Council of Partners Meeting 2023

Chairs: Zsolt Spéder (Hungary), Lisa Warth (UNECE)
Online
27th June 2023
GGP CCT
Anne Gauthier
Session I. Funding and collaborative strategies for a new GGS: Italy, Poland, Switzerland, Spain, Western Balkans (UNFPA)
Italy
Letizia Mencarini
Italian Gender & Generation Survey - round 2 wave 1

**Who**

Bocconi University/IRPSS-CNR/ISTAT

**When:**

2024

**Target:**

10,000 interviews aged 18-79 (18-59?)

50% men/ 50% women

(ISTAT) representative sample

**To be decided**

1/3 CAWI, 2/3 CAPI

(Un-)conditional incentives

Special questions/modules

**Currently**

Questionnaire preparation/translation

Preparation of technical and call for tender for

Pilots studies/experiments in the framework of the *Age-IT project*

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**Funded in the framework of:**

- **Project:** 2023-25 (NestGeneration EU)
- **WP4 on “Improving longitudinal and panel data infrastructure in Italy (coordination IRPSS – CNR)”**
- **Aim:** to create the *Italian “LIFE-COURSE OBSERVATORY”* together with SHARE, GUIDE and the new “IOPP-Italian On-line Probability Panel”
Poland
Monika Mynarska
The inclusion of Switzerland in the Generations & Gender Programme (GGP)

Council of Partners meeting
June 27, 2023
Where do we stand?

• **Phase 1:** Pre-application + Application for the National Roadmap (21/22)
  - successful (06/22) of officially communicated via the Ministry (05/23)
• **Phase 2:** **Securing funding**
  - Inclusion on the roadmap does not secure funding!
  - Ministry does only provide member fee (in case RI is an ERIC) and if rest of funding is secured

- Possible **sources of funding:**
  - **host university** (at least initial phase),
  - consortium of universities,
  - national science foundation and
  - ministry.

Currently discussed at different levels:
- PI: with host university
- National support group for ERICs (start June 2023)
- Lobby group at national level, to support development of better support of social sciences and humanities RIs (SSHOC-CH)
Spain
María Teresa Castro Martín
Session II. Recent experiences in fielding the GGS: Croatia, Austria, the Netherlands, Taiwan, Hong Kong (China)
Croatia

Ivan Čipin
GGS Croatia Fieldwork Strategy

Push-to-web (P2W) design
Target population: ages 18 – 54
(persons born between 1 July 1968 and 31 March 2005)

Sampling frame: Register of Permanent and Temporary Residence from the Ministry of Interior

- **Gross sample**: 18000
- **Minimum required**: 5000 (completed)

- **Invitation letters**: 3 × 6000 by Post
- **Cash incentive**: Postal money order 6.64 EUR
- **Reminder letters**: 2 × by Post

Facebook campaign starting June 1
**GGS Croatia Fieldwork Progress**

TOTAL agreed by June 26: **7630**  
TOTAL completed last question by June 26: **6646**

![Graph showing number of respondents who agreed to proceed after Intro](image)

Completed last question (ATT13_1305)

![Graph showing cumulative response rate](image)

Cumulative response rate (% of gross sample)

Data export: Monday, 26 June 2023.

Latest updates:
RR (June 26) = 36.9%

Returned: 2343 = 13.02%

(Please update for the most recent return rate)

(Please update for the most recent return rate)

(Please update for the most recent return rate)

(Please update for the most recent return rate)

(Please update for the most recent return rate)

Paid back: 3868 = 21.49%
Austria

Norbert Neuwirth
The Implementation of the recent GGP in Austria

Norbert Neuwirth
Sample Size

- Selection from ZMR: 55,000
- Gross sample: 22,000
  - T#1: 14,000
  - T#2: 5,000
  - T#3: 3,000
- Net Sample to be met: 6,600
- Fully completed: 7,695
- Sufficiently completed (DEM+LHI) 8,247

