

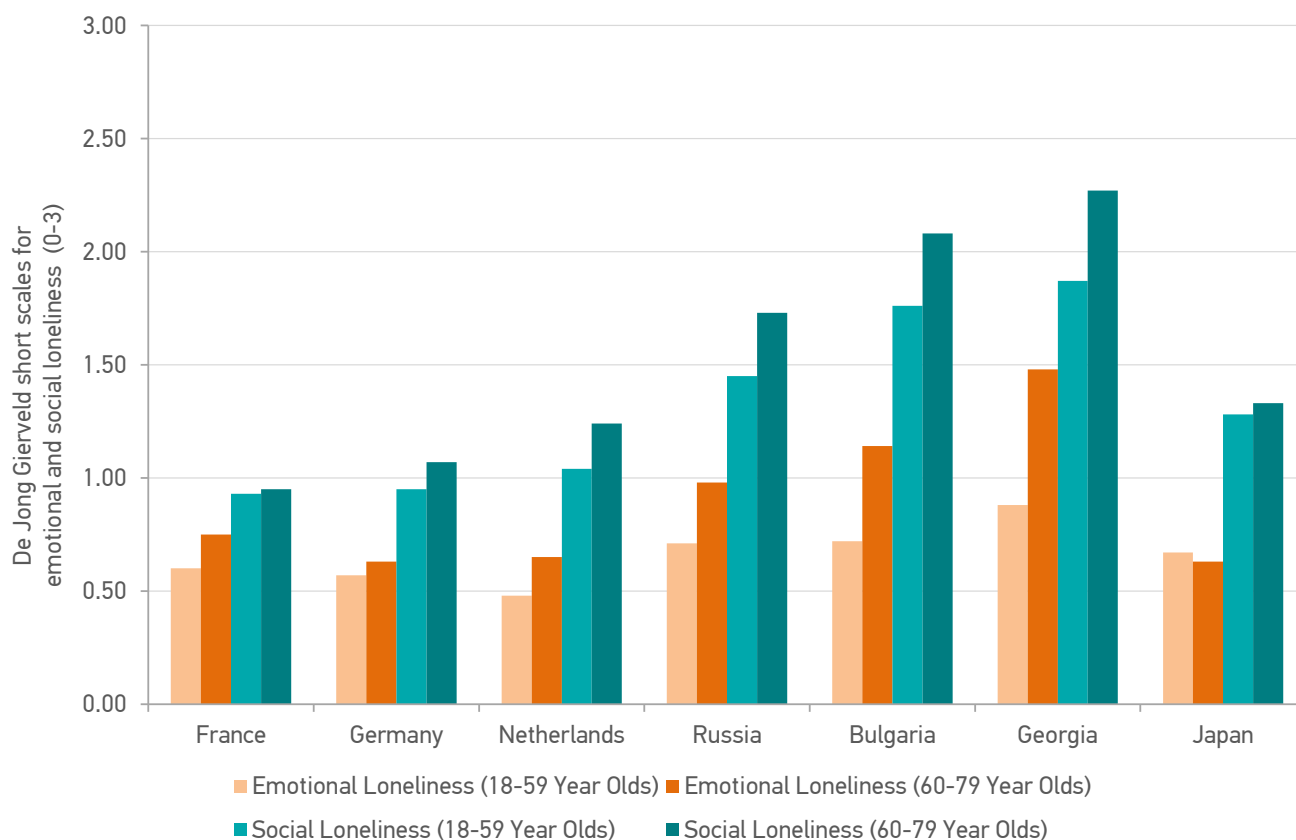
GGP AT A GLANCE

Did you know?

You may know that loneliness is more prevalent amongst older people than younger people but did you know that loneliness levels also vary across countries? Data from the GGP illustrate that both older and younger age groups show higher levels of loneliness in Eastern Europe than those in Western Europe¹. Eastern European societies have experienced rapid societal and economic changes. These have often resulted in increased economic inequalities, poverty and psychological stress, each affecting the risks for loneliness.



Figure 1: Loneliness on the De Jong Gierveld Short Scale across 7 Countries



Source: De Jong Gierveld, J., & Van Tilburg, T. (2010). The De Jong Gierveld short scales for emotional and social loneliness: tested on data from 7 countries in the UN generations and gender surveys. *European journal of ageing*, 7(2), 121-130.

1. Data for Japan is currently not available in harmonised form. The data used here is a preharmonised file.

Recently published GGP studies

Dimitrova, E. (2012). Stratifying Reproduction. *International Journal of Sociology*, 42(3), 34-52.

Abstract: The study focuses on the educational and ethnic differences in women's reproductive decisions concerning the birth of a second child in postsocialist Bulgaria. Event history modeling technique is applied in the analysis. The data come from the first wave of the Gender and Generation Surveys conducted in 2004. In the analysis, woman and partner's education as well as woman's ethnicity are considered multiple correlates of social status and woman's positioning in the social structure. The results reveal enlarging stratification in the progression rates of second births in the country after 1990. In recent years, highly educated women are more likely to postpone or forgo a second child than their less-educated counterparts. The strengthening negative education gradient is explained by the increasing opportunity costs that an extra birth brings to women.

