

CLOSER Conference

Parenthood

Chair: **Alison Park**

- Inequalities in Political Interest: The Impact of Parenthood
Susan Banducci & Emily Sewell
- Returns home by children and changes in parents' wellbeing in Europe
Marco Tosi



Twitter: #CLOSERConf
WIFI: BL-GUEST-CONF
Password: BLgue5T23





Inequalities in Political Interest: The Impact of Parenthood

Susan Banducci & Emily Sewell

University of Exeter

Banducci, Bessodnuv, Sewell, and Stevens "The Dynamics of Parenthood Effects on Social and Political Attitudes". EPOP & WPSA Annual Meetings 2015.



Stability & Change: Political Interest

- Pre-requisite for accountability and representation in democracies (e.g., Clarke et al. 2003; Verba et al. 1995).
- Positive outcomes -- political knowledge (Wolak and McDevitt 2011), party attachment (Kan and Heath 2006), political participation (e.g., Hadjar and Becker 2006; Lazarsfeld et al. 1948)
- Develops early and remains stable throughout the life course.
- But do life cycle events such as becoming a parent disrupt this stability and generate inequalities?



Parenthood & Politics: A case of adult political socialisation?

“Becoming a parent dramatically affects the lives of men and women—introducing *salient new social roles and identities, altered social networks, tighter finances and greater stress*, as well as the joy of having a child.”

(Bianchi, Robinson, and Milkie 2006; Gallagher and Gerstel 2001; Munch, McPherson and Smith-Lovin 1997; Nomaguchi and Milkie 2003; Senior 2014).



Parenthood is different for mothers...

Mothers spend more quality time with children while also working more hours outside the home, and they do so by prioritizing their roles and identities as mothers above all else (Baxter et al. 2014; Katz-Wise, Priess, and Hyde 2010; St. George 2007).

In contrast, men respond to fatherhood by engaging in less household work and working more hours outside the home (Bianchi, Robinson and Milkie 2006; Burns, Schlozman and Verba 2001, 311; Lundberg and Rose 2002, 2000).



Political Engagement: Past Research

- Early parenthood depresses turnout (Plutzer 2002)
- For women with higher levels of education, motherhood depresses turnout (McGlen 1980)
- the intense experience of parenting influences interest and involvement in public affairs -- the “private” experience of having and raising a child can have “public” consequences (Burns, Schlozman and Verba 2001, 1997; Jennings 1979; Sapiro 1982, 1999; Schlozman et al. 1995).



Life cycle events: Explanations for parenthood/motherhood effects...

