GGP

GENERATIONS & GENDER PROGRAMME
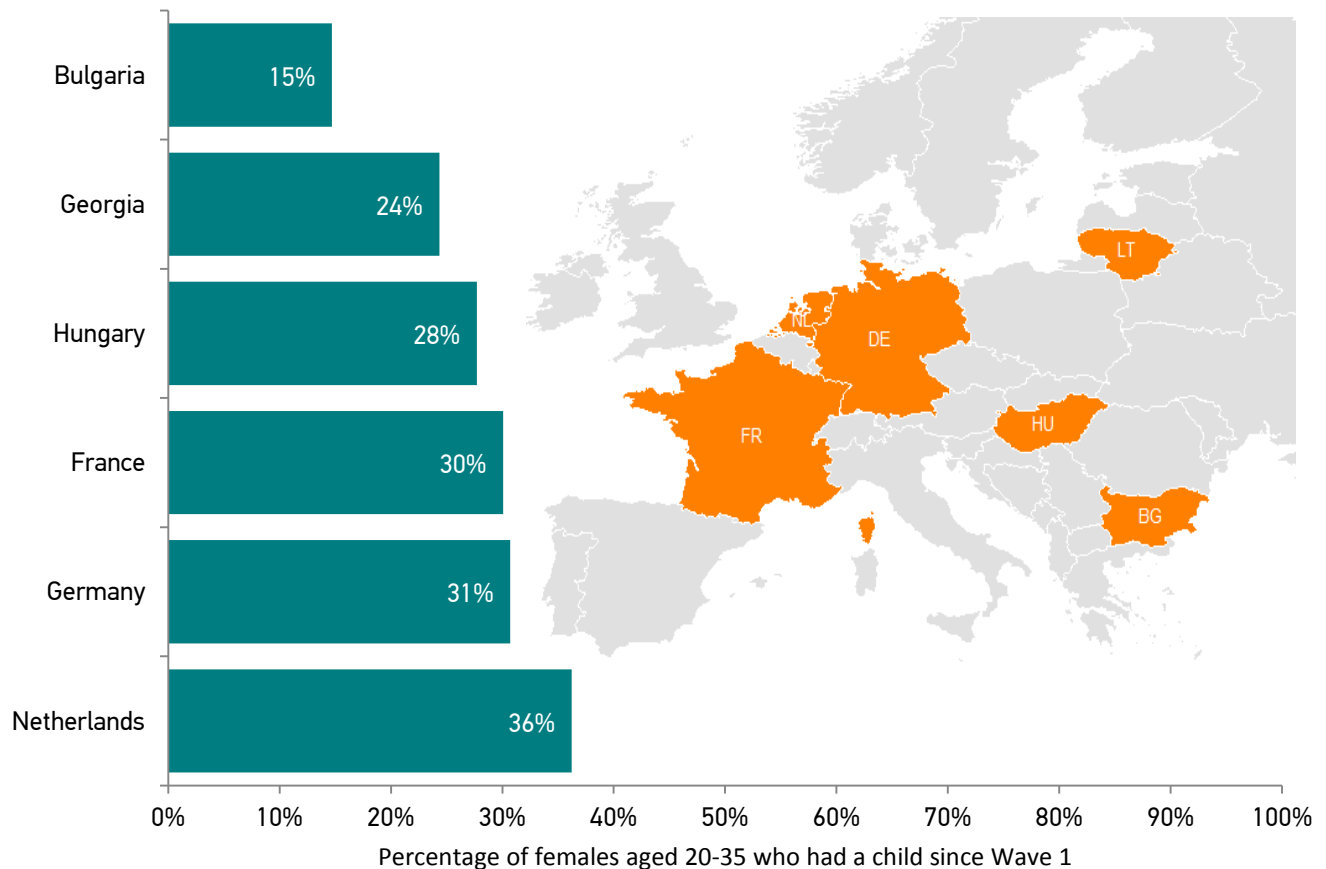
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GGP AT A GLANCE

◼ Did you know?

The longitudinal design is a key aspect of the Generations and Gender Survey. As more wave 2 data becomes available, researchers are able to take advantage of the many benefits that longitudinal data brings. One of these advantages is the ability to observe events such as the birth of a child. The figure below illustrates that the percentage of women aged 20-35 who had a child between wave 1 & 2 varies considerably across countries. Due to the vast array of variables contained in the data, researchers will be able to investigate whether this is due to differing social norms, institutional constraints or some other factors. As we enter 2014, the GGP aims to release more and more wave 2 data to the public and support this longitudinal, comparative analysis.

Figure 1: Fertility between Waves 1 & 2 in the GGP

Country	Percentage
Bulgaria	15%
Georgia	24%
Hungary	28%
France	30%
Germany	31%
Netherlands	36%

Percentage of females aged 20-35 who had a child since Wave 1

Source: Generations and Gender Survey, Wave 1 & 2, - available here.

