Initial Findings from the 2013 National Survey of Children in Nonparental Care
(with supplemental information from the 2011-2012 National Survey of Children’s Health)

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Presentation Overview

- Describe the National Survey of Children in Nonparental Care (NSCNC)
- Relate initial findings about children who live apart from their parents, both from the NSCNC and the underlying National Survey of Children’s Health (NSCH)
- Seek your help with interpretation of findings:
  - What are the stories here?
  - What’s new and important and what’s old news?
  - How else should we be looking at these data?
Credits and Acknowledgements

- The NSCNC was sponsored by the HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE)
- Conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics as a module of the State and Local Area Integrated Telephone Survey
- With supplemental funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation
- Child Trends developed the survey instrument under contract to ASPE
- NORC fielded the survey under contract to NCHS
- Research Triangle International will be conducting additional analyses under contract to ASPE
- Kevin Moseby assisted with the preparation of charts for this presentation
National Survey of Children in Nonparental Care - Overview

• Surveyed caregivers of children who reside with neither parent
• Conducted in 2013
• Sampling frame was households in the 2011-2012 National Survey of Children’s Health (NSCH) in which neither parent of the sample child resided.
• Follow-back survey – these households were re-interviewed 1 to 2 years after their original NSCH interview
• 30 minute telephone survey (landlines and cell phones) on issues specific to these households
• Data linkable to the household’s responses on the NSCH
NSCNC Interview Process

• First, call back the NSCH household
  – Determine if child still lives with NSCH caregiver
  – If so, complete the NSCNC with NSCH caregiver
• If not, complete the “No Longer with Nonparental Caregiver” (NLNPCG) Module
  – Short series of questions for the original caregiver
  – Locate and contact the child’s new household
  – Complete the NSCNC with new caregiver
Advantages of this Survey’s Data and Methods

• Nationally representative sample of children in nonparental care and ages 0-16 in 2011-2012
• Questions distinguish carefully between informal kinship care, kinship foster care, and non-kin foster care
• Cellphone sample reduces coverage bias – almost half of households with children now have no landline
• Sample size of approximately 1,300 nationally allows for some subgroup analysis
• Provides details on topics not addressed in general surveys
• Much less expensive to field than a survey conducted from scratch
Disadvantages of this Survey’s Data and Methods

• Point in time estimates overestimate long stayers
• We were largely unsuccessful in following children who had left the NSCH caregiver’s household – we know that they are no longer living in the original caregiver’s household and why, but usually could not interview the new caregiver.
• While the cellphone sample reduced coverage bias, it increased nonresponse
Response Rate

• NSCNC response rate = 52.4%
  – Product of recontact rate (70.4%) and interview completion rate among recontacted households (75.4%)

• But NSCH response rate was 23%
  – Does not mean that ¾ refused to participate
  – Included cell phones that ring with no answer
  – NSCH interview completion rate among households identified as eligible = 51.4%

• Overall NSCNC response rate: 52.4 * 23 = 12%
Nonresponse Bias - NSCH

- Weighting adjustments mitigate response bias
- NSCH weights adjusted so that weighted counts equal population counts in several demographic categories
- Several methods to assess bias consistently showed that bias in weighted estimates was smaller than sampling error
Nonresponse Bias - NSCNC

- Had NSCH data for NSCNC respondents and NSCNC nonrespondents
- Enabled powerful adjustment to NSCNC weights to minimize bias
  - Able to directly correct for those factors that differed between respondents and nonrespondents
- NSCNC nonresponse therefore had minimal further impact on overall nonresponse bias
  - 12% a poor indicator of potential for nonresponse bias
FINDINGS BASED ON THE NATIONAL SURVEY OF CHILDREN’S HEALTH – PATTERNS OF RISK AND WELL BEING BY HOW MANY PARENTS ARE PRESENT IN THE HOUSEHOLD
U.S. Children by Type of Caregiver Living in the Household

- Two Biological Parents: 63.1%
- One Biological Parent: 22.1%
- Other: 11.7%
- Grandparent(s): 3.1%
- Neither Foster Parents Nor Grandparents: 0.7%
- Foster Care: 0.5%
- Grandparent(s) Only: 0.8%
- Grandparent(s) and Others: 1.2%

Source: NSCH 2011-2012
Pattern 1: 0 parents >1 parent >2 parents

In this pattern, children in households with no parents fare worse (or see more adversity) than children living with 1 parent, who in turn fare worse than children living with two parents.

