

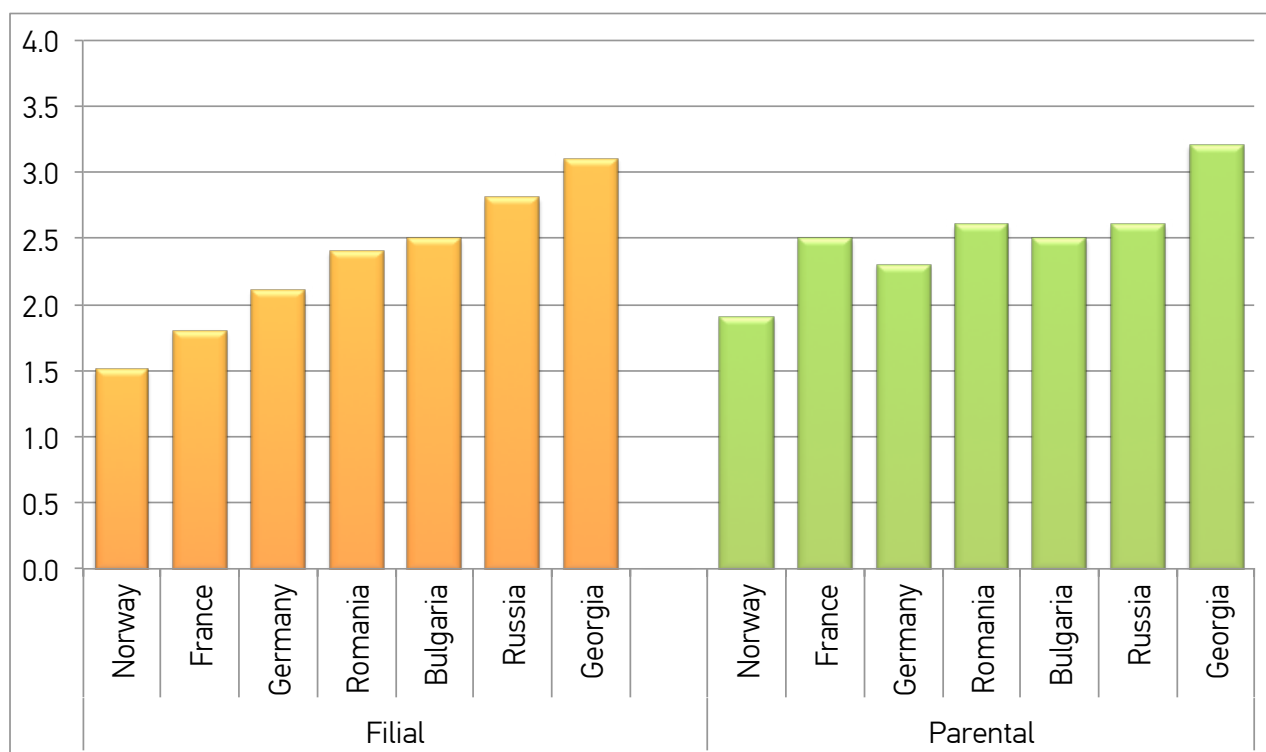
# GGP AT A GLANCE

## Did you know?

Both filial responsibility norms (from adult children to their elderly parents) and parental responsibility norms (from elderly parents to their grown-up children) display a clear East-West gradient. The gradient is however steeper in the case of filial norms. In both cases, the support for family norms is lower in Norway and higher in Georgia. In the North-west European countries, filial norms were moreover found to have a more open character in that adult children are expected to help older parents in case of need, but not necessarily to adjust their working lives to their parents' needs. Stronger, and more unconditional norms, were instead observed in Eastern Europe.



**Average value of the index of filial responsibility and the index of parental responsibility in seven European countries<sup>a</sup>**



*a: Mean score of a two-item index with each item measured from '0'(totally disagree) to '4'(totally agree). A higher score thus indicates a stronger support for filial/parental obligations.*

**Source:** Daatland, S.O., Herlofson, K., Lima, I.A. (2011). Balancing generations: on the strength and character of family norms in the West and East of Europe. *Ageing & Society*. 31 (7): 1159—1179.

# Recently published GGP studies

**Daatland, S.O., Herlofson, K., Lima, I.A. (2011). Balancing generations: on the strength and character of family norms in the West and East of Europe. *Ageing & Society*. 31 (7): 1159—1179.**

Abstract. This article explores the strength and character of responsibility norms between older parents and adult children in a European context. Data from the 'Generations and Gender Survey' are analysed to compare seven countries from the North West to the South East of Europe: Norway, Germany, France, Romania, Bulgaria, Russia and Georgia. Norm strength is measured as the level of support for filial and parental responsibility norms. Character differences are indicated by how conditional the norms are, and how they are balanced between the younger and older generations. The general findings are in line with the family culture hypothesis – family norms are stronger towards the East and South of the continent, with Norway and Georgia as the extreme cases. National differences are considerable for filial norms, but moderate for parental norms. Parental responsibility is relatively stronger in the North West, filial responsibility in the South East. Family norms have a more open character in the West, where the limits to responsibility are widely recognised. Women are less supportive of family obligations than men. It is suggested that where the welfare state is more developed, it has moderated the demanding character of family obligations and allowed a more independent relationship between the generations to form. The level of support for filial obligation is for these reasons a poor indicator for family cohesion in more developed welfare states.

