INFORMAL, AND FORMAL KINSHIP CARE

Volume I: Narrative Reports

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INFORMAL AND FORMAL KINSHIP CARE

VOLUME I. Narrative Reports

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FORMAL AND INFORMAL KINSHIP CARE

Report for ASPE Task Order HHS-100-95-0021 "Characteristics of Informal Kinship Care"

The Urban Institute and Chapin Hall Center for Children

This report presents the results of work pursued by analysts at two separate research institutions in a collaboration designed to describe the population of American children living in **kinship care** arrangements.

The Task Order was to examine existing national data sources in order to describe the characteristics of children in kinship living arrangements, and to identify recent trends in the pattern of kinship caregiving. Particular importance was attached to developing information that could support comparison between **formal kinship** care arrangements (i.e. care provided by relatives as foster care under auspices of the state) and **informal kinship** arrangements (all other caregiving provided by relatives in the absence of a parent).

Kinship foster care has attracted much attention in recent years within the context of the child welfare system. The extensive placement of children with relatives has created a new, rapidly growing, and poorly understood segment of the child welfare caseload that has great impact on the size and nature of the foster care population in many states. Children in formal kinship placements can be viewed as a subgroup of a broader category of family-based alternatives to parental care -- the population of all children living in kinship care settings across the country. Most American children who live in kinship care arrangements are not foster children. We cannot yet determine whether most current kinship foster care placements are "formalizations" of kinship arrangements that would likely exist without agency intervention, or whether these are mostly new arrangements created as a result of recent child welfare practices. But it is clear that children in informal kinship settings are potentially of crucial importance for the child welfare system -- as a reference group, as a potential "feeder" population, and as an alternate model of caregiving.

By virtue of the similarity between formal and informal kinship arrangements, any policy actions directed towards one of these groups is likely to affect the other in a parallel or reactive manner, whether or not this is intended by those who frame these actions. Even though our understanding of the recent interdependence between these two kinship subgroups is weak, the importance of anticipating their future interrelationship becomes increasingly apparent -- especially as our questions move from the strict realm of child welfare policy into the broader arena of family supports and welfare reform.

This report presents the results of four separate, and relatively independent, research tasks, each approaching these questions with a different set of information tools. Taken as a whole, they provide us with a greatly unproved picture of kinship care in the United States, and provide an enriched context for discussing these issues. The first task was produced by the Urban Institute, the remaining three by the Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago. A brief description of each task and a summary of substantive findings from each follows.

I. National Patterns and Trends in Kinship Care:

Section I describes the population of children in kinship care settings in the United States, the characteristics of these children and their caretakers, and trends that have been observed since 1983. These descriptions are based on information drawn from 12 years of the Current Population Survey (CPS), a large and ongoing national sample of the full United States population. At the national level, the CPS provides the richest and most reliable information available about children's living arrangements and households -- including identification of kinship care relationships. Information is collected about the children, their relative caretakers, and the families which they share. The following are among the key findings reported in this section.

About Children in Kinship Care:

- In 1994, approximately 2.15 million children, or just over 3 percent of all children in the United States, were estimated to live in the care of relatives without a parent present.

- Nationally, the prevalence of kinship care probably increased between 1983 and 1993, and it certainly did not decrease. There is no evidence of any increase in kinship care among the white (non-Hispanic) children in recent years; all observed growth in kinship care has been among white Hispanic and non-white sectors of the population.

- Non-Hispanic white children are substantially less likely to live without their parents in the care of relatives than are the children of any other racial/ethnic group. African American children are most likely to live in kinship care settings, at levels four to five times as great as those for white non-Hispanic children. The gap between African Americans and the other ethnic groups widened throughout the 12 year period examined.

- Kinship care has been more prevalent in the South. for children living outside of Metropolitan areas, and for older children, although the size of the differences due to each of these factors has diminished gradually over the 12 years studied.

About Kinship Caregivers:

- Roughly two-thirds of kinship caregivers are the child's grandparent. About half of the kinship caregivers are currently married, while over 85 percent of the single kinship caregivers are female.

- The kinship caregiver population is much older than the parent caregiver population. Although over 95 percent of the parents who live with their own children are below the age of 50, over one-half of all kinship caregivers are 50 years of age or greater.

- Compared to parents who live with their own children, kinship caregiver's tend more often to be currently unmarried, to be less-educated, to be unemployed or out of the labor force, to live in poverty, and to receive benefits through government social welfare programs.

The portrait of kinship care that emerges from the CPS is of a population of children that live in arrangements with strained resources of many types. This population is disproportionately composed of minority children being cared for by relatives that, as a group, show fewer advantages than own-parent caregivers.

II. Living Arrangement Patterns by State: 1990

Section II describes the living arrangement patterns for all children state by state. This analysis is based on data made available from the 1990 Census of Population. The census does not provide as much substantive detail as the Current Population Survey, but the estimates it provides are reliable for much smaller geographic areas.

- The national pattern of child living arrangements in 1990 showed most American children living with at least one of their own parents. Over 70 percent lived with two parents, 20 percent with their mother only, and 4 percent with their father only. Just over 2 percent of all children lived with relatives (parent absent), and just over 2 percent in the care of unrelated persons.

- Although this fundamental pattern persists across all states, substantial variation in the distributions is seen between states. The percentage of children living with two parents varies from under 62 percent to over X3 percent. For kinship care, state percentages varied from under 1 percent of all children to well over 3 percent. Much of this variation follows regional lines, with the southern states consistently showing the highest levels of kinship care arrangements.

- In every state, older children (6-17) are more likely to live in kinship care settings than are younger children (O-5).

- In general, kinship care levels across states tend to be positively associated with levels of mother-only care, and weakly or negatively associated with father-only and unrelated care. The levels of kinship care and mother-only care also each vary directly with the total percentage of children not living with two parents, while father-only and unrelated arrangements do not.

A tentative argument is developed that higher levels of mother-only care and relative care appear to be direct products of higher levels of social disruption and family disorganization, because they consistently vary strongly and inversely with the proportion of children living within a traditional two-parent family structure.

III. Formal and Informal Kinship Care Patterns: Four States

Section III introduces data developed directly from administrative foster care records in four states: California, Illinois, New York, and Missouri. Kinship foster care counts obtained from these child welfare records are used to split the census-based counts of children living with relatives into the separate categories of formal and informal kinship care. This information becomes available in the form of aggregate counts for the four states and certain sub-state places.

Findings include the following:

- Informal kinship care is far more common than formal kinship care. In the four states combined, only 15.5 percent of all kinship children were in a formal foster care placement.

- Levels of informal kinship care are rather similar across each of these four states, while the levels of formal kinship foster care vary dramatically.

- Younger children in kinship care are more likely to be in foster care than are older kinship care children. Formal kinship levels were 58 percent higher for O-5 year olds than for 6-17 year olds, while informal kinship levels were over twice as high for 6-17 year olds as for O-5 year olds.

Within each state, the analysis compares the "primary urban place" *(i.e.* Los Angeles County; Chicago City; St. Louis City; and New York City) to the "balance," or remainder, of the state.

- In two states, New York and Missouri, formal kinship foster care appears almost exclusively in the primary urban place, and is virtually absent across the balance of the state. In California and Illinois, formal kinship is still concentrated in the primary urban place and a few other counties.

- Informal kinship care is also consistently higher in the primary urban places than in the balance of each state, although it is distributed far more evenly than formal kinship care.

- In larger cities, where formal kinship care is most common, there appears to be an inverse relationship between the levels of formal and informal kinship care. This might suggest that the children in the two types of kinship care are drawn from the same pool of children, and that the observed differences in formal versus informal care levels between cities are mostly due to different agency practices involving the use of formal kinship care.

Looking only at formal kinship foster care:

- In each of the four states, African American children are more likely to experience kinship foster care than are children from other racial or ethnic groups. Overall, African American children are about eight times as likely as all others to be in formal kinship placements. The racial effect holds across regions and across age groups.

- This racial effect and the "primary urban place" effect become compounded because of the high representation of African American children in the primary urban places in each state. The interaction can be huge: for example, African American children in New York City are one hundred times more likely to be in a kinship foster care placement than are non-African American children in the remainder of New York State.

- In California and Illinois, the race appears to be a stronger predictor of kinship foster care levels than primary urban place. In New York, the "urban place" factor appears to be a stronger predictor of kinship foster care than race.

IV. Formal and Informal Kinship Care Dynamics in Illinois

To gain at least one "window" for comparing characteristics of children in formal and informal kinship care settings, information was accessed from the Illinois Child Multiservice Database that is being developed at Chapin Hall. Individual-level records were examined for all recent (1990-95) child AFDC grant recipients and all foster children in the state. The population of AFDC children living in kinship care arrangements is treated as a biased sample of all Illinois children in informal kinship care -- sort of a "semi-formal" kinship group.

Looking at characteristics of these groups:

- Compared to the AFDC/Relative group, the formal kinship care group is younger, over-represents African Americans, and is disproportionally comprised of children from Cook County (Chicago). No gender differences are apparent. Both of these groups are younger and more likely to live in Cook County than the remainder of Illinois's informal kinship care population.

- Compared to AFDC/Parent cases, the AFDC/Relative cases are more likely to have two or more adults present and the caretaker is more likely to be currently married. But, the relative caretakers are significantly older, and four out of five are the child's grandparent.

- The Illinois formal kinship care group more than tripled (from 8,000 to 27,000) between 1990 and 1995, while the AFDC/Relative group remained constant at 16,000 children.

- Within each racial category, the prevalence of AFDC/Relative cases is similar for children from Cook County and children from the remainder of Illinois, while the prevalence of formal foster care is more than twice as high in Cook County than for the balance of the state. For both types of care, the prevalence of kinship care for African American kinship exceeds that of "all others" combined by ten times or more.

It was possible to track movements of individual children between these statuses across the 5-year time period (via annual snapshots).

- Most children "stay" in their current status from year to year. Over 70 percent of AFDC/Relative children and 80 percent of formal kinship children can be expected to remain in their current status after a given one-year period.

- Viewed as a <u>transition from</u> their current status, AFDC/Relative children are about twice as likely to move into formal kinship care as are AFDC/Parent children, although the likelihood of such a change was small (less than 2 percent per year) for both groups.

- Viewed as sources of <u>transition into</u> formal kinship care, a new entrant to kinship foster care is ten times more likely to have moved from an AFDC/Parent setting than from an AFDC/Relative setting. The apparent anomaly between this and the previous finding is explained by the fact that the AFDC/Parent population is more than twenty-five times as large as the AFDC/Relative population.

- Even though less than 1 percent of AFDC/Parent children are expected to move into kinship foster care in the course of one year, over one-half of all new children in kinship foster care moved into this status from AFDC/Parent settings.

- Children who move between the different AFDC and kinship settings tend to be younger, while children who "stay put" or who leave the system entirely tend to be older.

V. Summary, Observations, and Potential Next Steps

A final section summarizes these findings, describes some of the data limitations that acted as obstacles in the production of this report., discusses some conceptual issues in the study of kinship care, and proposes certain paths for future data gathering and analysis.

Some of the issues discussed include:

- The difficulty of clearly defining family relationships, as opposed to just the relation of members to the household head, in much data collected through surveys. Presence or absence of a child's parent is often not identifiable for complex households.

- Kinship care arrangements are relatively uncommon, so only censuses, very large population surveys, or specially targeted surveys can enumerate a sufficient number of kinship care cases to support a meaningful comparative analysis.

- Having access to individual-level data is extremely important in order to allow observed relationships to be controlled for such key variables as race/ethnicity and poverty status.

Some possible next steps include:

- Maintaining a baseline of information on kinship care by continuing to monitor the annual CPS results and by supporting more detail in the analyses created from them.

- Extending the aggregate reporting from census data to provide more detailed information on the living arrangements of children, particularly to classify reported data by race/ethnicity.

- Extending the work in formal kinship care to more than four states, possibly by accessing the new AFCARS data being reported directly to HHS by the states.

- Continuing new efforts to create linked and integrated information resources describing the full range of children's contacts with social services and other public systems. This information is potentially rich for describing process, child needs, and outcome indicators.

The discussion concludes by arguing that kinship care arrangements should be studied within a framework that emphasizes their role in ongoing child and family processes. It is the context in which the need for kinship care occurs, and not the fact that relatives are providing care, that carries the information that has the most ongoing relevance to social policy formulation.

A much more refined body of information would be needed to support an effort to examine these processes, observe causes, track movements, classify kinship care cases, compare subgroups, and evaluate trends and changes. Information of this quality could only be gathered through a survey that is longitudinal and comprehensive in scope.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of work pursued by analysts at two separate research institutions in a collaboration designed to provide the best information available to describe the children living without a parent in **kinship care** arrangements in the United States.

The goal was to examine existing national data sources in order to describe the characteristics of children in kinship living arrangements and to define recent trends in the pattern of kinship caregiving. Particular importance was attached to developing information that could support a comparison between **formal kinship** care arrangements (i.e. kinship care provided as foster care under state auspices) and **informal kinship** arrangements (all other caregiving provided by relatives in the absence of a parent).

The project included four separate, and relatively independent, research tasks -- each using a different set of information tools. Taken as a whole, they provide a greatly improved picture of kinship care in the United States and an enriched context for discussing these issues.

This report is organized into two separate Volumes.

- Volume I contains an executive summary, a brief review of the literature on kinship care, the narrative portion of each of the four research reports, and a discussion of the findings.
- Volume II contains the Figures and Tables that support the discussion for each of the four research reports in Volume 1. **Please note that Volume II is essential to reading the material in Volume I --** it is not an addendum or appendix, but an integral part of the four reports. The Tables and Figures are arranged apart from the narrative to encourage the reader to refer to them while reading the reports, without continually having to turn pages back and forth.

Section I, the Current Population Survey analysis, was prepared by Rebecca L. Clark and Karen E. Maguire of the Urban Institute. Sections II-V, analyzing census data and state-generated administrative record information, were prepared by Allen Harden at the Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago.

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REVIEW OF PRIOR RESEARCH ON FORMAL AND INFORMAL KINSHIP CARE

One of the more striking patterns of recent change in the American child welfare system has been major growth in the number of children in state custody who are being placed in the care of their own relatives. This rapid expansion of **kinship foster care** has not occurred uniformly across the United States; rather it has been concentrated in certain states and regions, and among certain racial/ethnic groups. However, the shifts have been sufficiently dramatic to have importance that is fully national in scope. In part, this broader importance is due to the substantial impact that kinship foster care has had on the national child welfare caseload. We estimate that approximately 150,000 children, roughly one-third of all children in foster care, are currently placed in formal kinship foster care arrangements in the United States.

It might be argued that the emergence of widely varying policies and practices regarding kinship foster care placement reflects a climate of governmental uncertainty; individually, states are grappling with fundamental issues about their role and responsibility for dealing with the needs and rights of children and families. Kinship care is forcing a reconsideration of the role of foster care overall, and the prevailing guidelines of child protection and permanency planning. It is an issue that forces us to determine mechanisms for evaluating the role of the nuclear versus the extended family, and for considering whether there should be any difference in public responses to the needs of either. Kinship care may become inextricably involved in the national discussion of poverty and welfare reform.

Although the practice of placing some child wards of the state in the care of extended family members has been taking place for many years, the phenomenon didn't become widespread until the mid 1980s, and the awareness of kinship foster care as an important trend among child welfare analysts dates from the early 1990s. For example, in an agenda-setting policy seminar held in January 1990 entitled "The crisis in foster care: New directions for the 1990's", the only mention of kinship care by one of the three national child welfare experts on the panel was an acknowledgement that some states were meeting the problem of a reduction in available foster homes by placing more children with relatives (Ooms, 1990). The literature on kinship foster care is recent and many of the issues are not yet clearly defined. For the purpose of review, discussion of this literature will be separated into sections that bear on description of a.) the recent growth in kinship foster care, b.) empirical comparisons of the characteristics and experiences of children in kinship foster care placements to those of children in more traditional nonrelative foster care placements, and c.) discussions of the legal and policy issues involved in kinship foster care. This work will be discussed in Part A.

To examine kinship foster care within a wider social context, and to anticipate some of the issues that can be expected to emerge in the process of national welfare reform, it is useful to consider the current and historical patterns of kinship care without specific regard to the involvement of state custody and the child welfare system. Many children are cared for by relatives other than a parent, on a temporary basis or throughout the full term of their childhood. These arrangements do not require the state to take custody of the child, indeed most are privately arranged by agreement between the parent and the kin caretaker -- sometimes involving a legal transfer of authority or guardianship rights to the relative. For the purpose of this work, all such caretaker arrangements made without the state actually having legal custody of the child are considered together as **informal kinship care,** which is distinguished from formal kinship foster care. The literature describing trends in the living arrangements of children and specifically describing issues in informal kinship caregiving will be discussed in Part B.

A. Kinship Foster Care

Description of Kinship Foster Care Growth

The foster care population of the United States has grown rapidly over the past decade, following a period of relative stability. American Public Welfare Association estimates suggest that about 445,000 children were in substitute care at the end of 1993, an increase of over 60 percent from the end of 1985 (Tatara, 1995). This increase has been attributed to many factors. Social explanations have included increased reporting of abuse and neglect, a change in drug usage patterns related to the spread of crack cocaine addiction, and increased levels of poverty. Child welfare system explanations have included increased durations of stay in care, relative reductions in caseworker staffing, and in many states, changes in policy related to achieving compliance with court-ordered reform.

The rapid expansion of kinship foster care as a common placement solution has occurred simultaneously with this recent period of rapid overall growth in foster care. National counts of children in kinship foster care are not available, as many states do not separate relatives from unrelated foster parents in their reporting systems. The HHS Inspector General obtained 1990 data from twenty-nine states identifying 80,000 children who received foster care from relatives (HHS Office of the Inspector General, 1992). In the twenty-five states where trend data are available, the proportion of foster children in kinship placements increased from 18 percent in 1986 to 3 1 percent in 1990, with most of the actual kinship growth occurring in three states: New York, Illinois, and California. Recent trend data for these three states shows that the share of all foster care provided in the homes of relatives has continued to increase. Between 1988 and 1993, kinship foster care as a percentage of all foster care rose from 32 percent to 54 percent in Illinois, from 22 percent to 45 percent in California, and from 23 percent to 36 percent in New York (Goerge, Wulczyn, and Harden, 1995).

Discussion continues as to whether the growth of kinship foster care is leading or following the general growth in foster care. On the one hand, a decline in the availability of traditional foster homes is often used to explain an increasing reliance on kinship foster homes by state child welfare agencies. Between 1985 and 1990, the number of foster families declined by 27 percent while the number of foster children increased by 47 percent (National Foster Parent Association, 1991). On the other hand, the enhanced availability of foster care support to kinship families, and particularly the high foster care maintenance payments, is often put forward as an explanation for general foster care growth. Clearly though, the door has been opened for kinship foster care. A key Supreme Court decision in ***Youakim vs. Miller*** (1979) determined that relative caregivers cannot be denied federal foster care benefits if otherwise eligible. HHS reported that twenty-nine states required kinship preference in placing foster children in 1990 (HHS Office of Inspector General, 1992).

Children in Kinship Foster Care

As researchers became aware of the growth in formal relative caregiving arrangements within the child welfare system, their initial efforts turned mostly towards describing this type of placement and evaluating the effectiveness of kinship care within the child welfare system.

One potential benefit attributed to kinship foster care is that it involves less disruption to the child than placement with strangers because the placement is connected to their existing personal support network, community, and cultural background. Many states have justified kinship preference as meeting the “least restrictive” guidelines of the Adoption Assistance and Child

Welfare Act of 1980 (PL 96-272). Some early analysts argued that placement with relatives would increase the likelihood of reunification with parents by maintaining close family contacts (*c.f.* Hill, 1977). Among the potential problems attributed to kinship foster care are that it involves more protective risk by encouraging parental access, that it places children in care situations with undertrained, overburdened and often unsupervised custodians (Fein and Maluccio, 1 992), that providing foster care payment to extended family members may deter reunification or adoption (Meyer and Link, 1990), and that it might represent excessive governmental incursion into the role of the family (Testa, 1994).

Descriptions of kinship foster care providers suggest that the caregivers are older, more often single, disproportionally African American, poorer, less educated, and less likely to be employed than non-kin foster parents (Berrick, Barth, and Needell, 1994; LeProhn 1994). That foster parent training requirements are often waived for relative caregivers extends this description of kin caregivers as having fewer resources. However, LeProhn also found that kin foster parents behaved more like biological parents by assuming more of the affective parenting responsibilities than non-relative foster parents. The children in kinship care arrangements, apart from the ethnic differences, have not been demonstrated to differ appreciably from other foster children in a significant manner. Importantly, these children do not appear to be at higher risk of future abuse or neglect than do other foster children (Testa, 1994).

Kinship placements are more stable than non-kin foster care, in that the children are moved to another placement from a relative home far less frequently than from a non-family foster home (Tatara, 1993; Berrick, Barth and Needell, 1994; LeProhn and Pecora, 1994). Kinship placements also last longer than other placements, with lower rates of reunification and lower rates of all other discharges (Wulczyn and Goerge, 1992; Barth, Courtney, Berrick, and Albert). In a pooled three-state study of 5 years of case histories, Goerge, Wulczyn, and Harden (1994) found that the median kinship placement spell was 30 percent longer than other placement spells, even after controlling for the effects of year of entry, metro/non-metro residence, age, ethnicity, age at entry to foster care, and state. Because kinship placements are correlated with African American ethnicity and urban residence, both of which independently contribute to longer durations, the gross impact of increased kinship care on duration and caseload size can be very large.

Examining factors related to observable outcome differences between kinship and other foster care, Iglehart (1994) looked at a sample of adolescents and found no real difference in educational and behavioral outcomes between kinship and non-family foster children, except that kinship foster children had somewhat fewer serious mental health problems. LeProhn and Pecora (1994) also found few differences in behavioral outcomes between kin and non-kin foster children. In a study of Baltimore foster children in the mid- 1980s, Benedict, Zuravin, and Stallings (1996), found some evidence supporting the claim that kinship foster children functioned better than children in nonrelative placement while in care. However, looking at those who had become adults by 1993, they found no evidence of long-term outcome differences between the two groups. Young adults who had been kinship and nonrelative foster children showed similar functioning on educational, employment, health, and behavioral outcomes. The one area where differences have been consistently observed in many studies involves access to services. Several research efforts have documented that kinship foster children receive less preventive health care and medical services, fewer caseworker visits, and less case planning and supervision (GAO, 1995; Dubowitz, Feigelman, and Zuravin, 1993).

A consistent and controversial picture emerges from the literature on kinship care. On most observable measures, children in kinship care arrangements appear to do as well or better than other foster children, although they have access to fewer service resources than do foster children in non-kinship placements. Although kinship placements are more stable, they are also more likely to be "permanent." Long-term kinship care as a permanent arrangement is not consistent with the current policy structure of most states, and the tension between policy and this reality has significant ramifications for child welfare planning.

Kinship Policy and Practice

The placement of foster children with relatives is not new, but before the 1980s this arrangement was atypical, and generally used in "specific" or last-resort situations (Kusserow, 1992). In federal policy, kinship care was first addressed in the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-608), which made explicit allowance for extended family placements. The Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act (P.L. 96-272), the primary federal blueprint for the present child welfare system, makes no specific reference to kinship care, although an early version of the bill contained language requiring preference for relatives (Spar, 1993). However, the provision of the Act for placement in the "least restrictive" and "most family-like" setting has been interpreted by many state policy makers as justifying or mandating a relative preference.

Many states practiced a two-tier system of child welfare payment, reimbursing non-family foster parents at the foster care maintenance rate, and relative caregivers at the AFDC rate. Although rates vary among states, the foster care rate is often much higher than the AFDC rate. More important, the child-based foster care rate is additive where multiple children are in care in a single household, while the incremental change in the AFDC rate is scaled down for additional children. In the landmark kinship care court case, *Youakim vs. Miller*, *the* Supreme Court upheld a lower court decision that relatives who were otherwise eligible could not be excluded from federal foster care benefits.

Interpretation of federal policy and child welfare law has varied widely among the states. From thirty-one states who provided materials on kinship care policy, Gleeson and Craig (1994) found that these policies are based on varying combinations of statute, administrative policy, and case law. In twenty-one of these states, relatives are the fist-priority placement resource for a child removed from home, and eight of these states require the agency to search for an appropriate relative caregiver. Seventeen states waive specific standards (most commonly training) for relatives, in order to allow them to become "approved" caregivers more easily. The primary difference between kinship foster care policies among states has to do with qualifications for reimbursement. *Youakim vs Miller* applies only to IV-E eligible children (those who were AFDC-eligible, who are physically moved from a residence, and who are cared for in licensed foster homes). Although sixteen of the thirty-one states evaluated pay foster care boarding rates to all relatives, six of these states only do so if the child is IV-E eligible, with the remaining kinship care cases receiving the AFDC rate. States also vary in whether they will pay the foster care rate to an "approved" relative home that is not licensed. As federal reimbursement remains tied to IV-E eligibility, these decisions have dramatic fiscal implications for the states, and great impact on the practical implications of kinship foster care.

Paying the full foster care rate to kinship care providers is easily justified as an issue of equality, in that relatives should not be penalized for providing the same service to the state for which a non-relative would be paid. However, the higher foster care payments may be enticing kinship care units into the foster care system, and delaying discharges and reunification efforts. As long as a significant discrepancy exists between foster care board payments and the AFDC rate, "perverse incentives" will exist in state and federal kinship care policy (Courtney, 1995). Even prior to the growth of kinship care, the "double-system" implied by IV-E eligibility was critiqued as leading to undesirable policies regarding children in need (Gershenson, C., in Ooms, 1990).

Gleeson and Craig also warn of broader consequences. Extended kinship foster care, by virtue of bringing more child needs under the auspices of the formal social services sector, may have the undesired effect of discouraging continuation of the informal helping systems of families and communities, and intrude unnecessarily on the helping process.