Variables following this pattern:
- TANF receipt
- Child does not have excellent or very good dental health
- Child has Special Health Care Needs
- All child mental health conditions
- Child’s receipt of mental health care
- Reliance on public health insurance
- Repeated grades
- Poor School Engagement
- Child has an IFSP/IEP (special education plan)
- Poor Caregiver/child communication
- Adverse Family Experience (AFE): Caregiver Death
- AFE: Witnessed Caregiver Violence
- AFE: Witnessed Neighborhood Violence
- AFE: Lived with Someone with a Mental Illness
- AFE: Parent/Guardian Incarceration
- AFE: Lived with Someone with an Alcohol/Drug Problem

Bar heights are hypothetical, to show the basic pattern.

Source: NSCH 2011-2012
**Pattern 2: 0 parents = 1 parent > 2 parents**

In this pattern, children in households with one or no parents look similar to one another, but both fare worse than children living with two parents.

Variables following this pattern:
- Low Household income
- Free/Reduced Price Lunch receipt
- Child overall health is not excellent or very good
- Missed school due to illness
- Reliance on public schools
- School problems
- Caregiver overall health is not excellent or very good
- Caregiver mental health is not excellent or very good
- Caregiver stress
- AFE: Experienced Racism
- AFE: Experienced Separation/Divorce

Bar heights are hypothetical, to show the basic pattern.

Source: NSCH 2011-2012
Pattern 3: 2 parents < 0 parents < 1 parent

In this pattern, children in households with one parent fare worst, with children living with no parents in the middle, while those living with two parents still fare best.

Variables following this pattern:
- SNAP receipt
- Caregiver does not have someone to turn to for help
- Neighborhood is not safe and supportive
- AFE: Often Hard for Household to Afford Basics

Bar heights are hypothetical, to show the basic pattern

Source: NSCH 2011-2012
Pattern 4: 0 parents = 2 parents < 1 parent

In this pattern, seen in only two variables, children in households with one parent fare worst, with those in households with either two parents or no parents equally well off.

Variables Following this Pattern:
- WIC receipt
- Poor coping with parenting

Bar heights are hypothetical, to show the basic pattern.

Source: NSCH 2011-2012
School Outcomes by Number of Biological Parents in the Household, 2011-2012

Source: NSCH 2011-2012

- No Biological Parents
- 1 Biological Parent
- 2 Biological Parents

- Has repeated any grade(s)
- Has Special Education Plan (IFSP if ages 3-5 or IEP if ages 6-17)
Children’s Health Insurance Type by Number of Biological Parents in the Household, 2011-2012

Source: NSCH 2011-2012
ADVERSE FAMILY EXPERIENCES
What Are Adverse Family Experiences and Why Do We Care?

- The Adverse Childhood Experiences Study was a landmark examination of how traumatic childhood experiences have long-term health effects. It looked at adults’ retrospective reports of issues like childhood abuse/neglect, death of a parent, parental substance abuse, etc.
- ACEs have been shown to be correlated with a range of health problems in adults.
- Because of its different design (caregiver reports about current children rather than adult reports of their own childhood experiences) the experiences asked about in the National Survey of Children’s Health are overlapping but not identical to the original ACEs. To recognize the distinction, we refer to them in these data as Adverse Family Experiences.
Adverse Family Experiences by Number of Parents in the Household, 2011-2012

