In France, the national demographic survey institute (INED) once attempted a sociogram for an entire village. Daniel Courgeau (1972) selected the village of Nolay and neighbouring villages in Burgundy. Ideally, he wanted to recruit every inhabitant. Out of a total of 1994 permanent dwellings, he managed to interview 459 households (33%). Interviewing 260 of the 500 households in Nolay proper, he scored 52%. Notation for respondents was as follow:

c_1 child living with the respondent

c_2 child no longer living with the respondent

r_1 relative seen at least once a month

r_2 relative seen less than once a month but with phone/mail contact at least once a month

r_3 relative seen less than once a month or unspecified contact frequency

f_1 friend seen at least once a month

f_2 friend seen less than once a month but with phone/mail contact at least once a month

f_3 friend seen less than once a month or unspecified contact frequency

The average number of relations by type in Nolay is as follow:

c_1	c_2	r_1	r_2	r_3	f_1	f_2	f_3	Total
1.2	0.8	2.4	0.7	2.9	1.8	0.3	0.7	11.8

In reality, total and personal networks are complementary. The sociography of large populations needs the personal network approach, and structural sociology needs the total network approach. In any case, nothing sops us from switching back and forth. (Alain Degenne, Michel Forsé (1999) *Introducing Social Networks*, Sage Publications Inc, London, p. 25)