GENERATIONS AND GENDER

PROGRAMME

GGP Analysis Group

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GGP IWG meeting, Istanbul, 6-8 Oct 2005

GGP Analysis Group

- Coordination: Jenny Gierveld (NIDI, the Netherlands), then Francesco Billari (Bocconi, Italy)
- Aims:
  1. define a set of indicators for country comparison
  2. specifying requirements for national-level GGP/GGS reports
  3. (longer) term: push research on policy-relevant analyses using the GGP

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- Necessary background:
  - Conceptual framework (…almost done)
  - Tables on the implementation of questions (…template exists)
    - Would also allow to develop standard comparative tables using non-GGS types of sources for "hopeless" non-participating countries having related data (UK, US, Netherlands..)

Set of indicators for country comparison

- Basic idea: one of GGP's fundamental aims is to provide data (basic indicators) that are comparable across countries
  - Standardised GGS questionnaire
  - GGP Contextual database
- These indicators should become available through the WEB. Should be useful for policy issues & scientific issues

Set of indicators for country comparison

- Three dimensions
  1. Focused on age 55+ vs. focused on age 55- (vs. all-ages)
  2. In continuation with the FFS vs. new topics
  3. Available at wave 1 vs. in need of at least two waves (→importance of making a lot out of wave 1 already)

Set of indicators for country comparison

- Dimensions 1 and 2 are entangled: continuity with the FFS can only be achieved when looking at persons of "reproductive" ages
  - But cohort perspective as well
  - Other surveys to be explored (e.g. ECHP ?)
- Emphasise innovation but capitalise on what can be done at wave 1 (selling the GGS)
- New comparative results on 55+ (or 50+) can only be obtained by using the GGS (draft by Jenny Gierveld)

Set of indicators for country comparison

- Wherever/whenever possible, take the FFS as a starting point
  - Will provide comparison on changes over a period (about) 10/15 years. Note: it is a period of important changes
  - Will provide information on period or cohort changes already at the moment of Wave 1
  - Will allow to complete retrospective histories with those of new cohorts who were too young at FFS time (e.g. post-economic transition cohorts in CEE countries)

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FFS Standard Tables: position in the household during the 1990s. GGS will 1) provide the mid 2000s; 2) extend the age range; 3) provide transitions (after Wave 2)

Percentage distribution of female respondents according to living arrangements

ITALY	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
e. With parent(s)[c]	86.8	44.8	17.2	10.9
f. With other relatives[d]	71.3	34.3	12.8	6.0
g. With others, no relatives	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0
h. Alone	1.1	2.8	1.4	2.0
i. With at least two other generations	7.5	6.7	5.7	6.3
j. Average household size	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.7

WEST GERMANY	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
e. With parent(s)[c]	61.8	25.0	3.4	2.8
f. With other relatives[d]	30.6	10.0	1.7	1.8
g. With others, no relatives	2.7	3.0	1.1	0.2
h. Alone	18.5	22.0	8.8	6.7
i. With at least two other generations	0.3	0.7	1.4	1.7
j. Average household size	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.4

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From the UN book "A New Demographic Regime" (chapter by Billari). Use of standard tables to outline the timing of life: GGS will add fresh cohorts (e.g. 1976-81)

Women having experienced demographic events by the 25th birthday, two cohorts at 10-year distance: estimates from the FFS.

Country	Cohorts	Have left the parental home	Have entered a coresident union	Have become mothers
Austria	1956-61	86.1	74.8	52.5
	1966-71	83.0	70.2	43.4
Belgium (Flemish speaking)	1951-56	89.3	86.1	47.1
	1961-66	82.3	75.7	26.3
Bulgaria	1958-62	n.a.	75.6	69.6
	1968-72	n.a.	71.9	69.4
Canada	1945-49	87.8	81.5	52.5
	1955-59	83.4	80.6	44.6
Czech Republic	1958-62	84.2	68.8	76.6
	1968-72	86.9	78.0	72.4
Estonia (native born)	1954-58	79.1	73.2	68.2
	1964-68	76.0	79.0	69.1
Finland	1950-54	90.2	75.7	49.1
	1960-64	91.0	77.8	36.1
France	1954-58	88.8	81.7	57.5
	1964-68	86.6	76.1	36.4
Greece	1960-64	83.3	75.5	54.5
	1970-74	72.8	54.9	34.8
Hungary	1953-57	80.4	85.9	71.8
	1963-67	80.6	83.8	66.0
Italy	1956-60	67.7	61.2	44.3
	1966-70	64.7	40.7	23.5

