deviations can be explained by manual reports with lesser precision which are generally overestimated by the pollsters, whereas the timing measured under Capi is automatically performed and is precise to the second. However, the investigations led by the Insee to understand such differences tended to demonstrate that Capi times are not as precise as suggested, and that the real interview length is located between those two estimates.

The choice of a way of measurement is not the only factor that provides variations, since important gaps have appeared between the two RDs (of approximately 20 minutes), indicating a difference between a rural Northern region (Amiens) and an urban Sourthern region (Marseilles) [Figure 1]. Two other factors have participated to the widening of the observed gap : first, the aforementionned « bug Capi » appeared more frequently in Amiens than in Marseilles ; second, the precision given by the manual reports seems to be less strict in Amiens than in Marseilles. The standard deviations between the RDs remain however very close, of approximately 18 minutes.

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[3] Automatic profession codification system.

figure 1. **Average length of the interviews, by RD**
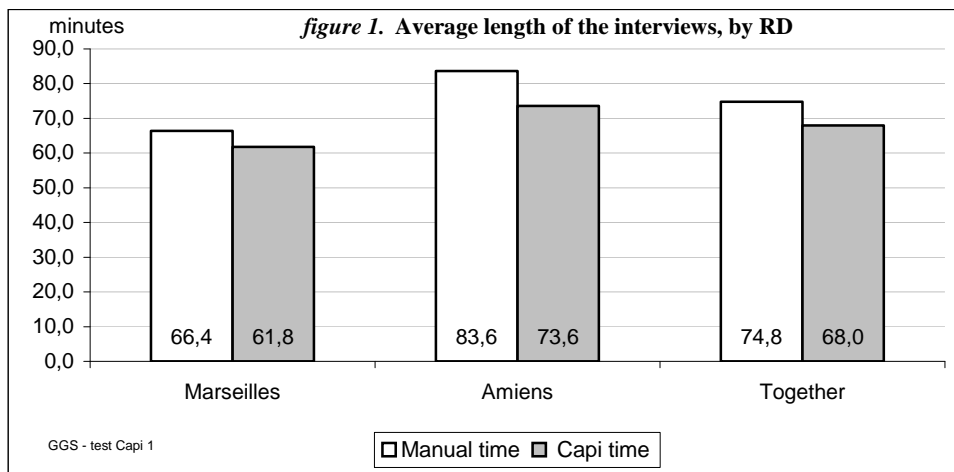
Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

However, one can observe that during the March 2004 paper test, a decrease in the interview length occured when the pollsters got to know the questionnaire better, though it is less striking here. The gain of time between the first five questionnaires performed and interviews n° 16 to 20 (pollsters included), is 11,2 minutes in manual time and 12,7 minutes in Capi time [figure 2, p. 13] (against 20 minutes in manual time during the paper test).

The pollsters are thus more rapid when they familiarise themselves with the survey[4]. Since every pollster will have to perform more interviews in reality than during the tests, the average length of each interview per pollster should be slightly lower than that observed for the test. However, the average length of the interviews is too high. A reorganisation (filtering, bugs and cuts problem solving) is necessary so as to obtain an average interview length that is inferior to one hour.

figure 2. **Average Length according to the questionning order, by DR**
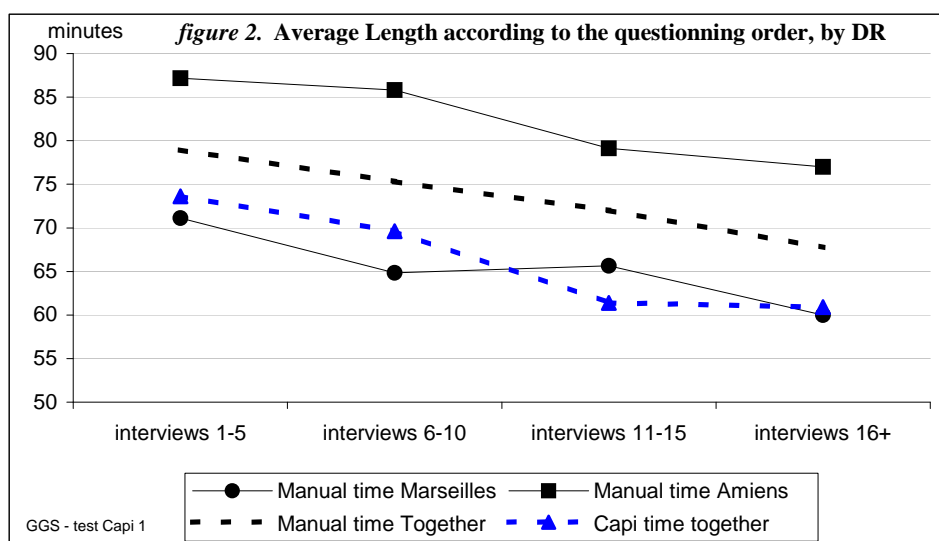
Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender"survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

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[4] This hypothesis is however nuanced by several Insee agents who explain this gain of time by the fact that pollsters are less consciensious and remove certain questions. To be debated.

Lengths Depending on Situations

Length of the interviews according to the age and sex of the respondent

TABLE C – Average Length of the Interviews According to the Age of the Respondent

- MANUAL time

Age	Obs	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
less than 35	19	19	78.9473684	21.1199581	45.0000000	115.0000000
35-39	21	20	77.2000000	20.5313624	45.0000000	125.0000000
40-44	21	19	65.1578947	14.9527521	50.0000000	110.0000000
45-49	17	14	76.6428571	18.8745133	45.0000000	115.0000000
50-59	31	29	76.8275862	18.2033532	50.0000000	115.0000000
60 and more	25	22	75.8181818	18.0439579	45.0000000	115.0000000

- CAPI time

Age	Obs	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
less than 35	19	16	71.8145833	20.5637157	39.4333333	111.6000000
35-39	21	17	72.2431373	15.2047770	47.9500000	108.6666667
40-44	21	18	61.7759259	20.0658908	38.1166667	112.8833333
45-49	17	14	66.8095238	14.9645175	48.4666667	108.0166667
50-59	31	29	71.3321839	20.3401842	41.7833333	123.9166667
60 and more	25	25	63.7273333	17.2351425	33.8166667	97.7000000

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

The age of the respondent influences the average length of the interviews [table C]. This characteristic partially reflects family situations: at younger ages, i.e. until 39 years old, couples and families are being constituted, which lengthens the description of the household. At older ages, i.e. from 60 years old, people often live alone, which shortens the interview. However, the fluctuations observed for intermediary ages are more difficult to explain.

The sex of the respondent has no significant effect on the average length of the questionnaire in manual time even tough capi time indicates that women tend to speak more than men on average [table D].

TABLE D – Average Length of the Interviews According to the Sex of the Respondent

- MANUAL time

sex	Obs	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
Male	65	58	75.0517241	19.7425735	45.0000000	115.0000000
Fémale	69	65	75.3538462	18.0999230	45.0000000	125.0000000

- CAPI time

sex	Obs	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
Male	65	57	66.6201754	19.1163428	33.8166667	123.9166667
Female	69	62	69.1763441	18.0560329	38.1166667	118.3833333

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender"survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

<u>Length of the interview according to the household's composition</u>

During the paper test of March 2004, it had been observed that the length of an interview was highly correlated to the household composition. In *manual time*, the average length for an interview was 69 minutes for a one-person household, 76 minutes for a two-people household, 79 minutes for a three-people household and 84 minutes for a four or more people household.

The passage of the survey under Capi has nearly completely erased the effect of reference for *Capi times »,* which is not linear but random if one refers to *manual times.* [table E, p.14].

Part of the explanation could be due to the passation mode of the first test in March 2004. the questionnaire did not exist under a Capi version, but in a paper version. The filtering was thus not achieved automatically but performed by the pollsters themselves. Yet, it seems that certain questions were not automatically asked. For instance, pollsters did not ask systematically the questions referring to the responsibility of the children of the household and to the division of the household tasks (in the international version, these questions must be asked to all the respondents), estimating that a filter was missing. With Capi, such questions have been rendered compulsory for all the respondents, whatever the household composition.

