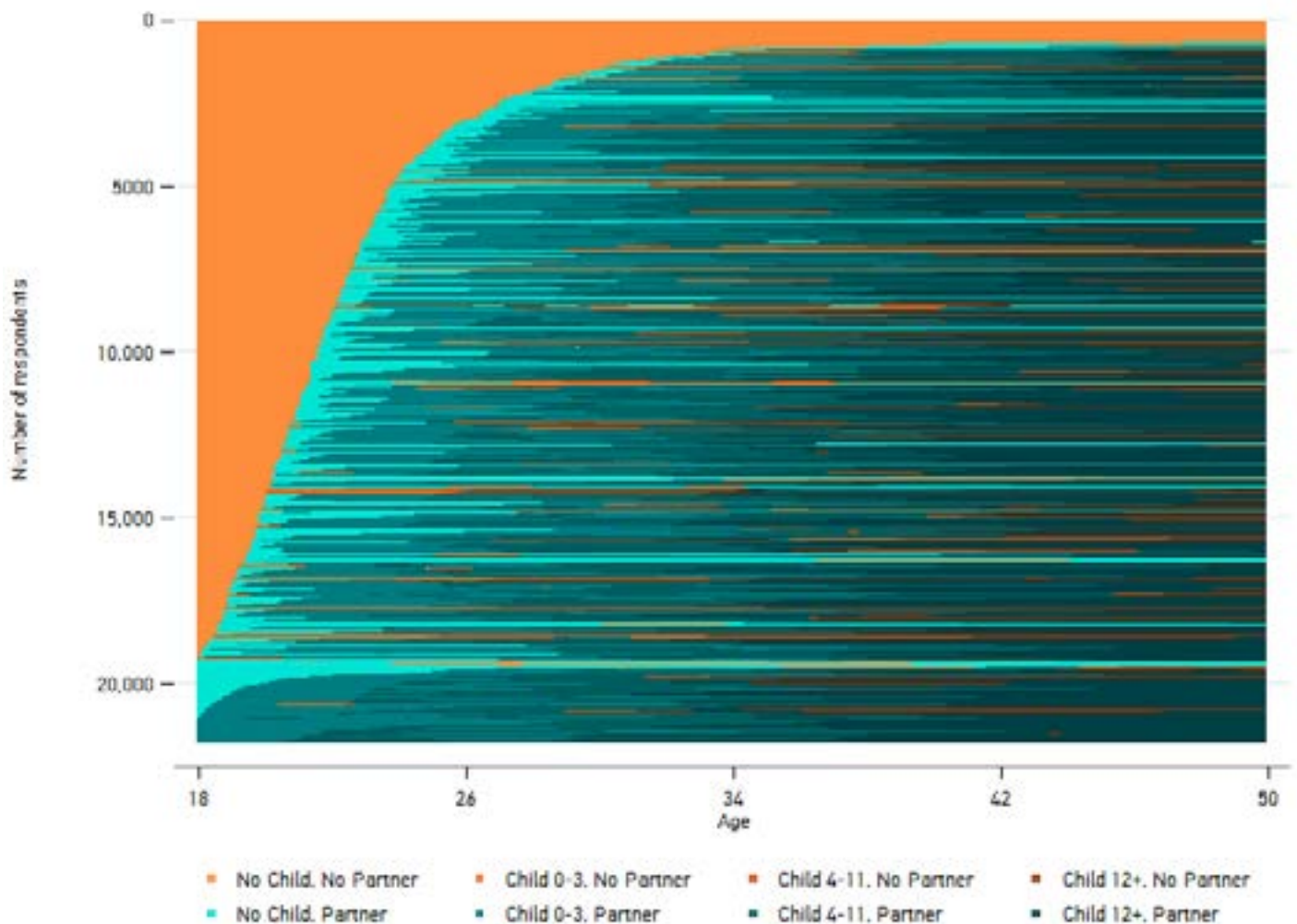


GGP AT A GLANCE

Did you know?

The GGP has very detailed information about individuals life histories and how their circumstances have changed over time. Below we have the life courses of 21,784 women aged 50-60 in 14 countries and how their family status has changed since they were 20 years old. Each line in the graph represents an individual's life course and their change in status over a 30 year period. Some individuals, like those at the top of the graph, never have a partner and never have a child. Others have children with a partner but then separate with them and raise the children alone. This image represents over 60,000 years in the life's of our participants and researchers can then use the rich detail of this picture to examine the causes and consequences of our life stories and find patterns in this tapestry.

Figure 1: Family status of Women between the ages of 20-50 in 14 European Countries.



Source: Generations and Gender Survey, Wave 1. Note: This is based on analysis conducted by Joanne Muller as part of the CONOPP Project (www.conopp.com). For more details, please contact: muller@nidi.nl

Recently published GGP studies

Bauer, G. (2016). Gender Roles, Comparative Advantages and the Life Course: The Division of Domestic Labor in Same-Sex and Different-Sex Couples. *European Journal of Population*, 1-30.

