

GGP AT A GLANCE

Did you know?

The GGP has recently intergrated the Harmonized Histories Dataset within the GGP Data Collection and it is now available to all users. The Harmonized Histories are a simplified dataset that covers partnership and fertility histories as well as some primary indicators. The dataset also includes data from the United States through the National Survey for Family Growth and we hope to add data from other countries in the near future. The dataset has been specifically adapted for use in event-history analysis and is therefore ideal for analysing the retrospective history elements of the GGP. It is also ideal for teaching event-history analysis as it is a smaller and simpler dataset than the full GGP dataset. The dataset was developed by the Non-Marital Childbearing Network and colleagues at Max-Planck and the GGP will continue to work with them to further develop this useful addition to the GGP data collection.

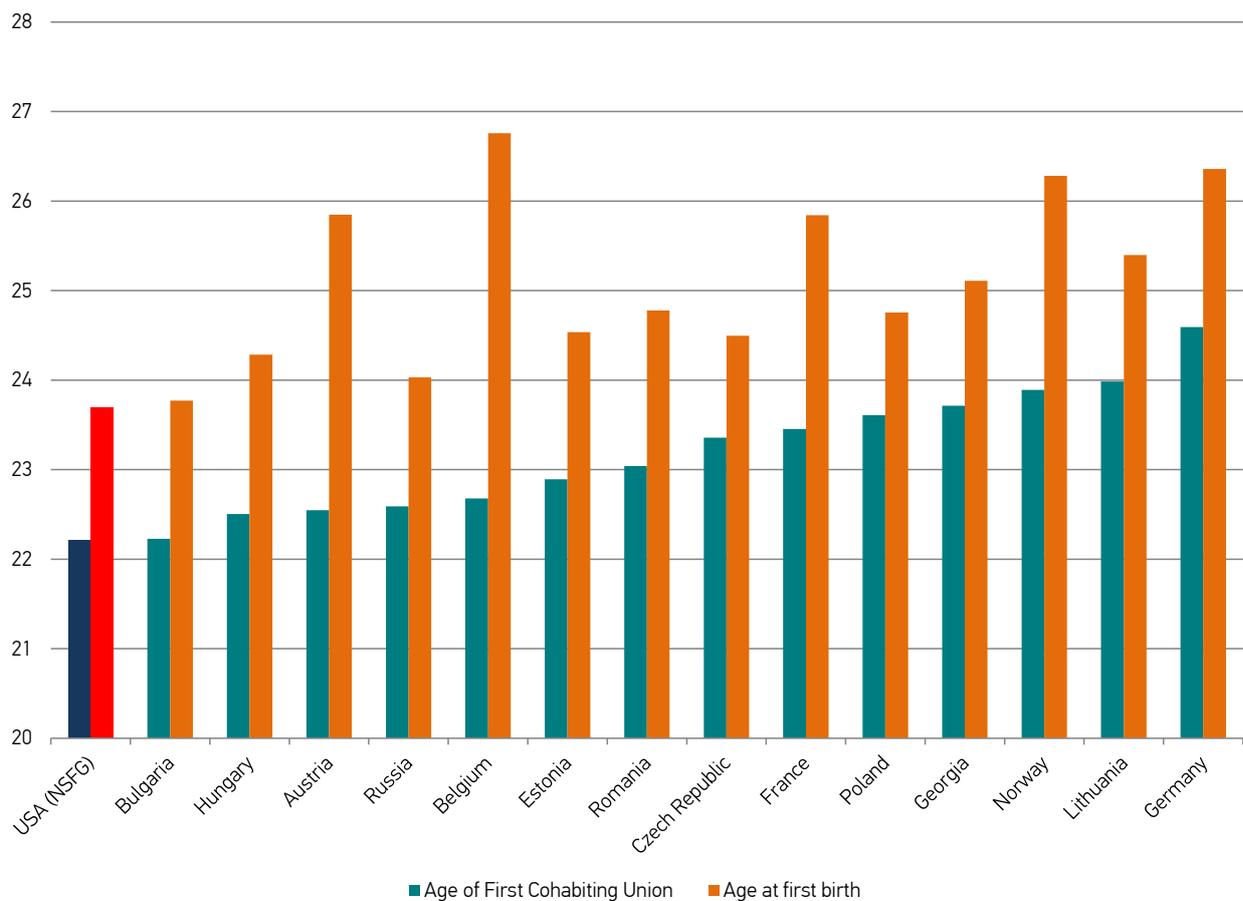


Figure 1: Age of First Cohabiting Union and First Birth

Source: Perelli-Harris, Brienna, Michaela Kreyenfeld, and Karolin Kubisch. *Harmonized histories: manual for the preparation of comparative fertility and union histories*. No. WP-2010-011. Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock, Germany, 2010.

Recently published GGP studies

Maslauskaitė, Aušra, and Marė Baublytė. “Education and transition from cohabitation to marriage in Lithuania.” *The History of the Family* (2014): 1-16.