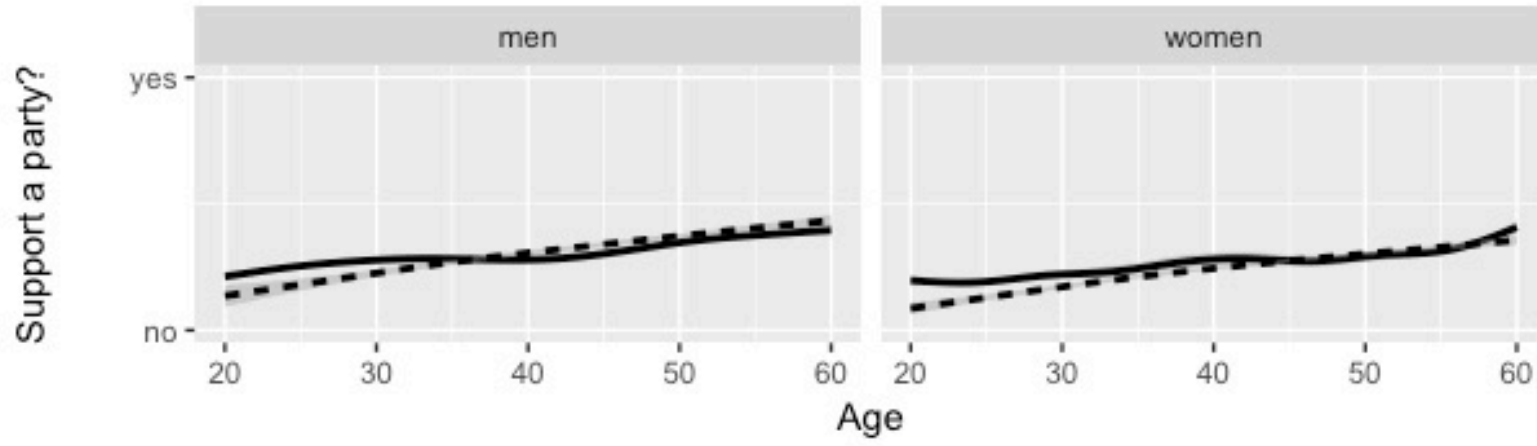
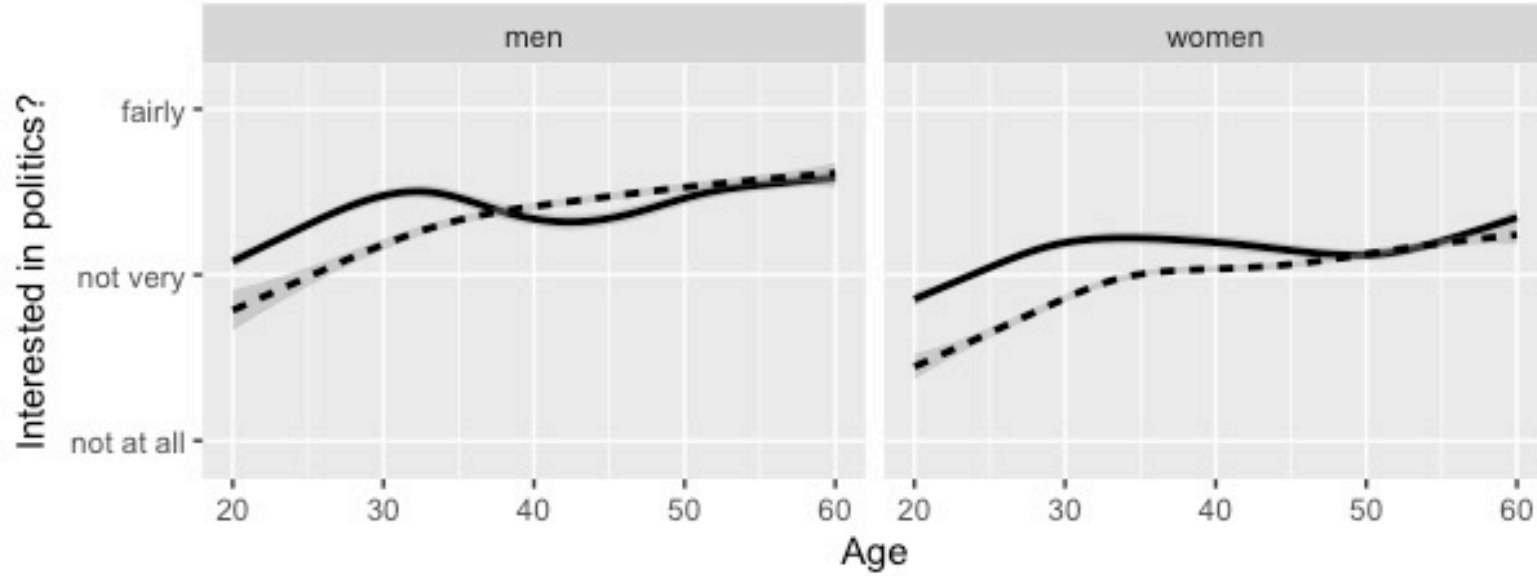
- Politics through the life course:
 - “resituate the individual into a new set of circumstances and social networks” (Jennings and Stoker 1995)
 - Changing identities & values (e.g., Alwin et al. 1991; Greenlee 2010)
 - Interest in politics is a function of attributes like time, civic skills and social networks and of resources such as income (Verba et al. 1995) these decline with the advent of parenthood and moreso for mothers



Data & Methods

- Taking advantage of longitudinal data to examine transition to motherhood and its impact on political preferences and engagement.
- Understanding Society – 6 Waves (2009-2014)

