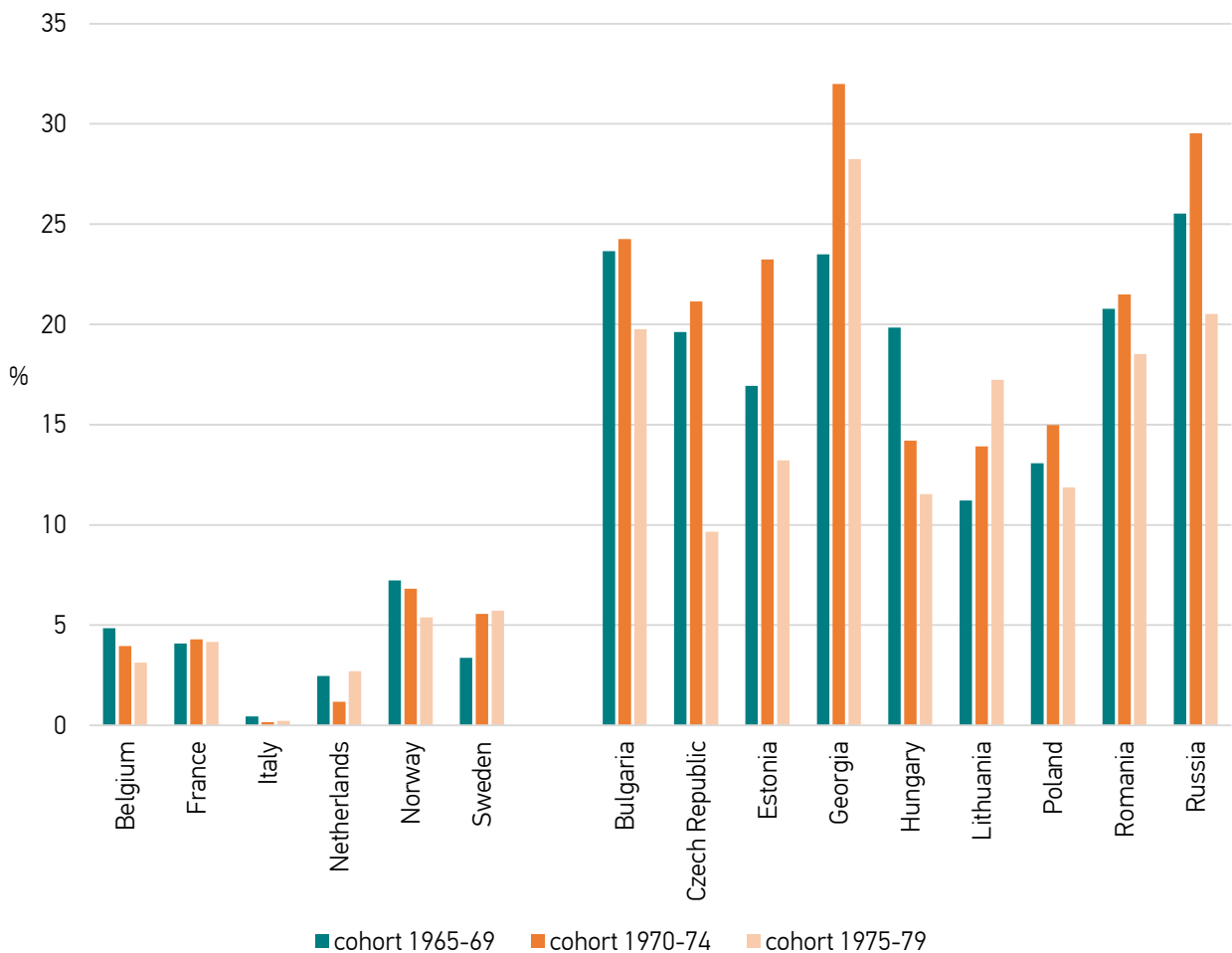




# GGP AT A GLANCE

## Did you know?

Even though the mean age at childbirth has increased in all countries in the recent decades, a non-negligible proportion of women still give birth at a very early age. The graph below shows the percentage of women of three different cohorts who have given birth before the age of 20. The data reveal a sharp East-West European contrast, with much higher percentages of women experiencing early childbearing in the East than in the West. Among women born in 1975-79, around 4 percent gave birth before the age of 20 on average in the Western European countries represented in the graph, against 17 percent in the East, although with very large cross-national differences. The reasons for early childbearing are complex but often involve a combination of poverty, low education and limited access to contraception. Universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services and a reduction of adolescent birth rate are at the core of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Data from the Generations and Gender Survey help to monitor these demographic trends.



**Figure 1: Proportion of women who gave birth to their first child between age 15 and 20.**  
 Source: GGS Wave 1 version 4.2. With the exception of Romania, results are weighted.