Source: NSCH 2011-2012
Percentage of Children aged 0 to 17 years by number of Adverse Family Experiences (AFEs) and number of parents living in the household: United States, 2011-2012

Source: NSCH 2011-2012
Percentage of children aged 0 to 17 years and in nonparental care, by number of Adverse Family Experiences (AFEs) and type of nonparental caregiver: United States, 2011-2012

Source: NSCH 2011-2012
Percentage of Children Aged 0-17 years and in Nonparental Care by Type of Adverse Family Experience and Type of Caregiver: 2011-2012

Source: NSCH 2011-2012
Percentage of Children Aged 0-17 years and in Nonparental Care by Type of Adverse Family Experience and Type of Caregiver: 2011-2012

Source: NSCH 2011-2012

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation
FINDINGS FROM THE NATIONAL SURVEY OF CHILDREN IN NONPARENTAL CARE
WHO ARE THE CHILDREN IN NONPARENTAL CARE AND WHY ARE THEIR PARENTS NOT CARING FOR THEM?
## Reasons Children Live Apart from Their Parents

**for children still with the NSCH caregiver**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Reasons for <strong>Mothers:</strong></th>
<th>Top Reasons for <strong>Fathers:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Substance abuse (19%)</td>
<td>• Substance abuse (15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Child removed by CPS and/or mother was abusive (16%)</td>
<td>• In jail (14%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Didn’t want to care for child (11%)</td>
<td>• Deceased (11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Deceased (11%)</td>
<td>• Didn’t want to care for child (9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• In jail (7%)</td>
<td>• Financial problems (6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Thought current caregiver better for child (7%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Mental illness (6%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Financial problems (6%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reasons Children Live Apart from Their Parents
for children no longer living with the NSCH caregiver

Top reasons for mothers:
• In jail (15%)
• Financial problems (13%)
• Sick/mentally ill (9%)
• Substance abuse (9%)
• Thought alternate caregiver better (7%)

Top reasons for fathers:
• In jail (21%)
• Didn’t want to care for child (13%)
• Deceased (10%)
• Sick/mentally ill (10%)
• Substance abuse (5%)
Age of Children in Nonparental Care

- 13 to 17 years: 43%
- 1 to 8 years: 33%
- 9 to 12 years: 24%

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Sex of Children in Nonparental Care

Male: 49%
Female: 51%

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Income of Households in which Children in Nonparental Care Reside

(Income Relative to the Federal Poverty Level (FPL))

- 0<50% FPL: 15%
- 50<100% FPL: 19%
- 100<200% FPL: 31%
- 200<400% FPL: 23%
- 400%+ FPL: 12%

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Race/Ethnicity of Children in Nonparental Care

- Hispanic: 19%
- Non-Hispanic White: 37%
- Non-Hispanic Black: 35%
- Non-Hispanic Other: 9%

Source: 2013 NSCNC
School Issues

• About 10% of children in nonparental care needed to change schools when they moved into their current caregiver’s home

• This percentage was consistent across types of nonparental care

• 62% of school age children in nonparental care were reported to be excellent or very good in reading and writing

• 49% were reported to be excellent or very good in math
CHARACTERISTICS OF CAREGIVERS
Maternal and Paternal Grandparents

- About two-thirds of caregivers are grandparents (or spouses of grandparents)
- Of the grandparents, 69% are maternal grandparents, 30% are paternal grandparents
- Ratios of maternal to paternal grandparents were the same for kinship foster parents and informal caregivers
Race/Ethnicity for Caregivers of Children in Nonparental Care

Non-Hispanic White 48%
Non-Hispanic Black 33%
Hispanic 11%
Non-Hispanic Other 8%

20% of children in nonparental care have a caregiver of another race/ethnicity.

