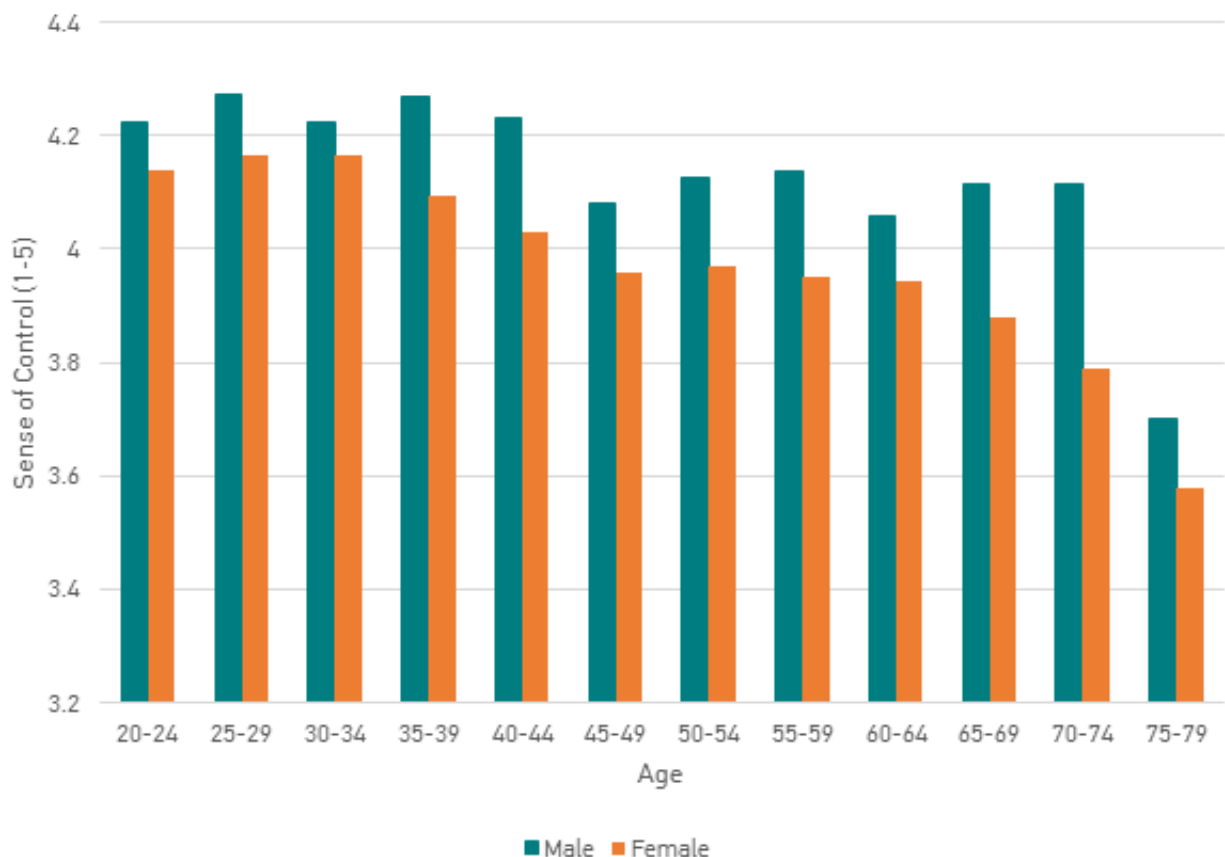


# GGP AT A GLANCE

## Did you know?

The Generations & Gender Survey is currently preparing for a new round of data collection with entirely fresh samples. There is an updated questionnaire and fieldwork procedures which will ensure greater standards and quicker data processing. To demonstrate this new fieldwork procedure and implement the new questionnaire, the GGS is currently being fielded in Belarus. Fieldwork will be finished in November and one aim of the new design is to get data to researchers as quickly as possible. We therefore aim to have a beta version of this dataset ready before Christmas. The updated questionnaire contains comparable life histories to the FFS and GGS but also includes a number of new modules and items aimed at shedding further light on family and life course dynamics. For example, there are a series of items on an individual's sense of control. The results from Belarus already indicate that there are considerable differences in 'control' across age groups and genders.



**Figure 1: Sense of Control by Respondents and Gender in Belarus**

Source: GGS Belarus 2017. Preliminary, unweighted findings. Scale of 1-5 with 5 being a greater sense of control. The scale is constructed with four items: a704a – Do you feel you are pushed around in life? a704b – Do you feel like you have little control over the things that happen to you? a704c – Do you feel helpless in dealing with the problems of life? a704d – Do you feel there is little you can do to change the important things in your life? For each item respondents can answer 1 – Strongly Agree, 2 – Agree, 3 – Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4 – Disagree, 5 – Strongly Disagree.

