

Generations and Gender Programme

Analysis Working Group

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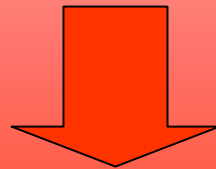
Prague, 24-26 February 2003

GGP:

Cross-national
comparative
multidisciplinary panel
data

+

contextual database



GGP multilevel dataset

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The scientific relevance of the GGP:

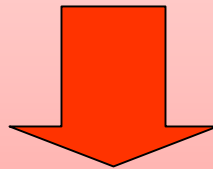
- Enables the execution of a broad research programme on family dynamics and fertility developments &
- A better understanding of the potential and the limitations of generational relationships and gender issues in contemporary societies

The GGP database is linked to and informs us about:

- The ways in which policies influence families, fertility, generational relationships and gender issues, &
- The consequences of these developments for the evolution of the principal family relationships and well being in modern societies

- The GGP will provide a solid basis for policy reformulations
- The GGP data will be placed at the disposal of interested researchers from inside and outside the national demographic institutes at either no costs, or only administrative costs. Standard recode files and micro-level data sets will be available

Aim of the Analyses Working Group



Deal with the preparation of a (minimum) programme of research that guarantees the full and optimal utilization of the data available

Suggestions for country comparative research themes:

- Fertility trends; general
- Fertility decision making processes: fertility intentions, attitudes and behaviour
- The timing of fertility
- Reconciliation of work and family
- Reproductive health
- Etc.

Examples of research questions per theme

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Leaving home:



- (1) To what extent are young adults anno 2003/05 guided by preferences for independence and to what extent is leaving home directly triggered by union formation?
- (2) To what extent does the answer to question (1) mirror the ideas about European regional variations as laid down in the propositions of the Second Demographic Transition?
- (3) What is the mean age at leaving home?
- (4) Does the mean age differ between young men and women?
- (5) Is home leaving at a later moment in life still characteristic for the Southern European countries?
- (6) What is the percentage of young adults who once left the parental home will return to the parental home?

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Demographic behaviour and socio-economic variables

New trends of risks of a de-regulated labour market (unemployment, lack of fixed salaries, contracts, etc.) may have implications for the degree to which women and men are in a favourable position to combine employment and parenthood. In particular, the prospective design of GGS enables a dynamic approach of this issue.

The country-comparative dimension of GGS provides an opportunity to study the effects of public policies and more especially of public transfers (child allowances, housing allowances...) on demographic behaviour.

Familial embeddedness and household composition of older adults

- (1) To what extent is familial co-residence of older parents and adult children an important phenomenon in the different regions of Europe
- (2) Are the old differentiations according to regions still recognizable?
- (3) Is co-residence of older parents and their adult children related to the financial situation of the older parents and/or children adult children
- (4) Is co-residence of older parents and their children related to the health situation of the parents and/or the children (grandchildren)?
- (5) Is the de facto relationship- e.g. intergenerational transfers –between older parents and children affected by current partner status and by partner history of the parents vis a vis the children? And by gender?

Investigating the macro-context for individual data; redesigning the clusters of welfare regimes



1. To define more precisely the welfare framework, from a conceptual and a statistical point of view. The existing frameworks are relevant to intergenerational relationships
2. To identify the adequate geographical level of infra-national studies. The main challenge will be that of consistency with national-level concepts and statistics.

The composition of the analysis working group



- Jenny Gierveld; chair
- Francesco Billari
- Aline Désesquelles
- Gerda Neyer
- Zsolt Spéder
- Alphonse MacDonald
- Miroslav Macura

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