



Latest Updates from the GGP



The GGP has lots of exciting updates for you this month. Take a look below to see what you can find in this Issue:

1. [GGG Connect Webinar](#)
Register for the upcoming GGP Connect Webinar, and save the dates for additional webinars.
2. [Survey Proposals Announcement](#)
Check out this page to see the results for the call for survey proposals for the next round of GGS-II wave 3.
3. [GGP Essentials](#)
Take a look at this month's GGP Essential, which looks at the ideal number of children people would like to have across 11 GGP countries.
4. [Council of Partners](#)
Updates from the 23rd GGP Council of Partners Meeting.

5. [European Population Conference](#)
Here we bring you the updates on GGP at the European Population Conference that was held earlier this month in Bologna.
 6. [Population Europe Panel Debate](#)
Read about the recent Panel Debate attended by the GGP central hub and access the GFPD database.
 7. [CESSDA-50](#)
Updates from the GGP attendance at the 50 year anniversary of CESSDA
 8. [SoGreen](#)
Read here for the latest updates from the SoGreen project.
 9. [INFRA4NextGen](#)
Key updates from INFRA4NextGen include an upcoming webinar, and a data harmonization course.
 10. [Updates from the GGP Central Hub](#)
Find the latest updates from fieldwork and data processing.
 11. [Updates from the Consortium](#)
This month we have some exciting news from our [Taiwanese](#) and [Czech](#) teams.
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[GGP Connect Webinar](#)



ONLINE WEBINAR

GGP Connect Webinar - Iceland Wave 1

 July 29th, 2026

 13:00-14:00 (CEST)

To Register:
<https://tinyurl.com/m7tzbxn7>




GGP webinar

We are excited to announce that we have a series of upcoming GGP webinars! The webinar series provides a space for national teams to share knowledge, exchange experiences, and explore the use and impact of GGS data.

Coming up we have **Iceland**

 Deadline: **Wednesday 29th July 2026**

 Location: **Online**

 Register [here](#) or using the link below

Last month's seminar was a great success in which speakers **Martin Kreidl** and **Daniel Horn** described the fieldwork procedures implemented in **GGG-II Wave 2** in **Czechia**. An important issue was highlighted: **respondent mismatch** across waves. The speakers proposed several procedures that may help minimise its occurrence in countries conducting Wave 2 fieldwork, including **responsive dependent interviewing**, **respondent-specific invitations** and/or **reminders**, and the introduction of **hard** and **soft checks** in the questionnaire.

Check out the recordings of past webinars [here](#).

Poland — Wednesday 30 September, 13:00

Italy — Wednesday 28 October, 13:00

Netherlands — Wednesday 25 November, 13:00

[Click here to register to the Webinar](#)

[GGP Call for Survey Proposals - Results Are In!](#)

The graphic features a teal background with orange and white abstract shapes. On the right, there is a white circle containing orange line art of a person's head and shoulders. Below this circle is an orange circle with the text 'Results are in!' in white. To the left of the white circle, there is a white dot followed by the text 'Out of a total of 38 submissions several strong proposals were identified by our Selection Committee'. Below that, the text 'A BIG THANK YOU TO EVERYONE WHO SUBMITTED PROPOSALS' is written in white. The main title 'GGG-II Wave 3 SURVEY QUESTION PROPOSALS' is at the top left in white and orange.

GGG-II Wave 3 SURVEY QUESTION PROPOSALS

Out of a total of 38 submissions several strong proposals were identified by our Selection Committee

A BIG THANK YOU TO EVERYONE WHO SUBMITTED PROPOSALS

Results are in!

We are happy to share that the call for survey question proposals for the next round of the GGP attracted a great deal of interest, with a total of **38 submissions** received from across the community!

