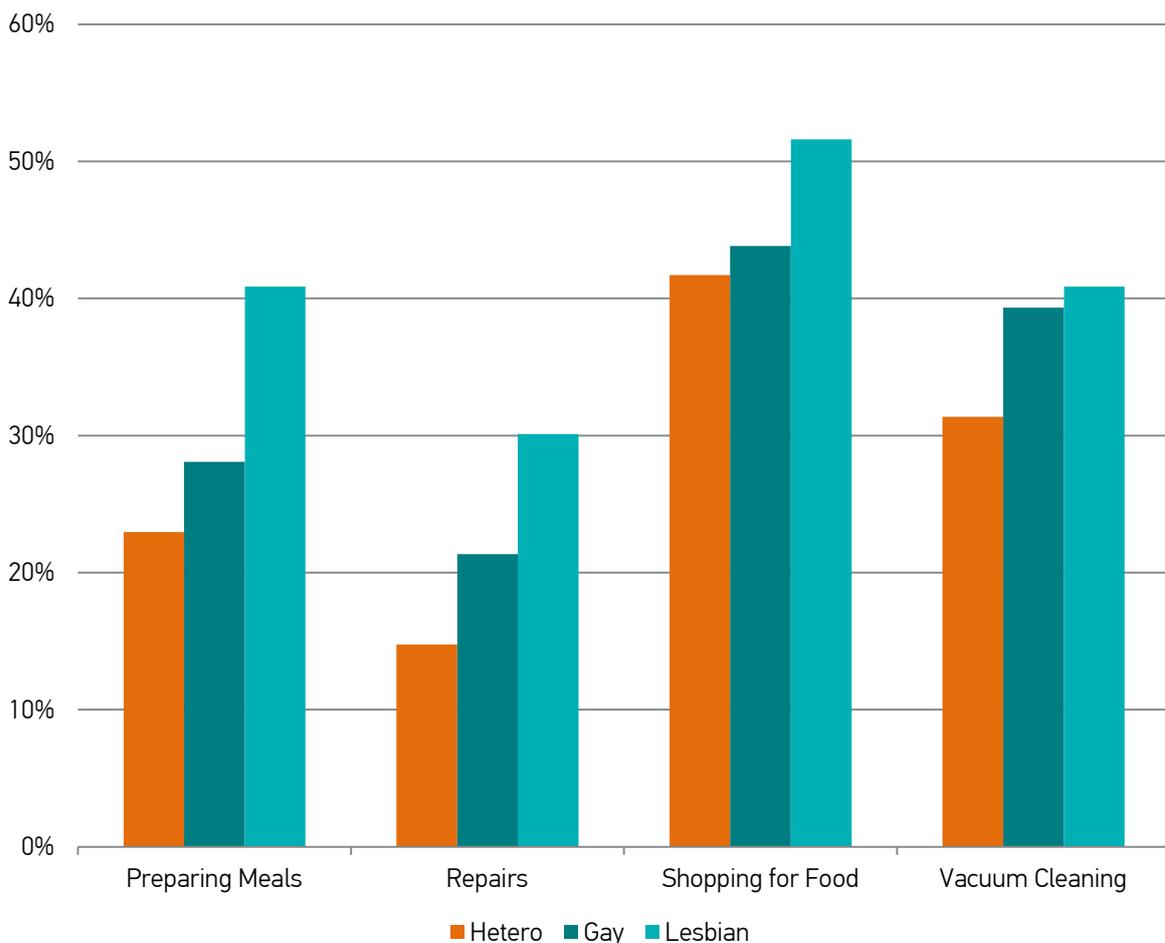


# GGP AT A GLANCE

## Did you know?

The large sample sizes of the Generations and Gender Survey allow researchers to understand how various minority groups might differ in some of their behaviour from the rest of the population. One such group that is well covered and relevant to the work of the GGP is same-sex couples. With the increasing prevalence of same sex marriage across the world, it is important for both social scientists and policy makers to understand how these couples compare to other couples. Below we see the proportion of couples that divide various household tasks equally, broken down by sexual orientation of the couple. What is clear is that same-sex couples tend to be more egalitarian in the distribution of tasks compared to heterosexual couples. The difference does however differ depending on the task.



**Figure 1: The percentage of couples who share specific household tasks equally by sexuality**

*Note: The empirical analysis is based upon the Generations and Gender Survey from Austria, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Australia. Source: 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, 32(1), 99-128.*

# Recently published GGP studies

**Dereuddre, R., Van de Velde, S., & Bracke, P. (2016). Gender inequality and the 'East-West' divide in contraception: An analysis at the individual, the couple, and the country level. *Social Science & Medicine*, 161, 1-12.**

Abstract: Despite generally low fertility rates in Europe, contraceptive behavior varies to a substantial extent. The dichotomy between Western, and Central and Eastern European countries is particularly relevant. Whereas the former are characterized by the widespread use of modern contraception, the latter show a high prevalence of traditional methods to control fertility. The current study aims to examine whether these differences can be attributed to differences in women's individual status, and in gender inequality at the couple and the country level. We combine data from the Generations and Gender Survey (2004–2011) and the Demographic Health Survey (2005–2009), covering seventeen European countries, to perform multinomial multilevel analyses. The results confirm that higher educated and employed women, and women who have an equal occupational status relative to their partner are more likely to use modern reversible contraception instead of no, traditional, or permanent methods. Absolute and relative employment are also positively related to using female instead of male methods. Furthermore, it is shown that higher levels of country-level gender equality are associated with a higher likelihood of using modern reversible and female methods, but not sterilization. Particularly country levels of gender equality are linked to the East-West divide in type of contraceptive method used. Our findings underscore that women's higher status is closely related to their use of effective, female contraception.

