

GGP AT A GLANCE

Did you know?

Young adults who are not employed nor in education or training (NEET) are a continuing concern for European policy makers because of their higher risks of social exclusion and poverty. The graph below shows the level of life satisfaction for young men and women aged 18-29 years old for two categories: (1) employed or in education, and (2) NEET. Overall, men and women in the age from 18 to 29 are very satisfied with their life. However, young adults who are not employed nor in education tend to have a lower level of life satisfaction. The data furthermore reveal that group differences are much larger in some countries - such as the Czech Republic and Estonia - than in others. Reducing the proportion of NEET among young adults is part of the Sustainable Development Goals. Data from the Generations and Gender Survey can help to unravel the reasons and consequences for NEET across countries, gender and age-groups.

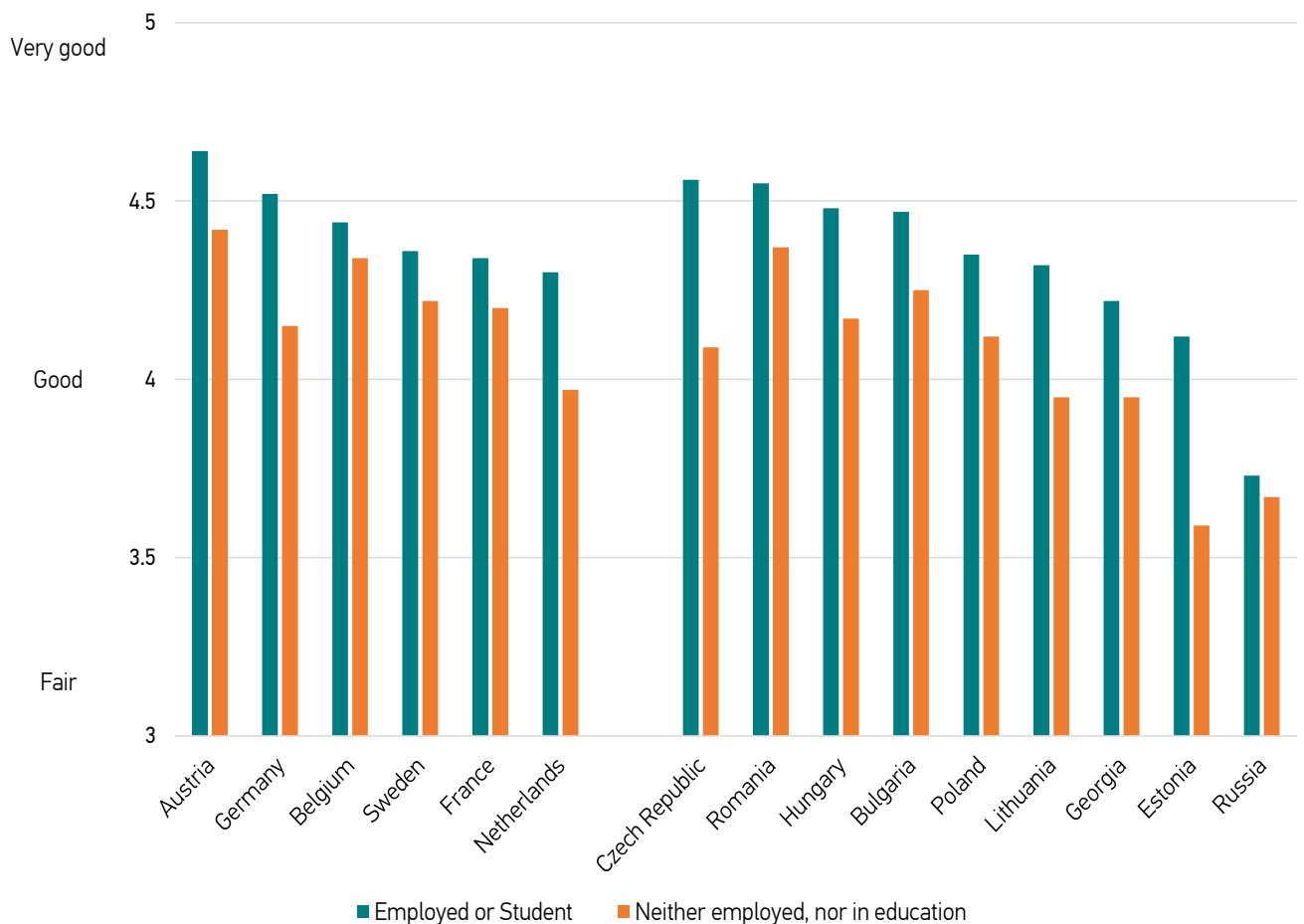


Figure 1: Life satisfaction among men and women aged 18-29 by activity status

Source: GGS Wave 1 version 4.3. NEET includes those who are unemployed, not able to work due to an illness or disability, and people who are looking after the home or family. Young adults who are on maternity or parental leave are considered to be employed.