Following the evaluation process, two proposals were recommended to be included in GGS-II wave 3:

- **Singlehood** (Detlev Lück, BiB)
- **Global Uncertainty** (Gunnar Andersson, Østfold University of Applied Sciences)

In addition, the Selection Committee identified several strong submissions with thematic overlap and invited their authors to collaborate on **joint implementation** of their proposals:

- **First Reproductive Experience** (Eva Beaujouan, University of Vienna) and **Unintended Pregnancies in Low Fertility Settings** (Judith Koops, Radboud

University Nijmegen)

- **Informal Care** (Klara Raiber, Radboud University Nijmegen) and **Intergenerational Relations and Care** (Alzbeta Bartova, Leiden University)

The Committee also highlighted a number of very promising proposals that could benefit from further development together with local GGP teams:

- **Social Acceleration** (Zsolt Speder, University of Pécs)
- **Social Media Use and Perceived Impact** (Chiara Puglisi, University of Bologna)

A big thank you to everyone who submitted proposals and contributed to the process. We truly appreciate the enthusiasm, creativity, and engagement of the GGP community, and we look forward to seeing these ideas develop further!

GGP Essentials

Ideal number of children

We assess the ideal number of children people would like to have using the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) data collected from 2020-2024.



DATA ON OVER 65,000
RESPONDENTS AGED 18-49

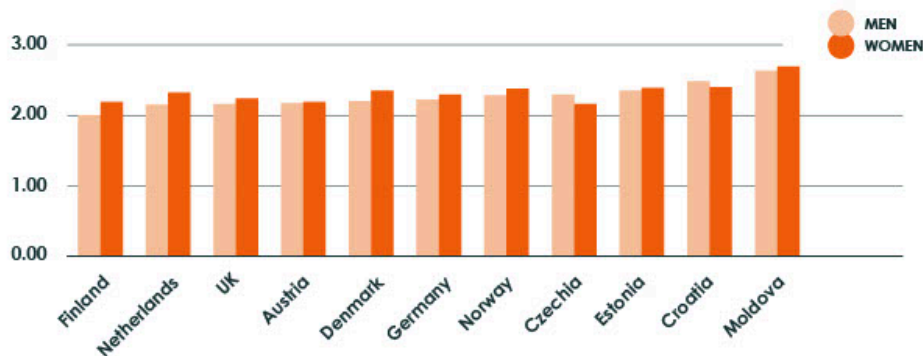
Across 11 European countries, **mean personal ideal number of children ranges** from 2.09 to 2.66.

Specifically, men's ideal number of children spans from about 2.00 children in Finland to approximately 2.62 in Moldova, while women's ideals vary between 2.16 in Czechia and 2.70 in Moldova.

In most countries, **the average ideal sits just above two children**; however, Moldova stands out with reported ideals closer to three children.

In most of the observed countries, **women on average prefer having more children than men**. An opposite was found for Croatia and Czechia, and the difference was not significant in Austria.

PERSONAL IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN



GGS DATA OFFERS VALUABLE INSIGHTS INTO VARIOUS FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CHOOSING AN IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

Source: Generations and Gender Survey Round II – wave 1 (data from 2020-2024)

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The Generations and Gender Programme
Preparatory Phase Project (GGP-SD)



Funded by
the European Union

Ideal Number of Children

In celebration of Children's day at the start of this last month, we wanted to share with you the GGP Essential on the Ideal number of Children.

Across the world we have seen demographic shifts in family structures, with many countries seeing **declines** in the number of children being born.

But does this decline in fertility rates align with people's **actual desires and intentions**? So what is the ideal number of children that people would like to have?

Using **GGG** data from **65,000+** respondents (aged 18–49) across **11 European countries**, **Wiktoria Bączorek** and **Monika Mynarska** found that:

- ◆ In most countries the average ideal sits just above **two children**
- ◆ On average, **women** prefer having more children than **men**
- ◆ **Croatia** and **Czechia** are notable exceptions, where men report higher ideals than women

Click the [link](#) to download this months GGP Essential

Explore the GGS data to conduct your own analyses

GGP Council of Partners Meeting



On **22 June 2026**, the GGP held its **23rd Council of Partners** meeting, bringing together country teams and collaborators to review recent developments and future plans. GGP Director **Prof. Anne Gauthier** opened with key updates. These included: the programme's **expanding geographic coverage** beyond Europe into parts of Asia and South America, the increase in GGS Wave 2 datasets enabling more **longitudinal** cross-country analyses, and progress towards **ERIC** status. The GGP is now on the **national roadmap** of **12 countries**, highlighting that the survey is a considerable national priority when it comes to investment in research across countries.