TABLE E – Average Length of Interviews According to the Number of People per Household

number of people in the household	N Obs	Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
		- MANUAL Time -					
1	37	DMANENT	26	71.19	19.8857119	45.0	115.0
2	37	DMANENT	28	77.07	16.2866193	55.0	110.0
3	26	DMANENT	21	69.57	17.8957297	45.0	115.0
4	19	DMANENT	17	72.71	17.7861066	45.0	105.0
5 and more	15	DMANENT	14	76.43	19.5987216	50.0	115.0
		- CAPI Time-					
1	37	DCAPIENTM	34	68.15	20.4789433	33.8	123.9
2	37	DCAPIENTM	34	68.98	18.3226421	38.1	108.0
3	26	DCAPIENTM	21	68.28	20.5499557	38.0	112.9
4	19	DCAPIENTM	16	64.84	18.2778594	41.8	111.6
5 and more	15	DCAPIENTM	14	68.02	12.3240236	44.3	87.0

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

However, when the respondent has a partner or a child, the length varies more [Tables F and G]. A whole module was dedicated to the description of the actual partner (socio-demographical characteristics, revenues, profession) and to the children he/ she has had, has adopted or his/ her stepchildren (first names, birthdates, sex, cohabitation with the children, etc...).

TABLE F – Average Length of Interviews According to the Presence of a Partner in the Household

Partner	Obs	Variable	Label	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
- MANUAL time								
no	36	DMANENT	manual time	28	70.1071429	19.3875471	45.0000000	115.0000000
yes	98	DMANENT	manual time	78	74.5256410	17.6198857	45.0000000	115.0000000
- CAPI time -								
no	36	DCAPIENTM	CAPI time	34	65.4965686	18.6898489	35.3000000	123.9166667
yes	98	DCAPIENTM	CAPI time	85	68.9341176	18.4943349	33.8166667	118.3833333

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

TABLE G – Average Length of Interviews According to the presence of Children in the Household

child	Obs	Variable	Label	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
- MANUAL time								
no	29	DMANENT	manual time	25	66.0000000	13.7658999	45.0000000	90.0000000
yes	105	DMANENT	manual time	81	75.6296296	18.7539625	45.0000000	115.0000000
- CAPI time								
no	29	DCAPIENTM	CAPI time	24	64.2381944	19.6449373	35.3000000	118.3833333
yes	105	DCAPIENTM	CAPI time	95	68.8901754	18.2345077	33.8166667	123.9166667

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

III. General Perception of the Survey

General Perspective

General Perception:

The survey is well accepted by everybody: the pollsters, on the one hand, (despite several remarks) and the respondents, on the other hand. Everybody likes the theme, and especially the last part which, though very long, allows respondents to express their personal views (maybe too much sometimes). There hasn't been any embarrassing question, neither for the respondent nor for the pollster.

The announcement of the survey by special mail – and especially the title of the survey – does not pose any understanding problem concerning the term "gender", as was the case during the first paper test of March 2004. The object of the letter annoucing the test was not "Generations and Gender survey" but "Family History and Intragenerational Relationships". The name of the French version of the GGS survey could be "Family and Intergenerational relationships".

However, the questionnaire was judged too long by the majority of pollsters. (See *II. Length of the Interviews*, p.).

The Capi Program :

On the whole, the program works fine. The Capi interface is globally clean even though several remarks are raised repetitively:

> - *Some questions should be in bold;*

> *-Some items are incomplete (there is a problem to define the number of characters under Capi) ;*

> *-Some automatic parameters concerning « Gender[5] », « Time[6] » (Past and present) or "reminder of certain situations[7]" do not function properly.*

However, a more anoying issue still exist : three bugs have been discovered (See *IV. Main Problems Encountered*, p.).

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[5] Under Capi, questions can be parametrized according to the sex of the respondent. For instance, if the partner of the respondent is a man, the pollster asks : " Has he ..." and if the partner of the respondent is a woman, the pollster asks " Has she ...".

[6] *Example : Eventhough the father of the respondent is alive, « how long did you...".*

[7] *Example : Concerning the professional situation : « you have told me you were "other situation'".*

The accompaniment documents:

For this test, no instructions for use booklet was delivered to the pollsters (the booklet is being finished). Several remarks enlightening the absence of booklet were done by the pollsters. For instance : « *We have to ask the respondent if he/ she is satisfied with his/ her accommodation, and to express this on a satisfaction scale from 0 to 10. Does the respondent need to take only into account his/ her accommodation or the area as well ?* ».

The cards to be presented to the respondent to help him answering the questions were judged satifiying, and notably their presentation. For this test, they were presented under the form of an A5 format bound booklet (half of a normal A4 paper). It has nevertheless, been suggested to insert only one card per page. A "spiral" bound will certainly render the document easier to manipulate.

However, according to the pollsters, several graduation cards are missing (For example *« Often … Never », « Not at all … A lot »*). Such graduations, which appear in the core questionnaire, were taken off after the first paper test of March 2004, when pollsters had found them unuseful. It seems, in reality, that the use of such graduations is highly dependent on pollsters and respondents. They have been reintroduced for the next test.

Evaluation of the Different Parts by the Pollsters

Synthesis:

One page of the assessment booklet was dedicated to the general evaluation by the pollster of each part of the questionnaire (Annex 2 page). He was asked: "How is every part of the questionnaire going?"; three modalities of answer were suggested to him: "good", "mitigated" and "bad". He also had the opportunity to add remarks. Results have been synthesised in the following table.

Parts which do not pose any problem:

The "Household" part is very slightly problematic. The questions, that were already asked in an Insee Household survey, are running well.

The « Children » part is also running well eventhough, in certain situations, (in the case of a deceased child for instance), the questions order was not judicious: pollsters did not appreciate to come back to the description of the deceased children during the questionnaire. They also enlightened the absence of several filters (a single respondent is asked if his/ her actual partner is the parent of each of his/ her children).

PART	EVALUATION : The pollster estimated the acceptance of the part was...			REMARKS Pollsters' quotations
	Good	mitigated	bad	
1. Household	8	0	0	
2. Children	7	1	0	
3. Partnerships	5	3	0	- a little heavy in the dates - waste of time to remember the dates with the months - embarrassing if several partners
4. Household Organization and Partnership Quality	4	4	0	- problem when the partner does not live with the respondent - problem if the respondent is alone or not - hard to ask in certain cases
5. Parents and Parental Home	6	2	0	
6. Fertility	2	4	2	- too many questions: the age of the person counts a lot - not enough filters - problems according to the age or the couple situation - part which should be asked before the precedent one.
7. Health and Well-being	6	2	0	- It is a little too long
8. Respondent's Activity and Income	5	3	0	- Not always appreciated
9. Partner's Activity and Income	6	1	1	- Not always appreciated
10. Household Possessions, Income and Transfers	6	2	0	- Not evident
11. Value Orientations and Attitudes	4	4		- Too ambiguous - certain sentences need to be well defined (who is responsible ?). "Must" : word too strong => leads to deep thinking on this issue ("It depends on their capacities") - it is the part of the questionnaire that people prefer, because they can express their opinions.

Source : Pollsters Individual assessment booklets, "GGS" test, November 2004.

Parts that are well-accepted :

The "Partnerships" part met no problem but two:

First, "Partnerships" is a part that puts the pollsters in an embarrassing position when the actual partner is present. Although the survey instructions specify that it is preferable for the

respondent to be alone, the partner is sometimes present. In such cases, it seems that the respondent tends to summarize his/ her past conjugal history.

Second, for oldest respondents, especially when their partner died, do not feel concerned by the « Intentions of Union Formation » part. The pollster accompaniment has enlightened the heaviness of this part (17 questions) in such cases (a 71-year-old widow, who does not plan to form any new union).

The other parts do not really pose any problem. The "Parental Home during Childhood" part has occasioned several remarks due to insufficient filters (for instance, when oldest respondents were asked how many of their grandparents were still alive), and to mistakes with the automatic parametrizing under Capi and a systematic bug due to a badly-defined blocking control.

The parts dealing with "Respondent's and Partner's Activity and Income", and "Household Possessions, Income and Transfers" traditionnally give rise to several remarks since the topics dealt with are money, wealth and patrimony. There again, several missing filters as well as a bug participate to a more mitigated perception of these parts.

Finally, the "Health and Well-being" part comprises several heavinesses. The respondent is asked 1. How he considers his/ her state of health (« *very good... very bad* »), 2. If he/ she has a chronicle disease, 3. if he/ she is limitated in his/ her capacity to undertake normal daily activities, and 4. if he/ she needs a regular help for his/ her personal care. All these questions are systematically posed, whatever the answer given to the precedent questions. In the majority of cases, these questions appear to be heavy and redundant, and especially the fourth one. The pervert effect is that the pollster, who's embarrassed to be « insistant », does not pose the fourth question to which he answers by himself (observation in accompaniment). There hasn't been any "yes" for the fourth question in the 134 interviews performed.

