

GGP AT A GLANCE

Did you know?

The increase in female labour force participation and dual-earner couples has initiated a continuing discussion in Europe about ways in which families can be helped in combining work and family responsibilities. Uptake of maternity leave and access to high-quality and affordable child care can help families – and women in particular – to combine parenthood and career aspirations. Generally, less attention is paid to care responsibilities for elderly parents. Figure 1 shows that among parents with children younger than 14 living in the household, about 3% has to combine this task with taking care of their parents(-in-law) on a regular basis. Responsibility for (elderly) parents disproportionately falls into the hands of people aged 40-59. Combining care-responsibilities may pose a burden, especially on dual-earner families. Data of the Generations & Gender Programme can help to identify groups in need for support, thereby directing policy development in this area.

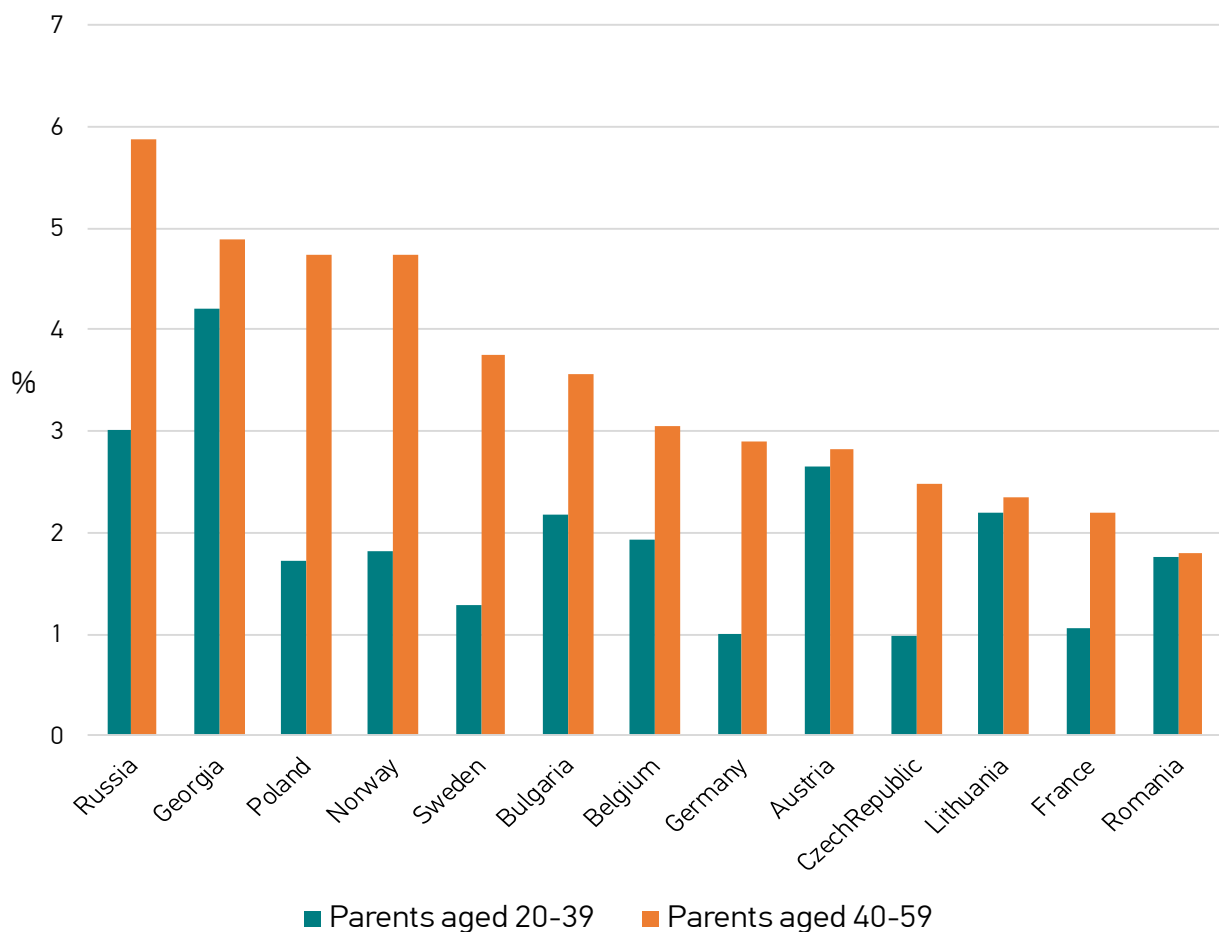


Figure 1: Care responsibilities for (elderly) parents among parents with young children in Europe.