The meeting then split into four sessions chaired alternately by **Prof. Zsolt Speder** (Sessions 1–2) and **Dr. Lisa Warth** (Sessions 3–4). Session 1 covered GGS Wave 1 updates from **Italy, South Korea, Latvia, and Iceland**, with **representativeness** emerging as a recurring challenge. Session 2 heard Wave 2 updates from **Croatia, Germany, the Netherlands, France, Czechia, and the UK**, with common themes around **incentives, mixed modes, and weighting**. Session 3 featured **pilot and demonstration studies** from **Bosnia and Herzegovina** and **Uruguay**, both focusing on **fertility**. Session 4 turned to **new participants** and **consortium-building strategies**, with **Austria, Slovenia, Slovakia, Lithuania, and Turkey** each presenting. **Budget constraints** and shifting **political climates** were flagged as sources of instability for national GGP support.

The meeting closed with an open discussion centred on **data comparability** across countries and the tension between **budgetary constraints** and the **goal of harmonisation**.

European Population Conference 2026



European Population Conference 2026 in Bologna

The **European Population Conference (EPC) 2026** brought together researchers from across the world in **Bologna, 3–6 June**. For the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP), it was four days of conversation, collaboration, and a reminder of the many ways GGP data continue to shape contemporary demographic research.

Across the conference, at least **55 papers and posters** drew on GGP resources, including the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS), Harmonized Histories, and the SoGreen Module. Research topics spanned **fertility trends, family formation, LGBTQIA+ life-course transitions, fatherhood and parental leave, migration, gender and health, and fertility responses to war and crisis**, among many others. The GGP Central Hub team also hosted a **booth** throughout, which became a meeting point for researchers, offering opportunities to reconnect with collaborators and introduce new users to GGP data.

On Thursday, GGP Director **Anne Gauthier** contributed to a discussion on the **UNFPA Demographic Futures Survey**, covering **74** countries and offering a snapshot of family formation, fertility intentions, and the aspirations of younger generations worldwide. Thursday's poster session featured **Esma Savas** presenting the **SoGreen Module** and **Martijn Schoenmakers** sharing findings on **mixed-mode** survey administration in GGS Round II.

Friday's highlight was the GGP-hosted session "**Advances in Population Research: Cutting-Edge Family Research with GGP Data**", which brought together innovative research on family dynamics and social policy. Poster presentations followed from **Konstantin Schmandt** on **contraceptive use estimates and survey mode effects**, and **Yuliya Kazakova** on **research infrastructure** supporting the **EU's Next Generation** agenda. On Saturday morning, **Alex Kortink Boada** presented research on **survey mode effects and measurement challenges** before the closing ceremony brought the conference to a close.

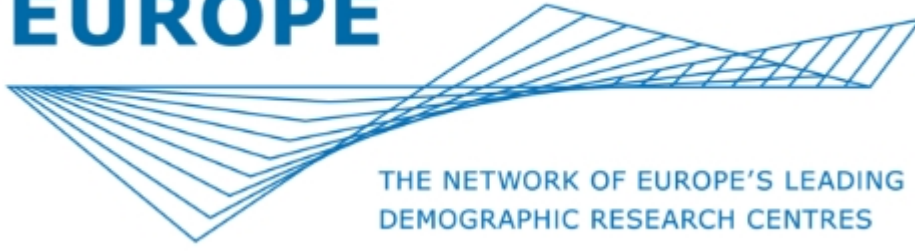
We are grateful to the **University of Bologna** and the **European Association for Population Studies** for hosting such a stimulating event, and to everyone who contributed to a productive week.



[Check out the programme here](#)

[Population Europe Panel Debate](#)

POPULATION EUROPE



THE NETWORK OF EUROPE'S LEADING
DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH CENTRES

How many children do we want to have and how is this changing worldwide?

On the **9th of June**, the GGP central hub attended a **panel debate** hosted by **Population Europe** on the topic of **fertility intentions**.

During the event, **Kateryna Golovina** presented the [Global Fertility Preferences Database](#) (GFPPD), a new open-access database covering **fertility preferences** in **170 countries** from **1936 to 2023**. The database includes information on people's ideal, desired, and intended number of children and brings together data from major international surveys, including the GGS.

