

GGP AT A GLANCE

Did you know?

The experience of poverty during childhood is associated with poorer outcomes in terms of a child's health, education, psycho-social wellbeing and socio-economic attainment in later life. Levels of children living in families struggling to make ends meet financially vary significantly across Europe. Additionally, the percentage of children living in poverty is higher among children living in reconstituted families than children living in biological families. In Central and Eastern Europe, the percentage of children living in reconstituted families that experience financial hardship is between 75% in Lithuania and 95% in Bulgaria. Notably, despite lower percentages of children living in poverty in Western and Northern Europe, there is still a significantly larger percentage of children living in reconstituted families experiencing financial hardship as compared with children living in biological families.

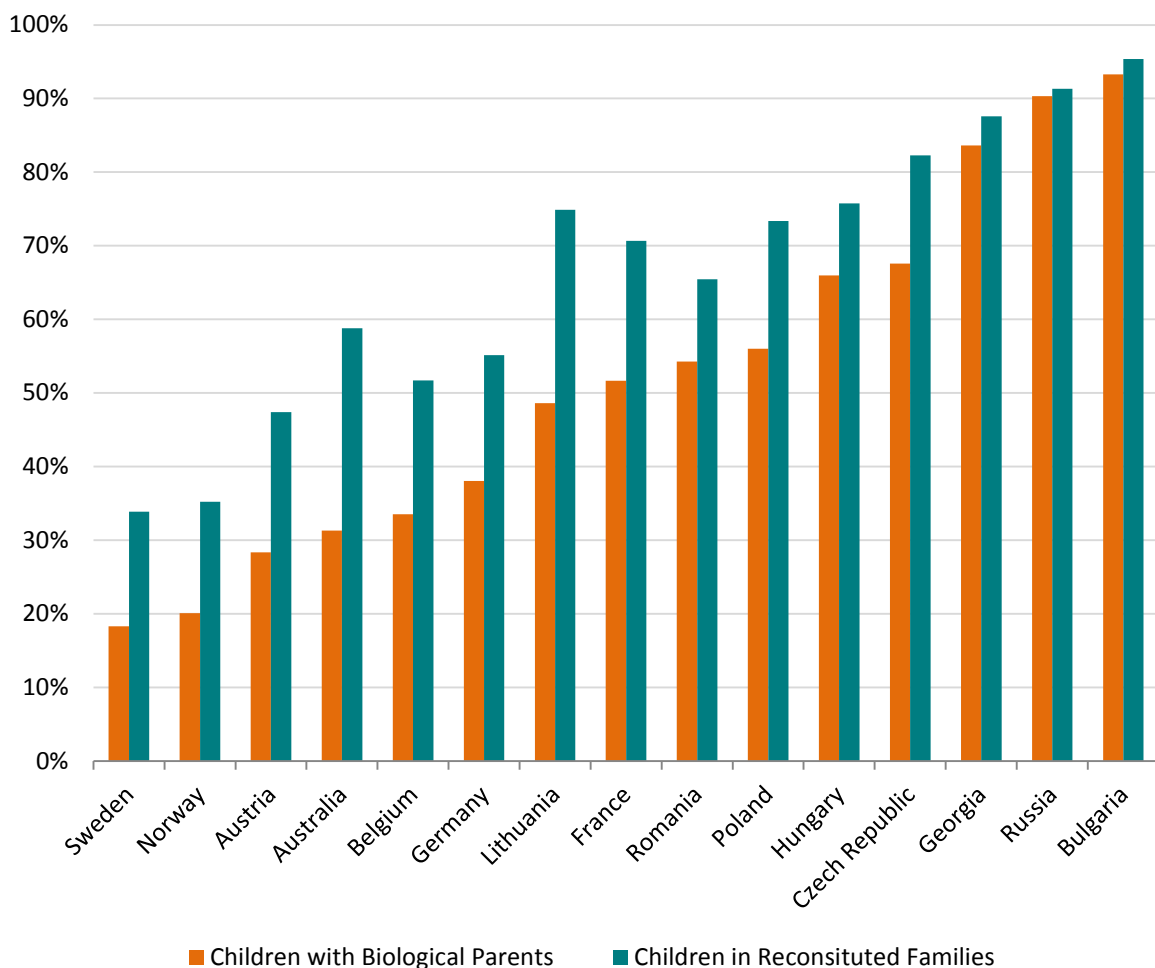


Figure 1: Percentage of Children whose household struggles to make ends meet financially

Source: Generations and Gender Survey, Wave 1. Subjective poverty was measured using variable a1002 and includes families who said they made ends meet with either "Great Difficulty" or "Some Difficulty". Children in single parent households were excluded from the analysis.

Recently published GGP studies

Panova R. & Buber-Ennser I. (2016). Attitudes towards parental employment: a ranking across Europe, Australia, and Japan. *Journal of Research in Gender Studies*, 2, 11-37.

