



Generations and Gender Programme

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Generations and Gender Programme



Data applications – data access granted (over past year):

The number of registered users has increased from 2265 in January 2015 to 2713 in November 2015 (448 new users in 2015). This is a 19% increase over a 10 ½ month period.

Australian applications: 232

Norwegian applications: 359




Application Procedure



“Light”:

“Heavy”:




Statement of affiliation, confidentiality and acceptable use for GGS data sets

I, [name]
of [institutional affiliation]
supervised by (if a current student) [name and position of supervisor],

- (a) undertake to maintain the confidentiality of the respondents in the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) data sets; I will not make any effort to identify individual survey respondents or other household members; if I inadvertently identify such individuals or discover a means of doing so, I will notify the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) immediately;
- (b) will only use the data for genuine non-commercial, non-proprietary scientific and policy research purposes; I will not attempt to make any financial gain from the data or from my research based on the data;
- (c) will not give access to the micro-data to any person who has not registered their details at <http://www.ggp.un.org/2005/ggs/2005/2005.html> and completed and returned this pledge; if I am working with collaborators, all of them must return this pledge; if I am a current student, I will provide details of my supervisor above; if I am a teacher, I will not share the data with students who have not signed the pledge (Please wishing to use GGS data for teaching purposes should refer to the link above for a specific application procedure and data sets);
- (d) understand that attempts to disseminate unauthorized copies of the data, in whole or in part, or to identify individual respondents may be subject to prosecution under the applicable laws;
- (e) will send details of any research papers, dissertations or conference presentations based on the Generations and Gender Survey micro-data or aggregate tabulations to the Population Unit of UNECE, for inclusion in the Generations and Gender Programme publications archive;
- (f) in any work emanating from this research, I will acknowledge that these data were obtained from the Generations and Gender Programme Data Archive and were created by the organizations and individuals listed under each respective country name at <http://www.ggp.un.org/2005/ggs/2005/2005.html>; and will refer to the publication that contains the model survey instruments: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (2005) Generations & Gender Programme: Survey Instruments, New York and Geneva: United Nations;
- (g) agree to receive notifications of new data releases, amendments etc, by email;
- (h) will inform UNECE of any changes to the details given in my application, including institutional affiliation.

Date: _____ Date: _____
Applicant's signature: _____ Supervisor's signature (for students): _____

Please sign this statement by hand or with an electronic signature and return it either in hard copy or as a signed attachment to:
Email: ggp@unece.org
Fax: +41 22 917 0040
Mail: Population Unit, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland



Or

The Population Unit of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland, represented by Vitalija Gaucaite Vitkiute, Chief of unit, henceforth referred to as the Co-ordination Centre
and
[institution]
represented by [name and title of the signing representative of the institution]
henceforth referred to as the Research Organization,
enter into the following
Cooperation Agreement
regarding the use of the micro-data collected in Generations and Gender Surveys for comparative research.

Article 1: Definitions

1.1. The Generations and Gender Surveys (GGS) are the main element in the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP), an international project developed and steered by a Consortium of twelve organizations and coordinated in part by the Population Unit of UNECE. The main substantive goal of the Programme is to improve understanding of demographic and social developments and of the factors that influence these developments, with particular attention given to relationships between children and parents (generations) and those between partners (gender).

1.2. For the purposes of this agreement:

- 1.2.1. "data" shall identify a micro-data set that contains the individual records of responses to a survey interview;
- 1.2.2. "depersonalized data" shall mean micro-data devoid of any information that may allow identification of the persons to whom the data pertain;
- 1.2.3. "bona fide researcher (researcher)" shall identify an individual who can provide proof of affiliation with the Research Organization and who intends to use the data for scientific purposes;
- 1.2.4. "Directive" shall mean Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council from 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data.