From analyses of FFS data (Billari et al., 2001) : other indicators from survivor functions. GGS will add new cohorts

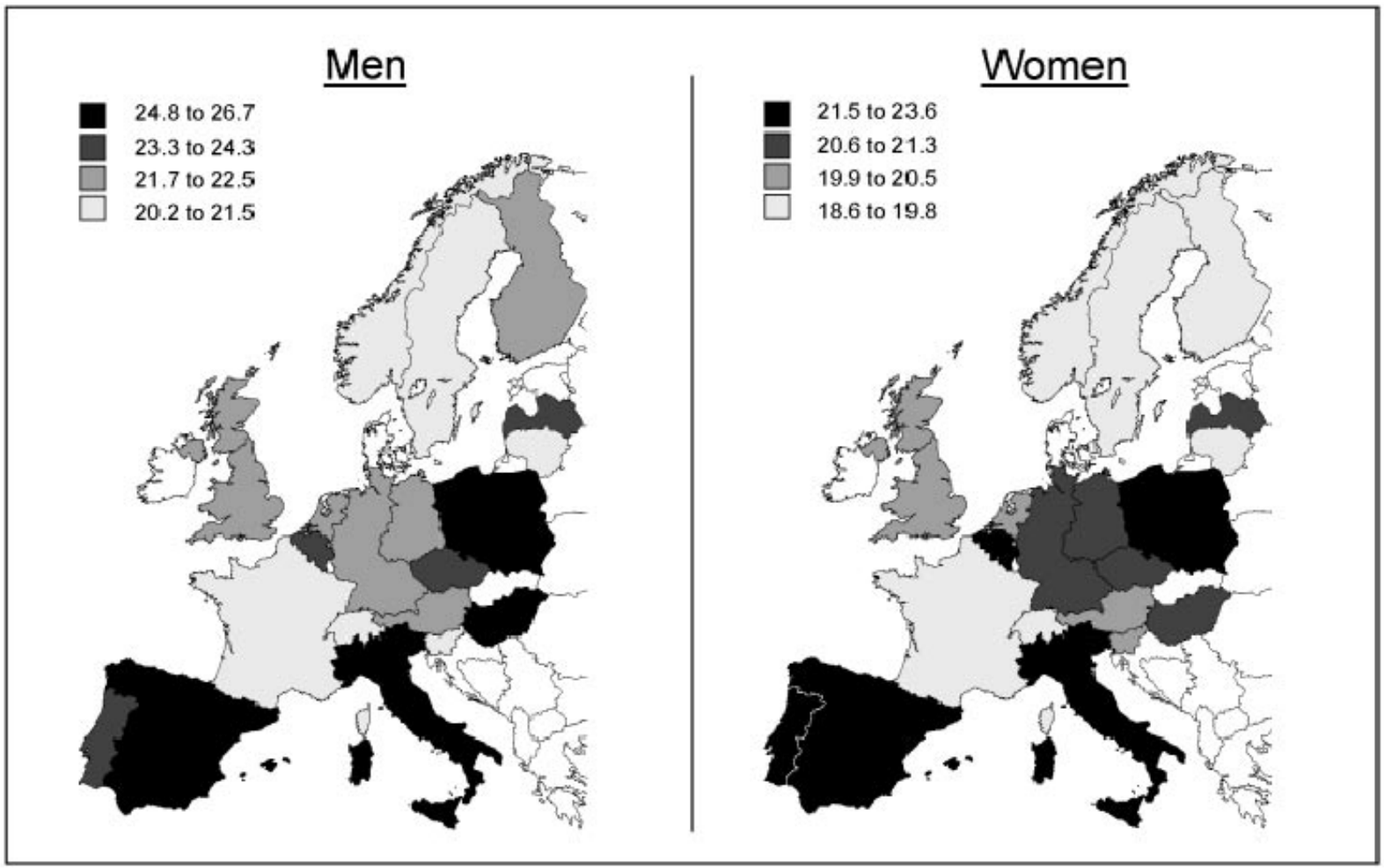

Figure 1. Median age at leaving home (years). *Source*: See Table 2.