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Children Cared for by a Caregiver of a Different Race/Ethnicity than the Child

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NH White</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Black</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Other</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Caregiver’s Marital Status by Care Type

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Percent of Caregivers Who Own Their Own Homes by Care Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Children in Nonparental Care</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kin Foster Care</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-kin Foster</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Non-foster</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Employment Status of Caregivers and Their Spouses

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Self Reported Health Status of Caregiver and Their Spouse

Caregiver
- Has physical condition limiting activity
- Mental health is excellent/very good
- Overall health is excellent/very good

Spouse
- Has physical condition limiting activity
- Mental health is excellent/very good
- Overall health is excellent/very good

Source: 2013 NSCNC

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation
Caregivers Who Report Being Very Well Prepared to Care for the Child by Child’s Age and Sex

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Caregivers Who Report Understanding the Services Available in Their Community, by Child’s Age and Sex

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Health Insurance Status by Foster Care Type

**Caregiver’s Insurance Status**

- **All Nonfoster**
- **Non-kin Foster**
- **Kin Foster Care**
- **All Children in Nonparental Care**

**Child's Insurance Status**

- **All Nonfoster**
- **Non-kin Foster**
- **Kin Foster Care**
- **All Children in Nonparental Care**

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Caregiver Depression

• About 10 percent of caregivers were depressed as measured by a two-question depression screener included in the questionnaire

• There were no statistically significant differences in depression across caregiver categories
HOW DO DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS DIFFER BY TYPE OF NONPARENTAL CARE?
Child’s Race/Ethnicity by Nonparent Caregiver Type

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Child’s Sex by Nonparental Caregiver Type

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Child’s Age by Nonparental Caregiver Type

Neither Foster Parent nor Grandparent
- 13 to 16 years
- 9 to 12 years
- 1 to 8 years

Grandparent(s) plus Others
- 13 to 16 years
- 9 to 12 years
- 1 to 8 years

Grandparent(s) Only
- 13 to 16 years
- 9 to 12 years
- 1 to 8 years

Foster Care
- 13 to 16 years
- 9 to 12 years
- 1 to 8 years

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Household Income Relative to FPL by Nonparental Caregiver Type

- Neither Foster Parent nor Grandparent
- Grandparent(s) plus Others
- Grandparent(s) Only
- Foster Care

Source: 2013 NSCNC
INVolvEmENt OF ChILD PROTECtIVe sERvICEs
Child Protective Services Involvement by Care Type

- Caregiver had Background Check
- Court made Caregiver responsible for child
- CPS had Home Visit as part of process to arrange care
- Anyone from CPS/Foster Agency helped arrange care
- Child ever had open CPS case

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Child Protective Services Involvement by Age of Child

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Child Protective Services Involvement by Child’s Race/Ethnicity

- Caregiver had Background Check
- Court made Caregiver responsible for child
- CPS had Home Visit as part of process to arrange care
- Anyone from CPS/Foster Agency helped arrange care
- Child ever had open CPS case

Source: 2013 NSCNC
CONTACT WITH PARENTS AND SIBLINGS
Frequency with Which Child Sees Parent by Care Type

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Frequency of Phone/Mail/Email Contact with Parents

Mother

- Never
- Sporadic to Monthly
- Weekly or More Often

Father

- All Children in Nonparental Care
- Kin Foster Care
- Non-kin Foster Care
- All Nonfoster

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Siblings

• 91% of children in nonparental care have siblings
• About half of those have at least some siblings living in the same caregiver’s home
• Among children not living with their siblings, children in non-kin foster care are less likely to see their siblings regularly than those in kinship foster care
• Children with caregivers who are not foster parents are more likely to see nonresident siblings regularly than children in non-kin foster care (but similar to children in kin foster care)
Contact with Siblings Living Elsewhere for All Children in Nonparental Care

- No Contact: 15%
- Sporadic to Monthly Contact: 36%
- Contact Weekly or More Often: 49%

Source: 2013 NSCNC
How Well Caregiver Gets Along with Child’s Parents by Race/Ethnicity

Source: 2013 NSCNC
How Well Caregiver Gets Along with Child’s Parents By Income (of Caregiver’s Household)

