

GGP AT A GLANCE

Did you know?

Migration can have profound consequences for family solidarity: when adult children leave the country of origin, ageing parents are deprived of potential care and support. This is especially disruptive in societies where families play an indispensable role in care and welfare provisions, as is the case in Eastern Europe. A comparison of the migrant population to the origin and destination populations gives a hint as to whether migrants adapt to the host country or they preserve their heritage. Figure 1 shows that Poles living in Poland strongly abide by family obligation norms—more than 80% of respondents, regardless of gender, agree that children should take responsibility for caring for their parents when parents are in need. In the Netherlands, the support for this statement was lower—43%, with females showing less support than males. In comparison, Polish migrants' support for filial obligation is more in line with what is observed in Poland, although it is slightly lower (72%, no gender difference). This result could point towards a selection effect, with less traditional individuals being more likely to leave the country. Nevertheless, Polish migrants seem to maintain the traditional model of family ties existing in Poland.

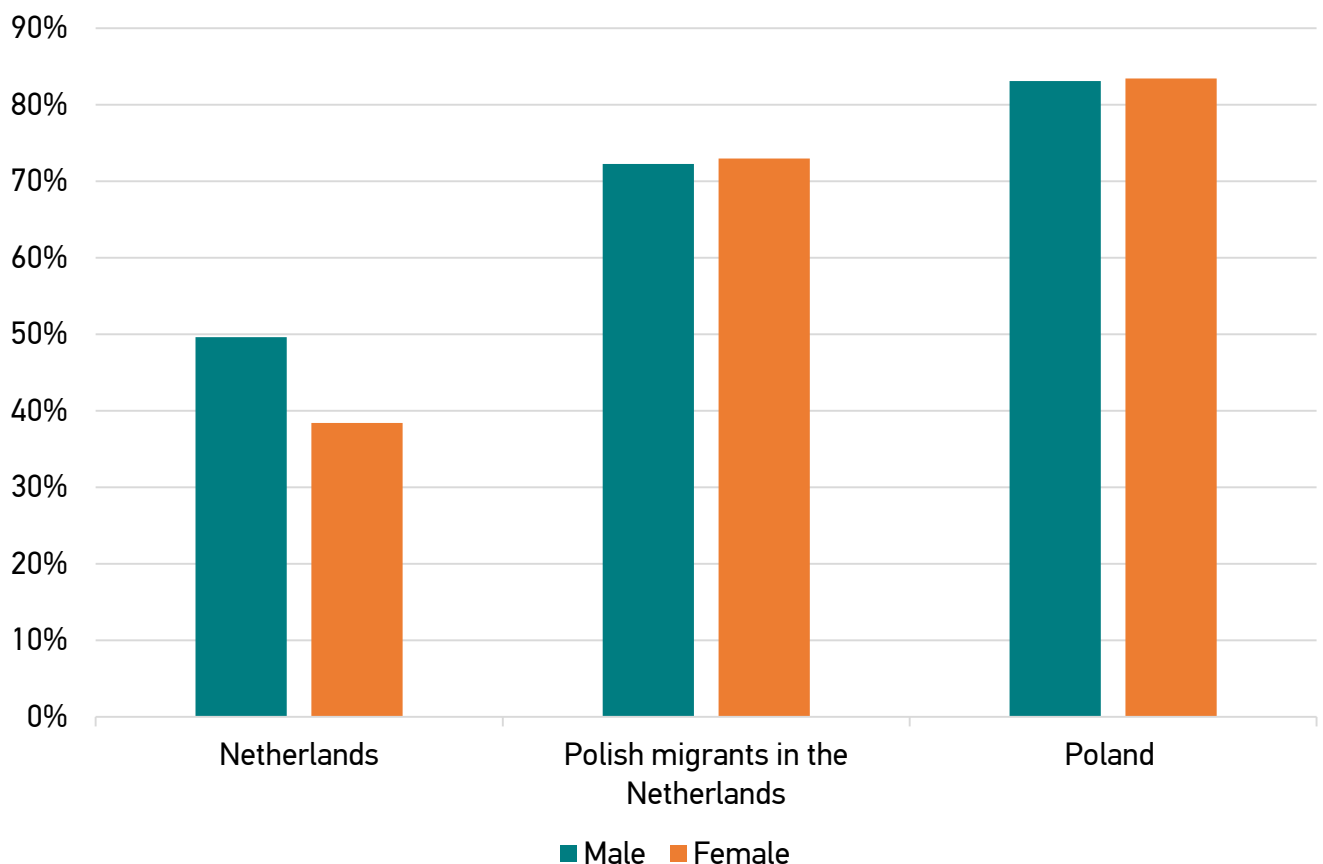


Figure 1: Support for filial norms in the Netherlands, Poland and amongst Poles in the Netherlands

Source: Generations and Gender Survey, Wave 1 for the Netherlands and Poland, FPN study for Polish migrants, Wave 1 for Polish migrants in the Netherlands. Note: Population aged 18-59 years old who either agree or strongly agree with the statement that "Children should take responsibility for caring for their parents when parents are in need"

Recently published GGP studies

Dereuddre, R., Buffel, V., & Bracke, P. (2016). Power and the gendered division of contraceptive use in Western European couples. *Social Science Research*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2016.10.004>

Abstract: Recent research has approached contraceptive use, or “fertility work”, as another household task that is primarily managed by women. Building on the theoretical frameworks of relative resource theory and gender perspectives, this study investigates the association between partners’ power (measured as their relative education, division of housework and decision-making) and the choice of male versus female, or no contraception. Data from the Generations and Gender Survey for four Western European countries (Austria, Belgium, France and Germany; 2005–2010) are used to examine the hypotheses with multinomial logistic diagonal reference models. The results show that man’s and woman’s educational level are equally important predictors for a couple’s contraceptive method choice. Furthermore, the findings suggest that households in which the man performs more housework or the woman has more say in decisions are more likely to rely on male methods or female sterilization, rather than on the more commonly used female reversible methods.

