

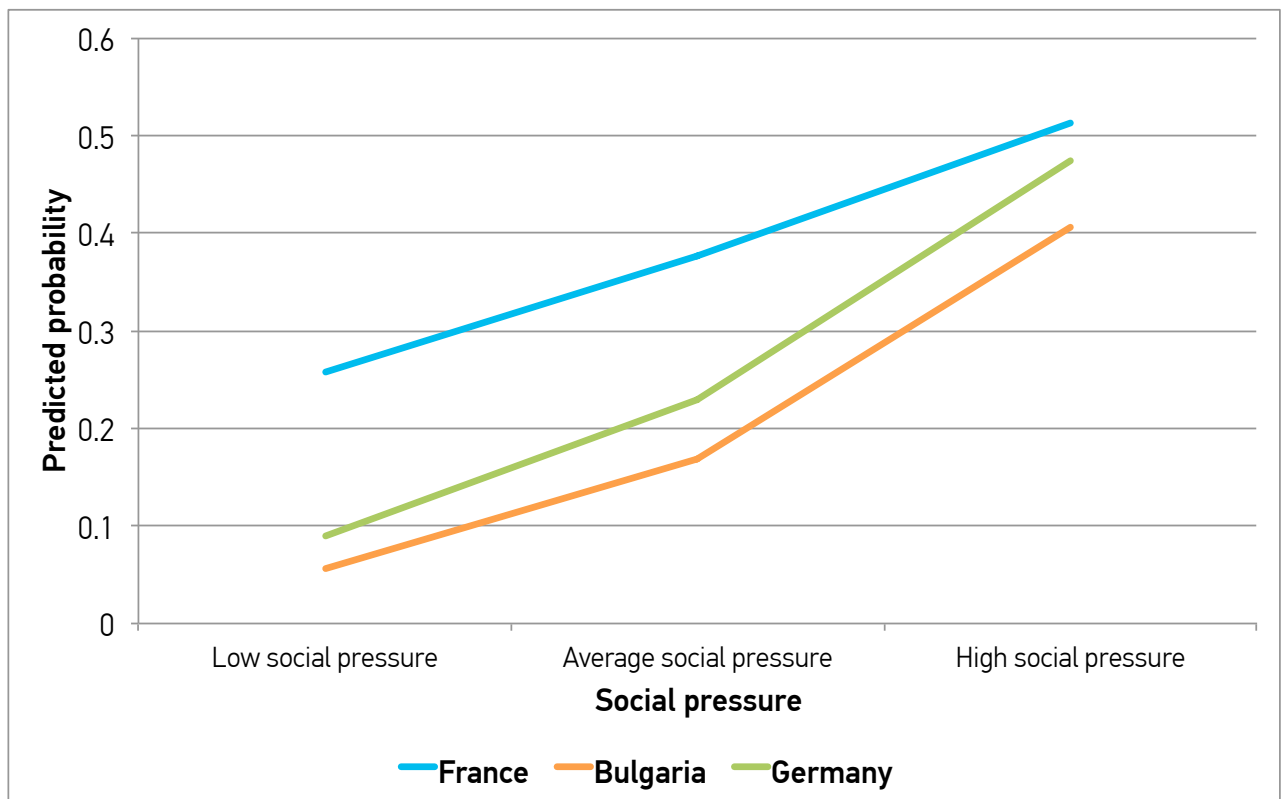
# GGP AT A GLANCE

## Did you know?

Both social pressure and emotional support (as a form of social capital) influence the likelihood of intending to have a second or third child. Being exposed to higher social pressure consequently results in a higher predicted probability of intending to have a child. The probability is however higher for men in France than in Bulgaria or Germany.



### Predicted probability of intending to have a second or third child for men



Source: Balbo, N. & Mills, M (2011). The effects of social capital and social pressure on the intention to have a second or third child in France, Germany, and Bulgaria, 2004–05. *Population Studies*, 65 (3), 335–351.

# Recently published GGP studies

**Balbo, N. & Mills, M (2011). The effects of social capital and social pressure on the intention to have a second or third child in France, Germany, and Bulgaria, 2004–05. *Population Studies*, 65 (3), 335-351.**

Abstract. This study investigates the importance of the effect of an individual's web of informal relationships with family and peers on the intention to have a second or third child. Drawing on sociological theories of social capital (help with childcare, emotional support) and social pressure, the study extends existing research by evaluating cross-national differences (between France, Germany, and Bulgaria) in the impact of personal network and institutional circumstances. It tests a non-linear relationship between social capital and fertility intentions. Social pressure and social capital are highly institutionally filtered, with the impact of personal network stronger where institutions are less family-supportive.

