

MÁRTA RADÓ



iPOPs



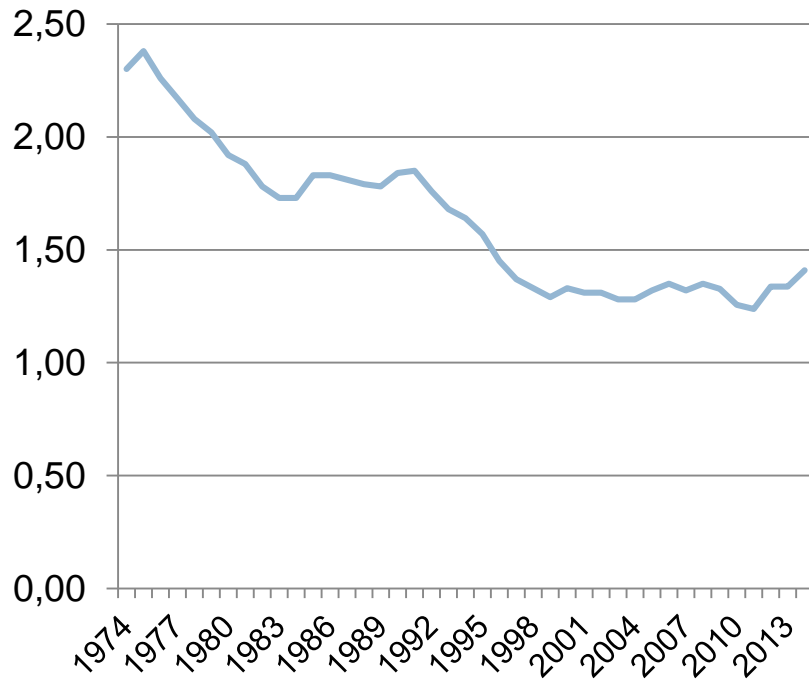
THE EFFECT OF PARENTHOOD AND ATYPICAL PARENTHOOD ON SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN HUNGARY

2016.09.23.

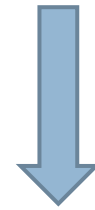
Corvinus University of Budapest,
Hungarian Academy of Science RECENS

Introduction

Total fertility rate in



Micro mechanisms, which are underlying macro level demographic phenomena



The assumption of mainstream economics: individual utility maximization

Theory

1

Evolutionary theory



2

Value of children theory



3

Negative effects



Theory

1

Evolutionary theory



2

Value of children theory



3

Negative effects



Theory

1

Evolutionary theory



2

Value of children theory



3

Negative effects



Previous empirical results

International research

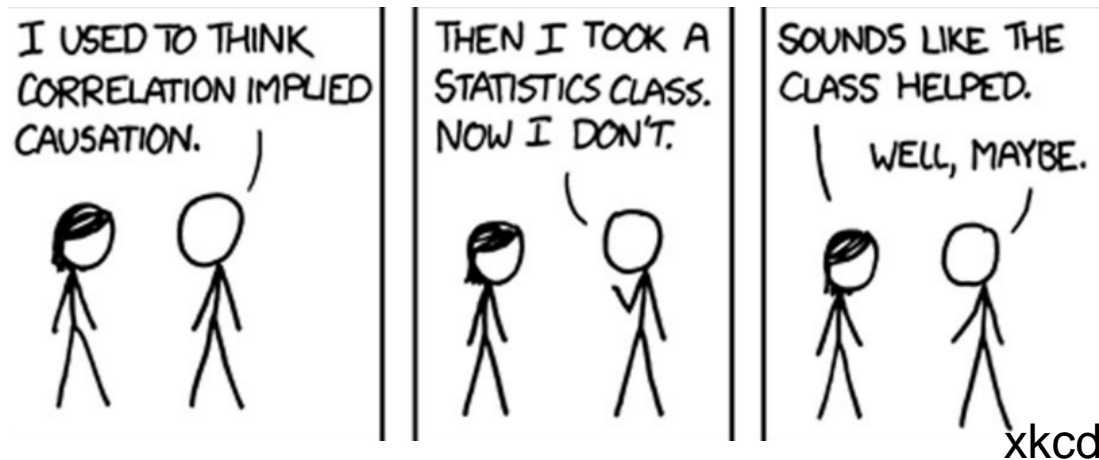
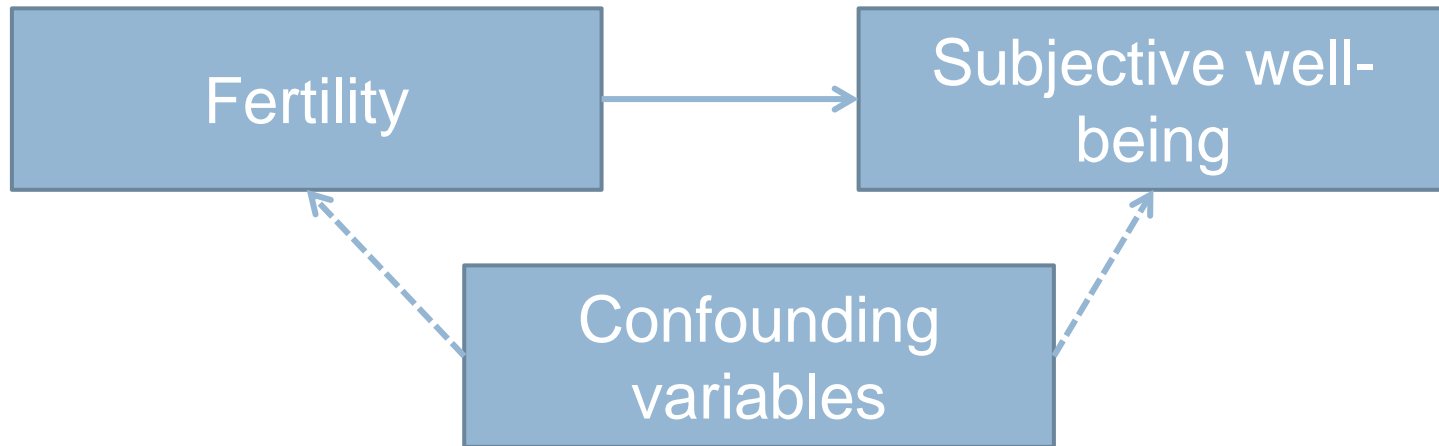
- ❑ Positive effect (Kohler et al. 2005)
- ❑ Non-significant effect (Clark and Oswald 2002, Angeles 2009)
- ❑ Positive initial effect, which later on decreases (Clark et al. 2008; Keizer et al. 2010; Pouwels, 2011; Myrskylä and Margolis 2014; Pollmann-Schult, 2014)
- ❑ The effect of atypical parenthood is under-researched

