



THE SURVEY OF ISSP 2022. POLITICAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS CHANGING GENDER ROLES AND FAMILY

Nikoletta Sivenou¹, Ioannis Andreadis²

¹School of Political Sciences, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUTH)
sivenoun@polsci.auth.gr

²School of Political Sciences, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUTH)
john@polsci.auth.gr

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, the theories about gender and specifically about the development of gender identity have strongly concerned many theoreticians and researchers from various disciplines, taking into account the important role of the family, which constitutes the appropriate framework for gender development and perpetuation (Matlin, 1996). The paper intends to investigate political attitudes towards changing gender roles and family issues and their interaction with voting behavior in Greece. Moreover, relying on the data of 2022 International Social Survey (ISSP) on the Family and Changing Gender Roles, we aim to study and examine the attitudes of Greek voters on a number of related issues using Greece as a case study. The ISSP 2022 Module Questionnaire includes questions about gender ideology, marriage, alternative family forms and perception of motherhood and fatherhood. Therefore, the main goal of this paper is to evaluate and explore how the voting behavior of Greek voters influence their attitudes towards these topics using tools, such as the SPSS statistical program.

Keywords: Gender, Family, Political Attitudes, ISSP, Elections, Inclusive Societies

1. INTRODUCTION

In modern times, theories about gender and specifically about the development of gender identity have strongly occupied many theorists and researchers from various scientific disciplines. In the context of literature, there are various theories, which attribute the differences that distinguish the genders and therefore the formation of gender identity to biological reasons, to reasons related to the environment or to the combination of both aforementioned factors (Golombok & Rust, 1993; Hines, 2004; Iervolino κ.ά., 2005; Lips, 2020; Plomin, 1989). In particular, studying the relevant literature and focusing on the discussions between scientists about gender, it is established that many researchers represent feminist thought and introduce a distinction between biological and social gender (Lips, 2020; Matlin, 1996; Unger,

1979; Unger & Crawford, 1993). Furthermore, identity and gender roles are acquired through the process of socialization, reflecting a social agreement about how men and women should act and behave under specific conditions, according to the feminist theory (Lips, 2020). However, other scientists emphasize the increased influence of the environment on this issue (Golombok & Rust, 1993), focusing on research findings regarding the differences between the genders and individual differences (Iervolino et al., 2005). Despite the intense disagreement between the supporters of the theory of biological factors and supporters of the theory of environment, today there is an overall acceptance of the version that the formation of gender identity and the role it plays are results of the interaction of both factors (Iervolino et al., 2005), taking into account the important role of the family, which is a framework for gender development and perpetuation (Matlin, 1996).

Studying the family context, there is a perception that the man is the one who should provide the necessary goods for the family and make the decisions, while the woman is considered to be responsible for the children's upbringing and care (Stanfors & Goldscheider, 2017). The specific division about the role that genders should have within the family is considered as a result of the structural changes brought about by industrialization, defining the rules of gender relations and guiding them on how they should act on a daily basis (Stanfors & Goldscheider, 2017). However, the distinction between gender roles is affected by the gender revolution, the entry of women into the public sphere of life and the increased participation of men within the household, taking over children's raising and caring (Goldscheider et al., 2015). Corresponding empirical studies on the division of housework, at the same time, produced contradictory findings, which concern the increased participation of men in housework in some countries (Almqvist & Duvander, 2014) and the lack of changes in other countries (Nitsche & Grunow, 2016). Thus, it is established that the shift towards a more equal distribution of gender roles fails to follow a similar development model in all societies, although it is observed from other indications that the equal distribution of gender roles in family life has begun to replace the traditional gender roles (Thornton & Young-DeMarco, 2001), allowing the emergence of non-traditional family forms, such as the same-sex couples and the single-parent families (Beck & Beck-Gernsheim, 2002; Cherlin, 2004).

For all these reasons, the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), which is a transnational cooperation program with the aim of bringing together existing programs on social sciences and imposing a transnational perspective on individual national studies, decided, after studying the relevant literature, to conduct the fifth edition of the International Social Survey on the Family and Changing Gender Roles during 2022 (Family and Changing Gender Roles V-2022). Investigating the relevant literature, moreover, the ISSP considered that it becomes necessary to delve into issues related to social change, taking into account the gender revolution and the understanding of contemporary societies according to a wide range of issues, such as the consequences of changes in the labor market, the increased participation of the females in the workforce, the existence of different family forms, the participation of