It was a lively discussion with engagement from demographers across the world. The debate touched on a range of topics, such as the **measurement** of the "ideal number of children" and the extent to which this concept captures meaningful fertility preferences. Participants debated whether the gap between actual and ideal family size reflects genuine **unmet fertility intentions** or whether stated ideals should instead be understood as a more **abstract** measure of preferences. Other issues that arose during the debate included the influence of **social media** and **changing lifestyles** on family formation, the balance between focusing on **future fertility forecasts** and **understanding the conditions** shaping family decisions today, and much more.

[Access the Database Here](#)

CESSDA-50



GGP at the 50th anniversary of CESSDA in Bergen

This June, the GGP, represented by **Olga Grünwald**, attended the **CESSDA 50-year anniversary** to celebrate five decades of collaboration, trusted data, and support for social science research across Europe.

Across the four days, and multiple workshops, there was no shortage of interesting discussions. One standout for us was the discussion on **FAIR, TRUST**, and **CARE** in the Data Ecosystem for AI. How do FAIR principles remain relevant in an AI-driven landscape? Do we place too much focus on adhering to FAIR principles, and not enough on TRUST and CARE?

Many thanks to the organisers at CESSDA, to **Bergen Commune** for hosting us, and to all of those who participated and contributed to making this event a success!

[Check out the Programme Here](#)

[SoGreen Mid-Term meeting in Brussels](#)



The **SoGreen consortium**, comprising of **SHARE**, **European Social Survey**, **Generations & Gender Programme**, and **Growing Up in Digital Europe (GUIDE)**, met in **Brussels** on **10–11 June** to discuss the outcomes of the first half of the project and the plans for its second phase with **Project Officer Tiziana della Ragion**.

Interested in the topic of social aspects of the green transition?

Visit the SoGreen [website](#) to learn more about the project and subscribe to the SoGreen [newsletter](#) to stay up to date with the latest developments and findings.

[Check out the SoGreen Website](#)

[INFRA4NextGen](#)



Webinar in July "**Data-driven insights for EU youth policy: Make it Strong!**"

 Date: **15 July 2026**

 Time: **11:00-12:30 CEST** (11:00-12:00 UTC)

 Location: **Online** (Zoom)

 Register [here](#)

This webinar will show how social science data curated by Infra4NextGen can be used to study policy relevant questions around the NextGenerationEU programme, and will present examples of communicating these research findings in a clear and accessible way.

Winners of the latest Infra4NextGen Datathon will present their work and show how the data can inform EU youth policy.

Focusing on the NextGenEU Make it Strong theme, questions like **educational fairness**, **gender gaps in career paths**, **gender gaps in career paths**, **multi-dimensional vulnerabilities** and **inter-generational inequality will be covered**.

New online training "**Data Harmonisation**"

This course introduces you to ex-post data harmonisation in cross-national survey research, shows you how to apply harmonisation techniques in your own work, and how to use the [NextGen Harmonised Data Gateway](#) for your research purposes.

Follow the course via this [link](#)

[Check out the INFRA4NextGen Website](#)

[**Updates from the GGP Central Hub**](#)



Fieldwork

Wave 1 (Baseline): **Latvia** and **Poland** have both completed their data collection. **Latvia** recorded just over **6,500** cases, while **Poland** reached around **10,500** respondents. The Latvian GGS was conducted in two languages. **Italy** and **Switzerland** are also expected to complete their fieldwork in the coming months.

Wave 2 (Follow-up): Data collection is progressing in the **Netherlands** and **Croatia**. The **Dutch Wave 2** survey has reached around **4,000** cases, while **Croatia** has surpassed **3,000**. These two countries began fieldwork in **April** and **May**, respectively. Preparations are also underway in three additional countries that are expected to launch in the coming months. While **Hong Kong** is scheduled to go into the field later this year, **France** and **Austria** are expected to follow next year.

Data Processing

Estonia Wave 1 minor update (v2.2): flags for **gender** and **birth year** have been revised and some **labeling issues** have been resolved.

[Check Out The GGP Data Portal](#)

Updates from the Consortium

[Generations and Gender Programme Taiwan](#)

台灣世代與性別調查 2026學術研討會

Generations and Gender Survey in Taiwan
User Conference

2026年6月18日
上午10:00 - 下午05:30
社會所802會議室



報名連結

會議議程

On **June 18 2026**, the **GGG-Taiwan** team held a user conference in the **Institute of Sociology** at **Academia Sinica** in **Taipei, Taiwan**.