Hungarian research

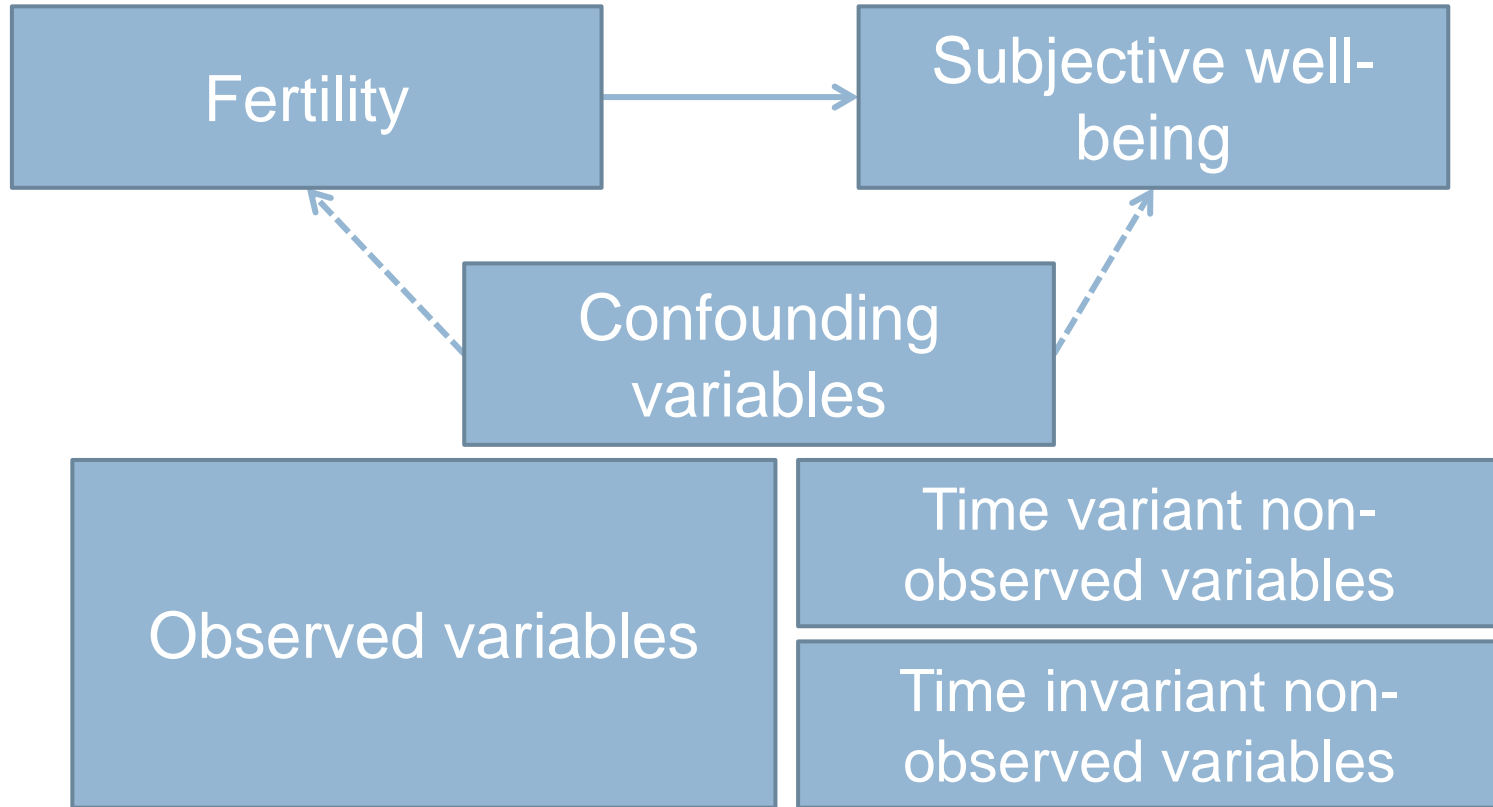
No estimation about causality