the male gender in family life and the fertility rate (Shukla et al., 2021). Furthermore, the ISSP, when reviewing the content of the original version of the questionnaire (1988), focused on issues arising from research on the first half of the gender revolution and from the mass influx of women into the labor market. This development in the western societies was accompanied by different trends, which were related to the appearance of increased divorce rates, reduced fertility rates and forms of cohabitation that are not included in the standard ones. Adapting the questionnaire about the family and changing gender roles to social reality, later questionnaires dealing with this issue also incorporated the role played by men in the private sphere. After all, in modern societies public debates are not primarily related to whether women should work for pay, but to the role of men in housework and gender equality in these two areas, which is characterized as the second half of the gender revolution (Goldscheider et al., 2015). It is, also, important that the issues about family and changing gender roles have been of great concern to Greek society in recent years, due to a gradual deconstruction of the family and an increase in the percentage of families, in which both parents work and single-parent families (Maratou-Alipranti, 2020). The facts of the Greek reality were, therefore, the motivation to conduct the International Social Survey on the Family and Changing Gender Roles 2022 in Greece, in the context of investigating attitudes towards inclusive societies (DATIS project), which is the aim of this paper.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The drafting group of ISSP 2022 noted that for this questionnaire, first of all, it is necessary to maintain the corresponding questions of the questionnaire for 2012 that refer to real conditions and behaviors, such as those related to gender ideology, work-family conflict, housework and family responsibilities, because these issues are of considerable interest and their use is fully documented by literature review, which had to be carried out, in order to design the fifth version of the Family and Changing Gender Roles questionnaire 2012 (Daly & Rake, 2003; Gornick & Meyers, 2003; Scholz et al., 2014). Moreover, studying the questions that composed the 2012 questionnaire, the drafting group of ISSP 2022 considered that the new thematic sections added to that questionnaire reflect certain characteristics of modern society. Through the literature review, the reduced fertility rates of modern societies were discussed, due to a tendency for people to create smaller families and the increase of the number of elderly citizens. According to Scholz et al. (2014), these characteristics have a significant impact on the labor market and gender relations, especially when there are issues concerning the distribution of time between paid work and family care in these families, in which two parents work. ISSP, based on the description of gender relations in different types of political economy by Korpi (2000) and Esping-Andersen (1999), considered that it would be relevant to study preferences regarding care services for children and elderly and whether these services should be subsidized or not.

An important issue of the literature that was studied was the possibility of parental leave and the consequences it brings to work-family balance, to the relationship of the two partners or spouses and especially when parental leave is provided for men (Daly, 2003; Gornick & Meyers, 2003; Hook, 2006). A related study proves that having children is linked to available family policies and the role of man in the private sphere (Vos, 2009). Moreover, an interaction is identified between having children and the perception about parenthood, the social roles that define motherhood and fatherhood and the distribution of roles between mother and father according to children's raising. It becomes apparent that a significant part of the changes in demographics and the family during the last few decades is the changing roles played by parents (Schoppe-Sullivan & Fagan, 2020). It is noteworthy that the changes occurring in western societies can be seen as a transition from a traditional patriarchal society to a more democratic and egalitarian society. Besides, parenthood is defined as a set of social roles, according to which the parent is responsible for children's upbringing and having, at the same time, the role of partner or spouse (Doucet, 2015; Pleck, 2010; Schoppe-Sullivan & Fagan, 2020).

Despite the understanding that parenthood is a phenomenon, which is constructed by experience, interaction and social negotiation, it is also determined by socio-economic conditions and a set of expectations and norms associated with the social role of mother and father. Thus, fatherhood is perceived as complementary to motherhood, despite the existence of increased studies, which highlight the different dimensions of fatherhood (Doherty et al., 1998; Doucet, 2015; Pleck, 2010; Schoppe-Sullivan & Fagan, 2020). There are recent changes in behavior (e.g. massive increase in women's participation in labor market, significant contribution of fathers to housework and childcare), which are accompanied by consequent changes in the distribution of roles between mother and father (Bianchi & Milkie, 2010). However, according to Hertz (2006), there are women, who have decided to become mothers outside of traditional marriage, due to a strong desire for children despite not having found a suitable partner. Most of the women are well-educated and financially stable, which affords them the resources necessary to raise children independently. Hertz emphasized the importance of support networks for single mothers. These women often rely on extended family, friends, and communities of other single mothers for childcare assistance and practical help.

Studying different types of family, Bergman (2018) provides a comprehensive analysis examining the effects of gay fathers on children across various developmental outcomes and found that parenting quality among gay fathers is comparable to that of heterosexual fathers. Despite facing societal stigma and discrimination, children of gay fathers demonstrate resilience. Children often have strong bonds with their gay fathers and benefit from diverse family structures. In this context, Cherlin (2009) analyzes in depth the institution of marriage and its evolving role concerning the raising of children. Argues that while marriage has traditionally been seen as the ideal context for raising children, this view is increasingly contested.

So, he advocates for policies that support all family structures to ensure the well-being of children and parents alike.

