

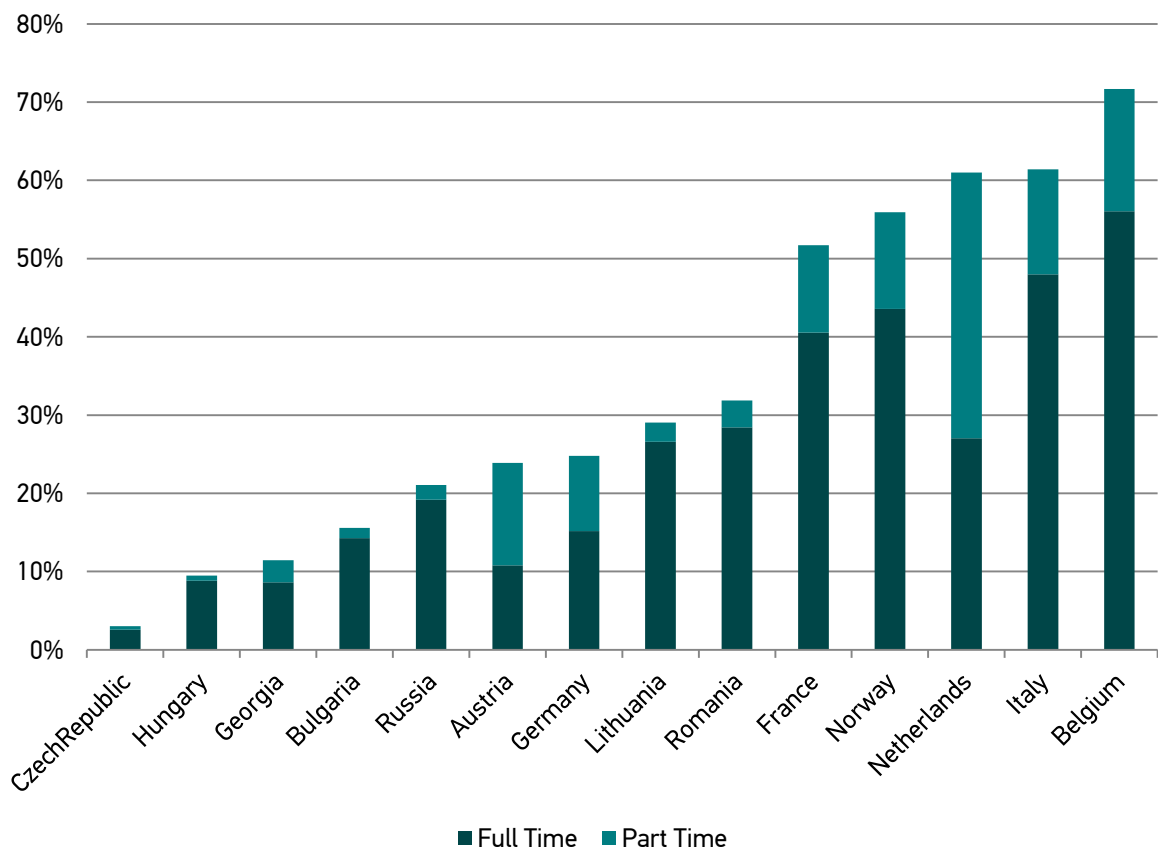
GGP AT A GLANCE

Did you know?

One of the main subjects covered in the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP) is the interaction between work and family life. The graph below shows that maternal employment varies considerably across European Countries. These differences could be caused by a large variety of social, economic or cultural factors. The GGP is an invaluable tool for exploring this as it is the only data source that covers such a diverse range of indicators including values and attitudes, the distribution of household work, childcare availability and usage, policy indicators, work and educational histories, financial circumstances, social networks, housing conditions and the respondents beliefs, intentions and expectations. These indicators, combined with the longitudinal and comparative design of the survey, make the GGP uniquely positioned to answer many pressing questions.



Figure 1: Percentage of Mothers with Children under 3 who are employed



Source: Generations and Gender Survey, Wave 1, - available [here](#).

Recently published GGP studies

Aassve, Arnstein, Giulia Fuochi, and Letizia Mencarini. “Desperate housework relative resources, time availability, economic dependency, and gender ideology across Europe.” *Journal of Family Issues* (2014): 0192513X14522248.

Abstract: This article investigates cross-national patterns in the gender division of housework in coresident couples. By using Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) data, we assess four key hypotheses proposed in the literature: namely, the relative resources approach (the partner who earns less does more housework), the time availability perspective (the partner who spends less time doing paid work does more housework), the economic dependency model (the partner who contributes proportionally less to the household income does more housework), and the gender ideology perspective (the beliefs on gender roles influence housework sharing in a couple), thereby verifying the presence of gender display. Our results reaffirm the significance of gender ideology, though with important differences across countries. Time availability and relative resources matter in the most egalitarian countries, whereas economic dependency matters in countries where partners contribute more unevenly to the household income.