Abstract: This article examines the role of individual educational resources in the transition from cohabitation to marriage in Lithuania over the past four decades that cover the communist and the transitional periods with various developmental stages of cohabitation. Two competing hypotheses were formulated based on cultural and structural approaches. The first hypothesis anticipated a stable negative effect of higher education, the second a positive gradient of education for the transition from cohabitation to marriage after the 1990s. Pooled data from two waves of the [Generations and Gender Survey](#) are used to apply the descriptive and parametric event history analysis. The research results prove that the role of education in the transition from cohabitation to marriage is dynamic over time and across gender groups. The educational resources were not significant for the entry into marriage during the communist period that coincided with the initial stage of the diffusion of cohabitation in the society and this holds true for men’s and women’s matrimonial behavior. The transitional period marks the shift towards the positive educational gradient that is especially stable for the men. We conclude that the ‘pattern of disadvantage’ is pronounced in the contemporary Lithuanian society and this indicates the return to the socio-economically differentiated marital behavior.

Wolf, Douglas A., Kerri M. Raission, and Emily Grundy. “Parental disability, parent care, and offspring mental health outcomes.” *European Journal of Ageing*: 1-11.

Abstract: Decades of research supports a widely held view that providing parent care is stressful, and that these stresses are associated with adverse mental health outcomes. However, some recent studies suggest an additional possibility, namely that “noncaregiver stress”—a consequence of having a parent with major care needs, but not being an active caregiver—may be a serious problem as well. This finding emerges in data which permit separate controls for parental needs for care and offspring provision of parent care. We extend these results using [Generations and Gender Programme](#) data from five countries—Bulgaria, France, Georgia, Romania, and Russia—for which the necessary variables can be comparably measured. Our outcome variable is a depression score based on a 7-item scale. In country-specific regressions, we find two instances of statistically significant associations of depression with the regular provision of personal care to a parent with care needs, i.e., the usual “caregiver stress” result. However, we also find two instances of statistically significant differences in respondents’ depressive symptoms that are associated with having a parent with care needs, i.e., instances of “noncaregiver stress.” We find limited evidence of gender-specific responses to both forms of stress. Our evidence supports both the typical caregiver stress response and the less-studied noncaregiver stress response, which suggests the need for additional research.

Vergauwen, Jorik, et al. “Quality of demographic data in GGS Wave 1.” *Demographic Research* 32.24 (2015): 723-774.

Abstract: A key feature of the Generations & Gender Programme (GGP) is that longitudinal micro-data from the [Generations and Gender Surveys](#) (GGS) can be combined with indicators from the Contextual Database (CDB) that provide information on the macro-level context in which people live. This allows researchers to consider the impact of socio-cultural, economic, and policy contexts on changing demographic behaviour since the 1970s. The validity of longitudinal analyses combining individual-level and contextual data depends, however, on whether the micro-data give a correct account of demographic trends after 1970. This article provides information on the quality of retrospective longitudinal data on first marriage and fertility in the first wave of the GGS. Using the union and fertility histories recorded in the GGS, we compare period indicators of women’s nuptiality and fertility behaviour for the period 1970-2005 and cohort indicators of nuptiality and fertility for women born after 1925 to population statistics. Results suggest that, in general, period indicators estimated retrospectively from the GGS are fairly accurate from the 1970s onwards, allowing exceptions for specific indicators in specific countries. Cohort indicators, however, were found to be less accurate for cohorts born before 1945, suggesting caution when using the GGS to study patterns of union and family formation in these older cohorts. The assessment of the validity of demographic data in the GGS provides country-specific information on time periods and birth cohorts for which GGS estimates deviate from population statistics. Researchers may use this information to decide on the observation period or cohorts to include in their analysis, or use the results as a starting point for a more detailed analysis of item nonresponse in union and fertility histories, which may further improve the quality of GGS estimates, particularly for these earlier periods and older birth cohorts. Detailed country-specific results are included in an appendix to this paper, available for download from the additional material section.

Announcements

Austria Wave 2 & Consolidated Wave 2 file

We are delighted to announce the release of Austria Wave 2 data alongside a consolidated wave 2 file. Austria is the 10 country for which wave 2 data is available and we aim to release the data for Italy and Russia in the coming months as well. The consolidated file includes a number of new user friendly variables and greater harmonisation between countries that will facilitate comparative research. All users who have light data access will have access to this new data but will need to log out and then log back into the website to refresh their access privileges.

3rd GGP User Conference

November 30 - December 1, 2015, Vienna, Austria

The Vienna Institute of Demography, in cooperation with the Consortium Board of the Generations and Gender Programme, are delighted to announce the 3rd GGP User Conference. This international conference aims to bring together researchers working with data from the Generations and Gender Survey and the GGP Contextual Database, and invites them to present and discuss their most recent methodological approaches and empirical findings. The conference provides a forum for exchange of ideas among existing as well as new GGP users, policy makers and the research community at large.

Papers will cover a wide range of substantive and methodological issues including Survey methods and implementation, Data quality and validation, Methodological considerations in studying demographic behaviour (e.g. accounting for contextual influences), Subjective wellbeing and demographic outcomes, Labour market and economic well-being, Intergenerational relationships, Grandparenthood, Retirement, Fertility of subpopulations and different social groups, Fertility intentions and their realization, Division of (un)paid work, Cohabitation, Fertility, Union formation and dissolution. The organizers especially encourage the submission of papers using the GGP longitudinal and/or multi-country data. Papers can be submitted for full presentation or poster presentation and there will be a prize for the best poster.

Abstracts should be submitted via the [GGP Website](#) by 14th June 2015.

If you have any questions regarding the conference, please direct them to ggp-conf.VID@oeaw.ac.at



Generations & Gender Programme

For more information, visit our website: <http://www.ggp-i.org>
For contact: email: ggp@nidi.nl