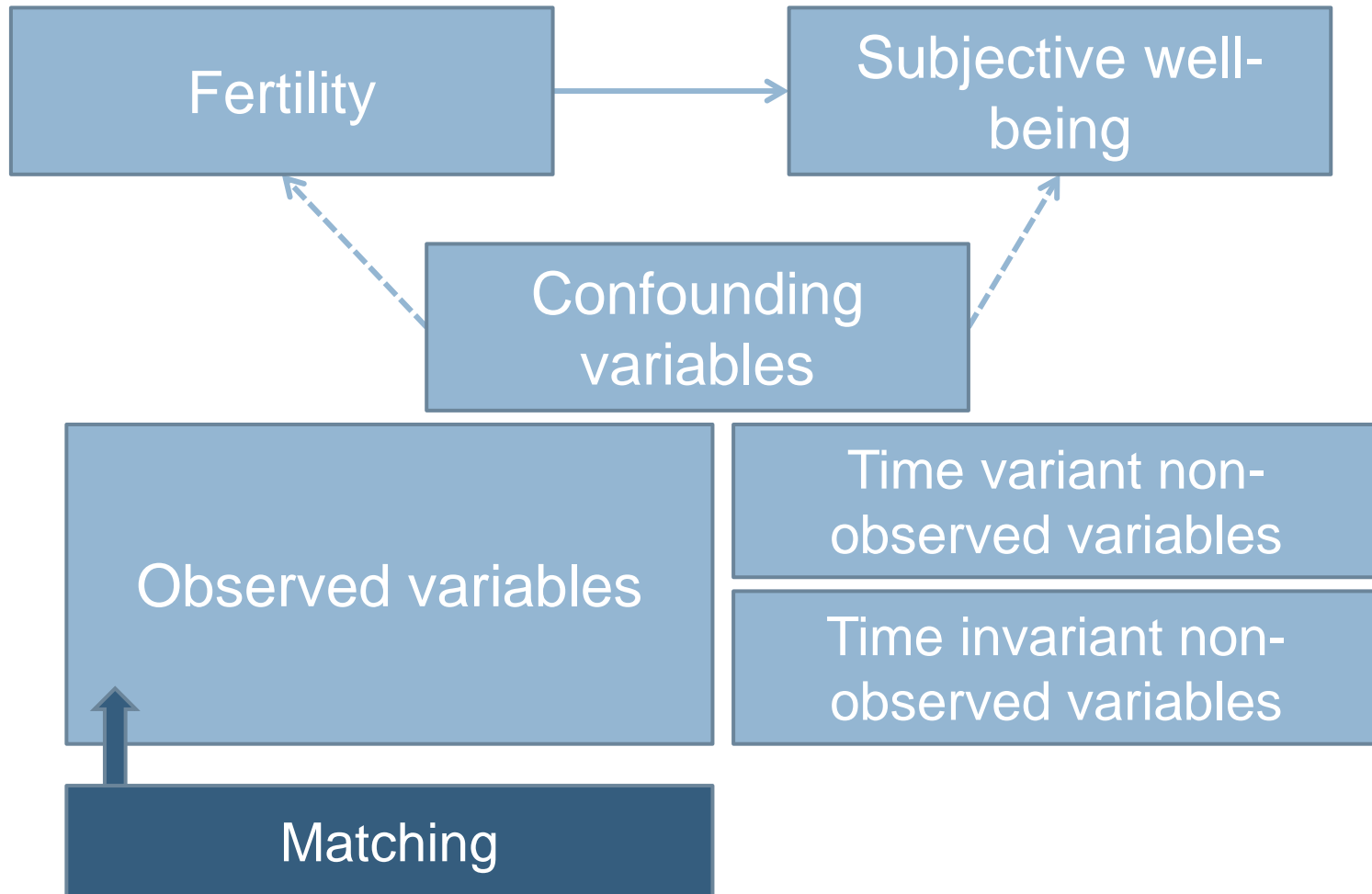
Causality



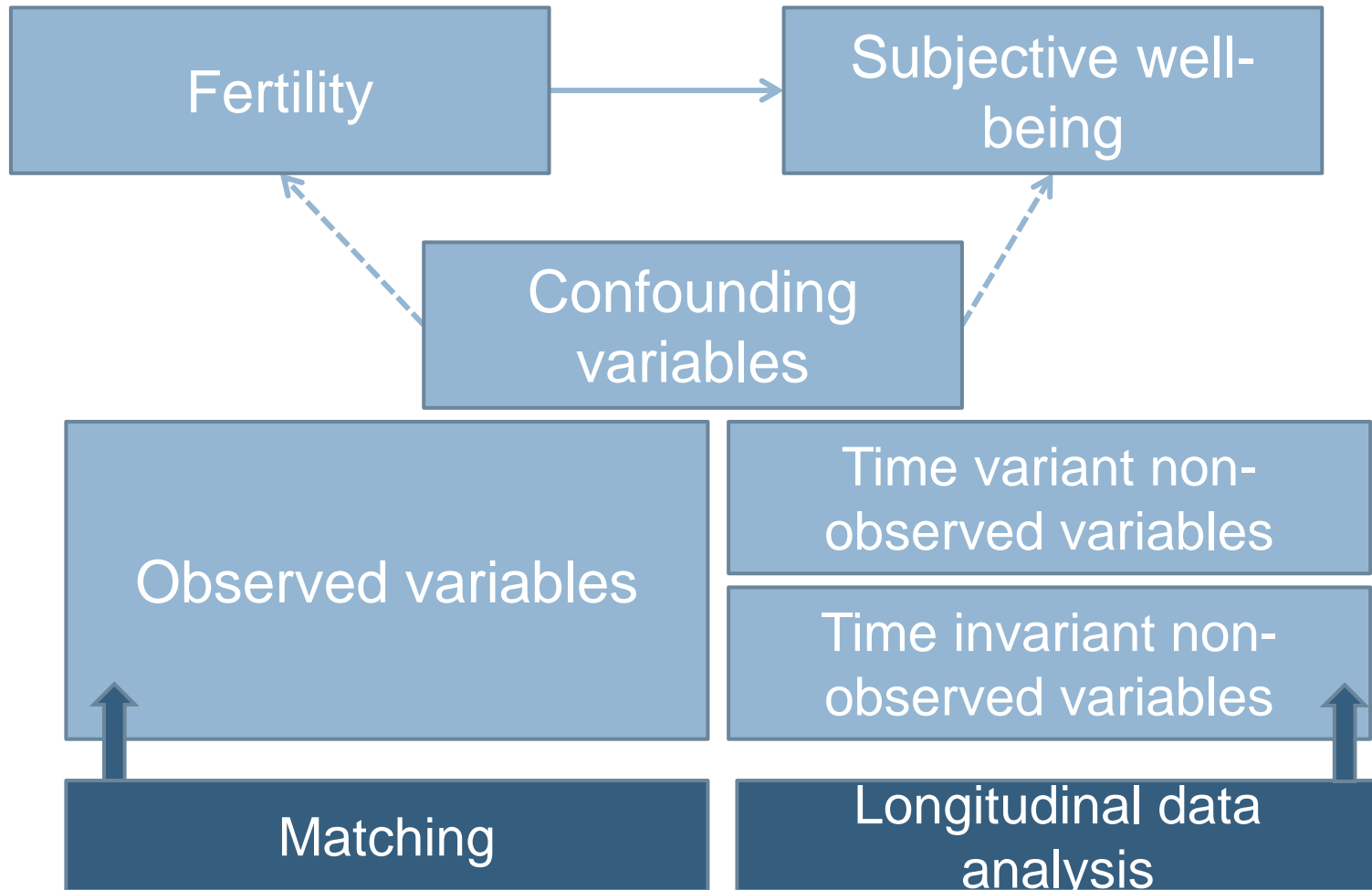
Causality