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From the FFS Flagship conference book (chapter by Kiernan): dynamics of Living Apart and Together. GGS will add 1) a new cross-sectional view; 2) older age groups; 3) provide transition (after Wave 2)

Table 5. Proportion of women aged 20-39 "living apart together" among never partnered women.

Country	% LAT	Of which "wanted"
Austria	47	48
France	48	27
Germany – Former Fed. Rep.	48	74
Germany – Former GDR	39	42
Hungary	38	42
Italy	49	43
Latvia	44	…
Spain	36	27
Switzerland	51	66

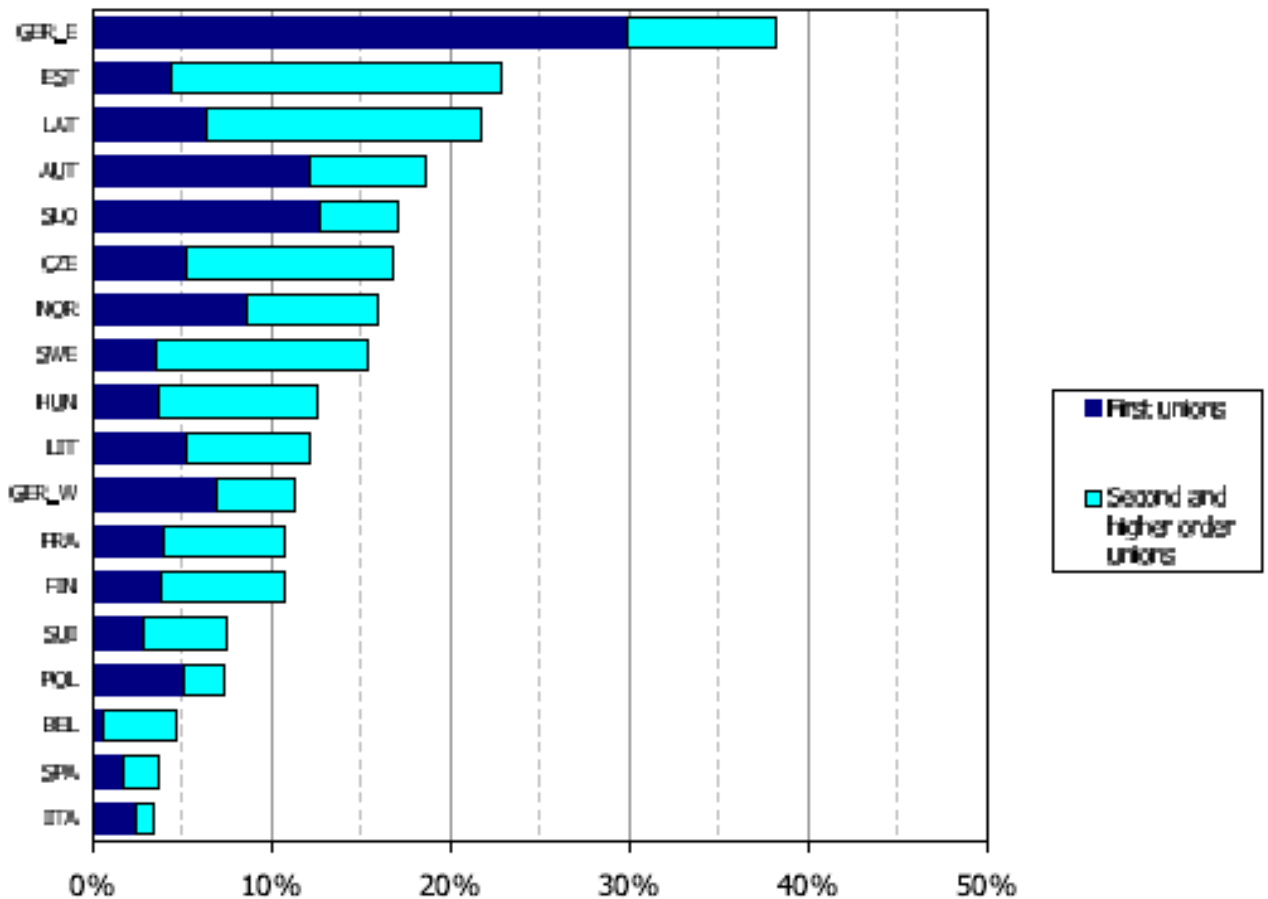
From life table analyses of FFS data (Andersson, 2002) : union dissolution. GGS will add a new period

