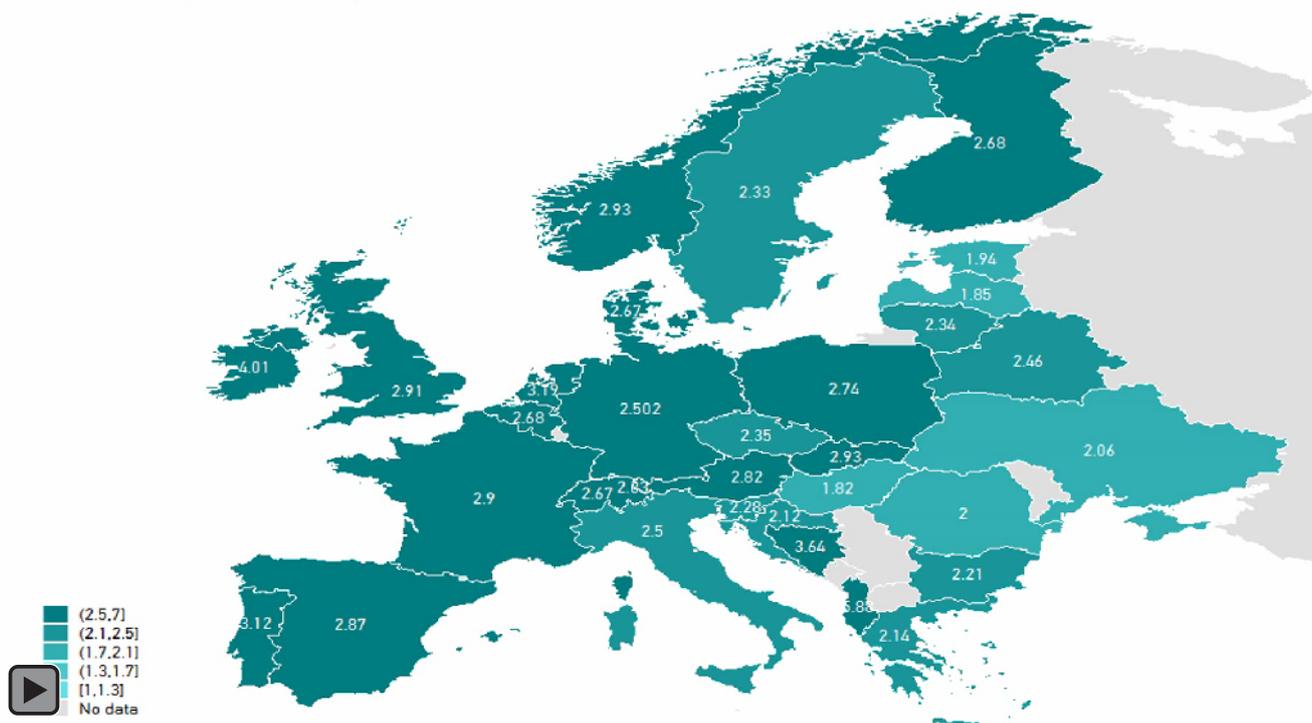


# GGP AT A GLANCE

Total Fertility Rate in Europe - 1963



## Did you know?

The contextual database for the Generations and Gender Programme contains over 100 macro indicators at the national and regional level. It draws on data from a number of sources and can be analysed either as a stand alone dataset or in conjunction with data from the Generations and Gender Survey. You can browse the data at [ggp-i.org](http://ggp-i.org) or you can choose to download the datafile itself in SPSS, STATA or CSV format (see page 3 for details). Data in the Contextual database stretches back over four decades, enabling researchers to examine demographic change over time in Europe and beyond. Here we can see the dramatic change in fertility over the past 60 years and how the fall and subsequent recovery in fertility occurred in different countries at different times. It is also possible to visualise events that shaped Europe's demography, such as the regime transitions of the early 1990's. This data therefore adds a great deal of context to the rich individual level data within the Gender and Generations Survey and represents a useful research tool in understanding families and relationships at the macro level.

Source: Generations and Gender Programme (2014). Generations and Gender Contextual Database. Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (distributor). Retrieved from: [www.ggp-i.org/contextual-database.html](http://www.ggp-i.org/contextual-database.html) on 30/10/2014

Note: Data for Germany between 1961 and 1989 is based on a weighted average of the Total Fertility Rate for East & West

# Recently published GGP studies

**Arpino, Bruno, Chiara D. Pronzato, and Lara P. Tavares. “The Effect of Grandparental Support on Mothers’ Labour Market Participation: An Instrumental Variable Approach.” *European Journal of Population* (2014): 1-22.**

Abstract: Childcare arrangements are key in women’s ability to juggle motherhood and work outside the home. As such, the study of access to childcare and its use is of great policy relevance. We focus on a particular kind of informal childcare, the one provided by grandparents. Empirically, assessing the effect of grandparental childcare is not an easy task due to unobserved preferences. In light of the potential outcome framework, we interpret the biases resulting from unobserved preferences as arising from the non-compliance of mothers to the availability of grandparents and from preferences of grandparents for activities other than childcare. Using an instrumental variable approach on the Italian **Generations and Gender Survey**, we find that the effect of grandparental childcare on mothers’ labour supply is positive, statistically significant and economically relevant. The effect is stronger for less educated mothers, with young children and living in northern and central Italy.

