# Fragile Families 

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## Births to Unmarried Mothers, U.S.



## Motivation

- Increase in non-marital childbearing = fragile families
- Multiple/conflicting perspectives on causes and consequences
- Change in culture; change in economic conditions
- No negative consequences; serious consequences
- Lack of good data on unmarried couples (especially fathers)
- The Fragile Families Study - 1998-2000
- 5000 births (oversample of non-marital births)
- Interviews with mothers, fathers and children
- Start at the birth (hospital)


## The Questions

- What is the nature of parental relationships at birth? What are parents' capabilities?
- What happens to parental relationships over time?
- How do family structure \& stability affect parental resources (financial and health)?
- How do family structure \& stability affect the level and quality of parental investments in children?
- How do family structure \& stability affect child cognitive and socio-emotional development?


## Question \#1

What is the nature of parental relationships at birth? What are parents' capabilities?

- High hopes and Iow capabilities


## Relationships at Birth



## Father Involvement at Birth

## Total <br> (\%)

Gave money/bought things for child ..... 80
Helped in another way ..... 76
Visited baby's mother in hospital ..... 88
Child will take father's surname ..... 92
Father's name is on birth certificate ..... 84
Mother says father wants to be involved ..... 95
Mother wants father to be involved ..... 94

## Parental Capabilities


${ }^{*}()=$ Conditional on first births ${ }^{+}()=$Conditional on higher order birth

## Capabilities cont'd

Mothers
Married Unmarried

## Education

Less than high school
High school or equivalent
Some college
College or higher
Earnings (\$ mean)

Worked last year
Poverty status
Not working at birth
Healtha

| Poor/fair health | 10.4 | 15.8 | 8.1 | 14.3 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Health limitations | 7.1 | 10.1 | 5.4 | 12.1 |
| Depression | 13.2 | 15.9 | 8.1 | 13.1 |
| Heavy drinking | 2.0 | 7.8 | 25.1 | 27.2 |
| Illegal drugs | 0.3 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 8.8 |
| Father incarcerated |  |  | 8.0 | 38.0 |

## Question \#2

What happens to parental relationships over time?

- Instability and growing complexity (MPF)


## Relationships thru Age 5


$\square$ Married $\square$ Cohab $\square$ Visit $\square$ No Rel

## Instability thru Age 5



Relationship Changes Changes
$\square$ Married $\square$ Cohab $\square$ Visit $\square$ No Rel

## Question \#3

How do family structure \& stability affect parental resources (financial, health)?

- Marriage \& co-residence increase income
- Instability reduces health


## Fathers' Earnings Trajectories (with controls)


$\leadsto$ Continuously Married $\quad$ Continuously Single $\quad \simeq$ Enter Marriage $\quad \approx$ Enter Cohabitation

## Mothers' Income Trajectories (with controls)



## Mothers' Mental Health Problems (with controls)



## Question \#4

How do family structure \& stability affect the level and quality of parental investments in children?

- Non-residence reduces fathers' investments
- Instability reduces mothers' investments, depending on education


# Bio-Father Involvement (with controls) 

Year 1 Year 3 Year 5<br>(\%) (\%) (\%)

All fathers
Lives with child
51
42
36

Non-resident fathers
Saw child in past year
88
78
72
Saw child in past month
63
55
51

## Instability and Maternal Stress

 (by Education)

## Instability and Literacy Activities (by Education)



## Question \#5

How do family structure \& stability affect child outcomes?

- Instability reduces cognitive ability
- Instability increases boys' behavior problems
- Family structure (single and cohabiting parents) increase boys' behavior problems


# Instability and Child Wellbeing 

## \# Residential changes

## Cohabit Single age 5 age 5

Behaviors Problems
Externalizing
(boys only)
Social problems
.11*
.22*
.36*
(boys only)

PPVT
-.75*
.15
1.67
$+\mathrm{p}<.10 * \mathrm{p}<.05 * * \mathrm{p}<.01 * * * \mathrm{p}<.01$, two-tailed tests

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