Parts which are less well-accepted:

The "Fertility" part is the part which has been the worst-accepted (see *IV. Main Problems Encountered*, p.). Only two pollsters out of eight have estimated that this question was well-accepted. It appeared insufficienlty filtered and, in the case of people who do not feel concerned by the topic, the questions are insisting, redundant, and inappropriate. What's more, it has been suggested to move this part before the « Parents and Parental Home» part, for a better linking of the questions. This change has been approved by several pollsters.

The "Household Organization and Patrnership Quality" part (dealing with the division of the household tasks, and decision-making within the household) is generally badly-accepted. There again, this part appears insufficiently filtered, since a precise evaluation of who decides

and who does what[8] within the household is asked, eventhough the respondent has no partner/ spouse[9] or eventhough he/ she lives alone[10]. Single respondents, single parents or people who still live at the parental home do not feel concern by such questions. Pollsters feel stupid to ask such questions in these cases as they estimate it discredits the survey. They thus happen to refuse to ask those questions to which they answer by themselves (answer "not concerned).

The part devoted to "Value Orientation and Attitudes" is also generally badly-accepted for different reasons. The opinion of all the pollsters is that respondents generally prefer this part because they feel implicated as they give their personal opinion. However, three problems arise:

> - *First,* the series of questions dealing with the following topics generates debates and discussions: whether it is « the society, the family, or both" who <u>should</u> take care of « the eldest », « children at kindergaten age » as well as the series of questions asking the respondent if he/ she « agrees … or doesn't agree » with the fact that « grandparents should take care of their grandchildren if parents aren't able to do so » and that « children must welcome their parents at home if if the latter are unable to live by themselves ». The most frequent answer is "it depends on the person's capabilities".

> -the accompaniments have revealed that some of these questions were not understood similarly by all respondents, which leads to important biases for measurement. More so, eventhough the respondent has a card indicating several modalities of answers, he/ she may encounter some difficulties to propose one of them. The pollster thus reformulates the proposed answer, in a more or less approximative way.

> - Finally, this part is the longest part of the questionnaire, especially because it involves the respondent's opinion, and often leads to discussions.

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[8] The items proposed are "Always myself", "Myself, most of the time", "equally myself and my partner/ spouse", "My partner/ spouse most of the time", "Always my partner/ spouse", "Always or most frequently other members of the household => Who ?", "Always or most often somebody who does not belong to the household".
[9] In this case, (single person who lives with other members of the household), the items are limited to "Always myself", "Myself, most of the time", "Always or most frequently other members of the household => Who ?", "Always or most often somebody who does not belong to the household".
[10] In this case, the items were limited to "Always myself" , "Myself, most of the time", "Always or most often somebody who does not belong to the household".

"Sensitive" Questions

The GGS survey collects the respondent's religion of origin or to which the respondent belongs, which is very rarely asked in surveys. This question, though sensitive, did not generate any reserve neither from pollsters nor from respondents. The rate of answers is very high (only one person in 134 choose the « prefer not to answer » item). [Table H]. This finding correlates the accompaniment of pollsters during which it had been noticed that pollsters did not have time to properly read the proposed items before respondents had given their own answer.

TABLE H – What is your Religion of Origin/ Religion to Which you Belong ?

VA_RELIGION	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Catholic	103	76.87	103	76.87
Refuse to answer	**1**	0.75	104	77.61
Protestant	3	2.24	107	79.85
Orthodoxe (russian/greek/etc.)	2	1.49	109	81.34
Muslim	7	5.22	116	86.57
None	18	13.43	134	100.00

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

In the survey, the sex of the respondent's spouse/ partner (actual and/ or past) is also of interest. There again, no particular embarrassement was observed. In the case of a homosexual couple, the feeling tend to be favourable, since these people feel they suit to the questions, and are somehow satisfied to be of interest as a couple, eventhough they have the same gender.

Finally, asking the respondents if they are « married, « pacsées », or none » did not engender any problem, neither from respondents nor from pollsters.

Acceptance Rate for a Second Interview in 2008

The way the survey is welcomed by the respondents can also be measured by the proportion of respondents who accept to be interviewed again in three years, for the second wave. During the first paper test (March 2004), 76% of the respondents agreed, 16% refused, and 8% did

not respond[11]. During this second test, more than 8 people out of ten (83%) have accepted a new interrogation in three years [table I].

TABLE I – Do you Accept to be Contacted Again in Three Years ?

ZZ_VAGUE2	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	111	82.84	111	82.84
No	23	17.16	134	100.00

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

Eventhough the acceptance rate is relatively stable according to the characteristics of the respondents, (see *VI. Follow-up of the Panel*, p. 37), it is globally important. If we hypothesise that the acceptance rate reflects quite well the general perception of the survey, one can then deduce that, despite the failures of the questionnaire (notably the bad perception of the "Fertility" and "Household Organisation and Partnership Quality" parts for many "not concerned" respondents), the survey is well accepted and interests many respondents.

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[11]Especially the people who would have been aged 79 and above between the two waves were considered as "out of range". The international directives have evolved since then because the follow-up of the panel will be performed on the whole sample (the coverage of the survey in 2008 will globally take into account the people aged 21 to 82 years old, even if it is envisaged to complete the 2008 sample, notably by the people aged 18 to 21).

IV. Main Problems Encountered

This fourth point offers in details and better organised some of the aforementionned issues.

Filtering Issues

Age Filters:

If we follow the order of the questionnaire, the first problem related to the age of the respondent can be found in the "Children" part. If the respondent indicates that the household comprises at least one child aged 14 or more, he/ she is asked if the child has already have a child. The international age limit of 14 years old appear too low for France. According to the « children » card of the EHF Family Survey of 1999, one can observe that children born from a parent aged less than 18 is a very rare case (0.76%), and extremely rare if the parent si aged 17 and under (0.35%) (See Annex 3, p. 48). Raising the age limit from 14 to 16 years old lightens the questionnaire without damaging the information (considering the probability to have a child before the age of 16 and the sample size).

The part on « Intentions of Union Formation» from the « partner/ spouse » module is not filtered on age at all. Thus, it happens that widows are interviewed on their intentions to form a new union within the next three years, and are asked "if we suppose that they will form a new union within the next three years" whether it would be better or worse for several aspects of their life (freedom, finances, sexual life, etc...). despite the difficulties to find an age limit from which people do not form any new partnership, it would be judicious to propose a filter which would deal with *1.* the age of people (for instance 60 years old) *2.* the intention to form a new partnership within the next three years. Thus, the respondents aged 60 and above won't be interviewed anymore on the topic whether it would be better of worse to be in couple for different aspects of their lives as long as they have no intention to live in couple within the next three years.

The "Parents and Parental Home" also poses a filter problem on age. It is true that life expectancy can go beyond 100 years old, but such cases remain marginal. Thus, it appears inappropriate to ask a population aged 65 and above "how many of your paternal grandparents" and "how many of your maternal grandparents are still alive", apart from exceptionnal cases (which hasn't happened during the test). Despite the difficulties to suggest

an age limit from which there is a high chance not to have one's grandparents alive, it would be judicious to suggest a filter, at for instance, 65 years old.

The most important problem linked to the absence of an adapted filter has appeared in the "Fertility" part. The recommended filter at the international level is the following:

- *Member of a homosexual couple : the pollster only asks one question on the intention to bear a child ;*

- *Woman in couple or single aged 50 and above : the pollster only asks one question on the intention to bear a child ;*

- *Woman in couple or single aged 50 and under : The pollster does not ask any question of the whole part ;*

- *Man in couple whose partner is aged 50 and more : the pollster only asks one question on the intention to bear a child ;*

- *Man in couple whose partner is aged 50 and under : The pollster does not ask any question of the whole part ;*

- *Single man, whatever age he is : The pollster does not ask any question of the whole part.*

It is mainly the last point which causes a problem. A single man, who recently became a widower, for instance aged 70, will be interviewed on his fertility, fecundity, and his intentions to have a child within the next three or five years, and if "supposing he has a child within the next three years", whether it would be better or worse for different aspects of his life (freedom, finances, sexual relationships, etc...) and on what people of his environment would think of such an hypothesis.

What's more, the study of the Sas database collected during this test (134 observations) has allowed the checking of the main survey shunting. The filter of the "Fertility" module visibly comprises an error of parametrizing. Modality 5 of this filter had to correspond to the situations where men were interviewed and had declared to have or not a cohabiting spouse aged less than 50. It appears in reality that the automatic calculation of this filter did not function (underlined lines in the table below). Thus, men whose spouse was aged less than 50 or more were also interviewed on the whole part [table J].

