GGP

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GGP AT A GLANCE

Did you know?

When Dads help with the childcare it can free up Mums to return to the labour market and continue their careers. However, analysis using GGP data shows that it's also important to see what types of tasks Dads are helping out with. 'Time Structured' tasks like dressing and feeding children are more closely associated with a Mum's return to work than more 'Time Flexible' tasks such a playing with the children or helping them with homework. Enabling fathers to be involved in such 'Time Structured' tasks is difficult to achieve however as they often clash with their own work schedule. This suggests that increasing father's involvement in 'Time Structured' tasks may require bold policy innovations that help change well established practices. The analysis looked at fathers from 17 countries but was unable to find current policy arrangements or labour market indicators that supported father's engagement in such tasks.
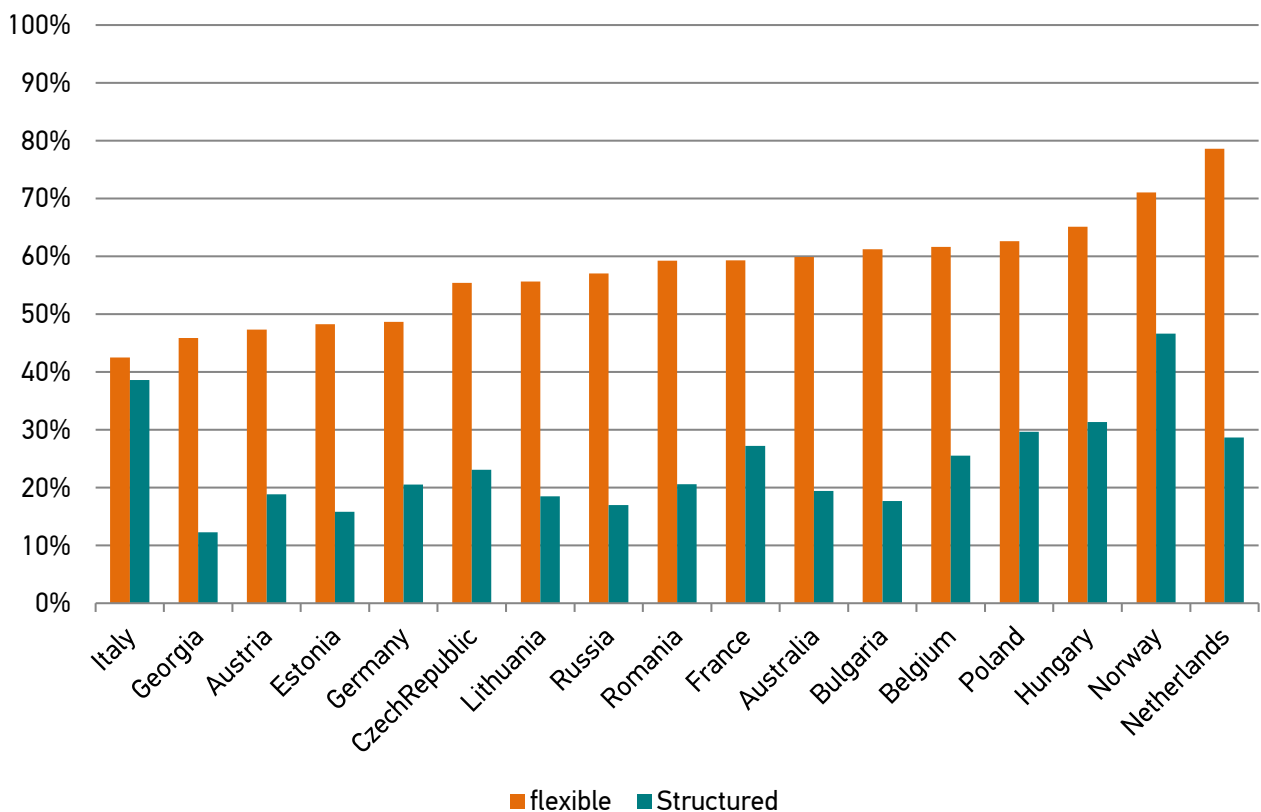

■ flexible   ■ Structured

Figure 1: Proportion of fathers with children aged 0-2 participating at least equally in 'Time Structured' and 'Time Flexible' Childcare tasks in 17 Countries.

Source: Generations and Gender Survey, Wave 1. Note: This is based on the poster presentation by Brett Ory, Renske Keizer and Pearl Dykstra entitled "Mothers' work hours and fathers' share of childcare in cross-national perspective" as part of the ERC Project 'Families in Context' (www.familiesincontext.eu). The Poster won the prize for best poster at the 3rd GGP User Conference in Vienna.

Recently published GGP studies

Emery, T., & Mudrazija, S. (2015). Measuring intergenerational financial support: Analysis of two cross-national surveys. Demographic Research, 33, 951–984.
Abstract: This paper aims to explore whether instruments designed to measure intergenerational financial transfers are sensitive to various methodological parameters. Specifically, whether the prompts, reference period, and respondent identity affect the number and size of transfers that are reported. To achieve this we compare data from SHARE and the GGP using Propensity Score Matching to identify which survey reports the most transfers and whether these differences are stable across sub-groups. We also utilise specific features of SHARE and the GGP to examine whether variations in the reference period or asking the transfer giver or receiver affects the level of behaviour reported. The results show that the instruments are highly sensitive to changes in wording, the reference period, and the identity of the respondent. This suggests that existing findings in the literature may be sensitive to specific methodologies and we would encourage studies of intergenerational transfers to validate their findings with multiple data sources.