3. METHODOLOGY AND IMPLEMENTATION IN GREECE

Before the questionnaire was available to the Greek public, the students of the optional course “Political Web Surveys” of the School of Political Sciences of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUTH) were invited to fill in the relevant questionnaire and give their comments on the language it was used. These comments were taken into account to improve the translation of the questionnaire. The data for both ISSP 2022 and ISSP 2023 (about national identity and citizenship) in Greece were collected in almost the same period. This setting has given us the opportunity to create various versions of the questionnaires (e.g. one including the items of ISSP 2022 only, another including the items of the ISSP 2023, and one that combined both ISSP 2022 and ISSP 2023). In this paper we examine the data from participants who have responded to the later, longer questionnaire that includes questions from ISSP 2022 and ISSP 2023. In this way, we could examine the participants’ willingness to participate in a more extensive questionnaire and understand how survey length affects participation and data quality (Andreadis & Kartsounidou, 2020; Dillman, 2000). The randomly selected participants of the consolidated questionnaire firstly answered the questions of the ISSP 2022 and immediately after the questions of the ISSP 2023. The research design of the implementation of the International Social Survey on the Family and Changing Gender Roles 2022 in Greece, which was carried out using an online questionnaire, was initially approved by the AUTH Research Ethics Committee, with the aim of establishing that the questionnaire implementation fully complies with the principles and values stated in the Code of Ethics of the above-mentioned competent Committee of AUTH.

The application of this web-survey was carried out by sending messages (SMS) to randomly generated mobile phone numbers. After the random generation of mobile phone numbers and the subsequent validation of these numbers through HLR lookups, text messages (SMS) were sent to the mobile phone numbers of the sample (Andreadis, 2022). The choice to conduct the survey in this way is based on the avoidance of possible problems arising from conducting surveys through the use of emails, which the respondent may ignore, because they are often placed in spam messages and via telephones calls, in which the respondent may be in a noisy environment. Besides, text messages (SMS) can be read later, when the mobile phone owner is available and a high response speed is observed in these surveys, according to Andreadis (2020) .

Initially, the pre-notification informed the randomly selected mobile phone owners that they would soon receive an invitation to a survey organized by Aristotle

University of Thessaloniki (AUTH) and a telephone number at AUTH they could call in case they had questions. The second text message (SMS) will contain an invitation with a URL (epolls.eu/XXXX) to participate in the survey. As detailed by Andreadis (2015), the choice of a web-survey, which is designed for mobile phones, is promoted for several reasons. Specifically, the creation of a web-survey suitable for mobile phone users requires the necessary design (e.g. one question per page), just like a survey addressed to computer users (laptop/desktop). Good web survey design results in the collection of high-quality data, both for mobile phone users and computer (laptop/desktop) users. Potential difficulties can arise for mobile phone users when online research is not considered mobile friendly. For example, in cases where respondents have to zoom in on a text written in a small font in order to read it or need to scroll horizontally, in order to read a question or type their answers.

After the text messages (SMS) were sent, we called all respondents, who were observed not to have activated the survey link and asked them if they needed any help and if they would prefer to participate in the survey via telephone interview (Andreadis, 2022).

4. DATA ANALYSIS

The main objectives of DATIS are to provide an in-depth and integrated quantitative framework of analysis for the foes and friends of inclusiveness in Greece, to trace and analyze the attitudes towards inclusive societies among the Greek political elites and political parties and to measure levels of hostility towards inclusive society at the mass level. For this reason, we use items from the ISSP 2022 survey, in order to collect data about alternative family forms, such as single-parent families and same-sex couples. For the purpose of data analysis, we also used the ISSP question about the party respondents voted for on 21st May 2023 national elections in Greece.

Figure 1. Attitudes towards children raised by single mothers by party

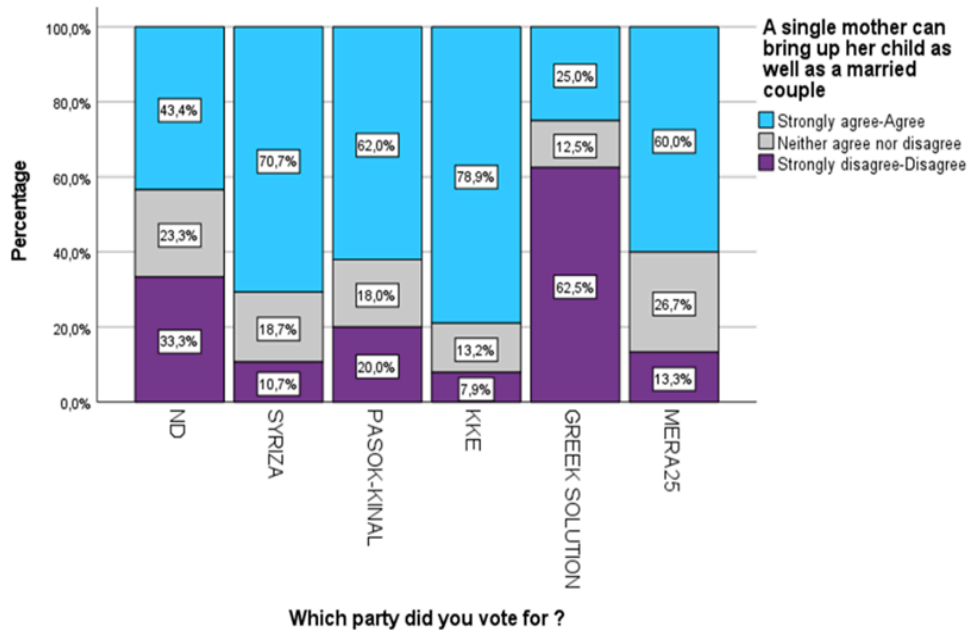


Figure 1 presents the relationship between the parties respondents voted for in the national elections held on 21 May 2023 in Greece and their agreement or disagreement with the statement "A single mother can bring up her child as well as a married couple." Upon examining the cross-tabulation between the variable "A single mother can bring up her child as well as a married couple" and variable "Which party did you vote for?" several trends and patterns emerge:

- 78,9% of those who voted for KKE (Communist Party of Greece) agreed with the statement that a single mother can bring up her child as well as a married couple.
- 70,7% of those who voted for SYRIZA (Coalition of the Radical Left-Progressive Alliance) and 62% who voted for PASOK-Movement of Change agreed with this statement.
- 60% of those who voted for MERA25 (European Realistic Disobedience Front) and 43,4% who voted for New Democracy (ND) agreed with this statement.
- However, 62,5% of those who voted for the Greek Solution disagreed with this statement.

Overall, the data reveals that SYRIZA, PASOK-Movement of Change, KKE, MERA25 and ND voters express more liberal views about single-parent families than Greek Solution voters. The agreement or disagreement with the aforementioned statement reflects deeper ideological commitments and cultural perspectives of each party's voter base. Progressive and left-leaning parties (SYRIZA, PASOK-Movement for Change, KKE, MERA25) are more likely to support diverse family structures and individual capabilities, while conservative and right-leaning parties (Greek Solution) tend to uphold traditional family models. New Democracy (ND) has a mixed response

but leans towards more modern views in part of its voter base. In particular, while ND is a center-right party, it has modernized over time and includes a range of views within its voter base. Moreover, some voters, particularly the more liberal ones, may agree with the statement due to a belief in modern family dynamics and individual capabilities (Featherstone & Sotiropoulos, 2020). SYRIZA typically supports progressive social policies, gender equality, and individual rights. Voters of this party are more likely to support the notion that family structures other than the traditional nuclear family can be equally effective in raising children (Stavrakakis & Katsambekis, 2014). PASOK-Movement of Change also tends to support progressive social policies and gender equality. PASOK voters likely agree with the statement because of their belief in the capability and rights of individuals, regardless of marital status, to raise children (Featherstone & Sotiropoulos, 2020). Moreover, KKE (Communist Party of Greece) has a strong emphasis on social equality and often supports non-traditional family structures as part of a broader commitment to social justice and equality. KKE voters likely agree with the statement as it aligns with their values of supporting all forms of family and societal structures that do not necessarily conform to traditional norms (Featherstone & Sotiropoulos, 2020). MERA25 emphasizes progressive values, social justice, and individual rights. Its voters are likely to support the statement due to their alignment with broader progressive ideologies that advocate for the capabilities of single parents (Featherstone & Sotiropoulos, 2020). However, the Greek Solution holds more conservative and traditional views on social issues, including family structures. Voters of Greek Solution likely disagree with the statement because of a preference for traditional family models, believing that a married couple provides the most stable environment for raising children. This perspective is rooted in conservative values that emphasize traditional family roles (Featherstone & Sotiropoulos, 2020).