Recently published GGP studies

Buber-Ennser, Isabella, and Doris Hanappi, 2018. "Household Position, Parenthood, and Self-reported Adult Health. Cross-Sectional and Longitudinal Evidence from the Austrian Generations and Gender Survey." In *A Demographic Perspective on Gender, Family and Health in Europe*, pp. 155-191. Springer, Cham. DOI https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-72356-3_8

Abstract: Humans share their lives with parents, siblings, partners, children, relatives, friends, neighbours, and colleagues. These relational and institutional embedding and shared events—or the lack of events—over the life course as well as personal characteristics and the needs of those involved strongly influence an individual's health. This study is based on the Austrian Generations and Gender Survey and examines women's and men's health in young and middle adulthood from a household and family perspective, focusing on reproductive years from a cross-sectional and a longitudinal perspective. The focus is on household position by gender and account for partner status and the existence of pre-union children, parity, and the arrival of a newborn. While the study's primary interest is on the general relationships between an individuals' family context and different health outcomes, non-standard living arrangements are specifically included, especially stepfamilies and individuals living apart together.

Hart, R.K., 2018. Union Histories of Dissolution: What Can They Say About Childlessness?. *European Journal of Population*, pp.1-31. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10680-018-9464-6>

Abstract: This study investigates how the association between union dissolution and childlessness depends on life course context. Data on union histories and fertility are taken from the Norwegian GGS. To observe union histories up to age 45, men and women born 1927–1962 are included. A further condition is having experienced at least one union dissolution before age 45, giving a study sample of 883 men and 1110 women. To capture the life course context of union dissolutions, union histories similar in timing, occurrence and ordering of events are grouped using sequence analysis. Eight well-clustered groups of union histories are distinguished. Four consist of life courses dominated by a long first or second union and display low levels of childlessness. The highest proportion childlessness is found among individuals who entered a first union late and dissolved it quickly. Groups characterised by long spells alone after a dissolution or many short unions also displayed a high proportion of childlessness. In contrast to findings from the USA, neither union trajectories nor their link with childlessness varies by educational attainment.

Tosi, M. and Grundy, E., 2018. Intergenerational contacts and depressive symptoms among older parents in Eastern Europe. *Aging & mental health*, pp.1-7. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13607863.2018.1442412>

Abstract: This study investigates the association between parent-child contact frequency and changes in older parents' depressive symptoms in Bulgaria, Georgia and Russia. These are countries in which societal transformations may mean that psychological feelings of security engendered by having children in close contact may have particularly important implications for the mental health of older parents.

Van den Broek, T. and Grundy, E., 2018. Parental health limitations, caregiving and loneliness among women with widowed parents: longitudinal evidence from France. *European Journal of Ageing*, pp.1-9. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10433-018-0459-2>

Abstract: This study investigate how daughters' feelings of loneliness are impacted when widowed parents develop health limitations, and when daughters take on personal care tasks in response. Using longitudinal data from daughters of widowed parents drawn from the French Family and Intergenerational Relationships Study (ERFI, 1485 observations nested in 557 daughters), the researchers assess (a) whether health limitations of widowed parents are associated with daughters' feelings of loneliness regardless of whether or not daughters provide personal care and (b) whether there is an effect of care provision on loneliness that cannot be explained by parental health limitations. Fixed effect regression analyses show that widowed parents' health limitations were associated with raised feelings of loneliness among their daughters. No significant additional effect of providing personal care to a widowed parent was found. The findings suggest that more attention to the psychosocial impact of parental health limitations—net of actual caregiving—on adult children's lives is warranted.

Announcements

Population Europe & GGP Webinar | Registration Open

Registration is now open for the Population Europe & GGP webinar on **Wednesday, 16 May 2018**.

Time: **15:00 - 16:00hrs** (Shanghai: UTC +8 | Berlin: UTC +2 | London: UTC +1 | New York: UTC -4)

During the **Joining Generations & Gender Programme 2020** webinar, the GGP team will present plans for the 2020 new round of data collection, provide an overview of countries fielding the GGP and provide details of the steps involved in launching the GGP in your country. Opportunity for questions is included in the programme. Register to participate (free of cost) here: <https://bit.ly/2GPU910>

Regional Symposium on Evidence-Based Family Policies | The Generations & Gender Survey in the UNECE Region

UNFPA, UNECE and the Belarus Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted a Regional Symposium on March 21 & 22, 2018 in Minsk. Among others, representatives from UNFPA Eastern Europe & Central Asia, UNICEF, and the GGP presented findings emerging from the Belarus GGP survey and discussed public policy implications following from changes in the lives of families and individuals in the wider Eastern Europe and Central Asia region.

GGP | Data Release

The following datasets are now available to registered users via GGP's [website](#) and may be browsed [online](#).

- **Belarus** | wave 1
- **Poland** | wave 2
- **Sweden** | Contextual Database
- **Uruguay** | Harmonized Histories

Call for Abstracts

University of Cologne | Inequality within Couples: On the Origin and Relevance of the Intra-Household Distribution of Economic Resources

The question of “who gets what?” is fundamental in the debate around economic inequality in the social sciences and for society in general. To answer this question, the definition and unit of analysis of “who” is crucial. Often the household is considered as the appropriate unit of analysis, in particular when considering coresiding partners. Thereby, households are (implicitly) assumed to be unitary and intra-household inequality is ignored. However, a growing literature shows that intra-household inequality can be substantial and needs to be considered to understand the distribution of individual life chances —especially from a gender perspective. This [workshop](#) brings together scholars from different disciplines to stimulate discussion of innovative research projects that deal with intra-household inequality in economic resources in couple households with and without children. Submissions may be sent by **15 May 2018** to mywealth@wiso.uni-koeln.de.



Generations & Gender Programme

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

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