# Recently published GGP studies

**Ivanova, Katya. "Division of Childcare in Two-Biological-Parent and Step-Parent Households: Importance of Parental Gender and Type of Partnership." *European Sociological Review* 33, no. 5 (2017): 661-674.**

Abstract: In contrast to previous, single-gender studies on step-parents' participation in childcare, I use the pooled Generations and Gender Survey to address the following questions: (i) Is there a gender difference in the potential divergence in how childcare is organized in two-biological-parent and step-parent households (i.e. are there larger differences between type-of-mother and type-of-father families)? and (ii) Does the type of partnership (marital/non-marital cohabitation) matter for how childcare is divided in step-parent households and if it does, does it matter more for step-mothers or step-fathers? The findings from the country-level fixed-effect models show that whereas the difference between type-of-father households is negligible, the gap between type-of-mother households is significantly larger, particularly, in non-marital cohabitations. The findings are more pronounced for the division of physical (e.g. taking care of child when sick) than interactive (e.g. helping child with homework) tasks. The proposition is put forward that these findings stem from the higher ambiguity which surrounds the parenting role of step-mothers compared to that of step-fathers.

**Osiewalska, Beata. "Childlessness and fertility by couples' educational gender (in) equality in Austria, Bulgaria, and France." *Demographic Research* 37 (2017): 325-362.**

Abstract: This study aims to investigate couples' reproductive behaviour among contemporary European populations with regard to (in)equality between partners' educational levels and the joint educational resources of a couple. Various measures of educational endogamy are considered. The hurdle zero-truncated Poisson model within the Bayesian framework is applied. The data comes from the first wave of the Generations and Gender Survey for Austria, Bulgaria, and France. This study provides a perspective on the relationship between reproductive behaviour and educational pairing in varying country-specific contexts. It reaches key conclusions on contemporary fertility regarding both childlessness and parenthood and their association with couples' different educational profiles.

**Régnier-Loilier, Arnaud. "Are the Generations and Gender Surveys Well Suited for Studying Same-Sex Couples?." *European Journal of Population* (2017): <https://doi.org/10.1007/s1068>**

Abstract: Different studies of same-sex couples based on the Generations and Gender Survey (GSS) have been published in recent years. However, in this survey, people in gay and lesbian couples are not identified via a direct question but by comparing two separate variables: the sex of the respondent and that of the partner. But the identification of same-sex couples by comparing the sex of both partners is very unreliable. The few sex-coding errors of one of the partners in heterosexual couples generate a very high proportion of "false" same-sex couples among all couples considered to be of the same sex. The aim of this paper is to demonstrate the problematic nature of the indicator in order to avoid inappropriate use of GGS data (and other surveys more generally) and to discuss the reliability of analyses of same-sex couples made with these data.

**van den Broek, Thijs, and Emily Grundy. "Loneliness among Polish migrants in the Netherlands: The impact of presence and location of partners and offspring." *Demographic Research* 37.23 (2017): 727-742.**

Abstract: Research using non-migrant samples indicates that having a partner and children is protective against loneliness. Such beneficial effects may be weaker for migrants with partners and/or children living in different countries. We assess how feelings of loneliness among Polish migrants in the Netherlands compare to levels among the general Dutch population and how migrants' feelings of loneliness vary by presence and location of partners and offspring. Polish migrants in the Netherlands were lonelier than the general Dutch population. Among men, those who had been in the Netherlands for longer were lonelier than those who had more recently arrived. Unpartnered men and men with a partner living abroad were lonelier than men with a partner living in the Netherlands. For women, no effects of presence and location of a partner were found. Presence and location of children made little difference. Although loneliness is often considered a problem for older individuals, feelings of loneliness are also strong among working-age Polish migrants. Consistent with studies on non-migrant samples, we found that men with a partner were less lonely than unpartnered men, but only when the partner also resided in the Netherlands.

# Announcements

## GGP at the IUSSP

**October 30 - November 3, 2017 | Cape Town, South Africa**

The Generations & Gender Programme is a proud participant of the International Population Conference 2017 from 29 October-4 November in Cape Town. Are you interested to know the new directions GGP is taking and preparations for a new round of data collection? It is still possible to register for the Meet & Greet on Tuesday evening by emailing [casella@nidi.nl](mailto:casella@nidi.nl).

We will also welcome you throughout the week to visit the GGP Booth ( No. 23 in Exhibition Hall 2) where you can collect information about what GGP datasets have to offer for your research as well as a copy of the Meet the GGP Expert speaker's schedule to help plan your week.

## NKPS & Multilinks available via the GGP

All four waves of The Netherlands Kinship Panel Study (NKPS) is now available via the GGP website. The NKPS is the dutch component of the GGS but the original survey data includes a far more extensive range of data including interviews with respondents' relatives and partners, four waves of longitudinal data and a series of innovative sub-modules. To gain access to the NKPS you simply have to apply via the GGP website in the normal manner.

The Multilinks database provides a set of indicators for social policies (childcare, family benefits, long-term care, and pensions) and legal frameworks (maintenance obligations) in the 27 European Union member states as of 2011 as well as in Georgia, Norway and Russia for the years 2004 (GGS wave 1) and 2009 (GGS wave 2). The objective is to give empirical information on how each state defines, regulates and supports responsibilities between generations. The structure of the database is built on a conceptual report which addresses how intergenerational relations are embedded in institutional contexts and how public policies, including legislation, allocate public and private responsibilities. The database includes information on four domains: a) Responsibilities to care for children, b) Responsibilities to provide financial support for children, c) Responsibilities to care for people in need of care, d) Responsibilities to provide financial support for elderly people. The database can be used free of charge and downloaded from the GGP Website.



**Generations & Gender Programme**

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