



MINISTERIO
DE TRANSPORTES Y
MOVILIDAD SOSTENIBLE

O F I C I O

SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO
DE TRANSPORTES Y
MOVILIDAD SOSTENIBLE
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL
DE CARRETERAS

DEMARCACIÓN DE
CARRETERAS DEL ESTADO EN
GALICIA

S/REF

N/REF G-OU-2423

CONCELLO DE VIGO
PRAZA DO REI, 1
36202.- VIGO (PONTEVEDRA)

FECHA 09/04/2025

ASUNTO

EDICTO PARA PUBLICAR EN TABLÓN DE
ANUNCIOS

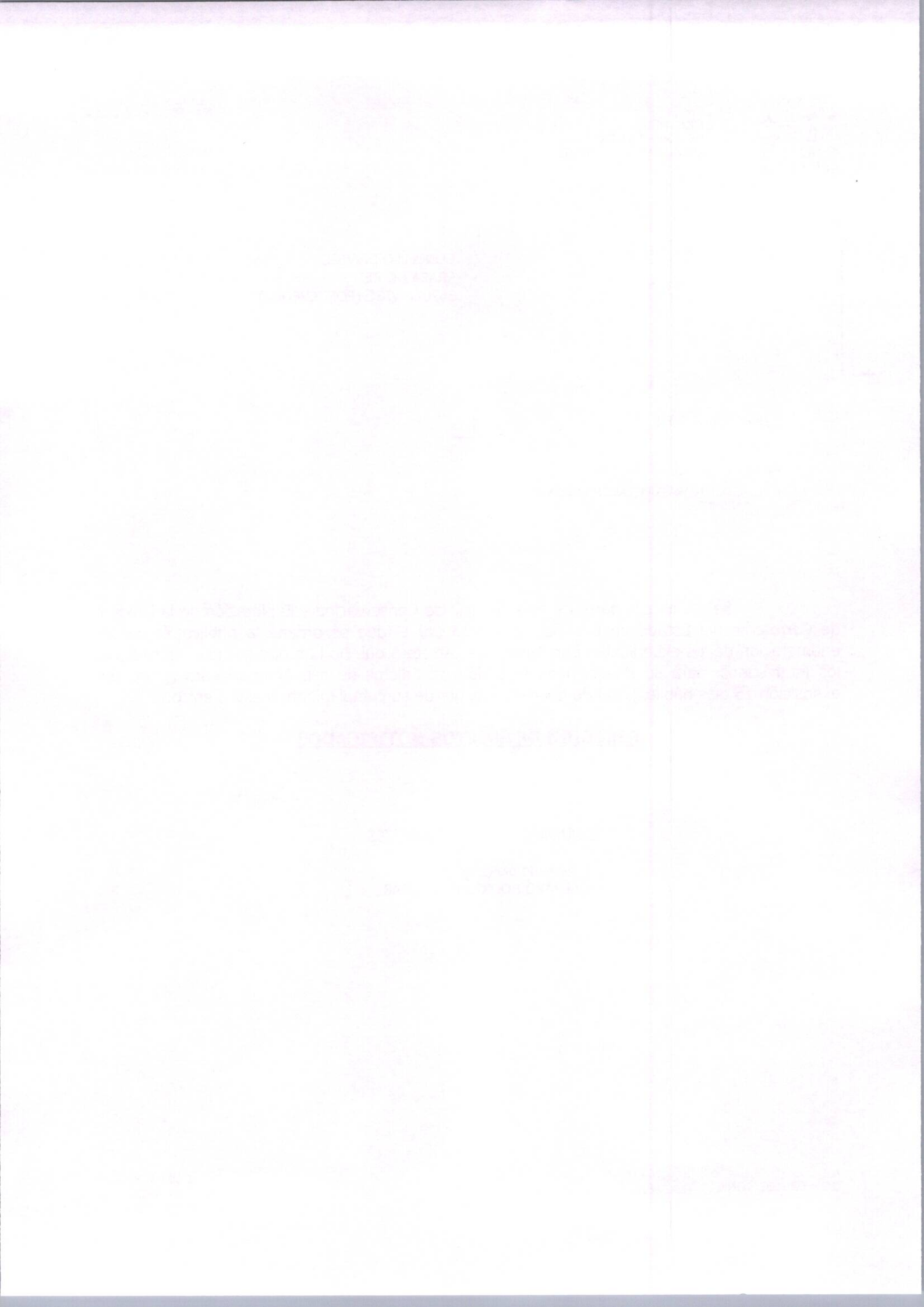
Se remite por parte de este Servicio de Conservación y Explotación de la Unidad de Carreteras del Estado en Ourense, el Edicto por el que se ordena la publicación de la enumeración de los expedientes por daños a la carretera que no han podido ser notificados a los interesados, para su inserción en el tablón de Edictos de ese Ayuntamiento (plazo de exposición 15 días hábiles), dando oportuna cuenta de su cumplimiento a este Centro.