Figure 2. Attitudes towards children raised by same sex male couples by party

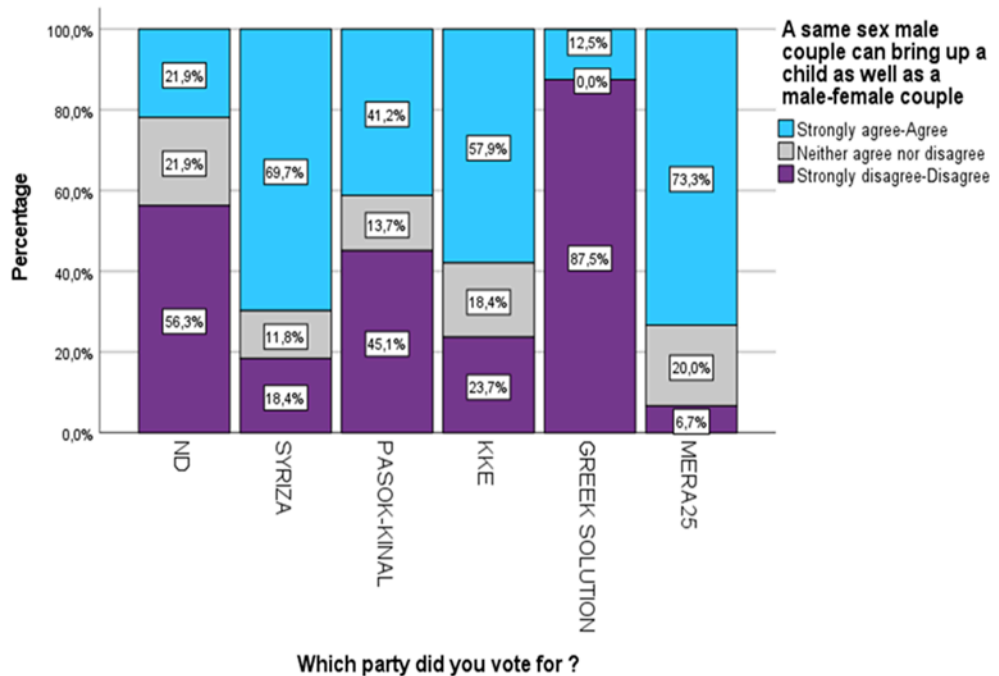


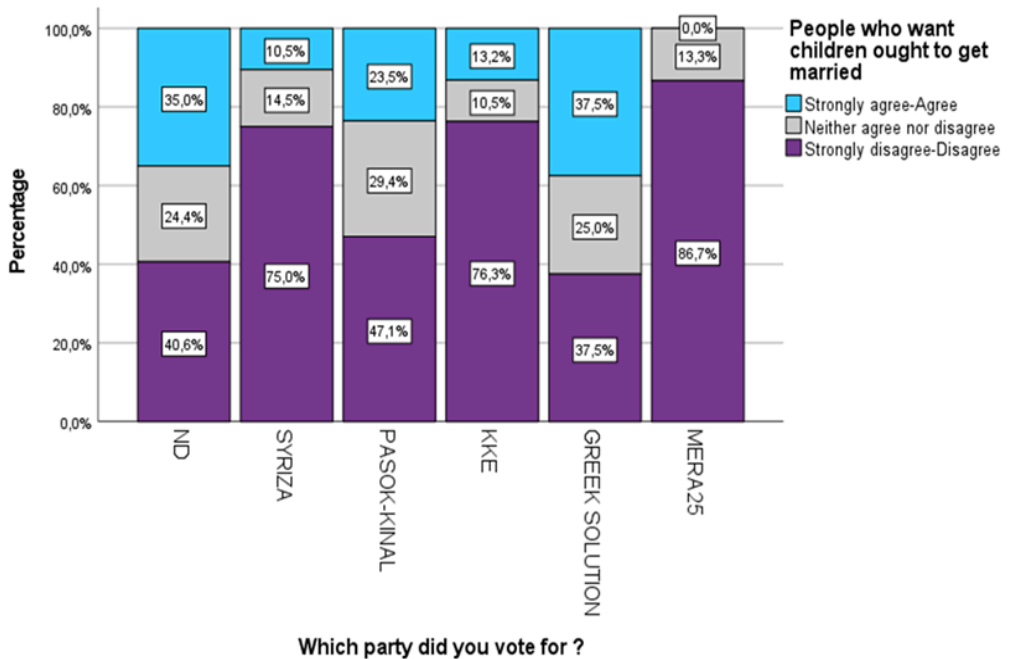
Figure 2 shows the relationship between the parties respondents voted for in the national elections of 21st May 2023 in Greece and their agreement or disagreement with the statement "A same sex male couple can bring up a child as well as a male-female couple." Analyzing the crosstabulation between the variable "A same sex male couple can bring up a child as well as a male-female couple." and variable "Which party did you vote for?" reveals the following observations:

- 73,3% of those who voted for MERA25 agreed with the statement that a same sex male couple can bring up a child as well as a male-female couple.
- 69,7% of those who voted for SYRIZA agreed with this statement.
- On the contrary, 87,5% of those who voted for the Greek Solution and 56,3% who voted for New Democracy (ND) disagreed with this statement.

The agreement or disagreement with the statement that a same-sex male couple can bring up a child as well as a male-female couple among voters of various Greek political parties can be attributed to their ideological foundations and cultural values. In particular, SYRIZA is known for its progressive stance on social issues, including LGBTQ+ rights, gender equality, and individual rights. In this way, SYRIZA voters likely support the idea that family structure does not determine parenting abilities, aligning with their belief in equality and social justice (Stavarakakis & Katsambekis, 2014). Furthermore, KKE promotes social equality and so voters support same-sex parenting aligns with their values of social justice and equality for all, irrespective of sexual orientation (Featherstone & Sotiropoulos, 2020). As a left-wing party, MERA25 supports progressive values and the rights of individuals, including LGBTQ+ rights. Its voters advocate for policies that support diverse family

structures, reflecting their broader goals of social reform and equality (Featherstone & Sotiropoulos, 2020). On the other hand, Greek Solution voters likely believe that traditional family structures, specifically male-female couples, provide the best environment for raising children. This perspective is rooted in their emphasis on traditional roles and skepticism towards non-traditional family arrangements. Similarly, while the ND has a wider range of views within its voter base, it generally leans towards more conservative and traditional values. Many ND voters may be skeptical about same-sex parenting because of cultural and religious beliefs that prioritize traditional models (Featherstone & Sotiropoulos, 2020).

