GGP

GENERATIONS & GENDER PROGRAMME
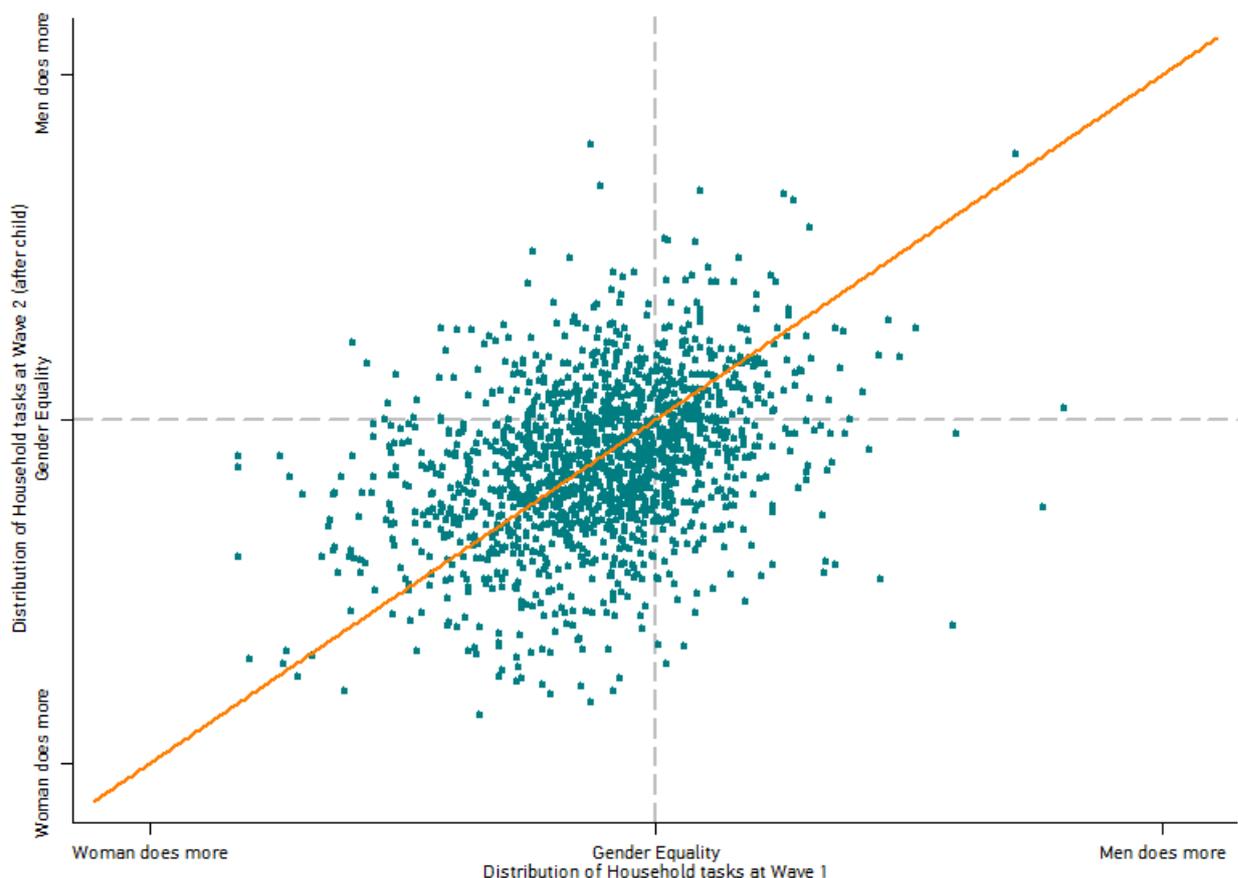
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GGP AT A GLANCE

◼ Did you know?

The GGP's longitudinal design allows researchers to examine how relationships change over time and in response to people's changing lives. For example, we can examine how the birth of a first child affects the distribution of household work (excluding childcare) within a couple. From the graph below we can see that the majority of couples are to the left of the graph, showing that women do more of the housework even before the arrival of children. At wave 2 these couples, who have all had a child, are primarily still below the gender equality line. The orange line in the graph represents the point at which the distribution of household tasks is the same before and after the arrival of child. Interestingly, there are a roughly equal number of couples on either side of the line. This means that for some couples the distribution of household tasks becomes more gender unequal where in others, it becomes more gender equal. The GGS allows us to probe further and examine what types of couples are in the first group and what type of couples are in the latter

Figure 1: Distribution of Household Tasks before and after the birth of a couples first child

Source: Generations and Gender Survey Wave 1 & 2 for Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary., Lithuania and the Netherlands. The variables indicating the distribution of housework were contructed using the values for a401a_ & b401a_ and whether the male or female within the relationship did the majority of work on a particular task.. Same Sex couples were excluded.

Recently published GGP studies

Mynarska, M., Matysiak, A., Rybińska, A., Tocchioni, V., & Vignoli, D. (2013, April). Diverse Paths into Childlessness over the Life Course. Advances in Life Course Research.