Article 2: Data Distribution

- 2.1. The Co-ordination Centre shall distribute the requested data of the Generations and Gender Surveys (GGS) to the Research Organization for use in research activities. The submitted data are in an electronic format and shall be provided on an appropriate electronic medium.
- 2.2. Together with the data, the Co-ordination Centre will provide appropriate documentation necessary for processing and scientific use of the data.

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Statement of Affiliation

For the purpose of accessing micro-data of Generations and Gender Surveys, this certifies that _____
_____ is affiliated with _____

Pledge of Confidentiality

I, _____, undertake to maintain the confidentiality of the respondents in the Generations and Gender Survey datasets made available for my research. I will not use these data for purposes other than the research approved by the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP) Co-ordination Centre. I will not let any person who has not signed the Pledge of Confidentiality have access to these micro-data. I understand that attempts to disseminate copies of the data, in whole or in part, or to identify individual respondents may be subject to prosecution under the applicable laws.

I will send details of any research papers based on the Generations and Gender Survey micro-data or aggregate tabulations to the Population Unit of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, for inclusion in the GGP publications archive.

In any work emanating from this research, I will acknowledge that these data were obtained from the Generations and Gender Programme Data Archive and were created by the organizations and individuals listed under each respective country name at <http://www.ggp.un.org/2005/ggs/2005/2005.html>; and will refer to the publication that contains the model survey instruments:
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (2005) Generations & Gender Programme: Survey Instruments, New York and Geneva: United Nations.

Name: _____
Position: _____
Organization: _____
Date: _____
Signature: _____

Date: _____ Signature: _____



Application Procedure



Wave 1: 19 countries

“light” – Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Germany/Turkish, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden

„heavy“ – Australia, Norway

Wave 2: 10 countries

“light” – Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Germany, Germany/Turkish, Hungary, Lithuania, Netherlands

„heavy“ – Australia



Generations and Gender Programme



Data Collection:

- 2019 – expected fieldwork period for the majority of countries with new samples
- Turkey, Kazakhstan and Belarus – developing surveys inspired by GGS

Harmonized Data to be Released in the next year:

- Italy W2
- Russia W2
- Poland W2
- Swedish registry data \leftrightarrow W2



Generations and Gender Programme



Generations &
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All 1081 publications by year 2015

Eva Beaujouan

Stability of Successive Unions: Do People Learn from Their Past Partnership?

The Contemporary Family in France, Springer International Publishing, 2015,

[URL](#), [JabRef BibTex](#), [Abstract](#)

Anne Solaz

Union History and Division of Domestic Work Between Partners

The Contemporary Family in France, Springer International Publishing, 2015,

[URL](#), [JabRef BibTex](#), [Abstract](#)

Pascal Sebille

Changing Patterns of Transition to Adulthood

The Contemporary Family in France, Springer International Publishing, 2015,

[URL](#), [JabRef BibTex](#), [Abstract](#)

Arnaud Régnier-Lollier

Do Couples Share Household Tasks Differently after the Birth of a Child?

The Contemporary Family in France, Springer International Publishing, 2015,

[URL](#), [JabRef BibTex](#), [Abstract](#)

Wilfried Rault and Muriel Letrait

Diverse Forms of Union and the "Gender Order"

The Contemporary Family in France, Springer International Publishing, 2015,

[URL](#), [JabRef BibTex](#), [Abstract](#)

Arnaud Régnier-Lollier

How are household chores divided? Responses vary with the respondent's gender and the partner's presence or absence during the interview.

The Contemporary Family in France, Springer International Publishing, 2015,



Highlights 2014–2015



- Partner in the Synergies for Europe's Research Infrastructures in the Social Sciences (SERISS)

To strengthen and harmonize social science research across Europe

Duration: 4 years www.seriss.eu

- 3rd GGP User Conference

30 November – 1 December 2015, Vienna

29 presentations, 29 posters

- GGP Council of Partners

12th meeting of the Council of Partners (GGP International Working Group)

2 December 2015, Vienna



Project management



Population Unit:

- Country contracts
- Individual data applications and contracts
- Bibliography
- Council of Partners

NIDI:

International
coordinator:
Anne Gauthier

Project manager:
Tom Emery

- Data harmonization
- Consortium Board



www.ggp-i.org
ggp@unece.org



GGP GENERATIONS & GENDER PROGRAMME NO. 24 / October 2015

GGP AT A GLANCE

Did you know?