Figure 3. Attitudes towards children without marriage by party



Furthermore, Figure 3 presents the relationship between the parties respondents voted for in the national election held on 21 May 2023 in Greece and agreement or disagreement with the statement that people who want children ought to get married. The item about marriage has a conservative direction and that is why the answers differ from previous questions. After analyzing the crosstabulation between the variable "People who want children ought to get married." and variable "Which party did you vote for? ", we observe the following:

- 86,7% of those who voted for MERA25 disagreed with the statement that people who want children ought to get married.
- 75% of those who voted for SYRIZA and 76,3% of those who voted for KKE disagreed with this statement.

- ND and PASOK-Movement of Change voters disagreed with this statement less strongly.
- On the contrary, the percentages of those who voted for Greek Solution and agreed or disagreed with this statement are similar.

The varying levels of agreement or disagreement with the statement that "people who want children ought to get married" among voters of different Greek political parties can be attributed to their underlying ideologies and values regarding family structures and personal freedoms. SYRIZA, particularly, supports the idea that marriage should not be a prerequisite for having children. SYRIZA voters likely believe in individual autonomy and the right to choose family arrangements without societal pressure to conform to traditional norms (Stavrakakis & Katsambekis, 2014). Moreover, PASOK voters are inclined to accept various family dynamics, including unmarried parents raising children, reflecting their broader commitment to human rights and equality and KKE voters reject traditional norms, which aligns with supporting non-traditional family structures (Featherstone & Sotiropoulos, 2020). Furthermore, MERA25 voters advocate for policies that support all types of families, not just those based on marriage, reflecting their commitment to social reform and equality. A significant portion of ND voters may disagree with the statement, due to a pragmatic recognition of changing societal norms and the increasing acceptance of diverse family structures (Featherstone & Sotiropoulos, 2020). On the opposite, the Greek Solution is a far-right party with a strong emphasis on traditional family values. The equal percentages of agreement and disagreement among their voters could indicate internal divisions or a transition phase (Featherstone & Sotiropoulos, 2020).

5. CONCLUSIONS

Overall, this paper underscores how political party affiliation shapes attitudes toward family dynamics, LGBTQ+ rights, and societal norms in Greece. Firstly, it was noticed that progressive and left-wing parties (SYRIZA, PASOK-Movement of Change, KKE, MERA25) voters support the statement that a single mother can bring up her child as well as a married couple due to their commitment to social equality, individual rights, and progressive family policies. On the other hand, a significant portion of ND voters may agree with the statement due to the party's modernized and pragmatic approach to contemporary social issues, while being traditionally conservative. Greek Solution voters disagreed with this statement and their disagreement is rooted in conservative and traditional beliefs about family structures and emphasizing the importance of the traditional nuclear family model.

Furthermore, studying the crosstabulation between the parties respondents vote for and their agreement or disagreement with the statement that a same sex male couple can bring up a child as well as a male-female couple, it is found that progressive and left-wing parties voters support the statement that same-sex male couples can bring up a child as well as a male-female couple. On the other hand, conservative and right-wing parties (Greek Solution, ND) voters tend to disagree with the statement.

They are rooted in conservative and traditional beliefs about family structures, emphasize the importance of the traditional nuclear family model and are less supportive of LGBTQ+ rights.

Finally, according to the relationship between the parties respondents vote for and their agreement or disagreement with the statement that people who want children ought to get married, it is established that progressive and left-wing parties voters typically disagree with the statement that marriage should be a prerequisite for having children. Although historically conservative, ND voters have adapted to modern views, leading many of its voters to disagree with the statement based on a recognition of changing societal norms. On the opposite, the equal split among Greek Solution voters reflects a tension between traditional values and modern realities, indicating a potential internal debate or shift within their voter base.

In conclusion, the analysis highlights significant ideological divides in Greek society about family structures and LGBTQ+ rights, influenced by political party affiliation and broader social beliefs. Progressive and left-wing party voters consistently support non-traditional family structures and advocate for individual rights and social equality. Conversely, conservative and right-wing party voters tend to uphold traditional family values, emphasizing the importance of the traditional nuclear family model.

In this paper we have presented some preliminary findings using data from the survey that included both ISSP 2022 and ISSP 2023 questionnaires. Further, more comprehensive and complex analyses will follow once the entire dataset ISSP 2022 has been fully cleaned and processed.