Largely due to a long history of court-initiated decisions, Illinois has the most inclusive policy towards kinship foster care. Illinois has also experienced the most dramatic growth in what it terms “home of relative” (HMR) placements. The Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (IDCFS) attributes this growth primarily to a shift in public definition of the responsibilities of the parents versus the extended family (McDonald, 1995). Although many other factors have contributed (e.g. Illinois was the defendant in the *Youakim* lawsuit, relaxed HMR approval standards replaced licensing, and a statutory preference for relatives was passed by the legislature), the period of profound growth in kinship foster care occurred after an Appellate Court decision (*People* vs. *Thornton,* 1990) led to a redefinition of neglect. *Thornton* was interpreted as requiring a shift from a “home-based” definition, in which IDCFS takes protective custody only when conditions in the relative’s home pose a threat, to a parent-based definition, in which IDCFS takes protective custody whenever the parents are derelict in their responsibilities, regardless of the quality of care that is available to the children (Testa, 1994). This broadening of the state’s protective jurisdiction led to a rapid increase in indicated neglect allegations for “lack of supervision,” and to many additional cases where the state assumed custody of children in preexisting informal kinship care cases. IDCFS considers this “blurring of boundaries” between formal and informal kinship care a fundamental problem in child welfare.

All policy reviews in the area of kinship foster care agree that policy is far from uniform. Placement preferences, assessment procedures, licensing and approval regulations, case monitoring levels, payment criteria, and rate levels all vary from state to state. Undoubtedly practice can vary between administrative units within each state as well.

B. Informal Kinship Care

The literature on informal kinship care is far less prolific than that discussed for kinship foster care. In part, this is due to the fact that informal kinship arrangements have little basis in or relationship to formal governmental policy, do not implicitly require any activity from the social service sector, and have no budget line or immediate fiscal impact. However, relative caregiving, care for children by extended family members other than parents, has played an important role in the social service net for children since long before the state became so actively involved in child support and protection.

Historically, there has been a strong class and cultural component related to the prevalence of kinship caregiving. Testa (1994) describes historical data that document a persistent difference in the percentages of African American and white children in parent-absent families. From 1880 through 1980, between 10 and 12 percent of African American children under the age of 15 lived in non-parent families, while the corresponding percentage for white children varied between 2 and 4 percent. Historians claim that these racial differences in kinship care can be traced through African American adaptations to economic structures dating back to slavery (Hill, 1977; Billingsley, 1972).

Most current literature on informal kinship care is contained in census reports and related publications. The topic area of the living arrangements of children, which includes informal kinship arrangements, tends to be dominated by analysis of the much larger and broadly significant trend towards the increased proportion of children living in single-parent families. Analysts disagree about the status and future role of the nuclear family, and the extent to which parenthood outside of marriage, marital disruption, divorce, and serial marriage patterns are leading to a redefinition of the role of the family unit in American society (*cf.* Popenoe, etc. 1993). The fact of change is apparent, though. In 1993, about 70 percent of all children lived in family groups with two parents (including step-parents), and less than 50 percent of all children lived in traditional intact nuclear family arrangements. In 1950, over 86 percent of children lived with two parents and 70 percent in intact nuclear families. Correspondingly, the percentage of children ages O-17 living in one-parent families, has increased from 7.8 percent in 1950 to 26.6 percent in 1992. The numbers of mothers that are single parents due to nonmarriage, separation, and divorce have all increased rapidly across this time period. Although the literature focuses on the demise of the nuclear family, we are also seeing the results of both cultural change and public welfare programs that allow single-parent families to persist.

During the same time period (1950-92), the proportion of children living in an arrangement with neither parent present has decreased from 6 percent to 2.7 percent of all children. It is unclear whether this trend represents a “decline” in extended family and nontraditional caregiving, or is primarily a reflection of the normalization of the single-parent family. This "neither parent present" category combines many possible statuses, including those that are discussed here as informal kinship care, formal kinship care, non-kin family care and non-family (group quarter) living arrangements. Because census- and CPS-based statistics investigate household relationships, these data can be used to separate kinship from non-kinship care. But because they enumerate relationships without regard to custody status, formal and informal kinship arrangements are combined in all of these reports. All trend data based on the CPS results prior to 1983 must be evaluated in light of a disclaimer: the CPS misclassified some children by not recognizing certain individuals in nontraditional households as parents (Saluter, 1989, P20-399). This resulted in an consistent undercount of children living with one parent, with the resulting overcount being in the "other relative" caretaker category. When this problem was corrected between 1981 and 1983, it became apparent that the most noticeable effects of misclassification had showed in the distribution of living arrangements of African American children, where the correction caused an apparent decrease in the number of children living with other relatives from 1.02 million to 482,000. The CPS figures from 1983 onward can be treated with greater confidence.

The 1994 CPS data (Saluter, 1996) are the most recent national data available on the living arrangements of children. Of the 69.5 million children in the United States in March 1994, 69.2 percent lived in two-parent families, 26.8 percent lived with one parent, 3.1 percent lived with some other relative, and 1 .O percent lived with non-relatives. Of the 2.83 million children living in arrangements without a parent, 48 percent lived with a grandparent, 28 percent with another relative (aunt, sibling, etc), 8 percent with a non-relative "foster" parent, and 16 percent with some other non-relative or in group quarters. It is not possible, as described above, to separate the kinship categories into informal care and formal foster care categories with these data. Thus, while 97 percent of American children in 1993 were living with at least one parent, there remains a population of about 2.15 million living with relatives and another 0.X million living with non-relatives adults.

The living arrangements of African American children differ from the overall national pattern. Of the 11.2 million African American children in the United States in March 1993, 33.3 percent lived with two parents, 57.1 percent with one parent, X.0 percent with other relatives, and 1.3 percent with non-relatives. Of the 1.06 million African American children living without parents, 59 percent live with grandparents, 25 percent with other relatives, 9 percent in non-relative "foster" care, and 7 percent with other non-relatives or in group quarters. The living arrangements of Hispanic children are distributed in a pattern similar to those of the national totals, with the main exception being that only 35 percent of the Hispanic children in non-parent living arrangements live with grandparents, while 37 percent live with other relatives.

Although the grandparent and relative caregiving described above involves "pure" relative care arrangements *(i.e.* both parents are absent), the total number of children living in households headed by a grandparent has increased from 2.2 million in 1970 to 3.7 million in 1994 (a total of 5.4 million when all related non-parent householders are included). Indeed, children living in a grandparent's home in 1994 are more likely than not to have one or both parents present in the household. This reemergence of three-generation households has been attributed to increased childbirth among single teen parents, higher rates of marital dissolution, unemployment, and the high cost of maintaining housing. Spar (1993) has pointed out that many of these relatives and grandparents are actually raising the grandchildren wholly or in part, even if the mother is present. Although these households are not included in the enumeration of kinship care units, they do represent a segment of the parent-present category that can easily convert to kinship care. Because the potential relative caregivers are already present., departure of the parent for any reason would redefine these arrangements to a kinship caregiving situation.

Beyond using national population survey data to describe the prevalence of kinship care provision, very little information has been located describing kinship caregiving outside of the child welfare framework. In one effort sponsored by the AARP, a national survey of grandparent caregivers was performed (Chalfie, 1994). The national figures above clearly indicated that grandparents are the common types of relative caregivers. In describing this group, Chalfie found the median age to be 57 years, and that almost one-quarter (23 percent) are age 65 or older. Over three-quarters (76 percent) of grandparent caregivers are married, and 93 percent of those who are single are female. As a group, these grandparents have relatively low educational levels and have lower incomes than any other group of nontraditional caregivers. While the modal grandparent caregiver is white and urban, African American and non-metropolitan caregivers are represented in higher proportions than the national norm. This study also finds over one-half of grandparent caregivers residing in the South, with the remainder distributed evenly across the other three regions. The clear picture that emerges from this survey is that this population of substitute parents is older and commands fewer personal resources than most caregivers. Chalfie draws the policy implication that this group requires and should receive strong public supports. While many programs exist and are utilized by them, she also finds that many grandparent caregivers encounter barriers in trying to access public services.

Many complex issues face grandparent caregivers -- financial support and assistance, health insurance and medical coverage, decision-making authority for the children, and various legal problems. In most cases, grandparents who have established some legal relationship (through guardianship, power of attorney, or foster parent status) have an easier time than grandparents whose caretaking is based solely on informal agreements. Twenty-eight percent of grandparent caregivers receive AFDC (three times more than for other non-traditional households); far fewer receive the higher foster care payment. Some grandparents do not want to become involved with the foster care approval and licensing process, do not want supervisory interventions by caseworkers, and do not wish to cede custody and control of the child to the state. However, many others are willing to do these things in order for foster care support payments or to gain access to services obtainable through the child welfare agency. Policies and practices of state child welfare agencies vary widely, but perceived discriminatory treatment against grandparents by foster care agencies is a leading complaint among grandparent caregivers (Chalfie, 1994).

Examining the characteristics of one group of informal kinship caregivers who have been served by a private placement-prevention program targeting kinship cases in Philadelphia, McLean and Thomas (1996) concluded that the kinship care families who remained outside of the child welfare system were "strikingly similar" to those that moved into formal foster care relationships. The characteristic profiles based on caregiver age, numbers of children in care, reasons for parental absence, and child service needs were the same for both formal and informal care groups. The main distinguishing feature between the two was the increased access to resources, both fiscal and service-based, that became available for formal kinship providers.

An extensive literature describes the behavioral, psychological and economic advantages that exist for children living in two-parent versus one-parent families, and for children living in traditional nuclear families versus those in blended families--families with at least one step-parent, step-sibling or half-sibling present (*c.f.* Hernandez, 1993). However, we know very little about the composition of kinship care families, the number of adults present and the presence of own-children of these adults in the family.

C. Some Proposed Changes in Kinship Care Arrangements

Public posture regarding kinship caregiving is still an open policy issue. This is apparent in some of the value-laden terms we have just seen used for describing kinship arrangements (such as "blurred boundaries", "perverse incentives", "barriers", and "inequities"). It is also apparent when we view descriptions of existing public programs through a comparative lens that highlights the policy and practice variability across jurisdictions. Most of the current dialogue on kinship issues remains focused on the role of formal kinship in the child welfare system and on the boundaries between formal and informal kinship care. The most fundamental issues seem to center on various aspects of the "all-or-nothing" status of formal kinship care--manifested both in access to resources and in legal control of the children involved in the relationship.

Regarding resources, relative caregivers who become foster parents usually gain access to increased financial support, an extended range of public services, and the support and oversight of a caseworker system. The informal relative caregiver has no special status, and must negotiate the administrative apparatus in order to obtain whatever supports and services are available. Regarding legal control, when a kinship arrangement formally becomes foster care, the full rights and responsibility of custody for the children pass to the state and the related caregiver's rights in reference to the child are solely based on their role as agent of the state. The legal relationships between informal kinship caregivers and the children in their care vary widely, but the caregiver is in a position to negotiate and define their legal role with the child's parent and the courts

Homby, Zeller, and Karraker (1996) recently argued that considerations based on a child's need for protective supervision (custody and casework oversight) and a child's need for support (money and services) should be separated by states in both policy and practice. They propose that the federal government and the states work to create new mechanisms for providing relative caregivers with supports that exceed those provided under welfare alone but that do not require active intervention by child welfare agencies. If kinship support issues are addressed directly outside of the child welfare system, then the rationale for kinship foster care can be reconsidered. In this new context, they argue, states should limit their supervision of relative care cases to only those circumstances that would require state intervention if the child were living with parents. Typically this would be for reasons of dependency or protection.

As one component of kinship foster care reform within the Illinois child welfare agency, Testa et.al. (1996) describe the establishment of a new permanency status available for children who are currently living in secure and stable foster care placements with relatives. This Designated Relative Authority status is a subsidized guardianship arrangement where the state retains legal custody while passing most effective guardianship rights to the caregiver. Financial support is provided at a level between that of foster care board rates and welfare rates. The main interest of the state in this reform is to reduce the administrative costs they incur in supervising and maintaining a case review schedule for all children in their kinship care caseload. They are hopeful that relative caregivers will be motivated to sacrifice a portion of the monetary support in exchange for increased autonomy from supervision and administrative process.

The two proposals just discussed differ in many ways -- one is trying to define clear principles for design of kinship supports while the other is a program adjustment aimed at reducing the stress caused by a real burgeoning caseload -- but they are similar in that both approaches involve separation of practices that have been linked together in recent policy and practice.

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CHILDREN IN KIN CARE, 1983-1994: EVIDENCE FROM THE CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

Brief Technical Introduction

This analysis is based on data from the March Current Population Surveys (CPS) for the 12 years between 1983 and 1994. "Children in kin care" or "kin-care children" refers to never-married children who do not live with their parents, but live with other adult relatives. Whether these children are in formal foster care arrangements cannot be ascertained from the CPS data. "Children" refers to all individuals aged 17 or younger. "Caregivers" refers to both parents and the other relatives who take care of children. "Kin-caregivers" refers to the adult relatives. other than parents, who take care of children. We assume kin-care children are being cared for by the had of the family they are in and, if such a person exists, the head's spouse. We assume foster children are being cared for by the head of the household and, if such a person exists, the head's spouse. (For more detail on definitions, refer to Appendix I at the end of Volume II.)

In families headed by both a husband and a wife, "educational attainment*' refers to the better educated caregiver. "Labor force status" refers to the caregiver most attached to the labor force, with "attachment" being greatest for those who were employed, followed by those who were unemployed, then those not in the labor force.

The original plan was to base analysis on four pooled 3-year groups—1983-85, 1986-88, 1989-91, and 1992-94—and to report the average annual values of indicators for each period. This 3-year averaging is necessary because the number of children in kin care in a single year's CPS sample is relatively small and therefore could provide unreliable estimates. However. the CPS data from 1993 and earlier were not comparable to the data collected in 1994. Between 1993 and 1994, the percentage of children in kin care jumped from 2.2 percent to 3.1 percent. an increase of 42.4 percent. Over the'12 years studied, the next largest percentage change in the prevalence of kin care was a 10 percent increase between 1986 and 1987, from 2.1 percent to 2.3 percent. It appears that the marked increase is due to changes in CPS methodology, rather than dramatic increases in the prevalence of kin care. In 1994, several new changes were instituted. The sampling frame used for the 1994 CPS was the first based on the 1990 census, there was a switch from paper questionnaires to computer-'assisted interviewing, it became easier for interviewers to code unusual types of living arrangements, and data were processed somewhat differently.

The improved measurement of kin care produced a reporting quandary. The latest, and probably best, data were from the 1994 CPS, but including these data in trend estimates would create the false impression that the annual average number of children in kin cme is skyrocketing. We arrived at a two-pronged compromise approach. In 'analyzing changes over time in the *percentage* and *number* of children in kin care, we limited 'analysis to years for which data on household and family relationships were collected and processed consistently, 1983-93. For analyzing the *characteristics* of children in kin care and their families, we extended our 'analysis to include data from the 1994 CPS. *In* general, including the 1994 data did not change the results significantly; where there were changes. the addition of the 1994 data usually strengthened 'already observed trends.

Although our trend analysis stops in 1993, it appears that the changes introduced in the 1994 CPS improved the identification of children in kin care. Our current best estimate of the number of children in kin care is 2,150,000 in 1994, 3.1 percent of all children.

Introduction

Between 1983-85 and 1992-93, the number of children in the United States grew modestly, from about 62,532,000 to 66,639,000, an increase of 6.6 percent (see Table 1.1). Over the same period, the number of children in kinship care increased slightly faster, from about 1,282,000 to 1,390,000, an 8.4 percent increase. This increase was due to increased prevalence of kinship care among African American children, which changed from 5.2 percent to 6.1 percent between 19X3-85 and 1992-93. There was no increase for non-Hispanic whites and only a very small increase for Hispanic whites, from 2.4 percent to 2.7 percent.

In this first section of the report, we will discuss:

- How kin care prevalence rates differ by race and ethnicity (Hispanic versus non-Hispanic), age, sex, geographic region, and metropolitan status of residence.
- The characteristics of children in kinship care and their families, how these characteristics changed between 1983-85 and 1992-94, and how the characteristics of children in kinship care differ from the characteristics of children in parent care; and,
- How children in kinship care compare with children in foster care.

Who is in Kin Care and How Has It Changed?

Race and ethnicity. Kinship care is most prevalent among African Americans and least prevalent among non-Hispanic whites (see Table 1.2). In 1992-93, 6.1 percent of all African American children, but only 1.1 percent of non-Hispanic white children, were being cared for by a relative other than a parent. The prevalence for Hispanic whites, 2.7 percent in 1992-93, is higher than for non-Hispanic whites, but still substantially below the prevalence for blacks. (Sample sizes for other racial/ethnic groups are small.) Between 1983-85 and 1992-93, the prevalence of kinship care for blacks increased substantially, from 5.2 percent to 6.1 percent. For other groups, prevalence remained constant,

Age. The prevalence of kin care increases with age, from 1.3 percent for children aged 0 to 4 to 3.6 percent for children aged 15 to 17. The sharpest increase in prevalence is between age group 10- 14 and age group 15- 17; between these ages, the prevalence of kinship care increases from 2.3 percent to 3.6 percent. Over the period studied, there are no major changes in the prevalence of kinship care by age.

Sex. There is no difference in the prevalence of kinship care for males and females.

Geography. Kinship care is substantially more common in the South (2.9 percent) than in the other three regions, the Northeast (1.9 percent), the West (1.7 percent), or the Midwest (1.5

percent). In 1992-93, kinship care is also somewhat more common in nonmetropolitan than metropolitan areas, 2.5 percent versus 2.0 percent. Over the period studied, prevalence rates did not change substantially for the regions or for metropolitan or nonmetropolitan areas.

Characteristics of children in kinship care: How have they changed, and how do they compare with children in parent care?

In the last section, we discussed how, within various groups, the ***percentage*** of children in kinship care changed between 1983-85 and 1992-94—for example, how the percentage of African American children in kinship care has changed. In this section, we discuss a related topic, how the *characteristics* of children in kinship care have changed-for instance, how the percentage of kinship care children who are African American has changed.' We compare changes in the characteristics of kin-care children with changes in the characteristics of parent-care children, focusing on changes that affected kin-care children more than parent-care children. We discuss three sets of characteristics: characteristics of the children (see Table 1.3); characteristics of the caretakers (see Table 1.4); poverty and use of services by the caretaking family (see Table 1 .5).

Characteristics of children

Race and** ethnicity*. ***In the U.S. population overall, the percentage of children who are non-Hispanic whites is decreasing. This decline has been more dramatic for kin-care children than parent-care children (see Figures 1.1 and 1.2). In 19X3-85, white non-Hispanic children made up the largest share of kin-care children, 46.6 percent, but this share had dropped to 36.2 percent by 1992-94. Over this period, non-Hispanic African Americans went from being the second-largest to the largest group in kinship care, from 38. 1 percent to 44.3 percent. The share of kin-care children who were Hispanic white also increased, from 10.5 percent to 14.0 percent. Among children in parent care, white non-Hispanics continue to dominate, making up 73.1 percent in 1983-85 and 68.7 percent in 1992-94. The percentage of children in parent care who are African American has remained stable, while the percentage of children who are Hispanic whites has increased.

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1 The characteristics of children in kin care are affected by two factors: the percentage of children in kin care for various groups. and the characteristics of all children. Thus, there will he in increase in the percentage of children in kin care who are black if the percentage of children in kin care increases, if the percentage of all children who are black increases, or both.

Age. In all four periods, children in kinship care were, on average, older than children in parent care (see Figures 1.3 and 1.4). For instance, 16.7 percent of children in kinship **care** in 1983-85 were aged O-4 and 27.1 percent were aged 15- 17 while, among children in parent care, 29.0 percent were aged O-4 and 17.0 percent were aged 15- 17. By 1992-94, however, the differences in age distribution had lessened slightly. Between 1983-85 and 1992-94, for both kin-care children and parent-care children, the percentage of children under 10 increased and the percentage of children aged 10 and older decreased, but this increase was greater for children in kinship care-especially among children aged O-4. By 1992-94, 21.7 percent of children in kinship care were aged O-4 and 23.5 percent were aged 15-17 while 29.8 percent of children in the care of their parents were aged O-4 and 14.7 percent were aged 15- 17.

Sex. There are slightly more boys than girls in all four periods for parent care and for all periods except 1992-94 for kin care.

Geography. In all four periods, the largest share of kin-care children lived in the South (4X.6 percent in 19X3-85 and 46.8 percent in 1992-94), with the remainder roughly evenly divided among the other three regions (see Figure 1.5). The largest share of parent-care children also live in the South, although the share is substantially smaller (33.7 percent in 19X3-85 and 33.8 percent in 1992-94).

The proportion of both kin-care and parent-care children living in metropolitan areas increased between 1983-85 and 1992-94 (see Figure 1.6). For kin-care children, the percentage in metropolitan areas increased from 59.1 percent to 74.5 percent and for parent-care children, the percentage rose from 63.7 percent to 77.4 percent.

Caregiver characteristics

In 1989-91 and 1992-94, the only two periods for which we could ascertain the relationship between kin-care children and their caregivers, two-thirds of kin-care children were being cared for by one or both grandparents, usually a grandmother.[2] As we discuss in this section, the

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2 Until 1988, the CPS did not identify whether children were living with their grandparents unless the children were also living with one or both **parents**. Children were identified only as “other relative” of the head of family.

caretakers of kin-care children are older and more likely to be single women-especially widows-than the parents caring for their own children.

Children in kinship care are substantially less likely to be taken care of by both an adult man and an adult woman than children in parent care (see Figure 1.7). Although the proportion of children living in families headed by two adults has declined for parent-care children, the decline has been even sharper for kin-care children. Between 1983-85 and 1992-94, the percentage of parent-care children living in a family headed by a married couple declined from 76.5 percent to 72.4 percent; over the same period, the percentage of kin-care children in this type of family declined from 56.3 percent to 50.3 percent.

For children in parent care, there has been an increase in families headed by both single women and single men. There has been an increase in the percentage of kin-care children being cared for by single women-from 38.7 percent in 1983-85 to 43.X percent in 1992-94—but little increase in the percentage being cared for by single men—from 5.0 percent in 1983-85 to 5.Y percent in 1992-94. Among kin-care children being cared for by a single woman, the largest group is those being cared for by widows (16.9 percent in 1983-85 and 15.2 percent in 1992-94). However, the percentage being cared for by divorced and never-married women is increasing, from 8.5 percent and 4.9 percent (respectively) in 19X3-85 to 11.3 percent and 7.X percent in 1992-94.

One of the most striking differences between children being cared for by their parents and children being cared for by other relatives is the age of their caregivers (see Figure 1.8). Among children who live with their mothers, in all four periods more than Y5 percent have mothers under age 50. However, less than half of kin-care children with a female caregiver have a caregiver under age 50. In 1983-85, about half of these children had female caregivers under 50, about a quarter had female caregivers in their fifties, slightly less than 20 percent had female caregivers in their sixties, and more than 5 percent had caregivers aged 70 or older. As we have noted, since 19X3-85, the average age of children in kin care has declined, but the opposite is true for their female caregivers. Since between 19X3-85 and 1992-94, the percentage of kin-care children with female caregivers whose female caregiver is aged 50 or older increased from 50.5 percent to 56.6 percent. Similar patterns can be observed for fathers and male kin-caregivers.

Parents are better educated than kin-caregivers (see Figure 1.9). For instance, in 1983-85, kin caregivers were substantially more likely than parents to have dropped out of high school (47.Y percent versus 17.0 percent) and were substantially less likely than parents to have graduated from college (8.1 percent versus 23.7 percent). By 1992-94, the educational attainment of both groups of caregivers had increased, although the pattern of improvement differed. For parents, there were declines in the percentage of high school dropouts (from 17.0 percent to 14.2 percent) and high school graduates (from 36.0 percent to 30.8 percent), and increases in the percentage of those with some college (from 23.3 percent to 2X.2 percent) and with college diplomas (from 23.7 percent to 26.8 percent). In contrast, among kin-caregivers, there were declines in the percentage of high school dropouts (from 47.9 percent to 42.6 percent) and increases in the number of high school graduates (from 29.9 percent to 32.7 percent), but little change in the number who had some college (from 14.0 percent 16.7 percent) or had college diplomas (no change at 8.1 percent).

Parents are more likely to be in the labor force than kin-caregivers (see Figure 1.10 and Table 1). In 1992-94, X3.0 percent of children in parent care had at least one parent who was employed compared with only 57.5 percent of children in kinship care. Children in kinship care are about three times more likely than children in parent care to live with a caregiver who is not in the labor force, 39.1 percent versus 12.4 percent. We only have information about the activities of caregivers who are not in the labor force for one period, 1983-85. Among those with a caretaker not in the labor force, children in parent care are more likely to have a parent who is either housekeeping or attending school; children in kinship care are more likely to have a caregiver who is either unable to work or "other/retired." These differences appear to reflect the older average age of kin-caregivers. The labor force status of both kin-caregivers and parents changed little over the four periods examined.

Poverty status and use of services

Kin-care children are more likely to be poor than parent-care children (see Figure 1.11). Far more children in kinship care are in families whose income is below the poverty line, 38.8 percent versus 2 1.4 percent in 1992-94. Far fewer children in kinship care than in parent care are in families whose income puts them above 150 percent of the poverty line, 44.1 percent versus 67.6 percent. Over the four periods studied, there has been little change in poverty status for kin-care and parent-care children.

In all four periods, children in kinship care are substantially more likkly to be in families with no earned income than children who live with their parents (see Table 1.5). Furthermore, the percentage of kin-care children in families with no earned income has increased, while there was little change in the percentage of parent-care children in families with no earned income. From 1983-85 to 1992-94, the percentage of kin-care children in families with no earned income rose from 23.X to 26.3, while the percentage of parent-care children in families with no earned income went from only X.9 percent to 9.2 percent.

Children in kinship care are substantially more likely than children in parent care to be in families receiving government assistance (see Figure 1.12). In 1992-94, kin-care children were more than twice as likely as children living with their families to be in families receiving "public assistance or welfare" (27.0 percent versus 13.3 percent), were almost five times as likely to be in a family in which someone collects supplemental security income-SSI, a welfare program for the elderly and disabled poor (14.5 percent versus 3.0 percent), were twice as likely to be in a family in which the children receive free lunches at school (49.8 percent versus 25.4 percent), and are nearly twice as likely to be iii public housing (6.7 percent versus 4.0 percent) or in a household receiving food stamps (3 1.2. percent versus 18.9 percent). In addition, kin-care children are more than five times more likely to be in a family in which someone receives social security (34.6 percent versus 6.4 percent) and two-and-a-half times more likely to be in a family in which someone receives disability insurance payments (3.6 percent versus 1.4 percent)." The largest differences in program participation are in those programs aimed primarily at the elderly-SSI and social security-which is no doubt the result of the large portion of elderly caretakers.