**Hoem, J.M., Gabrielli, G., Jasilioniene, A., Kostova, D., Matysiak, A (2010). Levels of recent union formation: Six European countries compared. *Demographic Research*, 22(9), 199-210.**

Abstract. We offer a comparison between the age profiles of rates of formation of marital and non-marital unions among women in Russia, Romania, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Italy. We show that there is considerable variability across these populations in the levels and age patterns of union entry rates, ranging (i) from high and early rates in Russia to slow and late entries in Italy; and (ii) from the emphasis on marriage seen in Russia, Poland, Italy, and particularly Romania, to the dominant role of cohabitation reported for Bulgaria. Although this paper mainly discusses known features (like the patterns for Italy), these features are displayed with an unusual degree of clarity in the comparative framework, which also highlights unusual patterns, such as those seen in Bulgaria. We do not find much commonality in union-entry rates among ex-communist countries.

**Kotwal, A. A. (2010) Physical and psychological health of first and second generation Turkish immigrants in Germany. *American Journal of Human Biology*, 22(4), 538-545.**

Abstract. Recent studies in Germany suggest that first generation Turkish immigrants have lower mortality rates compared to native Germans. Conversely, studies examining morbidity, though not national in scope, have demonstrated that first generation Turks may have poorer health than native Germans. Additionally, little is known about the health of the emerging second generation Turkish population in Germany. To evaluate the discrepancy between mortality and morbidity trends and contribute to a better understanding of second generation Turkish immigrant health, this paper uses a nationally-representative dataset, including the 2005 German Gender and Generations Study (GGG) (n = 10,017) and the 2006 GGS Turkish supplement (n = 4,045), to assess three health outcomes: chronic illness, self-assessed health, and feelings of emptiness. The paper investigates whether sex, age, socioeconomic status, emotional support, or duration of residence in Germany predict these dimensions of health. Results establish clear health status differences between Turks and native Germans. Surprisingly, both first and second generation Turks tend to have lower chronic illness rates and rate their health as better than Germans at younger ages, but the advantage diminishes among higher age strata for the first generation. Feelings of emptiness results generally indicate an increased susceptibility to psychological problems for both generations of Turks. Controlling for socioeconomic status and age reduces these health differences modestly, pointing to their likely role as mediators. The relatively higher risks for all three health outcomes among Turkish females of both generations compared to their German counterparts suggest that female Turkish immigrants and their female offspring may be particularly vulnerable.

**Salvini, S. & Vignoli, D. (2011). Things change: women's and men's marital disruption dynamics in Italy during a time of social transformations, 1970-2003. *Demographic Research*, 24 (5), 145-74.**

Abstract. We study women's and men's marital disruption in Italy between 1970 and 2003. By applying an event-history analysis to the 2003 Italian variant of the Generations and Gender Survey we found that the spread of marital disruption started among middle-highly educated women. Then in recent years it appears that less educated women have also been able to dissolve their unhappy unions. Overall we can see the beginning of a reversed educational gradient from positive to negative. In contrast the trend in men's marital disruption risk appears as a change over time common to all educational groups, although with persisting educational differentials.

# Announcements

## Meeting of the GGP Network of National Focal Points

The 9<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the GGP Network of National Focal Points – UNECE International Working Group took place on 13 June 2012, in Stockholm, Sweden, as a side meeting at the European Population Conference. It gathered focal points of countries participating in the implementation of the GGP as well as representatives from three countries where GGP has not yet been implemented. The participants discussed strategic development of the Programme in 2015 and beyond and exchanged their experiences in Programme implementation. The participating countries favourably received the new survey design and measurement instruments. Participants from the countries where the GGP has not been implemented yet, communicated their commitment to formally joining the Programme even in the ever more difficult economic situation Europe wide. At the same time, focal points voiced their concerns about the heavy burden of obtaining funding for national surveys, and suggested that supra-national (co-) funding for these activities is essential for a sustainable future of the GGP.

## European Population Conference

The 2012 European Population Conference (EPC) was held 13-16 June 2012 in Stockholm, Sweden. There were over 450 empirical studies presented in 111 sessions over 14 topics. Over 30 of the presentations in 20 different sessions were using data from the Generations and Gender Programme.

## Bibliography

The bibliography of scientific work using the GGP data, which is maintained by the UNECE, has been recently updated. The database currently features 800 entries out of which 340 are articles in peer reviewed journals and working papers, 276 conference presentations, 28 books and 21 doctoral dissertations.

The database is accessible in searchable form on the GGP web site, using the following link:

<http://www.ggp-i.org/bibliography/bibliography.html>



**Generations & Gender Programme**

For more information, visit our website: <http://www.ggp-i.org>

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