

GGP AT A GLANCE

Did you know?

Families in Europe and elsewhere are becoming more complex, with an increasing number of couples living in unmarried cohabitation or experiencing a separation or divorce. The GGP provides data not only on actual family transitions, but also on norms and values regarding family-related behaviour. Figure 1 shows the attitudes towards marriage, cohabitation, single parenthood, and divorce for two countries: Sweden (data collected in 2012/13) and Poland (data collected in 2010/11). Swedes are generally more open to new family forms than Poles. Yet, country differences in attitudes about cohabitation are notably larger than, for example, single motherhood. Also, within countries large differences are found. While on average Swedes believe it is okay for a couple to live together without being married, they do not agree that marriage is an outdated institution. The Swedish case thus shows that the increasing acceptance of new family forms does not necessarily mean a rejection of more traditional family arrangements.

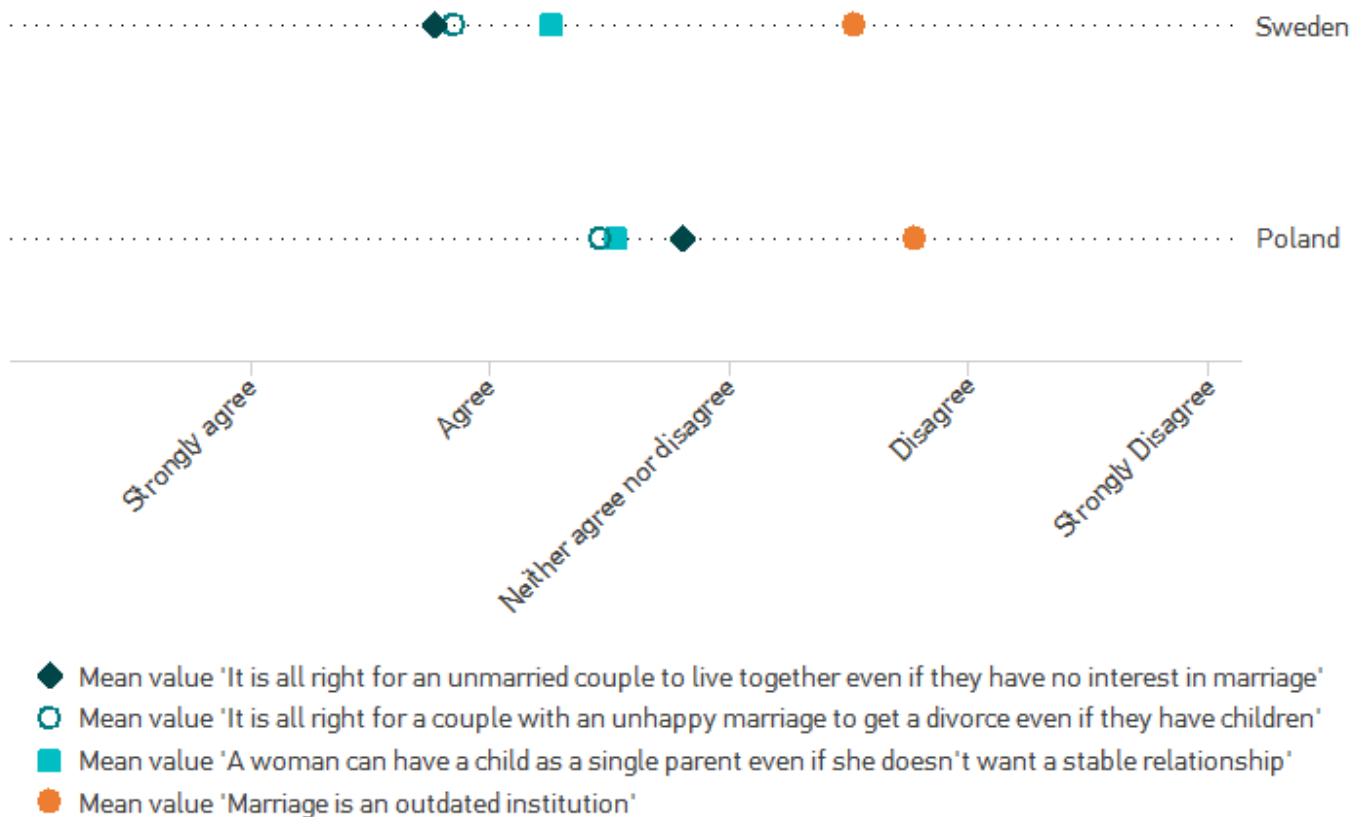


Figure 1: Attitudes towards family formation behaviour in Sweden and Poland.

Source: GGS Wave 1 version 4.3.