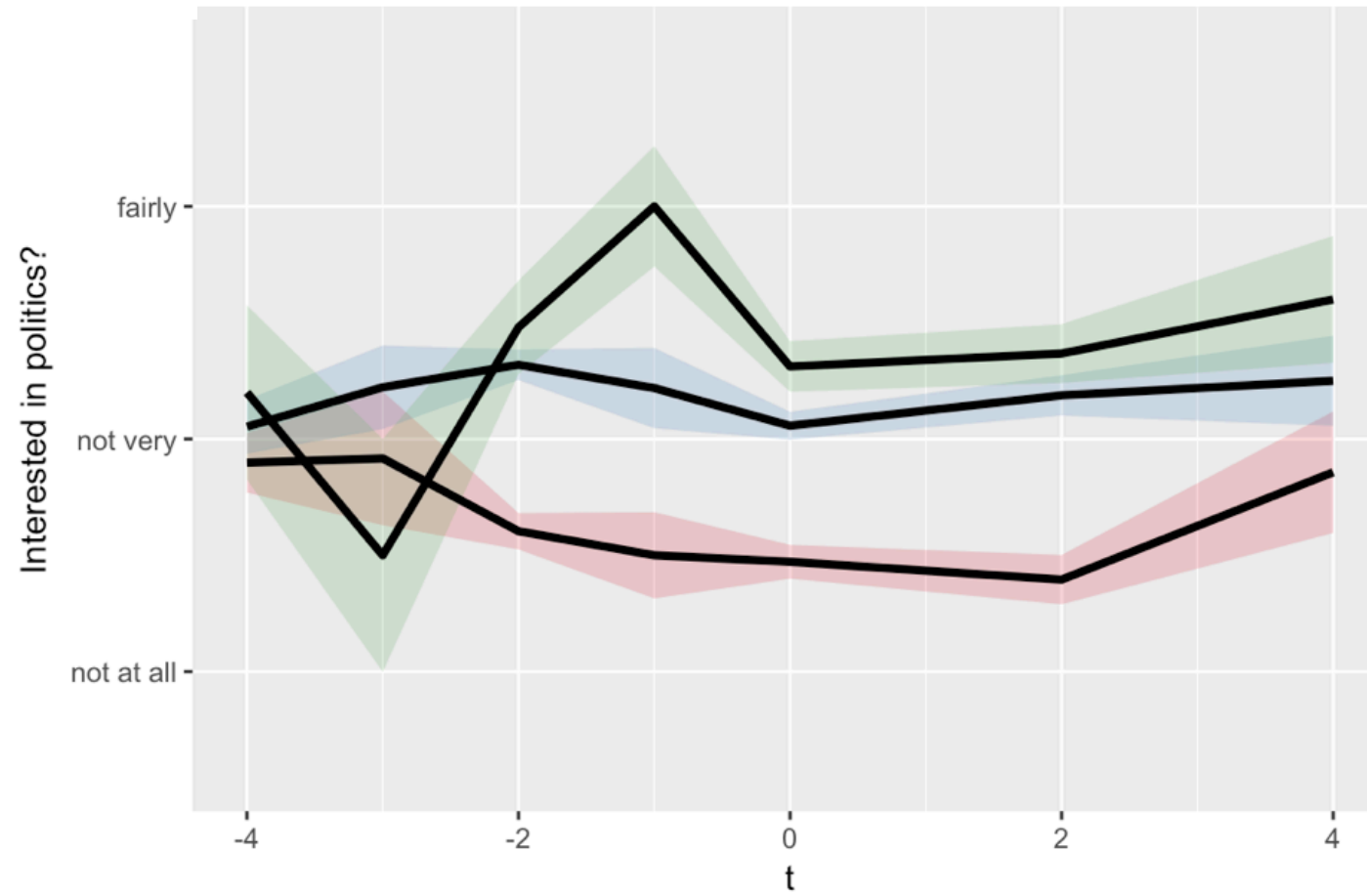




number of children — 0 - - >=1



women. $t(0)$ is the wave when childbirth was reported

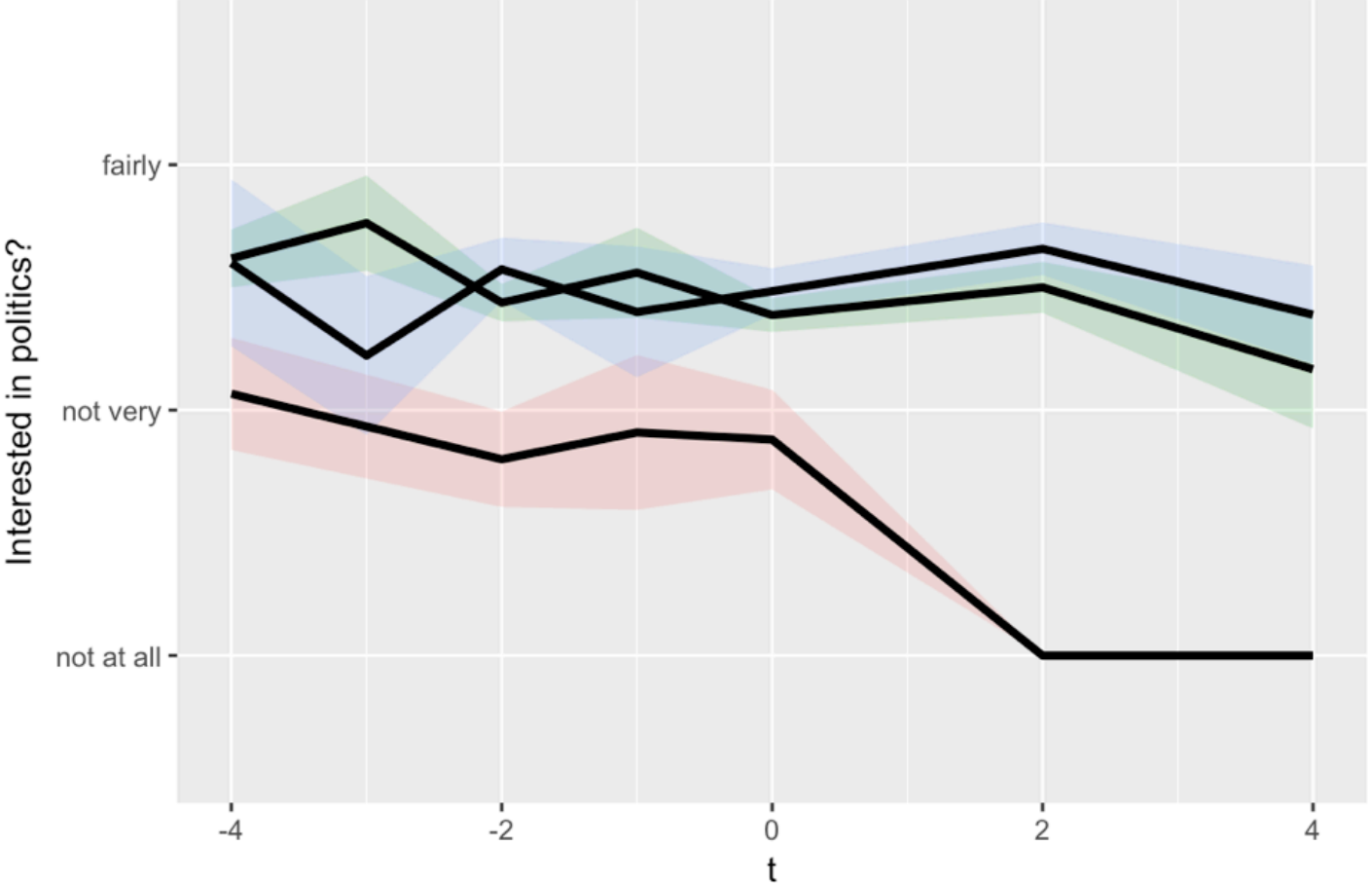


Mothers

Age groups 16-25 26-35 36-55



Figure 4: Mean Political interest before and after childbirth for men. t(0) is the wave when childbirth was reported