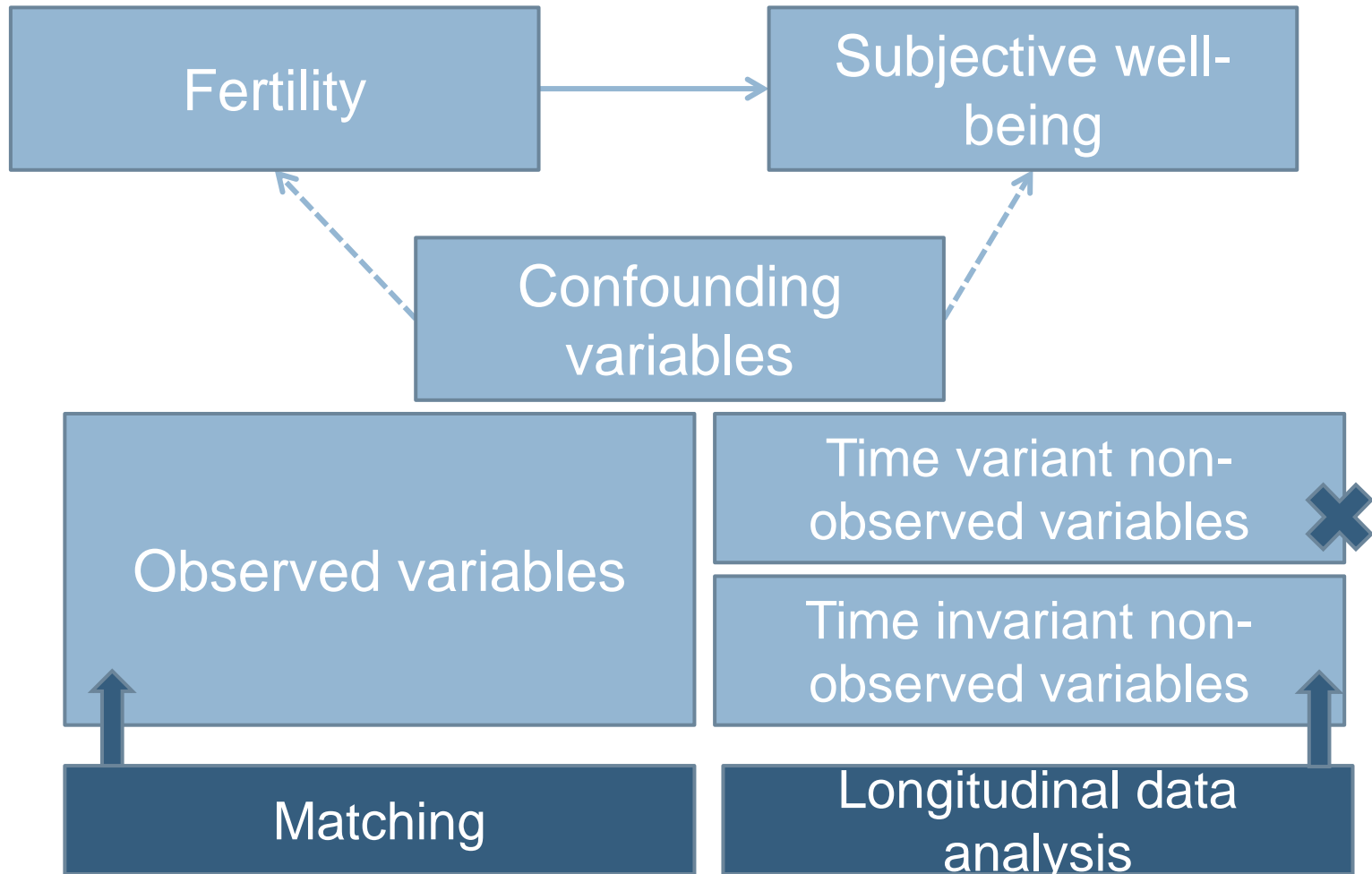
Causality



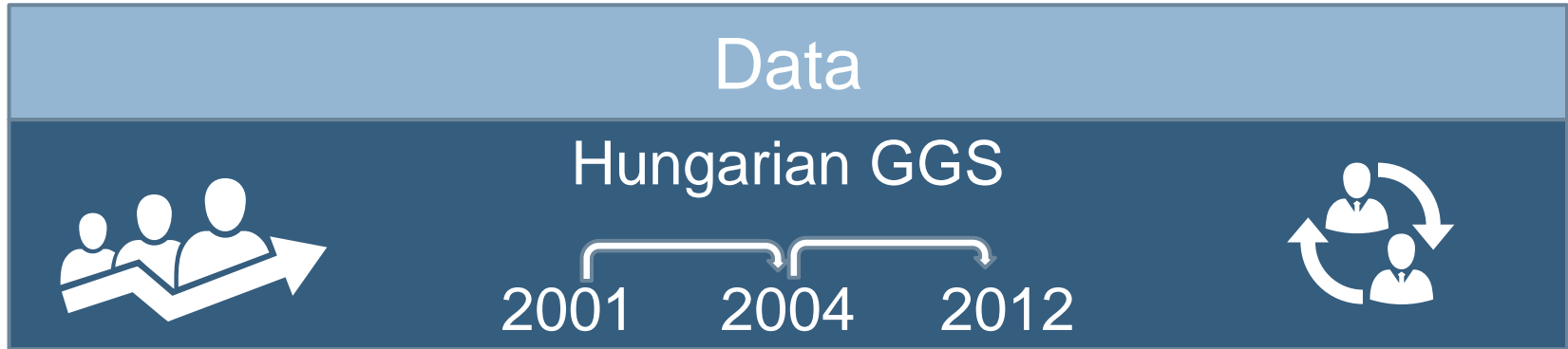
Causality