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Paternity Establishment and Recent Parental Care By Child’s Race/Ethnicity

Legal Paternity has been established

Father ever cared for child in previous 12 months

Mother ever cared for child in previous 12 months

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Paternity Establishment and Recent Parental Care by Age of Child

Legal Paternity has been established

Father ever cared for child in previous 12 months

Mother ever cared for child in previous 12 months

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Frequency with which Caregiver Consults Parents about the Child’s School or Day Care, by Care Type

**Mother**
- Never talk to mother about school/day care
- Sometimes talk to mother about school/day care
- Usually/always talk to mother about school/day care

**Father**
- Never talk to father about school/day care
- Sometimes talk to father about school/day care
- Usually/always talk to father about school/day care

**Source:** 2013 NSCNC
Frequency with which Caregiver Consults Parents about the Child’s Health, by Care Type

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Frequency with Which Caregiver Consults Parents about the Child’s School/Day Care by Race/Ethnicity

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Frequency with Which Caregiver Consults Parents about the Child’s Health Care by Race/Ethnicity

**Mother**
- Never talk to mother about health care
- Sometimes talk to mother about health care
- Usually/always talk to mother about health care

**Father**
- Never talk to father about health care
- Sometimes talk to father about health care
- Usually/always talk to father about health care

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Frequency with Which Caregiver Consults Parents about the Child’s School or Day Care, by Child Age

**Mother**

- Never talk to mother about school/day care
- Sometimes talk to mother about school/day care
- Usually/always talk to mother about school/day care

**Father**

- Never talk to father about school/day care
- Sometimes talk to father about school/day care
- Usually/always talk to father about school/day care

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Frequency with Which Caregiver Consults Parents about the Child’s Health Care by Child Age

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Child Support Arrangements by Care Type

- **No child support agreement**
  - All Nonfoster
  - Non-kin Foster
  - Kin Foster Care
  - All Children in Nonparental Care

- **If no agreement, ever investigated child support possibility**

- **Informal child support agreement**

- **Child support agreement awarded by court/judge**

Source: 2013 NSCNC

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation
Child Support Arrangements by Child’s Race/Ethnicity

- **No child support agreement**
  - Hispanic
  - NH Other
  - NH Black
  - NH White

- **Ever investigated child support possibility**
  - Hispanic
  - NH Other
  - NH Black
  - NH White

- **Informal child support agreement**
  - Hispanic
  - NH Other
  - NH Black
  - NH White

- **Child support agreement awarded by court/judge**
  - Hispanic
  - NH Other
  - NH Black
  - NH White

Source: 2013 NSCNC

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation
Receipt and Sources of Support by Care Type

Ever received any payments in previous 12 months:
- From parents
- From adoption/foster stipend
- From TANF
- From other

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Receipt and Sources of Support by Child’s Sex

Ever received any payments in previous 12 months

- From parents
- From adoption/foster stipend
- From TANF
- From other

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Receipt and Source of Support by Child’s Age

Ever received any payments in previous 12 months

- From parents
- From adoption/foster stipend
- From TANF
- From other

Source: 2013 NSCNC

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation
Receipt and Source of Support by Child’s Race/Ethnicity

- Ever received any payments in previous 12 months
  - From parents
  - From adoption/foster stipend
  - From TANF
  - From other

Source: 2013 NSCNC

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation
Receipt of Any Nonmonetary Support by Care Type

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Receipt of Any Nonmonetary Support by Child’s Age and Sex

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Receipt of Any Nonmonetary Support by Child’s Race/Ethnicity

- Hispanic: 35%
- NH Other: 18%
- NH Black: 20%
- NH White: 15%

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Other Household Benefits Received by Care Type

- Subsidized childcare
- Reduced-price meals
- WIC
- SNAP
- Veteran’s benefits

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Other Household Benefits Received by Child’s Race/Ethnicity

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Unmet Need for TANF

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Unmet Need for TANF by Child’s Race/Ethnicity