Gierveld, J. D. J., & Van Tilburg, T. (2010). The De Jong Gierveld short scales for emotional and social loneliness: tested on data from 7 countries in the UN generations and gender surveys. *European journal of ageing*, 7(2), 121-130.

Abstract: Loneliness concerns the subjective evaluation of the situation individuals are involved in, characterized either by a number of relationships with friends and colleagues which is smaller than is considered desirable (social loneliness), as well as situations where the intimacy in confidant relationships one wishes for has not been realized (emotional loneliness). To identify people who are lonely direct questions are not sufficient; loneliness scales are preferred. In this article, the quality of the three-item scale for emotional loneliness and the three-item scale for social loneliness has been investigated for use in the following countries participating in the United Nations "Generations and Gender Surveys": France, Germany, the Netherlands, Russia, Bulgaria, Georgia, and Japan. Sample sizes for the 7 countries varied between 8,158 and 12,828. Translations of the De Jong Gierveld loneliness scale have been tested using reliability and validity tests including a confirmatory factor analysis to test the two-dimensional structure of loneliness. Test outcomes indicated for each of the countries under investigation reliable and valid scales for emotional and social loneliness, respectively.

Ivanova, K., Kalmijn, M., & Uunk, W. (2013). The Effect of Children on Men's and Women's Chances of Re-partnering in a European Context. *European Journal of Population*, 1-28.

Abstract: This work examines what role children play in the re-partnering process in five European countries (Norway, France, Germany, Romania, and the Russian Federation) by addressing the following research questions: (1) To what extent do men and women differ in their re-partnering chances?; (2) Can gender differences in re-partnering be explained by the presence of children?; (3) How do the custodial arrangements and the child's age affect the re-partnering chances of men and women? We use the partnership and parenthood histories of the participants in the first wave of the Generations and Gender Survey to examine the transition to moving in with a new partner, separately for men and women. The story that emerges is one of similarities in the effects rather than differences. In most countries, men are more likely to re-partner than women. Mothers with resident children are less likely to re-partner than non-mothers and a similar though often non-significant effect of resident children is observed for fathers. In most countries we find that as the child ages, the chances to enter a new union increase.

Matysiak, A., & Vignoli, D. (2013). Diverse Effects of Women's Employment on Fertility: Insights From Italy and Poland. *European Journal of Population*. 1-30.

Abstract: In this paper, we look into how country-specific factors shape the interrelationship between childbearing and women's labor supply. To this end, we compare Italy and Poland, two low-fertility countries where the country-specific obstacles to work and family reconciliation are similarly strong but which differ in the history of women's labor supply and the extent to which couples' material aspirations are satisfied by men's earnings. Our findings show that women's employment clearly conflicts with childbearing in Italy, while in Poland women tend to combine the two activities, despite the similar difficulties they face. These results challenge the standard microeconomic explanations and point to the importance of other country-specific factors, apart from conditions for work and family reconciliation, in shaping women's employment and fertility decisions. Overall, our study provides foundations for explaining the variation in the relationship between women's employment and fertility in an enlarged Europe.

Announcements

Used the GGS? Let us know

If you have used the GGS in your research please let us know. Not only does it help us demonstrate data use but we can also help raise awareness of your work through our own channels such as the GGS Bibliography, the GGS Research Note or GGP at a Glance. We identify research based on the GGS using key word searches but these aren't always effective. So if you have produced an article, working paper, masters dissertation or doctoral thesis that uses GGS data, be sure to let us know by e-mailing: ggp@nidi.nl

SLLS International Conference

Growing Up and Growing Old: Health Transitions Throughout the Lifecourse

Hotel Casa 400, Amsterdam, The Netherlands : 23-25 September 2013

The conference registration is now open.

The next SLLS conference will take place in Amsterdam, 23-25 September 2013. Although the overall conference theme has a focus on health, the conference committee is comprised of members with diverse research and methodological expertise and we welcomed conference submissions from all disciplines and areas of longitudinal and life course studies: physical, psychological, social developmental and ageing processes and functioning within and across life course stages from infancy to old age; methods and findings of cohort studies, especially those with information on health; other sources of longitudinal data such as panel studies and record linkage; international comparisons; household, and income dynamics; intergenerational transfers and returns to learning; gene-environment interaction; 'mixed', and comparative methods; innovative methodology in design, measurement, data management, analysis and research practice (quantitative and qualitative); longitudinal research and policy.

Find us at the IUSSP Conference

26-31 August 2013, XXVII IUSSP International Population Conference, Busan, Korea

The GGP will have a booth at the IUSSP Conference in Korea and representatives of the GGP coordination team will be there to provide information on the programme. The conference will also include 21 presentations that use GGP data and will provide an excellent demonstration of the breadth and depth of the data available in the GGP.



Generations & Gender Programme

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

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