TABLE J – "Proc Print" on the Variable FA_Filtre = 5

Obs	*Automatic Filter* FA_Filtre	*relationship between the respondent (« R ») and the other members of the household* MA_REL	MA_REL2	MA_REL3	*Age and* AGE	*sex of the household's members (observation limited to 3 members)* AGE2	AGE3	SEXE	SEXE2	SEXE3	*Presence indicator of a partner …cohabiting* EA_VERIFC	*…non cohab.* CB_REL
13	5	Cj	R		22	24	.	2	1		Yes	
14	5	R			22	.	.	1			No	Yes
20	**5**	**Cj**	**R**		**62**	**58**	**.**	**2**	**1**		**Yes**	
23	5	R	Cj	Ef	30	30	0	1	2	1	Yes	
24	5	R	Cj	Ef	39	33	1	1	2	1	Yes	
35	5	R	Cj	Ef	47	44	14	1	2	2	Yes	
37	5	R			42	.	.	1			No	Yes
40	5	PM	R		46	20	.	2	1		No	Yes
41	5	R	Cj	Ef	35	37	7	1	2	2	Yes	
43	**5**	**R**	**Cj**	**Ef**	**52**	**53**	**29**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**Yes**	
49	5	Cj	R	Ef	38	42	12	2	1	2	Yes	
50	5	R	Cj		53	47	.	1	2		Yes	
53	5	Cj	R	Ef	33	37	13	2	1	1	Yes	
55	**5**	**Cj**			**54**	**53**	**.**	**2**	**1**		**Yes**	
58	5	R	Cj	Ef	46	44	20	1	2	1	Yes	
59	**5**	**Cj**	**R**		**64**	**66**	**.**	**2**	**1**		**Yes**	
60	5	Cj			48	49	.	2	1		Yes	
62	**5**	**Cj**	**R**		**65**	**64**	**.**	**2**	**1**		**Yes**	
66	5	R	Ef	Ef	34	8	6	1	1	1	Yes	
89	5	R	Cj	Ef	37	32	1	1	2	1	Yes	
91	5	R			40	.	.	1			No	Yes
95	5	Cj	R	Ef	29	40	8	2	1	1	Yes	
98	5	R	Cj	Ef	37	36	10	1	2	2	Yes	
99	5	R	Cj	Ef	34	31	4	1	2	1	Yes	
103	**5**	**Cj**	**R**		**58**	**59**	**.**	**2**	**1**		**Yes**	
107	5	R	Cj	Ef	40	26	5	1	2	2	Yes	
125	5	R	Cj	Ef	48	51	20	1	2	1	Yes	
136	5	R	Cj	Ef	37	27	4	1	2	2	Yes	

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.
Champ : FA_FILTRE = '5'

The "Fertility" part was thus badly-perceived because of an insufficient filter on the age of men and because of a mistake of a filter parametrizing. Pollsters were embarrassed to ask so many questions on this theme to people who, except exceptionel cases, are not concerned by the topic anymore. Some of the pollsters tended not to ask all the questions. Thus, since *1. The number of old respondents concerned by the topic will be extremely low and 2. The information gathered won't be of good quality (if we suppose that some pollsters embarrassed by some questions continue to ask them), it is undoubtedly preferable to add a filter on the age for men.*

A question interrogates the active aged 45 and above on their intention to retire within the next three years. None of the respondents aged 45 to 57 felt concerned by the question in the extent that retiring at such ages is not only a choice but a legal issue. It would perhaps be judicious to raise the age limit from 45 to 55 years old.

Filters on the household composition (presence of a partner/ spouse) :

In the questionnaire order, the first filter problem related to the household composition concerns the division of the parental tasks. "I will read out a list of tasks to fulfil when one lives with children. Could you indicate who, in your household, takes care of these tasks", with the following modalities of answer "Always myself", "Myself, most of the time", "Me and my partner/ spouse equally", "My partner/ spouse, most frequently", "Always my partner/ spouse", "Always or most frequently other members of the household =>whom?", "Always or most frequently somebody who does not belong to the household". When the respondent declares not to have any cohabiting partner/ spouse, the question is still asked. Despite the fact that in such cases, the modalities are reduced to "Always me", "Me, most frequently", "Always or most frequently other members of the household =>whom?", "Always or most frequently somebody who does not belong to the household", the question is badly-accepted and seems to harm the general perception of the survey.

An identical problem can be found in the "Household Organisation and Partnership Quality" part. When there is no partner/ spouse, it seems difficult to be interested in the division of the parental and domestical tasks, or in decision-making within the household, especially when the respondent lives alone in the household. A filter would undoubtedly be indicated, on the presence or absence of a cohabiting partner/ spouse.

More punctually, a filter is also missing in the "Non-cohabiting Children" part. The respondent is asked: "is your actual partner/ spouse the father/ mother of this child ?", eventhough he/ she has declared not to have any cohabiting partner/ spouse. The problem resides however in the organisation of the parts since at this time of the survey, one does not know whether the respondent has had a partner, whom could well be the partner of the child.

Polysemy of Certain Expositions, Certain Questions, Certain Items

The expositions are not always univocal :

During the accompaniments, it appeared that the question dealing with the satisfaction scale and the relationships with the partner/ spouse ("To what extent are you satisfied with the relationship with your partner/ spouse? Can you indicate a value on this satisfaction scale?") was not fully understood because ot its positionning in the questionnaire. As a matter of fact, this question is located after a group of questions dealing with decision-making and money management in the couple. It seems that the respondent links this question to the aforementionned topics whereas the aim of this question is way more general about the couple. Thus, the question should be moved or should insist more (in the instructions given to

the pollsters) on the fact that the objective is to deal with "partnership relationships in general and not only on money management and decision-making".

In the "Health and Well-being" part, respondents are asked "to what extent they consider to have control over certain aspects of their life within the next three years". According to the pollsters, this question is either fully understood, or appear ridiculous. "One cannot know how one's health will evolve", "what does "controlling one's accommodation" mean?" are recurrent questions asked by the respondents. SD questions will need more thinking, reformulation or will have to be erased for some of them.

Unclear questions:

The questions dealing with values often provoke debates. « do you agree or disagree with the following statements : "… *when children are 18 or 20, they must live autonomously*", "*... grandparents must take care of their grandchildren if parents cannot do it*", "*is it the society's duty or the family's duty or both to take care of ... old people at their place*", "*the financial help to the old who live below the poverty line*" etc. There are debates over the expected answer, because the respondent does not know whether he has to talk "in general", "about his personal situation", or "supposing that the people have the financial capacities". Those remarks show that pollsters need more precise instructions (to be also included in the data model) and possibly to a reformulation of the questions precising the kind of personal opinion expected.

Lack of respect of the items :

In all the questions dealing with the occurence frequencies ("*never… very often*"), it has been frequently observed that the respondent tends to answer one of the suggested items to offer an answer of his/ her own (for instance, he/ she would reply "yes, it is happening to me sometimes"). In such cases, it happens that the pollster interpretes the answer et codifies it himself/ herself, in one of the proposed modalities. However, this recoding varies from one question to another (for the asme answer "yes, it is happening to me", the coding could have been "often" as well as "sometimes"), and from one pollster to another. Following the March 2004 paper test, most of the pollsters had estimated there were too many cards to be manipulated during the interview and expressed the wish to erase the cards for this type of question. Thus, several questions (this one included), have been taken out. It seems preferable today to reintroduce such cards and give pollsters the instructions to use them in all cases with

no exception, so as to standardize as much as possible the data gathering for the questions whose answers remain little stable in time (upon what respondents themselves agree) [12].

Similarly, it appears that the scale "no, certainly not", "no, probably not", "yes, certainly", and "yes, probably", is not clear enough. What's more, it seems that the respondent does not answer with one of the modalities, and, when the pollster repeats them, he tends to answer either the first modality suggested, or the last one (it varies whether the answer is yes or no), even though the answer sometimes does not match the speech of the respondent.

More punctually, several terms lead to misunderstanding. The term " washing machine", which is not commonly used in French, (there are two words in French to designate it) was mistaken with the French term "dishwasher".