For kin-care children, family participation in three government programs increased noticeably between 19X3-85 and 1992-94: public assistance/welfare (from 2 1.1 percent to 27.0 percent), children receiving free lunches (42.0 percent to 49.X percent), and SSI (10.1 percent to 14.5 percent). For parent-care children, family participation in these three programs also increased, although not as dramatically. This increase in use of government services is somewhat unexpected because, between 1983-85 and 1992-94, for kin-care children, there was little change in either the percentage in poverty (from 39.2 percent to 3X.X percent) or the percentage "near poor" (from 15.1 percent to 17.1 percent)--that is, at or above poverty but no more than 150 percent of the poverty line.

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[3] Coverage by Medicaid could not he evaluated because of inaccuracies in the CPS Medicaid coverage data.

Children in kin care and children in foster care: Comparisons for 1992-94

Some children in kin care are also in foster care; that is, they are being cared for by relatives other than their parents, but they are under the authority of the foster care system in their state. Unfortunately, we cannot identify these children. Until 1988, children in foster care were not identified in the CPS. However, in identifying how children are related to others in the household, respondents must choose between identifying them as foster children or as relatives; there is no way to identify them as both. Our intuition-albeit, with no empirical basis-is that, if forced to choose between the two ways of identifying the children, adults who have had relatives placed with them as foster children will identify these children as relatives, rather than foster children. Our population of kin-care children probably, therefore, includes some children who are actually part of the foster care system.

In this section, we compare the characteristics of children identified in the CPS as foster children with children we could identify as kin-care children for the 1992-94 period. As noted, these are not clean comparisons because foster children being cared for by relatives can fall in either group. Foster and kin-care children'have in common the unfortunate circumstance that their parents either cannot or will not care for them adequately. If our assumption about how related foster parents identify these children is correct, then the comparisons noted in this section will show how children placed with non-relatives compare with children who are being cared for by relatives, whether placed with these relatives by the foster care system or through other arrangements. Many of the differences in the living arrangements of foster and kin-care children probably arise from the requirement that foster parents meet certain criteria in order to have children placed with them. Informal kin-caregivers do not have to meet these requirements. Furthermore, in some states, relatives who become foster parents face fewer, or less stringent, approval or licensing requirements.

The most striking difference between foster care and kin-care children is one of magnitude: in 1992-93, there were an average of 1.4 million children in kinship care each year, compared with only approximately 200,000 children in foster care reported in the CPS. In 1993, there were actually 440,000 children in foster care nationally.[4] Children in foster care being cared for by

[4] **Child Welfare League of America (1995).** ***Child Abuse and Neglect: A Look at the States.*** **Washington, D.C.: Child Welfare League of America, Table 2.1.**

relatives is responsible for some, but not all, of this undercount of foster care children in the CPS. Other reasons for the undercount are not known at this time.

Characteristics of children

Race/ethnicity. Like kin-care children, a much larger proportion of foster children than parent-care children are members of a minority group (see Table 16). Equal proportions of foster and kin-care children are African American (42.X percent versus 44.3 percent), but a much smaller share of foster children are non-African American Hispanics (14.6 percent versus 7.9 percent).” Although an equal percentage of foster and kin-care children are African American, it is instructive to look at the number of African American children in each status: during the 1992-94 period, each year there was an average of 735,274 African American children in kin care, more than seven-and-a-half times the number in foster care, 95,030.[6]

Age. On average, foster children are younger than kin-care children. A much larger proportion of foster care children are aged 4 or younger (34.2 percent versus 2 1.7 percent), and a much smaller proportion are aged 10 or older (4 1.4 percent versus 53.2 percent). However, although children 4 and younger make up a higher proportion of children in foster care than in kin care, there are about five times more children aged 0 to 4 in kin care than in foster care, 356,5 10 versus 73,342.[7]

Sex. In 1992-94, for both foster and kin-care children a slight majority (5 1.7 percent and 50.6 percent) were females. In contrast, for parent-care children, a slight majority (5 1.3 percent) are male.

Geographic distribution. Like children in kin care or parent care, foster children are more likely to reside in the South than any other region. Compared with kin-care children, they are more likely to live in the Northeast (20.2 percent versus 16.2 percent) or Midwest (25.2 percent versus

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[5] Including black Hispanics in the Hispanic group rather than the black group does not change this finding.

[6] Note that, as discussed above, 1994 data are not completely comparable to earlier years for point estimates. When 1994 is excluded and 1992 and 1993 data are used, the yearly average number of all black children in kin care is 650,275 and in foster care 93,325.

[7] When 1994 is excluded and 1992 and 1993 data are used. the yearly average numher of all children O-4 years old in kin care is 258,878 and in foster care is 71,719.

18.5 percent), and are less likely to live in the South (39.3 percent versus 46.X percent) and West (15.4 percent versus 18.5 percent). Children in foster care are somewhat more likely than children in kin care to live in nonmetropolitan areas (29.4 percent versus 25.5 percent).

Caretaker characteristics

For all the characteristics of caregivers examined-marital status, age, educational attainment, and labor force status-foster parents fall somewhere between kin-caregivers and other parents (see Table 1.7).

Foster children are substantially more likely than kin-care children to be cared for by a married couple (66.6 percent versus 50.3 percent), although still less likely than parent-care children (72.4 percent). A sizable portion of both foster and kin-care children are cared for by widows (14.6 percent and 15.2 percent), only 1 .O percent of parent-care children have widowed mothers.

Foster mothers are older than other mothers, but younger than female kin-caregivers. The largest age group for mothers is 30-39, for foster mothers is 40-49, and for female kin-caregivers is 50-59. The same pattern is observed for foster fathers, other fathers, and male kin-caregivers.

Foster parents are better educated than kin-caregivers, but less educated than other parents. For example, most kin-caregivers (42.6 percent) are high school dropouts, but this group makes up a very small proportion of foster parents (15.2 percent) or other parents (14.2 percent). On the other hand, foster care parents are less likely to be college graduates than other parents (18.3 percent versus 26.X percent), but are substantially more likely than kin-caregivers (8.1 percent).

Foster parents are more likely to be employed than kin-caregivers (7 1.6 percent versus 57.5 percent), but less likely than other parents (83.0 percent). Conversely, they are more likely to be out of the labor force than other parents (26.6 percent versus 12.4 percent), but less likely than kin-caregivers (39.1 percent).

Poverty status and use of services

Of the government programs we examined, foster families are less likely than kin-care families to receive benefits from all programs except unemployment compensation (see Table 1.8).

The largest differences in receipt of benefits are children's use of free school lunches (3 1.1 percent versus 49.8 percent), receipt of food stamps (15.0 percent versus 3 1.2 percent), receipt of public assistance or welfare (11 .O percent versus 27.0 percent), and receipt of social security (23.2 percent versus 34.6 percent). The pattern of receipt of benefits for foster families is similar to the pattern for regular families whose children live with them, although foster families are more likely to receive social security payments (23.3 percent for foster families versus 6.4 percent for other families).

Foster families are substantially less likely to be below the poverty line than kin-care families (23.1 percent versus 38.8 percent). Their poverty status is similar to families whose children are at home (21.4 percent). On the other hand, foster families are similar to kin-care families in that very high proportions have no earned income (22.3 percent compared with 26.3 percent, contrasted with 9.2 percent for intact families). As Table 1.9 illustrates, kin-care and foster families with no earnings are equally likely to be below the poverty line--76.4 percent and 76.3 percent, respectively. The difference in poverty rates for the two groups is entirely due to differentials among families with earnings. Among kin-care families, 25.4 percent of those with earnings are in poverty, compared to only 7.X percent for foster families. The explanation may be that foster payments--which are not tracked in the CPS--are enough to push most foster families with earnings over the poverty threshold.

II. Kinship Care and Child Living Arrangements in the 1990 U.S. Census

Census Classification of Child Living Arrangements

Another valuable national information source for describing children and their living arrangements is the decennial United States Census. The census provides the most comprehensive enumeration of the American population available, although this information is collected far less frequently than the Current Population Survey and other large sample surveys. The last national census was conducted in April, 1990, so the information it provides is now dated by over 6 years. In using data from the census to describe current patterns it is important to assess the chance that the characteristics and relations being examined have changed since the census was taken. As a rule, small-area data and information related to sectors that can fluctuate rapidly -- like the economy — are the least likely to maintain short-term stability.

By law, the Census Bureau cannot distribute detailed household-based data as it is collected, as a protection of the people's privacy rights. Most of the publicly available data from the census is produced and distributed in the aggregate form of Summary Tape Files (STF). These extracts contain a broad range of fields, arrays, and cross-tabulations that give counts of population units (persons, families, households, etc.) across pre-defined arrangements of characteristic traits. The STF records are reproduced, in the same format, for many geographic levels and places -- nation, region, state, county, place, minor civil division, tract, block, Metropolitan Statistical Area, etc. The analyst can refer either to relationships between various data tables for one single geographic unit, or obtain similar data from many geographic units to compare variation across and within places.

The STF structure provides a relatively rich data structure concerning children, families, households, and the living arrangements of persons. However, for describing a population as specific as "children living with relatives -- parent not present", the topic of this project, only counts and rudimentary age characteristics are directly available for analysis from these tabulations. To define and describe the context of kinship caregiving, the following distribution of children was developed from the STF tables:

Own-Child with Two Parents
Own-Child with Mother, Father not Present
Own-Child, with Father, Mother not Present
Related Child, No Parent Present -- (Kinship Care)
Unrelated Child

Care must be taken in interpreting these categories, as they compress a complexity of possible arrangements into a short and mutually exclusive list. For example, the "Own Child, with Mother, Father not Present" category is usually referred to with shorthand terms like "Mother Only," and is usually presumed to contain children in simple single-mother families. What defines this category is that the child's mother is present, and neither the natural father of the child nor a different husband of the mother is present. The household may contain grandparents, other adult relatives, a mother's "partner" or boyfriend, and other persons, but it is defined strictly by child-parent and(step-parent) relations.

Each of these categories is further classified into two age groups, for children ages 0-5 and children ages 6- 17. The method for obtaining this categorization from the STF tables is described fully in Appendix 2. Details could be added to extend this classification. Each of the own-child categories can be divided into children in primary nuclear families and children living in parent-child subfamilies within extended households. Unrelated children can also be further divided -- into those living in household settings, those in institutions, and those in noninstitutional group quarters. Unfortunately, no information is available in the STF tables that will allow for more specific classification of the "related children--no parent present" group, which is of greatest interest here.

Two major qualifications regarding the accuracy of counts in these census living arrangement categories should be addressed here. The first is that all census counts are subject to some bias due to the under-enumeration of certain hard-to-locate population groups. Groups known to be systematically undercounted in the census include young adult minority males, homeless persons, resident aliens, and African American infants. Census undercount would affect the living arrangement data most seriously if the unenumerated children have systematically different living patterns than other groups.

The second accuracy issue has more direct substantive bearing. Recognizing the diversity of family and household structures employed by the American public in caring for our children, the census recently developed a very sensitive methodology for fading and properly classifying parent/child subfamilies that live within larger household units. Children in a nuclear family that live in a grandparent's home, for example, would once have been classed only as "relatives" of the household head, but they can now be identified in the more meaningful category of own-children in a "related subfamily."[8] Parent-child subfamilies are also recognized when they are "unrelated subfamilies," *i.e.* when the subfamily bears no direct kinship relation to the head of the household. However, any children now living in an "adult-relative and child" equivalent of a subfamily are not tracked as carefully. If this type of "kinship subfamily" has no marriage or kinship-based relationship to the defined head of the household where they reside, the children are probably identified by the census as "unrelated" members of those households.

Distribution of U.S. Children by Living Arrangement

Table 2.1 presents the national distribution of children in these living arrangement categories as reported by the 1990 census. At the national level:

- Over **70** percent of the **63.6** million American children lived in households with two parents present. These could either be both natural parents, a birth-parent and a step-parent, or two adoptive parents. Clearly the two-parent family continues to be the modal care arrangement for children in the United States.

- Almost one-fourth (23.9 percent) of all children lived with one parent, and the greatest share of these children lived with their mothers, The "one parent" category means that one of the child's natural parents is absent and the remaining parent has no spouse present, although other adults might be living in the household. Although changes over time are not shown in this cross-sectional data, increases in the number of single-parent families has been the dominant change in recent child living arrangement trends.

- Just over 2 percent of all children, almost 1.4 million, lived in identified kinship care situations, with no parent present in the household. Kinship caregiving of children, while involving a substantial number of children nationally, must be seen in context as a phenomenon that occurs with relatively low prevalence in the full population.

- Almost the same number, over 1.3 million children, were not living in relative care. These children lived either in households where they were unrelated to their caretakers, or in unrelated non-household situations, such as foster homes, institutions, or other group quarters.

Each of the three own-parent categories shows similar age composition, with just over one-third of the children being under 6 years of age. A slightly higher proportion of children in mother-only arrangement tend to be in the older (6-17) age category than children in the other two

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[8] This is an important suhstantive distinction. Child living arrangements are often reported by relationship to the household head. The 1994 Current Population Survey estimated that over 5.4 million American children lived in households headed by grandparents or other nonparent relatives. Of these children, only 43 percent (or 2.1 million) did not have a parent present in the household. Therefore, what we here call "kinship care" represents significantly fewer than half of the population of children living in households headed by relative adults.

own-parent groups. In contrast, the related child and unrelated child groups contain a noticeably higher percentage of older children than the own-child groups, Only around one-fourth of these children are under 6 years of age, with the kinship group (23.6 percent ages O-5) having slightly fewer young children than the unrelated group (26.1 percent ages O-5). National living arrangement distributions for each age group are presented graphically in Figure 2.1.

By examining the full distribution of living arrangements instead of looking just at children living in kinship care settings, we can shift our frame of comparative reference. The conditional percentage of living in any of these arrangements, given that the child does not live with two parents, is shown in Panel D of Table 2.1. In this necessarily higher "risk" group, the percentage of children living with relatives approaches 8 percent. Similarly, children living in kinship settings comprise just over one-half (5 1.3 percent) of all children living in arrangements in which no parent is present (Panel E).

These national census data provide very little direct description of the kinship population other than counts and age groupings. These numbers are useful for identifying the size and level of kinship caregiving, but they do very little to help us better understand which children are involved in kinship care settings and how they differ from other children. It is particularly unfortunate that this census-based information is not classified by race/ethnic@, because the national CPS data have shown this to have an important influence on living arrangement types, including kinship caregiving.

State-Level Distribution of Living Arrangements.

Although the census STF data provide little direct descriptive information about kinship care at the national level, they allow extension of this work through examination of variations observed within and across places. This section addresses the distribution of American child living arrangements at the state level.

The full distribution of child living arrangements for each state is presented in Table 2.2a-c both as counts and percentages. (Table 2.2a includes all children under 18 years of age, and the same information is shown in Table 2.2.b for children ages O-5 and in Table 2.2.c for children ages 6-17). A brief inspection of the percent distributions will show a wide variation in the pattern of child caretaking across the states. The District of Columbia is a clear outlier, with just over one-third of its children living with two parents and almost one-half living in settings with a mother present and father absent. Across the fifty states, the percentage of children living with two parents still varies significantly, from 61.6 percent in Mississippi to 83.9 percent in Utah.

Looking at kinship care directly, the percentage of children who lived in the care of relatives in 1990 ranges from a low of 0.8 percent in both Minnesota and North Dakota to highs of 3.7 percent in Mississippi and 6.0 percent in Washington, D.C.. Although the differences between these kinship percentages is rather small, the proportional differences can be quite large. For example, a child in Mississippi is over four and one-half tunes more likely to live in a kinship care arrangement than is a child from Minnesota.

The same basic patterns are replicated in Tables 2.2b and 2.2c for the separate age groups. As was seen in the national percentage, the O-5 age group is significantly less likely to live in a non-parental (relative or unrelated) setting than are children in the 6-17 year age group. Overall, the across-state variations for both age groups seem to mirror what was observed for all children in Table 2.2a.

Two features of the data in Table 2.2 stand out. First, the state-by-state distributions of child living arrangements show an apparent tendency to vary regionally, or at least, many geographically proximate states seem to have similar child living patterns. Second, each state's distribution appears to be dominated by the first living arrangement category, the number of children living with two parents. The values of all of the other categories are very much bounded, or restricted, by the percentage of children in two-parent homes. For example, because only 6 1.6 percent of Mississippi children Live with two parents, 3X.4 percent of the child population remains to be divided across the Mother Only, Father Only, Relative and Unrelated categories. ln Utah, by contrast, only 16.1 percent of the child population fit into these categories. Because this "pool" of children who do not live with two parents varies so greatly across states, we need to be careful in interpreting direct numerical differences in the population percentages for the various categories across states. Although these raw population percentages accurately represent the final net impact of children living in a certain care setting, it is not as clear that they can usefully represent the processes and tendencies by which children come into these arrangements.

Table 2.3 presents the child living arrangement percentage data for states, now ordered within census regions instead of alphabetically. To aid in interpreting these patterns, this table also adds a new series of "conditional percentages" of children living in given arrangements. Columns (3)-(7) replicate the population percentages that were presented above in Table 2.2a, with the sole change that column (3) is modified to show the percentage of children not living with two parents instead of the percentage that do live with two parents. Columns (8)-(11) present the percentage of children in each of the other living arrangements, given that these children are not living in a two-parent family setting. These conditional percentages reflect our understanding that the original population percentages can be separated into two parts: the likelihood that a child lives without both parents, and the likelihood that a child living with less than two parents lives in the particular type of care arrangement. The formal mathematical relationship is represented by a simple equation:

Proportion(kinship care) =	Prop (not/2 parents)	*	Prop (kinship | not2 parents)
Population proportion of children in kinship care.	Population proportion of children not living with two parents.		Conditional proportion of kinship: i.e., proportion of those children not living with 2 parents who are in kinship care.

Thus, two states can have similar proportions of children living with relatives, yet have very different underlying relationships. For example, Arkansas and Louisiana are neighboring states that have similar (2.9 percent and 3.1 percent) population levels of children living in kinship care. However, in Arkansas, 2X.6 percent of all children do not live with two parents, and 10.3 percent of these live in kinship settings. In Louisiana, 36.3 percent of all children do not live with two parents, but only 8.5 percent of these live in kinship settings. By the formula above:

Arkansas $.29 = .286 * .103$ and Louisiana $.31 = .363 * .085$

This formally expresses the relationships observed -- that although children in Arkansas are more likely than children in Louisiana to live with both of their parents, because a higher proportion of those not living with both parents are in kinship care settings in Arkansas, the two states have similar proportions of children in kinship living arrangements.

Although technically correct, this last description of this decomposition and the conditional relationship is fairly sterile and free of interpretive power. Introducing some inferences about the meaning of these components can help to bring more meaning to their relationship. In this vein, it shall be (provisionally) assumed that maintenance of two-parent care situations for children is both "preferable" and "preferred" in American society, and that the nuclear family is the primary care arrangement. The likelihood of a child leaving a two-parent family is very low. and the processes by which children do enter mother-only, father-only, relative, and unrelated care settings tend to occur only in the absence of (or disbanding of) the nuclear family unit. These other four categories appear then to result from processes that sort out children from a residual group that cannot be cared for in a two-parent living setting.[9]

Following this line of argument, the component presented in column (3), the proportion of children not living with two parents, will be loosely interpreted as representing the "level of family disruption," or the extent to which caring for children differs from that of the nuclear family. The "disruption" can result from parental breakup through separation, divorce, or death, or it could be the result of family "non-formation." But in the aggregate, this indicator will be held as a proxy for family disruption and disorganization. The conditional percentages in columns (8) through (11), then, can be interpreted as "tendencies" of children of disrupted family situations to locate, or to be located, in a given care arrangement. Returning to the two-state example discussed above, the relationship might now be described as Louisiana showing higher statewide levels of initial family disruption than Arkansas, but with Arkansas demonstrating a greater tendency to place the children from these disrupted families in kinship settings.

Column (12) presents a second type of conditional percentage, the percent of children living in kinship settings, <u>given that thev live with neither of their parents</u>. This indicator directly measures the relative share of children in kinship versus unrelated living arrangements, assuming that they will live in either of these two types of arrangement.

The conditional percentages in columns (8) through (12) are necessarily higher than the comparable population percentages in columns (3) through (7) because they are computed from a smaller and more restricted population base. Because the numbers are larger, the absolute differences between these conditional percentages viewed across states tend to be larger than those

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[9] The interpretation that the two-parent nuclear family is "primary" and other arrangements "residual" is not empirically justified, and these data cannot support such a causal inference. Rather, this is an inductively grounded organizing principle, which is subject to future empirical examination and revision. The working hypothesis is that children are most likely to remain in nuclear families unless those families are disrupted. An ancillary hypothesis would imply that children are more likely to remain with a single parent than either relatives or strangers if the parent-child living arrangement is not disrupted. A single-parent home is considered more likely to be "at-risk" of disruption than a two-parent home, other things being equal, so we would expect a significant amount of adaptive caretaking to occur around children living with one parent only. Clearly some children live outside of a parental unit for reasons other than disruption of the household (e.g. protective removal. institutionalization. school choice, etc.), but these factors should not have a disproportionate effect of the overall pattern of living arrangements.

observed with population percentages. At the same time, one effect of controlling for the variation due to "family disruption" has been to reduce the degree of proportional variation within these columns. A clear example is the District of Columbia, which for the most part shows conditional living arrangement percentages similar to those of its neighboring states. The reason D.C. is such an extreme outlier in its distribution of population percentages is almost entirely explained by the extremely high numbers of children not living with two parents, and not by its consequent placement tendencies and patterns.

Nationally, the percentage of children without two parents who live with their mothers-only varies across states from of 6 1.9 percent in Alaska to 75.7 percent in Louisiana. Similarly, the conditional percentage living with their fathers-only ranges from 9.X percent in Washington, D.C. to 21.1 percent in Alaska; the conditional percentage living with relatives varies from 4.0 percent in Vermont to 10.3 percent in Arkansas; and the conditional percent with unrelated persons ranges from 4.6 percent in Alabama to 11.5 percent in Utah.

Clearly, regional patterns and regularities do exist in these data. Table 2.4 presents the same indicators, summed across states, for each of the four census-defined regions of the nation. The South has the highest "family disruption" level, with 30.5 percent of its children living without two parents, while the Midwest has the lowest levels at 25.5 percent.

The regional distribution of these children between alternative living arrangements, given that they are not with two parents, also shows clear patterns. The West has the lowest level of Mother-Only arrangements (64.9 percent), and the highest level of Father-Only (17.4 percent) and unrelated (9.7 percent) arrangements. The Midwest and Northeast have patterns similar to each other, with the highest levels of Mother-Only placement (73.6 percent and 73.2 percent, respectively), and low levels of Father-Only and kinship arrangements. The South shows the highest level of kinship arrangements (9.2 percent), the lowest level of unrelated placements (6.3 percent), and moderate levels for both single-parent only arrangements. The South is the only region where the level of kinship arrangements exceeds the level of unrelated arrangements,

Looking back to the individual state information in Table 2.3, we can see substantial variation remaining between the states within each region, but that the overall regional patterns remain evident. For example, West Virginia has the lowest conditional kinship percentage of any southern state, but at X.4 percent it is larger than the conditional kinship percentage in all but two of the non-southern states (California and Hawaii).

It is not possible to explain these regional, or state, patterns from the data at hand. A variety of cultural, racial, economic and social influences vary by place -- and any or all of them might affect living arrangement patterns. The South has a higher concentration of African Americans and is more rural than the rest of the nation. The populations of the Midwest and Northeast are heavily urbanized. The West contains a higher proportion of recent immigrants and the largest Hispanic population. All of these factors and many others could contribute to these differences, and cannot really be pursued without better individual-level data. Even though explanation is elusive, systematic patterns of child living arrangements across these places provides evidence that the choices involved in how we care for our children are clearly linked to other social, cultural, and economic influences in our society.

State-based Correlation Analysis of Living Arrangements.

It has been suggested in the above discussion that living arrangement indicators tend to vary across the states in systematic ways. This was particularly evident in the way that regional "patterns' seemed to be identifiable and persistent in these data. To examine the relationship between these living arrangements, and to draw some fundamental insight into their distribution, we performed a correlation analysis on statewide living arrangement indicators.[10]

This analysis uses three levels of indicators. Indicators 1 - 5 are population percentages of 1) children not living with two parents (family disruption), 2) own children living with mother, 3) own children living with father, 4) children relative (kinship) care, and 5), children living in unrelated care situations. Indicators 6 - 9 are percentages conditioned on less than two narents present for 6) own child living with mother, 7) own child living with father, 8) child living in relative (kinship) care and 9) child living in unrelated care situations. Indicator 10 is the percentage living in relative arrangements conditioned on no parents being present.

[10] It is important to notice that this is an "ecological" analysis that examines the relation between properties of state distributions of child living arrangements. Conclusions cannot be casually assumed to apply at the individual level. Also. it should he noted that Washington. D.C. has been excluded from this correlation analysis to remove the extremely skewed influence of its population-level indicators.

Correlation coefficients between each of these indicators are presented in Table 2.5, arranged in the format of a series of blocks (identified by letters) highlighting the three different levels of indicators being correlated--population percentages and two types of conditional percentages. The correlation is a measure of their mutual relationship between two variables, or the degree to which a change in the value of one variable can lead us to expect a change in the other. A correlation coefficient (r) can vary between 1 .00 (a perfect positive relationship, where an increase in one implies an increase in the other) and - 1 .OO (a perfect negative relationship, where an increase in one implies a decrease in the other). When a correlation coefficient is 0.00, we say that the two variables are independent, that is, that information about value of one of the variables gives us no information about the expected value of the other. The square of the correlation coefficient (r^2)is a statistical indicator of the actual amount of variation either of the variables can explain in the other variable.

Block A presents correlations of the "family disruption" indicator (percent of children not living with two parents) with the population-level percentages of the remaining four living arrangement types. The absolute percentages of children for both Mother-Only care (r=.97) and Relative Care (r=.89) are very strongly and positively correlated to the relative size of the available "pool" of children not living in two-parent families. Conversely, the percentage of children in Unrelated Care arrangements does not appear to co-vary significantly with the level of family disruption (r=. 10).

Block B presents correlations between the population-level percentages for each of the alternative living categories. Strong positive relationships are evident in the correlation of Mother-Only and Relative care (.X4), and in the correlation between Father-Only and Unrelated care (.63). Mother-Father and Relative-Father showed moderate positive relationships, while Mother-Unrelated and Relative-Unrelated showed no significant relationships.