Recently published GGP studies

Fent, Thomas, Belinda Aparicio Diaz, and Alexia Prskawetz. Family policies in the context of low fertility and social structure. *Demographic Research*, 29(37) (2013)

Abstract: In this paper we investigate the effectiveness of family policies in the context of the social structure of a population. We use an agent-based model [based in part on GGP data] to analyse the impact of policies on individual fertility decisions and on fertility at the aggregate level. The crucial features of our model are the interactions between family policies and social structure, the agents' heterogeneity and the structure and influence of the social network. This modelling framework allows us to disentangle the direct effect (the alleviation of resource constraints) from the indirect effect (the diffusion of fertility intentions via social ties) of family policies. Our results indicate that family policies have a positive and significant impact on fertility. In addition, the specific characteristics of the social network and social effects do not only relate to fertility, but also influence the effectiveness of family policies. Family policies can only be successful if they are designed to take into account the characteristics of the society in which they are implemented.

Frejka, Tomas, and Sergei Zakharov. "The Apparent Failure of Russia's Pronatalist Family Policies." *Population and Development Review* **39.4 (2013): 635-647.**

Abstract: Russia has a history of pronatalist policies dating back to the 1930s. Two sets of pronatalist measures were implemented during the past 40 years. The one designed in the early 1980s proved to be a clear failure. Instead of raising fertility, completed cohort fertility declined from 1.8 births per woman for the 1960 birth cohort to 1.6 for the 1968 cohort. The government of President Putin became concerned with the dire demographic conditions of high mortality and low fertility in Russia in the 1990s and early 2000s. A comprehensive set of pronatalist measures came into effect in January 2007. The period total fertility rate increased from 1.3 births per woman in 2006 to 1.6 in 2011, which the authorities view as an unqualified success. An unbiased demographic evaluation [using GGP data] as well as analyses of Russian experts reveals that apparently the measures mainly caused a lowering of the age at birth and shortening of birth intervals. It appears that any real fertility increase is questionable, i.e. cohort fertility is not likely to increase appreciably. The recent pronatalist measures are likely to turn out to be a failure.

Kapitány, Balázs, and Zsolt Spéder. "Realization, Postponement or Abandonment of Childbearing Intentions in Four European Countries." *Population* **67.4 (2013): 711-744.**

Abstract: This study investigates the realization of time-related positive fertility intentions using a comparative approach. Four European countries of medium size are compared, all with rather different fertility regimes: the Netherlands and Switzerland in western Europe, and Hungary and Bulgaria in the east. Using harmonized data from panel surveys including the GGP, a typology of fertility intentions and outcomes (postponement, abandonment or realization) can be constructed using multinomial logistic regressions. Age is a universal factor of success and failure in the realization of intentions; above 35 years postponement and abandonment become frequent and abandonment generally increases with age. Childless people postpone, and higher parity parents abandon more, but certain countries deviate from this pattern. The higher educated are generally more accurate planners, especially when successful realization versus abandonment are compared. Findings are gender related in Hungary: employed women and unemployed men are clearly over-represented among abandoners.

Vignoli, Daniele. "The Role of Work Experience in Shaping the Entry into Motherhood: A Study for Italy." *Population Review* **52.2 (2013).**

Abstract: The goal of this study is to assess the role of labor-market attachment in first birth timing. I explore differences in the transition into motherhood by women's accumulation of on-the-job skills in Italy, and examine how this relationship is affected by women's educational qualifications. The results show that paid employment strongly conflicts with motherhood in Italy. However, the conflict seems much stronger for women with lower-secondary and upper-secondary education, while those with higher education are more likely to conceive their first child if they are employed. Furthermore, this research provides evidence that conditions for work and family reconciliation, although important, are not the only factors leading to fertility postponement.

Announcements

New Interactive Bibliography

We recently launched a new GGP bibliography on our website. It's easier to use and navigate than the previous version and it also allows you to submit your own work. You can access the bibliography by clicking here (login necessary). To check whether your work is there, simply search for your surname in the top right hand corner. You can then add all the presentations, working papers, theses, dissertations, journal articles, chapters and books that you have authored that draw on GGP data and which we are missing from the bibliography. We are hoping that the bibliography will form a key resource in documenting the impact of the GGP and subsequent research.

Hungary Wave 2 Released

We are pleased to announce that wave 2 is now available for Hungary via the website. This is the 6th country for which wave 2 data is now available and many more will follow in the new year including Lithuania and Australia in early 2014.

GGP Poster Award

Congratulations to Paola Di Giulio (Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital), Roberto Impicciatore (Universita degli studi di Milano) and Maria Sironi (University of Oxford) who were awarded the prize for best poster at the GGP User Conference in Milan. Their poster, entitled "The changing meaning of cohabitation: A sequence analysis approach", was chosen by a panel of expert judges as the best among the 23 posters that were on display at the conference.

Happy Holidays

The GGP Coordination team at NIDI would like to use this opportunity to wish Happy Holidays to all of the GGP Community. 2013 has been a year of considerable change in the GGP with a new coordination team, several data releases and a very succesful GGP User conference. We expect 2014 to be even busier as we look to build on the Programmes' success in what we hope will be the **European Year of Reconciliing Work and Family Life**.

Generations & Gender Programme
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