Impicciatore, R. (2015). The Transition to Adulthood of the Italian Second Generation in France. European Journal of Population, 1–32.
Abstract: The lack of convergence between Mediterranean and North-Western European countries in the patterns of transition to adulthood is usually explained in terms of the welfare state or persistent cultural differences. The extensive literature emphasizes the importance of these two mechanisms focusing, respectively, on each aspect separately, but few attempts have been made to distinguish between them given the difficulties in disentangling factors that are strongly endogenous. However, specific situations may offer favourable conditions for the researchers. One of these takes into account the analysis of second-generation immigrants. In this article we focus on events that mark the transition to adulthood, comparing French natives with Italian second-generation immigrants in France. We use data from the French GGS. Our analysis generally underlines the relevance of the welfare regime or the institutional setting since the behaviours of second-generation immigrants from the Mediterranean area are clearly different from those observed in the countries of origin. Nevertheless, the distance between second generations and French natives is also evident and the former group shows marked similarities with the patterns experienced in Italy.

Keenan, K., Foverskov, E., & Grundy, E. (2015). Data sources on the older population in Europe: comparison of the generations and gender survey (GGS) and the survey of health, ageing and retirement in Europe (SHARE). Population
Abstract: The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) and the Generations and Gender Survey are two widely used European longitudinal surveys with data on sociodemographic and health topics, but their comparability has not been systematically investigated. We compared SHARE and GGS data for 50-80 year olds in seven European countries (Belgium, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands and Poland) to assess data quality and the potential for joint analyses. The results showed that information on, and distributions by, age, gender, marriage and fertility patterns were broadly similar in both sources. For some countries distributions by educational level varied between the two sources even though both reported using the International Standard Classification of Education, which may reflect variations in the timings of surveys. This may account to some extent for differences between them in estimates of the prevalence of poor health. We investigated what effect these variations might have on analyses of health inequalities by undertaking multivariable analysis of associations between education and marital status and two health indicators.

Pasteels, I., Lyssens-Danneboom, V., & Mortelmans, D. (2015) A Life Course Perspective on Living Apart Together: Meaning and Incidence Across Europe. Social Indicators Research, 1–19.
Abstract: The increased variability in family types and forms of relationships is the most apparent outcome of family change in recent decades in Europe. One relationship that has emerged and recently become more visible, both in society and in science, is a 'nonresidential partnership' termed living apart together (LAT). We explore the meaning and incidence of LAT partnerships across Europe using a life course perspective. Cluster analysis using five cluster variables was carried out on data from the Generations and Gender Survey for ten countries. Four types of non-residential partnership across Europe are revealed. From a measurement perspective, a simplified model provides empirical evidence that three indicators are sufficient to detect and situate LAT relationships on a partnership continuum: (1) having a nonresidential partner, (2) the age of the respondent, and (3) the duration of the LAT relationship. Classifying relationships with a non-resident partner can be carried out efficiently if information about the age of the respondent and the duration of the current LAT relationship is available.

Announcements

3rd GGP User Conference

The GGP User conference took place in Vienna on the 30th November – 1st December. There were 29 presentations and 29 posters covering a wide variety of issues reflecting the diversity of the GGP community. The GGP would like to extend its warm thanks to the Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Human Capital in Vienna and specifically the Vienna Institute of Demography for hosting the conference and making everybody feel exceptionally welcome. Posters from the conference are now on the GGP website (**http://www.ggp-i.org/materials/posters.html**) The next GGP user conference will be in 2017 and will be hosted by the Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research in Rostock.

Call for Abstracts

ESHMS 16th biennal congress, University of Geneva, 27-29 June 2016

Session: "Reproductive health through the life course"

This session's focus will be on different aspects of reproductive life course and its health related outcomes. As such, papers related to the following are welcome: (1) Determinants and consequences regarding men's and women's fertility behavior, including research on contraceptive choices, childbearing decision making and assisted reproductive technologies, (2) Maternal and paternal wellbeing, which is closely linked to some key subjects in sociology such as social stratification and inequality, migration, mobility and network, the conditions in which birth takes place, and work-family conflict, (3) Prenatal and postnatal health care, with a focus on policy and practice, health professionals and medicalization (e.g. breastfeeding practices and its association with social inequalities). We welcome papers using different methodological techniques, and encourage comparative research – both within and across counties – and research that pays attention to both the micro and macro context. Papers will be grouped according to topic expertise and methodological likeness.

Abstract submissions can be made through the online submission system: **https://www.unige.ch/sciences-societe/socio/fr/recherche/healthy-lives-technologies-policies-and-experiences.** During this process, you can select the session you wish to present in.

Deadline for abstracts: December 20th 2015

Seasons Greetings

The GGP is a retrospective and prospective study so at the turn of the year we are of course inclined to look back and to look forward. We now have around 3,000 users and there have been over 1,000 publications using GGP data. We hosted our 3rd User Conference and received funding under the European Commission's Horizon 2020 programme through our participation in SERISS (**www.seriss.eu**). Several new datasets were released, including the integration of the Harmonized Histories which includes data from the UK, United States and Spain. Next year we have lots of plans to realize including even more data to be released, a new website, new projects and new collaborations. Thanks to all those who participate in the GGP for their continued support and of course to the data users who turn the data into scientific findings and key policy insights. We look forward to 2016 with lots of optimism and wish you the very best in this holiday season.

Generations & Gender Programme
For more information, visit our website: **http://www.ggp-i.org**
For contact: email: **ggp@nidi.nl**