Publication #2012-31

4301 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 350, Washington, DC 20008 Phone 202-572-6000 Fax 202-362-8420 www.childtrends.org

Children Living With and Cared For by Grandparents: State-Level Data From the American Community Survey

By David Murphey, Ph.D., Mae Cooper, Kristin A. Moore, Ph.D.

October 2012

Overview

Increasing numbers of children in the U.S. are living with their grandparents, many of whom are responsible for their grandchildren's care. In fact, the number of children living in a grandparent's household rose from 4.6 million in 2005-07, to 5.2 million in 2008-10. Grandparents may be called upon, often with little preparation, to provide primary care for their grandchildren in the face of family crisis. These circumstances can be stressful, not only for children, but for their grandparents, who often need to make major adjustments (social, psychological, and financial) in their lives to step into a role they had not planned for, and for which they may be poorly prepared. Grandparental care can be rewarding in many ways for both children and their grandparents. Grandparents can bring economic resources, the wisdom of their years, and a sense of continuity and stability that benefit children.

This brief examines recent trends, national and for each state, related to children who reside in their grandparents' household, based on data from the American Community Survey.^a

Because these living arrangements can have a number of implications for children, it is important to monitor the trends. Additionally, there is interest in the well-being of children in various types of informal (typically unpaid) child care, including kinship care, as well as in the role of grandparents as foster parents to their grandchildren.³

Grandparents may need extra supports in interacting with multiple systems (education, health, social welfare, and so on) that families rely on to ensure child well-being. The period of the recent Great Recession, when various forms of residential doubling-up increased in response to economic and housing insecurity, was a time of particular concern for many in the field of family services.⁴

Trends

In 2005-2007, there were about 4.6 million children younger than 18 in the U.S. who lived in households headed by one or more grandparents, about six percent of all children. Nearly half of these children (47 percent) were younger than six; slightly less than one-third (29 per

^aA companion brief, *Grandparents Living With Children: State-Level Data From the American Community Survey,* focuses on grandparents living with their grandchildren, regardless of who is the householder.

cent) were between 6 and 12; and about one-quarter (24 percent) were between 12 and 17. In the case of about 2.5 million of these children, a grandparent was primarily responsible for their basic needs—that is, for food, shelter, clothing, child care, and so on. Of this latter group, more than one-third (or nearly one million children) were in the care of a grandparent without the presence of either of the child's parents.

As of 2008-2010, the number of children residing in a household headed by a grandparent had risen to 5.2 million—about seven percent of all children. The age distribution of these children was slightly younger overall than in 2005-2007. A grandparent had primary responsibility for 2.8 million children (an increase of about 255,000 from the earlier period), and of this group of children about one-third were living with neither parent—a decrease of about 29,000 children.

Variation by state

As of 2008-2010, the percentage of children in households headed by a grandparent ranged from a high of 15 percent in Hawaii to a low of three percent in Minnesota. Other states with relatively high percentages were Mississippi (13 percent), Louisiana (11 percent), and New Mexico (10 percent); additional states with relatively low percentages were lowa, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin (all at four percent).

In 2008-2010, among all children the percentage living in their grandparents' household, where the grandparent had primary responsibility for their care ranged from a high of nine percent (Mississippi) to a low of two percent (Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and Wisconsin).

Multiple factors likely account for state-level variation, including: cultural traditions associated with race, ethnicity, and country of origin; recent immigration; economic hardship; and housing costs.

ABOUT THE DATA USED IN THIS BRIEF

The American Community Survey (ACS) is the U.S. Census Bureau's continuous sampling instrument for collecting much of the data that previously appeared on the "long form" of the decennial census. However, the ACS also includes questions in the areas of housing, family structure, income, transportation, and more, which expand what was previously available. Equally important, the ACS methodology allows for yearly estimates at both national and state levels, and for most large cities, and for multi-year-interval estimates for smaller geographic areas.

We examined data from the ACS, which uses a continuous-sampling methodology to collect information from households on a number of demographic, social, economic, and housing indicators. We used the ACS three-year estimates for two periods: 2005-2007, and 2008-2010. Single-year data are also available for these years, but, particularly for smaller states, margins of error for these estimates are considerably larger when using data for single years.

For this Brief, the data universe was children younger than 18 living with a grandparent householder.

© 2012 Child Trends. May be reprinted with citation.

