

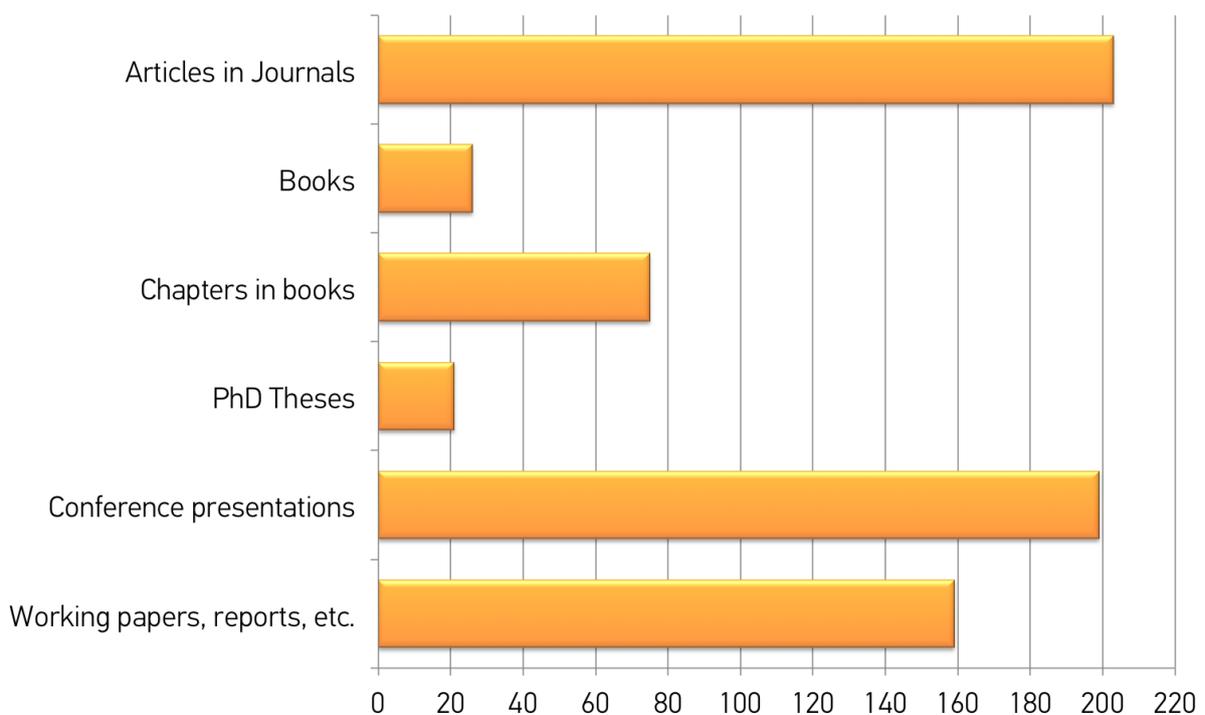
GGP AT A GLANCE

Did you know?

Since the year 2000, a total of about 680 papers or reports based on GGS data have been published or presented at conferences. This includes more than 200 articles in scientific journals and 21 PhD theses. As of 2012, the GGP counts close to 600 registered projects, up from 100 in 2009!



Number of bibliographical units using GGP as the data source



Source: GGP bibliography database.

Recently published GGP studies

Almets, K. , Puur, A., Uusküla, A., Saava, A., Sakkeus, L. and Katus, K. (2011). Self-reported activity limitations among the population aged 20-79 in Estonia: a cross-sectional study. *European Journal of Public Health*. 21 (1): 49—55.

Abstract. Background: Along with population ageing, limitations in activities of daily living constitute a rising health-related burden in demographically advanced countries. The present study aims to assess the prevalence of self-reported activity limitations derived from chronic conditions and social variation of limitations in the subgroups of the population aged 20–79 years in Estonia. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study employs data from the second round of the Estonian Family and Fertility Survey, a national project in the framework of Gender and Generation Programme. The target population covers age groups of 20–79 years. A nationally representative probability sample was drawn from the 2000 population census. Face-to-face interviews (n = 7855) were conducted in 2004–05. **Results:** The estimated prevalence of activity limitations with chronic conditions is 18.5% (95% CI 17.6–19.4) and the prevalence of severe limitations is 10.6% (95% CI 9.9–11.3) among the population. The logistic regression model shows significant differences in activity limitations associated with age, educational attainment and marital status. **Conclusions:** Judging from our results and the EU structural indicators on health, the prevalence of activity limitations derived from chronic conditions is comparatively high in Estonia. The measures to prevent activity limitations and disability should receive a higher priority in Estonia.

Kreyenfeld, M. and Martin, V. (2011). Economic conditions of stepfamilies from a cross-national perspective. *Zeitschrift fur Familienforschung*, 23 (2): 128—153.