**Dykstra, P. A., Bühler, C., Fokkema, T., Petrič, G., Kogovšek, T., & Hlebec, V. (2016). Social network indices in the Generations and Gender Survey: An appraisal. *Demographic Research*, 34, 995-1036.**

Abstract: In this contribution we critically appraise the social network indices in the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS). After discussing the rationale for including social network indices in the GGS, we provide descriptive information on social network characteristics and an overview of substantive questions that have been addressed using GGS social network data: antecedents and consequences of demographic behaviour, care, and differences in well-being. We identify topics that have received relatively little attention in GGS research so far, despite the availability of novel and appropriate social network data. We end with a discussion of what is unique about the social network indices in the GGS. The descriptive information on social network characteristics is based on empirical analyses of GGS data, and an experimental pilot study. The overview of GGS research using social network indices is based on a library search. The identification of what is unique about the social network indices in the GGS is based on a comparison with the European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS), the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement (SHARE), and the International Social Survey Program (ISSP). GGS research using the social network indices has largely focused on determinants of fertility behaviour, intergenerational linkages in families, and downward care transfers. Topics that have received relatively little attention are demographic behaviours other than those related to parenthood, upward transfers of practical support, ties with siblings, and stepfamily ties. The GGS holds a wealth of social network data that warrants a myriad of future investigations.

**Steinbach, A., & Hank, K. (2016) "Intergenerational Relations in Older Stepfamilies: A Comparison of France, Germany, and Russia." *The Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*: gbw046.**

Abstract: Our study examines cross-national variations in intergenerational relations of partnered parents aged 50 and older with adult non-coresident children by family structure (intact vs stepfamilies) and parent-child relationship type (biological tie vs step-relation). We focus on three European countries—France, Germany, and Russia—which have in common a relatively large proportion of stepfamilies, but differ with regard to contextual characteristics potentially impacting the stepfamily-intergenerational-relations nexus. The analysis is based on data from the Generations and Gender Survey (Wave 1). Our pooled analytical sample consists of 14,309 parent-child relationships derived from responses by 6,590 surveyed parents with adult children living outside the parental household. We consider two core dimensions of intergenerational solidarity as dependent variables, namely frequency of contact and emotional closeness. Our results support the notion of commonly weaker intergenerational relations in stepfamilies. We also observe differences between biological parent-child ties and step-relations. Compared with their French and German counterparts, there is a weaker association between having a step-relation and parent-child contact frequency as well as a stronger negative correlation between having a step-relation and emotional closeness among Russian respondents. The observed cross-national differences are proposed to result from different economic incentives to form a stepfamily, translating into a stronger "functional" basis of stepfamily intergenerational relations in the Russian context.

# Announcements

## Call for Papers: Families and Societies at the Crossroads: Europe in the New Millennium

Families and societies in Europe have changed dramatically during the past half a century. Increases in non-marital unions, separation and divorce, re-constituted families and same-sex unions have made families and family trajectories more diverse. In addition, low fertility, increased life expectancy, and immigration of mostly young people and families have changed the demographic composition of European societies. Increases in women's labor-force participation and changes in partnership expectations have challenged traditional family and gender structures as have prolonged education and the re-balancing of gender structures in education. These changes will have profound impacts on European societies for many decades to come. For a special collection devoted to research from the FamiliesAndSocieties project we invite proposals for papers which investigate different aspects of family change and their consequences for European societies in the new millennium. We encourage contributions with comparative and multi-disciplinary approaches. Single country studies are welcomed if they address issues of broader European relevance.

An extended abstract of two-three pages (preferably as PDF) with the presentation of topic, research question(s), data and methods, and some preliminary results should be sent to project coordinator [Livia Oláh](#) by August 15, 2016. The FamiliesAndSocieties Management Team (i.e. Livia Olah, Gerda Neyer and Gunnar Andersson) will evaluate the submitted proposals by September 15, 2016. Authors of the selected papers will receive an invitation for the full paper; further details and deadlines will be communicated in the invitation.

## Call for Papers: ECSR 1st Thematic Workshop: Demography and Inequality

**December 8-9, 2016 Wissenschaftsforum Berlin, Germany**

The workshop aims to bring together demographers and sociologists to discuss the relationship between core demographic processes (fertility, migration, mortality & health) and social inequality. How are current demographic developments in Europe and beyond, including increasing life expectancy, low fertility and rising migration related to social inequalities and their transmission from one generation to the next? How do country specific patterns of social mobility and social inequality affect fertility, migration and mortality? Presentations closely linked to the workshop theme are most welcome.

Abstracts of max. 1000 words (plus three keywords) can be submitted to [demographyinequality@wzb.eu](mailto:demographyinequality@wzb.eu)

Important dates: Abstract submission deadline: July 31st, 2016; Acceptance notification: September 15th, 2016; Submission final papers: November 7th, 2016

Organizing Committee: Sarah Carol (University of Cologne, ECSR), Andreas Edel (Population Europe), Anette E. Fasang (Humboldt University & WZB, ECSR), Mikko Myrskylä (MPIDR), Merlin Schaeffer (University of Cologne, ECSR), André Schmandke (MPIDR), Emanuela Struffolino (WZB, ECSR), Ann Zimmermann (Population Europe).



**Generations & Gender Programme**

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