Child Trends is a nonprofit, nonpartisan research center that studies children at every stage of development. Our mission is to improve outcomes for children by providing research, data, and analysis to the people and institutions whose decisions and actions affect children. For additional information on Child Trends, including a complete set of available Research Briefs, visit our Web site at www.childtrends.org. For the latest information on more than 100 key indicators of child and youth well-being, visit the Child Trends DataBank at www.childtrendsdatabank.org. For summaries of more than 600 experimental evaluations of social interventions for children, visit www.childtrends.org/LINKS.

¹ American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry. (2011). Grandparents raising grandchildren. Facts for Families, No. 7. Retrieved from http://www.aacap.org/galleries/FactsForFamilies/77_grandparents_raising_grandchildren.pdf

² Denham, T. E. & Smith, C. W. (1989). The influence of grandparents on grandchildren: A review of the literature and resources. Family Relations, 38, 345-350.

³ Administration for Children and Families. (2007). Kinship caregivers in the child welfare system. National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being. Research Brief No. 15. Retrieved from http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/rb 15 2col.pdf

⁴McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B. B., & Murphey, D. (2012). Retrieved from http://www.childtrends.org/Files//Child_Trends-2012_02_16_ECH_Homelessness.pdf

Child Trends

| | 2005-2007 | | | | 2008-2010 | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Children Living wit | th Grandparent | Children Whose Grandparents Have | | Children Living wit | h Grandparent | Children Whose Grandparents Have | |
| | Householder | | Primary Responsibility for Care* | | Householder | | Primary Responsibility for Care* | |
| | Number of Children | % of all children | Number of Children | % of all children | Number of Children | % of all children | Number of Children | % of all children |
| United States | 4,651,000 | 6.3 | 2,548,000 | 3.5 | 5,188,000 | 7.0 | 2,803,000 | 3.8 |
| Alabama | 105,000 | 9.4 | 67,000 | 6.0 | 107,000 | 9.4 | 69,000 | 6.1 |
| Alaska | 10,000 | 5.7 | 6,000 | 3.5 | 11,000 | 6.1 | 6,000 | 3.3 |
| Arizona | 114,000 | 7.0 | 66,000 | 4.1 | 129,000 | 7.9 | 73,000 | 4.5 |
| Arkansas | 58,000 | 8.3 | 40,000 | 5.8 | 61,000 | 8.6 | 42,000 | 5.9 |
| California | 619,000 | 6.6 | 274,000 | 2.9 | 703,000 | 7.6 | 301,000 | 3.2 |
| Colorado | 54,000 | 4.6 | 31,000 | 2.7 | 64,000 | 5.3 | 37,000 | 3.0 |
| Connecticut | 33,000 | 4.0 | 17,000 | 2.0 | 45,000 | 5.5 | 23,000 | 2.8 |
| Delaware | 13,000 | 6.3 | 7,000 | 3.5 | 16,000 | 7.9 | 9,000 | 4.4 |
| Florida | 280,000 | 7.0 | 159,000 | 4.0 | 304,000 | 7.6 | 167,000 | 4.2 |
| Georgia | 181,000 | 7.3 | 108,000 | 4.4 | 208,000 | 8.4 | 129,000 | 5.2 |
| Hawaii | 39,000 | 13.7 | 13,000 | 4.7 | 45,000 | 14.8 | 12,000 | 4.0 |
| Idaho | 15,000 | 3.8 | 9,000 | 2.3 | 20,000 | 4.8 | 12,000 | 2.9 |
| Illinois | 199,000 | 6.2 | 111,000 | 3.5 | 204,000 | 6.5 | 107,000 | 3.4 |