The correlations in Block C represent relationships between the "family disruption" indicator and the conditional percentages of children in each living arrangement, <u>given</u> family disruption. This is an important set of relationships because, as we have seen, the final population percentages for these living arrangements are the product of the two percentages being correlated. The primary observed relationships here are a strong positive correlation (.7 1) between Relative Care and Family Disruption and a strong negative correlation (-.64) between Unrelated Care and Family Disruption. This can be interpreted as follows: as the presumed "pool" of children available for alternative care arrangements becomes larger (due to fewer children living in two-parent families), the likelihood that any child is in Relative Care becomes greater and the likelihood that any child is in Unrelated Care becomes smaller. This suggests that the increased "risk" of Relative Care caused by family disruption is further reinforced by an increasing likelihood of being in a relative arrangement. In the Unrelated Care case, increased "risk" is counteracted by a decreasing likelihood of being in an unrelated care arrangement. The conditional correlation between Mother-Only care and Family Disruption is positive but not statistically significant. Thus, while we saw in Block A that the percentage of children in mother-only care is clearly dependent on the level of family disruption, this finding suggests that the rate at which mother-only arrangements occur does not change significantly with the number of children at "risk." The correlation between Father-only and Family Disruption is mildly negative.

Skipping to Block E, we see correlations among the conditional percentages of moving to each arrangement given less than two parents. Here we see a very strong negative relationship between Mother-Only and Father-Only (-.93), strong negative relations between Mother-Only and Unrelated (-.73) and between Relative and Unrelated (-.59), and a strong positive relationship between Father-Only and Unrelated (.73). At this level of conditional likelihood, kinship care is independent of Mother-Only care, has a very weak negative relationship to Father-Only care, and a strong negative relation to Unrelated Care.

Block D, in the center, represents the correlations between the population percentages and the conditional percentages of each arrangement. All of the coefficients along the diagonal are positive, as a higher conditional percentage contributes to a higher population percentage. For Relative Care, this joint coefficient is very high (.94) because, as we have seen, these two percentages tend to increase together. The remaining coefficients in the table are mostly rather strong and follow a distinct pattern. Overall, the Mother-Only and Relative Care percentages vary together positively, the Father-Only and Unrelated Care percentages vary together positively, and the Mother-Only and Relative Care percents both vary negatively with the Father-Only and Unrelated percents".

[11] The sole exception to this pattern is the conditional percent in relative care having a weak positive relationship to the population percentage in Father-Only Care.

Blocks F, G, and H introduce the second type of conditional percentage, that of being in a relative care arrangement <u>given</u> the condition that no parent is present. It is most readily interpreted as representing the Relative-Care versus Unrelated-Care dimension. This number is necessarily positively related to each of the other Relative Care percentages and negatively related to the Unrelated Care percentages. What is of interest is its strong positive correlation to the population percents of family disruption (.78) and Mother-Only (.80), and moderate positive correlation to the conditional percentage for Mother-Only care (.39).

The clear implication of this correlation analysis is that, at the state level, kinship care arrangements appear to be a response attached to what we have termed "family disruption," measured by the percentage of children not living with two parents. This "disruption" can be a product of either the nonformation or the breakup of families. Kinship care levels also are seen to co-vary closely with levels of Mother-Only care, while the relationships between these living arrangements and the percentage of children in Unrelated and Father-Only care arrangements tend to be weak or negative. It appears from these findings that the processes or conditions that lead children into the Unrelated and Father-Only care arrangements are different, and often in opposition to, the processes and conditions that lead children to Mother-Only and Relative care arrangements.

III. FORMAL AND INFORMAL KINSHIP CARE: LEVELS AND PATTERNS IN FOUR STATES

Formal and Informal Kinship Care Arrangements

Up to this point, the kinship care relationship has been described as a single category. However, one of the main reasons kinship care has drawn interest from policymakers and program administrators is the recent growth of one particular subset of kinship-caregiving relations -- kinship foster care, or *formal* kinship care. The emergence of formal kinship care as an important policy topic gives rise to many questions. Are kinship arrangements that are formally sanctioned and supported by state child welfare systems fundamentally different from *informal* kinship arrangements'? Do different types of children (or caregivers) become located in formal versus informal kinship settings'! Do children move between these two kinship care types, or do children tend to track into one or the other?

Empirical investigation of the use of formal and informal kinship arrangements has been inconclusive, largely due to serious constraints in the data available for analysis. As discussed earlier, there are multiple national data sources that provide information about the prevalence, distribution, and characteristics of children living in kinship care situations. The Current Population Survey, for example, provides detailed estimates of the population of children living with relatives as well as estimates for a population of children defined as "foster children." But, because there is no way for a child to be simultaneously identified as a relative and as a foster child, children in kinship foster must necessarily be lumped into one of these broader categories, either as a relative or a foster child. Our presumption is that most kinship foster cases are defined in the CPS by their "kinship" status instead of by their "foster care" status, so we would expect that the foster care category is comprised mostly of those children living in non-relative foster family placements. This leaves us with no representative national data source that discriminates kinship care cases between "formal" and "informal", and with no national data sources that will allow us to discriminate between "relative" and "non-relative" foster care.

The key population that must be enumerated, then, in order for these comparisons to be made is the "kinship foster care" group (also called "formal" kinship). Once this group is identified, it can readily be compared to the overall kinship care population to provide (by simple subtraction) a means of separating the total kinship care population into informal and formal subgroups. Similarly, the kinship foster care group can easily be contrasted to the total population of children in foster care to differentiate the kinship and non-relative foster care subgroups.

Although this information is not available from any known national data source, it can be obtained for four of the states that report to the Multistate Foster Care Data Archive Project, managed by the Chapin Hall Center for Children. Based on comprehensive individual-level tracking records of children in foster care, the Archive currently can identify kinship foster care cases in California, Illinois, Missouri, and New York. Some personal and case characteristics are available to describe each child in these formal kinship placements, and the use of kinship care placements can be evaluated in context of its role in a child's complete foster care history. It is worth noting that this information is not available for every state that participates in the Archive. Michigan, for example, uses kinship care fairly extensively, but these cases cannot be recognized through their data system in the cases where the placement is arranged by an independent provider agency. Formal kinship care in Texas, in the sense of paid foster care placements, is fairly rare and not specifically flagged in the tracking system. What is unusual about kinship care practices in the Texas child welfare system is a widespread reliance on "semi-formal" kinship care arrangements. As in other states, a child is frequently placed in the care of a relative while the child legally remains in state conservatorship (custody). Unlike most other states, the relative caretaker typically receives no foster care payments or support. Because this arrangement so clouds the line between formal and informal care, and because the few paid kinship placements known to exist cannot be identified in the data records, Texas was not included in the following analysis.

Kinship Foster Care in Four States

The growth in kinship foster care has been one of the more closely watched trends, and hotly discussed topics, in child welfare over the past decade. Where available, the numbers verify that rapid changes in kinship caregiving have indeed occurred. Figure 3.1 portrays recent foster care caseload growth in California, Illinois, Missouri, and New York, and breaks this growth into kinship care and non-related placement components. While the patterns for the individual states differ in interesting ways, the important role of kinship care in foster care caseloads is apparent. In New York and Illinois, kinship placements were clearly the "growth sector" of foster care, either leading or absorbing (depending on interpretation) most of the rapid growth that occurred in each system during the observed period. In California and Illinois, kinship care either almost equals or exceeds other forms of foster care in frequency. In all four states, kinship care has grown at a more rapid pace than other types of foster care. However, none of these states showed a decrease in non-relative foster care cases during the period of growth in kinship foster care, implying that there is no apparent process of simple movement of foster care cases between classifications.[12] Only two observations can be made from these four graphs that suggest the growth of kinship placements might soon approach some limit. First, although it has increased in recent years, the level of kinship care has remained much lower in Missouri than in the other three states. Second, New York State has actually seen a reduction in the size of both components of its foster care caseload from 1991 through 1994.

In most of the analysis that follows, kinship foster care will be addressed at its April 1990 levels in order to allow direct comparison to the enumerated counts from the 1990 census. This is necessary because the census is the only stable and reliable source of information on the comparison population of interest, informal kinship care, across places. When discussing a clearly dynamic phenomenon, analysis based on examination of a single cross-section potentially involves some loss of information. Because our real interest is in the present (1996) and future, the question is whether analysis of 1990 patterns can tell us anything about current relationships. Looking at the four graphs in Figure 3.1 we can see that, in terms of the overall relation of kinship foster care to non-relative foster care, the 1990 levels are similar to the post- 1990 levels in each state except Illinois. Although there is no assurance that other attributes of these groups have not changed, their overall levels have maintained the same basic relation across the 5 year interval. In Illinois, the kinship foster care population grew by over 150 percent between 1990 and 1994, so some additional information will be necessary to allow us to consider how the 1990 findings developed here might be relevant to current issues.

State Formal and Informal Kinship Care Populations

By adding new information obtained directly from the foster care case records held in the Archive, the census-based living arrangement categories described previously in the analysis of living arrangement patterns in fifty states can be extended in several ways. Most important for this

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12 Much more information about kinship dynamics is available from Archive data. Kinship arrangements are likely to be established fairly early in a child's foster care experience. Apart from the earliest short-term temporary custody placements, most children in kinship foster care placements tend to he "pure" kinship cases, and most children in non-relative placements tend to he "pure" non-relative cases. There is not a high level of movement in between the two statuses. Also, kinship cases tend to have a much longer duration than other foster care. See Goerge, Wulczyn, Harden (1993, 1994) for more detailed Archive reporting.

work, the counts of children in kinship foster care for April 1990 can be subtracted from the count of children living with relatives that was enumerated in the 1990 census to derive a new count of informal kinship cases. Thus, the "related child" group described in the previous section can now be divided into two subgroups: a *formal kinship* group -- those children observed in kinship foster care through the Archive data; and the residual *informal kinship* group -- those children living in relative settings who are not observed in kinship foster care. In a similar fashion, we have broken the "unrelated child" category into two parts -- *non-relative foster care* and *other unrelated children*.[13] *These* operations can be performed for any geographic or substantive subgroup for which the census and Archive both track data. For this analysis, we have tabulated informal versus formal kinship for four states, the counties within those states, and for the O-5 and 6-17 year age groups within each of these geographic areas.

Table 3.1 presents these modified living arrangement data for each the four study states. These numbers are fundamentally the same as the state numbers in Table 2.2a, except that the detail within the relative and non-relative categories is expanded here using the new information extracted from the foster care data systems in each state. Across these four states, which together include over 16 million children (or over one-quarter of the U.S. child population), we observe that almost *400,000* children lived in kinship care settings in 1990, with the preponderance (33 1,52 1) in informal kinship care. A substantial, but much smaller, number (6 1,023) lived in formal kinship foster care placements. The same basic relationship describes the children living in unrelated care situations, where formal non-relative foster care represents only a modest share of the total children who were housed and cared for by unrelated individuals. Thus, while child caretaking through non-parental living arrangements is a relatively uncommon phenomenon (over 95 percent of all children in these states live with one or more parent), the number of children living in each of the four "atypical" care arrangements described here is still substantial.

Living arrangement patterns can be compared across these four states with percentage distributions. Panel B of Table 3.1 shows that the allocation of children across the non-traditional living arrangements varies in the four states being examined. Missouri had very low levels of formal kinship care in 1990 (0.5 children per thousand), while New York had levels over ten

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13 This "other unrelated children" group. which we use here to describe all unrelated children who do not live in foster care, can also be further subdivided. For all children O-17, it is possible to differentiate "non-relative family foster care," "child welfare placements in congregate care facilities," "other children in institutional settings," "other children in group quarters," and "other unrelated children living in households."

times as high (5.0 children per thousand). In each of the four states, informal kinship care was a more probable care arrangement than formal kinship care. Missouri, Illinois, and New York showed similar levels of informal kinship care (between 17 and 19 children per thousand), while California had a slightly higher level higher level (23 per thousand). The basic state patterns observed for kinship care are once again reflected in unrelated care arrangements, with New York having the higher prevalence of formal child welfare (foster care) arrangements with non-relatives and California having the highest level of non-relative placements arranged outside of the formal foster care system.

Age and Statewide Levels of Care Arrangements

All comparisons of formal versus informal kinship care must be based on information that is available both through the census data and the Multistate Foster Care Archive, because the informal kinship population can be observed empirically only by joining these two data sources. Although a number of characteristics describe the children in kinship foster care, the only personal characteristic that is available to us from the census data to describe the children in kinship living arrangements is their age, defined within two broad categories. Tables 3.2a and 3.2b present the same four-state population of children described in the previous table, now divided into two subgroups -- children O-5 years of age and children 6- 17 years of age.

The overall structure of child living arrangements is similar across states and between age groups. In each of the four states, the preponderance of children live with one or two parents -- the combined four-state percentage of children living with one or more parents is 96.3 percent for ages O-5 and 94.5 percent for ages 6-17. Older children are slightly more likely to live in a mother-only situation than are younger children, while younger children are slightly more likely to live with two parents or in a father-only arrangement than are the older children.

More marked differences between age categories begin to appear when we look at the distribution of children living in kinship and unrelated settings. Overall, formal foster care placements are used less frequently than informal (or other) care arrangements in both relative and non-relative settings. There is higher prevalence of formal arrangements for children in the younger age group. For the four states combined, 0.49 percent of O-5 year olds were in formal kinship foster care as opposed to 0.3 1 percent of 6- 17 year olds. Similarly, there is higher prevalence of informal arrangements for children in the older age group. For the four states combined, 2.5 percent of the 6-17 year olds were in informal kinship arrangements as opposed to only 1.2 percent of O-5 year olds. Figure 3.2 shows prevalence rates (per 1,000 children) by age group for formal and informal kinship care. In each of the four states, informal kinship arrangements for children 6- 17 are approximately twice as prevalent for children ages O-5. In contrast, the prevalence of formal kinship care arrangements is greater for the O-5 age group in all states except Missouri (where both levels are very low). Clearly, this represents a patterned response to children's care needs in which the youngest children are more likely to be placed in kinship arrangements under the auspices of the formal child welfare system.

Figure 3.2 demonstrates another attribute of kinship care in these four states. Although the fundamental relationship between the children is age, and kinship care type is persistent, this chart also portrays clearly what does and doesn't vary across states. The higher prevalence of informal kinship care in both age categories is markedly constant for these four states. For O-5 year-olds, it varies only between 10 per thousand in New York to 13 per thousand in California; and for 6- 17 year olds between 20 per thousand in Lllinois to 29 per thousand in California. In contrast, while the basic age relationships within the formal kinship foster care category are maintained across each state (except Missouri), the prevalence levels for formal kinship care vary widely. The formal kinship care prevalence in New York was over ten times as great as in Missouri, twice as great as in Illinois, and over one-third as large as in California.

The absolute levels and age composition of children in kinship care arrangements observed here across these four states suggests, in the absence of other contextual information, that the many social forces, pressures, and trends that resulted in children living in these alternative care arrangements have acted similarly in these four parts of the United States. However, we also see that these cross-state similarities do not fully hold for the subset of children in formal kinship foster care. Although the basic age relationship observed for formal kinship care tends to be constant across states -- the relative size of the formal kinship population varies between states more than the informal kinship population does. A simple explanation would be that while overall kinship levels result from general social processes and trends that affect children similarly in each state, the specific response of establishing and supporting formal kinship foster care arrangements is highly dependent on local child welfare policy and practice considerations, which can vary across states. This topic will be addressed again as new information is explored.

We have observed that older children are substantially more likely than younger children to live in informal kinship arrangements, that younger children are somewhat more likely than older children to be in formal kinship arrangements, and that each age group is more likely to become engaged in informal rather than formal kinship care. It should be noted that these two population groups do not equally divide the total child population -- indeed, the O-5 year group contains only just over one-third (36 percent) of the child population. Although the comparative prevalence rates discussed above are analytically most instructive, they do not directly address the actual population impact of these processes. Figure 3.3 presents the actual distributions of kinship care by age and type for all children living in any kinship situation. Because the 6-17 year age group is most likely to live in an informal kinship setting, and is almost twice the size of the O-5 group, we can see that the net results are numerically dominated by older children in informal arrangements.

Within-State Patterns: Counties and Regions

In the same way that census and administrative foster care data can be combined to allow examination of child living arrangements separately in four states, data from these sources can produce similar information for smaller geographically defined places within each of these states. As was the case with decomposition of formal and informal kinship along substantive lines (e.g. age groupings above), &aggregation of these populations requires that the same criteria be available for both census and the Archive data. The census data can be mapped to many different local-area levels, but the geographic information currently available in the four-state foster care data is organized at the county level. Thus, while census data limited substantive decomposition to two age groups, the Archive data provided by the state agencies limits the geographic decomposition to counties.

The initial plan for this analysis was to systematically compare the formal and informal kinship care levels for counties within each state to search for patterns in their variability that could help us gain insights into cross-state regularities and within-state patterns. Other census-based areal indicators of such factors as ethnic distribution, poverty levels, employment, etc., were to be employed in this investigation. The living arrangement information for counties in each of these four states is presented as Table 3.3. Within each state, the counties are ordered by child population, from largest to smallest. Because some of the counties have very small populations, care must be taken in interpreting the rates and percentages for these places.

Initial inspection of county kinship care patterns revealed one overarching finding: not only are formal and informal kinship care distributed unevenly across places within these four states, as we might have expected, but the practice of kinship foster care is almost exclusively limited to the primary urban areas in most of these states.[14] This is most clearly the case in New York, where over 95 percent of all kinship foster care placements involve children from New York City. In Illinois, the use of kinship foster care is also highly localized, with 69 percent of the state's formal kinship placements in Chicago. Although Cook County, including Chicago, had over 6,800 kinship foster cases in 1990, the county with the next-largest frequency was St. Clair County (East St. Louis, IL) with only 213 cases.

Of the four states observed, the only one showing significant levels of kinship foster care in areas away from the primary urban place is California. Los Angeles County, containing 30 percent of the state's children, generates almost half (47 percent) of the kinship foster care placements. But, formal kinship care remains fairly common in a number of the other larger urban counties -- San Diego, Sacramento, Alameda (Oakland), and others. The prevalence of kinship foster care in this group of counties ranges from about one-half to two-thirds of the 6.1 per thousand level observed in Los Angeles. San Francisco County has the highest rate of kinship care prevalence in the state--at 11.8 children per thousand, it is almost double the rate in Los Angeles.

Although the lack of variance in formal kinship care precluded a full ecological analysis of counties for the four states, we have attached a few county-base indicators, including race/ethnic@, which would have been used for such an analysis, in Appendix 3. Most of the California counties with higher kinship foster care prevalence also have the largest percentage of African American children (Alameda, San Francisco, Contra Costa, Sacramento, and Los Angeles), and African American children are indeed over-represented in their formal kinship caseloads. Only one California county with a high African American population, Solano County, has very low kinship foster care rates. California is also characterized by a large Hispanic population. The levels of informal kinship care tend to be higher in counties with larger proportions of Hispanic persons-- such as Imperial, Tulare, Fresno and Los Angeles Counties.

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14 The "primary urhan areas" have been defined as follows for the purpose of this work: Los Angeles County in California, the city of Chicago in Illinois, Saint Louis City in Missouri and New York City in New York. These delineations are somewhat arbitrary and they could he quite arguable. However, the concentration of kinship foster care within these areas is so dramatic that issues of precision are rendered moot.

Outside of California, county-based analysis of formal versus informal kinship patterns is not instructive because almost all of the areal variation in formal kinship is explained by location in the primary urban place. Instead of forcing an implausible method on these data, the analysis has been simplified to examine the differences observed between these primary urban places and the remainder of each state. Summary state totals and subtotals for "primary urban place" and "balance of state" are presented at the bottom of each state subtable in Table 3.3.

Figure 3.4 presents age and care-type prevalence rates separately for the primary urban place and the "balance"of each state. The relationships shown in these graphs confirm the earlier finding that formal kinship care levels are either extremely small or virtually nonexistent in the balance of each state. Even in Missouri, a state with very low levels of kinship foster care, this population is concentrated in St. Louis. Only California shows any substantial amount of formal foster care outside of the primary urban place, and levels for the rest of the state are still much lower than those observed for Los Angeles County. A second observation is that levels of informal kinship care are consistently higher in the primary urban places than in the balance of each state. A final observation can be made by examining only the upper chart in Figure 3.4 -- the graph for the primary urban counties-- as these are the only places where both formal and informal kinship arrangements occur with any regularity. In all four large cities and within each age group, there is apparently a strong inverse relation between the levels of informal and formal kinship care. That is, when informal kinship is relatively high, formal kinship is relatively low, and *vice versa*. This is most apparent in the O-5 year old age group. For example, St. Louis, Missouri shows the highest level of informal kinship (24 per thousand) and the lowest levels of formal kinship (2 per thousand) for young children. Conversely, O-5 year olds in New York City have the lowest observed levels of informal kinship (12 per thousand) along with the highest levels of formal kinship (19 per thousand). Los Angeles and Chicago are each mid-range for both types of kinship care. A similar relationship, though not quite so strong, exists for the 6- 17 year olds.

This inverse relation between the prevalence of formal and informal kinship care in the cities has potentially important implications. Although observations from four places do not provide overwhelming evidence, there is clear suggestion here of a possible substitutability relationship between formal and informal kinship care. Overall kinship care rates for both types (formal and informal) combined are remarkably similar across the four cities: for O-5 year olds they vary between 26 and 3 1 per thousand: and for 6- 17 year olds, they vary between 41 and 46 per thousand. What is different is how these cases have been sorted between informal arrangements and formal foster care placements in different cities. The fact that a formal response is most likely to be invoked in New York City and least likely in St. Louis is objectively clear in these numbers. What is new is the tentative hypothesis that the response, and not the underlying condition, differs between places. This finding suggests that the children being placed in kinship care arrangements are fundamentally similar in these cities, and that differing public actions (due to policy, casework practices, etc.) create the variation in informal versus formal kinship levels. Factors such as local court decisions, agency placement priorities and payment guidelines, and federal reimbursement claiming strategies might be the more productive basis for understanding levels of kinship foster care, per se, than underlying social causes.

Race, Urban Places, and Formal Kinship Care

We have documented differences in the profiles of the support systems created to care for children who end up living in homes where they are cared for by someone other than one of their parents. Although some of these differences are related to the age of the child and the type (formal versus informal) of care provided, the clearest contrasts observed so far have involved the type of place in which the child Lives. The primary cities in each state show higher levels of both formal and informal kinship care than other places in these states. We can only hypothesize about the factors underlying this fundamental difference. The largest cities include substantial concentrations of persons ‘in poverty, disproportionate numbers of minorities, and, when considering formal kinship care, huge child welfare agencies and court systems straining in their capacity to handle growing and complex caseloads. Our largest cities have shown many symptoms of social dislocation; problems such as unemployment, drug use, crime and violence, teenaged parenthood, etc. occur in much greater magnitude, if not more frequently, in large urban places.

The national analysis of children in kinship care (Section I) presented evidence of clear racial differences in the likelihood that children will live with relatives other than a parent. See Table 3.4). Overall, the combined CPS panels for 19X9-91 showed 6.2 percent of African American children living in kinship situations, as opposed to 2.4 percent of Hispanic children, 1.2 percent of white children, and 2.1 percent of the children of Asian, Native American, and other backgrounds. However, the data as reported in Section I, do not provide a cross-classification of race and region. Using information from published 1994 CPS results, we have computed the following breakdown for the likelihood of living in all kinship care (formal and informal) for

American children ages O-14 by age, race/ethnicity, metro/non-metro status, and age category.[15]

Within each age-racial/ethnic group, the nonmetropolitan percentages for kinship care either equal the metropolitan percentages or exceed them by up to one-third. Observed age differences are also relatively small, and seem to have an effect only among all Hispanics and metropolitan African Americans. The racial effect that clearly persists, both across age groups and across metropolitan/nonmetropolitan places, with African American levels averaging about five times higher than white levels and about 2.5 times higher than Hispanic levels.

Census tabulations of children living in kinship care unfortunately do not include any racial/ethnic categorization, so the influence of this factor cannot be directly introduced for consideration in comparing formal and informal kinship care for four states. However, ethnic classifications are part of the descriptive information in the records of each child tracked by the Multistate Foster Care Data Archive, and we can identify the race/ethnicity of each child in a formal kinship foster care placement. So, examination of the extremely important racial/ethnic distribution can currently be made only for the formal component of the kinship care population. It is unfortunate that the informal/formal comparison cannot be analyzed fully along ethnic lines. In the remainder of this analysis, we will simplify comparisons by discussing race only in terms of African American and "all other races."

Table 3.5 presents several types of information that help us examine levels of kinship foster care participation by ethnicity/race and by region of the state. The observed levels of kinship foster care for race-region subgroups, measured by prevalence rates per 1,000 children, are presented in the bold box at the center of Table 3.5, and are portrayed graphically in Figure 3.5. It is once again clear that kinship foster care is most common among African American children and in the largest cities. The highest race-region specific rate observed is in Los Angeles, where 28.5 of each 1,000 African American children are in kinship foster placements. The formal kinship prevalence rate among African American children in New York City is the next largest at 21.2 per thousand. In each state, the lowest rates are those for "others" (not African American) in the "balance" of the state. Observed rates for this group (the largest in population size) are as small as 0.2 children per 1,000 in "Upstate" New York. This provides a striking contrast -- the kinship foster care

[15] These numbers are based on computations from document P20-484, Table 3. It should he noted that the "Metropolitan" category is much more broadly defined than our construct of "primary urban place", and includes much smaller cities and suhurhan counties. Also. children 15-17 are not included in this tahulation..

prevalence level for non-African Americans in Upstate New York is less than one one-hundredth of the level observed for African American children in New York City.

In California and Illinois (and probably Missouri), the race effect is the more dominant of these two factors. Within each regional category, an African American child is eight to ten times more likely to be in a kinship foster placement than any other child. In Chicago, where almost one-half the total child population is African American, African American children comprise over 90 percent of the kinship foster care population. As a result, almost two out of every three kinship foster cases in Illinois are African American children from Chicago. It is significant that in both California and Illinois, African American children living in areas outside of the primary city (i.e. in the "balance of the state") are still more likely to live in kinship foster care settings than are the "other" (non African American) children living within the primary city.

New York presents a different pattern. Although both African American ethnicity and a New York City location are each related to higher levels of kinship foster care,the "city" effect appears more dominant. In New York, the city rates for both racial groups are relatively high, while the upstate rates for both racial groups are low. Non African American ("other") children living in New York City are four times more likely to be placed in kinship foster care (X.4 per thousand) than African American children from "upstate" (2.2 per thousand) -- a relation unique among the four states examined.