**Buckley, C.J., Trouth Hofmann, E., Minagawa, Y. (2010). Does nativity matter? Correlates of immigrant health by generation in the Russian Federation. *Demographic Research*. 24: 801—824.**

Abstract. The Russian Federation has experienced simultaneous declines in health and rises in international migration. Guided by the "healthy migrant effect" found elsewhere, we examine two questions. First, do the foreign-born in the Russian Federation exhibit better overall health than the native-born? Second, to the extent positive health selectivity exists, is it transferred to the second generation? Using the first wave of the Russian Generations and Gender Survey, our findings support the idea of positive health selection among international migrants from non-Slavic regions. The effect of migrant status, regardless of origin, diminishes when age, sex, and native language are taken into account.

**Perelli-Harris, B. , Gerber, T.P. (2011). Nonmarital childbearing in Russia: Second Demographic Transition of pattern of disadvantage. *Demography*. 48 (1): 317—42.**

Abstract. Using retrospective union, birth, and education histories that span 1980–2003, this study investigates nonmarital childbearing in contemporary Russia. We employ a combination of methods to decompose fertility rates by union status and analyze the processes that lead to a nonmarital birth. We find that the increase in the percentage of nonmarital births was driven mainly by the growing proportion of women who cohabit before conception, not changing fertility behavior of cohabiters or changes in union behavior after conception. The relationship between education and nonmarital childbearing has remained stable: the least-educated women have the highest birth rates within cohabitation and as single mothers, primarily because of their lower probability of legitimating a nonmarital conception. These findings suggest that nonmarital childbearing in Russia has more in common with the pattern of disadvantage in the United States than with the second demographic transition. We also find several aspects of nonmarital childbearing that neither of these perspectives anticipates.

**Hofacker, D., Stoilova, R., Riebling, J.R. (2012). The gendered division of paid and unpaid work in different institutional regimes: comparing West Germany, East Germany and Bulgaria. *European Sociological Review*. (March 30, 2012). doi:10.1093/esr/jcr055.**

Abstract. The division of paid and unpaid work between spouses is essential for the placement of women within paid work, and hence implies several consequences—for the returns, which women receive for their education, for women's employment status in the active age, for women's horizontal and vertical labour segregation, and for their amount of pensions after retirement. Previous findings suggest that there exist systematic relationships between a country's institutional background and the division of family tasks and employment between men and women. Few previous studies, however, have attempted a thorough analysis of the cross-nationally different 'typical strategies' of simultaneously dividing both paid and unpaid work between spouses, and its individual determinants. Our paper intends to fill this gap by identifying the type of strategies that women develop for combining paid and unpaid work in Bulgaria, West Germany, and East Germany, with specific emphasis on a more detailed task-oriented analysis of unpaid housework in the three different institutional contexts. Our analytical interest on the one hand lies on identifying nation-specific peculiarities as well as cross-national differences in the choice of specific reconciliation strate-

gies. At the same time, we aim to identify the micro-level determinants that influence or shape a specific choice of strategies. Empirically, we draw back to the West German, East German, and Bulgarian data of the first wave (2006) of the Gender and Generations Programme (GGP), a newly available data set by the UN that allows for a detailed consideration of the above mentioned aspects. Descriptive statistics as well as logistic regression will be used to test for the hypothesized relationships.

## Announcements

### Methodology workshop

GGP is announcing a Methodological Workshop on the Analysis of GGP Panel Data. The workshop will be held on 17-18 December 2012 in Utrecht, the Netherlands. A more detailed synopsis of the workshop will be published in the September issue of GGP at a Glance.

### Note for GGP data users

The identification of the published articles that are based on the GGP data is often very challenging since no explicit reference is made to the GGP in the title or abstract. Therefore we would ask all the authors to please refer to the GGP as the main data source in the abstract of the article (or the title if appropriate). This will raise the visibility of your work as we will be able to identify it and include it in the GGP publication databases and newsletter.

Furthermore we would like to remind the data users to send the complete reference of their work (article, chapter, book, thesis or working paper) to the Population Unit of the UNECE to be included in the GGP publication database. Please send the references to [ggp@unece.org](mailto:ggp@unece.org).

All the GGP data users are kindly reminded to please cite the one of the mandatory references for the use of the GGP data whenever publishing results based on the GGP as per obligations from the Data confidentiality pledge. The mandatory citations are:

United Nations (2005). Generations & Gender Programme: Survey Instruments. New York and Geneva: UN.

or

Vikat, A., Beets, G., Billari, F., Bühler, C., Corijn, M., Désesquelles, A., Fokkema, T., MacDonald, A. L., Neyer, G., Pailhé, A., Pinnelli, A., Solaz, A. & Spéder, Z. (2007). Generations and Gender Survey (GGS): Towards a better understanding of relationships and processes in the life course. *Demographic Research*. 17 (14): 389—440.



Generations & Gender Programme

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

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