Too Precise or Hard-to-Respond Questions

Too precise questions : dating of the events with the months only :

Some very precise questions require from the respondent an important memory effort. Respondents encounter some difficulties to date precisely the less important or the oldest events. Notably, the date of studies termination, of obtention of the degree, of the beginning of the cohabitation period with the actual partner/ spouse, of the beginning and end of the past partners/ spouses, etc..., asking each time the month and the year. Those questions are tedious, especially for the oldest respondents, for whom the remembrance of the year is already a difficult memory exercise. This opinion is shared by all the pollsters and was confirmed during the accompaniments. Two pervert effects thus appeared following this search for precise anwsers, considering the field of the survey:

> *- the survey looks "heavy" for both the pollster and the respondent, notably because the search for the month wastes a lot of time. Respondents thus feel obliged to search in their personal effects (diplomas, etc...) so as to offer a very precise answer. Such cases delay importantly the length of the interviews;*

> *- Contrarily, the accompaniments show that, when the respondent is not willing to search in his personal papers, the answer is thus frequently given randomly, and oriented by the pollster (concerning the obtention of the degree, the pollster might say : "Generally, the end of the the term is in June, isn't it ? Thus, it had to be in June?" and the pollster thus codes "6" or "I don' know").*

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[12] Some respondents say that if they were asked the same questions the day after, their answers might change. The respondent is invited to think about a peculiar situation to which he is not used, and to position himself/ herself on such topics.

Finally, considering that the information collected is not of excellent quality (the answer " I don't know" is too frequently given (30% of the given answers for some pollsters) or approximative answers), and considering that such questions render the interview "heavy", we suggest not to ask for the precise *month* for some events. However, the month will still be asked for for certain more important events (births, weddings) and for which the answers "I don't know" are rarer (less than 3% for the wedding date, and approximately 1% for the birth of a non cohabiting child). This problem had not been noticed during the March 2004 paper test.

Hard to answer questions:

Despite the aforementioned issues, few questions are difficult to answer. However, the question dealing with revenues is delicate. Firstly, the focus is on the source of revenues of the respondent and on their amount (including pensions); secondly, the focus is on the respondent's partner/ spouse's source of revenues and their amount; thirdly, the focus is on the non-individual pensions given to the household; finally, the focus is on the total revenue earnt by the household over the last twelve months. This last question poses a problem because in 38% of cases, people have difficulties to calculate the global revenue of the household for the past year (leading to answer "I don't know" or "refuse to answer") [table K, p. 29]. We have thus suggested a range of revenus for the net monthly revenues of the household, which is much easier to answer (out of the 38% of respondents unable to give a precise answer, 8 out of 10 can respond with a salary range). [table L, p. 30].

What's more, the pollsters estimated they encountered many difficulties to obtain a precise and immediate answer. Asking for the household's net total yearly revenue obliges the pollster to drawn himself into very complicated calculations, especially when the sources of revenues have evolved over the last year. The pollster thus wastes a lot of time, and sometimes brings home the calculation to ensure he made it correctly.

TABLE K – Total Yearly Net Revenue for the Whole Household
Question : "If you add up all the revenues earnt over the last twelve months, and from all the sources we have mentioned, what is the total yearly net revenue for the whole household, yourself included?"

BC_REVTOT	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
18000	3	2.24	59	44.03
20000	3	2.24	62	46.27
21972	1	0.75	63	47.01
22310	1	0.75	64	47.76
23300	1	0.75	65	48.51
23400	1	0.75	66	49.25
23600	1	0.75	67	50.00
24800	1	0.75	68	50.75
28000	2	1.49	70	52.24
30000	2	1.49	72	53.73
33600	1	0.75	73	54.48
34000	1	0.75	74	55.22
37000	1	0.75	75	55.97
39000	1	0.75	76	56.72
40000	1	0.75	77	57.46
48000	1	0.75	78	58.21
50000	1	0.75	79	58.96
52000	1	0.75	80	59.70
59000	1	0.75	81	60.45
85000	1	0.75	82	61.19
120000	1	0.75	83	61.94
refusal	5	3.73	88	65.67
I don't know	46	34.33	134	100.00

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

TABLE L – Net Monthly Revenue of the Household
[If " refusal" or "I don't know" to the precedent question] "Could you indicate an approximate net monthly revenues range of your household?"

BC_FOUREVMEN	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
499 € ou moins (3299 F ou moins)	3	5.88	3	5.88
de 500 à 999 € (3300 F à 6499 F)	1	1.96	4	7.84
de 1000 à 1499 € (6500 F à 9799 F)	6	11.76	10	19.61
de 1500 à 1999 € (9800 F à 13099 F)	7	13.73	17	33.33
de 2000 à 2499 € (13100 F à 16399 F)	8	15.69	25	49.02
de 2500 à 2999 € (16400 F à 19699 F)	7	13.73	32	62.75
de 3000 à 4999 € (19700 F à 32799 F)	10	19.61	42	82.35
plus de 5000 € (plus de 32800 F)	0	0.00	42	82.35
refusal	1	1.96	43	84.31
I don't know	8	15.69	51	100.00

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

Bugs in Capi

Three main bugs appeared during the test.

Definition error of a blocking control :

In the "parents and parental household" part, a blocking control is badly-defined and forbids any answer. The respondent is asked whether his/ her parents are separated, and if so, when the separation occurred. If the separation date renders the mother's age at separation younger than 14, or if it is older than the mother's birthday, a control should be blocking the answer

and indicate "your parents could not separate at this time since your mother was aged less than 14". This control was badly-programed and located at the precedent question (PA_SEPAPB : *"Are your parents separated ?"*), which leads to the impossibility to answer "yes" to this question. It is a minor bug which is easy to correct.

Bug on the codification of the SPC by « Sicore embarqué[13] »

A more punctual but more anoying issue, is the "Sicore" codification of the profession, which does not function well all the time. This issue is not new and seem to be linked to an internal problem of the program. In this case, a bunch of questions are then posed to the respondent, which then allow the coding of the SPC (treatment in "downstream Capi"). However, this leads to a waste of time.

Bug during the filling of the descriptions by types of revenues of the partner/ spouse.

In the « Activity and partner/ spouse revenues » part, during the filling of the sources of revenues for the partner/ spouse, (RJ_TYPREV), the program blocks, which obliges the pollster to save his/ her data, exit capi and then re-enter the questionnaire. One can observe that in the exit tables under Sas, when a partner/ spouse is present, the pollster had to exit the questionnaire systematically, which increases the length of the interviews. It seems that such problem exists when the partner/ spouse has a "revenue from his/ her main activity".

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[13] System of automatic codification of the profession.

V. Main Propositions of Modifications

The modifications to bring to the data model « GGS005 » which served for the first Capi test are numerous, sometimes simple (formatting problems), sometimes heavy (filtering problem). Some of the modifications are compulsory and cannot bear any discussion, (parametrizing problem, formatting problem, addition of instructions given to the pollsters, etc...); others must be decided after dialogue (a working session gathering researchers and partners of different organisms is organised on this issue on January 13th at the Ined).

All the modifications required or in process are presented in Annex 4 (Annex 4 – *Modifications To bring to the data model « GGS009 » following the first Capi test of November 2004[14],*). However, one can summarize the main propositions of modifications required or left to discussion, following this test. Such modifications are proposed to ameliorate the occurence and the perception of the questionnaire but also to decrease the average passation length of 15 minutes. On this last point, three categories of propositions appear: Bugs resolutions, removal of questions which delay the length of the interview, reinforcement of several filters on the age and composition of the household.

A Less Precise Dating of Events is Wished

For several events, we suggest not to ask the month and the year but only the year. Thus, the following questions would be erased:

> *- Month of beginning of residence (Since when do you live in this accommodation ?) ;*
> *- Month of obtention of the degree ;*
> *- Month of the end of the studies ;*
> *- Month of death of the children and stepchildren ;*
> *- Month of the beginning of the cohabitation period with the stepchildren ;*
> *- Month of the end of the cohabitation period with the non cohabiting children ;*
> *- Month of the beginning of the cohabitation period with the actual partner/ spouse;*
> *- Month of arrival in France of the actual partner/ spouse in France (if he is a foreigner);*

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[14]This is a working document destinated to the service dealing with the programming of the questionnaire (Insee) and which gathers all the problems encountered during this test. This document was not communicated in this assessment.

- Month of beginning and end of cohabitation with the precedent partners/ spouses;

- Month of birth and death of the precedent partners/ spouses ;

- Month of rupture with precedent unions;

- Month of birth and death of the respondent's parents;

- Month of separation of the parents (if they are separated);

- Month of departure of the respondent's parental household;

- Month when the respondent has, for the first time, lived outside his parents' place;

- Month of beginning of studies for both the respondent and the partner/ spouse);

- Month of retirement departure (for both the respondent and the partner/ spouse);

- Month of the beginning of illness leave (for both the respondent and the partner/ spouse) ;

- Month of beginning of the parental home status (for both the respondent and the partner/ spouse) ;

- Month of beginning of the first job (for both the respondent and the partner/ spouse) ;

- Month of beginning of the actual job (for both the respondent and the partner/ spouse).

