FP-12-18 Coresident Grandparents: Caregivers Versus Non-Caregivers

B. Wilson

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.bgsu.edu/ncfmr_family_profiles

Repository Citation
Wilson, B., "FP-12-18 Coresident Grandparents: Caregivers Versus Non-Caregivers" (2012). National Center for Family and Marriage Research Family Profiles. 130.
https://scholarworks.bgsu.edu/ncfmr_family_profiles/130

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Sociology at ScholarWorks@BGSU. It has been accepted for inclusion in National Center for Family and Marriage Research Family Profiles by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks@BGSU.
Grandparents are recognized as important caregivers of their grandchildren. Beginning with the Census 2000 and continuing with the American Community Survey, the U.S. Census has asked respondents if they or anyone in their household has “… any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in the house or apartment” and whether the grandparent is “currently responsible for most of the basic needs” of said grandchild(ren). In 2006, about 10% of all grandparents were coresident grandparents—living with a grandchild (U.S. Census Bureau).

- Most (82%) of grandparent-grandchild households are three-generation households, and the remaining are skipped-generation households (households where a grandparent is living with a grandchild, and the grandchild’s parent is not in the household) (results not shown).
- Figure 1 shows that two out of five (39%) coresident grandparents reported being responsible for their grandchildren in 2010, slightly down from 42% in 2000.

**Characteristics of Coresident Grandparents by Caregiver Status**

**Age and Marital Status**
- On average, grandparent caregivers are 4.5 years younger than their non-caregiver counterparts (55.6 years and 60.1 years, respectively).
- The majority (59%) of coresident grandparents are married. Grandparent caregivers are more likely to be married (66%) than grandparent non-caregivers (54%). Thirty percent of grandparent caregivers are single grandmothers compared to 38% of grandparent non-caregivers.

**Variation by Race, Ethnicity, and Nativity**
- There are similar patterns of caregiving among coresident grandparents regardless of nativity. Nevertheless, native-born grandparents are more likely to be caregivers than foreign-born grandparents.
  - Within race and ethnicity, the smallest difference between native-born and foreign-born is among Asian grandparents (19% vs. 16%, respectively). The largest difference is among White grandparents; 44% are caregivers among native-born compared to 22% among foreign-born.
- Of all coresident grandparents, native-born Black grandparents are most often caregivers (50%) followed by native-born Whites (44%) and native-born Hispanics (43%). Foreign-born Asian grandparents are least often caregivers (16%).
**Employment Status**
- Half (51%) of all coresident grandparents are in the labor force.
- Grandparent caregivers are more often in the labor force (61%) compared to grandparent non-caregivers (45%).
  - Of those in the labor force, a vast majority (89%) are employed with no difference by caregiver status.

**Poverty Status**
- 42% of all coresident grandparents are either living in poverty (16%) or in a low-income household (26%).
- Grandparent caregivers are more likely to live in poverty and in low-income households compared to grandparent non-caregivers.
  - Half (50%) of grandparent caregivers are economically disadvantaged with 21% living in poverty and 29% living in a low income household.
  - Over one-third (38%) of grandparent non-caregivers are economically disadvantaged: 13% are living in poverty and 25% are living in low income households.

**Length of Time Grandparent Caregiver is Responsible for Grandchild**
- About one-third (36%) of grandparent caregivers report that they have been the caregiver to their grandchild for at least 5 years.
- Nearly one-quarter (23%) of grandparent caregivers were responsible for one year or less.

References