Conference Programme:

1. How couples meet, assortative mating, and relationship satisfaction: Evidence from Taiwan (Ying-Ting Wang, *Yuan-Chi University* & Yi-Chun Chang, *National Taiwan Normal University*)
2. Sexual Debut Timing and the Changing Life Course of Marriage in Taiwan (Jen-Hao Chen, *National Cheng-Chi University*)
3. Who Remains Single? Marriage Squeeze and Gendered Matching in Taiwan (Yen-hsin Alice Cheng, *Academia Sinica*)
4. Partner Age Differences and Union Transitions in Taiwan (Sheng-Pin Huang, *National Taiwan University*)
5. From Meeting to Parting: The Impact of Partnership Histories on Relationship Dissolution in Taiwan (Tsui-O Tai, *National Taipei University* & Shih-Yi Chao, *Academia Sinica*)
6. Intergenerational Transmission of Fertility in Comparative Perspective: Sibship Size, Parental Expectations, and Fertility Outcomes (Meng-Jung Lin, *National Taiwan University*)
7. Mode Effects in Measuring Household Task Division – A Comparison Between the French and Taiwanese Generations and Gender Survey (P. Linh Nguyen, *INED, France*, Guillaume Carette, *INED, France*, Yen-hsin Alice Cheng, *Academia Sinica* & Laurent Toulemon, *INED, France*)

8. Intensive Parenting Attitudes in Taiwan: Patterns and heterogeneity (Chen-Hao Hsu, *Bamberg University, Germany* & Yen-hsin Alice Cheng, *Academia Sinica*)



Generations and Gender Programme Czechia



The Final Conference of the **Sustainability@Leave COST Action** ([CA21150: Parental Leave Policies and Social Sustainability](#)), held at **Charles University** in **Prague** on **26 May 2026**, featured the official data release of the second wave of the Czech Generations and Gender Survey (GGs-II).

GGs data provide an important resource for analysing parenting leave policies and a wide range of related topics, including **gender equality**, **work-care reconciliation**, and the **division of paid and unpaid work**. They offer valuable opportunities for both current and future research, particularly in relation to evolving policy contexts across Europe.

Presenting the data at the COST Action conference brought together researchers and policymakers working directly on parenting leaves and related policy areas, highlighting

their relevance for ongoing research debates and evidence-informed policymaking. The discussion also emphasized the broader contribution of the GGP to understanding changes in family and working life, including preparations for the next round of data collection (GGG-III, expected around 2032), while also serving as an opportunity to inform and encourage participation from countries not yet involved.

Upcoming Events



- [INFRA4NextGen Webinar](#) | Online | 15 July
- [GGP Connect Webinar](#) | Online | 29 July
- [ODISSEI Conference](#) | Jaarbeurs Utrecht | 24 November

Latest Publications

Leocádio, V. A., Koops, J. C., & Gauthier, A. H. (n.d.). Educational Gradients in Completed Fertility across Europe: Parity Polarization and the Moderating Role of Work–Family Support. *Population and Development Review*, n/a(n/a). DOI

ABSTRACT

On the one hand, higher education can encourage childbearing through the income effect. On the other hand, it also raises opportunity costs, potentially reducing fertility through the substitution effect. Although the traditionally negative association between education and fertility has been attributed to these costs, recent findings suggest more nuanced, parity-specific patterns. In this context, we pursue two objectives: (1) to examine the overall association between educational attainment and parity-specific completed fertility and (2) to investigate whether—and how—country-level work–family support moderates this relationship. We use data from the Generations and Gender Survey (GGG-II) and conduct meta-analyses and meta-regressions using macrolevel indicators. Corroborating previous evidence on educational parity polarization, education is generally positively associated with having 1–2 children (vs. childlessness) and consistently negatively associated with

having 3+ children (vs. 1–2). Moreover, in countries with stronger work–family support, the positive income effect of high (but not medium) education relative to low education more strongly outweighs its negative substitution effect. This mechanism operates either by strengthening the positive association at lower parities or by weakening the negative association at higher parities. We contribute to the literature by examining how country-level work–family support moderates the association between education and parity-specific (rather than overall) completed fertility.



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