Nevertheless, the month of birth of the respondent, of the actual partner/ spouse, of her/ his children, of the wedding month, of the Pacs, of the beginning of the unemployment period (for the unemployed), i.e. the most recent or the most important events which can easily be remembered, would remain in the questionnaire.

Reinforcement and Addition of Several Filters

In order to lighten the questionnaire for both the pollster and the respondent, several filters can be added. In the order of apparition of the questions during the interview:

-The group of questions dealing with the repartition of the "tasks to accomplish when one lives with children" would only be asked to respondents who live with a partner/ spouse (see justifications p. 28) ;

-the question asking whether the respondent's children have any child themselves would only be asked to the children aged 16 and over, instead of 14 and over;

- the part on the "intentions to form a new union" (17 questions) would be more filtered: as long as the person would be aged 50/60 years old (to be defined) and if she declares not to intend to form a new union within the next three years, she would not be asked all the questions on whether living in a couple would be better or worse for different aspects of his/ her life nor on the opinion the people of his/ her

environment have on whether they think the respondent should be living in a couple or not;

- The group of questions dealing with "the repartition of the domestic tasks within the household" would only be asked to the people who cohabit with a partner/ spouse ;

- The group of questions dealing with "decision-making within the household" would only be asked to the respondents who cohabit with a partner/ spouse;

- The group of questions dealing with "the disagreements within the couple" would only be asked to the respondents who cohabit with a partner/ spouse ;

- the questions interrogating the respondent on the number of alive maternal and paternal grandparents would be more filtered on age (for instance, such questions would not be asked anymore to a respondent aged 65 or more);

-the filter of the "Fertility" part –which has to be corrected- would be reinforced: single male respondents aged 49/54 woud not be interviewed on this part

-the "Intentions to have Children" subpart would also be more filtered. The following question won't be asked anymore to a respondent who declares (in agreement with his/ her partner/ spouse) not to be willing to have any supplementary child : "let's now suppose you have a child within the next three years. Do you think it would be better or worse for" followed by 11 aspects ("to do whatever you want, your sexual life, to give a meaning to your life, etc.")

- the questions dealing with the detailed description of the respondent's profession, of his/ her partner/ spouse's, of his/ her parents', would only be asked if the title of the SPC was not recognised by the automatic codification system « Sicore embarqué » ;

- The 16 questions dealing with the intention to retire within the next three years (currently asked to the active respondents aged 45 and over) would be filtered by a new question asking in first place the respondent whether he/ she would have the possibility to retire within the next three years if he desired so: "[Age > 45]: if you wished so, would you have the legal possibility to retire within the next three years?".

The filter on these questions would allow a non neglectable time economy and would considerably reduce the length of the interview.

Removal of "Surprising" or Hard-to-Inform Questions

Several questions were judged surprising by the pollsters or the respondents. An unemployed respondent was asked, for instance, to what extent he/ she was satisfied to be unemployed (and similarly for other situations, such as students). We suggest to remove such questions considering the reactions obtained during the interviews.

What's more, considering that the household's yearly net total revenue is badly-informed, or informed with difficulty, (see p. 30), we suggest to simplify the question and ask the respondent to answer this question with a revenue range.

The "Value Orientations and Attitudes" part, which is too long compared to other parts of the questionnaire, could be lightened (with a removal of the most equivocal questions).

Addition of Indicators, Questions and Instructions

Addition of a presence indicator at different moments of the interview :

The interview must normally take place as a one-to-one between the pollster and the respondent. However, it happens sometimes that the respondent is not alone in the room at the time of the interview. Yet, the presence of the partner/ spouse influences the answers given on the repartition of the domestic and parental household tasks, on decision-making or the past partnership history. We thus suggest, for the future explotation of the data, a presence indicator of a third person at different moments of the interview. This indicator, which is presently only at the beginning of the questionnaire, would be added just before the "repartition of tasks and decision-making", before the question dealing with the satisfaction scale of the relationships with the partner/ spouse, at the moment of the partnership history retrospective (list of the different previous partners) and at the end of the questionnaire. The quality of the collected information depends on the passation conditions.

Questions addition:

The articulation between the family life and the professional life is an important element in the general survey thematic. We propose the addition of two new questions:

1/ When the focus is on the respondent and the partner's activity, the interest is on whether this activity is part-time or full-time. During the 1994 Family Situation and Employment survey (EFSE – FFS), we had decided to know whether, in the case of a part-time activity, it was imposed or chosen. Such information seems important in a study dealing with family construction. Considering the time constrain, only one question will be added and only in the case where the respondent or his/ her partner/ spouse works part-time. The formulation of the

question is similar to the question of the esfe in 1994 : « *For which reason do you work part-time ?* »

> *1. You haven't found any full-time job*
> *2. your part-time job was imposed by your employer*
> *3. to conciliate your professional life with your family life*
> *4. For another reason*
> *I don' know, possible refusal.*

The question will be the same concerning the partner's activity.

2/ when the focus of interest is the respondent's workplace (does he/ she work at home, outside his/ her house, in different places), we wish to ask the people who work outside home how long they need to go to their workplace. The formulation of the question is similar to other questions of the same type ("how long do you need for") which are present in GGS : "how <u>long</u> do you need to go from home to your workplace (with your most common transport way?)"

> *- Number of hours* (from 0 to 24, "I don't know" possible)
> *- Number of minutes* (from 0 to 59, "I don't know" possible)

The question will be the same concerning the partner/ spouse's activity.

<u>Addition of instructions to the pollsters :</u>

It would be good to precise the question dealing with the satisfaction scale of the relationships with the partner/ spouse, which would give it a more general meaning rather than a meaning limited to the themes of the precedent questions, i.e. decision-making within the couple and the household's budget gestion.

What's more, the questions dealing with "intentions" should be more clearly defined. The intention is defined not like "a wish, if one had such possibility" but like "the probability for the event to effectively happen".

More generally, the instructions given to the pollsters are being gathered in an "instruction leaflet", some of which being directly readable on the screen in the data model (Capi version of the questionnaire).

VI. Follow-up of the Panel

During the first Capi test, we wished to evaluate the "follow-up of the Panel" perspective of GGS, first in being interesting in the acceptance rate for a second interview three years after the first one, and second in testing the methodology of the follow-up. It will probably be the Ined's duty to ensure the gestion of the follow-up of the panel (by keeping contact with the 2005 respondents, and by managing the address changes).

A follow-up card was thus elaborated and tested during this test [Annex 5, p. 54]. The pollster has to fill it in as completely as he/ she can, notably by writing down the address of the "relay person" whom we could contact in three years if we can't find the respondent of the first interview.

Variable Acceptance Rate for the Second Wave According to the respondents

As aforementionned, 8 people out of 10 responded favourably to the perspective of a second interview in three years [see p. 23]. This return rate does not really vary with the sociodemographical characteristics of the people (age, sex), but whether or not they feel concerned by the survey theme.

Thus, the acceptance rate is identical according to the sex of the respondent [table M] or to the age of the respondent.

TABLE M – Acceptance rate for the Second Wave according to the Sex of the Respondent

Frequency Percent Row Pct Col Pct	accept the second wave ?		
	yes	No	Total
men	41 30.60 83.67 36.94	8 5.97 16.33 34.78	49 36.57
women	70 52.24 82.35 63.06	15 11.19 17.65 65.22	85 63.43
Total	111 82.84	23 17.16	134 100.00

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

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However, as during the first paper test in March 2004, the acceptance rate was all the more important that the interview was long. The numbers were not sufficient to present the variations of the acceptance rate in function with the length of the interview but one can however observe that the length of interview of the people who accepted to be interviewed again was, on average, 10 minutes longer. [table N].

TABLE N – Average Length of Interviews according to the Acceptance for the Second Wave

- MANUAL time ZZ_VAGUE2	Obs	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
yes	111	101	77.0297030	19.0370457	45.0000000	125.0000000
non	23	22	66.8636364	15.5511306	45.0000000	105.0000000
- CAPI time ZZ_VAGUE2	Obs	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
yes	111	97	70.0731959	17.8719690	35.3000000	123.9166667
non	23	22	58.5992424	18.9254696	33.8166667	108.6666667

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

The length is thus not the only factor which prevails over the acceptance to be followed-up. However, the respondents' individual situations influence the probability to accept a second interview three years later: single or childless respondents refuse more often a second interview (23% against 14% for single respondents) [table O], (28% against 15% for childless respondents) [table P].

