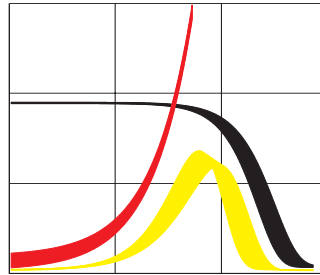


GGP

Contextual Database



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IWG-Meeting: Prague, February 24-26, 2003

Contextual database group

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Reasons for establishing a contextual database

- study the effects of economic, social, and political circumstances on individual behavior
- explain national variations in demographic behavior in comparative research
- test demographic theories
- increase the analytic power of the GGS
- join current demographic and social science research

Demands on a contextual database

- cover the topics dealt with in the GGS to allow us to link individual-level data to macro-level contexts
- provide gender- and generations-sensitive data to allow investigations of different cohorts and groups
- provide time-series to allow investigations of demographic changes and across cohorts
- provide time-series to allow investigations from a life-course perspective
- provide information that allow us to test demographic theories
- allow comparative research

Framework for a contextual database

- economic indicators: labor-force participation; unemployment
- social indicators: education; social infrastructure
- cultural indicators: norms, attitudes, gender relations
- political indicators: participation rates; government/parliament

Comparative welfare-state concept - adjusted for demographic needs

- economic, social, cultural, political indicators
- link to demographic and social science theories
- applicable to Central and Eastern Europe

Normative concepts of welfare states

equality - security

Welfare-state regime concepts

state - market/economy - society - family

state

economy/market

society

family

social
policies

employment
unemployment

health
old-age

x

family
policies

participation
gender stratification

care service

unpaid work
care

family law
taxation
housing

partnership
parenthood

educational
policies

x

social status

x

gender
policies

gendered l.m.

education
norms/attitudes

reproductive
integrity

STATE

legal regulations

- family law

- educational policies

- housing policies

- employment, income, taxation policies

- social-security policies (market, family)

- gender policies/reproductive policies

- military-service policies/conditions

welfare-state institutions

- education

- care for children/elderly

- health care/reproductive care

political indicators

- governments

- parliaments

- women's representation

Market and Economy

Participation - gender, age

- labor-market participation rates

- full-time/part-time rates

- unemployment rates

Structure

- gender segregation

Income - gender, age, family type

- salaries, wages

- benefits

- income gaps

Economic indicators

- GNP

- social expenditure quota

Society

Social infrastructure

education, childcare, health care, elderly care

conditions of access, conditions of inclusion
(individuals, family members), availability,
contributions/costs; (gendered) usage

Norms and Attitudes

gender, generations, family, religion, social matters

Participation / Agency:

religion (distribution by congregation)

participation in associations

Family - partnerships / parenthood

Legal regulations

- marriage

- divorce

- cohabitation, same-sex relationships

- parenthood (resident/non-resident)

Welfare-state regulations

- marriage-related benefits (benefits, taxation)

- birth-related benefits

- child-related benefits (cash benefits; taxation)

- childcare-related benefits (parental leave, etc.)

- elderly-care benefits (care at home, etc.)

- handicapped care benefits

Data for a contextual database

quantitative

qualitative

time-series

raw

gender specific

age specific

household/family specific

national

subnational (availability, accessibility)

existing databases

Existing Databases

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| OECD | quantitative, economic |
| New Cronos | quantitative, economic, welfare state |
| Eurostat | quantitative, social, economic |
| ILO | quantitative, qualitative, economic |
| LIS | quantitative, qualitative, welfare state |
| ÖIF | quantitative, qualitative, welfare state, family policy |
| Reform Monitor | qualitative, social security, family policy |
| SSW | qualitative, social security, family policy |
| Missoc | qualitative, social security, family policy |
| various other databases | |

Theory of increased female economic autonomy

| <u>Indicators</u> | <u>Questionnaire</u> | <u>CDB</u> |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| - education | level, orientation history (2nd wave) | education level/gender |
| - enter/exit employment | employment status history (2nd wave) income, source | labor-force participation income; income gaps social security benefits |
| - enter/exit partnership | partnership status characteristics partner information partnership history | family law/divorce social security/marriage taxation; housing |
| - enter parenthood | children | family policies/benefits family law/parenthood care services/school |
| - gender equality | values household indicators transfers | general values gender indicators economic indicators |

Theory of relative economic deprivation

| <u>Indicators</u> | <u>Questionnaire</u> | <u>CDB</u> |
|--|---|---|
| - education | level, orientation history (2nd wave) | education level |
| - enter employment, exit unemployment | employment status history (2nd wave) earnings | labor-force participation unemployment rates economic indicators |
| - economic security | income sources assets transfers financial obligations | social expenditure social security benefits entitlements |
| - health well-being | health well-being | poverty levels care services health policies |
| - social exclusion | locus of control social network | social exclusion |