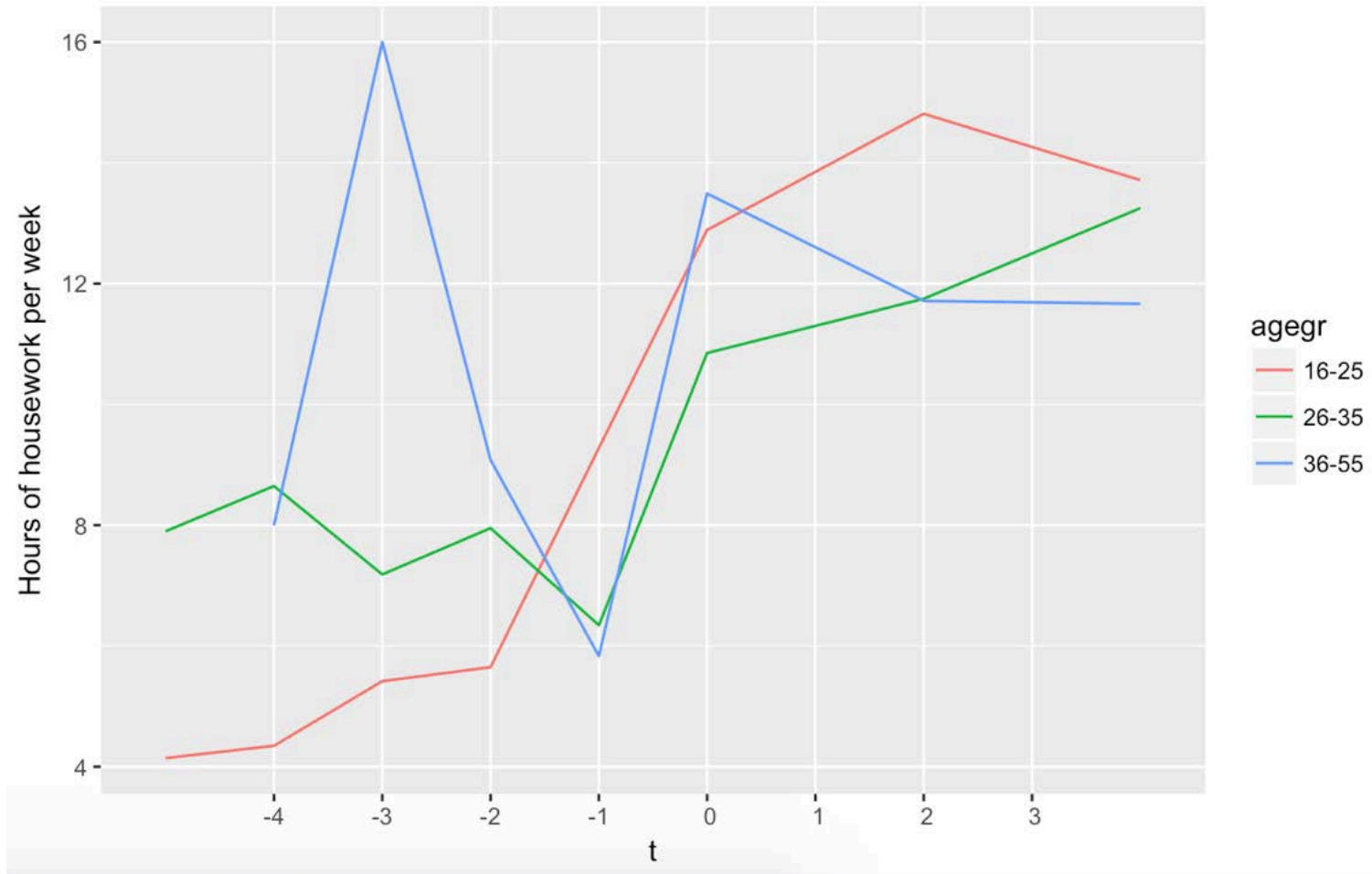


Father Age groups 16-25 26-35 36-55

S



Figure 4: Mean household labour before and after childbirth for women. $t(0)$ is the wave when childbirth was reported



Dependent variable:		
Interest in Politics		
	Women (1)	Men (2)
Constant	1.95*** (0.01)	2.27*** (0.01)
Newchild	-0.12** (0.06)	0.01 (0.08)
Social Memberships	0.22*** (0.01)	0.21*** (0.01)
Newchild*Memberships	0.05 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.06)
Observations	20,338	16,381

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01



Dependent variable:

Interest in Politics

	Women (1)	Men (2)
Constant	1.77*** (0.08)	2.24*** (0.11)
t	0.04 (0.04)	0.03 (0.05)
Social Memberships	0.23*** (0.08)	0.17* (0.09)
t*Memberships	0.01 (0.03)	-0.0005 (0.04)
Observations	341	258
R2	0.10	0.03
Adjusted R2	0.09	0.02
Residual Std. Error	0.85 (df = 337)	0.91 (df = 254)
F Statistic	12.26*** (df = 3; 337)	2.98** (df = 3; 254)

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

> |



Summary & Conclusions

- Parenthood affects mothers' political engagement more so than fathers'.
- Appears to be through changes in household activity.
- Timing of parenthood makes a difference. Development of political interest interrupted for younger mothers.



