

GGP AT A GLANCE

Did you know?

This month sees the release of the Wave 1 data for Sweden. The GGP now has publicly available data for 19 countries, allowing researchers to examine how lifecourses unfold in a wide variety of contexts. We know that families and lifecourses play out differently across countries but the GGP allows us to examine this in detail and its unprecedented breadth enables scientists to examine the role of contextual factors such as culture, policy and historical context. Figure 1 illustrates just how common coresiding with a parent is for young adults and when they start to move out in all 19 countries of the GGP. Such simple indicators raise questions as to why continued coresidence is common in places as diverse as Italy, Georgia and Japan, yet so uncommon in Scandinavia, Australia and France. The detailed micro level data of the GGP enables us to examine these cross national differences at the individual level.

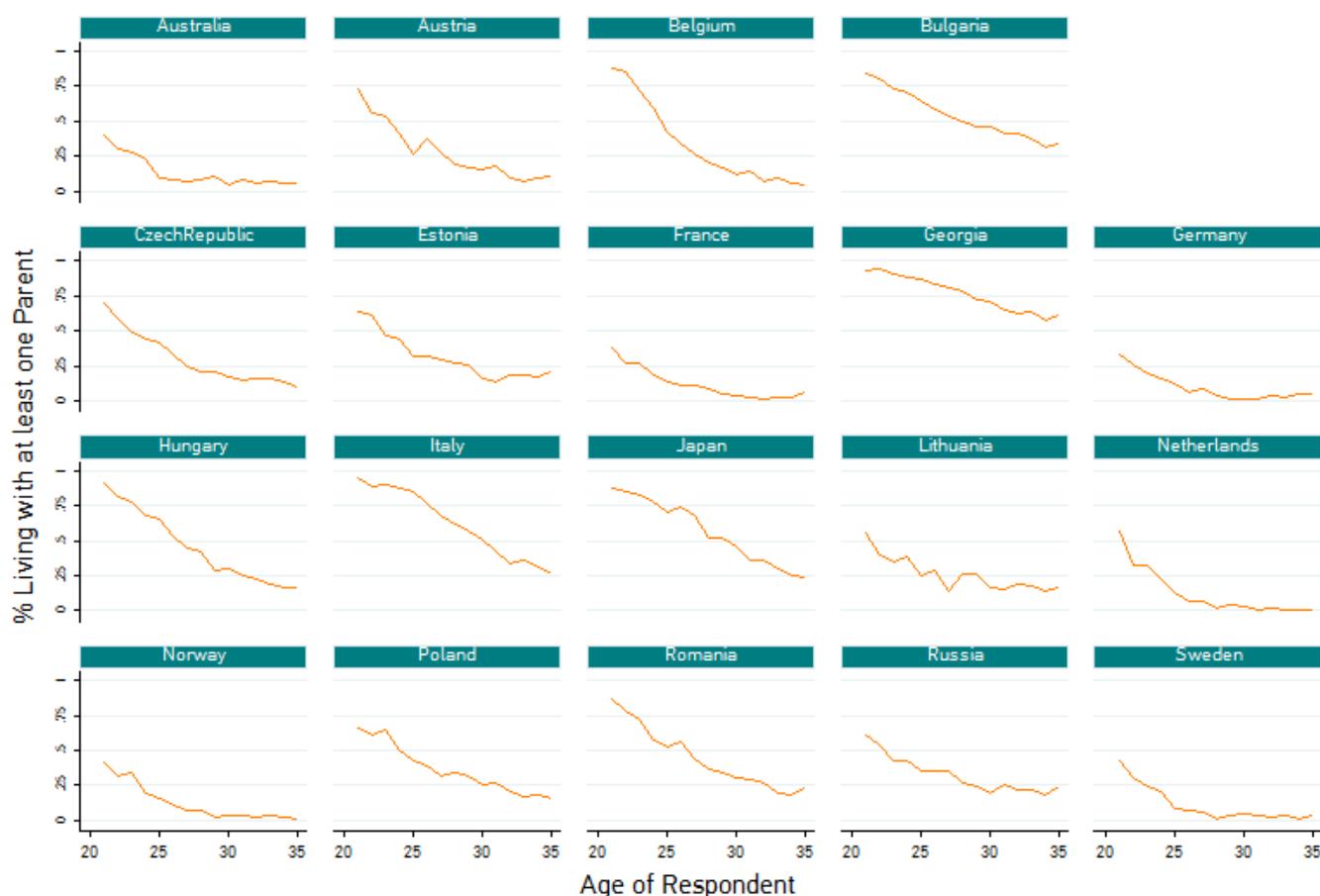


Figure 1: Percentage of 20-35 year olds living with at least one parent

Source: Generations and Gender Survey Wave 1

Recently published GGP studies

Aassve, A., Fuochi, G., Mencarini, L., & Mendola, D. (2015). What is your couple type? Gender ideology, housework sharing and babies. *Gender Ideology, Housework Sharing and Babies. Demographic Research*, 32(30), 835-858.

