

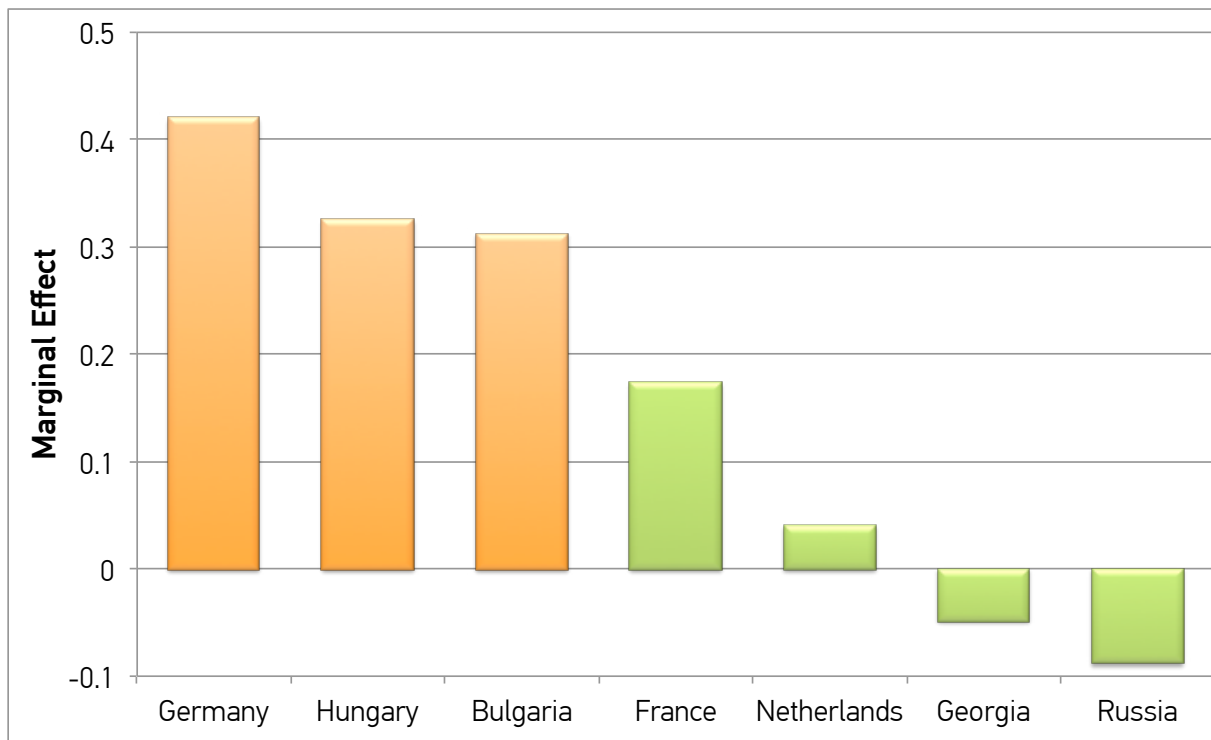
# GGP AT A GLANCE

## Did you know?

Receiving childcare help from grandparents has a positive and significant impact on mothers' labour force participation in some countries (Bulgaria, Germany and Hungary) but not in others. Findings thus suggest a complex interaction between formal and informal childcare, national context, and fertility decisions. Moreover, controlling for the endogeneity of grandparents' childcare provision through the use of instrumental variables reveals considerable biases as compared to a "naive" probit model.



### Estimated marginal effect of grandparents' childcare provision on mothers' labour supply<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup>: Estimated with a bivariate probit model, marginal effects after controlling for age, education, number and age of children.  
 Note: ■ - statistically not significant result; ■ - statistically significant result

**Source:** Aassve, A., Arpino, B., Goisis, A. (2012). Grandparenting and mothers' labour force participation : a comparative analysis using the Generations and Gender Survey. *Demographic Research*. 27, 3: 53—84.

# Recently published GGP studies

**Aassve, A., Arpino, B., Goisis, A. (2012). Grandparenting and mothers' labour force participation: a comparative analysis using the Generations and Gender Survey. *Demographic Research*. 27 (3): 53—84.**

**Abstract. Background.** It is well known that the provision of public childcare plays an important role for women labour force participation and its availability varies tremendously across countries. In many countries, informal childcare is also important and typically provided by the grandparents, but its role on mothers' employment is not yet well understood. Understanding the relationship between labour supply decisions and grandparental childcare is complex. While the provision of grandparental childcare is clearly a function of the social and institutional context of a country, it also depends on family preferences, which are typically unobserved in surveys. **Objective.** We analyze the role of informal childcare provided by grandparents on mothers' labour force participation keeping unobserved preferences into account. **Methods.** Bivariate probit models with instrumental variables are estimated on data from seven countries (Bulgaria, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Russia and The Netherlands) drawn from the Generations and Gender Survey. **Results.** We find that only in some countries mothers' employment is positively and significantly associated with grandparents providing childcare. In other countries, once we control for unobserved preferences, we do not find this effect.

