

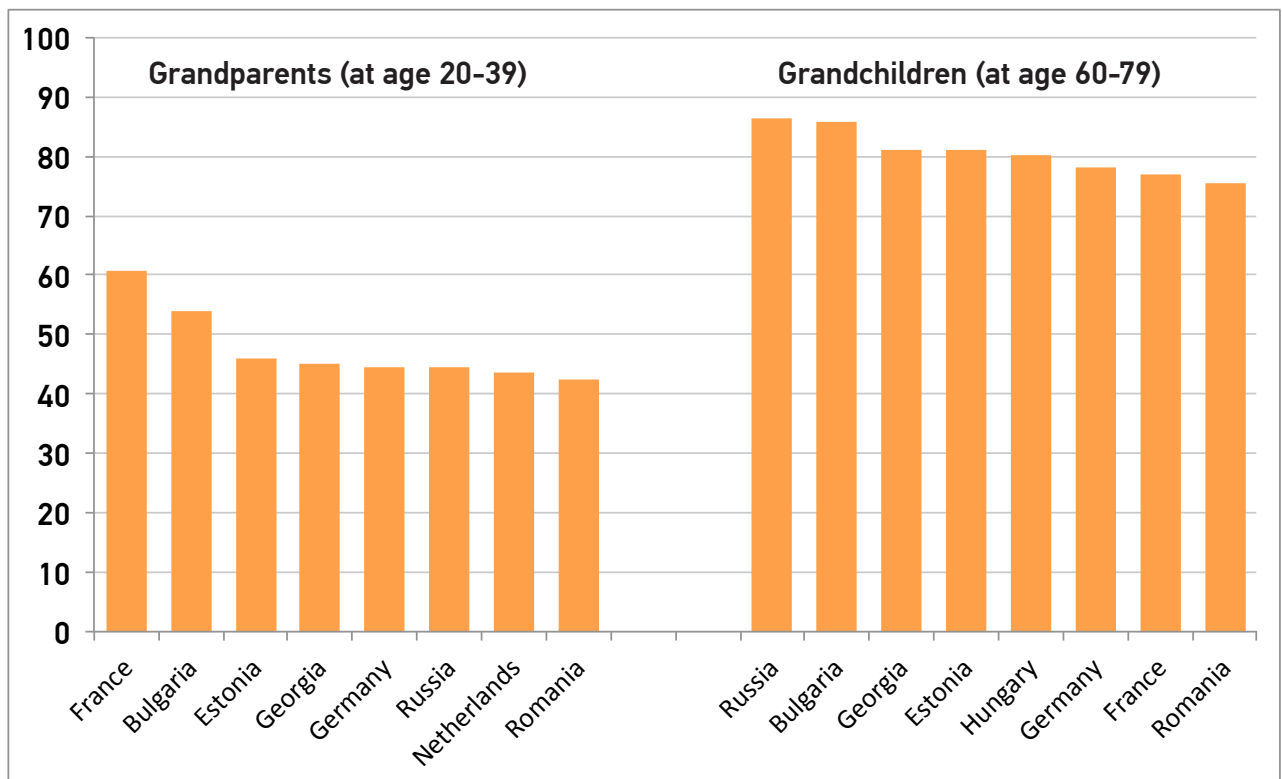
GGP AT A GLANCE

Did you know?

Among young adults age 20 to 39 years old, more than 40 percent have at least one biological grandparent who is still alive. Inversely, among older adults age 60 to 79 years old, around 80% have at least one grandchild. Increasing longevity and low fertility exert opposite effect on the availability of kins and on the prevalence of multigenerational families.



Availability of different types of biological kin (%) by age group



Source: Puur, A., Sakkeus, L., Pöldma, A., & Herm, A. (2011). Intergenerational family constellations in contemporary Europe: Evidence from the Generations and Gender Survey. *Demographic Research*, 25(4), 135-172.

Recently published GGP studies

Puur, A., Sakkeus, L., Pöldma, A., & Herm, A. (2011). Intergenerational family constellations in contemporary Europe: Evidence from the Generations and Gender Survey. *Demographic Research*, 25(4), 135-172.

Abstract. Demographic research has drawn attention to the multiple ways in which changes in mortality and child-bearing have produced major shifts in intergenerational family structures. The aim of this article is to contribute to this body of research by analysing the data from the Generations and Gender Surveys for nine European countries. In the study, data pertaining to the availability of ascending (parents and grandparents) and descending (children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren) kin of each respondent are combined to shed light on the family structures in which individuals are embedded at various stages of their lives. The findings provide new insights into the ways in which various past and present demographic regimes come together to form specific intergenerational family constellation patterns across Europe. This convergence may yield family constellations of very similar “heights” in countries with sharply contrasting demographic histories. The results also indicate that certain demographic scenarios may halt or temporarily reverse the trend towards the further vertical extension of family constellations.