TABLE O – Acceptance Rate for the Second Wave according to the Presence of the Partner

Frequency Percent Row Pct Col Pct	accept the second wave ? yes	No	Total
presence of a partner	75 55.97 86.21 67.57	12 8.96 13.79 52.17	87 64.93
No Partner	36 26.87 76.60 32.43	11 8.21 23.40 47.83	47 35.07
Total	111 82.84	23 17.16	134 100.00

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

TABLE P - Acceptance Rate for the Second Wave according to the sex of the Respondent

```
Frequency │
Percent   │accept the second
Row Pct   │    wave ?
Col Pct   │  yes      No    │  Total
──────────┼─────────────────┼─────────
no        │   18       7    │    25
child     │ 13.43     5.22  │  18.66
          │ 72.00    28.00  │
          │ 16.22    30.43  │
──────────┼─────────────────┼─────────
presence  │   93      16    │   109
of children│69.40    11.94  │  81.34
          │ 85.32    14.68  │
          │ 83.78    69.57  │
──────────┼─────────────────┼─────────
Total     │  111      23    │   134
          │ 82.84    17.16  │ 100.00
```

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

The Content of the "Follow-up" Cards

As long as the respondent accepted to be reinterviewed, the pollster had to complete the follow-up card [Annex 5, p. 54]. 96 cards were thus completed out of the 134 interviews performed, which is little. Considering the acceptance rate, there should have been 111 cards. It seems however that one pollster did not complete the cards, as he estimated that it was not necessary to do it in a test. During the real survey, such problem should logically not exist. The 96 cards completed were analysed in two ways: "statistically" and "qualitatively".

The "statistical" observation of the follow-up cards:

The follow-up cards were collected simply[15] so as to be able to enumerate the cases where the pollster cold not obtain the address of the respondent and the cases where the addresses of one or two « relay people » were informed.

In most cases, the address of the respondent is explotable (yet, two cards remain unexplotable – i.e. *the "qualitative" observation of the follow-up cards*, p. 45), in two cases out of three the pollster has obtained the address of a relay person but in 18% of cases only, he/ she did not complete the address of a second relay person [table Q, p. 44].

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[15] 12 variables were created from the cards : presence of the respondent's address, fixe phone and mobile phone, presence of one of the three information for the respondent // presence of the first relay person address, of his/ her fixe phone, mobile phone, presence of one of the three information for the relay person // presence of the address of the second relay person, of his/ her fixe phone, mobile phone, presence of one of the three information for the second relay person.

TABLE Q – Details Contained in the Follow-up Cards

Details of respondent « R »

R	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
yes	94	97.92	94	97.92
non	2	2.08	96	100.00

Details of a relay person « PR1 »

R	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
yes	61	63.54	61	63.54
non	35	36.46	96	100.00

Details of a second relay person « PR2 »

R	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
yes	17	17.71	17	17.71
non	79	82.29	96	100.00

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

More precisely, one can notice that the respondents more often propose their address, quite often the home phone, and more rarely, their cell phone number (not everybody has one) [table R].

However, in one case out of 10 (9,4%), the address of the respondent is not informed or not explotable, which is surprising considering that the pollster compulsarily detains the address of the person where the interview occurs.

TABLE R - Informations Contained in the Follow-up Cards

ind. address of the respondent

R_ADRES	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
1	87	90.63	87	90.63
2	9	9.38	96	100.00

ind. Fixe tel of the respondent

R_FIXE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
1	69	71.88	69	71.88
2	27	28.13	96	100.00

ind. mobile of the respondent

R_PORT	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
1	33	34.38	33	34.38
2	63	65.63	96	100.00

ind. address of the first relay person

PR1_ADRES	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
1	57	59.38	57	59.38
2	39	40.63	96	100.00

```
                    ind. fixe tel of the first relay person
                                         Cumulative   Cumulative
        PR1_FIXE    Frequency    Percent   Frequency     Percent
        ─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
            1           44        45.83         44        45.83
            2           52        54.17         96       100.00


                    ind. mobile of the first relay person
                                         Cumulative   Cumulative
        PR1_PORT    Frequency    Percent   Frequency     Percent
        ─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
            1            9         9.38          9         9.38
            2           87        90.63         96       100.00


                    ind. address of the second relay person
                                         Cumulative   Cumulative
        PR2_ADRES   Frequency    Percent   Frequency     Percent
        ─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
            1           16        16.67         16        16.67
            2           80        83.33         96       100.00


                    ind. fixe tel of the second relay person
                                         Cumulative   Cumulative
        PR2_FIXE    Frequency    Percent   Frequency     Percent
        ─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
            1           14        14.58         14        14.58
            2           82        85.42         96       100.00


                    ind. Mobile of the second relay person
                                         Cumulative   Cumulative
        PR2_PORT    Frequency    Percent   Frequency     Percent
        ─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
            1            4         4.17          4         4.17
            2           92        95.83         96       100.00
```

Source : Follow-up Cards followed by the first Capi test, GGS survey, Novembrer 2004

The "qualitative" observation of the follow-up cards :

The observation of the collected information in the follow-up cards is rich in terms of learning. Two main remarks can be done. Firstly, it appears that in certain cases, the address of the respondent is not informed or is incomplete (thus hard to explot for the follow-up). This can be explained by the fact that the pollster did not find it necessary to complete the address of the respondent considering that such information were contained in the address-card. However the Ined will have no mean to make the link between the follow-up card and the address-card. Two precautions shall be taken:

- to insist during the formation on the necessity for the pollster to scrupulously and legibly fill in the respondent's details;

- to dispose of pre-filled in follow-up cards which contain the number of the RD. It is true that in certain cases, the name of the respondent, the number of his/ her accommodation, and the name of the street are informed but the name of the townis

absent. (such information seems obvious for the pollster who thus estimates unnecessary to precise it)). Thus, if the card contains the RD number, the search for the name of the town will be facilitated.

In second place, and in the same kind of thought one can observe that several phone numbers were incomplete (the dialling code is missing, for instance "03-23" for the Aisne or simply "03"). This is maybe due to the two small seize and shape of the boxes (2 numbers per box) :

Extract of the follow-up card

Phone number :	I__I__I__I__I__I	/	I__I__I__I__I__I
	fixe phone		*Mobile phone*

-it will be necessary to forecast more space on the follow-up card ;

- the pre-filling of the RD number would be an information which could allow to locate more easily the respondent's precise details.

Conclusion

This first Capi test of the GGS survey is rather positive.

<u>From the survey thematic point of view,</u> the opinions are very favourable. The survey is well-accepted, interesting, no question was really felth as embarrassing. However, three major problems remain.

The first deals with the interview length. The pollsters estimate that the questionnaire is too long, eventhough the respondents does not feel so. The last part of the questionnaire, which deals with "values and attitudes", thus opinions, is of greater interest for the respondent and leaves him with a good impression. This can be seen thanks to an important acceptance rate to be interviewed again three years later (83%).

The second problem concerns certain part sof the questionnaire, which appear insufficiently filtered. This is the case of the part which deals with the organisation of the household (repartition of the tasks, decision-making) and in which single respondents or respondents without cohabiting partner/ spouse donot find themselves. A similar issue occurred for the "fertility and intention of fertility" part, which is notably asked to all single men of any age (for instance, a 75 year old single man whose spouse is dead or who has no partner is interviewed on this topic).

Finally, the dating of events with a month precision was perceived as tedious and a considerable waste of time. It was thus difficult to obtain the month of certian events, especially when such events are old or less important than a wedding or a birth. What's more, being too demanding on precision finally harms the information since one can observe that the remarks were sometimes vague, interpreted,or suggested in the interview interaction.

Some modification propositions appear in the assessment. They should allow to ameliorate the general perception of the survey and decrease the length of the interview under one hour. If some modifications look obvious, some others will be discussed in the working session organised by the Ined on the 13th of January, 2005.

<u>From a computing perspective</u>, three bugs occured uring the questionnaire passation.

A blocking control (coherence control between the information given to several questions) seems to have been badly-programed. Though anoying during the test, it appears to be minor in the extent that it is simple to correct.

More problematically, is a bug which blocks the program at a precise moment of the questionnaire. The pollster is thus obliged to exit the program and then re-enter the questionnaire. This break interrupts the questionnaire and raises its length. What's more, the

risk is also that the pollster may not be able to go back to the questionnaire. During this test, four questionnaires were thus abandoned half-way. The cause of this problem has not yet been identified.