Because the actual number of children in kinship foster care can be viewed as the net result of a process that applies these race-region specific rates to the race-region specific populations, we must consider the influence of population composition on the final net result. These "marginals," fully independent of any kinship foster care patterns, provide the context within which the differential tendencies suggested by the prevalence rates can operate. The percentage of children in each state that live in the defined "primary urban place" varies from a low in Missouri where St. Louis contains only 7.6 percent of all children in the state, to a high in New York City where almost 40 percent of the state's children live. Racial composition also varies widely between and within states. About one of every eight children in Los Angeles is African American, compared to about one in three for New York City, one in two in Chicago, and almost two in three in St. Louis. African American children are far less likely to live in the remaining portions of any of these states, with the "balance of state" percentages varying from a low of 6.9 percent in California to a high of 9.6 percent in Missouri.

IV. Formal and Informal Kinship Care Dynamics in Illinois

Limitations of the available data sources have severely hindered our capacity to describe and analyze the characteristics of children living in kinship care settings. As seen in Section I, large national samples such as that drawn for the Current Population Survey do provide detailed characteristics for individual children living in kinship arrangements. However, because kinship living rarely occurs in the general population, the resulting sample sizes for children in this category do not encourage detailed comparison much beyond univariate description at the national level. Although data from the 1990 decennial census are built on a much broader sampling base, the public-access tabulations produced from the census provide minimal detail. They classify the full range of child living arrangements only by two wide age categories, children O-5 and 6-17 years of age.16 Census data can be extracted for many different geographic places, and analyzed in the context of other characteristics associated with those places, but such ecological inference poses its own limitations and potential pitfalls.

As we have seen in the previous section, the Multistate Foster Care Data Archive provides some individual-level information on the children living in formal kinship and non-kinship foster care settings in four states. This information enabled us to separate the formal kinship foster care component from the larger "relative care" category of the census in four states, and to separate all non-relative foster care from the broader "unrelated child" category of the census. But, in order to consider the differences between children living in formal and informal kinship arrangements, it is also necessary to obtain information of a similar quality describing the population of children living in informal kinship care. Such data has not been located from existing sources.

In lieu of a comprehensive data source, we take an initial step towards the formal-informal comparison here by introducing information drawn from one special sub-population of children in Illinois, namely those who recently received public services in the form of AFDC grants or foster care. Over one-quarter of all children living in the care of relatives in Illinois in 1990 received AFDC grants paid to the kinship care household, and over one-eighth of the relative care children in the state were in formal kinship foster care. Child recipients of AFDC and foster children are

[16] The "own children*' tables can be classified by employment characteristics of parents and subfamily composition, and the "all related children" tables can be classified by poverty status -- but these cannot be directly compared or linked together because one is grouped by "parent" characteristics and the other by "head of household" characteristics.

clearly not representative of the kinship care population as a whole. But this group contains a substantial proportion of Illinois's children in kinship care settings and it can easily be construed as a most important segment of the kinship care population from the vantage point of informing public policy.

The primary reason for choosing this population for study is simply that data describing it is available. Individual case records for AFDC children living with kinship caregivers (parent absent) is available from the Child Multiservice Database at Chapin Hall. Facing an extreme paucity of available information in this area, the capacity to draw comparisons at all is a significant improvement.

Illinois AFDC Data

The information presented here is drawn from an archive containing full histories of all AFDC grant cases from 1990 through 1995. The data points analyzed here are based upon an extraction of records for all children who were active recipients in an AFDC grant case in any of six successive annual June cross-sections. The history of the grant unit itself can be traced fully between these June time-points, but the actual attachment of the individual to the grant during the unobserved time must be inferred. The use of annual cross-sectional pulls inevitably implies that some child participation in the AFDC program is missed entirely, such as when a grant is both opened and closed during the lo-month time period between any July and the following May. Given certain constraints, we believe that the group of cases developed for this analysis presents a relatively accurate picture of the Illinois child AFDC population. As will be seen in the following analysis, even though we are missing some of the rapid "on-and-off' movement that occurs with some welfare participants, there is a marked overall continuity and stability in the welfare histories of the children we observe.

For each AFDC-recipient child, we can identify their age, ethnicity, geographic area, gender, program participation (Medicaid, Food Stamps), and relationship to the official grantee. We can also identify the same information for the grantee, all recipients in the grant unit, and some other persons associated with the grant unit. Because individuals often move between grant units, and grant units often split apart or reform into new grant units, a careful unduplication of child records was pursued to insure that each child history is complete (to the extent possible), and that the same child does not appear multiple times in the data just because he/she received benefits under different grant units. For analysis, children were restricted to persons between the ages of 0 and 17. Even if grant support continued beyond the eighteenth birthday, 18-year-olds were excluded from this analysis, because the custodial nature of care is redefined when a child reaches the age of majority.

A "relation to the grantee" field was used to obtain a preliminary classification of children into "parent" cases, "relative" cases, and "other" cases. All relationships coded as parent, mother, father, step-parent, etc. were classed as parent cases, and those classified as grandparent, aunt/uncle, sibling, cousin, etc. as relative-only cases. After this initial classification, each relative case was screened specifically for the presence of a "credible mother" in the grant unit.[17] For the purposes of analyzing kinship care, we assumed that classification errors in the direction forcing a few "relative-only" cases into the "parent" population should have much smaller potential corrupting effect on our conclusions than would result from classifying a number of parent-present cases into the "relative-only" population. Not only are "relatives" are the focus of study, the pool of relative cases is also much smaller than the pool of parent cases.18

Analysis of Illinois Living Arrangement Groups

The child cases examined here appear in either the AFDC or Foster Care tracking data between 1990 and 1995. At any specific point in time, a child can be classified uniquely as being enrolled in one of four program statuses -- AFDC Parent Grant, AFDC Relative Grant, Kinship

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17 Anecdotal evidence pointed to the possihility that young mothers and their children are frequently lumped into grant units where the adult recipient is a relative of the mother. A "credible mother" was defied as a minor female, more than 13 years older than the child in question, with a relation to the grantee that would he consistent with the child's relation to the grantee. Thus for a 2-year-old who is the grandchild of the grantee, we would search the list of household members for "daughters" of the grantee between 15 and 17 years of age. There is no way to confirm that this "credihle" female is actually the child's mother, and there are many possible scenarios where she would not be. However, two considerations led us to preemptively force the classification of "parent" on this type of case. First, these determinations were strongly corroborated by a data field that indicated whether or not a mother had been present at the child's entrance to the case. We found very few "credible" mothers in cases where the mother had not been present, and we did find "credible" mothers in the majority of cases when a mother had once been present. Second. analysis of these "credible mother" present cases shows that a new mother-child grant unit is often formed within the next few years, suggesting that the anecdotal information is, at least in the aggregate, often correct.

18 In certain "child-only" cases, the grant support is provided to payees who receive only on behalf of the custodial child and who are not active recipients on the grant themselves. Unfortunately, because of their non-recipient status in the case, most key demographic information for these caretakers is not coded or maintained by the state agency. Thus, these cases are not included in discussions of household and caretaker characteristics. Fortunately, they represent a fairly small share of the Illinois AFDC population during the period of study.

Foster Care, or Other Foster Care.[19] The populations of children tracked in these statuses in each successive June is presented in Table 4.1.

The two most important categories for this study are the AFDC/Relative and the Kinship foster care groups. **The Kinship foster care group (Kin/FC) is a complete enumeration of the <u>formal</u> kinship care population of Illinois during the period of study.** This population has been expanding rapidly. The number of children in kinship foster care increased from 8,150 in June 1990 to 27,054 in June 1995, a cumulative growth of over 230 percent across the 5-year period. Although this explosion of kinship foster care in Illinois is far more dramatic than the experience of most other states where these trends have been monitored, a general pattern of growth in kinship care is one of the dominant national trends observed in child welfare in the early 1990s.[20]

The AFDC/Relative group is a non-random subset of the <u>informal</u> kinship care population of Illinois, which might best be described as "semi-formal" because of their reliance on some public supports. The U.S. Census in 1990 estimated that 56,793 children in Illinois were living in the care of relatives with no parent present in the household. Subtracting the children who were in formal kinship foster care from this total leaves 48,643 children in informal kinship care. The AFDC/Relative group numbered 16,058 in June 1990, almost exactly one-third the size of this estimate of the state's informal kinship population. Unlike the formal kinship population, the size of the AFDC/Relative group has remained virtually unchanged between 1990 and 1995.

Size Trends: The AFDC/Relative population has remained stable at about 16,000 children between 1990 and 1995, while during the same period the Kin/FC population has grown over 230 percent, from 8,150 to 27,054. In comparison, the AFDC/Parent population grew 12 percent and the FC/Other population grew by 7 1 percent. These relations suggest several preliminary findings. The increase in formal kinship care in Illinois during the early 1990s was not apparently part of a general shift to kinship care that extended outside of the child welfare system. The increase in

19 "Other foster care" includes all foster care activity that is not defied as "kinship" foster care. *e.g.* non-relative family foster care, emergency shelter care, and congregate care placements.

20 *cf.* A Report from the Multistate Foster Care Data Archive: Foster Care Dynamics 1988-1992 Chapin Hall Center for Children 1994.

formal kinship was not paralleled by a decrease in informal AFDC/Kinship, which some had predicted. Finally, we can see that formal kinship is associated with (and probably pacing) an' overall growth in Illinois child welfare that is reflected in the remainder of the foster care population.

Characteristics of Children by Living Arrangement

Tables 4.2 through 4.4 present distributions of certain characteristics among these two populations and several important comparison groups for time points in 1990 and 1995. The comparison groups available include all children active in an AFDC/Parent grant and all children living in Other (unrelated) Foster Care. Also, for 1990 only, the census estimates for all children in kinship care with no parent present, and an enumeration of all children in Illinois are available. We use all four groups as benchmarks by which to understand different aspects of the characteristics of children in formal (Kin/FC) and informal (AFDC/Relative) kinship care in Illinois.

Table 4.2 has three sections. The upper panel is a tabulation of counts of children in the four programs, in June 1990 and June 1995,[21] subclassified by a number of characteristic traits (region, age, race, gender, and race/region). The middle panel presents percentage distributions within each group, across these characteristic traits (e.g. the percentage of AFDC/Relative children who were ages 6-11 in 1990). The lower panel presents trait-specific prevalence for each program compared to the larger reference child population. For example, .9 percent of Cook County children were in AFDC/Relative settings in 1990, and 14.0 percent of all 6- 11 year-olds in Illinois were recipients in an AFDC/parent grant in 1995.

Size: in absolute size, the AFDC/Parent population with over 400,000 clients dwarfs all of the other groups being discussed here. About 15 percent of the children in Illinois received an AFDC grant through a parent at any one time between 1990 and 1995. At no time in the period of study did any of the other groups include as much as 1 percent of the children in the state, although the foster care programs are each approaching that number.

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21 Data for the intermediate years is availahle, hut only the end-years were presented to simplify presentation. No internal patterns were noticed to suggest that the additional years would contribute substantive changes to interpretation.

Age: Using three 6-year age groups for comparison, the AFDC/Relative group is clearly older than the Kin/FC group and each of the other comparison groups in Table 4.2 (including all Illinois children). One-fourth (26 percent) of the children in AFDC/Kinship care are under the age of 6, compared to around 40 percent of the Kin/FC population and almost half (48 percent) of the AFDC/Parent population. The evidence that informal kinship care is more likely to be utilized as a caretaking response for older related children is further substantiated in Table 4.3, which imputes age and regional characteristics for the NON-AFDC informal kin group for 1990. Within this "unobserved" remainder of the Illinois informal kinship group, only 20 percent of the children are under the age of 6. The age composition of the formal Kin/FC group is almost a mirror image of the AFDC/Relative group with just under one-quarter of these cases falling in the older age group. The "youngest" group among those observed here is the AFDC/Parent category.

Gender: The levels of either type of kinship care have not appeared to vary by gender of the child. Among the groups described, only FC/Other appears to have a small gender gap with males, at 53 percent, being slightly more prevalent than females.

Region and Race: Compared to the child population of Illinois, all service-receipt defined groups described here are disproportionally African American and disproportionally located in Cook County (including Chicago) rather than in the balance of the state. These two effects are difficult to disentangle because while Cook County contains 43 percent of the state's child population, it includes almost three-fourths of Illinois's African American children. By 1995, all four programs observed were composed of almost two-thirds (or more) African Americans and almost two-thirds (or more) Cook County residents.

Overall, the kinship-based programs showed a slightly stronger racial pattern than comparable non-kinship programs. (Figure 2.1) For example, in 1995, an African American child was about ten times more likely to be in an AFDC/Relative setting than any other child, both in Cook County and across the rest of the state (2.2 percent versus 0.2 percent). In comparison, an African American child was only about five to seven times as likely to be in an AFDC/Parent setting (40.5 versus 10.0 percent in Cook, 41.3 versus 6.2 percent in rest of state).

Race has the greatest effect on the Kin/FC group. In 1995, over 5 percent of African American children in Cook County were in kinship foster care, while less than one-fourth of 1 percent of non African Americans were in kin foster care settings, a ratio of 20: 1. The race ratio for Kin/FC in all downstate areas combined was 11: 1.

For AFDC/Relative and FC/Other, there is no evidence that the higher levels in Cook County are anything more than a reflection of the racial differences observed above being applied to the racial composition of the state. In both cases, the Cook County prevalence is similar to the downstate prevalence within each racial category. The AFDC/Parent category shows a consistent tendency towards prevalence levels about one-fourth higher in Cook County, independent of race. However, the Kin/FC category, which showed the strongest race component, also shows a strong region effect independent of race. African American children in Cook County are three times more likely (5.0 versus 1.7 percent) to live in kinship foster care than African American children elsewhere in the state. Similarly, other-race children in Cook County are twice as likely (.24 versus . 11 percent) to live in kinship foster care as other-race children elsewhere in the state.

In summary, it appears that AFDC/Relative cases (informal kinship) are directly influenced by race, with incidence among African American about ten times higher than other groups combined. Kin/FC in Illinois shows an even stronger racial component, which is intensified by an independent tendency for Kin/FC levels to be higher in Cook County. As a result, kinship foster care is very much a Chicago and African American dominated phenomenon in Illinois, the net result being that by 1995, 86 percent of kinship foster care placements were in Cook County and 86 percent of kinship foster placements were African American children. (See Figure 4.2).

Imputing characteristics for the "unobserved" informal kinship population.

Table 4.3 follows the format of Table 4.2, but for a much shorter list of characteristics and different comparison groups. For the most part, this Illinois analysis is based on the premise that the Illinois AFDC/Relative population is representative of all informal foster care in the state. With Table 4.3, we start to indicate where the biases in such an assumption may reside. This table starts with the 1990 census tabulations for the numbers of children living in households with relative caregivers and no parent present. By subtracting the AFDC/Relative population and the Kin/FC population from this total, we are left with counts of the "residual" informal kinship population.

This "unobserved" group contains 57 percent of the kinship care population of Illinois for 1990. We assume the percentage would become smaller by 1995 (because of the rapid growth of

Kin/FC), but cannot guess whether the Kin/FC cases were likely to have been drawn from this "unobserved" group or from children living in own-child of parent relationships. Only a slight majority of the Non-AFDC informal population resides in Cook County -- this group includes only one-half of Cook County kinship care children and over two-thirds of kinship care children from the remainder of the state. Finally, as referred to above, this group contains an even smaller percentage of children ages O-5 than the AFDC/Relative group.

We can observe that this "unobserved" informal kinship group includes children who tend to be older and less "urban" than the AFDC/Relative group. Because they are not program participants, we can assume that in the aggregate this population has at least a somewhat greater access to financial support. We can make no inferences about race, gender, or more detailed age characteristics.

Household Composition and Caretaker Characteristics: AFDC/Relative versus AFDC/Parent

Compiling Illinois AFDC data at the individual level offered the opportunity to compare certain characteristics of the AFDC/Relative population to the AFDC/Parent population. Although neither group represents the broader kinship and own-parent child populations, they comprise a significant segment of each of these, and clearly represent segments of the kinship and own-parent populations with which the public sector is involved.

Table 4.4 presents counts and percent distributions for characteristics of the households these children live in, and the key caretakers in those households, for 1990 and 1995. This household or caregiver data information is counted for each child, so a household with two children of the appropriate type will be counted twice. Certain "child-only" cases that were included in Tables 4.2 and 4.3 have had to be excluded from this table because the detailed descriptive information was not available in their records.

Over one-third of AFDC/Relative children live in households that also include own-children of the key caregiver. In contrast, almost two-thirds of the AFDC/Relative children live in households where the key caregiver has no own-children present. Thus, a significant segment of these related children are being blended into existing parent-child families. However, the majority of children in relative grants either cause a "new" family unit to be formed, or initiate "successor" family groupings created after an earlier generation of children has already left the household.

Almost half of the AFDC/Relative households include two or more adults, compared with only one-fourth of AFDC/Parent households. In both types of household, the key adults are preponderantly female, although one in ten is male in a relative-grant household and one in twenty in a parent-grant household. A relative child's caregiver is more likely to have been married at one time than a parent-grant caregiver, but is no more likely to be currently married with a spouse present.[22] All these characteristics suggest that some AFDC/Relative households might have access to more social and possibly financial resources than the typical AFDC/parent household. This makes intuitive sense because while both programs were developed to support the child, the AFDC/Relative case is often defined by the resource limits of the non-caregiver parent, in contrast to the AFDC/Parent case which is typically defined by resource limits of the caregiver parent.

The characteristic that most clearly differentiates AFDC/Relative and AFDC/Parent cases, though, is the age of the primary caregiver. (See Figure 4.3). For AFDC/Parent cases, 89 percent of the key adults were younger than 40 years of age, and only 1 percent were 50 years of age or above. In contrast, for AFDC/Relative cases just over one-third (37 percent) of the key adults were younger than 40, about 40 percent were over 50, and 16 percent were over 60. This is explained primarily by the fact that almost four out of every five relative-child caregivers are the child's grandparents. The aging of some members of this relative caregiver population (median age in the mid-40s,) clearly limits the social and possibly financial resources available for the caring of children in some households.

Movements of children between living arrangements over time.

Records for individual children receiving AFDC grants in Illinois have been matched to records from the Foster Care tracking system through probabilistic record-linkage procedures. This process identifies those children who have had contact with both public systems, with the result that any child's foster care events can be joined directly with that child's AFDC events to create a combined "welfare-career" history. The population studied includes all children who were AFDC recipients and/or foster children any time between June 1990 and June 1995.

22 The marital status tahulations both contain a substantial "unknown" category, and this reporting is based on the partial information remaining.

Using this linked file, we examined the interrelationship between the AFDC and foster care populations of Illinois, and identified and analyzed the transitions of children that do (or do not) move between contacts with these two systems over time. In this analysis, we are particularly interested in information that helps to characterize the formal and informal kinship populations. In the previous section, we considered some of the characteristics of these populations. Here, we can start to describe where the children in each type of kinship care come from, how likely they are to shift program auspices or care arrangements, where they go when they leave kinship care, and whether the same children tend to become involved in both informal and formal kinship living situations.

The movements among living arrangements are examined by considering annual transitions between living arrangement categories as identified by the yearly June cross-sections compiled from 1990 through 1995. As with the previous analysis, each child can be classified by one of the four program categories -- AFDC/Parent, AFDC/Relative, Kin/FC, and FC/Other. For the dynamic analysis, we also classify inactive participants into one of three non-program categories -- Not Yet Born, Aged Out (18+), or Out of Scope. "Out of Scope" is a residual category, invoked when none of the other six statuses apply. In many cases, this reflects a positive situation; such as when a child is living with his or her own parent(s) in economic self-sufficiency. But, the "out-of-scope" does not necessarily imply a positive setting, it just means that the child is currently not involved in either of the two programs being tracked.

Data describing annual transitions of children between these categories is presented in some detail in the Appendix to this section. For clarity, most of the information presented here is based on a pooled average of the five separate June-to-June transition periods. For the most part, data pooling has the effect of stabilizing and simplifying the results, without distorting them.[23]

Table 4.5 presents the basic transition matrix for the AFDC/Foster Care categories. Each cell represents the average number of children living under the arrangement described on the left (row label) in one June, and, who then lived in the arrangement described at the top (column label) in the

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[23] The main dynamic that is hidden by this pooling of data from five sets of annual transitions has already been described, namely, the extremely rapid growth of kinship foster care in Illinois. Although the size of transitions into Kin/FC do reflect the growth of this group hetween 1990 and 1995. we have observed no real changes in associated trends or patterns apart from the overall shift in incidence.

subsequent June. The cells along the diagonal, shaded for easy recognition, contain cases of net non-transition -- children living in the same class of living arrangement in both the initial and the subsequent June. Each cell off of the diagonal represents a particular group of "movers" and each cell on the diagonal represents a certain type of "stayers."[24] We should read Table 4.5 with statements like "there was an average annual movement of 3 17 children from AFDC/Relative homes to Kin/FC placements," or, "of 430,955 children who receive AFDC in their parent's care in one June, 328,945 are still active as AFDC/Parent cases in the following June."

Transition rates "from" a status: Table 4.6a converts the counts from Table 4.5 into annual transition rates: the proportion of children that start in their prior status and that end up in their subsequent status. Close examination of Table 4.6a suggest that this annual "transition" matrix is indeed dominated by "stayers." The stationary tendency of these living arrangement groups is apparent because the proportions in each cell along the diagonal is over .700, meaning that over 70 percent of these children can be expected to end the year in the same type of living arrangement where they started the year; 70.5 percent of AFDC/Relative children and 79.6 percent of Kin/FC children are "stayers" in the average year. Movement between these statuses is infrequent: the most likely transitions observed are to "age out" and "out-of-scope." The largest transitions between program categories are .070 from AFDC/Relative to AFDC/Parent and .079 from FC/Other to FC/Relative, with both types being shifts within the same agency.

The transition rate of children from AFDC/Relative to Kin/FC is twice as large as that from AFDC/Parent to Kin/FC. This suggests that living in kinship arrangements outside of the foster care system increases the likelihood that the child will move to foster care kinship placements. But the magnitude of these transitions -- each less than 2 percent/year -- is much smaller than might have been expected based on arguments posing that a process of "inappropriate" substitution of Foster Care for AFDC has fueled the growth of kinship foster care in Illinois. This evidence, based as it is on annual net transitions, cannot convincingly deny the substitution argument, particularly if the hypothesized living arrangement status changes from "other" to "AFDC Kin" to "Foster care kin" would be expected to occur very quickly. In the absence of fully longitudinal event data, it suggests that this pattern of event processes is probably rather uncommon. Clearly there has not been any widespread movement of long-term AFDC/Relative cases into Kin/FC.

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24 "Stayers", in particular, must be understood as being defied by a 'net' outcome. A certain amount of movement in between the June points of observation is not captured in this analysis, and the fact that a child was in a living arrangement in both Junes does not require that the child did not experience two or more moves in between.

As might be expected given the high proportion of "stayers," the evidence suggests that kinship placements -- especially formal foster care placements -- are unlikely to lead to reunifications with own-parents of the child. The "observed" reunifications here are transitions to AFDC/Parent, while the "unobserved" reunifications are an unknown subset of the "out-of-scope" category. An average of 7 percent of AFDC/Relative cases shift to AFDC/Parent annually, compared to only just over 3 percent of Kin/FC cases. About twice that many from each group shift into the out-of-scope group, which includes own-parents not on AFDC, kin placements not on AFDC, moves out of Illinois, or placement in any program not tracked here (mental health, detention, etc).

The same information is shown in Table 4.6b, focusing on changes by looking only at the proportionate distributions of "movers" across the destination status. Of those children who leave AFDC/Parent, over 9 in 10 either age out (. 102) or move out (.825) of the domain of programs being tracked. Formal and informal kinship groups are somewhat more intertwined with other program categories. About one-third of AFDC/Relative "movers" and over one-half of Kin/FC "movers" shift to other program settings.

Composition by source: Table 4.7a presents the same basic transition information once again, but reverses the viewpoint of Table 4.6a. Instead of looking at rates of transition forward from one status to another, this table looks backward in time, decomposing the population of each status by where its incumbents lived the previous June. The "aged out" category is logically replaced by a "not yet born" category to represent infants who enter one of these programs during their first year. As with Tables 4.5 and 4.6a, this table is dominated by the stationary cases -- the "stayers" along the diagonal. Two-thirds to three-quarters of the children in each program group had been in the same living arrangement status during the previous June. This table also suggests that even though a small proportion of the children in these care relationships moved from one of the other categories within the year, the AFDC/Parent population is clearly the most significant "feeder" to the other three programs.

The dynamics of these changes are more easily viewed in Table 4.7b, which presents the same composition by previous status information, but only for those children -- the "movers" -- who made a transition in the previous year. Looking across the first row, we see that 43.2 percent of the children who moved into AFDC/Relative and 50.3 percent of the children who moved into

Kin/FC lived in an AFDC/Parent arrangement the previous June. In contrast, there is very little net movement observed between the informal and formal kinship groups themselves -- only 1.2 percent of AFDC/Relative children moved from Kin/FC and 4.6 percent of Kin/FC cases moved from AFDC/Relative.

Children who move into the informal kinship group come almost entirely from the AFDC/Parent (43 percent) and out-of-scope (47 percent) categories. This group has the smallest proportion of newborns (8 percent) and receives very few (less than 2 percent) of its new cases from the foster care groups. Over half the children who move into the formal kinship group (Kin/FC) come from the AFDC/Parent group. Another one-third are from the out-of-scope and newborn groups. In contrast to informal kinship, a substantial (though not large) proportion of the formal kinship cases come from either FC/Other (11 percent) or AFDC/Relative (5 percent). Clearly the children in formal kinship care arrangements are historically more connected to the public support system than children in informal kinship arrangements.

The main dynamic apparent in Tables 4.7a and 4.7b is the size of the impact that the AFDC/Parent population has on the composition of these other program categories. Because the population of children receiving grants through parents is so much larger than any other groups examined here, even relatively small proportional transitions <u>from</u> AFDC/Parent cases result in very substantial proportional flows of children <u>into</u> either AFDC/Relative or either foster care status. In the discussion of Table 4.6a we noted that the likelihood of an individual child making the transition from AFDC/Relative into formal kinship was twice as great as the likelihood of transition from AFDC/Parent into formal kinship. However, because the AFDC/Parent population is so large, the aggregate number of cases coming into Kin/FC from AFDC/Parent is larger, over <u>ten times</u> larger, than that coming from AFDC/Relative arrangements.