Weights

Age – Sex – Education – Region – Marital Status (NIDI-weights)
Parity & Age & Sex – Role in Family & Sex – Household Size (AT-weights)
Analytical follow-up projects on the start

- Handling the crisis
- Partnership stability
- LAT-partnerships
- Intergenerational transmission of educational careers
- Same sex partnerships
- Fertility intentions
- Propensity to migrate
- Late motherhood
- Infertility
- ....
The Netherlands
Aat Liefbroer
Recruitment Strategies in GGS – NL

Council of Partners Meeting

Aat Liefbroer
Juul Henkens
Arieke Rijken

June 27, 2023
Response development

Days since start fieldwork

- Batch 1
- Batch 2
## Incentive scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>West</th>
<th>Rest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phase 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional €15</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconditional €5 + conditional €10</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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## Incentive scheme

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<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconditional €5 + conditional €10</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Taiwan

Yen-hsin Alice Cheng
GGP Council of Partners Meeting

The Generations and Gender Survey in Taiwan

Yen-hsin Alice Cheng
Research Fellow
Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica
Taipei, Taiwan

June 27, 2023
Design of the GGS-TW

- Full-scale GGS-TW Survey: mixed mode (CAWI+CAPI)
  - Target completed cases: 6000 (CAWI)+2000(CAPI)
  - Male and female respondents aged 18-69

Pilot Study (CAWI only)

- Completed in early January, 2023
- Sampled addresses=2100; target completion rate: 25%
- 5 incentive scenarios to compare different modes of in-house sampling + incentive schemes

A given sampled district

Group A address
  - INT: Unconditional 100+complete 300
  - MAIL: Early bird: 400 / 300
  - MAIL: Unconditional 100+complete 300

Group B address
  - INT: Unconditional 100+complete 300
  - MAIL: Early bird: 400 / 300
  - MAIL: Unconditional 100+complete 300

* NTD$100 is equivalent to USD$3.5
** MAIL includes 4 weekly postcard reminders
## Completion Rates by Incentive Scenario

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sampled Towns/Districts</th>
<th>Sample Sizes (n)</th>
<th>Completion Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per Scenario</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scenario #1 Group A (INT) early bird</td>
<td>Scenario #2 Group A (INT) 100+300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>臺北市士林區</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>臺中市西區</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>彰化縣埔心鄉</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>臺南市南區</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>高雄市仁武區</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>臺東縣成功鎮</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Unconditional NTD100 + conditional NTD300 is better, and INT slightly better than MAIL.
Hong Kong (China)

Stuart Gietel-Basten
Hong Kong Generations and Gender Survey (HK-GGS) Wave 1

2023 GGP Council of Partners Meeting
June 27, 2023

Stuart Gietel-Basten & Christian Joy Pattawi Cruz
Background

- Chinese and English
- Extensive beta-testing
- Followed pilot questionnaire
- Incentive: supermarket vouchers
  combination of HK$50 unconditional & HK$100 conditional

- 16 000 invites
- February 16 - April 16, 2023
HK-GGS W1 in numbers

Target net sample: 4,600; age 18-59
Gross sample: 16,000
Total letters sent out: 54,269 (16,000 invites & 38,269 reminders)

HKCSD est. ineligibility: 17.9%
Bloomberg est. unoccupied quarters: 5.4%

Unadjusted response rate (gross): 31.8% (5,088)
Adjusted response rate (gross): 41.5% (5,088)
THANK YOU!

