

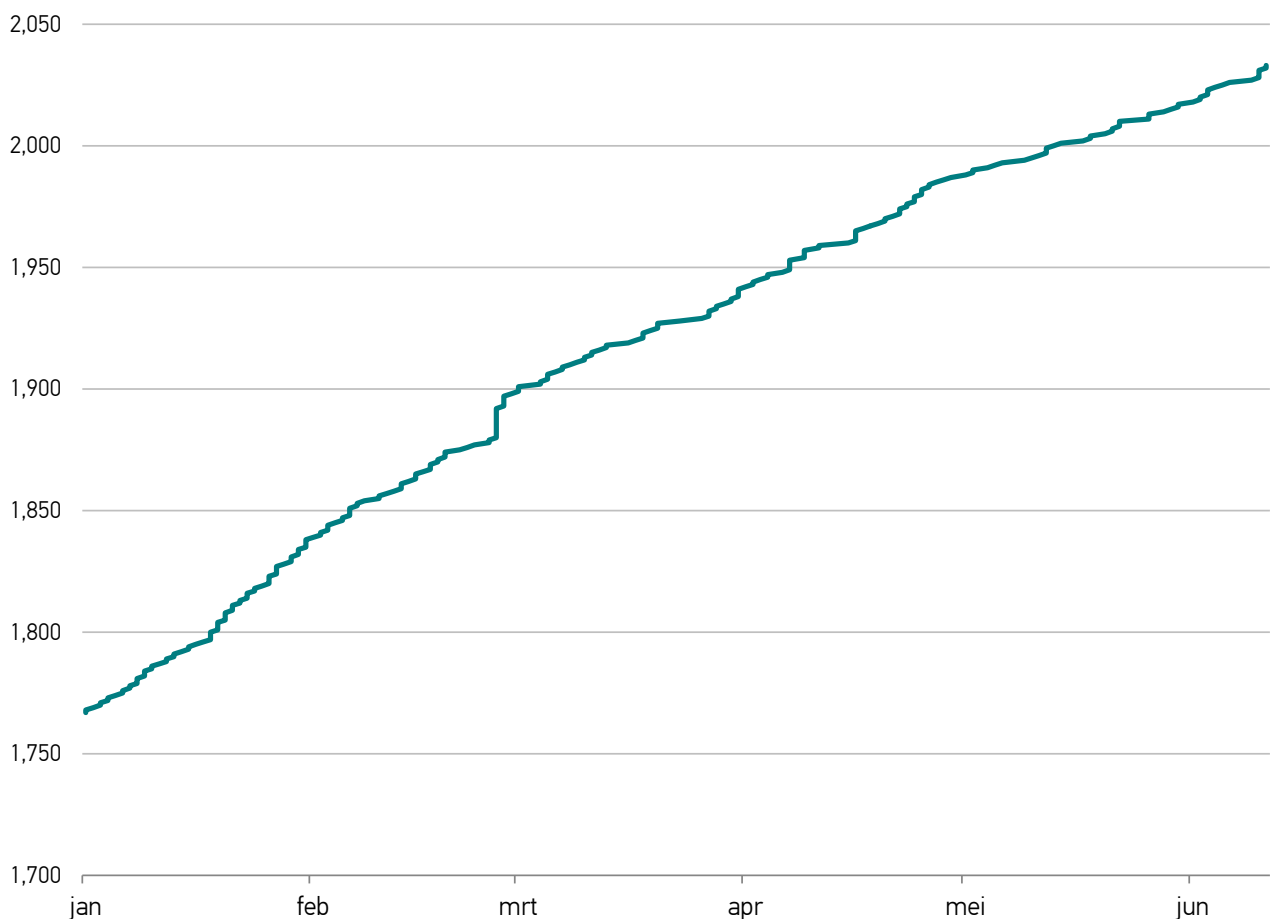
GGP AT A GLANCE

Did you know?

The GGP is now over 14 years old and yet it continues to grow with the release of new data and an ever increasing number of users. Did you know that the number of users of the GGP has grown by 33% in the last 12 months alone and recently passed the 2,000 mark? This number is expected to continue to increase over the next year as data from the Austria, Czech Republic, Italy, Russia and Sweden is made available to users. The use of the GGP by the research community is further evidenced by the number of presentations at this month's European Population Conference where 45 presentations will draw on GGP data as well as a further 16 posters. The number of studies based on GGP data in top journals also continues to increase as can be seen on page 2 where a handful of recent articles are detailed.



Figure 1: Registered users of the Generations and Gender Program in 2014



Recently published GGP studies

Bernardi, Fabrizio, and Jonas Radl. “The long-term consequences of parental divorce for children’s educational attainment.” *Demographic Research* 30.61 (2014): 1653-1680.

Abstract: In this paper we study the long-term consequences of parental divorce in a comparative perspective. Special attention is paid to the heterogeneity of the consequences of divorce for children’s educational attainment by parental education. The study attempts to establish whether the parental breakup penalty for tertiary education attainment varies by socioeconomic background, and whether it depends on the societal context. Data are drawn from the first wave of the **Generations and Gender Survey** covering 14 countries. We estimate multi-level random-slope models for the completion of tertiary education. The results show that parental divorce is negatively associated with children’s tertiary education attainment. Across the 14 countries considered in this study, children of separated parents have a probability of achieving a university degree that is on average seven percentage points lower than that of children from intact families.