Source: GGS Wave 1 version 4.3. Weighted results are presented for individuals who indicated to take care of parents(-in-law) on a regular basis (a711_1-a711_5) among parents who have a child younger than 14 living in the household.

Recently published GGP studies

Buber-Ennser, I., Goujon, A., Kohlenberger, J. and Rengs, B., 2018. Multi-Layered Roles of Religion among Refugees Arriving in Austria around 2015. Religions, 9(5), p.154. DOI: 10.3390/rel9050154

Abstract: Violent conflicts and social unrest in the Middle East, in Central Asia, and in Africa have led to growing numbers of persons seeking refuge in Europe since 2011. The phenomenon culminated in 2015. In that year, with 88,300 new asylum applications, Austria was the 4th largest receiver of asylum seekers in the EU, thereby increasing visibly religious diversity in the country. Using two social surveys carried out in 2015 and in 2017 among asylum seekers and refugees religious affiliation, religiosity, and attitudes as well as participation in religious groups was studied. The focus on the time span shortly after arriving in Austria aims to shed light on first steps in the host society and the multi-layered roles of religion for participation and integration. A comparison with the host society in terms of religious affiliation and religiosity is provided and discussed in light of recent qualitative research on refugees and religiosity. Insights into the engagement of refugees in several activities related to religion or not shed light on the multi-layered characteristics of the recent inflow of forced migrants in Austria.

Perelli-Harris, B., Hoherz, S., Addo, F., Lappegård, T., Evans, A., Sassler, S. and Styrc, M., 2018. Do Marriage and Cohabitation Provide Benefits to Health in Mid-Life? The Role of Childhood Selection Mechanisms and Partnership Characteristics Across Countries. Population Research and Policy Review, pp.1-26. DOI: 10.1007/s11113-018-9467-3

Abstract: Extensive research has found that marriage provides health benefits to individuals, particularly in the U.S. The rise of cohabitation, however, raises questions about whether simply being in an intimate co-residential partnership conveys the same health benefits as marriage. This study uses OLS regression to compare differences between partnered and unpartnered, and cohabiting and married individuals with respect to self-rated health in mid-life, an understudied part of the lifecourse. Particular attention is paid to selection mechanisms arising in childhood and characteristics of the partnership. Results compared from five countries with different social, economic, and policy contexts: the U.S. (NLSY), U.K. (UKHLS), Australia (HILDA), Germany (SOEP), and Norway (GGS) show that living with a partner is positively associated with self-rated health in mid-life in all countries. Controlling for children, prior separation, and current socioeconomic status eliminates differences in Germany and Norway. Significant differences between cohabitation and marriage are only evident in the U.S. and the U.K., but controlling for childhood background, union duration, and prior union dissolution eliminates partnership differentials suggesting cohabitation in the U.S. and U.K., both liberal welfare regimes, seems to be different than in the other countries and challenging the assumption that only marriage is beneficial for health.

Puur, Allan, Leen Rahnu, Luule Sakkeus, Martin Klesment, and Liili Abuladze, 2018. "The formation of ethnically mixed partnerships in Estonia: A stalling trend from a two-sided perspective." Demographic Research 38, pp. 1111-1154. DOI: 10.4054/DemRes.2018.38.38

Abstract: Ethnically mixed partnerships are often regarded as the ultimate evidence of the integration of migrants and their descendants into their host society. A common finding in the literature is an increase in the occurrence of mixed partnerships across migrant generations. This study investigates the formation of minority-majority partnerships in Estonia, with special attention to the variation associated with the migrants' generation and their exposure to the majority population. The study uses pooled data from the Estonian Family and Fertility Survey (FFS) and the Estonian Generations and Gender Survey (GGS), and estimates proportional hazards models. The experience of second-generation migrants indicates a stalling trend in the incidence of mixed partnerships between the majority population and migrant groups, which is rooted in contextual features. Apart from residential proximity, the study shows the salience of early acquisition of the host society language. Results for the majority population highlight the role of international migration, which exposes host populations to mixed partnership formation and lend support to the view that the integration of migrant populations through mixed partnering is a lengthy process that stretches across several generations. A linguistically divided school system and residential segregation contribute to the pillarization of society. By focussing on an Eastern European context, the study contributes to a more comprehensive account of mixed unions in different socioeconomic and cultural settings. Estonia provides an interesting case as its migrant-origin minorities span several generations. The study underscores the importance of contextual factors for both the minority and majority populations.