# Recently published GGP studies

**Schwanitz, K., Mulder, C.H. and Toulemon, L., 2017. Differences in leaving home by individual and parental education among young adults in Europe. *Demographic Research*, 37, pp.1975-2010. doi: 10.4054/DemRes.2017.37.63**

Abstract: There is a strong variation in young adults' leaving-home behaviour throughout Europe. Earlier research indicates that individual and parental education are crucial determinants of leaving home. This study examines country differences in the effect of young adults' education and parental education on leaving the parental home for the first time. Based upon GGP Harmonized Histories data for 85,243 young adults (aged 16–35 years) in 17 European countries, the researchers estimate discrete-time competing-risks event history models of leaving home to live without a partner versus with a partner. The results underscore the importance of country context in shaping young adults' leaving home and the role of educational attainment, enrolment, and parental education. The positive educational gradient in leaving home to live without a partner was stronger in most of the Western European countries and less strong in Sweden and Norway and in most of the Eastern European countries.

**Zimmermann, O. and Konietzka, D., 2017. Social Disparities in Destandardization—Changing Family Life Course Patterns in Seven European Countries. *European Sociological Review*, 34, 1, pp. 64-78. doi: 10.1093/esr/jcx083**

Abstract: It is generally assumed that life courses in European societies have become less orderly and more destandardized in recent decades. Focusing on the family sphere, the article examines to what degree patterns of destandardization are stratified by educational attainment across seven European countries. Using data from the Generations and Gender Survey and the National Educational Panel Survey, the article adds to the methodological discussion of destandardization by implementing both abstract analyses of life course dissimilarity, which focus on the 'timing' of events; and specific analyses of common episode orders, which relate to the 'order' of events. While European countries differ considerably in early adulthood dominant life course patterns, a consistent finding is that destandardization is more pronounced among individuals with lower than with higher levels of education.

**Conkova, N. and King, R., 2018. Non-kin ties as a source of support amongst older adults 'left behind' in Poland: a quantitative study on the role of geographic distance. *Ageing & Society*, pp.1-26. doi: 10.1017/S0144686X17001507**

Abstract: In the transition to democracy and a market economy, Central and Eastern European countries experienced rapid, fundamental changes. Large-scale emigration flows and pronounced reductions in previously universal welfare systems increased the phenomenon of 'left behind' older adults. Poland, a rather family-oriented society, has recently sent most emigrants to Western Europe. Employing a support system framework and representative survey data, this study examines older adults' support patterns. The results suggest that older adults in Poland rely predominantly on family support, with great variation across living arrangements. A positive association between distance separating parents and their closest child, and support from at least one non-kin is observed. The findings reveal differences between practical and emotional support, with the latter being more likely to be provided by non-kin and distance mattering less. Parents with very distant child(ren) are few and differ only from parents with very proximate child(ren), which prompts the question of differences between being 'left behind' by international versus internal migration. The research concludes that being 'left behind' in Poland, in terms of support, is less a matter of children's migration and more an issue of household and regional context.

**McGinn, K.L., Castro, M.R. and Lingo, E.L., 2018. Learning from mum: Cross-national evidence linking maternal employment and adult children's outcomes. *Work, Employment and Society*, Forthcoming. PDF available.**

Abstract: Analyses relying on two international surveys from over 100,000 men and women across 29 countries explore the relationship between maternal employment and adult daughters' and sons' employment and domestic outcomes. In the employment sphere, adult daughters, but not sons, of employed mothers are more likely to be employed and, if employed, are more likely to hold supervisory responsibility, work more hours and earn higher incomes than peers whose mothers were not employed. In the domestic sphere, sons raised by employed mothers spend more time caring for family members and daughters spend less time on housework. Analyses provide evidence for two mechanisms: gender attitudes and social learning. Findings show contextual influences at the family and societal levels: family-of-origin social class moderates effects of maternal employment and childhood exposure to female employment within society can substitute for the influence of maternal employment on daughters and reinforce its influence on sons.

# Announcements

## News from GGP

### ***GGP Stakeholder Seminar | European Parliament | 23 January 2018***

On January 23, 2018 the GGP together with Population Europe welcomed 50 participants to the Stakeholder Seminar *The future of the generations to come. Youth, Work-Life-Balance & Solidarity in Europe* held at the European Parliament in Brussels, Belgium. Presentations by Francesco Billari, Trude Lappegård and Emily Grundy are available [here](#) for download.

The seminar proceedings, including insights from panellists Robert Anderson (Eurofound), Laura Castiglioni (Germany Youth Institute), Annemie Driskens (COFACE-Families Europe), Philippe Seidel Leroy (AGE Platform Europe), Pearl Dykstra (Erasmus University) and Miguel de la Corte Rodriguez (EC DG Justice) about the value of data infrastructures for addressing current and future societal challenges and for social science research, are available in the [Event Review](#).

