

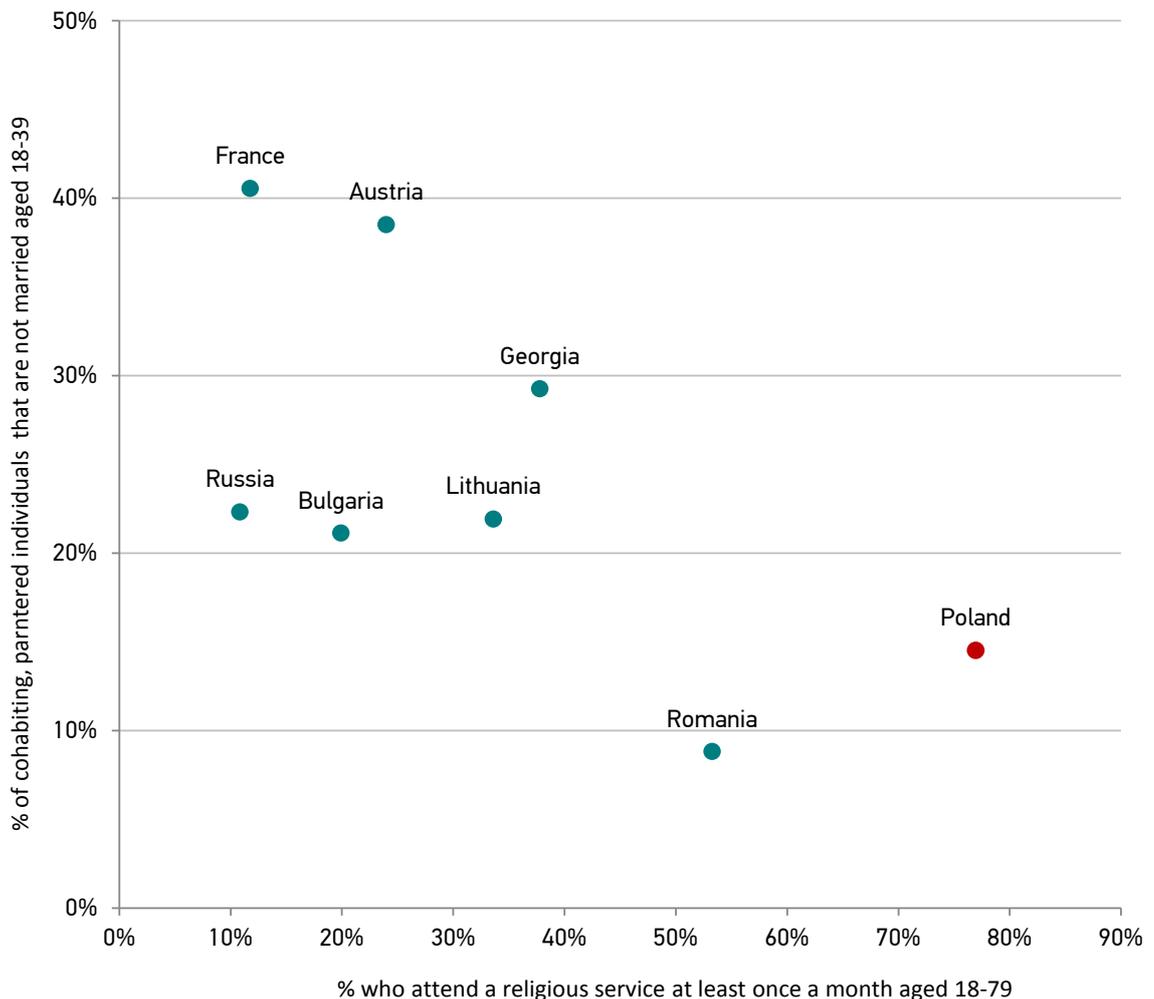
GGP AT A GLANCE

Did you know?

This issue marks the launch of Wave 1 data from Poland. This adds yet another post-communist country to the GGP alongside Bulgaria, Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania, Romania and Russia. Poland is well known as having a unique attitude towards organised religion among these countries given its strong Catholic Identity. The graph below supports this as it shows that the large majority of Polish people have attended a religious ceremony in the last month. This religiosity may have considerable consequences for demographic behaviour as evidenced here where there appears to be a strong relationship between attending religious services and individuals cohabiting outside of marriage.



Figure 1: Religious Service Attendance and Cohabitation outside of Marriage



Source: Generations and Gender Survey, Wave 1, - available [here](#)

Recently published GGP studies

Ajzen, I., & Klobas, J. (2013). Fertility intentions. *Demographic Research*, 29(8), 203-232.