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Unmet Needs by Care Type

Had any difficulty obtaining food from a pantry/bank
Had any difficulty obtaining legal assistance
Had any difficulty obtaining furniture
Had any difficulty obtaining clothing
Had any difficulty obtaining childcare

Had any difficulty obtaining adoption/custody information
Had any difficulty finding a parent/grandparent support group
Had any difficulty enrolling child in school
Had any difficulty obtaining school system information
Had any difficulty obtaining help with public assistance
Had any difficulty obtaining transportation assistance

Source: 2013 NSCNC

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation
Unmet Needs by Income
(Relative to the Poverty Level)

- Had any difficulty obtaining food from a pantry/bank
- Had any difficulty obtaining legal assistance
- Had any difficulty obtaining furniture
- Had any difficulty obtaining clothing
- Had any difficulty obtaining childcare
- Had any difficulty obtaining adoption/custody information
- Had any difficulty finding a parent/grandparent support group
- Had any difficulty enrolling child in school
- Had any difficulty obtaining school system information
- Had any difficulty obtaining help with public assistance
- Had any difficulty obtaining transportation assistance

Source: 2013 NSCNC

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation
Caregiver Expectation’s for the Child’s Future by Age of Child

- Caregiver thinks the child will live with them until grown
- Caregiver has a legal custody agreement
- Caregiver has plans to adopt the child

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Factors Discouraging Adoption by Age of Child

Source: 2013 NSCNC
CHILDREN NO LONGER IN NONPARENTAL CARE
Children No Longer In Nonparental Care by Caregiver at Original NSCH Survey

- Neither Foster Parent Nor Grandparent: 21%
- Grandparent(s) plus others: 11%
- Grandparent(s) Only: 8%
- Foster Care: 29%
- All Children in Nonparental Care: 15%

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Primary Reason Child is No Longer with the NSCH Caregiver

- 47% Reunited with parent(s)
- 19% Caregiver voluntarily gave up custody
- 10% Caregiver had health problems
- 6% Living arrangement with others
- 4% Caregiver could not handle child
- 18% Other

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Destination of Children No Longer in Nonparental Care

- 83% Birth Family or Adoptive Family
- 13% Foster Care or Residential Treatment
- 1% Living Alone or with Roommates
- 2% Other

Source: 2013 NSCNC
Discussion – Significance of This Dataset

• This is the first large-scale, population-based nationally representative sample of children in nonparental care addressing issues particular to these households and with the ability to compare across care types.

• The data has more detail about issues specific to nonparental care than has previously been available for more than small convenience samples.
Discussion – Emerging Stories

- Consistent with other studies, this data shows that kin foster parents look more like kin outside foster care than they do like non-kin (stranger) foster parents. Our data shows this across additional domains than has been available previously.

- The grandparent headed households in particular are not, in general, transitory care arrangements. While this data overestimates long-stayers, even so these look like reasonably permanent care settings. Of the various subcategories of nonparental care, households with grandparents also reported the fewest Adverse Family Experiences.

- Households in which the nonparental caregiver is neither a grandparent nor a foster parent are different in many respects from other nonparental care types.

- What other stories are you seeing here that we should be pursuing?
Discussion – Future Analysis

• We plan to look more closely at the non-grandparent, non-foster households to explore ways in which they are different from other nonparental care.
• We also plan additional analysis comparing kin and non-kin foster care.
• These analyses are purely descriptive; we plan future analyses using multivariate methods.
• These data are rich – what else should we prioritize for analysis?
Links to Data and Publications

- Survey website with links to questionnaire and public use dataset available for download:
  http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/slaits/nscnc.htm

- ASPE Research Brief, *Children in Nonparental Care: Findings from the 2011-2012 National Survey of Children’s Health*
  http://www.aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/14/ChildrenNonparentalCare/rb_nonparentalcare.cfm

- National Health Statistics Report, *Adverse Family Experiences of Children in Nonparental Care 2011-2012*

- More to come!
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