Returns home by children and changes in parents' well-being in Europe

Marco Tosi & Emily Grundy



Introduction



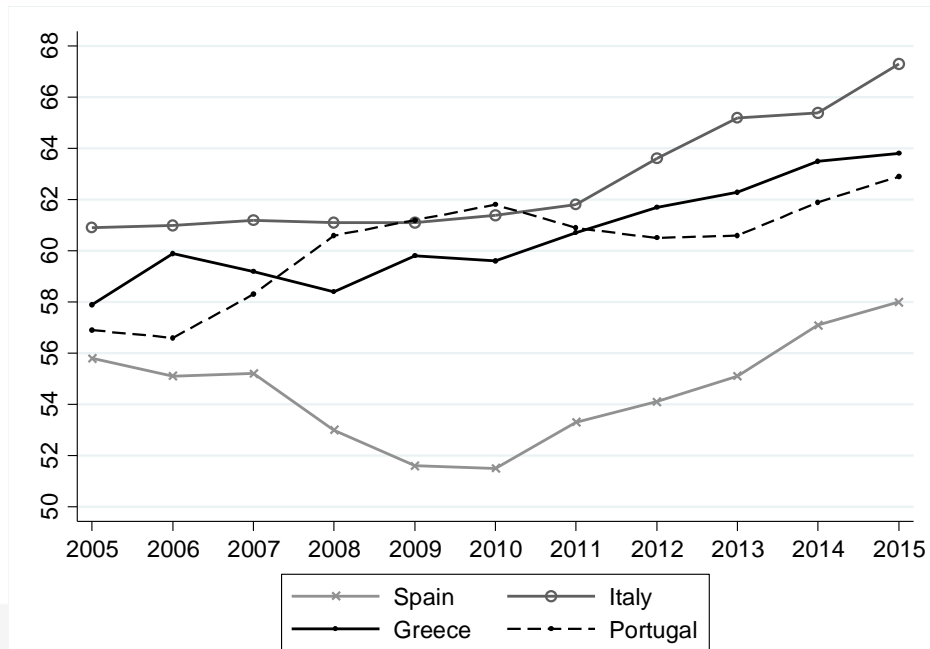
Over the past half century, intergenerational co-residence has declined dramatically in Western countries. However, this pattern has recently altered.



