Background

- Key indicators have been developed to represent a useful tool for
  - Policy makers
  - Making results of the Programme visible
  - Helping future fundaraising
  - Increasing the interest of further countries
  - Pushing research on policy-relevant analyses using the GGP
**Principles of Standard tables**

- The idea behind the development of Standard Tables was to use novel approaches and, at the same time, to preserve retrospective comparability of the results with already existing surveys, data bases, especially in relation to the FFS.

- GGS Standard Tables are recommended to prepare GGP country reports. In order to use Standard Tables it is necessary to start from a harmonized data file (HDF).

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**Considerations for indicators**

- Descriptive
- Simple, understandable for policy makers
- Available on the web
- Comparable across countries
- Built on Standard Tables
List of suggested indicators

Topics:
- Dwelling and HH char.
- Children
- Parents
- Fertility
- Health
- Life course events
- Work
- Partnerships
- Values
- (Household division of labour)

Indicators:
- Frequency of contacts between parents and children
- Percentage of people living alone
- Disability and living arrangements of parents
- Percentage of couples wanting a/another child
- Personal care received over the last 12 months
- Care giving
- Median ages:
  - Leaving parental home
  - First partnership
  - Empty nest
  - Grand-parenting
  - Retiring
- Working and having children
- Employment status of couples with children
- Current partnership status
- Reasons for living apart

Examples of substantial results from available countries:

- France
- Germany
- Bulgaria
- Russian Federation
- Georgia
**Percentage of people living alone**

- **Georgia**
- **Russian Federation**
- **Bulgaria**
- **Germany**
- **France**

**Current partnership status**

- **Georgia**
- **Russian Federation**
- **Bulgaria**
- **Germany**
- **France**
Reasons for living apart

Disability and living arrangements of parents
Percentage of couples wanting a/another child

- Georgia: 3%, 12%, 51%, 75%
- Russian Federation: 4%, 16%, 26%
- Bulgaria: 1%, 7%, 41%
- Germany: 1%, 4%, 22%
- France: 7%, 17%, 20%

Frequency of contacts between parents and children

- Georgia: Women 33.2%, Men 35.2%
- Russian Federation: Women 44.0%, Men 49.2%
- Bulgaria: Women 40.6%, Men 43.0%
- France: Women 20.0%, Men 33.3%
Personal care received over the last 12 months

- Georgia: 18% received personal care, 71% non-professional, 9% professional, 2% both
- Russian Federation: 20% received personal care, 55% non-professional, 9% professional, 15% both
- Bulgaria: 13% received personal care, 70% non-professional, 3% professional, 13% both
- Germany: 22% received personal care, 41% non-professional, 20% professional, 17% both

Care giving

- Georgia: 5% men, 11% women
- Russian Federation: 6% men, 11% women
- Bulgaria: 5% men, 8% women
- Germany: 4% men, 7% women
- France: 4% men, 7% women
Leaving parental home

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Median Age (Women)</th>
<th>Median Age (Men)</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
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</table>

Entering first union

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<td>France</td>
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Grand-parenting

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</tbody>
</table>

Working and having children

Age of the youngest child

- Bulgaria
- Germany
- France
- Georgia
- Russia

- 0-2: [Values]
- 3-5: [Values]
- 6-11: [Values]
Employment status of couples with children

- Russian Federation: 12% None employed or self-employed, 27% Only man employed or self-employed, 10% Only woman employed or self-employed, 50% Both employed or self-employed
- Bulgaria: 23% None employed or self-employed, 21% Only man employed or self-employed, 12% Only woman employed or self-employed, 46% Both employed or self-employed
- Germany: 9% None employed or self-employed, 36% Only man employed or self-employed, 8% Only woman employed or self-employed, 46% Both employed or self-employed
- France: 34% None employed or self-employed, 8% Only man employed or self-employed, 3% Only woman employed or self-employed, 55% Both employed or self-employed