Abstract: Lesbian and gay couples by definition cannot establish sex-specific divisions of domestic tasks, at least not literally. Previous research has shown that high levels of equality characterize domestic work arrangements in same-sex couples. This study scrutinizes explanations for this. The theoretical background stems from family economics, from the theory of relative resources and from gender role and life-course considerations. The empirical analysis is based upon [the Generations and Gender Survey](#) from Austria, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Australia. Results show that same-sex partners engage in more tasks equally, that their housework-sharing pattern is less segregated and that the partners' workload is more equally balanced. Comparative advantages, life-course differences and gender roles contribute to the explanation of higher levels of equality in same-sex compared to different-sex relationships.

Fukuda, N. (2016). *Marriage and Fertility Behaviour in Japan*. Springer. Singapore

Abstract: This monograph examines the influence of ideational and socio-economic factors on Japanese marriage and fertility behaviour. It also investigates the historical change in attitudes toward partnership and family in Japan, which, if current trends continue, can lead to population shrinkage and an asymmetrical age structure. The author first details the differences between ideational and economic approaches. Next, the book considers salient features of Japanese marriage behaviour, including the relation between these patterns and changes in society and the influence of marriage on attitudes toward partnership and family relations. Coverage then goes on to explore the influence of ideational factors on fertility and analyse the impact of childbirth on couples' attitudes. The author also investigates attitudinal changes between generations in Japan. He provides a theoretical review on the relation between socio-economic development and value-orientation as well as looks at the difference in attitudes from a viewpoint of cohorts and periods. Overall, the book presents an authoritative, theoretical and empirical analysis using data from [the Japanese Generations and Gender Survey](#). Throughout, the author clearly identifies the sources of his data as well as the methods used in his analysis.

Gauthier, A. H., Emery, T., & Bartova, A. (2016). The labour market intentions and behaviour of stay-at-home mothers in Western and Eastern Europe. *Advances in Life Course Research*.

Abstract: Despite recent increases in female labour force participation across Europe, a non-negligible proportion of women continue to remain out of the labour force for short or longer periods of time. Among the six countries included in this paper, stay-at-home mothers represent on average 33% of all mothers with children under the age of 12. Using two waves of data from [the Generations and Gender Survey](#), we examine cross-national differences in the labour market intentions and behaviour of stay-at-home mothers. In particular, we ask the questions of what individual- and societal-level factors influence stay-at-home mothers' intention to join the labour force, and what factors allow (or prevent) them from realizing their intentions. The results reveal that traditional personal attitudes towards working mothers deter stay-at-home mothers from intending to join the labour force. Moreover, such traditional personal attitudes, combined with financial security, further boost mothers' realization of negative work intention (i.e. the intention to stay at home). We also found some evidence of the role of societal context but only in the realization of negative intention.

Maslauskaitė, A., & Baublytė, M. (2015). Gender and Re-partnering after Divorce in Four Central European and Baltic Countries. *Czech Sociological Review*, 51(6), 1023-1047.

Abstract: This article analyses the demographic and social determinants of repartnering after divorce in four Baltic and Central European transition countries (Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, and Hungary), which, despite their common transition paths after the 1990s, developed distinct political economies and have different gender and family cultures. The article explores how the re-partnering chances of divorced women and men are shaped by the social divisions of gender, parenthood, age, and education within various transition- society contexts. In general, the findings support the argument about the relevance and mediating role of the societal context in the process of re-partnering. Although we found an overall gender disadvantage in re-partnering across all countries, in more traditional contexts, parenthood undermines the chances of re-partnering for women but not for men. The negative effect of older age for re-partnering after divorce is almost universal for men, but is context-sensitive for women. Education does not affect women's chances of re-partnering, but it does play a significant role in the attractiveness of men in more traditional settings. The analysis is based on the partnership and parenthood histories recorded in [the Generations and Gender Survey](#).

Announcements

The Summer School on Longitudinal and Life Course Research

Milan, June 27th to July 1st 2016

The Summer School on Longitudinal and Life Course Research

Lifecourse research is a burgeoning, interdisciplinary, research field. It is characterized by a shared interdisciplinary theoretical approach that inspires studies in such diverse fields as sociology, demography, epidemiology, economics, psychology, and social biology. It is also characterized by a set of quantitative research methods, such as event history analysis, multi-level modeling, and sequence analysis that crosscut disciplinary boundaries. The Summer School on Longitudinal and Life Course Research aims to bring together students from a diversity of disciplinary backgrounds, and introduce them to the main theories and methods in the life of longitudinal and life course research. The Summer School is an international initiative by relevant learned societies and research units. It aims to bring closer the social and biological sides of this research area and to build the early career capacity of a European research network. The Summer School is intended for post-doctoral fellows and postgraduate research students who are interested in exploring the potential of longitudinal and life course research or who want to further develop their existing skills.

For more information please contact: Ross Macmillan (ross.macmillan@unibocconi.it)

ECSR Conference 2016

Oxford, September 22nd-24th 2016

The European Consortium for Sociological Research (ECSR), together with the Department of Sociology at the University of Oxford and Nuffield College will be hosting a three-day conference to be held in Oxford, United Kingdom from September 22-24, 2016. The 2016 conference theme is Stratification and Population Processes in European Societies. This theme will receive special attention, but as always, we welcome presentations on all relevant areas of sociological research, such as the labour market, work and employment, education, family sociology, migration and integration, political sociology, health and well-being, social inequalities, etcetera. The deadline for abstracts is 11th April 2016. For more information and to submit an abstract please visit the conference website: <http://ecsroxford2016.uk>



Generations & Gender Programme

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