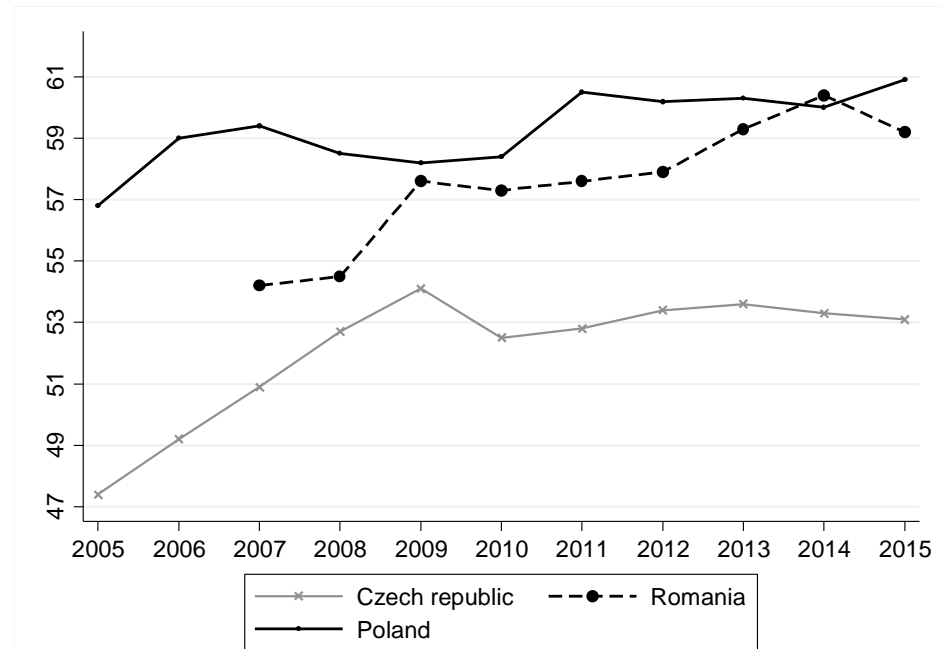
Intergenerational co-residence



Southern Europe



Eastern Europe



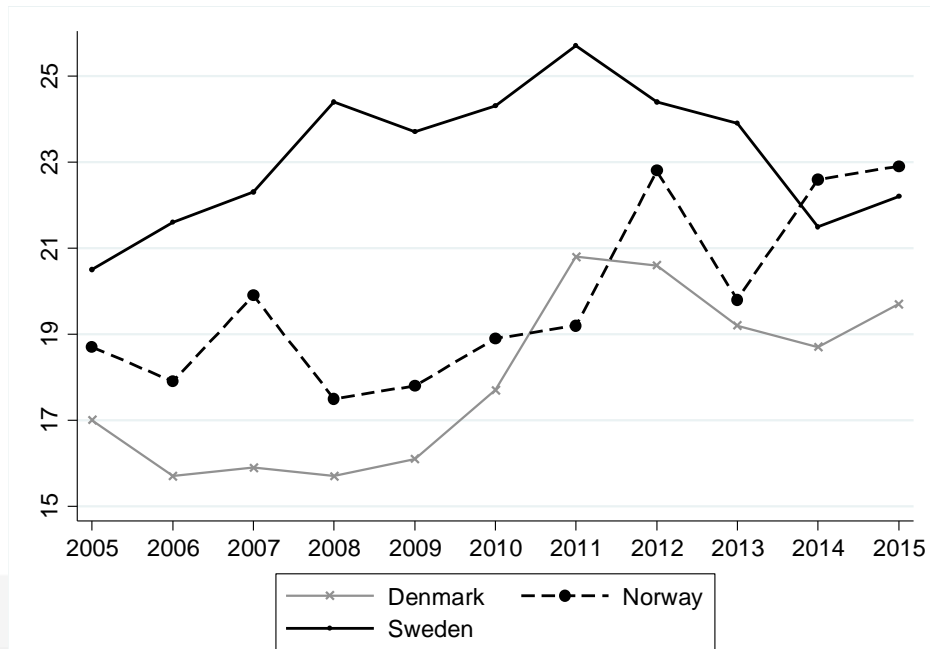
Young adults aged 18-34 living with their parents

Source: EUROSTAT

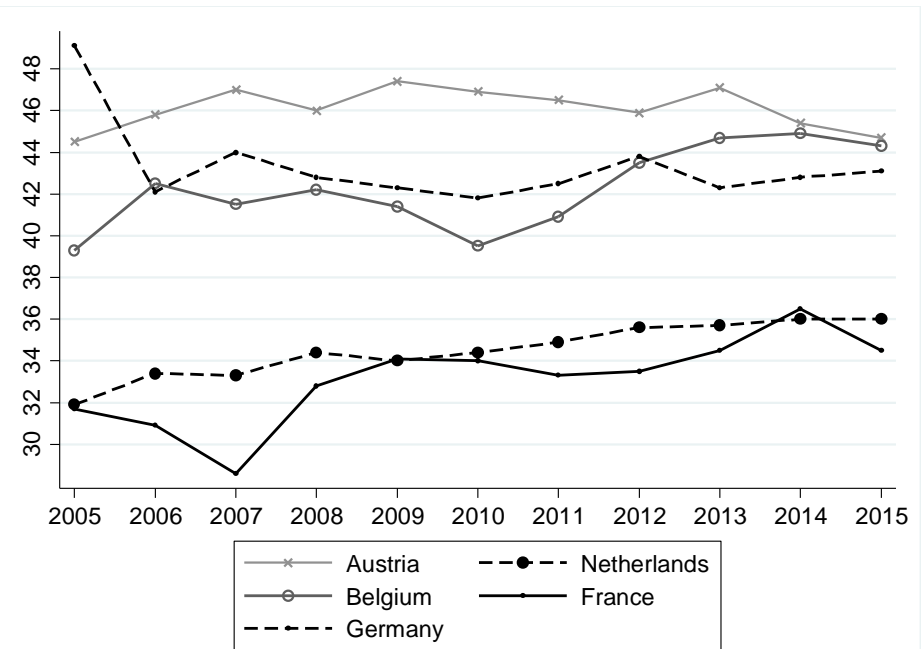
Intergenerational co-residence



Northern Europe



Central Europe



Young adults aged 18-34 living with their parents

Source: EUROSTAT

Consequences of co-residence



- Positive effects of co-resident children on parents' mental health (Aranda, 2015 [Catholic EU countries]; Courtin and Avendano, 2016 [Europe]; Zunzunegui et al., 2001 [Spain]).
- Negative effects on health (Johar & Maruyama, 2014 [Indonesia]; Maruyama, 2012 [Japan]) and well-being (Lowenstein & Katz, 2005 [Israel]; Russell & Taylor, 2009; Silverstein & Bengtson, 1994 [U.S.]).

Boomerang moves



- We focus on a *specific pathway to co-residence* – returns to the parental home – and examine its association with changes in parents' Quality of Life.
- Returning home as other *non-normative transitions* may be associated with parent-child conflicts (Aquilino et al., 1991; Pillemer et al., 2007) and declines in parental well-being.
 - Especially in (Protestant) societies where self-achievement and autonomy are valued.
 - Especially when returns to the parental home result in a disruption of the normative empty nest.