The apparent contradiction between lower likelihoods and higher net impact is fully explained by the relative sizes of the base populations, and the numbers presented here provide a direct way of visualizing these relations. One clear implication is that even very small shifts in the pattern of movement of children from the AFDC/Parent living arrangement category produces very large impacts on the flow of cases to the three smaller groups.

Composition of 'mover' and 'stayer' Groups.

The preceding section showed that informal and formal kinship groups demonstrate different patterns of transition -- whether viewed by where they tend to come from before they enter the kinship setting, by what type of living arrangements they move to at the end of their kinship stay, or by their likelihood of remaining in place in the current kinship home. Here, we examine some demographic characteristics of the various kinship transition groups to see what can be learned about how different types of children might be expected to have different career patterns. Table 4 .8 is divided into four panels presenting region, age, and racial percentages for each transition (or non-transition) subgroup of children that move from AFDC/Relative (Panel A), into AFDC/Relative (B), from Kin/FC (C), or into Kin/FC (D). In each sub-table, the leftmost numeric column is the distribution of children who do not move -- the "stayers," which can be used as a reference group against which to look for differences for those children that change living arrangement status.

Age: The children remaining in informal kinship (AFDC/relative homes) from year to year tend to be older than children moving from AFDC/Relative to formal foster care placements (Kin/FC), and older than those who return to own-parent AFDC homes. This can be seen in Panel A, where only 25 percent of the AFDC/Relative "stayers" are ages O-5, while 35 percent of the AFCDC/Rel->Kin/FC group and 50% of the AFDC/Rel-->AFDC/parent group are ages O-5. The ages of children moving "out-of-scope" resemble the AFDC/Relative "stayer" group. Only the small group of children moving into FC/Other appears to be systematically composed of older children.

The same pattern of age relationships applies with minor variations to children moving into informal kinship, as well as those moving into and out of formal kinship arrangements (Kin/PC). Overall, the bulk of the movement between these categories involves younger. Older children tend more often to either stay in their current living situation or exit the program domain that we can observe. The one exception is FC/Other (non-kinship foster care) which tends to "send" young children to other programs, but which is unusual in that it "receives" a disproportionate share of older children from the kinship categories (particularly from the Kin/FC group).

The more rapid circulation of younger children (in and out of kinship placements) suggests these children's early years are most likely to be typified by disruptions, uncertainties and change.

As the child ages, the living situation tends to stabilize along one or more of many dimensions: clarity about whether or not the birth parent might resume care, an understanding of the willingness and capacity of the relative to maintain caregiving, and evaluation of whether the program niche (formal versus informal) seems workable. It is telling that as kinship relations (of either type) end for some reason during a child's adolescence, the likelihood of entering a non-relative foster care placement increases. This suggests that other settings are less likely to remain feasible as options by this stage in the child's life.

Race and Region: ***The*** racial and regional composition of transition groups follows patterns that could, for the most part, be predicted from the overall compositions of the program groups. Both the AFDC/Relative and Kin/PC groups are disproportionally composed of African American children and children who live in Cook County. As was noted above, there is a particularly strong joint effect of race and region for the Kin/FC group, so that almost 80 percent of kin foster care placements were of African American children in Cook County.

Of the children moving from AFDC/Relative placements to Kin/PC, 87 percent were from Cook County and 91 percent were African American. The AFDC/Relative "stayers" were 68 percent Cook and 76 percent African American. Only movers "out-of-scope" were significantly lower, with 56 percent Cook and 66 percent African American. Looking to children in kinship foster care, the "stayers" were 88% in Cook County and 88 percent African American, with all "mover" groups somewhat lower.

Relationship: ***The*** relationship between the child and kinship caregiver can be identified only for the AFDC/Relative population. The great majority of these informal kinship caregivers are grandparents (7X percent), with most of the "other" category being aunts. In Panel A of Table 4.8, we can see a slight tendency for grandparent-child living arrangements to stay more intact from year-to-year than arrangements where the child lives with other relatives. The other-relative arrangements are somewhat over-represented in moves to non-kinship foster care and in moves to the unobserved "out-of-scope" statuses.

V. SUMMARY, OBSERVATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

The information that has been presented in this report is neither complete nor sufficient -- indeed, it only starts to address the questions that we feel must be answered in order to understand the increasingly important subgroup of American children that are being cared for by relatives in the absence of a parent. The limitations of this report should stand as yet another signal that too much of the raw information that we need to understand the present conditions, patterns, and trends among children in our society is not available for analysis. Our capacity to make long-term policy decisions suffers greatly when we only partially understand the realities of the present.

Caveats aside, we also believe that the information contained in this report significantly extends our understanding of the nature of kinship caregiving in the United States and, in many ways, should serve well as a starting point and guide for continued progress in the development of knowledge on this topic.

Summary

We have shown that kinship caregiving is not an unique or isolated social phenomenon, but rather that it pervades of all sectors of society. While the case of each specific child carries its own human story, the processes that bring children into kinship care arrangements are embedded in the much broader context and overall patterns of American family life. The term "breakdown" is probably premature, but the primacy of the traditional two-parent family has declined significantly over the past several decades-- through increases in both family non-formation and family dissolution. At the aggregate level, a strong positive relationship between the prevalence of children living in the care of relatives and the prevalence of children living in single-mother families extends across all regions of the nation. Both caregiving types appear as symptoms of, and adaptations to, family disruption. Interestingly, the prevalence of other adaptations of the traditional family form, such as single-father families and children living with non-relative caregivers, do not vary in a similar systematic way, but rather seem to result from an independent set of processes.

Children in kinship care and their related adult caregivers differ from the general population in many ways -- some of which we could demonstrate with available data. The population of children in kinship care is over-representative of children of color, even while the numerical majority of them are white. Older children are more likely to live within kinship care arrangements than are younger children. The adult kinship care providers are older than parental caregivers (about two-thirds are grandparents). They are also much more likely to be poorly educated, outside of the labor force, below or near the poverty level, and recipients from public programs than are parental caregivers. In the aggregate, the persons who are caring for their related children are an economically and socially marginal class or subgroup, without access to many personal resources or to the means to bring influence to bear on behalf of themselves or the children in their care.

When we turn to investigating the relation between the formal and informal kinship care groups, the picture becomes somewhat more vague. In part, this is because the comparisons were made on scanty information and in only four states (CA, IL, MO, NY). The clearest observation was that, while informal kinship arrangements appear to operate in a similar fashion in each of these four states, the utilization of formal kinship foster care varies widely. The state with the highest incidence of formal kinship care in 1990 (New York) had a rate over ten times as large as the state with the lowest incidence (Missouri). In New York and Missouri, kinship foster care arrangements existed almost exclusively in the primary urban county, and California was the only state where there was substantial use of kinship foster care outside of the central urban place. These results suggest that while informal kinship is an adaptive response to general social conditions, formal kinship is far more a creation of local policy, agency practice, and conditions that affect the administrative operation of governments.[25].

We do see some differences between the children cared for in formal and informal kinship arrangements. Even where formal kinship is common, the informal kinship care population is still much larger. Among formal kinship cases, it is the younger kin-care children -- children under the age of five years -- that are more likely to enter the foster care system, doing so at almost twice the level of older children. In contrast, older children are far more likely to be in informal kinship arrangements than are the younger children. African-American children are disproportionally likely to be cared for in both formal and informal kinship arrangements, but only formal kinship care is also a disproportionally urban phenomenon. The modal attributes of children in formal kinship

25 These "forces" might involve many types of conditions. For example, the utilization of kinship care has been explained by the influence of local court decisions, the availability of spaces in nonrelative foster homes, management directives, etc.

care -- being very young, African-American, and highly urban -- combine to produce a highly visible and compelling group. The modal child in informal care -- being white, older, and non-metropolitan -- is less likely to draw public attention.

All of the relations, trends, and processes described above merit close observation in the near future. The potential influence of changes in our welfare system under TANF has led to much conjecture about the future role of kinship care (both formal and informal) as current program recipients exceed their time-limits or are sanctioned from further receipt for other reasons. Many technical issues, such as whether the new rules should even apply to relative caregivers, and whether time-limits should be measured for child recipients as well as for the adult grantees, are actively being debated in state capitals around the nation. Most analysts agree that fundamental shifts in the welfare system can be expected to change the current order, yet we are unsure as to how this will occur. One possibility is a rapid increase in kinship caregiving as some mothers lose access to the public transfer payments that currently support their households. Another possibility is a gradual shift towards the involvement of more fathers in what had been single-mother households. Our almost total inability to anticipate consequences is reflected in the fact that we do not yet know how to define the rules.

Data issues faced within this project

Discussions of data resource issues have been interwoven throughout this report, as these have steered the research activity and discussion at least as much as have substantive concerns and questions. Certain of the approaches and analyses were chosen specifically to exploit unique data opportunities, while others had to be qualified carefully due to the specificity of the information that was available. As a result, this task took a patchwork format, with each type of available information being exploited to provide one vantage point on the complex set of questions involved in kinship care. It is clear that our ability to describe formal and informal kinship care is highly limited by the range of information that is available for consideration. Several methodological issues that are particularly salient for describing kinship care are discussed in some detail.

Definition of Child Relationships

The "American family " includes a diverse set of social institutions. While the current family landscape is dominated by traditional two-parent, two-generational nuclear families, other family forms are common -- particularly among specific subgroups of the population. Tracking the living arrangements and household situations of children is an important part of understanding the status of children in our society and an important first step in evaluating child well-being. In this work, oriented as it is to investigating alternative forms of caregiving for children, it is necessary to view the family environment from a perspective that centers on each child. In order to define informal kinship care arrangements, we need to identify the relationship of each child to their caregivers and to know whether or not a parent is also in the home.

Much of the attention given to family patterns and even to kinship caregiving does not presume such a fine definition. It is well documented that many children reside in complex family units headed by a grandparent or other relative. It is also known that, in many of these multi-generational homes, the grandparent is the effective caregiver, even in the case that a parent is present. But in our attempt to define alternative care structures, our interest is directed to those children who are being cared for by a relative in the absence of a parent. These are unambiguous arrangements where the custody and care of the child have clearly passed from the parent to another family member. This is not the type of information that is most commonly sought from household-based census and survey data. Typically, the organization of the household unit itself (including the presence or absence of children) is of greater interest, and the defined head of the household is the primary person described. After all, the household is the living unit that associates persons with residential space, it is a definable social and economic unit, and the notion of a household easily subsumes a broad range of possible combinations of people and arrangements.

In order to identify the specific situation of each child from data collected on a household level, it is necessary to refer to a matrix of information that defines each individual person and their relation to the others in the household-- information that often is collected as part of a census or household survey. In the portion of this project that was based on data from the Current Population Survey, this information was available and the complex task of defining a child's relationship in the household was performed as part of the data analysis effort. In the portion of this project based on Census data, though, the detailed individual-level relationship data was not publicly available, so the analysis had to rest on summary data as tabulated and provided by the Census Bureau.

From the 1990 census data, as distributed in the common Summary Tape File 3 format, the family relationships of all children within the household can be identified, reflecting real improvement in their sensitivity to the existence of subfamilies and complex living units. But the only other variable that can be directly associated with this information is a two-category age classification (O-4 and 6-17 years). More detailed information is available for other classes of children ("own" children, children classified by relation to head-of-household, etc.). Other variables, such as race/ethnicity and poverty status can only be evaluated on an aggregate geographical level.

Sampling of "rare" events

The main reason that sampled data sources present a particular problem for this subject area is that kinship caregiving, both formal and informal, is a relatively low-probability event in American family life. While a fairly large number of American children lived in homes with some non-parent adult relatives in 1990, only two to three percent did so in the absence of either parent. Thus a random sample of 1,000 children would only be expected to identify somewhere around twenty to thirty children in kinship care -- hardly enough to support detailed decomposition and analysis\ As we commonly observe with more familiar findings based on sampling results (such as election polls), the confidence interval within which we can "trust" estimates drawn from sampled data are often expressed with a range of plus or minus several percentage points. When the true underlying number is around two to three percent, an estimate that is accurate within plus or minus two points does not provide a level of precision that is satisfactory for comparison, for trend analysis, or that encourages any further analysis.

The error range of an estimate is mostly a function of the size of the sample, though it also depends on the underlying prevalence of the characteristic being estimated. Therefore, to discuss national patterns and trends about kinship caregiving, we must turn to very large samples or to population-based information if we hope to obtain reliable information. The Current Population Survey, which is based on annual national samples of about 11,000 [households], is the best source of this type of information. In rough terms, the national one-year estimates for 1994 produce the child living arrangement estimates at the following levels of accuracy:

	CPS estimate	90% confid interval +/-	+/- as % of estimate
N children w/ 2 parents	48,084,000	690,000	1.4
N children in kinship care	2,150,000	166,500	7.7
% children in kinship	3.1 %	0.24 %	7.7
% white ch in kinship	1.8 %	0.22 %	12.5
% afr-amer ch in kinship	X.0 %	1.11 %	13.8
% hisp ch in kinship	3.4 %	0.81 %	23.5

As we can see from these numbers, the CPS provides a rather close estimate of the national kinship care population, here as 3.1% of all children plus or minus one-quarter of one percent. As we move from a national to any sub-national estimates (region, state, ethnic group, etc) the precision of the estimates decays as the N decreases. Therefore, the CPS provides poor state estimates of kinship care levels except in the few largest states. Looking at race/ethnicity in the numbers above, it can be seen that the relative size of the error margin for white children in kinship care is about one-fourth of that for Hispanic children, and less than one-fifth of the error margin for African-American children.

The Problem of Different Sub-Populations

When we attempt to interpret any simple univariate frequency or a bivariate relation describing the association between the level of children in kinship care and another variable, say region or age, we are implicitly assuming (at least for the moment) that this relationship is not somehow influenced by the impact of other factors. When we have reason to believe that other factors do intervene in the relationship, good research procedure suggests that variables be explicitly introduced into the analysis to represent the influence of these factors. The racial/ethnic subpopulation estimates for children in kinship care above point to the type of factor that a well-designed analysis would always evaluate. On the national level, the 1994 CPS data estimate the kinship care levels at 1.8% of the total for white children, 3.4% for Hispanic children, and 8.0% for African-American children. This is an interesting, and not unexpected, finding in its own right. Kinship and extended family relations have been more prevalent in African-American families for a long time. However, these differences require that we ask a certain empirical questions before we continue. Are four times as many African-American children as white children in kinship care arrangements because they are differentially exposed to the same causal conditions? Are different causal factors operating independently on these different racial/ethnic subgroups of children?

Arguments can be developed in support of both interpretations. To support the "same causes" position, African-Americans are more likely than white Americans to be exposed to forces that we already know to be associated with increased family breakdown, such as poverty, unemployment, program receipt, and teenage childbearing. In contrast, our observation of ethnic cultural patterns also suggests that the practice of sharing child-rearing responsibilities across members of the extended family is accepted and considered more normative across a much broader segment of the African-American community than among white Americans, thus supporting the "different causes" position. This argument will not be unravelled here[26], but it highlights the significance of the issue. Because there are such wide differences between racial/ethnic subgroups in the formation of family groups and in the prevalence of kinship caregiving, we should not expect all relations or explanations to be the same across the entire population. Race and ethnicity should be paramount in the study of family structure and living arrangements, and any study that cannot explicitly control for racial/ethnic effects will necessarily be limited in its ability to define and describe these phenomena.

In the Current Population Survey portion of this report, resource limitations resulted in race/ethnicity only being evaluated as a univariate category. Because race/ethnicity is such an important discriminator variable in describing relative caregiving, far more descriptive value could be gained by controlling some of the other relationships (i.e. for age, region, metro/nonmetro, poverty) by race/ethnicity. For example, the South showed significantly higher levels of relative caregiving than the other three regions of the nation. Is this due to the higher proportion of African-Americans in the South? Do whites in the South also have higher kinship care levels than whites in other regions? Is there a difference between urban and rural southerners of any race'! These are the type of questions where racial controls would be useful. They are necessary to help see if racial/ethnic factors alone explain other relationships, and to help look for variability along other dimensions within each race/ethnic group. Direct racial/ethnic classification of children and families was available in the preceding analysis only for the four-state data on children in formal kinship foster care and for the records of Illinois kinship AFDC cases. None of the analyses of informal kinship were able to address racial subclassifications, due to the fact that the Census-based data for kinship care cases were not available in a format classified by race.

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26 The argument as posed is also extremely simplistic. Even if one of these could be shown to he more important in current child-rearing practices, the causal impetus could have emerged due to the other set of causes. For example, the greater normative acceptance of kinship caregiving could have developed as a response to structural need.

Some data-oriented recommendations for the study of Kinship care

1. Extend the analysis of the Current Population Survey data. This work can be extended in two ways. First, by continuing to generate data pulls for children in kinship care relations from each of the new Annual Demographic Surveys (March CPS). This report ended with the 1994 data, which unfortunately showed apparent empirical changes that we must presume are largely an artifact of changes in data collection methodology. While these newest estimates are presumably improved, continued collection must start to obtain a time series of data for continued comparison.

Second, the Current Population Survey analysis must be performed in a multivariate fashion. The univariate findings reported here are new, important, and informative because they describe a carefully defined kinship care population. But they do not yet provide a sufficient information basis for the development of research or policy. While the survey sampling basis of the CPS will not allow highly detailed analysis, the sample size is sufficient to support controls for region, race/ethnicity, poverty levels, metro/nonmetro, etc, especially when several years data are pooled together. Because the CPS is collected annually, this should be the cheapest and most cost-effective way to follow general population'trends in kinship caregiving on an ongoing basis.

2. Support a reclassification from 1990 Census STF 3 data that would allow race/ethnicity to be determined for the detailed relationships of child living arrangements. The full Census databases contain the information required, it just was not produced for public distribution. Similarly, this topic is of sufficient policy importance that the Census Bureau should be encouraged to tabulate more information classified directly for children and their family-household relationships for its reports from the next decennial census in year 2000.

Alternately, analysis of kinship care should seek to take advantage of the STF 4 data files created by the Census Bureau. These files are much larger and less widely distributed than the STF 3 data, but they contain detailed ethnic and racial subcategorizations for the entire record as reported for each area1 unit. The productive gain from well-defined census information is potentially huge, as it offers not only very large samples (or full populations), but also provides the capacity for analysis by area1 units. Our intention had been to demonstrate this approach in the current project to compare formal and informal kinship, but the extreme concentration of formal kinship care in a few urban places prevented this effort.

3. Analyze formal kinship care for more than four states, and include comparisons of kinship and non-kinship foster care into the analysis. This effort clearly demonstrated that the levels of kinship foster care respond more to local policy and practice issues than to basic social causes. With this understanding, each new state should be seen as a new case study rather than just an extension to a pooled dataset. In the current project we focused on differentiating formal and informal kinship cases. New research should approach questions like, for the states with low formal kinship care participation, where do the children Live who would probably be formal kinship cases in another state. Do they tend to be placed in nonrelative foster care? In informal kinship arrangements'! Are they more likely to remain with a parent?

The kinship foster care data would also be far more useful if it were able in all cases to identify the reason for initial removal from home and information about the kinship caregiver, including their family relationship to the child. The former information might help us to classify kin care types, and the latter would help us to contrast this population to the informal kinship group.

4. Encourage continued efforts to integration administrative data sources for service contacts with children, such as the linkage which supported the examination of Illinois AFDC and foster care populations in Section IV. Linkages are currently being pursued in several states between child welfare, child protection, public assistance, child support, mental health, public health, vital records, and other administrative databases.

The Illinois AFDC-foster care analysis, as preliminary as it was in design, emphasized the value of this type of effort. The ability to describe flows of children between various statuses and points of contact with social service providers brings the potential to empirically observe processes and to introduce causal-type arguments to a study.

Substantive recommendations for the continued study of kinship care

The impetus for this project emerged largely from concerns about recent growth in the size of formal kinship (foster) care population in many states. Several of these states have recently submitted IV-E waiver applications to support programmatic reforms being implemented to respond to their growing kinship caseloads. One reason that HHS requested this report was the premise that in order to understand the formal kinship care population, we needed to gain more insight into the nature of all kinship caregiving, with or without formal public supports. Of particular concern was finding out how similar these two groups are, and if the informal kinship group should be seen as a latent group with high potential of moving into the formal foster care system.

Interest in describing the kinship care population has also been rooted in a more general framework, which recognizes that variations in the size and prevalence of the kinship care population are related to stresses in the social conditions of families. Thus, the levels of children in kinship care might well serve as an barometer of the impact of generalized social problems on families, as well as a means for identifying a specific population od children and caregivers that have been directly affected by tensions in their daily lives. For these issues, the kinship care population is enumerated and described in a manner that treats its prevalence as an outcome, presuming that it is symptomatic of other processes affecting the social order.

To really understand the nature of kinship caregiving, we need not just to describe the children in kinship arrangements, but to represent the processes by which children come to live in households with their relatives and without their parents. Children enter kinship care arrangements at different stages of their lives, for different reasons, and with different expectations of permanency. In some cases the arrangement is initiated and pushed by agencies of the state, in others state support or custody is sought by the family, and sometimes the entire arrangement is created by family agreement.

If kinship care is typically to be understood as an adaptive and alternative to own-parent care, it should be useful to determine what problems it is solving and under what conditions alternative care arrangements are sought. Most of us will react to the each following situations very differently, finding that each scenario elicits a different emotive reaction and a different set of concerns.

- A woman assumes total care and custody for her younger sister's baby, because the mother is seriously addicted to drugs.
- A school-aged child moves in with grandparents after his mother has died.
- A teenager, abused by her father, moves in with her cousins.
- Another teenager lives with an older sibling while finishing high school after his father's job is transferred to another city.
- Grandmother's health is failing, but she tries to continue raising her grandchildren anyway

because the state cannot approve their mother as prepared to manage a reunification.

- A father abandons his two children with his parents.
- Grandmother moves in to care for three kids while their mother serves a prison sentence.
- Grandparents continue caring for a child that they have effectively raised since her mother gave birth at the age of fourteen.
- Mom sends her children to stay with her brother and his wife while she looks for housing and employment.
- A boy who has been getting in trouble is sent to his grandparent's because his mother can't provide the needed level of supervision during the work week.
- Caseworkers ask a child's grandmother to take care of him until they fiid out why he came the hospital with a broken arm and bruises.

These examples start to illustrate the myriad of possible scenarios that might lead to kinship caregiving. It is easy to note as we run through this list that our response to a kinship care arrangement is framed by the social and behavioral context of the situation, and not on the fact that it involves kinship placement, *per se. Our* understanding is conditioned by knowledge of where the mother and father are, why one or both of them are not the caregiver, why the relative assumes care of the child, what responsibility the different parties feel is being assumed, the extent to which the relative is able and willing to provide good care, and a sense of what the alternatives to the given care arrangement might be.

One substantive point to be drawn from this discussion is that, in attempting to classify and evaluate cases of children in kinship care arrangements, we should be seeking information about the processes that lead to changes in living arrangement status -- about the reasons children move into kinship care arrangements and the nature of the transitions that initiate (and terminate) kinship situations. The existence of children living in alternative care arrangements with relatives is an opportunity to identify cases where the traditional own-parent family does not function. Ideally, we can know something about the status of the parent, the precipitating reason for kinship care, or the permanence of the arrangement. Any information that might help us differentiate types of kinship care cases will increase our ability to interpret the meaning of new patterns or shifts in trends.

Another substantive point is that study of these alternative care arrangements must continue to be framed in the context of all care arrangements provided for children. The scenarios above include many distinct reasons for the movement of children to care of relatives, but almost all of them contain some evidence of fragility in their original own-parent household. Often this fragility derives directly from parental problems, that might become manifest in forms such as substance abuse, criminal activity, or abusive behavior. But it also seems that certain families are at high risk of disruption. Poverty often is a significant contributing factor. Single-parent families are especially vulnerable, if only because the one person filling the roles of parent and provider should be expected to have far more trouble buffering against crises and mediating problems than a household with two or more responsible adults. The argument being made is that because kinship care is a product of the family environment, all of the prior processes that are involved in family formation and dissolution are informative in that the help set the stage for later events. Information about teenaged childbirth, marriage rates, and births within and outside of marriage; frequency of non-marital coresidence, partnership and parenting; marital breakdown rates; participation in extended family households; establishment of paternity and child support participation -- all of these bear directly on this discussion because they help to define the size and severity of the population of children "at risk" of living in tenuous or nonviable home care environments.

One reason that "process" investigation is so important is because a phenomenon like kinship care can result from so many possible causes. It is difficult to assign explanations or reasons when kinship care levels are observed to change. We expect that the fundamental reordering of the welfare system will have an observable impact on kinship care levels and on the child welfare system. Yet, as the welfare reforms are implemented, many other changes will occur simultaneously--some related to welfare reform and others quite independent of it. We will be far better able to untangle the meanings of these changes if we have better detail about the nature of individual transitions between these statuses. Some parts of this information can be produced by exploiting existing data sources such as welfare records, child welfare data, and other service contact information. A stronger source of information would be tracking information obtained directly from the children and caretakers involved. Data of this quality can only be acquired by survey techniques. Because some significant national data-gathering efforts on child well-being are now on the drawing board, it would be fruitful to ensure that the instruments will be able to detect information about the family status of children and the types, timing, and reason for changes in these arrangements.

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INFORMAL AND FORMAL KINSHIP CARE

Volume II: Tables and Figures

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of the Assistant Secreta y for Planning and Evaluation
Office of Human Services Policy
Division of Children and Youth Policy

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INFORMAL AND FORMAL KINSHIP CARE

VOLUME II. Tables and Figures

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A report submitted in two volumes:

Volume I: Narrative Reports
Volume II: Tables and Figures

June 20, 1997

ASPE Task Order HHS- 100-95-0021,
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Characteristics of informal Kinship Care

Copies of this report may be requested in writing from:

United States Department of Health and Human Services
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation
Division of Children and Youth Policy
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Room 450G
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or, requests may be submitted by fax to 202-690-5514.