RELACIÓN DE SUJETOS NOTIFICADOS

G-OU-2423

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ÁLVARO RODRÍGUEZ AGUIAR





Resolución de la Unidad de Carreteras del Estado en Ourense sobre Notificación de Actos Administrativos en expedientes de daños.

Se notifica a los interesados indicados en la relación final la Notificación de la Resolución de expedientes de daños, a efectos de lo previsto en el art. 44 de la Ley 39/2015, de 1 de octubre, de Procedimiento Administrativo Común de las Administraciones Públicas (BOE nº 236 de 2-10-2015), y con el contenido expresado en el art. 46 del mismo texto legal por entender esta Unidad de Carreteras del Estado en Ourense, que la publicación íntegra de la notificación lesiona los derechos o intereses legítimos de dichos interesados, ya que habiéndose intentado la notificación en el último domicilio conocido, éste no se ha podido practicar.

La presente resolución agota la vía administrativa, por lo que puede interponerse contra ella potestativamente, recurso de reposición en el plazo de un MES contado a partir de la presente publicación de este anuncio en el Boletín Oficial de la Provincia o desde el último día de exhibición en el tablón de edictos del Ayuntamiento donde radique el último domicilio conocido, si fuese posterior, ante este Servicio o recurso contencioso-administrativo ante el Tribunal Superior de Justicia de la Comunidad Autónoma de Galicia en el plazo de dos meses contado a partir de la presente publicación de este anuncio en el Boletín Oficial de la Provincia o desde el último día de exhibición en el tablón de edictos del Ayuntamiento don radique el último domicilio conocido, si fuese posterior.

Se informa asimismo que tiene a su disposición el expediente en la Unidad de Carreteras del Estado en Ourense, calle Sáenz Díez, nº 1 – 2º, 32001- Ourense.

G-OU-2423

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EL JEFE DE LA UNIDAD DE CARRETERAS
FIRMADO DIGITALMENTE
FDO.: ÁLVARO RODRÍGUEZ AGUIAR

Intergenerational Support and Well-Being in Later Life: A Test of the Filial Piety Hypothesis

Intergenerational support and well-being in later life are examined in a test of the filial piety hypothesis. The hypothesis posits that filial piety, a traditional Chinese value, is associated with higher levels of intergenerational support and well-being in later life. The study uses data from the Chinese Family Panel Studies (CFPS) to examine the relationship between filial piety and intergenerational support and well-being in later life. The results show that filial piety is positively associated with intergenerational support and well-being in later life. The findings suggest that filial piety may be an important factor in understanding intergenerational support and well-being in later life.

The study also examines the mediating role of intergenerational support in the relationship between filial piety and well-being in later life. The results show that intergenerational support mediates the relationship between filial piety and well-being in later life. This suggests that filial piety may influence well-being in later life through its effect on intergenerational support. The findings have implications for understanding the role of filial piety in intergenerational support and well-being in later life.

The study is limited by its cross-sectional design and the use of self-reported data. Future research should use longitudinal data to examine the relationship between filial piety and intergenerational support and well-being in later life. Additionally, future research should explore the role of other factors, such as family structure and social norms, in understanding intergenerational support and well-being in later life.

Keywords: filial piety, intergenerational support, well-being, later life, Chinese Family Panel Studies (CFPS)

Intergenerational support and well-being in later life are important issues for researchers and practitioners alike. Understanding the factors that influence intergenerational support and well-being in later life can help us better understand the needs of older adults and develop interventions to support them.

One of the most important factors influencing intergenerational support and well-being in later life is filial piety. Filial piety is a traditional Chinese value that emphasizes respect and care for one's parents. It is a central tenet of Confucianism and has shaped Chinese culture for centuries.

Research has shown that filial piety is associated with higher levels of intergenerational support and well-being in later life. For example, older adults with higher levels of filial piety are more likely to receive support from their children and are more likely to be satisfied with their lives. This suggests that filial piety may be an important factor in understanding intergenerational support and well-being in later life.

However, the relationship between filial piety and intergenerational support and well-being in later life is not always straightforward. For example, some research has found that filial piety is associated with lower levels of intergenerational support and well-being in later life. This may be due to the fact that filial piety is a complex and multifaceted concept that can be interpreted in different ways.

Therefore, it is important to further explore the relationship between filial piety and intergenerational support and well-being in later life. This study aims to do this by testing the filial piety hypothesis using data from the Chinese Family Panel Studies (CFPS). The CFPS is a large-scale, longitudinal survey of Chinese families that provides detailed information on family structure, intergenerational support, and well-being in later life.