Causality

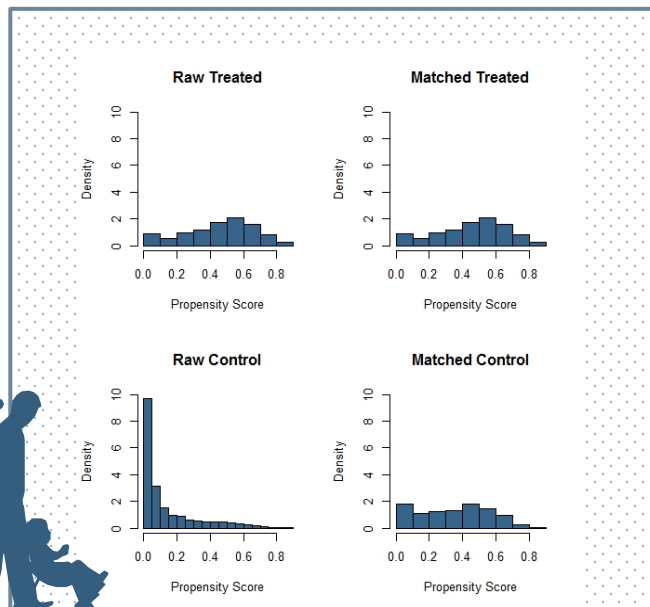
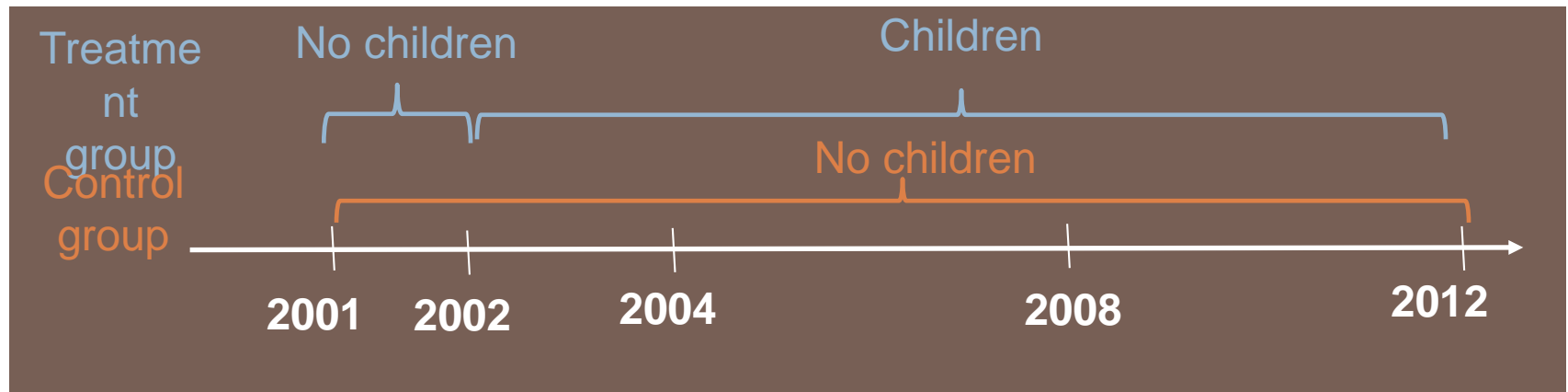