Abstract: Based on the Generations and Gender Survey, this paper studies attitudes towards parental employment in 14 European countries – among them ten located in Central and Eastern Europe, – Australia and Japan. In a multivariate framework we examine how the acceptance of the employment of mothers of pre-school children differs across countries and to what extent there is a gender gap. Since the role of fathers in the process of socialization of their children has been underestimated and underinvestigated for a long time, we take the challenge of studying the attitude towards the acceptance of fathers' concentration on work. In multivariate analyses, attitudes towards the statement "A pre-school child suffers, if his/her mother works" are dichotomized in agreement versus an indifferent attitude or disagreement. The same approach is used for "Children often suffer because their fathers concentrate too much on their work." Based on the estimated coefficients of logistic regressions, countries are ranked in high, medium and low level of agreement. The country-specific ranking in terms of traditional attitudes towards employment of mothers with pre-school children is in tune with the expectations derived from the Second Demographic Transition (SDT) theory, with the exception of Romania: Hungary, Georgia, Russia, Bulgaria, Poland are ranked as the most traditional countries; Lithuania, Australia, W. Germany, Romania, France, Austria, and Czech R. hold a middle position relative to the grand mean; Belgium, Japan, E. Germany, Estonia and Norway show the most liberal attitudes. We find a large diversity in the level of traditionalism among the Central and Eastern European countries. Variation in gender differences is substantial, differences being largest where SDT is at an advanced level. Regarding fathers' concentration on work, the majority presumes negative consequences for children, but the answering pattern shows no clear relation with advancement in the SDT. Available at: <https://www.ceeol.com/search/article-detail?id=470817>

Kreidl, M., Štípková, M. & Hubatková, B. (2017). Parental separation and children's education in a comparative perspective: Does the burden disappear when separation is more common? *Demographic Research*, 36, 3, 73-110. <http://www.demographic-research.org/Volumes/Vol36/3/> DOI: 10.4054/DemRes.2017.36.3

Abstract: Parental breakup has, on average, a net negative effect on children's education. However, it is unclear whether this negative effect changes when parental separation becomes more common. We studied the variations in the effect of parental separation on children's chances of obtaining tertiary education across cohorts and countries with varying divorce rates. We applied country and cohort fixed-effect models as well as random-effect models to data from the first wave of the Generations and Gender Survey, complemented by selected macro-level indicators (divorce rate and educational expansion). Country fixed-effect logistic regressions show that the negative effect of experiencing parental separation is stronger in more-recent birth cohorts. Random-intercept linear probability models confirm that the negative effect of parental breakup is significantly stronger when divorce is more common. The results support the low-conflict family dissolution hypothesis, which explains the trend by a rising proportion of low-conflict breakups. A child from a dissolving low-conflict family is likely to be negatively affected by family dissolution, whereas a child from a high-conflict dissolving family experiences relief. As divorce becomes more common and more low-conflict couples separate, more children are negatively affected, and hence, the average effect of breakup is more negative. We show a significant variation in the size of the effect of parental separation on children's education; the effect becomes more negative when family dissolution is more common.

Announcements

GGP EPI Launch Event

On Thursday, January 26th 2017, the Generations and Gender Programme (GGP) marked the launch of its new three-year project during a kick-off event at INED, in Paris. The project, entitled GGP-EPI (Evaluate Plan Initiate) is funded by the European Commission's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation framework (H2020-INFRADEV-2016-2017, Development and long-term sustainability of new pan-European research infrastructures). The €2 million Euro grant positions the GGP to continue to advance its scientific achievements as an innovative and unique open source research infrastructure for longitudinal and cross-national study of population change as well as to initiate the transition of the programme's governance and financial structures and processes from a network of research institutes to a research infrastructure with a Central Hub. More details about the launch event and partners are available [here](#).

Call for Papers: 2017 General European Consortium for Sociological Research (ECSR) Conference, with the Dondena Centre for Research on Social Dynamics and Public Policy at Bocconi University.

August 31 – September 2, 2017, Milan, Italy

The theme of the 2017 General ECSR Conference is "Institutions, Inequality and Social Dynamics". This theme will receive special attention, but as always, presentations on all relevant areas of sociological research, such as the labour market, work and employment, education, family sociology, migration and integration, political sociology, health and well-being, social inequalities are invited. Contributions concerning sociological aspects of governance, business, family firms and gender are also welcome. Please submit abstracts by e-mail to ecsr2017@unibocconi.it by 1 April 2017. The full call can be read [here](#).

Call for Papers: BSPS Annual Conference 2017

September 6 – 8, 2017, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK

The British Society for Population Studies invites proposals and abstracts for papers and posters across the entire demographic and population studies spectrum. The annual conference, to be held in September, comprises simultaneous strand sessions each with a demographic or population studies focus. Ongoing work with incomplete analyses & findings should be submitted as posters: submissions for oral presentation should include results. Submissions should be made [online](#) by midnight on Monday 24 April 2017. The full call, including details on the strands and their respective coordinators, can be viewed [here](#).

GGP Coordination Team Expansion

At the start of 2017, the GGP Coordination Team welcomed Deirdre Casella and Susana Cabaco. While Susana collaborates on various aspects of the GGP survey research methodology, data collection and survey instrument preparation, Deirdre provides advice and assistance to GGP Consortium Members on stakeholder outreach strategies, preparatory activities for national road map applications and dissemination and communication activities.



Generations & Gender Programme

For more information, visit our website: <http://www.ggp-i.org>
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