Generations & Gender Programme

A Social Science Infrastructure for Research on Population and Family Dynamics

Olga Grünwald
24. May 2022

Basics of the R programming language - data wrangling and data visualization, two-day statistical course (Zagreb, Croatia)
About the GGP Infrastructure

High quality and timely data about about family and people’s life course trajectories

Central Coordination Team located at NIDI – Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute

Consortium Board of Europe’s largest demographic institutes
Our data

Harmonized Histories

Contextual Database
Our data

Harmonized Histories

Contextual Database
Key features of the GGS – I

Cross-national comparability
Key features of the GGS – I

- Cross-national comparability
- Longitudinal design
Key features of the GGS – I

- Cross-national comparability
- Longitudinal design

19 Countries in Wave 1
12 Countries in Wave 2
 3 Countries in Wave 3
Key features of the GGS – 1

- Cross-national comparability
- Longitudinal design
- Large sample size

≈10,000 Respondents per Country in Wave 1
Key features of the GGS – 1

- Cross-national comparability
- Longitudinal design
- Large sample size
- Broad age range

Respondents aged 18 – 79 years
Topics in the GGS – I

- Partnership Histories
- Transition to Adulthood
- Gender Relations
- Fertility Histories
- Intergen. Exchanges
- Economic Activity
- Work-Family Balance
- Health and Well-Being
- Retirement
- Division of Housework
- ...
Topics in the GGS – I about Youth

- Youth & well-being (including NEET and also youth with migration background vs. native)
- Youth and family formation (including experience of cohabitation)
- Youth and contraceptive use
- Youth and attitudes towards gender equality.
Challenges in GGS – I and Innovations in GGS – 2

Not perfect cross-national comparability
Large post-harmonisation
Long delays in releasing the data
Challenges in GGS – I and Innovations in GGS – 2

- Not perfect cross-national comparability
- Large post-harmonisation
- Long delays in releasing the data

Centralized operation with close cooperation with Central Hub
Challenges in GGS – I and Innovations in GGS – II

Not perfect cross-national comparability
Large post-harmonisation
Long delays in releasing the data

Centralized operation with close cooperation with Central Hub
- Broader geographical coverage
- Better cross-national comparability
- A revised questionnaire
- New samples
Research with data from GGS – I
The Social Stratification of Choice in the Transition to Adulthood

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Submitted April 2018; revised March 2019; accepted April 2019

Abstract

The occurrence and timing of major demographic decisions in the transition to adulthood is strongly stratified, with young adults with a high socio-economic status (SES) background usually experiencing many of these events later than young adults with a low SES background. To explain this social stratification, we outline a theoretical framework in which social stratification affects choice in the transition to adulthood through three, potentially reinforcing, pathways: stratified socialization, stratified agency, and stratified opportunity. We test our framework against longitudinal data from two waves of the Generations and Gender Surveys for Austria, Bulgaria, and France. We find evidence for the importance of all three pathways. Furthermore, processes differ little by gender, age and country context.
Intentions and realization of intentions among young adults

Source: Billari et al. (2019)
The transition to adulthood and pathways out of the parental home: A cross-national analysis

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\begin{abstract}
This study uses the second Wave of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) to examine young adults’ transition to adulthood in eight European countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania, and the Netherlands). I use reconstructed life courses from age 18 to 34 (N = 21,696) to simultaneously study key life course trajectories employing multichannel sequence analysis. In doing so, I adopt a comparative framework which specifically addresses cross-national differences in young adults’ life course trajectories and cross-national differences in the educational gradient of life course trajectories. The aim of this paper is to provide a holistic picture of young adults’ different pathways out of the parental home and their transition to adulthood in contemporary Europe. The main results indicate that young adults’ life course trajectories differ by education, country and sex, but also that the educational gradient is highly context-specific across European countries.
\end{abstract}
Cross-national differences in young adults’ life course trajectories

Source: Schwanitz (2017)
GGP Bibliography for more studies using GGS data
Useful resources

GGP website: www.ggp-i.org

GGP contact form: ggp@nidi.nl

GGS – metadata platform for browsing the data: https://ggp.colectica.org/


Fokkema, T. et al. (2016). Generations and Gender Programme Wave 1 data collection. In Demographic Research https://doi.org/10.4054/demres.2016.34.18