Recently published GGP studies

Eckhard, J. and Stauder, J., 2018. Partner market opportunities and union formation over the life course—A comparison of different measures. *Population, Space and Place*, p.e2178. DOI: 10.1002/psp.2178

Abstract: Even in the online dating era, individuals seek intimate partners who live physically nearby. This paper considers the validity of different partner market measures in German NUTS-3 regions; the sex ratio is contrasted with different versions of the availability ratio (AR) and versions of the partner market density (PMD). The work discusses how conceptual aspects of the partner market are reflected in the various indicators. Using aggregated population data provided by German statistical offices, the partner market in Germany is described as measured by the different partner market indicators. Linking these to micro-level data, the paper compares the effects of the various partner market measures on union formation. A simple sex ratio does not show variance over the life course or between cohorts, nor does it determine the rate of couple formation. AR and PMD reveal more plausible distributions by age and cohort and higher criterion validity, especially when accounting for availability according to marital status. With regard to men, the AR demonstrates the strongest impact on union formation; with regard to women, PMD seems more important.

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

DOI: 10.1177/0950017018760167

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 their 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.

Miranda, V., Dahlberg, J., & Andersson, G., 2018. Parents' Preferences for Sex of Children in Sweden: Attitudes and Outcomes. *Population Research and Policy Review*, 443-459. DOI: 10.1007/s11113-018-9462-8

Abstract: It has been argued that preferences for the sex of children would be small or non-existing in relatively gender equal societies. However, previous studies have suggested that a stronger preference for having a daughter exists in Scandinavian countries frequently noted for being among the most gender equal societies. Combining new register data on birth rates by sex of the previous children and recent survey data on couples' stated preferences for the sex of children, this research finds the preference for daughters has increased in Sweden over the last decade. In addition to the stronger preference for having daughters among two-child mothers documented in previous research, the findings show that during the previous decade this preference was also noticeable among one-child parents. Despite Swedish society being known for holding gender equal social norms, interviewed parents openly expressed some degree of preference for having daughters over sons.

Onozaka, Y. and Hafzi, K., 2018. Household Production in an Egalitarian Society. *Social Forces*.

DOI: 10.1093/sf/soy066

Abstract: Norwegian national policies strongly incentivize double-earner households and gender equality, but various gender gaps persist both at work and at home. In these seemingly contradictory situations, what are the mechanisms under which Norwegian households allocate their market and domestic labor? Drawing on administrative data and a representative survey, this question is examined from two perspectives. Micro-economic processes are considered to investigate if Norwegian households act according to economic rationality or if they still follow the gender norm "A man should earn more than his wife." The research then focuses on how Norway's contextual factors may influence household experiences when a wife has better market productivity. Norwegian redistribution policies, through progressive taxation and benefit transfers, seem to mitigate the income differences and promote gender neutrality in a sense that if couples wish to pursue an untraditional division, by preference or by necessity, they seem to be able to do so without being held back by the traditional gender expectations or being very poor.

Announcements

News from GGP

GGP2020 | Updates from the field

Generations & Gender Survey activities

- **Kazakhstan** | Fieldwork completed, analysis and country report process underway.
- **Moldova** | Funding secured in August 2018. Wave 1 survey commences in Spring 2019.

Pilot studies

- **Argentina** | Commences Autumn 2018.
- **Croatia** | Commences Autumn 2018.
- **Germany** | Started June 2018, nearing completion.
- **Latvia** | Commences Autumn 2018.
- **Portugal** | Fieldwork nearing completion, analysis and country report process pending.

Regional Meetings

The current series of GGP Regional Meetings underway aims to provide updates from the GGP's Central Coordination team about recent developments, including methodological innovations, and to discuss the need for comparative data on fertility and family dynamics in different regions.

Upcoming GGP Regional Meetings

- South Eastern EU Regional Meeting | 13 September 2018 | Zagreb, Croatia | Register [here](#).
- Latin American Regional Meeting | 23 October 2018 | Puebla, Mexico | Register [here](#).
- North Western EU Regional Meeting on use of registry data | November 2018 | Oslo, Norway
Registration will soon open.

Asia Regional Meeting | 13 July 2018 | Shanghai

The GGP Asia Regional Meeting was held on 13 July 2018 at the Asian Population Association Conference with presentations about existing survey landscapes in China, Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan. Participants from 10 countries discussed funding opportunities and collaboration for fielding GGP in the region.

Calls for Papers

ALP-POP | 9th Alpine Population Conference | Bocconi University | January 27–30, 2019 | La Thuile, Aosta Valley, Italy

Alp-Pop brings together scholars interested in population issues across several disciplines and emphasizes empirical rigor and innovation over a given topic or geographical area, meeting the challenges of interdisciplinary & international audiences. Submissions on population & health, migration, families & the welfare state; population & economic development/institutions, well-being, etc. may be submitted [online](#) by September 23, 2018.

PAA 2019 | Population Association of America Annual Meeting | April 11-13, 2019 | Austin, Texas, USA

The PAA2019 Call for Papers is now available [online](#). The deadline for online submissions via [PAMPA](#) is September 16, 2018.



Generations & Gender Programme

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