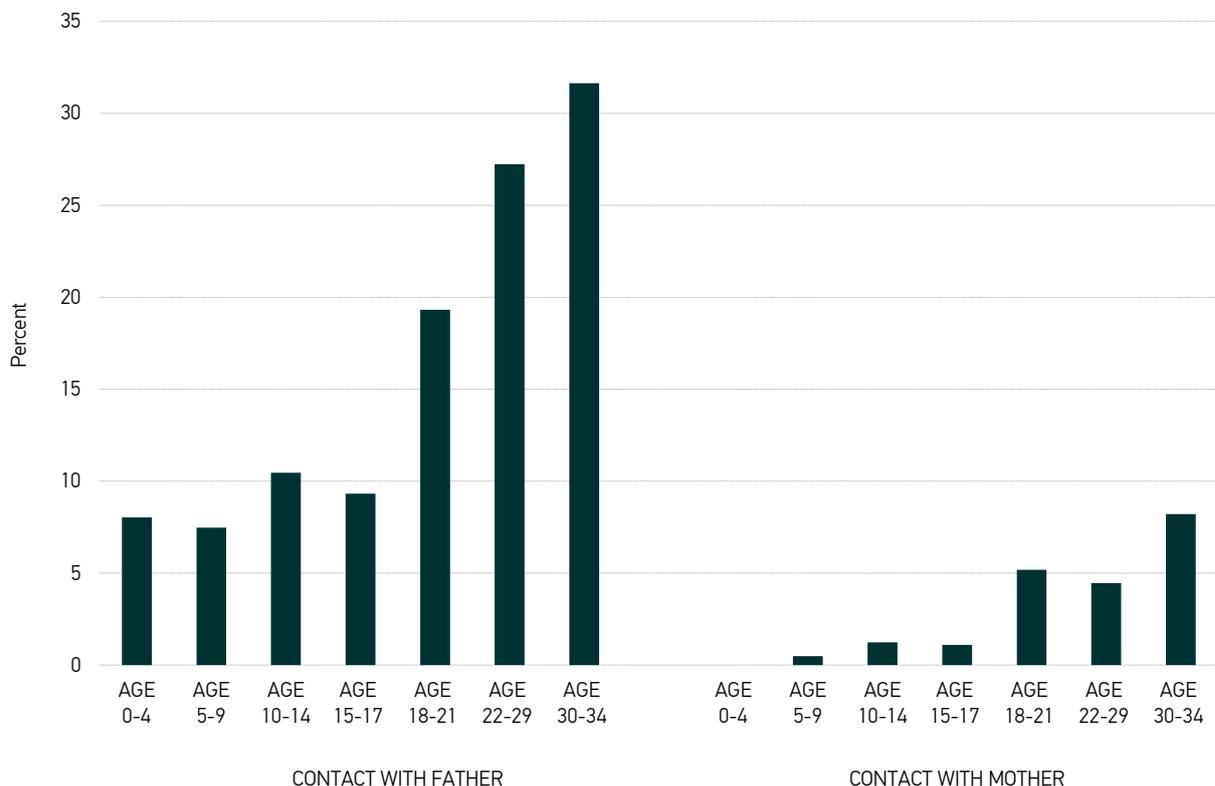


# GGP AT A GLANCE

## Did you know?

Separation and divorce have large consequences for the well-being of family members and for intergenerational exchanges. In France, almost one in five children whose parents have separated or divorced never see their father. Children with separated or divorced fathers often do not live with them but nonetheless see them frequently at young ages. However, the frequency of contact rapidly dwindles afterwards so that the proportion who never see their father reaches 19% at ages 18-21 and 32% at ages 30-34. This contrasts strongly with contact with their mother. With a few rare exceptions, children with separated or divorced mothers report living with their mothers until they are 18. When they are older, contact between children and their mothers remains strong with only 5% of children aged 18-34 never seeing their mother. Age 18 is a clear break-off point, perhaps because rights associated with parental custody which apply until the children's 18th birthday.

**Figure 1: Percentage of children whose parents have separated or divorced and who never see their Parents (by age of the child)**



Source: INED-INSEE, ERFI-GGS (1), 2005 (see chapter 7 of "The Contemporary Family in France" (2014) edited by Arnaud Régnier-Lolier)

# Recently published GGP studies

## **Beaujouan, Eva. “Counting How Many Children People Want: The Influence of Question Filters and Pre-Codes.” *Demográfia* 56.5 (2013): 35-61.**

Abstract: The **Generation and Gender Surveys** are now widely used to study family, notably fertility, partnerships and fertility intentions, as evidenced by the number of recent papers using the data. The quality of the fertility and partnership histories has been evaluated and found reasonable in a majority of European countries. However, the quality and cross-country comparability of fertility intentions across all GGS countries has not yet been assessed. In the context of a broader piece of work on aggregate intended family size in Europe, we present the general structure of questions on intentions in the original questionnaire template, and a cross-national comparison of actual setups. Using two examples, we assess how pre-filters and response categories can affect (a) the proportion of persons declaring that they wish to remain childless, and (b) the mean number of children intended. We provide advice on dealing with intention questions in current studies and recommendations for future surveys. Overall, we propose simplification of the questions concerning the intended number of children, and to dissociate the questions on short-term and life-long intentions.