| Indiana. | 85,000 | 5.4 | 49,000 | 3.1 | 101,000 | 6.3 | 61,000 | 3.8 |
| Iowa | 24,000 | 3.4 | 13,000 | 1.9 | 28,000 | 3.9 | 16,000 | 2.2 |
| Kansas | 31,000 | 4.5 | 18,000 | 2.5 | 35,000 | 4.9 | 20,000 | 2.7 |
| Kentucky | 67,000 | 6.7 | 43,000 | 4.2 | 80,000 | 7.8 | 54,000 | 5.3 |
| Louisiana | 111,000 | 10.1 | 70,000 | 6.4 | 122,000 | 10.9 | 78,000 | 7.0 |
| Maine | 10,000 | 3.5 | 5,000 | 1.8 | 14,000 | 5.0 | 7,000 | 2.4 |
| Maryland | 93,000 | 6.8 | 47,000 | 3.4 | 103,000 | 7.6 | 51,000 | 3.8 |
| Massachusetts | 62,000 | 4.3 | 27,000 | 1.9 | 69,000 | 4.8 | 29,000 | 2.0 |
| Michigan | 124,000 | 5.0 | 68,000 | 2.7 | 140,000 | 5.9 | 72,000 | 3.0 |
| Minnesota | 37,000 | 3.0 | 20,000 | 1.6 | 43,000 | 3.4 | 21,000 | 1.7 |
| Mississippi | 88,000 | 11.5 | 57,000 | 7.4 | 97,000 | 12.8 | 64,000 | 8.5 |
| Missouri | 83,000 | 5.8 | 46,000 | 3.3 | 89,000 | 6.3 | 51,000 | 3.6 |
| Montana | 11,000 | 4.9 | 6,000 | 2.9 | 13,000 | 5.8 | 8,000 | 3.5 |
| Nebraska | 15,000 | 3.5 | 9,000 | 2.0 | 19,000 | 4.1 | 10,000 | 2.2 |
| Nevada | 38,000 | 6.0 | 22,000 | 3.4 | 46,000 | 6.9 | 26,000 | 3.9 |
| New Hampshire | 11,000 | 3.8 | 5,000 | 1.8 | 13,000 | 4.4 | 6,000 | 2.0 |
| New Jersey | 108,000 | 5.2 | 52,000 | 2.5 | 113,000 | 5.5 | 50,000 | 2.4 |
| New Mexico | 45,000 | 9.0 | 28,000 | 5.7 | 51,000 | 10.0 | 32,000 | 6.1 |
| New York | 279,000 | 6.2 | 126,000 | 2.8 | 286,000 | 6.6 | 131,000 | 3.0 |
| North Carolina | 144,000 | 6.7 | 85,000 | 3.9 | 163,000 | 7.2 | 103,000 | 4.6 |
| North Dakota | 5,000 | 3.3 | 3,000 | 2.1 | 5,000 | 3.5 | 3,000 | 2.2 |
| Ohio | 154,000 | 5.6 | 88,000 | 3.2 | 165,000 | 6.0 | 96,000 | 3.5 |
| Oklahoma | 65,000 | 7.3 | 43,000 | 4.9 | 71,000 | 7.7 | 46,000 | 5.0 |
| Oregon | 39,000 | 4.5 | 23,000 | 2.7 | 46,000 | 5.4 | 25,000 | 2.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 157,000 | 5.6 | 80,000 | 2.9 | 170,000 | 6.1 | 85,000 | 3.0 |
| Rhode Island | 11,000 | 4.7 | 4,000 | 1.7 | 12,000 | 5.2 | 5,000 | 2.0 |
| South Carolina | 92,000 | 8.8 | 57,000 | 5.5 | 101,000 | 9.4 | 59,000 | 5.5 |
| South Dakota | 9,000 | 4.6 | 7,000 | 3.4 | 12,000 | 5.8 | 8,000 | 3.8 |
| Tennessee | 111,000 | 7.6 | 69,000 | 4.7 | 129,000 | 8.6 | 78,000 | 5.2 |
| Texas | 510,000 | 7.9 | 296,000 | 4.6 | 570,000 | 8.4 | 332,000 | 4.9 |
| Utah | 35,000 | 4.4 | 17,000 | 2.2 | 46,000 | 5.3 | 19,000 | 2.2 |
| Vermont | 5,000 | 3.4 | 2,000 | 1.4 | 5,000 | 4.0 | 3,000 | 2.1 |
| Virginia | 109,000 | 6.0 | 61,000 | 3.3 | 124,000 | 6.7 | 66,000 | 3.6 |
| Washington | 65,000 | 4.3 | 35,000 | 2.3 | 78,000 | 5.0 | 41,000 | 2.6 |
| West Virginia | 29,000 | 7.4 | 18,000 | 4.7 | 35,000 | 9.0 | 21,000 | 5.4 |
| Wisconsin | 46,000 | 3.5 | 25,000 | 1.9 | 57,000 | 4.2 | 30,000 | 2.2 |
| Wyoming | 8,000 | 6.4 | 4,000 | 3.4 | 9,000 | 6.5 | 6,000 | 4.2 |

^{*&}quot;Primary responsibility" means the grandparent is financially responsible for the majority of the basic needs for one or more grandchildren living in the household.

Note: Count estimates are rounded to the nearest thousand. Children include ages birth through 17. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.