Stuart Gietel-Basten
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@stuartbasten

Christian Joy Pattawi Cruz
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@CJoyPCruz1
Session III. Early insights from recent GGS: Czechia, France, Uruguay, Argentina, UK
GGS II., wave 1 in Czechia

- 18 months of data collection (Nov. 2020-July 2022), N=5583
- 3 recruitment modes:
  - mail (N=122), in-person (N=2416), phone (N=3045)
- 2 interviewing modes:
  - CAWI (N=5424), CAPI (N=159)
- Some significant deviations from population characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Elementary</th>
<th>Lower secondary</th>
<th>Complete secondary</th>
<th>University</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Census-men</td>
<td>8.6 %</td>
<td>38.6 %</td>
<td>32.3 %</td>
<td>20.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census-women</td>
<td>10.2 %</td>
<td>26.6 %</td>
<td>37.7 %</td>
<td>25.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GGS-men</td>
<td>2.8 %</td>
<td>19.5 %</td>
<td>38.2 %</td>
<td>39.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GGS-women</td>
<td>3.4 %</td>
<td>14.1 %</td>
<td>41.3 %</td>
<td>40.8 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Respondents’ interaction with the questionnaire

• 91 % Rs completed within 24 hours
• 95 % within 72 hours
• 1 % needed more than 21 days

• Median **duration**: 76 minutes
  • Includes up to 64 country-specific items
  • 6.7 %: < 40 minutes
  • 24.8 %: >120 minutes

• 90 % Rs finished in **one session**
• 99 % finished on the same kind of device
  • PC: 72 %
  • Smartphone: 24 %
  • Tablet: 4 %
Length of fieldwork as an advantage

• Can be used to describe social dynamics
• E.g. partnership quality during covid-19
France

Laurent Toulemon
Mode effects in the GGP

- Laurent Toulemon

GGP-Council of Partners
Tuesday 27 June, 2023
Assessing mode effects in GGS data collection

• The aim of the deliverable
  → Comparing data collected through different modes in one country
  → Comparing data collected through different modes in different countries

• What are mode effects?
  → Mode selection effects: different respondents use different modes to answer the survey
  → Mode measurement effects: the same respondent may give different answers with one mode or another

• Mode effects are one among many data collection issues
  → Low response rates (overall response rates and differential response rates)
  → Partial non-response and incomplete questionnaires
  → Panel follow-up and attrition
Measuring mode measurement effects

• Case studies
  → GGP 3 country pilot survey
  → France pilot survey: 54% CAWI, 46% CATI
  → Uruguay sample (target): 90% Face to face; 10% push to web.
  → Germany: 85% CAWI, 15% PAPI

• Three indices of mode measurement effects
  → 1. Non response (don’t know, refusal): the fewer the better
  → 2. Normative answers: The more dispersed the answers, the better. 
    a) the more frequent the rare answers, the better.
    b) some socially desirable answers may be overestimated
  → 3. Straightlining: systematic answers to a set of question: the more 
    varied the answers to questions from the same set, the better
Methods and preliminary results

• Methods
  → Individual probability to answer (vs non response); to give a “rare” answer (vs. normative); to vary answers in a set (vs. giving the same response to all questions)
  → Regressions in order to control for mode selection effects

• Results from the French pilot
  → Non response: fewer with CATI
  → Normative answers: fewer with CAWI
    (“rare answers” more frequent)
  → Straightlining: less systematic answers with CAWI

• Preliminary conclusion
  → Data quality assessment varies with the variable and the index
Conclusion

• Other works
  → Almut Schumann & Detlev Lück, 2023, Better to ask online when it concerns intimate relationships? Survey mode differences in the assessment of relationship quality. *Demographic Research*, 48, 22. from the German pilot study): relationship quality reported as better on F2F than on web
  → the more frequent the negative assessment, the better (more reliable)
  → Computer Aided Self-Interview (CASI) module?

