

GGP AT A GLANCE

Did you know?

In the 1950s and 1960s, families generally followed the male-breadwinner model characterized by a clear gender division of labour both in terms of paid and unpaid work. The graph below shows the percentage of women who report dividing household work equally with a partner. Equal division of labour depends heavily on the household task considered. Equal responsibility for planning social events is common with 40-80% of women reporting to share this task with her partner. Additionally, financial chores are among the tasks often divided between partners. However, other chores - such as cooking and vacuum cleaning, and performing small repairs - mostly fall on the shoulders of one of the partners: cooking and vacuum cleaning are mostly done by women, while performing small repairs is mostly done by men. Data from the GGP can help inform policies in ways to further support gender equality.

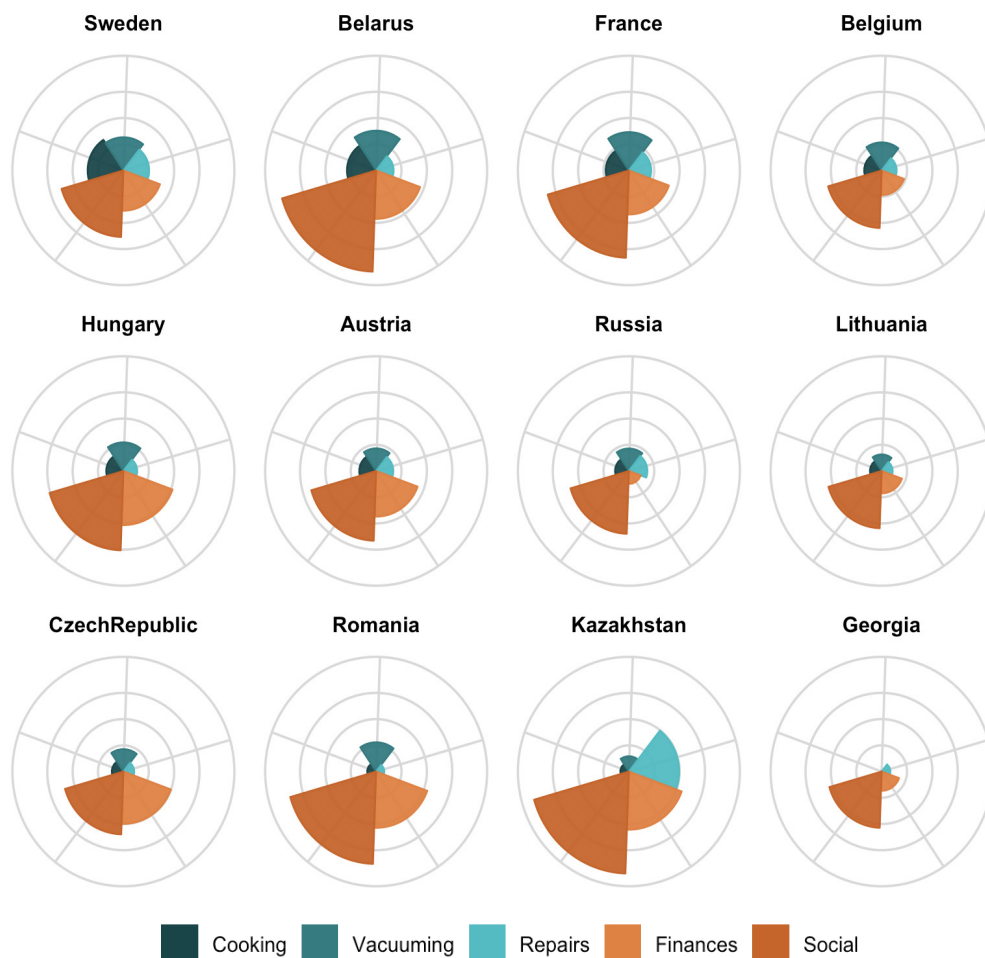


Figure 1: Percentage of women aged 18-49 who report dividing household work equally with a partner.

Source: GGP2020 for Belarus and Kazakhstan and GGP wave 1 for the other countries.

Countries are ranked by the proportion of women reporting dividing cooking equally with their partner.

Recently published GGP studies

Ayuso, L., 2018. What future awaits couples Living Apart Together (LAT)? *The Sociological Review*. DOI:10.1177/0038026118799053

Abstract: In recent years there has been increased interest in couples Living Apart Together (LAT) within the sociology of the family in Europe. One main question concerns understanding their evolution over time. Given the lack of longitudinal data, the present study focuses as a proxy to study the perception LATs hold of their future and the influencing factors. Based on data from the Generations and Gender Survey, a sample of 5253 people in LAT relationships was taken from seven European countries. The results show that the future intentions of these couples are conditioned by the understanding of the family in different European countries, the age of its members and, above all, the social pressure exerted by family and friends to live together and/or marry.

