

GGP AT A GLANCE

Did you know?

The Generations and Gender Programme provides contextual data for use alongside its survey data. These are held in the Contextual Database (CDB) and the Contextual Data Collection (CDC). The CDB provides 74 indicators for more than 60 countries. Beyond providing data that facilitate multilevel modelling, the CDB also represents a useful resource for alternative approaches that aim to account for contextual conditions, or for macro-level investigations: e.g., fixed-effects models, geospatial and geostatistical approaches, fuzzy-set analyses, (agent-based) simulations, and time-series analyses. The CDC provides data on the countries covered by the GGS including approximately 253 indicators. Among these indicators are around 127 national-level time series, 67 sub-national regional variables, and 59 policy histories that contain standardised descriptions of policy reforms. The information dates back to the 1970s so that it can be used in combination with the life histories collected in the GGS. This data is freely available and ready for download via the GGP website.

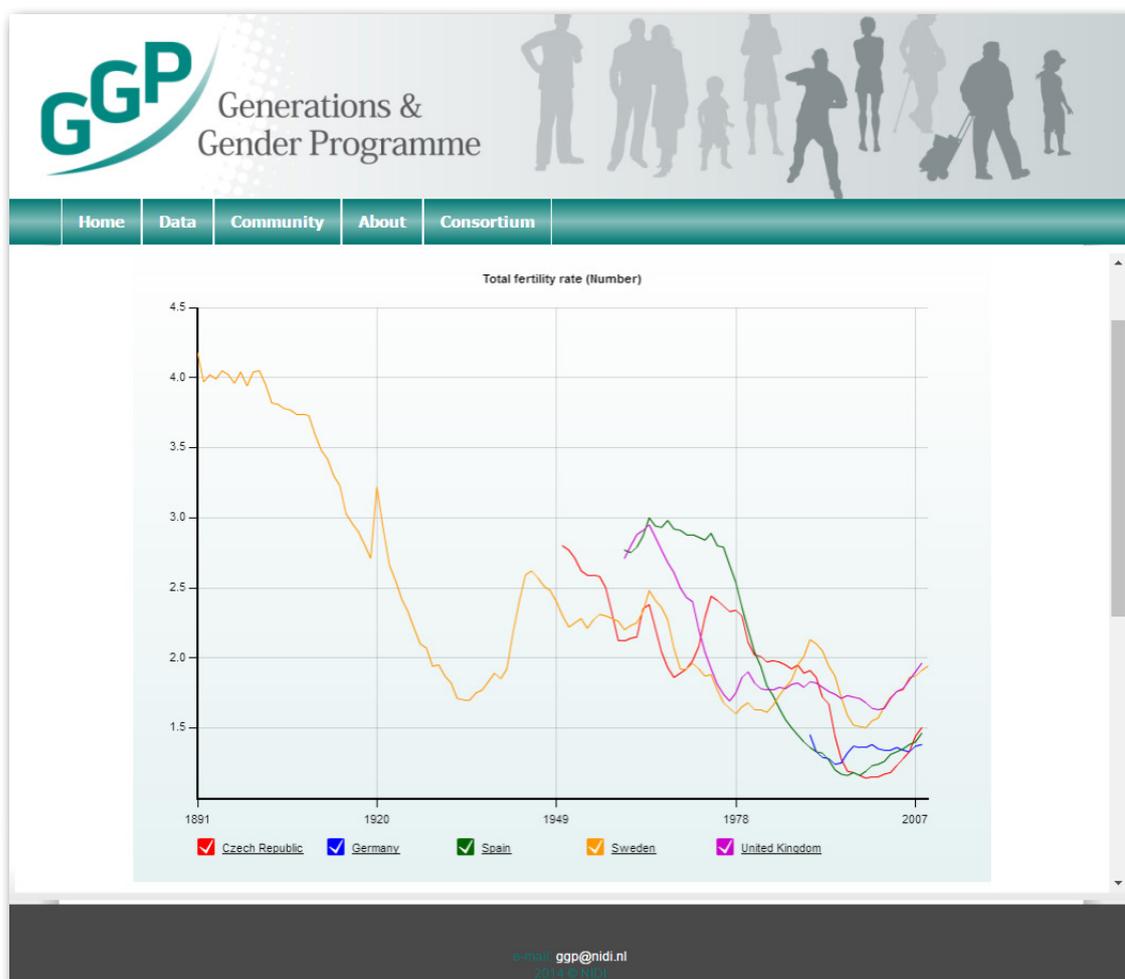


Figure 1: The GGP Contextual Database Interface

Source: <http://www.ggp-i.org/ggp-contextual-database.html>

Recently published GGP studies

Beaujouan, É. (2016) Second Unions Now More Stable than First? A Comparison of Separation Risks by Union Order in France. *European Journal of Population*, 1-29.