## **Hiekel, Nicole, Aart C. Liefbroer, and Anne-Rigt Poortman. “Understanding Diversity in the Meaning of Cohabitation Across Europe.” *European Journal of Population* 30.4 (2014): 391-410.**

Abstract: This study investigates the diversity in the meanings attached to cohabitation across Europe. Utilizing a sample of 9,113 cohabiters between ages 18 and 79 from 10 European countries that participated in the **Generations and Gender Surveys**, we develop a typology of different meanings of cohabitation and study their prevalence across and within countries. Based on answers to questions about marriage intentions, marriage attitudes and feelings of economic deprivation, six types of cohabiters are distinguished. Cohabiters in some of these types mainly view cohabitation as a stage in the marriage process, whereas other cohabiters mainly view it as an alternative to marriage. Results suggest that cohabiters constitute a heterogeneous group. For many, marriage is important and cohabitation serves as a period preceding marriage. Cohabitation as an alternative to marriage is more prevalent in Western and Northern Europe, where cohabitation rates are high. The group of cohabiters who intend to marry despite an unfavourable attitude towards the institution of marriage is particularly large in Central and Eastern European countries, where cohabitation is less widespread.

## **Kotsadam, Andreas. “The Employment Costs of Caregiving in Norway.” *International Journal of Health Care Finance and Economics* 12.4 (2012): 269-283.**

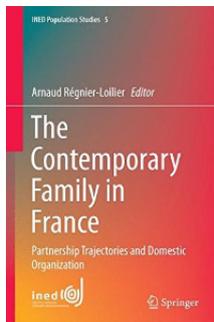
Abstract: Informal eldercare is an important pillar of modern welfare states and the ongoing demographic transition increases the demand for it while social trends reduce the supply. Substantial opportunity costs of informal eldercare in terms of forgone labor opportunities have been identified, yet the effects seem to differ substantially across states and there is a controversy on the effects in the Nordic welfare states. In this study, the effects of informal care on the probability of being employed, the number of hours worked, and wages in Norway are analyzed using data from the **Generations and Gender survey**. New and previously suggested instrumental variables are used to control for the potential endogeneity existing between informal care and employment-related outcomes. In total, being an informal caregiver in Norway is found to entail substantially less costs in terms of forgone formal employment opportunities than in non-Nordic welfare states.

## **Wood, Jonas, Karel Neels, and Tine Kil. “The Educational Gradient of Childlessness and Cohort Parity Progression in 14 Low Fertility Countries” *Volume 31, Article 46, Pages 1365-1416* (2014).**

Abstract: Although the association between fertility and education is central to several theories of fertility behaviour and is frequently explored in empirical work, educational differentials in childlessness and cohort parity progression have been scarcely documented and few cross-country comparisons have been made. This article explores educational gradients with respect to entry into parenthood and parity progression for cohorts born between 1940 and 1961 in 14 low-fertility countries. Using data from the **Generations and Gender Survey**, discrete-time event history models for repeated events are estimated for first, second, and third births including a random effect at the level of individual women (shared frailty). Subsequently, estimated hazards are used to calculate cohort parity progression ratios by level of education. Educational gradients in fertility differ strongly between countries whereas change over time within countries is limited. In all countries childlessness is more frequent among highly educated women, suggesting that negative effects of opportunity costs outweigh positive income effects.

# Announcements

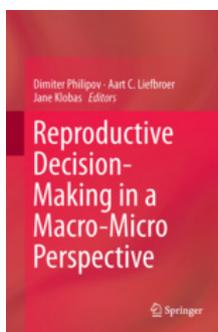
## New Publications using the GGP



### **The Contemporary Family in France**

*Edited by Arnaud Régnier-Loilier*

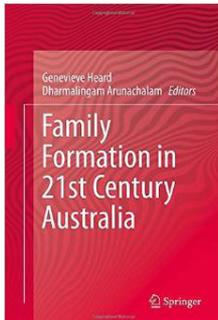
This collection covers a large number of substantive topics as well as studies on the methodological and technical implementation of the GGP in France. The book will appeal to a broad audience of students and researchers interested in family, gender, and intergenerational relations. In addition, as the survey data are comparable across countries, the book will provide researchers with ideas for further research opportunities in Europe and beyond.



### **Reproductive Decision-Making in a Macro-Micro Perspective**

*Edited by Aart C. Liefbroer, Jane E. Klobas, Dimiter Philipov, and Icek Ajzen*

This collection is set to be published in the new year. It focuses on the gap between desired and the actual number of children across Europe and the role of macro-level environmental factors in the decision to have a child. Overall, this book offers insight into how people make decisions to have children, when they are most likely to act on their decisions, and how different social and policy settings affect their decisions and actions.



### **Family Formation in 21st Century Australia**

*Edited by Genevieve Heard and Dharmalingam Arunachalam*

This book provides a detailed, up-to-date analysis of Australian family formation, answering such questions as 'what do our families look like?' and 'how have they come to be this way?' The book applies sociological insights to a broad range of demographic trends, painting a comprehensive picture of the changing ways in which Australians are creating families. A number of chapters draw on the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey which forms the Australian component of the GGP.

## Seasons Greetings

Happy Holidays from everyone at the GGP. This year has been an exciting year with a record number of users, big increase in the number of publications, countless presentations at international conferences and a great deal of planning for the future of the infrastructure. Next year will be the 14th year in which the GGP has been active and looks set to be a busy one with a scheduled user conference, the publishing of further datasets from Italy, Sweden, Austria and Russia as well as updates to the existing datasets. We look forward to an eventful and highly productive 2015.



**Generations & Gender Programme**

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