• Assessing mode effects in different contexts
  → Uruguayan GGS
  → Other case studies, other variables

• More to come in deliverable 1.1
  → Mode effects and other data quality issues
  → Practical guidelines for data collection and analysis
Uruguay

Ignacio Pardo
GGS – Uruguay: implementing the survey

• Several partners involved in a National GGS Consortium (governmental offices, academia, UN agencies)

• Fieldwork: October 2021 – December 2022

• Final sample size: 7,245 cases
  • 86% face-to-face
  • 14% push-to-web

• Target population: urban Uruguayan population (cities > 5000), age 18-79
GGS – Uruguay: current steps

• Website + launching event
• Brochure with dissemination material: some results in every major dimension of the survey
• Prize for best articles based on GGS data
Gender and Generation Survey
Buenos Aires City

GGP Council of Partners meeting
June 27th 2023
Field work: September 1st. To November 30th

7,937 houses

2,397 effective surveys
Relevance of GGS in Buenos Aires, Argentina and Latin America

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPPORTUNITIES</th>
<th>NEEDS</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fertility, ageism and care policy agendas</td>
<td>Examples of use in other parts of the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminist movement</td>
<td>Higher dissemination in Latin America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media interest</td>
<td>International researchers Access to the data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
El gasto generado por el envejecimiento puede “poner en riesgo” la sostenibilidad de las cuentas públicas

Colombia se ubica entre los países con la tasa de natalidad más baja en el mundo. En 2022 se registró la menor cantidad de nacimientos en su historia. Según el Ministerio de Salud, la tasa de natalidad ha disminuido en un 15% en lo que va del 2023.

Cada vez más peruanas retrasan la maternidad: los nacimientos caen un 15% en lo que va del 2023

Según el Registro del Certificado de Nacido Vivo y el Ministerio de Salud, Lima registra una diferencia de más de 6 mil nacimientos en comparación con el año 2022.
Next steps

1. Reception of database
2. Analysis
3. Publication of preliminary results
4. Dissemination among stakeholders
Muchas gracias!

mlago@estadisticaciudad.Gob.ar
United Kingdom
Brienna Perelli-Harris
GGS-II Wave 1 in the UK

Field work preparation and preliminary results from user testing and an incentive experiment

Brienna Perelli-Harris
Olga Maslovskaya
Ann Berrington
Grace Chang
Bernice Kuang

GGP Council of Partners
June 27, 2023
The UK GGS Timeline

**Phase 1**
Questionnaire and software development

- Jan 2022
- June – Jul

**Phase 2**
Data collection

- Aug
- Aug

**Stage 1**
Collected first half of the data (N~3500)
- Dec 2022

Incentive Experiment

**Stage 2**
Collected second half of the data (N~3500)
- Jan 2023

Decision about incentives for Stage II
- QR code v.s. link

**Data deposited at NIDI and UK Data Service**
- Summer 2023
Phase 1: Survey methodological adjustments and experiments

1) Improve look and feel, especially on mobile devices
2) Improve collection of dates and partnership histories with Summary Table
3) Used Cognitive Interviewing to test design enhancements
   - Participants did not think Summary tables improved recall dates and instead raise privacy concerns
   - We decided not to include them in the full interview.

The Generations & Gender Programme: Life History Summary Tables. Testing summary tables in the life history questions of the UK GGS. Brienna Perelli-Harris, Olga Maslovskaya, Ann Berrington, Grace Chang, Olivia Sexton, Richard Bull, Joshua Mann, Joanna D’Ardenne & Shane Howe
GGP Technical Papers. https://www.ggp-i.org/technical-papers/
Phase 2: Data Collection

- Incentive experiment (originally £10, £15, £20) found £15 worked best, with £20 for deprived areas
- £20 incentive raised higher than expected responses from lower educated groups
- QR Code experiment (no negative effects)

- 86,400 initial sample with 13.8% RR, sample of 7,203 (> target 7k)

- Unweighted sample biased towards females, White, born in the UK, higher educated, and in younger age groups
- Under-representation of respondents with children (and married)
- Complicated weighting strategy, benchmarked against E&W Census 2021

- Important that Push-to-Web Surveys are followed up by in-depth data quality checks and appropriate weights!
Concluding remarks
Thank you