

Abstract: Despite the increasing concern about only-children in low-fertility societies, scientific evidence on children with siblings has been far from conclusive. We attribute this inconsistency to the lack of comparative evidence on the importance of country size on the performance of only-children from the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2000 on 15-year old students and International Siblings and Educational Attainment Database (ISEAD) on adult children, we examine how family socioeconomic status and various cognitive and non-cognitive outcomes of only-children vary across countries. We find that only-children's family background and educational attainment are consistently better across countries where small families are common. Their cognitive and non-cognitive outcomes are consistently better than their siblings are (e.g., reading and math) is in part due to their family origin advantage, while their origin difference explains only small part of their better performance in international outcomes. Our evidence

東京大学社会科学研究所 附属社会調査・データアーカイブ研究センター 主催

SSJDA セミナー

2nd
Where it matters to be the only one
: new comparative evidence on the performance of only-children from PISA 2000 and ISEAD

Seongsoo Choi
(Sungkyunkwan University,
Republic of Korea)

詳細は下記URLをご覧ください



<https://csrda.iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp/international/ssjda-seminar/>

日時・会場

2019年6月25日(火) 12:00~13:00
東京大学本郷キャンパス
社会科学研究所1階 第1会議室