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

Στη σύγχρονη εποχή, οι θεωρίες για το φύλο και συγκεκριμένα σχετικά με την ανάπτυξη της ταυτότητας φύλου έχουν απασχολήσει έντονα πολλούς θεωρητικούς και ερευνητές από διάφορους κλάδους, λαμβάνοντας υπόψη τον σημαντικό ρόλο της οικογένειας, που αποτελεί το κατάλληλο πλαίσιο με σκοπό την ανάπτυξη και διαίωνιση του φύλου (Matlin, 2000). Το άρθρο σκοπεύει να διερευνήσει τις πολιτικές στάσεις σχετικά με την αλλαγή των ρόλων των φύλων και την οικογένεια και την αλληλεπίδρασή τους με την εκλογική συμπεριφορά στην Ελλάδα. Επιπλέον, βασιζόμενοι στα δεδομένα της Διεθνούς Κοινωνικής Έρευνας (ISSP) 2022 για την Οικογένεια και την Αλλαγή των Ρόλων των Φύλων, στοχεύουμε στη μελέτη και στην εξέταση των στάσεων των Ελλήνων ψηφοφόρων για μια σειρά σχετικών ζητημάτων χρησιμοποιώντας την Ελλάδα ως μελέτη περίπτωσης. Το ερωτηματολόγιο του ISSP για το 2022 περιλαμβάνει ερωτήσεις σχετικά με την ιδεολογία περί φύλου, το γάμο, τις εναλλακτικές μορφές οικογένειας και τις αντιλήψεις σχετικά με τη μητρότητα και την πατρότητα. Επομένως ο κύριος στόχος αυτού του άρθρου είναι να αξιολογήσει και να διερευνήσει πώς η εκλογική συμπεριφορά των Ελλήνων ψηφοφόρων

επηρεάζει τη στάση τους απέναντι σε αυτά τα θέματα χρησιμοποιώντας εργαλεία, όπως το στατιστικό πρόγραμμα SPSS.

Acknowledgments: *DATIS project is carried out within the framework of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan Greece 2.0, funded by the European Union - NextGenerationEU (Implementation Body: HFRI).*

REFERENCES

- Almqvist, A.-L., & Duvander, A.-Z. (2014). Changes in Gender Equality? Swedish Fathers' Parental Leave, Division of Childcare and Housework. *Journal of Family Studies*, 20, 19–27. <https://doi.org/10.5172/jfs.2014.20.1.19>
- Andreadis, I. (2015). Web Surveys Optimized for Smartphones: Are there Differences Between Computer and Smartphone Users? *Methods, Data, Analyses*, 9(2), Article 2. <https://doi.org/10.12758/mda.2015.012>
- Andreadis, I. (2020). *Text Message (SMS) Pre-notifications, Invitations and Reminders for Web Surveys*. <http://ikee.lib.auth.gr/record/331544/files/Ioannis%20Andreadis.pdf>
- Andreadis, I. (2022). Survey Data Collection and Data Quality. In I. Andreadis, Y. Stavrakakis, & E. Teperoglou (Eds.), *Proceedings of the DataPopEU Conference (2022): Populism and Euroscepticism in Perspective*, 21–43. <https://ikee.lib.auth.gr/record/348904>
- Andreadis, I., & Kartsounidou, E. (2020). The Impact of Splitting a Long Online Questionnaire on Data Quality. *Survey Research Methods*, 14(1), Article 1. <https://doi.org/10.18148/srm/2020.v14i1.7294>
- Beck, U., & Beck-Gernsheim, E. (2002). *Individualization: Institutionalized Individualism and its Social and Political Consequences*. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781446218693>
- Bergman, L. R. (2018). *Gay Fathers' Effects on Children: A Meta-Analytic Review*. 1(54), 30–44.
- Bianchi, S. M., & Milkie, M. A. (2010). Work and family research in the first decade of the 21st century. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 72(3), 705–725. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-3737.2010.00726.x>
- Cherlin, A. J. (2004). The deinstitutionalization of American marriage. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 66(4), 848–861. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0022-2445.2004.00058.x>
- Cherlin, A. J. (2009). *The Marriage-Go-Round: The State of Marriage and the Family in America Today* (Illustrated edition). Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group.
- Daly, M. (with Rake, K.). (2003). *Gender and the welfare state: Care, work and welfare in Europe and the USA*. Polity Press, in association with Blackwell Pub.
- Dillman, D. (2000). *Mail and Internet Surveys: The Tailored Design Method* (Vol. 2).