Couples living together before marriage has become increasingly common over the past few decades. This raises the question of whether marriages preceded by cohabitation are more or less stable and enduring as marriages in which the couple have not previously lived together. Some argue that cohabitation lessens people's commitment to partnership and thus increases their risk of divorce, while others believe that a cohabitation phase before marriage (as a trial marriage) would strengthen marital stability. In the United States, data suggest that the effect of cohabitation on marriage is at best neutral, however, in European countries, the effect of cohabitation on marital stability varies markedly, according to a study covering the last decade of the twentieth century (Liefbroer and Dourleijn, 2006). Figure 1 indicates just how much union stability varies across countries for both those who have cohabited prior to marriage and those who have not. The GGP enables us to examine whether this pattern has changed over time or differs across groups within society.

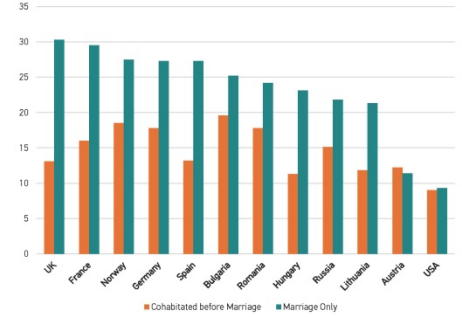


Figure 1: Mean duration in years of heterosexual 21-79 year old individuals' first union which was a cohabiting relationship followed by marriage or a marriage not preceded by cohabitation. Source: This is an excerpt from the blog 'Cohabitation, Marriage and Union Instability in Europe' by Jaap Dronkers which is available at <http://family-studies.org/cohabitation-marriage-and-union-instability-in-europe/> Generations and Gender Programme, Harmonized Histories File (<http://ggp-i.org/harmhistories.html>)

GGP GENERATIONS & GENDER PROGRAMME NO. 06 / December 2014

GGP RESEARCH NOTE

How do generations support each other in an ageing society?

Tom Emery¹

The Generations and Gender Programme tries to live up to its name. One of the key areas of research in the GGP community is intergenerational relationships. This area of research examines how people from different generations support and rely on each other. This could be a grandparent taking care of a grandchild, a daughter taking care of her elderly mother or parents helping their children pay for university or buy a house of their own. These intergenerational relationships have always been important in society with families pooling resources and sharing responsibilities. However studying these relationships is more important than ever given the changing balance between generations. With people living longer, lower fertility and shifts in the timing of many key life events, it is crucial that social scientists seek to understand the interconnected nature of intergenerational relations. In this Research Note, we examine some of the key dynamics in intergenerational relationships, draw attention to research conducted using GGP data and how this research informs our understanding of the changing relations between generations.

Taking an intergenerational perspective

Before we examine research findings, it is important to pause and think about how generations relate with one another. In social research we often examine the life course and how individuals pass through specific events throughout their lives. In studying intergenerational relationships, this is a little more complex as we have more than one life-course to consider. Figure 1 (page 2) depicts four generations of the same family and how their lives overlap with each other's. Each line shows how old a member of our family was in each year. For example, it is possible to see that at the time that the 4th generation was born in 2010, the oldest generation was 84. This helps us understand the context of four life courses at one point in time. When this child was very small, her mother was in her late twenties and her grandmother was still working, though approaching retirement. The great-grandmother by contrast was approaching a time of life which demographers refer to as the oldest-old. This is very helpful in studying the interdependencies of generations and the ways in which life courses run in parallel. In this Research Note we will use this graphic to examine some of the key social issues that result from this.



photo: flickr/igrt



UNECE

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