Table 7. Cumulative percent separated, by exact time since union formation. Source: Andersson (2002), analyses of FFS data.

		Begun as marriage				Begun as cohabitation			
	Period	After 1 year	3 years	7 years	15 years	1 year	3 years	7 years	15 years
Austria	(1990-96)	2	7	16	26	4	19	33	45
Belgium (Flemish speaking)	(1985-92)	1	2	7	15	4	13	25	38
Czech R.	(1992-97)	1	6	14	26	7	19	29	39
Finland	(1983-92)	1	5	12	21	6	18	32	42
France	(1988-94)	1	3	8	16	8	20	36	48
Germamy - former GDR	(1984-89)	1	5	13	24	8	21	37	49
Germany - former FRG	(1986-92)	0	7	16	24	5	23	38	51
Hungary	(1988-93)	2	6	12	20	10	26	40	53

From analyses of FFS data (Fürnkranz-Prskawetz et al., 2003) : higher-order unions. GGS will add fresh cohorts

Figure 11 Experience of any union formation by age 35 where the woman already had own pre-union children and the contribution of first unions to this, birth cohort 1952–1959.



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From analyses of FFS data (Heuveline et al., 2003) : child perspective. GGS will add new periods

Table 15. Childhood expectancy (average number of years lived by a child in selected family structures). Source: Heuveline et al. (2003) and own elaboration. Children of female respondents of FFS surveys.

Country	With a single mother	In a maternal stepfamily	Not with mother	With both biological parents
Austria	2.32	1.36	0.26	11.06
Belgium	0.82	0.53	0.06	13.59
Canada	2.38	0.93	0.08	11.61
Czech Republic	1.35	1.71	0.12	11.82
Finland	1.44	0.76	0.31	12.50
France	1.55	0.76	0.13	12.56
Germany	2.69	1.20	0.10	11.01
Hungary	1.46	0.68	0.26	12.60

Set of indicators for country comparison

- Workplan on "reproductive ages"
- FFS-related issues
  - Consider the usefulness of FFS "Standard Tables"
  - Scan the literature on comparative analyses to find interpretable tables
- New issues
  - Start from the theoretical background of the questionnaire to devise new basic comparative tables (e.g. intentions, income, health…)

Set of indicators for country comparison

- Workplan on "older ages"
- Draft by Jenny Gierveld (… now can take advantage of the conceptual paper). Coordinate with "reproductive ages" and examine questionnaire compliance

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Set of indicators for country comparison

- In general: coordination with the contextual database is necessary
- How (→ who is also the anagram of how) actually to run the analyses (e.g. complex techniques)

Set of indicators for country comparison

- Effort now should be directed at taking the most out of wave 1 (→reason why emphasis on FFS continuity could be important in order to provide dynamics)
- However, preparation in order to grasp from the dynamic element of GGP as soon as wave 2 data are available (e.g. set of standard transition matrices)
- Potential experience on inter-wave analyses using "early" countries

Requirements on national reports

- Main idea: provide guidance and at least some standardisation for the reports available at the international level
  - Explore "best practice" cases (especially in terms of informing policy-makers)
- Identify needs for capacity building at the national level that can be given from GGP
- Some 'continuity' with FFS work can be also envisaged for "reproductive" ages

Pushing research on policy-relevant topics

- Longer term goal…
- Set 'GGP' type of analysis as golden standard
- Identify needs on policy-relevant research (… EU Green Paper)
- Identify needs for training/capacity building
- Push internationally collaborative plans of analysis

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