### ***GGP Wave 1 | Continuous and Comparative Socioeconomic Variables | now available!***

A new dataset is now available on the GGP website consisting of continuous and comparative socioeconomic variables for respondents and their parents. For more information on the construction of variables and how to cite, see the [technical paper](#) Brons and Mooyaart (2018).

### ***GGP Contextual Database | Swedish Contextual Data Collection | available beginning of March!***

We are pleased to announce that as from the beginning of March 2018 the contextual data collection for Sweden will be available to GGP User Community via the GGP [website](#) as well as the [website](#) of SUDA, the Demographic Unit of the Department of Sociology at Stockholm University.

### ***European Population Conference | GGP Exhibition Booth***

In addition to a number of GGP-based research paper submissions to the scientific proceedings of EPC2018, the GGP will also be represented in the exhibition tent. Do pay us a visit and hear about our GGP2020 plans as well as ongoing efforts to make new datasets more quickly available to the research community. Looking forward to seeing you there!

## Call for Abstracts

### ***Exploring New Statistical Frontiers at the Intersection of Survey Science and Big Data | European Survey Research Association***

***25-27 October 2018 | Universitat Pompeu Fabra | Barcelona | Spain***

The first international conference on [Big Data Meets Survey Science](#) (BigSurv18), organised by the European Survey Research Association, is accepting abstracts for presentation at the conference on the theme "Exploring New Statistical Frontiers at the Intersection of Survey Science and Big Data."

BigSurv18 will be held October 25–27, 2018, at the Research and Expertise Centre for Survey Methodology at the Universitat Pompeu Fabra in Barcelona, Spain. The conference offers an opportunity to address the ongoing paradigm shift in how researchers produce, analyze, and use statistics. The event, hosted by the European Survey Research Association (ESRA), is intended to foster communication, collaboration, and understanding between two groups: computer and data scientists focusing on emerging Big Data sources and analysis techniques, and methodologists and researchers working on traditional sources of data collection and statistical analyses. Abstracts of 500 words maximum must be submitted [online](#). Deadline **28 February 2018**.

# Announcements

## Call for Abstracts

*Social Inequality and Demography | PopFest 2018 | 26th Annual Population Postgraduate Conference*

*19-21 June 2018 | Nuffield College | University of Oxford | UK*

PopFest is an annual Population Studies conference for graduate and postgraduate students organised by fellow postgraduates. The conference was held for the first time in 1993 brings together PhD students from various Social Science disciplines such as Sociology, Demography, Human Geography, Economics, Social Anthropology, Social Statistics, Politics and other related fields. The overarching theme of this 26th Annual Population Postgraduate Conference, hosted by Nuffield College, University of Oxford, is **Social Inequality and Demography**. Abstracts following the Demographic Research guidelines (max. 300 words) must be submitted **online**. Deadline for submissions is **1 March 2018**.

## Call for Abstracts

*Causes and Consequences of Inequalities in Europe | European Consortium for Sociological Research*

*29-31 October 2018 | Sciences Po & CNRS | Paris | France*

The theme of the 2018 conference of the European Consortium for Sociological Research "Causes and Consequences of Inequalities in Europe" will receive special attention, however, submissions on all relevant areas of sociological research are welcomed including the labor market, education, gender, the family, migration and ethnicity, urban and spatial inequalities, political sociology, health and well-being, social mobility, assortative mating and social stratification in general.

The conference is organized by the **Observatoire Sociologique du Changement / Centre for Studies in Social Change** (Sciences Po & CNRS), with the support of the French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), the Quantitative Sociology Laboratory (ENSAE-CREST), the Centre for European Studies and Comparative Politics (Sciences Po & CNRS) and the Laboratory for Interdisciplinary Evaluation of Public Policies (Sciences Po). Short and extended abstracts must be submitted **online**. Deadline for submissions is **15th March 2018**.

## Best Paper Award

*LIVES | Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research*

To stimulate advances in the areas of vulnerability and life course studies, the Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research encourages scholars at the beginning of their career to apply for the LIVES Best Paper Award for Early Scholars **online** by submitting the published version of the paper in PDF and a short paragraph (100 words max.) explaining why the submitted paper deserves to win. Relevant criteria are stated here. Deadline for application is set on **12 April 2018**.

The award will be delivered during the **2018 Society for Longitudinal and Life Course Studies conference** at the University of Milano-Bicocca (Italy) from 9 - 11 July, 2018. In addition to the prize, the author will be invited to present the awarded paper and will have travel expenses, conference and hotel fees covered.