**Hoem, J.M., Mureşan, C. (2011). The total marital fertility rate and its extension. *European Journal of Population*. 27 (3): 295—312.**

**Abstract.** What we will call the age-based TMFR is computed conventionally by adding up age-specific marital fertility rates in the hope of estimating the number of children ever born to a woman who is married throughout her childbearing years. Demographers have long been strongly skeptical about this quantity because it normally indicates implausibly many children. Our analysis of data from the Romanian GGS confirms this finding, and we propose an alternative duration-based TMFR computed in the spirit of parity-progression ratios. At the same time, we extend the method to cover any type of living arrangement (cohabitation, marriage, non-partnered arrangement, and so on). Because each resulting total union-type fertility rate (TUFR) explicitly accounts for the living arrangement, it improves on the conventional total fertility rate (TFR), which does not. We embed the investigation in an event-history analysis with fixed and time-varying control covariates and find patterns of relative risks for such variables that reveal interesting features of childbearing behavior in the Romanian data, which we use to illustrate the method. In most cases, these patterns are quite robust against model re-specification, including the shift from the age-based to the duration-based approach. Since, the number of female respondents is "only" about 6,000 (minus records that cannot be used for the current purpose) in a normal single-round GGS, there is considerable inherent random variation in the data set, but we show that simple few-term moving average graduation suffices to overcome this problem.

**Jaschinski, I. (2011). Der Übergang in eine nacheheliche Partnerschaft: Eine vergleichende Analyse zwischen Männern und Frauen auf Basis des deutschen Generations and Gender Survey (Re-partnering after divorce in Germany – A comparison between men and women based on an analysis with the Generations and Gender Survey). *Zeitschrift für Familienforschung*. 23 (2): 219—240.**

**Abstract.** Due to continuously high marital dissolution rates, re-partnering becomes an increasingly regular life course experience. However, only few empirical studies have addressed the topic of repartnering after divorce. This analysis uses data from the first wave of the German Generations and Gender Survey (GGS), which was conducted in 2005, to study patterns of post-divorce union formation in Germany. Particular attention is given to potential gender differences. Surprisingly, the empirical investigation shows no major gender differences in re-partnering rates. High education increases re-partnering rates for both sexes. There is, however, a gender difference for the age at divorce determining re-partnering behaviour: while women who are older at divorce experience a rather low rate of re-partnering, we do not find such a clear pattern for their male counterparts.

**Klesement, M., Puur, A. (2010). Effects of education on second births before and after societal transition: Evidence from the Estonian GGS. *Demographic Research*. 22 (8): 891—932.**

**Abstract.** This article examines the influence of educational attainment and enrolment on second births in Estonia, comparing the patterns before and after the onset of the societal transformation of the 1990s. While many Northern

and Western European countries have shown a positive relationship between female education and second births, this pattern has not been found in Central and East European countries. Against that background, Estonia offers an interesting case with noticeably high second birth intensities for highly educated women. In the state socialist period, after controlling for the influence of other characteristics, including the partner's education, women with tertiary education were found to have higher second birth intensity than women from any lower educational strata. In the postsocialist period, the difference has grown smaller, but women with tertiary education still display a significantly higher transition rate to second birth than their counterparts with secondary education. Following the presentation of empirical findings, the article discusses the mechanisms that could underlie the observed relationship between education and fertility decisions in the changing societal context. The analysis employs microdata from the Estonian Generations and Gender Survey (GGS), conducted in 2004-05.

## Announcements

### Release of GGS Wave 2 data

We are pleased to announce that the first harmonized Wave 2 datasets of the Generations and Gender Survey are available for registered data users of the Generations and Gender Programme. Datasets of four (4) countries are being released at this time: Germany, France, Georgia and Bulgaria.

The release of these first harmonized GGS Wave 2 data is an important milestone within the Generations and Gender Programme as it marks the start of the use of the GGP as a genuine longitudinal internationally comparative data source.

Version 1.0 of GGS Wave 2 data includes a new section on activity histories that has been implemented in the Wave 2 data collection. Respondents report comprehensively on their activity and education history since age 16. A set of constructed variables at the beginning of the data file summarizes key socio-demographic characteristics of the respondent, namely age, birth year, gender, level of educational attainment, activity status, partnership status, total number of co-resident partners respondent had during his or her lifetime, number of children, household size, and household type. Data documentation that includes model questionnaire, the codebook, as well as an overview on data availability and country specificities is available on GGP-i website.

Please visit <http://www.ggp-i.org> in order to apply for the data in SPSS and STATA format. In case you experience problems to download or open the files please refer to the FAQ by linking to: <http://www.ggp-i.org/data/faq.html>.

### Upcoming conferences

International conference on "Changing families and fertility choices" on 6-7 June 2013 in Oslo, Norway. Abstracts should be sent by 10 January 2013 to [famdyn@ssb.no](mailto:famdyn@ssb.no). [Download call](#).

4<sup>th</sup> international conference on "Researching Families and Relationships: innovation in methods, theory and policy relevance" on 10-12 June 2013 in Edinburgh, U.K. Abstracts should be submitted by 2 November 2013 at the conference website. [Go to website](#).



**Generations & Gender Programme**

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

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