Announcements

News from GGP:

GGP Asia Regional Meeting | 13 July 2018 | Shanghai

The Generations & Gender Programme is holding its Asia Regional Meeting on Friday, 13 July 2018 at the Asian Population Association from 16.30 - 18.00hrs in room 308 of the Sociology Building, Shanghai University. Please register online via the [GGP website](#) if you wish to participate.

The Generations & Gender Programme Animation | Online Launch

The Generation & Gender Programme animated short film explains in under 2.5 minutes the purpose and benefits of social science research infrastructures and the GGP's unique contribution to science and society. View the animated short film [here](#).

The 15th GGP CoP Meeting | Brussels, EPC2018 | June 6, 2018

The 15th Council of Partners was held in concert with the EPC2018 Conference in Brussels in early June. View reports of previous CoP meetings on UNECE's [website](#). The meeting report will be available in the near future.

Population Europe & GGP Webinar | Available online

The Population Europe & GGP **Joining Generations & Gender Programme 2020** webinar is now available on Population Europe's [website](#) and provides insight into the plans for the 2020 round of data collection, an overview of countries fielding the GGP & details of the steps to launch the GGP in your country.

Calls for Papers

Giornate di Studio sulla Popolazione (Population Days) | Italian Association for the Study of Population (Sis-AISP) | Bocconi University | January 24, 2019 – January 26, 2019 | Milan, Italy

The Giornate di Studio sulla Popolazione (Population Days), held every two years, is one of the most important initiatives of the Italian Association for the Study of Population (Sis-AISP). Italian and international leading experts and scholars from academia, the National Institute of Statistics (Istat) and other national and governmental agencies, gather to present completed, planned, and ongoing research on issues relating to the population and society with a multidisciplinary approach. Official languages are Italian and English. Submissions should be made to one of the following conference strands to be developed into a series of sessions by the organizers: Fertility; Families and Households; Health, Mortality and Epidemics; Intergenerational Relations and Ageing; Human Capital, Education and Labour Market; Methods, Models, and Innovative Data; Migration, Mobility, and Ethnicity; Development, Environment and History; Inequality and Demography.

The full call for papers is available [here](#). Submissions, due by September 30, 2018, via the submission procedure page available after login on the Conference [website](#).

Population Young Author Prize | Population quarterly journal | INED

Population is a quarterly scientific journal published in English (Population-E) and in French (Population-F) by INED. The Population Young Author Prize is open to PhD students and young researchers working in the field of population studies and will be awarded to the most outstanding original paper submitted to the competition jury. Deadline for submission: 5 November 2018. More information: <http://www.journal-population.com/young-authors-prize-2015/>

Announcements

Upcoming Events

Postponement of Parenthood Conference | Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research | London School of Economics and Political Science | Bocconi University | 3-6 September 2018 | Lovenno di Managgio, Lake Como, Italy

The secular increase in the mean age at childbearing is one of the most notable demographic developments of recent decades. This conference takes a multidisciplinary stance to explore the causes and consequences of this process and assess costs and gains. Research on the potential consequences of childbearing at older ages for the health and well-being of parents, children, and populations, as well as cultural, socioeconomic, technological, and policy factors that may explain why parents are delaying childbearing to older ages will be presented. Inquiries may be direct to costpost2018@demogr.mpg.de.

Causes & Consequences of Inequalities in Europe | European Consortium for Sociological Research 2018 Conference | Paris, France | 29 – 31 October 2018

The theme of the causes and consequences of inequality in Europe receives special attention at the **ECSR 2018 Conference** with presentations on all relevant areas of sociological research, such as the labour market, education, gender, family, migration and ethnicity, urban and spatial inequalities, political sociology, health and well-being, social mobility and assortative mating also feature. ECSR 2018 is organized by the Centre for Studies in Social Change, with support of the French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), the Quantitative Sociology Laboratory, the Centre for European Studies and Comparative Politics and the Laboratory for Interdisciplinary Evaluation of Public Policies. **Registration** is possible until **27 July 2018**.

Fertility Across Time And Space: Data And Research Advances | 3rd Human Fertility Database Symposium | Wittgenstein Centre Conference 2018 | Vienna, Austria | 5-7 December 2018

This conference builds on expanding data availability and contributes to methodological and empirical advances in fertility research. Submissions on fertility trends, their variation, components and driving forces, as well as on methods, data and indicators in fertility research are encouraged. There are no participation costs but participants must cover their own travel and accommodation expenses. Conference details available [here](#) and inquiries may be directed to conference.vid@oeaw.ac.at.



Generations & Gender Programme

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