Busetta, Annalisa, and Ornella Giambalvo. “The effect of women’s participation in the labour market on the postponement of first childbirth: a comparison of Italy and Hungary.” *Journal of Population Research* (2014): 1-42.

Abstract: This paper analyses the effect of increasing female participation in the labour market on the transition to first childbirth. Regional perspectives are considered to help us understand how postponement behaviour is changing over time and at different paces in each region. The analysis is based on the first wave of the Generations and Gender Survey of Italy and Hungary. We use a multilevel event history random intercept model to examine the effect of individuals’ positions in the labour market on the transition to motherhood, controlling for differences in macrolevel factors related to regional backgrounds in the two countries. The regional data for Italy came from the Italian National Statistical Institute, and for Hungary from our imputation developed from the time series available at the national and the regional levels (Hungarian Central Statistical Office, KSH). The postponement of first childbirth is strongly linked to the increasing involvement of women in paid work, but with opposite effects in the two countries.

Mikolai, Júlia. “With or without you. Partnership context of first conceptions and births in Hungary” *Demográfia* (2014): 37-60.

Abstract: Using notions from the Second Demographic Transition theory and the Pattern of Disadvantage argument, I study how women’s risk of a first conception with-in different union types (single, cohabitation, marriage) is influenced by education in Hungary and whether this influence has changed over time. Additionally, I examine the transition to marriage among women who experienced a non-marital conception. Using the first wave of the Hungarian Generations and Gender Survey from 2004, I conduct discrete time survival analyses and logistic regression. I find a positive educational gradient of marital conceptions, while this gradient is negative for cohabiting conceptions. Moreover, highly educated women are less likely to experience a cohabiting or a single conception than a marital conception compared to their medium educated counterparts. Furthermore, the impact of education on the risk of a single and marital conception changes over time. The positive gradient of education on the risk of a single conception emerged after the transition, while it declined for marital conceptions.

Testa, Maria Rita, Laura Cavalli, and Alessandro Rosina. “The effect of couple disagreement about child timing intentions: a parity specific approach.” *Population and Development Review* 40.1 (2014): 31-53.

Abstract: Using couple data from a longitudinal study conducted in Italy (GGS), a country with persistently low fertility levels, we examined the effect of partners’ discrepant child-timing intentions on reproductive behavior. We found that the effect of couple disagreement on subsequent fertility is parity-specific and does not depend on whether only the male or the female partner intends to have a(nother) child. The disagreement tends to produce an intermediate childbearing outcome at parities zero and one, while the outcome is shifted more toward agreement on not having a(nother) child at parity two. The evidence suggests that gender equality in reproductive decision making is not driven by partners’ equal bargaining power or partners’ equal access to economic resources. The findings indicate that the predictive power of child-timing intentions improves if both partners’ views are considered in fertility models, and thus support the adoption of couple analysis in fertility research.

Announcements

Wave 2 data for Australia and Lithuania released

Wave 2 data from Australia and Lithuania have both been released and are available for download now. This means that there are now nine wave 2 datasets available and a further four are expected to be released by the end of this year. If you are having trouble accessing these datasets please contact us at ggp@nidi.nl and we will guide you through the application process.

Data from Japan now available for Download

We are very pleased to announce that data from the Japanese Generations and Gender Survey (JGGS) are now available online. The JGGS is a sister study of the Generations and Gender Survey which has completed three waves of data collection. The first of these waves is available from the GGP website in a harmonised data file. Waves 2 and 3 will be made available in the future once they have been translated into English and harmonised.

Summer School on Gender Economics and Society

ITCILO Campus, Turin, Italy, 7 – 11 July 2014

There is now a widespread recognition of the importance of gender strategies in order to promote growth and development and to improve welfare systems. This is reflected in the increasing importance both of gender-based programmes aimed at strengthening women's participation in economic life, in politics and in institutions, and in the progress of theoretical analysis as well as of indicators for monitoring and evaluating these programmes. The course will focus on the gender dimensions of the economy and their different impacts on society and will have an interdisciplinary approach.

Lectures will cover a variety of topics - analyzed from a gender perspective - such as: labour force participation; family planning; retirement decisions; savings and portfolio decisions; financial education and planning; financial communication and language; time-use; pay gap; glass ceiling; gender responsive budgeting; equality and wellbeing indicators; diversity management; political participation; migration issues. The course will include both academic sessions and case studies. Speakers will have a key role experience in public administrations and private sectors, such as Ministries, European Commission, Bank of Italy and the private sector.

Applications: will open on April 14th, 2014 and close on May 12th, 2014.

More information is available [here](#).



Generations & Gender Programme

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

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