Abstract: The frequency of union dissolutions increased sharply over the past 40 years in Western Europe and North America, resulting in a rapid growth in the number of persons living with a second partner. In studies of the 1980s, primarily conducted within the context of marriage, second partnerships were generally found to be less stable than first unions, but more recent studies provide more conflicting evidence. Taking the example of France, we study whether the relationship between first and second union stability indeed reversed between the 1970s and the 2000s, and how union and individual characteristics contributed to changes over time. The analysis presented here is based on the [French Generations and Gender Survey](#). The results show that over time, the higher instability of second compared to first unions disappeared. Further, women in second unions adopted unmarried cohabitation as a living arrangement more often across the whole period and were more likely to have stepchildren, which was associated with less stable unions. Taking into account this diversity of family situations, i.e. controlling for family form and children, second unions were more stable than first unions, even during the past.

Fokkema, T., Kveder, A., Hiekel, N., Emery, T., & Liefbroer, A. (2016). Generations and Gender Programme Wave 1 data collection. *Demographic Research*, 34(18), 498-524.

Abstract: If scholars want to use the [GGG](#) for comparative purposes, it is essential that there be cross-national equivalence in terms of survey implementation and representativeness. The two main goals are (1) to describe the main features of the implementation of the GGS in participating countries, and (2) to describe and evaluate the quality of the data collection of the GGS in terms of its cross-sectional representativeness. We use weighted and unweighted GGS data for 18 countries and compare this to country-specific information. The quality of sampling and fieldwork procedures of the GGS is generally good. On average, response rates in the GGS are comparable to those in other cross-national surveys. After weighting, the data are generally representative in terms of age, gender, region, and household size, but less so for marital status and educational attainment. Implications for future waves of the GGS are discussed.

Milewski, N., & Otto, D. (2016). The Importance of a Religious Funeral Ceremony Among Turkish Migrants and Their Descendants in Germany: What Role do Socio-demographic Characteristics Play?. *Journal of Intercultural Studies*, 37(2), 162-178.

Abstract: Our paper analyses the attitudes of Turkish migrants and their descendants in Germany regarding the importance of a religious funeral ceremony. Previous research provides competing hypotheses on the intergenerational transmission of religiosity in migrant communities, such as, declines in religiosity due to assimilation versus maintenance of religiosity as a means to ethnic identity formation. Quantitative research however has not yet considered funerals. Our study utilises data from [the Generations and Gender Survey](#); our sample comprises roughly 4000 people of Turkish migrant background aged 18–81, most of whom are Muslims. We apply logistic regression methods to attitudes regarding the importance of a religious funeral ceremony. More than 80 per cent of the respondents maintained that a religious funeral ceremony was important. Examination of individual characteristics revealed variation by education, partner's origin, and citizenship. Overall, however, Muslim funeral traditions are sustained across first- and second-generations.

Ruckdeschel, K., Sauer, L., & Naderi, R. (2016). Reliability of retrospective event histories within the German Generations and Gender Survey: The role of interviewer and survey design factors. *Demographic Research*, 34, 321-358.

Abstract: Previous research has shown problems with the complex parts of retrospective fertility data and retrospective partnership data in the [German GGS](#). Until now, no satisfying explanations have been given for these distortions. In this paper we investigate if the distortions in the German GGS can be explained by questionnaire design factors or by survey implementation, with special regard to rational behaviour of the interviewers and interviewees. Results suggest that distortions in the German GGS are related to interviewers and interviewees. We found indicators of learning effects of respondents, which lead to a shortening of interviews and to more biased survey responses to screening questions in later sections of the survey. We also found strong hints that interviewers learned how to shorten interviews. The analysis provides insights into the distortions of the retrospective parts of the German GGS and their causes. Researchers may use this information to decide how to deal with the German GGS and especially the information on cohorts 1955 and older.

Announcements

GGP named as an ESFRI Emerging Project

On March 10th 2016 the Generations and Gender Programme was named as an Emerging Project of the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures ESFRI roadmap. This identifies research infrastructures that are to be prioritised for development by the European Commission. This means that the GGP will work closely with other research infrastructures in the social sciences and beyond to develop and strengthen its activities. Specifically, the status will enable the GGP to work towards a sustainable future where it continues to provide researchers with high quality data on social and demographic change. The GGP is now working hard to strengthen and expand its activities so continue to watch this space!



New GGP Website

At some point in the next few weeks the GGP website will be updated. All existing logins and user information will remain the same and your data access will not be affected but you will notice a new interface. The new website will provide a more stable and sustainable online environment for the project and opens up opportunities to expand the functionality of the website and its role within the research community. If you encounter any problems with the website during this period of transition please do not hesitate to contact us via ggp@nidi.nl. The GGP would like to thank Peter Wilhelm, Dirk Vieregg and Jure Chualev for their invaluable work on the update.



Generations & Gender Programme

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