Abstract: It is increasingly acknowledged that not only gender equality but also gender ideology plays a role in explaining fertility in advanced societies. In a micro perspective, the potential mismatch between gender equality (i.e., the actual sharing taking place in a couple) and gender ideology (i.e., attitudes and beliefs regarding gender roles) may drive childbearing decisions. This paper assesses the impact of consistency between gender equality in attitudes and equality in the division of household labour on the likelihood of having another child, for different parities. Relying on two-wave panel data of the Bulgarian, Czech, French, Hungarian, and Lithuanian *Generations and Gender Surveys*, we build a couple typology defined by gender attitudes and housework-sharing. The impact of the typology on childbirth varies with parity and gender: taking as reference category the case of gender-equal attitudes and gender-equal division of housework, the effect of all the other couple types on a new childbirth is strong and negative for the second child and female respondents. The consistency between gender ideology and actual partners' housework-sharing is only favourable for childbearing as long as there is gender equality in both the dimensions.

Buber-Ennsner, I., & Skirbekk, V. Researchers, Religion and Childlessness. *Journal of Biosocial Science*, 1-15.

Abstract: This study analysed childlessness and religion among female research scientists in the Austrian context. The aim of the study was to investigate the role of religion in intended childlessness and realized childlessness. The analysis was based on a representative sample of Austrian women aged 25–45 (N=2623), with a specific sample of female research scientists aged 25–45 (N=186), carried out in the framework of the *Generations and Gender Survey* conducted in 2008/09. The results indicate that religious affiliation and self-assessed religiosity are strongly related to fertility. Multivariate analyses reveal that education has no explanatory power in terms of explaining intended childlessness, once religious affiliation and self-assessed religiosity are taken into consideration.

Leopold, T., & Skopek, J. (2015). The Demography of Grandparenthood: An International Profile. *Social Forces*, sov066.

Abstract: This comparative study addressed three open questions about the demography of grandparenthood in contemporary societies: First, at what age do people become grandparents? Second, how is grandparenthood sequenced with other transitions in later life? Third, how long is the grandparent life stage? To answer these questions, we analyzed retrospective data from the United States (NSFH) and 24 European countries (*GGG*, *ESS*, *DEAS*). Using survival methods, we estimated (1) age at grandparenthood; (2) demographic overlap with parenting, worker, and filial roles; and (3) expected length of the grandparent life stage. Three central findings emerged from the analysis: First, the timing of grandparenthood varies strongly across countries. Second, cross-national variation in the life-course context of grandparenthood is less pronounced. In all countries, grandparenthood overlaps rarely with active parenting but frequently with worker and filial roles. Third, the length of the grandparent life stage is more strongly influenced by the timing of fertility than by the timing of mortality.

Rahnu, L., Puur, A., Sakkeus, L., & Klesment, M. (2015). Partnership dynamics among migrants and their descendants in Estonia. *Demographic Research*, 32(56), 1519-1566.

Abstract: Extensive scholarly literature documents the decline in marriage and increase in non-marital cohabitation and divorce across regions and countries of Europe, but we know less about the extent to which these new family behaviours that have emerged in host societies are adopted by migrants. The aim of this study is to examine partnership transitions among the migrants and their descendants in Estonia, who mainly originate from the European part of Russia. By investigating an East European context, the study contributes to a more comprehensive account of migrant populations in different socio-economic and cultural settings. The study is based on the Estonian *Generations and Gender Survey* (2004/2005) and the Estonian Family and Fertility Survey (1994/1997), and employs proportional hazards models. The results show that new family formation patterns, associated with the Second Demographic Transition, are less prevalent among migrants. The results lend support to socialisation, cultural maintenance, and adaptation hypotheses, and underscore the importance of contextual factors. The analysis reveals disruption effects of migration on partnership processes.

Announcements

Sweden Wave 1 is now available

We are delighted to announce the release of Sweden Wave 1 data. The data was collected between 2012 and 2013 and it is the 19th wave 1 dataset to be published for the GGP. All existing users have access to the Swedish data but may need to log out of the website and then log back in in order to refresh their access permissions. Sweden will be added to the Harmonized Histories file in the coming weeks and Contextual Data for Sweden will also be added to the Contextual Database in the near future.

The Swedish national team is not planning to conduct a wave 2, however registry data will be used to provide updates on respondents on some key indicators such as fertility, marital status and residence. This data will be made available at a later date.

3rd GGP User Conference

November 30 - December 1, 2015, Vienna, Austria

We received a record number of abstracts for the upcoming user conference in Vienna. Those who submitted an abstract will be notified in the coming weeks as to whether they have been successful. Any questions regarding the user conference should be directed to ggp-conf.VID@oeaw.ac.at. We look forward to seeing you in Vienna.

GGP & SERISS

We are delighted to announce that the GGP will be participating in the Horizon 2020 project 'Synergies for Europe's Research Infrastructure in the Social Sciences' which is a collaboration between Research Infrastructures in the Social Sciences including CESSDA, SHARE, ESS, EVS and the WageIndicator Survey. The project aims to improve synergies between Research Infrastructures through the sharing of knowledge, expertise and experience.

The Future of the GGP

The GGP is currently going through a period of planning regarding future activities. If you would like to be further involved in the Generations and Gender Programme at either the national or international level, we would be very interested in hearing from you. We would be particularly interested in hearing from researchers and scientists in countries or disciplines that are under represented within the GGP.

For more information please email: ggp@nidi.nl



Generations & Gender Programme

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