Abstract: Remaining childless is a process which is influenced by the continuously changing context in which an individual woman lives, and by the many choices she makes in various life spheres over her life course. Most previous studies on this issue have compared mothers and childless women at the end of their reproductive years, and have sought to identify the primary reasons for childlessness by regressing measures of accumulated experience of life events on the probability of having no children. Such an approach does not allow us to capture the wide variety of paths to childlessness. Using sequence analysis we reconstruct the major life course trajectories of childless women and reveal the complexity of the life paths that lead to childlessness in the urban populations of Italy and Poland using data from the GGS. We conclude that more reflection is needed when designing studies on childlessness, and that we will be unable to understand the complexities of the process of remaining childless unless better data and methods are implemented in these studies.

Poortman, A. R. (2015). Gender differences in relationship preferences after union dissolution. Advances in Life Course Research.

Abstract: Women less often remarry or cohabit again after union dissolution than men. To develop our understanding of this gender gap, we look at men's and women's relationship preferences following the dissolution of marital and cohabiting unions. Using the Dutch Generations and Gender Survey (N = 973), results show that divorced or separated women less often want to live with a partner again than men, and this holds for both singles and persons with a steady partner. Children from previous relationships are pivotal for both men's and women's relationship preferences. Having (young) resident prior children attenuates women's desire to live together, whereas for men it is the frequency of contact with non-resident prior children that matters. Because women more often than men have primary care of children after divorce or separation, the gender difference in the desire to live with another partner is largely explained by women's greater involvement with children from previous relationships. We conclude that understanding preferences can provide better insight into gendered differences in relationship formation after union dissolution.

Raymo, J. M., Carlson, M. J., Perelli-Harris, B., Lim, S. J., & Iwasawa, M. (2015). Educational differences in early childbearing: A cross-national comparative study. Demographic Research, 33(3), 65-92.

Abstract: This cross-national comparative study using GGS data describes relationships between women's educational attainment and young age at first birth and evaluates the extent to which these differences have changed over time for women born 1955-1981. Defining 'early' childbearing as the age by which 20% of first births have occurred to women in a given birth cohort and country, we describe differences in early childbearing by educational attainment across three cohorts of women in 20 countries. We find a strong negative educational gradient in early childbearing across all 20 countries and some evidence of an increase in the relative prevalence of early childbearing among the least-educated women. In 10 countries, the relative prevalence of early childbearing among women with low education is significantly higher for one or both of the more recent birth cohorts compared to the earliest cohort. Evidence that educational differences in early childbearing have grown in some countries is generally consistent with the notion of family bifurcation and 'diverging destinies' by socioeconomic status. However, the pattern is not universal and future work should examine the various factors that shape these patterns, including the role of public policies.

Windzio, M., & Aybek, C. M. (2015). Marriage, Norm Orientation and Leaving the Parental Home: Turkish Immigrant and Native Families in Germany. Comparative Population Studies, 40(2).

Abstract: This article investigates differences between native Germans and Turkish immigrants in the timing of leaving their parental homes using GGS data for Germany. By using event history models, it is shown that leaving the parental home is closely linked to the intervening life-event of marriage, particularly among Turkish women. Moreover, there are interaction effects of religious norm orientation with gender which differ between native Germans and Turkish immigrants. In contrast to Turkish immigrants, the linkage of marriage and leaving home became much weaker over birth-cohorts with time in the group of German women. Finally, analyses of sequence patterns also show remarkable differences between native Germans and Turkish immigrants in the process of leaving home. Religious norm orientation turns out to be less important in the Turkish group than native Germans.

Announcements

Spain & the UK in Harmonized Histories

We are delighted to announce that data from the British Household Panel (BHPS) and the Spanish Fertility Survey are now available in the downloadable Harmonized Histories file. We will continue to extend this collection with additional countries in the future to ensure that researchers have access to data from as many countries as possible in their analysis of retrospective fertility and partnership histories.

Austria in the the Contextual Database

We are happy to announce that the Contextual database has now been updated to include data covering wave 2 of the Austrian GGS. The contextual database can be downloaded via the website by visiting the portal on our website: http://www.ggp-i.org/ggp-contextual-database.html.

Netherlands Kinship Panel Study – Wave 4

A number of GGS countries have collected additonal waves of data that are publically available. One of these is the Netherlands Kinship Panel Study (NKPS) which recently released wave 4. The NKPS is a highly innovative study which now provides data covering nearly a decade in the lives of its respondents. Researchers can register to download the data here: http://www.nkps.nl/NKPSEN/nkps.htm

Send us your syntax

To support users research we are making common procedures available via the GGP website. The first of these is now available on our website. This first syntax file converts all dates in the GGS into century month format. This date format is easier to use in calculating life histories and event sequences. We are keen to extend this collection of syntax with the help of users. If you would be willing to share a procedure that you have developed, the GGP will make it available via the website, with full authorship accreditation. Our hope is that this will strengthen the research conducted by the community further. Please send STATA or SPSS syntax files to ggp@nidi.nl.

The Future of the GGP

The GGP is currentlty going through a period of planning regarding future activities. If you would like to be further involved in the Generations and Gender Programme at either the national or international level, we would be very interested in hearing from you. We would be particularly interested in hearing from researchers and scientists in countries or disciplines that are under represented within the GGP.

For more information please email: ggp@nidi.nl