This report will also be posted on the Internet site: **http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov**

Volume II. TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.1 U.S. Children Living in Kin Care Arrangements, 1983-93

Category	Number of children			
	1983-85	1986-88	1989-91	1992-93
All children	62,532,272	63,237,633	64,51 1,630	66,638,836
Children in kin care	1,281,986	1,402,33X	1,390,338	1,390,084
Race /Ethnicity				
NonHispanic				
White	597,918	602,722	530,374	482,196
African American	488,028	583,454	623,372	640,896
Other	55,687	45,255	56,005	55,840
Asian/Pacific Islander	n.a.	n.a.	28,940	25,645
American Indian/Eskimo	n.a.	n.a.	22,892	30,195
Other	n.a.	n.a.	4,174	
Hispanic				
White	134,680	164,115	171,415	196,283
African American	3,361	5,160	4,694	9,379
Other	2,312	1,633	4,479	5,493
Total African American	49 1,390	588,6 14	628,066	650,275
Total Hispanic	140,353	170,907	1 X0.587	211,154
Age				
o - 4	2 13,584	236,328	266,602	258,878
5-9	305,528	353,459	374,860	358,448
10-14	415,067	455,893	406,559	413,743
15-17	347,807	356,659	342,3 17	359,016
Sex				
Male	653,264	72 1,867	705,554	690,062
Female	628,722	680,472	684,785	700,022
Regions				
Northeast	207,308	205,857	193,978	23 1,352
Midwest	242,082	226,330	182,748	252,504
South	623,222	7 13,383	750,350	65 1,262
West	209,375	256,768	263,263	254,967
Metro/Nonmetro				
Metropolitan area	757,388	1,045,063	1,014,779	1 ,009,741
Nonmetropolitan	524,599	357,276	375,560	380,344

Source: March Current Population Surveys. 1983-1994.

Note: Estimates based on average for 3-year period.

Table 1.2 Percentage of U.S. Children in Kin Care, 1983-93

Category	Percent children in category who are in kin care			
	1983-85	1986-88	1989-91	1992-93
All children	2.1 %	2.2 %	2.2 %	2.1 %
Racial/Ethnic group				
NonHispanic				
White	1.3 %	1.3 %	1.2 %	1.1 %
· African American	5.2 %	6.1 %	6.3 %	6.1 %
Other	2.7 %	2.0 %	2.1 %	2.0 %
Asian/Pacific Islander	n.a.	n.a.	4.6 %	4.2 %
American Indian/Eskimo	n.a.	n.a.	1.4 %	1.5 %
Other	n.a.	n.a.	2.x %	0.0 %
Hispanic				
White	2.4 %	2.5 %	2.5 %	2.7 %
African American	3.5 %	3.5 %	3.2 %	6.3 %
Other	4.7 %	2.4 %	3.4 %	2.1 %
Total African American	5.2 %	6.1 %	6.2 %	6.1 %
Total Hispanic	2.4 %	2.6 %	2.4 %	2.7 %
Age				
o-4	1.2 %	1.3 %	1.4 %	1.3 %
5-9	1.9 %	2.0 %	2.0 %	1.9 %
IO-14	2.4 %	2.8 %	2.4 %	2.3 %
15-17	3.2 %	3.2 %	3.4 %	3.6 %
Sex				
Male	2.0 %	2.2 %	2.1 %	2.0 %
Female	2.1 %	2.2 %	2.2 %	2 . 2 %
Region				
Northeast	1.7 %	1.7 %	1.6 %	1.9 %
Midwest	1.5 %	1.4 %	1.2 %	1.5 %
South	2.9 %	3.3 %	3.4 %	2.9 %
West	1.7 %	1.9 %	1.9 %	1.7 %
Metro/Nonmetro				
Metropolitan area	1.9 %	2.2 %	2.0 %	2.0 %
Nonmetropolitan	2.3 %	2.4 %	2.5 %	2.5 %

Source: March Current Population Surveys, 1983-1994.
Notes: Estimates based on average for 3-year period. n.a.=Not available.

Figure 1.1 **Race/Ethnicity** for Kin-Care and Parent-Care Children, **1983-85** and 1992-94

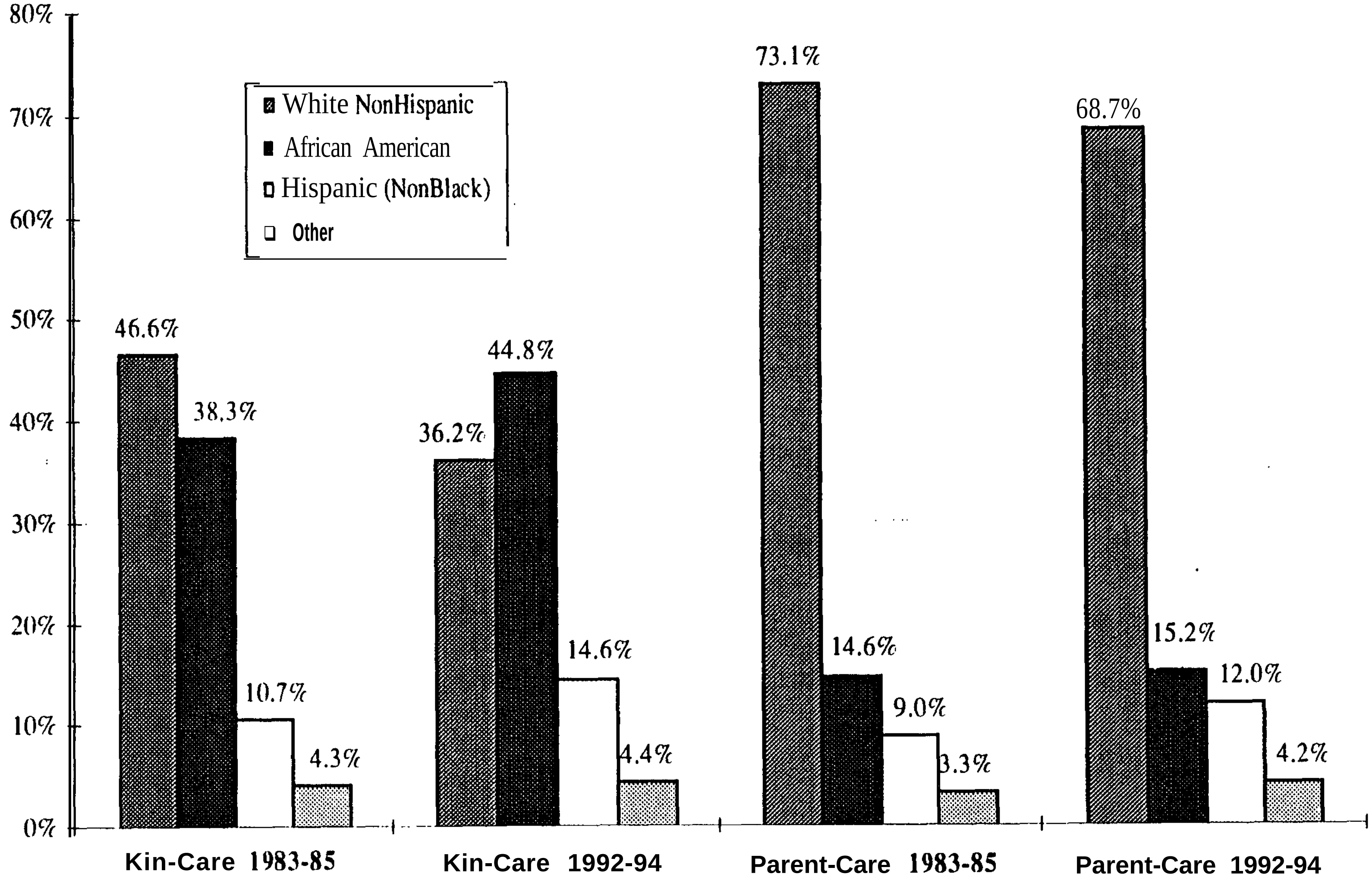


Figure 1.2 Racial/Ethnic Distributions of Kin Care Children and Parent Care Children
Comparisons of 1983-85 to 1992-94

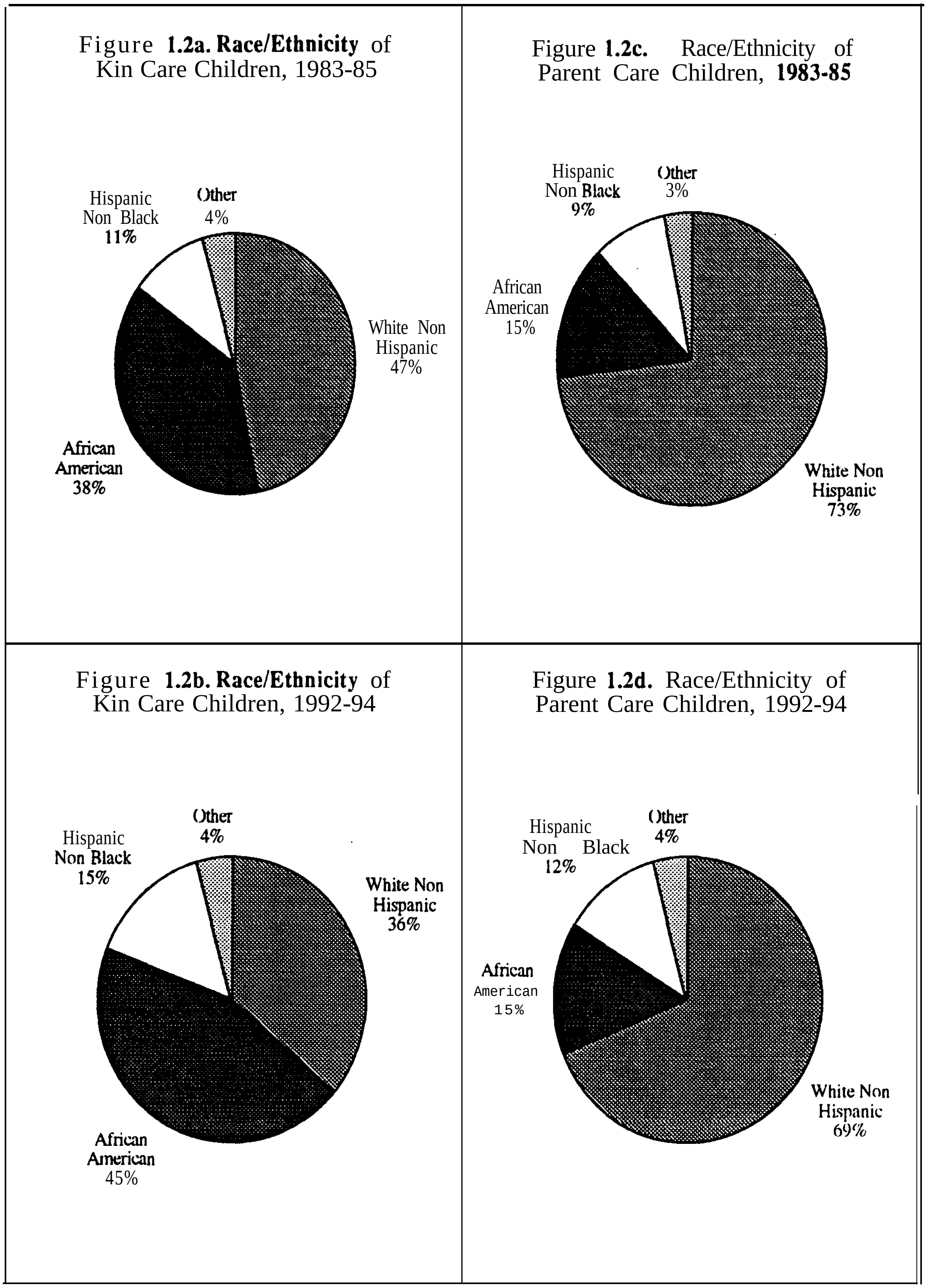


Figure 1.3 Age of Kin-Care and Parent-Care Children, 1983-85 and 1992-94

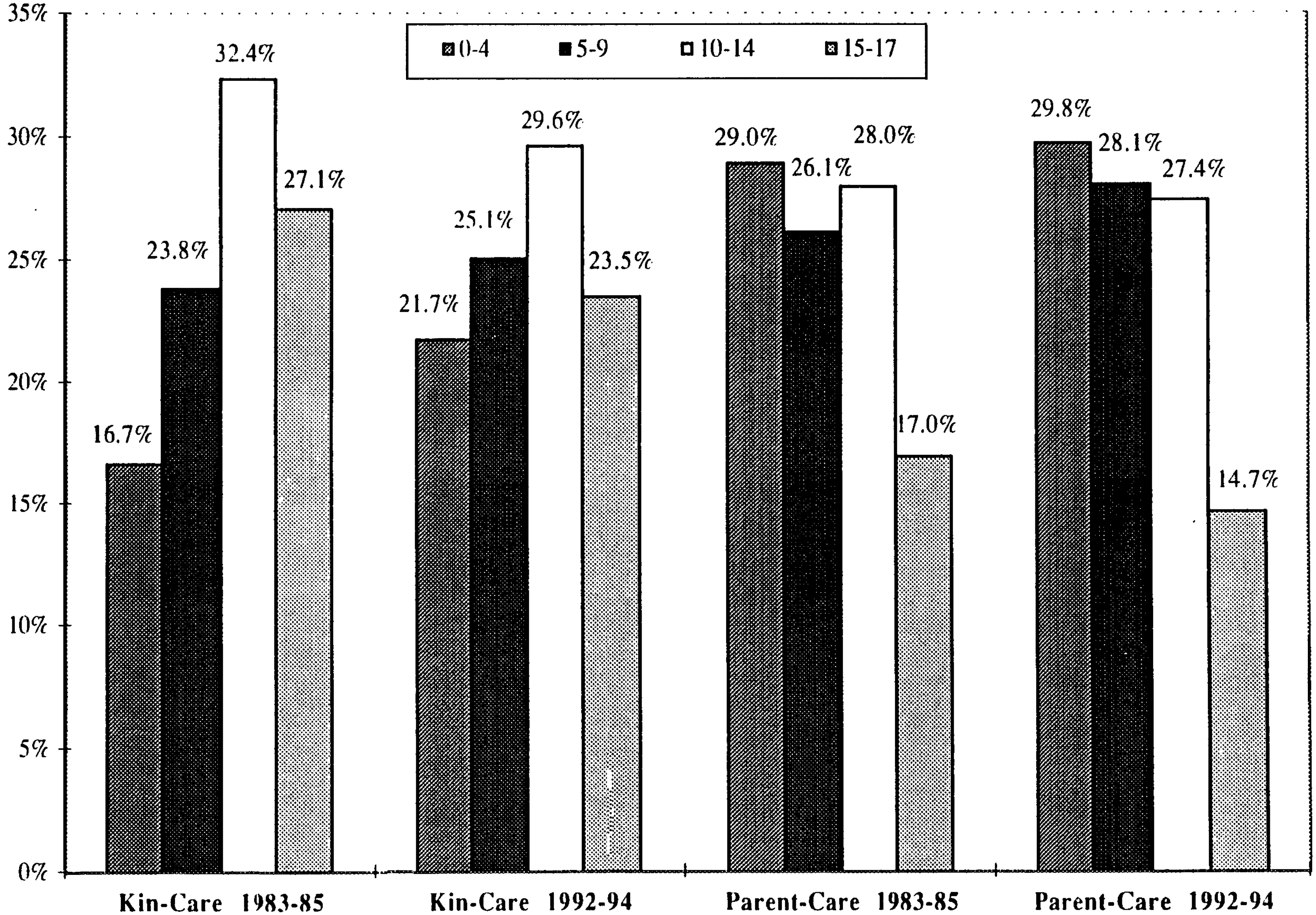


Figure 1.4 Age Distribution of Kin Care Children and Parent Care Children Comparison of 1983-85 to 1992-94

Figure 1.4a. Age of Kin-Care Children, 1983-85

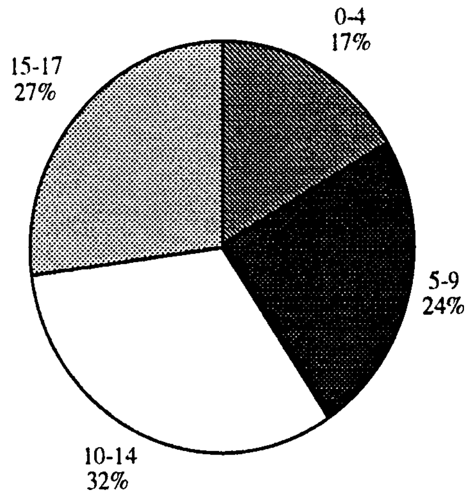


Figure 1.4c. Age of Parent-Care Children, 1983-85

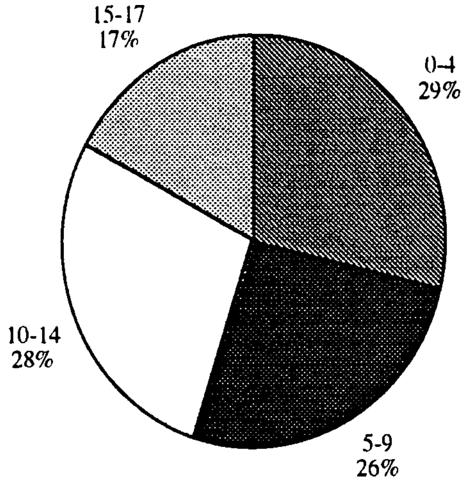


Figure 1.4b. Age of Kin-Care Children, 1992-94

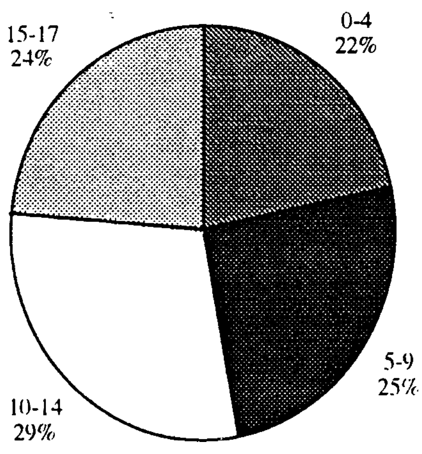


Figure 1.4d. Age of Parent-Care Children, 1992-94

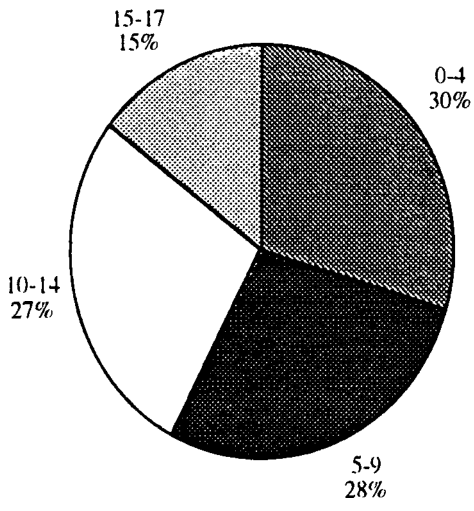


Table 1.3 Personal Characteristics of Children in Kin Care and Parent Care, 1983-94

Category	Kin Care Children				Parent Care Children			
	Percentage in Category				Percentage in Category			
	1983-85	1986-88	1989-91	1992-94	1983-85	1986-88	1989-91	1992-94
Racial/Ethnic group	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
NonHispanic								
White	46.6 %	43.0 %	38.1 %	**36.2 %**	73.1 %	71.5 %	70.0 %	68.7 %
African American	38.1 %	41.6 %	44.8 %	**44.3 %**	14.5 %	14.5 %	14.7 %	14.9 %
Other	4.3 %	3.2 %			3.3 %	3.6 %		
Asian/Pacific Islander	n.a.	n.a.	1.6 %	**1.5 %**	n.a.	n.a.	0.7 %	0.8 %
American Indian/Eskimo	n.a.	n.a.	2.1 %	**2.7 %**	n.a.	n.a.	3.1 %	3.0 %
Other	n.a.	n.a.	0.3 %	**0.2 %**	n.a.	n.a.	0.2 %	0.3 %
Hispanic								
White	10.5 %	11.7 %	12.3 %	**14.0 %**	8.9 %	10.1 %	10.7 %	**11.4 %**
African American	0.3 %	0.4 %	0.3 %	**0.5 %**	0.1 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %
Other	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.3 %	**0.6 %**	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.2 %	0.6 %
Total *African American*	38.3 %	42.0 %	45.2 %	**44.8 %**	14.6 %	14.7 %	14.9 %	15.2 %
Total Hispanic	10.9 %	12.2 %	13.0 %	**15.1 %**	9.2 %	10.4 %	11.1 %	12.2 %
Age	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	**100.0 %**	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
o-4	16.7 %	16.9 %	19.2 %	**21.7 %**	29.0 %	29.1 %	29.7 %	29.8 %
5-9	23.8 %	25.2 %	27.0 %	**25.1 %**	26.1 %	27.9 %	28.6 %	28.1 %
IO-14	32.4 %	32.5 %	29.2 %	**29.6 %**	28.0 %	26.2 %	26.7 %	27.4 %
15-17	27.1 %	25.4 %	24.6 %	**23.5 %**	17.0 %	16.8 %	15.0 %	14.7 %
Sex	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Male	51.0 %	51.5 %	50.7 %	49.4 %	51.2 %	51.2 %	51.3 %	**51:3 %**
Female	49.0 %	48.5 %	49.3 %	50.6 %	48.8 %	48.8 %	48.7 %	48.7 %

(continued)

Table 1.3 (continued)

Category	Kin Care Children Percentage in Category 1983-85	1986-88	1989-91	1992-94	Parent Care Children Percentage in Category 1983-85	1986-88	1989-91	1992-94
Region	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Northeast	16.2 %	14.7 %	14.0 %	16.2 %	20.0 %	19.1 %	19.2 %	18.7 %
Midwest	18.9 %	16.1 %	13.1 %	18.5 %	26.1 %	25.6 %	24.8 %	24.6 %
South	48.6 %	50.9 %	54.0 %	46.8 %	33.7 %	34.1 %	33.9 %	33.8 %
West	16.3 %	18.3 %	18.9 %	18.5 %	20.2 %	21.2 %	22.0 %	22.9 %
Metro/Nonmetro	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Metropolitan area	59.1 %	74.5 %	73.0 %	74.5 %	63.7 %	76.4 %	76.8 %	77.4 %
Nonmetropolitan	40.9 %	25.5 %	27.0 %	25.5 %	36.3 %	23.6 %	23.2 %	22.6 %

Source: March Current Population Surveys, 1983- 1994.

Notes: Estimates based on average for 3-year period. n.a.=Not available.

Table 1.4 Caregiver Characteristics for Children in Kin Care and Parent Care, 1983-94

Category	Percentage in Category							
	Kin Care Children				Parent Care Children			
	1983-85	1986-88	1989-91	1992-94	1983-85	1986-88	1989-91	1992-94
Relationship to caregiver			100.0 %	100.0 %				
Grandchild	n.a.	n.a.	66.2 %	66.3 %				
Other relative	n.a.	n.a.	33.8 %	33.7 %				
Marital status	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Married couple	56.3 %	53.2 %	49.2 %	50.3 %	76.5 %	75.3 %	74.4 %	72.4 %
Single male	5.0 %	4.8 %	5.3 %	5.9 %	2.3 %	2.7 %	3.1 %	3.4 %
Single female	38.7 %	42.1 %	45.5 %	43.8 %	21.2 %	21.9 %	22.5 %	24.2 %
Widowed	*16.9 %*	*16.0 %*	*20.1 %*	*15.2 %*	*1.6 %*	*1.5 %*	*1.4 %*	*1.0 %*
Divorced	*8.5 %*	*11.5 %*	*10.0 %*	*11.3 %*	*8.6 %*	*8.6 %*	*8.3 %*	*8.7 %*
Never married	*4.9 %*	*6.2 %*	*7.7 %*	*7.8 %*	*5.4 %*	*6.4 %*	*7.3 %*	*8.6 %*
Separated	*7.6 %*	*7.4 %*	*6.1 %*	*7.6 %*	*4.9 %*	*4.8 %*	*4.7 %*	*4.9 %*
Married-spouse absent	*0.7 %*	*1.1 %*	*1.5 %*	*1.9 %*	*0.7 %*	*0.7 %*	*0.9 %*	*0.9 %*
Age **of female caregiver**	*100.0 %*	*100.0 %*	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
o-17	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.1 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.3 %
18-19	0.6 %	0.4 %	0.5 %	0.3 %	0.9 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	0.7 %
20-24	4.2 %	2.8 %	2.6 %	3.2 %	8.4 %	7.4 %	6.8 %	6.6 %
25-29	6.8 %	6.4 %	3.4 %	3.8 %	18.8 %	18.2 %	17.2 %	15.7 %
30-39	18.4 %	18.6 %	11.2 %	11.4 %	48.6 %	51.1 %	51.5 %	51.3 %
40-49	19.3 %	21.0 %	22.2 %	24.5 %	19.4 %	19.3 %	20.9 %	23.2 %
50-59	25.6 %	26.9 %	31.7 %	29.3 %	3.3 %	2.6 %	2.3 %	2.1 %
60-69	18.3 %	17.9 %	22.0 %	19.6 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %
70+	6.6 %	5.9 %	6.3 %	7.6 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.1 %	0.0 %

Children with no female caregiver excluded

(continued)

Table 1.4 (continued)

Category	Kin Care Children 1983-85	Kin Care Children 1986-88	Kin Care Children 1989-91	Kin Care Children 1992-94	Parent Care Children 1983-85	Parent Care Children 1986-88	Parent Care Children 1989-91	Parent Care Children 1992-94
Age of male caregiver	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
o-17	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
18-19	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
20-24	4.7 %	2.1 %	2.3 %	2.2 %	3.8 %	3.2 %	2.8 %	2.7 %
25-29	9.1 %	6.7 %	5.9 %	5.9 %	13.6 %	12.8 %	11.6 %	10.3 %
30-39	17.8 %	16.6 %	11.9 %	12.8 %	46.5 %	48.4 %	48.4 %	47.2 %
40-49	18.3 %	22.0 %	17.8 %	20.9 %	27.5 %	28,0 %	30.3 %	32.8 %
50-59	23.8 %	25.5 %	26.8 %	29.2 %	7.1 %	6.2 %	5.6 %	5.8 %
60-69	18.6 %	20.0 %	27.9 %	18.4 %	1.1 %	1.0 %	0.9 %	0.9 %
70+	7.3 %	6.8 %	7.1 %	10.6 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
Children with no female caregiver excluded								
Educational attainment	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Not high school graduate	47.9 %	43.5 %	44.8 %	42.6 %	17.0 %	15.6 %	14.9 %	14.2 %
High school graduate	29.9 %	33.3 %	33.5 %	32.7 %	36.0 %	35.4 %	33.3 %	30.8 %
Some college	14.0 %	14.9 %	14.3 %	16.7 %	23.3 %	24.2 %	25.1 %	28.2 %
College graduate	8.1 %	8.3 %	7.3 %	8.1 %	23.7 %	24.8 %	26.6 %	26.8 %
Labor force status	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Employed	58.7 %	59.4 %	58.5 %	57.5 %	82.9 %	84.2 %	84.8 %	83.0 %
Unemployed	4.9 %	5.1 %	3.1 %	3.3 %	5.6 %	4.4 %	3.7 %	4.5 %
Not in labor force	36.3 %	35.5 %	38.4 %	39.1 %	11.5 %	11.4 %	11.5 %	12.4 %
Housekeeping	19.9 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
In school	1.1 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.0 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unable	2.7 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.5 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other/retired	12.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.3 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.0 %

Source: March Current Population Surveys, 1983-1994.