Data



Variables		
Outcome variable	Treatment variables	Control variables
Change in subjective well-being „How satisfied are you with your life?”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Parenthood<input type="checkbox"/> Single parenthood<input type="checkbox"/> Early parenthood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Subjective well-being (1. wave)<input type="checkbox"/> Social demographic variables<input type="checkbox"/> Employment<input type="checkbox"/> Family background<input type="checkbox"/> Attitudes

Parenthood effect in general



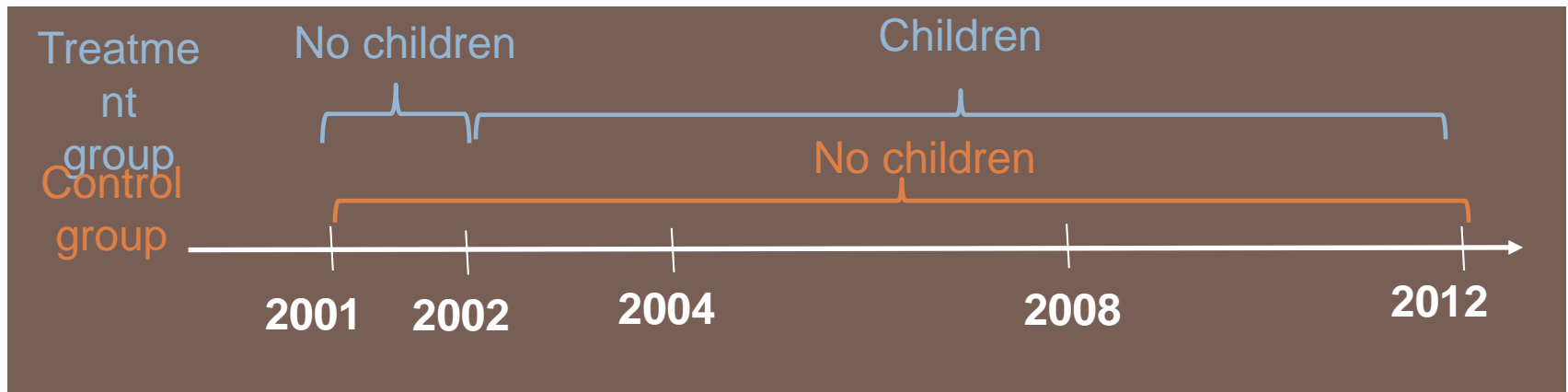
Regression coefficient of the parenthood variable

Raw data	Matched data
0.22**	0.55**

*:0.1, **:0.05, ***:0.01



Parenthood effect by sexes



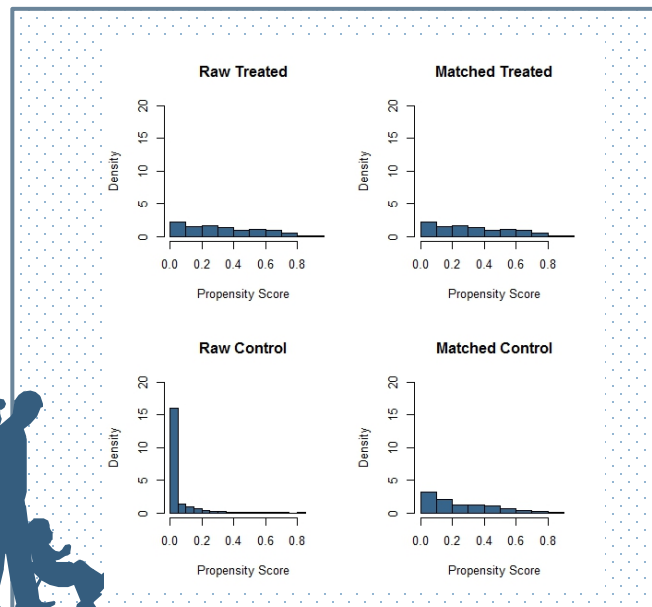
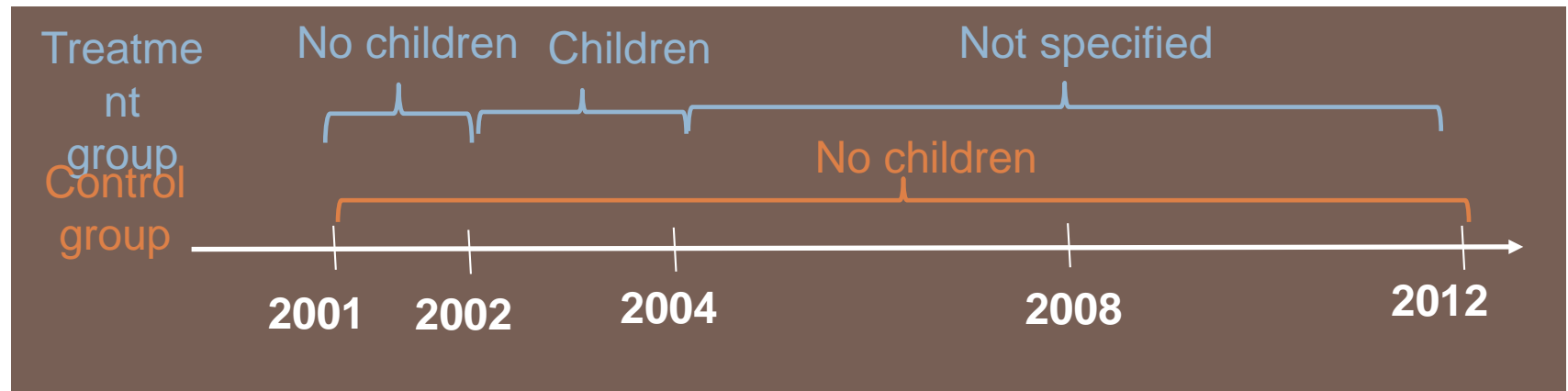
Regression coefficient of the parenthood variable