Spéder, Z., & Bartus, T. (2016). Educational Enrolment, Double-Status Positions and the Transition to Motherhood in Hungary. *European Journal of Population*, DOI: 10.1007/s10680-016-9394-0

Abstract: It is well known that participation in education is incompatible with the transition to motherhood. However, enrolment is overwhelmingly treated as a single status even though participation in education may be combined with employment—resulting in double-status positions, and the fertility implications of double-status positions are less clear-cut. Relying on normative and economic approaches, we develop original and competing hypotheses regarding the effect of double-status positions on the transition to motherhood. We also speculate on how the post-communist transition and institutional context might influence the hypothesised effects. The hypotheses are tested using event history data from the Hungarian Generations and Gender Survey. We employ event history methods, which take into account the potential endogeneity of employment and enrolment decisions. We find robust evidence that first birth rates are higher among women in double-status positions than among women who are merely enrolled, but that difference is smaller in younger cohorts than in older ones. We also find some evidence that first birth rates are lower in double-status positions than among women who are employed but not enrolled. Our findings suggest that the conflict between participation in education and motherhood is mitigated in double-status positions, especially among members of the oldest cohort. Since double status is prevalent in modern societies, but has different meanings in different contexts according to educational system and welfare state, we argue for future research on this issue.

Testa, M. R., Bordone, V., Osiewalska, B., & Skirbekk, V. (2016). Are daughters’ childbearing intentions related to their mothers’ socio-economic status? *Demographic Research*, 35, 581-616.

Abstract: Unlike actual fertility, fertility intentions are often found to be positively correlated with education. The literature explaining this paradox is scarce. We aim to fill the gap in the existing scientific literature by searching for the main factors that influence highly educated women to plan a larger family size. Using the first wave of the Generations and Gender Survey for four countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Italy, and Norway), we analyse the relationship between mother’s socio-economic status and daughter’s fertility intentions, controlling for daughter’s socio-economic status and sibship size. Zero-inflated Poisson regression models are employed to estimate the predictors of women’s additionally intended number of children. We find that the effect of family of origin is exerted mainly through sibship size among childless daughters: Daughters with more siblings intend to have more children. After the transition to parenthood, the effect of family of origin is exerted mainly through the mother’s level of education: Daughters with highly educated mothers intend to have more children. The empirical results suggest that the positive link between births intentions and level of education might not merely be an artefact generated by the design of cross-sectional surveys but the outcome of a better socio-economic status that allows forming positive reproductive plans. The positive role of mother’s socio-economic status on daughter’s fertility decision-making offers a valuable interpretation of the positive link between education and fertility intentions which goes beyond the alternative explanations referring to self-selection, partner effect, or time squeeze, and needs to be confirmed by further research.

Announcements

Call for Papers: 4th GGP User Conference in Berlin

July 6-7, 2017 WZB | Berlin Social Science Center, Germany

The Consortium Board of the Generations and Gender Programme, in cooperation with Population Europe and the WZB Berlin Social Science Center, are delighted to announce the 4th GGP User Conference to be held 6-7 July 2017 in Berlin. This international conference aims to bring together researchers working with data from the Generations and Gender Survey and the GGP Contextual Database, and invites them to present and discuss their most recent methodological approaches and empirical findings. The conference provides a forum for exchange of ideas among existing as well as new GGP users, policy makers and the research community at large. The full call for papers and details on how to submit an abstract can be found [here](#). The deadline for submissions is 1st February 2017.

GGP: Evaluate, Plan, Initiate - New Funding

We are pleased to announce that the GGP recently received funding of €2 million for the period 2017-2019 (Grant Agreement Number: 739511). The grant will enable the GGP to evaluate its current operations, and then plan and initiate a new round of data collection. The grant will enable the GGP to greatly increase its activities over the coming years and provide better services and data products for its users and plan for an innovative and scientifically ground breaking future. More details on these events will follow in the near future.

New Data

We are delighted to announce the addition of two new data sets to the GGP website.

First is the data that appears in the 'Did you know?' segment of this newsletter which is entitled 'Families of Poles in the Netherlands'. This data comes from a survey conducted by Professor Pearl Dykstra and her team at the Erasmus University Rotterdam. The survey is based on the GGS questionnaire and therefore can be used in conjunction with GGS data from Poland or the Netherlands or with other migrant sub-populations such as the Turkish population in Germany which was oversampled in GGS wave 1. More details on this data and the surrounding project can be found [here](#). The second dataset is an imputed earnings file for GGS wave 1. This file was created by Joanne Muller of the CONNOP Research Project at NIDI. The file provides imputed labour market earnings figures for all respondents in Wave 1 of the GGS, allowing for more comparable and detailed assessment of the economic circumstances of GGS respondents. If you have light access to the GGS data then you will be able to access these data sets immediately by going to your [data profile on the GGP website](#). You may need to log out and log back in again to refresh your privileges.

Call for Papers: 15th Meeting of the European Network for the Sociological and Demographic Study of Divorce

October 5-7, 2017, Antwerp, Belgium

The conference invites papers on the causes, procedures and consequences of union dissolution. We encourage research from sociological, psychological, economic, demographic, law or other perspectives on these topics. Both theoretical and empirical papers are welcome. The format of the conference will be similar to previous meetings with regular paper sessions and plenty of time for discussion. Please submit your contribution in the form of a short abstract (300 words) via [the conference website](#) by May 1st.



Generations & Gender Programme

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