**Buber-Ennser, Isabella. “Attrition in the Austrian Generations and Gender Survey: Is there a bias by fertility-relevant aspects?” *Demographic Research* 31.16 (2014): 459–496.**

Abstract: In longitudinal research, the loss of sample members between waves is a possible source of bias. It is therefore crucial to analyse attrition. This paper analyses attrition by distinguishing between attrition due to non-contact and attrition due to non-cooperation. Based on the first two waves of the Austrian **Generations and Gender Survey**, the two components of attrition are studied separately by using bivariate as well as multivariate methods. Moreover, overall dropout—the combination of both components—is analysed. Fecundity, fertility intentions and homosexual relationships are associated with higher attrition due to non-cooperation in bivariate analyses but have no explanatory power in the multivariate model. Pregnancy and traditional attitudes towards marriage are associated with significantly lower attrition due to non-cooperation in the multivariate context. Overall dropout is significantly lower only among persons with traditional attitudes towards marriage, although small in size and statistical significance.

**Eeckhaut, Mieke CW, Megan M. Sweeney, and Jessica D. Gipson. “Who Is Using Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptive Methods? Findings from Nine Low-Fertility Countries.” *Perspectives on sexual and reproductive health* 46.3 (2014): 149-155.**

Abstract: Long-acting reversible contraceptive (LARC) methods—IUDs and implants—are more effective than other reversible methods, yet are little used in the United States. Examining which U.S. women use LARC methods and how they differ from users in other low-fertility countries may help point the way toward increasing use. Data from married or cohabiting women participating in the National Survey of Family Growth (2008–2010) and in eight countries’ **Generations and Gender Programme** (2004–2010) were used in bivariate and multinomial logistic regression analyses examining LARC use within each setting. The findings suggest that certain subgroups of U.S. women may benefit from the reversibility and effectiveness of LARC methods.

**Tai, Tsui-O., Janeen Baxter, and Belinda Hewitt. “Do co-residence and intentions make a difference? Relationship satisfaction in married, cohabiting, and living apart together couples in four countries” *Demographic Research* 31.3 (2014): 71-104.**

Abstract: Our aim is to develop knowledge about the experiences of different union types by investigating relationship satisfaction of people in LAT, cohabiting, and marital relationships. We differentiate those with intentions to marry for cohabiters, and those with intentions to marry or live together in LAT relationships. We also examine differences by gender and country. Using data from Wave 1 of the **Generations and Gender Survey** in France, Germany, Australia, and Russia (n = 9,604), OLS regressions are estimated to investigate a) differences in relationship satisfaction across relationship types, and b) across countries. People in non-marital unions with intentions to marry or live together are significantly more satisfied than those without marriage or cohabitation intentions. Those in LAT relationships with no intentions to live together have the lowest levels of relationship satisfaction. There is evidence of cross-national variation with differences in relationship satisfaction by union type most pronounced in Australia and Russia. Gender differences are found with women reporting lower levels of relationship satisfaction than men. LAT relationships are qualitatively different to co-residential unions. It is important to further develop our understanding of the experiences of couples in these relationships.

# Announcements

## PhD Vacancy: 'Later-life consequences of childhood disadvantage'

CONOPP is a project funded by an Advanced Grant of the European Research Council to Aart Liefbroer. The aim of the project is to study cross-national variation in the strength of the linkages between childhood disadvantage, young adult demographic behaviour and social, economic and health-related outcomes later in life. This PhD project will study the link between childhood disadvantage and demographic decisions in young adulthood on the one hand, and social network, health and socio-economic outcomes later in the life course on the other hand. The focus will be on examining and explaining cross-national differences in the strength of the relationships between childhood disadvantage, young adult demographic behaviours and later life outcomes. The main dataset that will be used is the Generations and Gender Survey.

For more information, please see the [job description](#).

The deadline for submitting your application is November 16, 2014. Please send your application to the director of NIDI, Prof. dr. L.J.G. van Wissen (hr@nidi.nl).

## Contextual Database File available

The contextual data file is now available in STATA, SPSS and CSV format. The data includes over 100 macro level indicators which can be linked to the country or regional level in the GGP micro data or analysed as a stand alone dataset. The data is available to download from [ggp-i.org](http://ggp-i.org) without registration or restriction. Please consult the contextual database portal on the GGP website for meta-data and sources for the indicators included within the dataset. The dataset will be updated as and when further updates are added to the contextual database file. If you use the Contextual Database for research, please cite the dataset in the following manner:

*Generations and Gender Programme (Year). Generations and Gender Contextual Database. Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (distributor).*

*Retrieved from: [www.ggp-i.org/contextual-database.html](http://www.ggp-i.org/contextual-database.html) on Day/Month/Year*



**Generations & Gender Programme**

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