Abstract. This paper investigates the economic conditions of stepfamilies in Germany, the Russian Federation and France using data from the first wave of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS). The analysis shows that stepfamilies more often report economic hardship than nuclear families in France and Western Germany. Socio-demographic differences between family types – particularly the fact that stepfamilies tend to be larger families– explain the differences in economic well-being between families in France. For Western Germany, differences between nuclear and stepfamilies remain after controlling for socio-economic composition of different family types. For the Russian Federation and Eastern Germany, we do not find any statistically significant differences in economic well-being between stepfamilies and nuclear families. The major dividing line for these regions runs between single parents and other types of families.

Régnier-Loilier. A. and Vignoli, D. (2011). Fertility intentions and obstacles to their realization in France and Italy. *Population –E*, 66 (2): 361—90.

Abstract. This article compares fertility intentions and realization in France (2005-2008) and in Italy (2003-2007), two countries with contrasting fertility models, using comparable data from the longitudinal Generations and Gender Surveys (GGS). Four main findings are presented. First, the strong predictive power of negative fertility intentions and, conversely, the fact that positive intentions overestimate actual outcomes, are highlighted. The comparison then reveals an important difference: the proportion of couples who realized their positive fertility intentions was systematically higher in France and, for those who did not intend to have a child, the proportion who went on to have one was also higher. Alongside the classic effects of age and number of children, socioeconomic factors play an important role, and less favourable situations appear to hinder the realization of intentions. The determinants of intentions are not all identical, however, and there is no single model that applies to both countries: the role of context remains primordial. Last, among couples who did not realize their intentions, some had postponed their childbearing plans while others had abandoned them altogether. Here too, the determinants are not the same in both countries. In this respect, the distinction between those who postpone and those who forego, rarely made in the literature, is an interesting question.

Testa, M.(2010) Couple disagreement about short-term fertility desires in Austria: Effects on intentions and contraceptive behaviour. *Demographic Research*. 26 (3): 63—98.

Abstract. Background: Because of the dyadic nature of reproduction, the couple is the most suitable context for studying reproductive decision-making. **Objective:** I investigate the effects of couple disagreement about short-term childbearing desires on the formulation and implementation of fertility intentions. Do men and women incorporate the perception of a disagreement with the partner about wanting a(nother) child now in their reports on short-term fertility intentions and contraceptive behaviour? Are there relevant differences by type of disagreement, parity, gender and gender equality within the couple? **Methods:** Using individual-level data from the Austrian Gen-

eration and Gender Survey conducted in 2008, I regress respondent's short-term fertility intentions (ordinal regression models) and non-use of contraception (logistic regression model) on couple's short-term childbearing desires and a set of background variables. **Results.** The findings show that disagreement is shifted toward a pregnancy intention\pregnancy-seeking behaviour at parity zero and toward avoiding pregnancy and maintaining contraceptive use at higher parities. Childless women are less responsive to the perception of their partner's desires than childless men when they express their short-term childbearing intentions. Neither women nor men are likely to stop contraception if they perceive a disagreement with their partner about wanting a(nother) child. Moreover, if the man is actively involved in childcare duties the chance to resolve the couple conflict in favour of childbearing increases.

Announcements

Programme management

Our GGP programme manager, Andrej Kveder, will leave the Generations and Gender Programme and NIDI to take up a new job as a consultant at the Survey portfolio of Oxford Policy Management, starting from March 1, 2013. Oxford Policy Management is a large consultancy firm that operates world-wide to advise policy makers on identifying and implementing sustainable solutions for reducing social and economic disadvantage.

Andrej has been involved in the GGP as its programme manager since 2004, and has dedicated an enormous amount of time and energy to making the GGP a first-class international research infrastructure. His expertise on survey methodology in combination with strong project management skills have proved invaluable over the years. As the many of you who have been in contact with him will confirm, it has always been a great pleasure to work with him. On behalf of the Consortium Board, we wish him all the best in his new job.

The search for a successor of Andrej as GGP programme manager is expected to start soon. As soon as they are available, the terms of reference for this new position will be posted on the GGP website.

Happy holidays!

The GGP Coordination team at NIDI would like to use this opportunity to wish Happy Holidays to all our colleagues in the Consortium that contribute to the development of the GGP, to all the colleagues of the Network of National Focal Points in the countries implementing the GGP that make the GGP the success story it is and last but not least to the scientific community at large who contribute to the enrichment of the common pool of knowledge by successfully exploiting the possibilities the GGP offers. We wish all of you a happy and successful 2013.



Foto: Alexandr Korshkov @ behance.net

Aat, Andrej, Anne, Nicole and Tineke



Generations & Gender Programme

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

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