Lastly, more punctual problems were encountered (absence of filters, sometimes bad automatic parametrizing of questions, problem of bad functionning of the system of the automatic codification of the profession). What's more, one can observe thanks to the explotation of the database of the test that certain filters were not well defined (programming error, as it seems).

From the realisation of the survey point of view, this test interviews again on the volume of the reference sample choice. Though it has been very difficult to make predictions on the return rate of the address cards from just one test, the 16 000 address cards looked insufficient to finally interview 10 000 people. The constitution of a supplementary sample of 2000 people (which would only be used if the return rate appeared to have been underestimated), wold be very cautious.

This first capi test brings very different informations than the ones observed during the paper test. This last test had mainly allowed to isolate problems with the translation of the GGS questionnaire in french, to evaluate the general perception of the survey and to estimate the average length of the questioning. However, we did not succeed in checking whether the numerous shuntings of the questionnaire had been respected. Notably, the filtering problem which appeared to be insufficient nowadays did not appear in March 2004. When we came back to the paper questionnaires, we discovered that pollsters had filtered themselves several questions which they considered inappropriate. With Capi, the shuntings are automatically respected, which leaves the pollster with less marge de manoeuvre, and which reveals more strikingly the filtering errors. The Capi test allows also, by an analysis of the exit cards, to check whether the programming of such filters is correct. It would thus be unrealistic to pretend that with a big questionnaire like GGS, which comprises so many filters, a paper test could replace a Capi test. What's more, the pollsters' accompaniement on the field is an important phase of the test as it allows to be directly confronted to the questionnaire. The practical observation of the interview and the reactions of the respondents to some of the questions allow us to isolate the problems (of understanding of the questions or related to the quality of the collected information) which haven't been grasped by the pollsters, sometimes because the instructions they were given during their training weren't sufficienlty precise.

A second Capi test is therefore of utmost necessity (in spring 2005). Considering all the modifications to bring to the "data model" following the first Capi test, this second test will be an indispensable préliminary to the real survey ("October 2005 model").

Arnaud Régnier-Loilier, for the Ined, January 5th 2005

Annex 1 – Description of the Interviewed Population

TABLE 1 - Repartition of the Respondents by Sex

Sex	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Men	49	36.57	49	36.57
Women	85	63.43	134	100.00

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

TABLE 2 - Repartition of the Respondents by Age Categories

Age	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
18-24	7	5.22	7	5.22
25-34	14	10.45	21	15.67
35-44	44	32.84	65	48.51
45-54	27	20.15	92	68.66
55-64	26	19.40	118	88.06
65-79	16	11.94	134	100.00

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

TABLE 3 - Average Age by Sex

sex of the respondent	N Obs	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
Men	51	50	46.8200000	12.9955879	20.0000000	72.0000000
Women	87	87	47.3563218	13.7840294	20.0000000	78.0000000

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

TABLE 4 - Quartiles

Quantile	Estimate
100% Max	78.00
75% Q3	57.75
50% Median	45.00
25% Q1	37.25
0% Min	20.00

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

TABLE 5 - Number of Interviewed People in the Household

nbpers	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
1	37	27.61	37	27.61
2	37	27.61	74	55.22
3	26	19.40	100	74.63
4	19	14.18	119	88.81
5	12	8.96	131	97.76
6	2	1.49	133	99.25
8	1	0.75	134	100.00

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

TABLE 6 - Does the Respondent Live with his/ her Partner/ spouse ?

EA_VERIFC	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	87	64.93	87	64.93
No	47	35.07	134	100.00

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

TABLE 7 - Does the Respondent Have a non Cohabiting Partner/ spouse ?

CB_REL	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Yes	11	23.40	11	23.40
No	36	76.60	s	100.00

Frequency Missing = 87 (respondents who have a cohabiting partner/ spouse)

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

TABLE 8 - Repartition of the People by Number of Children

How many children did you have at all, including those who do not live with you anymore or your deceased children?

EB_Nbenftot	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
0	25	18.66	25	18.66
1	24	17.91	49	36.57
2	43	32.09	92	68.66
3	26	19.40	118	88.06
4	8	5.97	126	94.03
5+	8	5.97	134	100.00

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

TABLE 9 - People Suscpetible to be Concerned by the « Fertility » Part

FA_ENCEINTE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
informed	90	67.2	90	100.00
non informed	44	32.8	134	100.00

Source : Ined-Insee ; "Generations and Gender" survey (GGS), November 2004 test.

Note : A filtering error overestimates the number of people who responded to the « Fertility » part
(see *Main problems encountered, Filtering Issues*, p24).

Annex 2 – Evaluation Card of the Parts

This evaluation card was taken from the "assessment booklet" which each pollster had to inform after each interview he/ she conducted.

<div style="border:1px solid">

GENERAL EVALUATION

How is every part of the questionnaire accepted?

1. HOUSEHOLD

☐ good   ☐ mitigated   ☐ bad   *Remark :* _____

2. CHILDREN

☐ good   ☐ mitigated   ☐ bad   *Remark :* _____

3. PARTNERS

☐ good   ☐ mitigated   ☐ bad   *Remark :* _____

4. HOUSEHOLD ORGANISATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF COUPLES

☐ good   ☐ mitigated   ☐ bad   *Remark :* _____

5. PARENTS AND PARENTAL HOME

☐ good   ☐ mitigated   ☐ bad   *Remark :* _____

6. FERTILITY

☐ good   ☐ mitigated   ☐ bad   *Remark :* _____

7. HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

☐ good   ☐ mitigated   ☐ bad   *Remark :* _____

8. ACTIVITY AND REVENUE OF THE SURVEY

☐ good   ☐ mitigated   ☐ bad   *Remark :* _____

9. ACTIVITY ET REVENUE OF THE PARTNER/SPOUSE

☐ good   ☐ mitigated   ☐ bad   *Remark :* _____

10. HOUSEHOLD POSSESSIONS, INCOME AND TRANSFERS

☐ good   ☐ mitigated   ☐ bad   *Remark :* _____

11. VALUES AND ATTITUDES

☐ good   ☐ mitigated   ☐ bad   *Remark :* _____

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Annex 3 – Age of Ego at the Birth of the Child

From the EHF (1999, Insee)

agegonai	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
<15, erreur	934	0.14	934	0.14
15	355	0.05	1289	0.19
16	1058	0.16	2347	0.35
17	2797	0.41	5144	0.76
18	6385	0.94	11529	1.70
19	12700	1.88	24229	3.58
19-39	630363	93.15	654592	96.73
40	5777	0.85	660369	97.58
41	4396	0.65	664765	98.23
42	3137	0.46	667902	98.69
43	2234	0.33	670136	99.02
44	1662	0.25	671798	99.27
45	1188	0.18	672986	99.45
46	876	0.13	673862	99.58
47	635	0.09	674497	99.67
48	499	0.07	674996	99.74
49	347	0.05	675343	99.79
50	292	0.04	675635	99.84
51	230	0.03	675865	99.87
52	176	0.03	676041	99.90
53	151	0.02	676192	99.92
54	120	0.02	676312	99.94
55	89	0.01	676401	99.95
56	82	0.01	676483	99.96
57	48	0.01	676531	99.97
58	45	0.01	676576	99.98
59	51	0.01	676627	99.98
60-80	111	0.02	676738	100.00

Source : Insee, Study on Family History, 1999.

Annex 5 – Follow-up Card

INSEE

I N E D

Follow-up card of the « Generations and Gender » survey
November 2004

M. / Mrs (1) _____ declared he/ she accepeted to be contacted again in three years to respond to a questionnaire dealing with the changes intervened in his/ her situation during this period of time.

(1) Report here the family name/ first name of the respondent

Please indicate your phone number and your addressso that we will be able to contact you again in three years?

Phone number : I___I___I___I___I___I   /   I___I___I___I___I___I
         Home number   *mobile number*

Address : _____

         _____

Accepteriez-vous de nous donner le nom et l'adresse d'une ou deux personnes, par exemple des personnes de votre famille, qui pourraient nous indiquer votre nouvelle adresse au cas, même improbable, où vous déménageriez ?

1st relay person:

Name and first name : _____

Phone number : I___I___I___I___I___I   /   I___I___I___I___I___I
         Home number   *Mobile number*

Address : _____

2nd relay person:

Name and first name : _____

Phone number : I___I___I___I___I___I   /   I___I___I___I___I___I
         Home number…………………………………………….. Mobile number

Address : _____

To be dated and signed by the respondent :

  Date :   **Signature :**

Observations, Remarks