

ABSTRACT

It is pervaded by much of the work and has a general perception with strong conviction that children cause to increase the well-being of the parents. On one hand, the taboo against childlessness have declined much and level of childlessness have remained generally low but on the other hand, dramatic change in the population share is accompanied by declining fertility world-wide, does that reflects lower happiness of parents? This study investigates whether childbearing in the happiness level of parents and how individual level factors (age, marital, sex), socio-economic factors (social class, education level and employment status) and family relations (importance of family and trust in family) influence the happiness level in Pakistan. For this purpose, data from World Values Survey wave 7 (2017-2020) is used. Cross tabulations are done to understand the statistics of variables. Ordered probit regression is used to estimate the empirical results. Results suggested that having children, increasing age and respondent from working class and middle class are at a higher scale of happiness level. Respondents with strong family relations are at higher level of happiness.