Harknett, Kristen, and Caroline Sten Hartnett. “The gap between births intended and births achieved in 22 European countries, 2004–07.” *Population studies* (2014): 1-18.

Abstract: Using data from the 2004 and 2007 waves of the European Social Survey (ESS), we find that for every 100 births intended, about 60 births occur, on average, across 22 countries. This shortfall in fertility masks substantial heterogeneity between subgroups within the populations surveyed. Motherhood status, age, partnership status, and the strength of fertility intentions moderate the relationship between women’s childbearing plans and births measured at the country level. Individual-level analyses using data from three countries included in the 2005 and 2008 waves of the **Generations and Gender Survey** are consistent with our country-level analyses. We demonstrate that repeat cross-sectional data can be used to analyse the correspondence between childbearing plans and births when longitudinal data are lacking.

Hiekel, Nicole, and Teresa Castro Martín. “Grasping the Diversity of Cohabitation: Fertility Intentions Among Cohabitors Across Europe.” *Journal of Marriage and Family* 76.3 (2014): 489-505.

Abstract: The authors examined the association between different meanings of cohabitation and fertility intentions. Using data from the **Generations and Gender Survey** on 5,565 cohabiters from 9 European countries (Austria, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Norway, Romania, and Russia), they proposed a cohabitation typology based on attitudes toward marriage, intentions to marry, and perceived economic deprivation. Despite substantial variation in the prevalence and types of cohabiting relationships across Europe, cohabitation has become a living arrangement within which childbearing intentions are commonly formed and at times carried out. The authors found that the meaning that cohabiters attached to their union influenced significantly their short-term fertility intentions, net of other covariates. Cohabitors who viewed their unions as a prelude to marriage were the most likely to plan to have a child in the near future, both in Western and Eastern European societies. The findings suggest that, although marriage and childbearing are becoming less closely linked life events, they are not disconnected decisions for a large majority of cohabiters across Europe.

Schaffnit, Susan B., and Rebecca Sear. “Wealth modifies relationships between kin and women’s fertility in high-income countries.” *Behavioral Ecology* (2014): aru059.

Abstract: Kin are generally expected to behave more cooperatively with their relatives than with unrelated individuals, and this cooperative behavior may result in positive effects on fitness. Such kin effects are likely to be modified by resource availability: in contexts of resource stress, cooperation among kin may disappear or weaken as more energy is required for investment in self. We use the **Generations and Gender Survey**, a large, multinational demographic survey, to test the following: firstly, how kin availability measures (parental survival status and coresidence with parents) affect measures of women’s fitness (timing of first birth, total fertility, and probability of childlessness); and, secondly, whether wealth (an indicator of resource stress or abundance) modifies kin effects in a high-income, low-fertility setting. We find differing effects of survival status of, and coresidence with, parents on fertility outcomes. Having a living mother tends to be correlated with higher fitness: women with living mothers have earlier first births, and mothers’ death in early life is correlated with a higher probability of childlessness. Fathers’ survival has no effect on any outcome. Coresidence with parents, on the other hand, delays first births and results in lower total fertility and higher probability of childlessness. Our results speak of the role of environment in modifying the relationship between kin and fertility.

Announcements

Czech Data now available

We are very pleased to announce that data is now available for the Czech Republic for wave 1. Data for wave 2 will follow in a matter of weeks. The Czech Republic is the 18th country to release data and the 9th country for which wave 2 data will be available. Within the next year Sweden will become the 19th country for which wave 1 data is available and wave 2 data will be released for Italy, Austria and Russia. If you are having trouble accessing these datasets please contact us at ggp@nidi.nl and we will guide you through the application process.

The GGP at the European Population Conference

The GGP will be present at the forthcoming European Population Conference in Budapest. The GGP will have a booth in the main foyer and we invite anyone to come along and discuss the Generations and Gender Programme with the coordination team. In addition to this there are 45 presentations at the conference which are based on GGP data and a further 16 poster presentations. A full list of these presentations and posters is available from the GGP booth.

Call for papers: International Seminar on Separation, Divorce, Repartnering and Remarriage around the World

Montreal, Canada, 4–6 May 2015

The organizers of this seminar seek contributions on separation, divorce, repartnering and remarriage around the world, their trends, their determinants and the associated emerging challenges for family demography. They are especially interested in research that is based on a comparative approach (across countries or within a country) or that addresses the issue of trends and differentials. Papers exploring more than one dataset are encouraged. Submissions that offer deep insight on a particular problem are also welcome. The seminar is open to contributions on all regions of the world. Please read the full announcement for this seminar - Online Submissions: The IUSSP Panel on Nuptiality and the Institut national de la recherche scientifique (INRS) invite researchers in the field to submit online, by 31 July 2014, a short 200-word abstract AND upload an extended abstract (2 to 4 pages, including tables) or a full paper, which must be unpublished. For further information please contact Seminar Organizer Benoît Laplante (Benoit.Laplante@UCS.INRS.Ca). IUSSP Scientific Panel on Nuptiality: Chair: Julieta Quilodrán. Members: N. Audinarayana, Andrew J. Cherlin, Clara Cortina, Bilampoa Gnoumou Thiombiano and Benoît Laplante.

Deadline: 31st July 2014



Generations & Gender Programme

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