- Doherty, W. J., Kouneski, E. F., & Erickson, M. F. (1998). Responsible Fathering: An Overview and Conceptual Framework. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 60(2), 277–292. <https://doi.org/10.2307/353848>
- Doucet, A. (2015). Parental Responsibilities: Dilemmas of Measurement and Gender Equality. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 77(1), 224–242. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jomf.12148>
- Esping-Andersen, G. (1999). *Social Foundations of Postindustrial Economies*. OUP Oxford.
- Featherstone, K., & Sotiropoulos, D. A. (Eds.). (2020). *The Oxford Handbook of Modern Greek Politics*. Oxford University Press.
- Goldscheider, F., Bernhardt, E., & Lappegård, T. (2015). The Gender Revolution: A Framework for Understanding Changing Family and Demographic Behavior. *Population and Development Review*, 41(2), 207–239.
- Golombok, S., & Rust, J. (1993). The measurement of gender role behaviour in pre-school children: A research note. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, and Allied Disciplines*, 34(5), 805–811. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7610.1993.tb01072.x>
- Gornick, J. C., & Meyers, M. K. (2003). *Families That Work: Policies for Reconciling Parenthood and Employment*. Russell Sage Foundation.
- Hertz, R. (2006). *Single by Chance, Mothers by Choice: How Women are Choosing Parenthood without Marriage and Creating the New American Family* (1st edition). Oxford University Press.
- Hines, M. (2004). Androgen, Estrogen, and Gender: Contributions of the Early Hormone Environment to Gender-Related Behavior. In *The psychology of gender, 2nd ed* (pp. 9–37). The Guilford Press.
- Hook, J. L. (2006). Care in Context: Men’s Unpaid Work in 20 Countries, 1965-2003. *American Sociological Review*, 71(4), 639–660.
- Iervolino, A. C., Hines, M., Golombok, S. E., Rust, J., & Plomin, R. (2005). Genetic and environmental influences on sex-typed behavior during the preschool years. *Child Development*, 76(4), 826–840. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8624.2005.00880.x>
- Korpi, W. (2000). Faces of Inequality: Gender, Class, and Patterns of Inequalities in Different Types of Welfare States. *Soc Polit Int Stud Gender State Soc*, 7. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sp/7.2.127>
- Lips, H. M. (2020). *Sex and Gender: An Introduction, Seventh Edition* (7th edition). Waveland Press, Inc.
- Maratou-Alipranti, L. (2020). *Deficient development of the Sociology of the Family in Greece. Contemporary trends and developments in the family*. <https://eclass.uoa.gr/modules/document/file.php/SOC129/2019%20%CE%A4%CE%BF%CE%BC%CE%BF%CF%82%20%CE%A0%CE%B1%CF%80%CE%B1%CF%87%CF%81%CE%AE%CF%83%CF%84%CE%BF%CF%85%20%CE%91%CE%BB%CE%B9%CF%80%CF%81%CE%B1%CE%BD%CF%84%CE%B7.pdf>

- Matlin, M. W. (1996). *The Psychology of Women* (3rd edition). Harcourt Brace College Publishers.
- Nitsche, N., & Grunow, D. (2016). Housework over the course of relationships: Gender ideology, resources, and the division of housework from a growth curve perspective. *Advances in Life Course Research, 29*, 80–94. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.alcr.2016.02.001>
- Pleck, J. H. (2010). Paternal involvement: Revised conceptualization and theoretical linkages with child outcomes. In *The role of the father in child development, 5th ed* (pp. 58–93). John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Plomin, R. (1989). Environment and genes: Determinants of behavior. *American Psychologist, 44*(2), 105–111. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.44.2.105>
- Scholz, E., Jutz, R., Edlund, J., Öun, I., & Braun, M. (2014). *ISSP 2012 Family and Changing Gender Roles IV: questionnaire development* (GESIS-Technical Reports 2014/19). GESIS. http://www.gesis.org/fileadmin/upload/forschung/publikationen/gesis_reihen/gesis_methodenberichte/2014/TechnicalReport_2014-19.pdf
- Schoppe-Sullivan, S. J., & Fagan, J. (2020). The Evolution of Fathering Research in the 21st Century: Persistent Challenges, New Directions. *Journal of Marriage and Family, 82*(1), 175–197. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jomf.12645>
- Shukla, G., Bariar, A., Mahajan, S., Bahna, M., Džambazovic, R., Edlund, J., Öun, I., Bureekul, T., Udompong, L., Sangmahamad, R., Çarkoğlu, A., Kalaycıoğlu, E., & Steinmetz, S. (2021). *Family and Changing Gender Roles V*. ISSP. https://issp.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/ISSP2023_NatIdCit_source-questionnaire_final_corrected_5.9.2022_V2.pdf
- Stanfors, M., & Goldscheider, F. (2017). The forest and the trees: Industrialization, demographic change, and the ongoing gender revolution in Sweden and the United States, 1870-2010. *Demographic Research, 36*, 173–226. <https://doi.org/10.4054/DemRes.2017.36.6>
- Stavrakakis, Y., & Katsambekis, G. (2014). Left-wing populism in the European periphery: The case of SYRIZA. *Journal of Political Ideologies, 19*(2), 119–142. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13569317.2014.909266>
- Thornton, A., & Young-DeMarco, L. (2001). Four Decades of Trends in Attitudes Toward Family Issues in the United States. *Journal of Marriage and The Family - J MARRIAGE FAM, 63*, 1009–1037. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-3737.2001.01009.x>
- Unger, R. K. (1979). Toward a redefinition of sex and gender. *American Psychologist, 34*(11), 1085–1094. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.34.11.1085>
- Unger, R. K., & Crawford, M. (1993). Sex and Gender—The Troubled Relationship Between Terms and Concepts. *Psychological Science, 4*(2), 122–124. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9280.1993.tb00473.x>
- Vos, A. E. (2009). *Falling Fertility Rates: New Challenges to the Welfare State*. *Socio-Economic Review, 7*, 485–503.