De Jong Gierveld, J., & Van Tilburg, T. (2010). The De Jong Gierveld short scales for emotional and social loneliness: tested on data from 7 countries in the UN generations and gender surveys. *European Journal of Ageing*, 7 (2), 121-130.

Abstract. Loneliness concerns the subjective evaluation of the situation individuals are involved in, characterized either by a number of relationships with friends and colleagues which is smaller than is considered desirable (social loneliness), as well as situations where the intimacy in confidant relationships one wishes for has not been realized (emotional loneliness). To identify people who are lonely direct questions are not sufficient; loneliness scales are preferred. In this article, the quality of the three-item scale for emotional loneliness and the three-item scale for social loneliness has been investigated for use in the following countries participating in the United Nations “Generations and Gender Surveys”: France, Germany, the Netherlands, Russia, Bulgaria, Georgia, and Japan. Sample sizes for the 7 countries varied between 8,158 and 12,828. Translations of the De Jong Gierveld loneliness scale have been tested using reliability and validity tests including a confirmatory factor analysis to test the two-dimensional structure of loneliness. Test outcomes indicated for each of the countries under investigation reliable and valid scales for emotional and social loneliness, respectively.

Berninger, I., Weiß, B. & Wagner, M. (2011). On the links between employment, partnership quality, and the intention to have a first child: The case of West Germany. *Demographic Research*, 24(24), 579-610.

Abstract. We examine the impact of precarious work (low income and job security satisfaction) on the intention to have a first child. We consider a direct and an indirect effect; the latter is mediated by partners' conflict behaviour, conflict level, and partnership quality. We assume that a satisfactory partnership is positively associated with the intention to have a first child. The analyses are based on a subsample of the German Generations and Gender Survey. For men we found a direct effect of income and an indirect effect of job security satisfaction on childbearing intentions, whereas for women no direct and only a weak indirect impact of precarious work could be observed.

Berghammer, C. (2012) Family life trajectories and religiosity in Austria. *European Sociological Review*, 28(1), 127-144.

Abstract. A growing body of research documents the persistent relevance of religiosity for partnership and reproductive behaviour in Europe. This study expands the current knowledge by analysing whole union and fertility trajectories—i.e. entering cohabitation versus direct marriage, non-marital childbearing, number of children, divorce—instead of focusing on single events as previous research did. It is based on data from the first wave of the Austrian Generations and Gender Survey (2008–2009) and includes 1,249 women and men aged 40–45 years. Using sequence analysis, respondents are first clustered around several template family life paths. Afterwards, the role of religiosity in following one rather than another path is ascertained with the help of multinomial logit regression. Four aspects—affiliation, mass attendance, self-assessed religiosity, and religious socialization—are considered. Compared to their less religious peers, religious people are more likely to choose direct marriage rather than prior cohabitation. Yet they prefer the latter option over more ‘adverse’ life paths involving non-marital childbearing, sequential cohabitation, and divorce. Permanent singlehood without children is equally widespread among both groups. Differences in religiosity play a minor role in explaining why people have two or three children, once they have decided to enter premarital cohabitation or to marry directly.

Announcements

New data release

Version 4.1 of Wave 1 GGS data has been recently released for registered GGP data users. The version 4.1 includes a number of new features that further increase the usability of the GGS data. A newly developed set of constructed variables added at the top of the data file summarizes the key socio-demographic characteristics of the respondent, namely age, birth year, sex, educational attainment, activity status, marital status, current partnership status, number of partnerships, number of children, household size and household type. Another addition that has been introduced is the newly consolidated set of variables with information on the current activity of the respondent and his/her partner that was spread over the corresponding activity sections in earlier versions of the datasets. In addition, minor improvements, based on the reports of the data users, were implemented in different data files. Extensive documentation on the data files are available on the GGP-i web site.

Please visit www.ggp-i.org in order to download the data in SPSS and STATA format if you are already a user, or register and apply for the data. In case you experience problems to download or open the file please refer to the FAQ following this link: <http://www.ggp-i.org/data/faq.html>

New GGP country data available

In April 2012, Lithuanian Wave 1 GGS data has become available for registered data users. This brings the total number of country datasets available for use in comparative research to 15: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany (main sample and supplemental sample of Turkish migrants), Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Romania and Russian Federation.

GGP included in the Dutch Roadmap of Large-Scale Research Infrastructures

The Generations and Gender Programme has been included in the Dutch Roadmap of Large-Scale Research Infrastructures. This is a list of scientific infrastructures that includes those infrastructures that the national science foundation and the Ministry of Science deem of central importance for Dutch science. This Roadmap is renewed every four years. The proposal was submitted by a consortium of Dutch institutes that participate in the GGP, including NIDI, Erasmus University and Utrecht University. Although no large-scale funding for future national and international GGP activities was provided, the proposal was awarded some small-scale seed money to prepare a new proposal in 2014. In addition, the national Roadmap status could be instrumental in future attempts of the GGP to be included in the European Roadmap and to acquiring future research funding.



Generations & Gender Programme

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

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