Processes behind boomerang moves



- Disentangling the effect of returning home from the one of other concurrent transitions (unemployment or family dissolution).
- Unemployment and partnership breakdown prompt returns to the parental home (Stone et al., 2011; 2014; Wiemers, 2014) and are associated with a decline in parents' well-being (Fingerman et al., 2012; Greenfield and Marks, 2006; Knoester, 2003).

Data & Sample



- Four waves of the *Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe*: 2007 (wave 2), 2011 (wave 4), 2013 (wave 5) and 2015 (wave 6).
- The attrition rate: 33% between waves 2 and 4; 21% between waves 4 and 5; 20% between waves 5 and 6 (particularly high in Germany).
- People aged 50-75 who had at least one child living outside the parental home at baseline. We excluded 3,080 respondents not living in their country of origin (final sample= 27,433 families; 37,163 parents; 99,263 obs.).
- 17 countries: Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, France, Belgium, Slovenia and Poland; Germany, Switzerland, Luxemburg, Czech Republic, Estonia, the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark.

- Quality of life: CASP-12 scale ranging from 12 to 48.
- Returns home (1070 transitions): parents had a child living outside at baseline and in the same household at follow-up. We excluded parents who changed accommodation across waves (n=139).
- Returns to the parental home occurring when children were (i) employed, (ii) unemployed, or (iii) not in the labour force; and when they were (i) partnered, (ii) never married, or (iii) divorced/separated.
- Reported sex and date of birth of each child were used to link children's information and follow the same child across waves.

Fixed effects models

on parents' quality of life (CASP score).



	Model 1		Model 2	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Child returning home	-0.36*	(0.17)	-0.88**	(0.23)
One child or +: unemployed	-0.28**	(0.06)	-0.28**	(0.06)
One child or +: student	-0.02	(0.06)	-0.02	(0.06)
One child or +: partnered	0.17**	(0.07)	0.17**	(0.07)
One child or +: divorced/separated	-0.03	(0.08)	-0.03	(0.08)
Child returning * Other co-resident child(ren)			0.96**	(0.33)

Control variables: Age, Age², Wave dummies, Marital status, Retirement, N. of Chronic illness, N. of mobility limitations, One or + limitations in ADL and IADL.

Other co-resident child(ren) measured at baseline.

Standard Errors clustered by household.

** p<0.01, * p<0.05, + p<0.1.

Fixed effects models

On parents' quality of life (CASP score).

Movers' characteristics



	Model 3		Model 4		Model 5	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Employment status						
Employed	-0.28	(0.20)				
Unemployed	-0.98*	(0.49)				
Other not active	-0.33	(0.38)				
Marital status						
Partnered			-0.45	(0.30)		
Never married			-0.42*	(0.21)		
Divorced/Separated			0.05	(0.50)		
Years out of the parental home						
<=5					-0.19	(0.24)
>5					-0.48*	(0.23)

Control variables: Age, Age², Wave dummies, Marital status, Retirement, N. of Chronic illness, N. of mobility limitations, One or + limitations in ADL and IADL.

Standard Errors clustered by household.

** p<0.01, * p<0.05, + p<0.1.

Fixed effects models

On parents' quality of life (CASP score).

European differences



	Catholic		Non-Catholic		Overall	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef	S.E.
Child returning home	-0.22	(0.22)	-0.81**	(0.25)	-0.90**	(0.25)
Child returning home*Catholic					0.83*	(0.33)

Catholic: Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, France, Belgium, Slovenia and Poland.

Non-Catholic: Germany, Switzerland, Luxemburg, Czech Republic, Estonia, the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark.

Control variables: Age, Age², Wave dummies, Marital status, Retirement, N. of Chronic illness, N. of mobility limitations, One or + limitations in ADL and IADL; One child or +: unemployed, student, partnered, divorced/separated.

Standard Errors clustered by household.

** p<0.01, * p<0.05, + p<0.1.

- Returning home is associated with a decline in the QoL of parents. These moves may countervail individuals' preferences for autonomy and privacy
 - when no other children are co-resident.
 - in Protestant tradition countries.
- Aranda (2015): co-residence has a positive effect in reducing parents' depressive symptoms in Catholic countries. We found that home returning had a less negative and non-significant association with parent's QoL in Catholic contexts.

Thank you for your attention