	Raw data	Matched data
Female	0.05	0.49**
Male	0.34**	0.77**

*:0.05, **:0.01, ***:0.001

Long-term and short-term effect



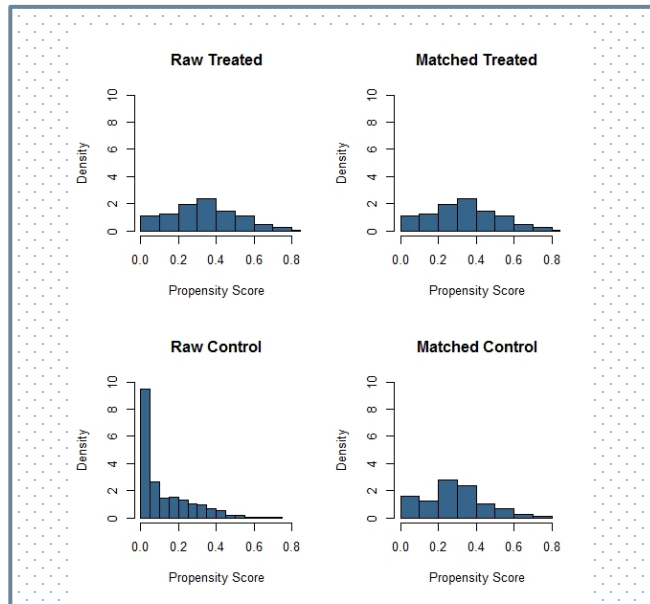
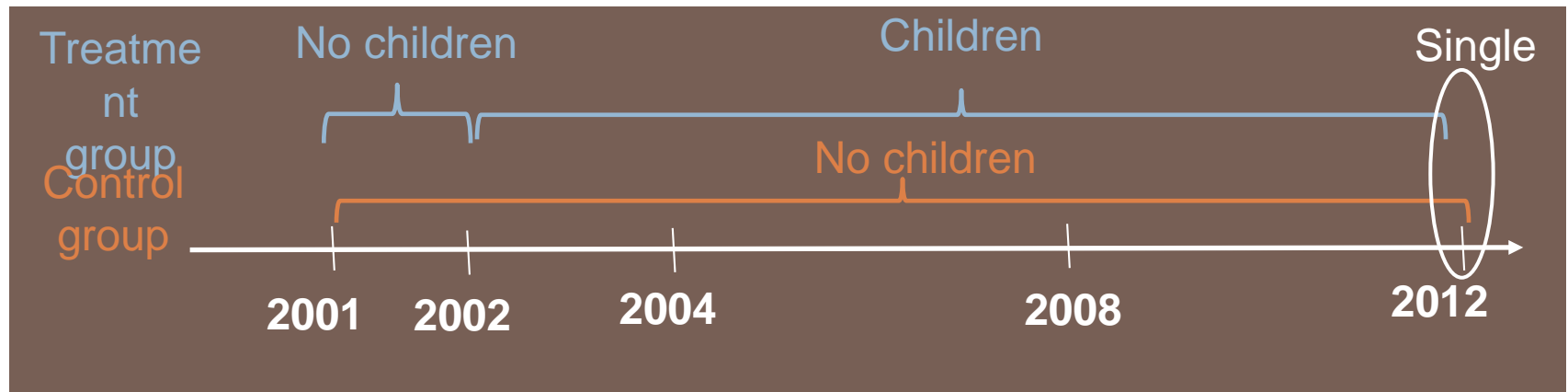
Regression coefficient of the parenthood variable

	Raw data	Matched data
0-2 years after the childbirth	0.44**	0.52**
8-10 years after the childbirth	0.27*	0.45**