Abstract: We review the basic structure of the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB), its principles, and its assumptions as they apply to fertility decisions. Among other issues we consider attitudes, subjective norms, and perceptions of control as antecedents to the decision to have a child; the expectancy-value model for understanding the formation of these antecedents; and the role of background factors, such as institutional policies, societal values, and personal characteristics. We illustrate key elements of the TPB using results from a multinational research project [GGP] and end by considering a number of open questions for TPB-guided fertility research. We conclude that the TPB can usefully be employed to further our understanding of fertility decisions. By examining behavioral, normative, and control beliefs about having a child we can identify important considerations that influence this decision.

Cooke, L. P., et al. (2013). Labor and Love: Wives' Employment and Divorce Risk in its Socio-Political Context. *Social Politics: International Studies in Gender, State & Society*, jxt016.

Abstract: We theorize how social policy affects marital stability vis-à-vis macro and micro effects of wives' employment on divorce risk in 11 Western countries [including GGP]. Correlations among 1990s aggregate data on marriage, divorce, and wives' employment rates, along with attitudinal and social policy information, seem to support the hypothesis that divorce rates are higher where more wives are employed and where policies support that employment. This is an ecological fallacy, however, because of the nature of the changes in specific countries. At the micro level, we harmonize national longitudinal data on the most recent cohort of wives marrying for the first time and find that the stabilizing effects of a gendered division of labor have ebbed. A wife's employment has no significant effect on divorce risk in Australia, Flanders, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. In Finland, Norway, and Sweden, wives' employment predicts a significantly lower risk of divorce when compared with wives who are out of the labor force. The results indicate that greater policy support for equality reduces and may even reverse the relative divorce risk associated with a wife's employment.

Kitterød, R. H., & Rønsen, M. (2013). Opting Out? Who are the Housewives in Contemporary Norway?. *European Sociological Review*. doi: 10.1093/esr/jct015

Abstract: The number of housewives has declined significantly in many countries, but there is now renewed interest in the homemaker role among researchers and in the public discourse. Using representative survey data from 2007 [GGP], we examine the prevalence and characteristics of the housewife in contemporary Norway, a social-democratic country with high gender-equality ambitions and a high demand for labour. Irrespective of the definition used, being a housewife is clearly a minority practice. About one in 10 coupled women of prime working age either regard themselves as home-workers or work for pay for <20 h per week. The analysis does not support the popular notion that there is an increasing trend towards full-time homemaking among highly educated women. The idealization of the housewife role in popular housewife blogs among younger generations of women can be seen as a flirtation with selected elements of the traditional housewife role, rather than as a backlash against gender-equal practices.

Steinbach, A. (2013). Family structure and parent-child contact: A comparison of native and migrant families. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 75(5), 1114-1129.

Abstract: This article is an investigation of the frequency of contact between parents and adult children in Germany. It compares Turkish immigrants and native Germans and includes both biological and step-relations. After the United States and Russia, Germany reports the third highest proportion of immigrants internationally, but the extent to which results regarding natives are applicable to immigrant families remains unknown. Data are from the first wave of the German Generations and Gender Surveys (2005) and the supplemental survey of Turkish citizens living in Germany (2006). A total of 7,035 parent-child relations are analyzed. The frequency of parent-adult child contact is significantly higher for biological parents living with the child's other biological parent than for parents without a partner, parents with a new partner, or stepparents. Contact is more frequent for all Turkish families, but the pattern of variation by family structure is similar for both Germans and Turks.

Announcements

Thank you to Nicole Hiekel

Having worked on the GGP for four years, Nicole Hiekel is moving on. However she is not moving far as she is starting a Post-Doctoral Research Position on the **CONNOP** (Contexts of Opportunity) ERC project which is led by Aat Liefbroer. This draws on GGP data to highlight key opportunity structures that influence the strength of the relevant links between social background, young adult demographic behaviour and subsequent outcomes. Everyone at the GGP thanks Nicole for her hard and exceptionally fruitful work over the last few years and wishes her the best of luck in her new role.

Internships at the GGP

We are currently looking for interns to come and work in the Hague for the GGP coordination team. Interns will assist in the harmonisation of wave 1, 2 & 3 as well as supporting data usage and dissemination. The internships can be for 3-6 months and will represent an excellent opportunity to understand how a large scale, comparative dataset works. Interns will need a working knowledge of STATA and enthusiasm for social research. If you are interested, send your CV to ggp@nidi.nl

2nd User Conference of the GGP

The details for the GGP User Conference in Milan are available [here](#). The conference includes 26 papers, 25 posters, a keynote from Professor Francesco Billari from the University of Oxford and a prize for the best poster at the conference. There is still time to register if you haven't already and participation is free.

GGP is on Twitter

You can now follow us on [Twitter](#). We'll be providing updates on publications, data releases and events related to the GGP. Twitter can be a highly effective platform for reaching people beyond the research community and the GGP account will be used to engage a wider audience with all things Generations and Gender.



Generations & Gender Programme

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

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