Gauthier, A.H., Cabaço, S.L.F. and Emery, T., 2018. Generations and Gender Survey study profile. *Longitudinal and Life Course Studies*, 9(4), pp.456-465. DOI: 10.14301/llcs.v9i4.500

Abstract: The Generations and Gender Survey (GGs) is a panel study on families, life course trajectories and gender relations. The GGS is part of the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP), a unique research infrastructure providing open access data to registered researchers with a focus on the GGS waves already collected. With large samples per country, GGS microdata provides researchers with a key resource to examine changes in family life, inter-generational and gender relations. The analysis of these trends is at the core of the research produced in several social science disciplines. GGS data users extensively use it to better understand topics such as the transition to adulthood, partnership formation and dissolution, fertility, gender roles and caring responsibilities. In this study profile the design features of the GGS (data collection and adjustment, panel maintenance, and coverage) are presented along with an overview of the organisational setup and outputs of the GGP. The paper concludes with opportunities and challenges facing the next round of data collection.

Mikolaj, J., Berrington, A. and Perelli-Harris, B., 2018. The role of education in the intersection of partnership transitions and motherhood in Europe and the United States. *Demographic Research*. DOI: 10.4054/DemRes.2018.39.27

Abstract: Research indicates partnership status at first birth is associated with education across Europe and the United States and also that first births within cohabitation have a negative educational gradient. The pathway to a first birth in different partnership types can be complex and vary across countries. This study examines whether educational differences observed at the time of a first birth are produced upon entrance into cohabitation, during the transition from cohabitation to marriage, or the transition to first birth. Using Harmonized Histories data, multi-state event history models are estimated to examine how educational differences in patterns of early family formation emerge among women born between 1950 and 1969 in 16 European countries and the US. The results highlight three main findings: the educational gradient of entry into cohabitation is inconsistent across countries; regardless of educational gradient of entry into cohabitation, the transition to a first birth among cohabiting women has a consistent negative educational gradient across countries; and, the transition from cohabitation to marriage has a consistent positive educational gradient across countries. In both contexts, educational differences matter most during transitions from cohabitation to marriage and to first birth once women are in a cohabiting union. Entrance into cohabitation is common, but key educational distinctions emerge upon childbearing. Disadvantaged women are less likely to marry before having a baby, while highly educated women marry before childbearing.

Trimarchi, A. and Van Bavel, J., 2018. Gender differences and similarities in the educational gradient in fertility: The role of earnings potential and gender composition in study disciplines. *Demographic Research*, 39, pp.381-414. DOI: 10.4054/DemRes.2018.39.13

Abstract: Women's participation in higher education has surpassed that of men yet large gender differences in the choice of field of study persist. To date, little is known about the mechanisms that explain the link between fertility and study disciplines for men and women. To study gender differences in the effect on fertility of earnings potential and gender composition in study disciplines, data from the European Labor Force Survey (EU-LFS) and OLS models were used to estimate earnings potential and linked with Generations & Gender Surveys of six countries. Piecewise linear hazard models were applied to analyze the transition to first and second births jointly. Heterogeneity across countries was found, but within countries mechanisms tended to be similar for men and women. This suggests that the drivers of men's and women's family behavior may be more similar than is expected. Societal changes over the last three decades may lead to a stronger role for men in fertility decision-making, which may remain unnoticed if we continue to focus only on women.

Announcements

News from GGP

Check out **GGP's new dataviz** to explore life histories of successive generations in different countries.

The **Power of Choice: Reproductive rights and the demographic transition**, UNFPA State of The World's Population 2018 Report (#SWOP2018) was launched on October 17, 2018 with several **research articles** based upon GGP datasets represented among the key references.

GGP2020 | Updates from the field

- **Croatia** | Commenced September 2018.
- **Germany** | Expected completion November 2018.
- **Latvia** | Commenced October 2018.
- **Portugal** | Completed.

GGP Regional Meetings & Trainings

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

Upcoming Regional Meetings

Northern Europe Regional Meeting | 29 November 2018 | **SUDA**, Stockholm, Sweden.

Register [here](#).

Latin American Regional Meeting | 23 October 2018 | Puebla, Mexico

On 23 October, the GGP Latin America Regional Meeting was held at the 8th ALAP meeting in Puebla, Mexico. Over 35 participants from Latin, Central and South America learned about emerging plans to field the GGP survey in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Uruguay and discussed regional demographic change, the value of longitudinal surveys and opportunities for funding the GGP.

Why the Future of our Population Matters? | 19 November 2018 | Berlin, Germany

Join the London School of Economics, Population Europe, GGP and the UK Science & Innovation Network on Thursday, 19 November at the UK Embassy, Berlin for a workshop for analysts, journalists and experts working at the interface between science, policy and the public to learn and exchange on communicating effectively about demographic change. Programme & registration available [here](#).

Calls for Papers

10th Demographic Conference of "Young Demographers" | Charles University | February 7-8, 2019 | Prague, Czech Republic

The Young Demographers, Department of Demography and Geodemography and the Geographical Institute (Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Science) invite abstracts for the **10th Demographic Conference of Young Demographers**. Deadline for **online submissions** is November 14, 2018.

21st Nordic Demographic Symposium | June 13 - 15, 2019 | Reykjavik, Iceland

The NDS 2019 Call for Abstracts is now available **online**. Contributions from all areas of demographic research, and related fields are welcome. Deadline for online submissions is 1 December, 2018 to nds2019@su.se.

8th Conference of the European Survey Research Association | July 15 - 19, 2019 | Zagreb, Croatia

The ESRA 2019 Call for Abstracts is available **online**. Researchers active in the field of survey research, survey methodology and data analysis are invited to submit proposals for individual paper and poster presentations. Deadline for **online submissions** is 18 November, 2018.



Generations & Gender Programme

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