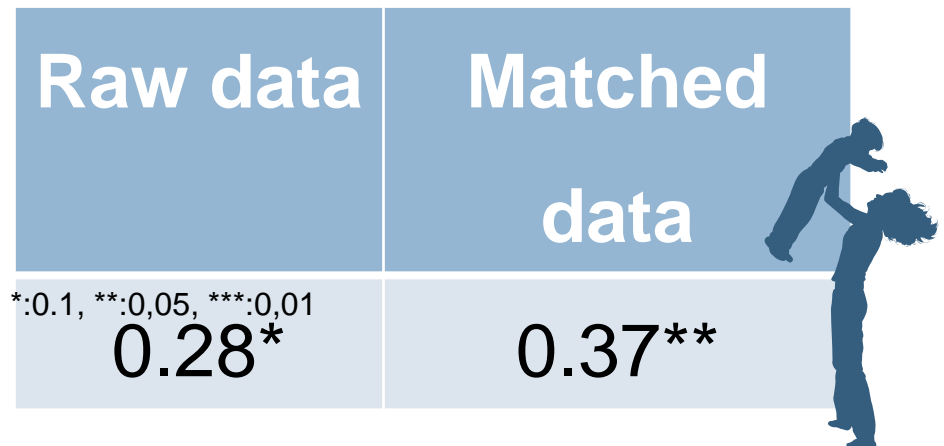
*:0.1, **:0.05, ***:0.01



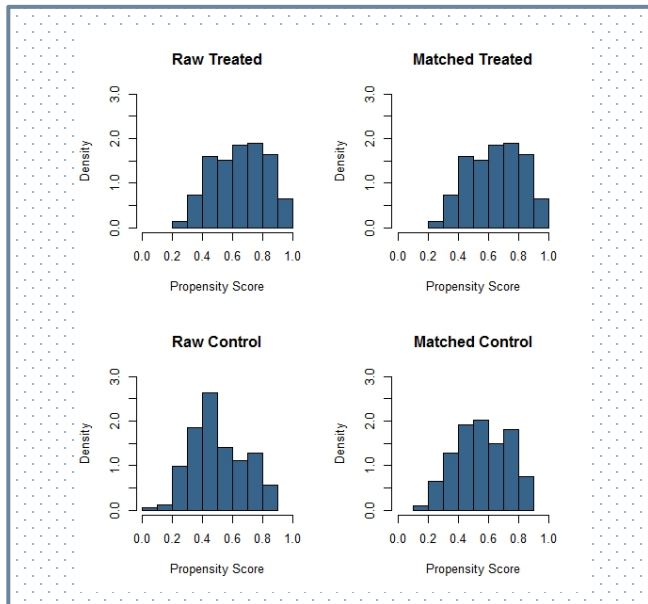
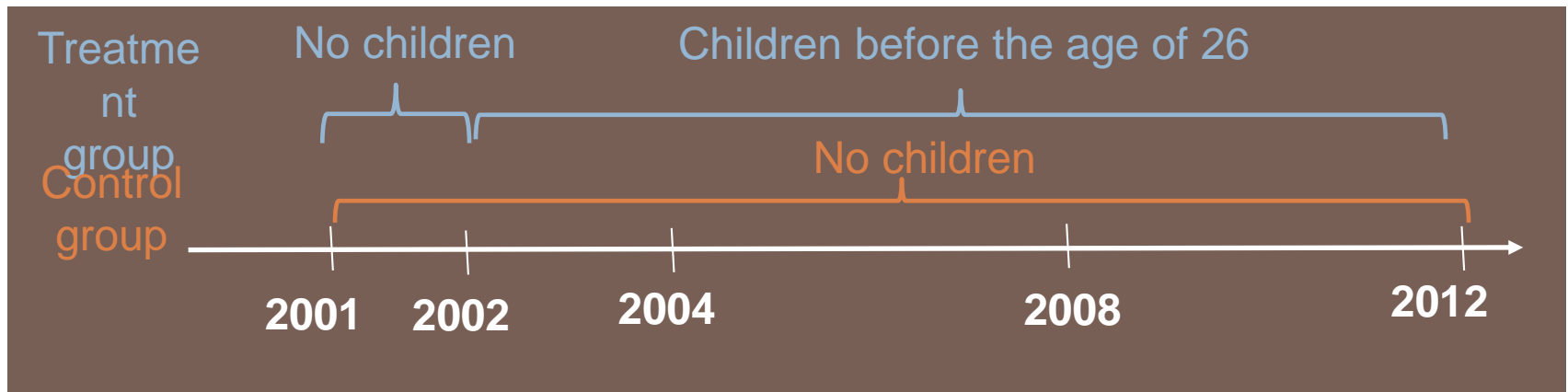
Single parenthood



Regression coefficient of the parenthood variable



Early parenthood



Regression coefficient of the parenthood variable

Raw data	Matched data
*:0.1, **:0,05, ***:0,01 -0.37	-0.47

Conclusions

- Low fertility rate in Hungary



Fertility increase subjective well-being

- Why?

- People are not aware of the consequences of fertility
- Intentions are changing
- Hungarians would like to have more baby, but they can not realize it

- Single parents are exposed to high risk of poverty



Single parenthood has positive effect on subjective well-being

- Early parenthood has no significant effect



Reference

Kohler, H.-P., J.R. Behrman and A. Skytthe (2005) Partner + children = happiness? An assessment of the effect of fertility and partnerships on subjective well-being in Danish twins. *Population and Development Review* 31(3): 407-445.

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Thanks for attention!

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