Notes: Estimates based on average for 3-year period. n.a.=Not available.

Table 1.5 Poverty Status and Use of Services by Kin Care and Parent Care Families, 1983-94

Category	Percentage in Category							
	Kin Care Children				Parent Care Children			
	1983-85	1986-88	1989-91	1992-94	1983-85	1986-88	1989-91	1992-94
Family poverty level	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Below poverty line	39.2 %	36.8 %	35.3 %	38.8 %	21.3 %	19.9 %	19.4 %	21.4 %
Up to 150% of poverty line	15.1 %	14.5 %	16.7 %	17.1 %	11.9 %	10.8 %	10.6 %	11.0 %
Above 150% of poverty line	45.7 %	48.7 %	48.0 %	44.1 %	66.9 %	69.4 %	70.0 %	67.6 %
Family has no earned income	23.8 %	23.0 %	22.3 %	26.3 %	8.9 %	8.3 %	7.9 %	9.2 %
Family use of public assistance								
Public assistance/welfare	21.1 %	19.9 %	24.3 %	27.0 %	11.6 %	11.7 %	11.5 %	13.3 %
Supplemental Security Income	10.1 %	11.5 %	13.0 %	14.5 %	1.9 %	1.9 %	2.2 %	3.0 %
Social Security	33.9 %	34.1 %	37.3 %	34.6 %	6.8 %	6.5 %	6.1 %	6.4 %
Disability	n.a.	n.a.	3.9 %	3.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	1.4 %	1.4 %
Unemployment compensation	11.8 %	8.1 %	8.2 %	7.9 %	13.3 %	9.1 %	8.0 %	10.2 %
Workers compensation	3.4 %	3.2 %	3.3 %	3.2 %	3.2 %	3.2 %	3.2 %	3.0 %
Children receive free lunches*	42.0 %	35.2 %	35.7 %	49.8 %	22.4 %	15.9 %	21.6 %	25.4 %
Public housing*	7.3 %	5.9 %	6.7 %	6.7 %	3.7 %	3.6 %	3.5 %	4.0 %
Rent subsidy*	2.2 %	2.6 %	3.4 %	2.6 %	1.5 %	2.0 %	2.5 %	2.7 %
Food stamps*	28.6 %	24.8 %	27.8 %	31.2 %	16.9 %	17.7 %	14.7 %	18.9 %

Source: March Current Population Surveys, 1983-1994.

Notes: Estimates based on average for 3-year period. n.a.=Not available.

* Variable measured at household, not family level.

Figure 1.5 Regional Distribution of Kin-Care and Parent-Care Children, 1983-M and 1992-94

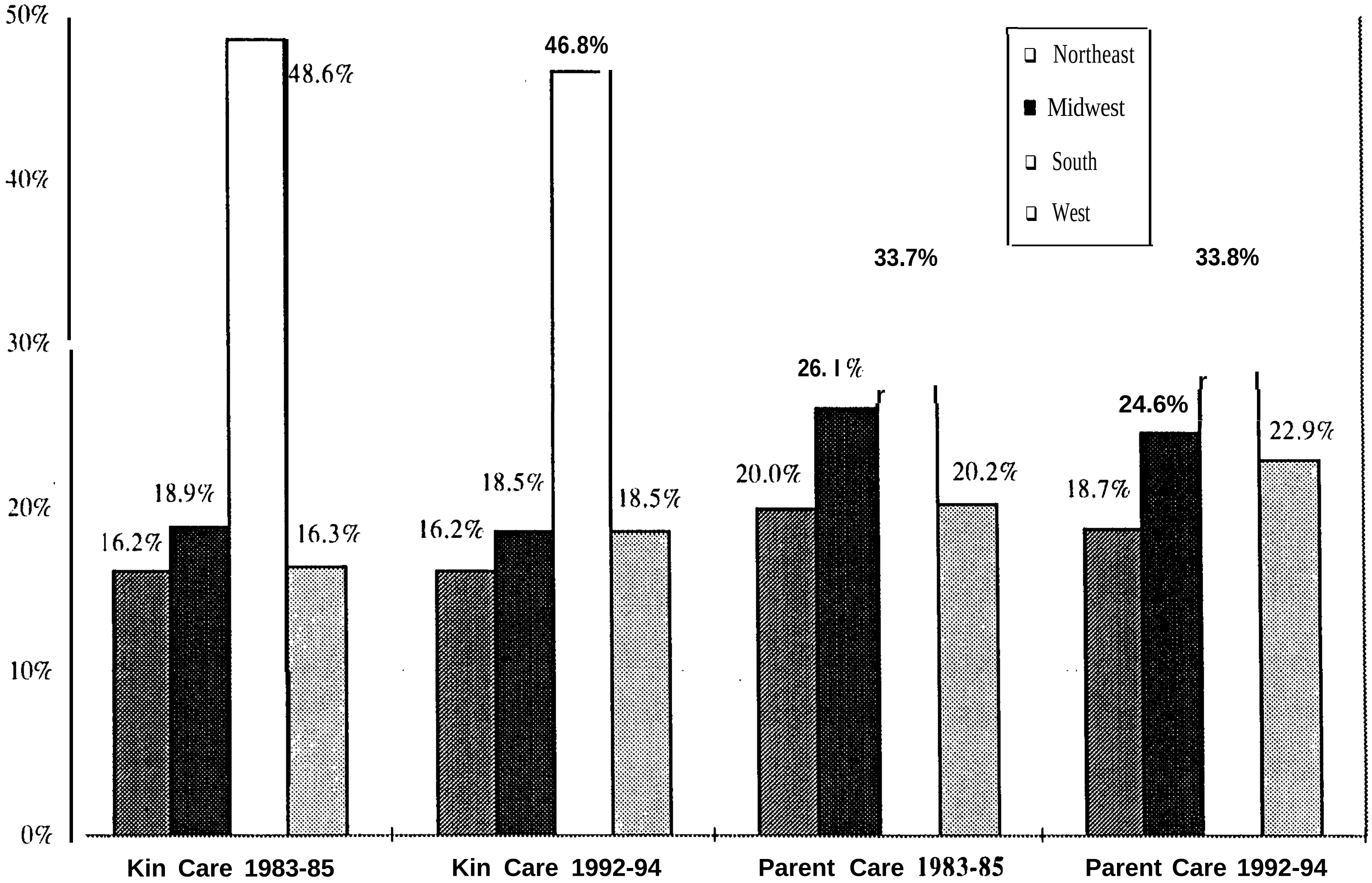


Figure 1.6 Metro/Non-Metro Distribution of Kin Care and Parent Care Children, **1983-85** and 1992-94

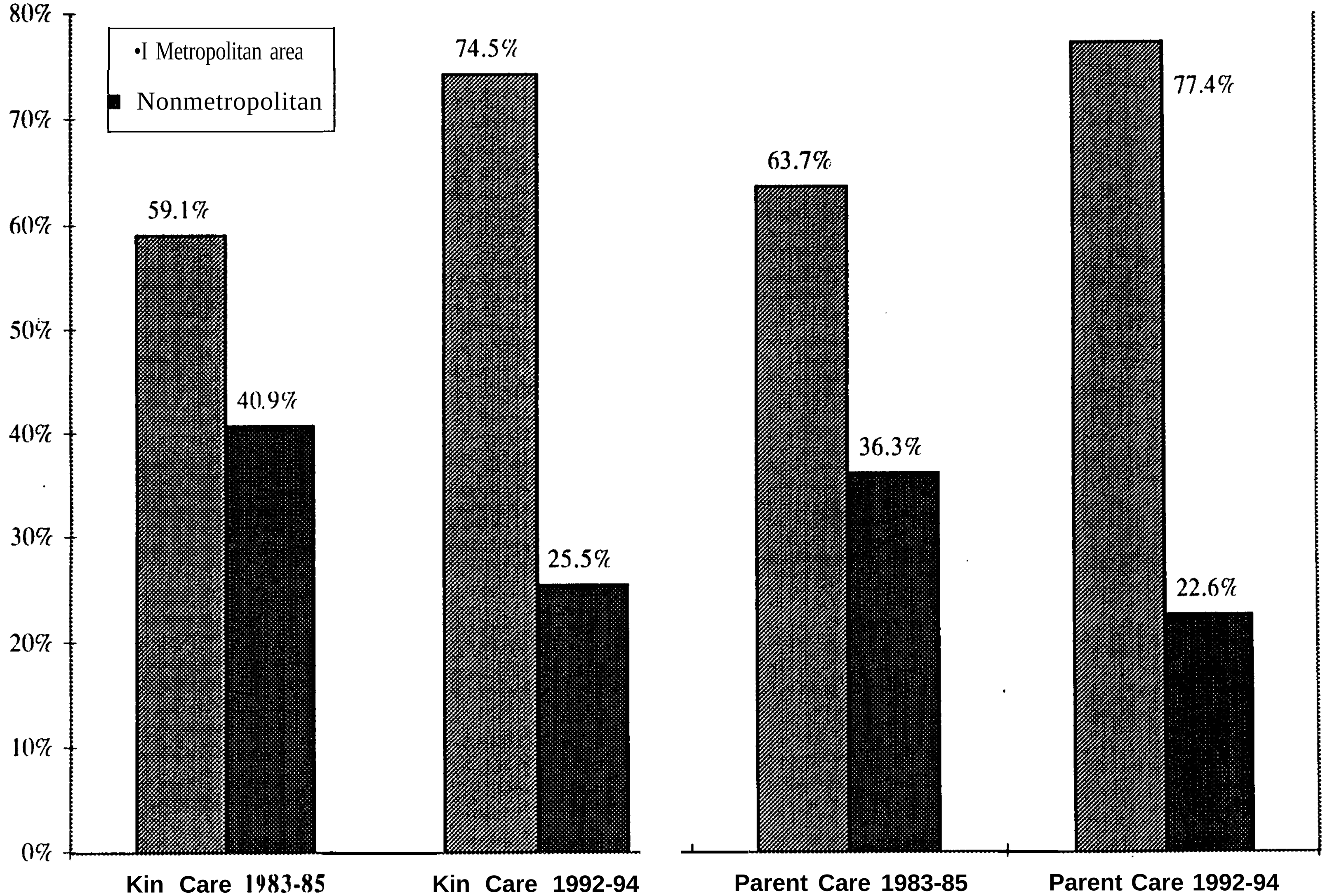


Figure 1.7 Marital Status of the Caregivers of Kin Care and Parent Care Children, 1983-85 and 1992-94

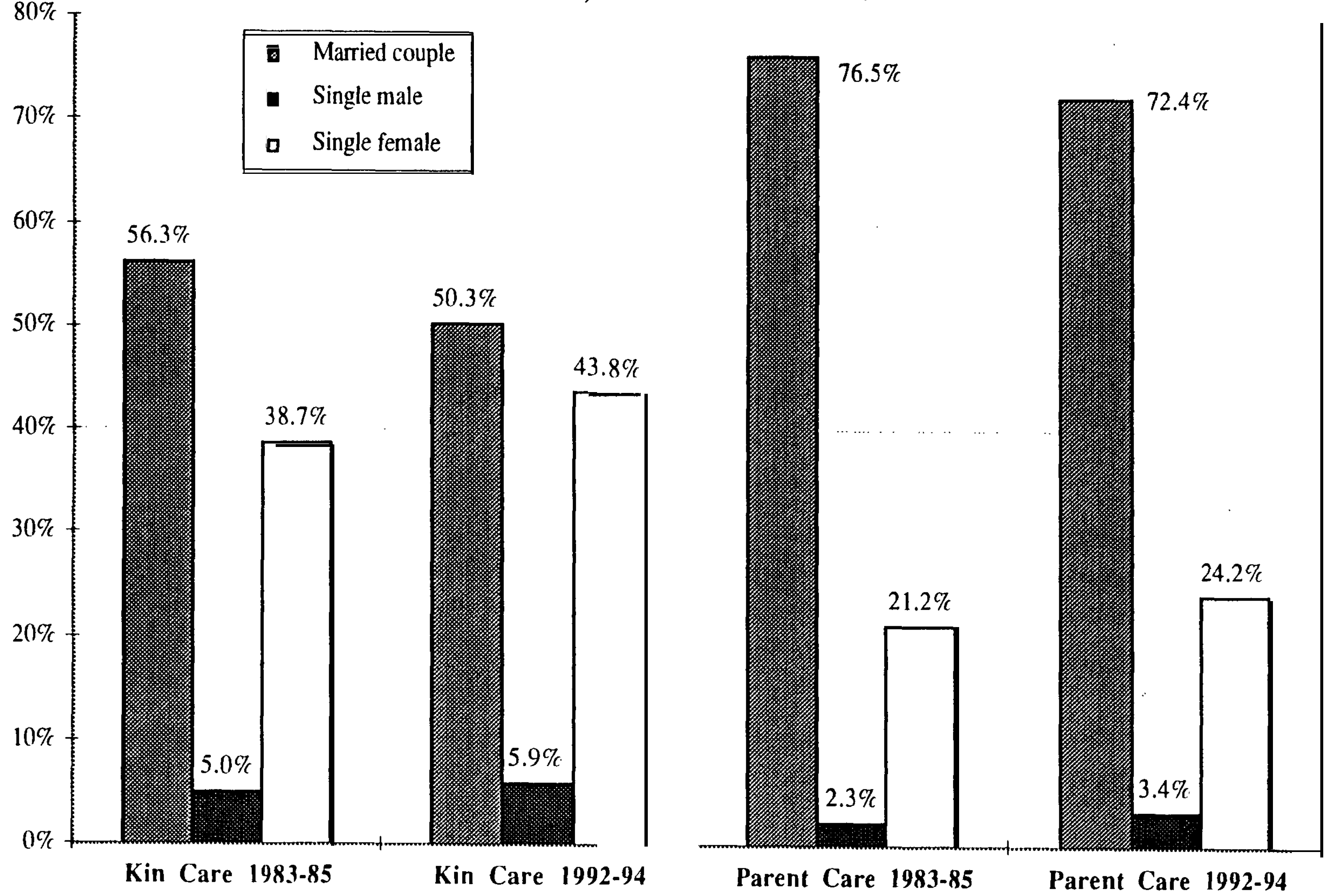


Figure 1.8 Age of Female Caregiver, Kin Care and Parent Care Children, 1983-85 and 1992-94

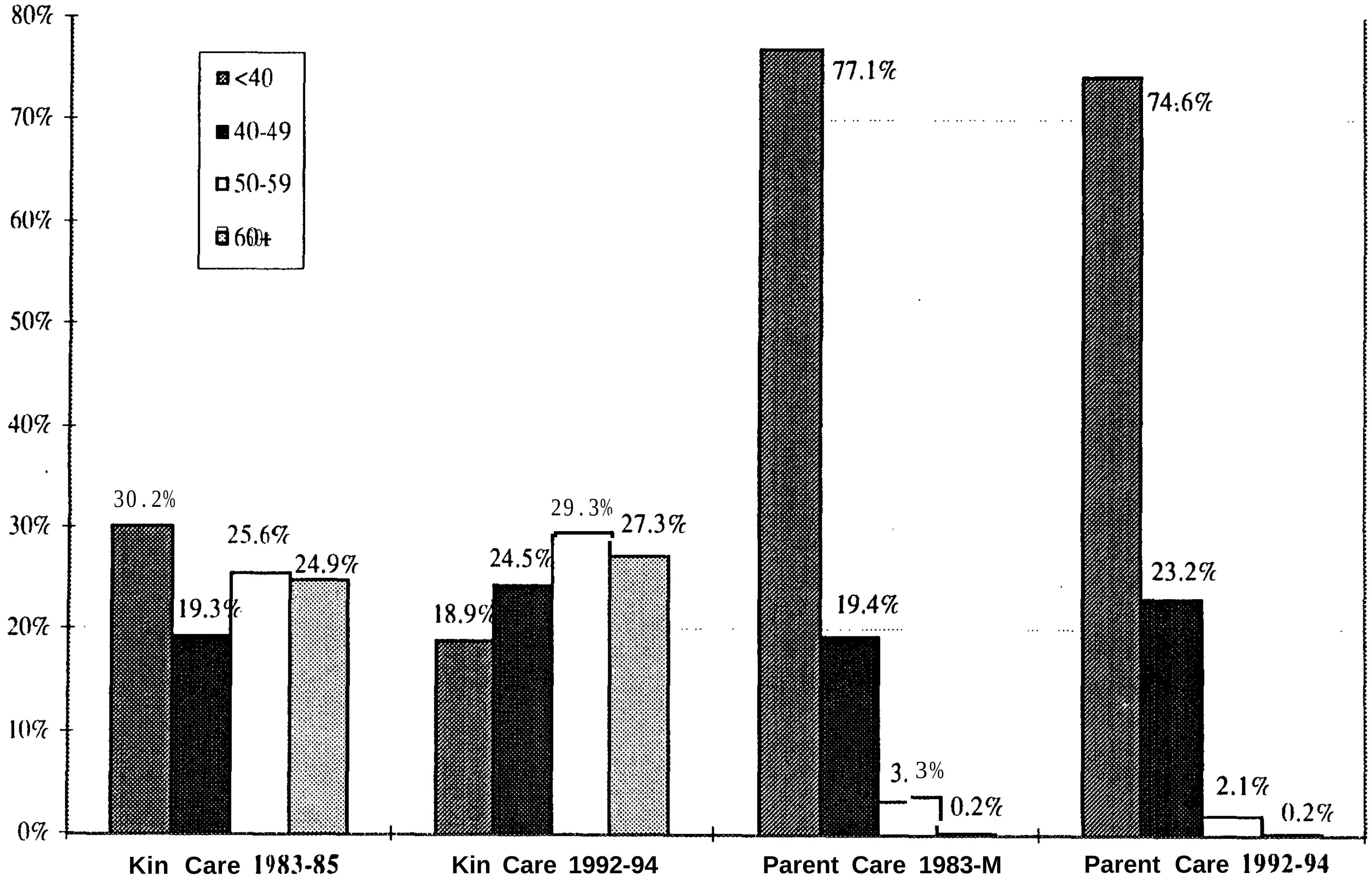


Figure 1.9 Educational Attainment of Best Educated Caregiver, Kin Care and Parent Care Children, 1983-85 and 1992-94

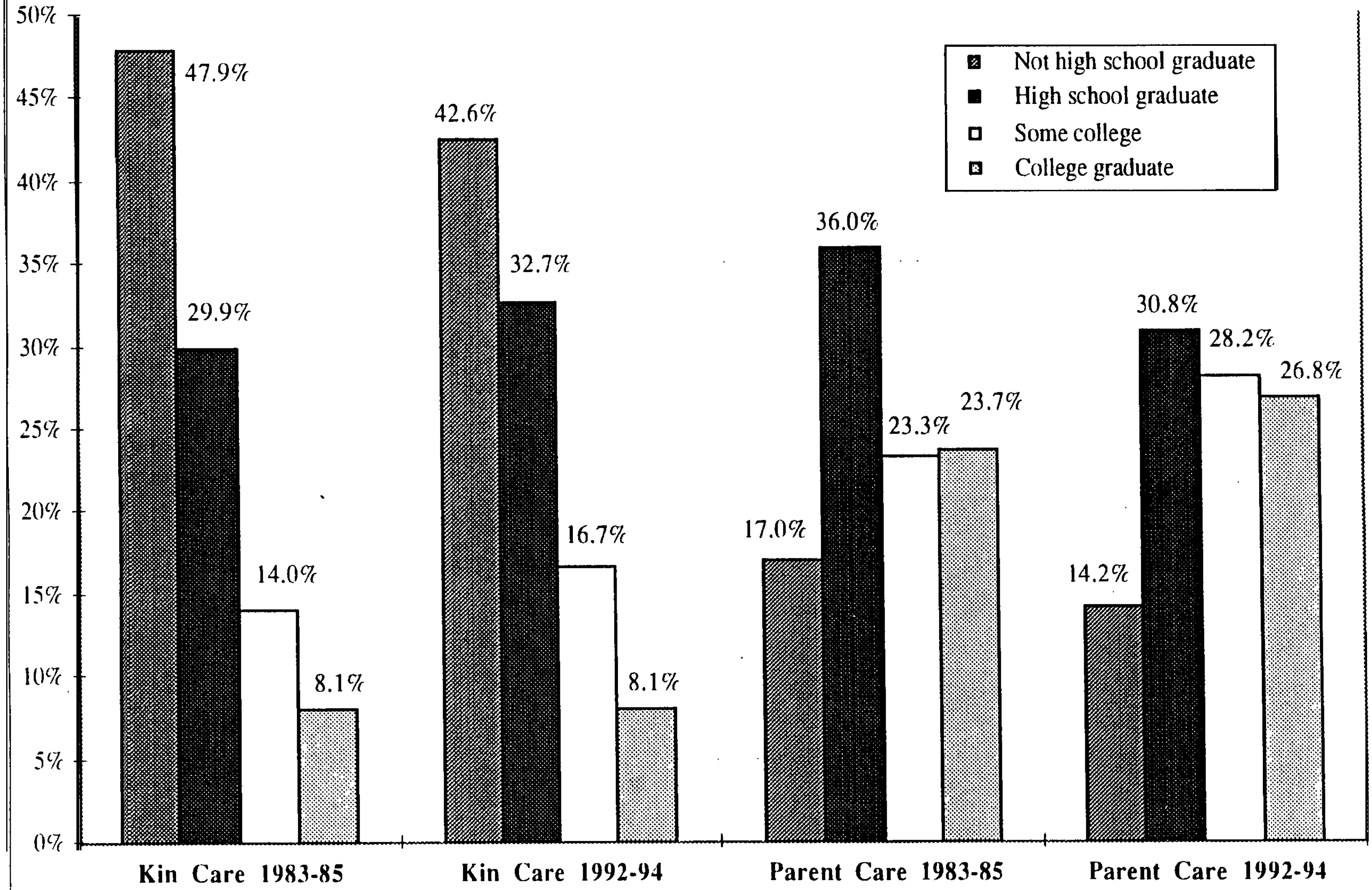


Figure 1.10 Labor Force Status of Caregiver, Kin Care and Parent Care Children, 1983-85 and 1992-94

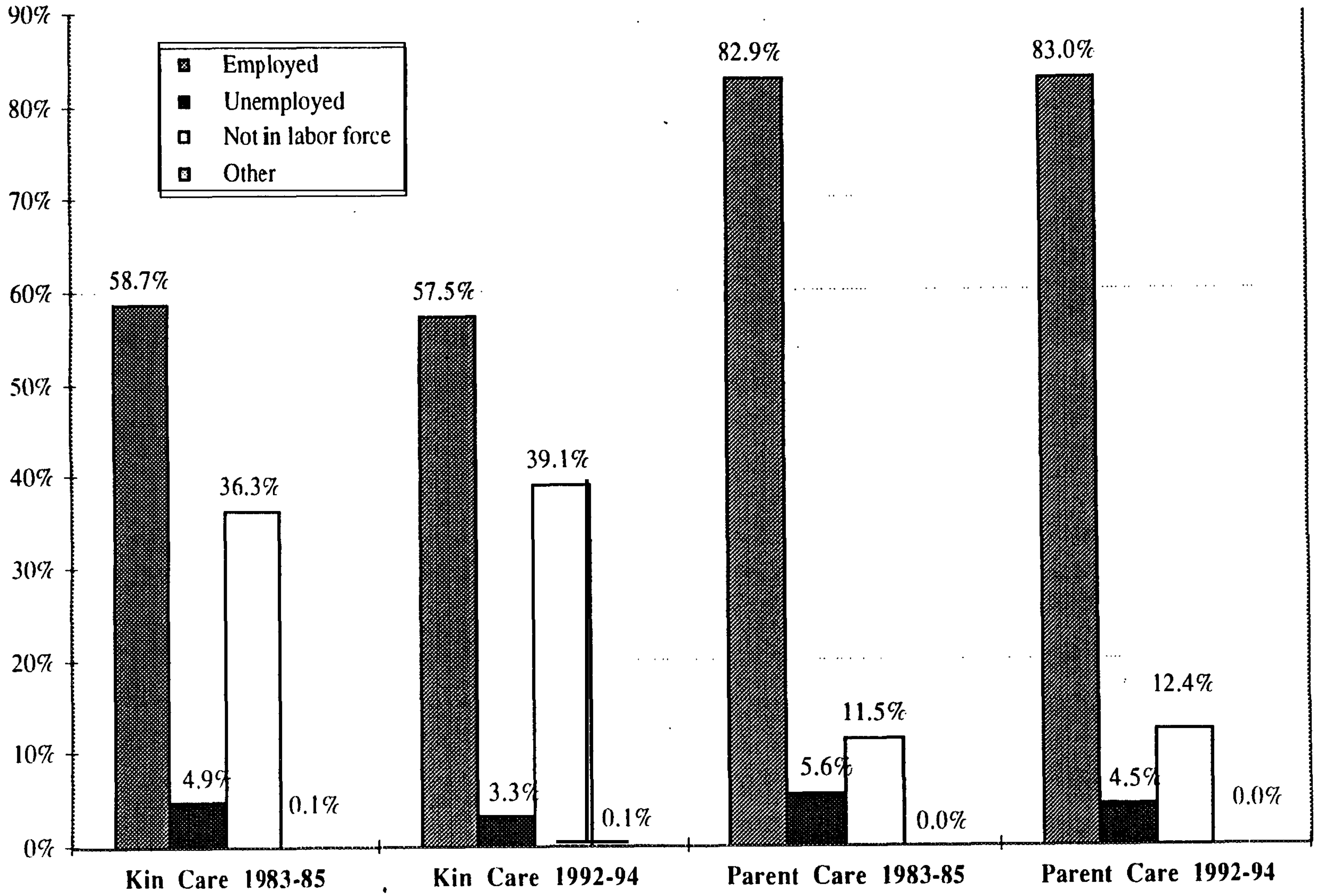


Figure 1.11 Poverty Status of Kin Care and Parent Care Children, 1992-94

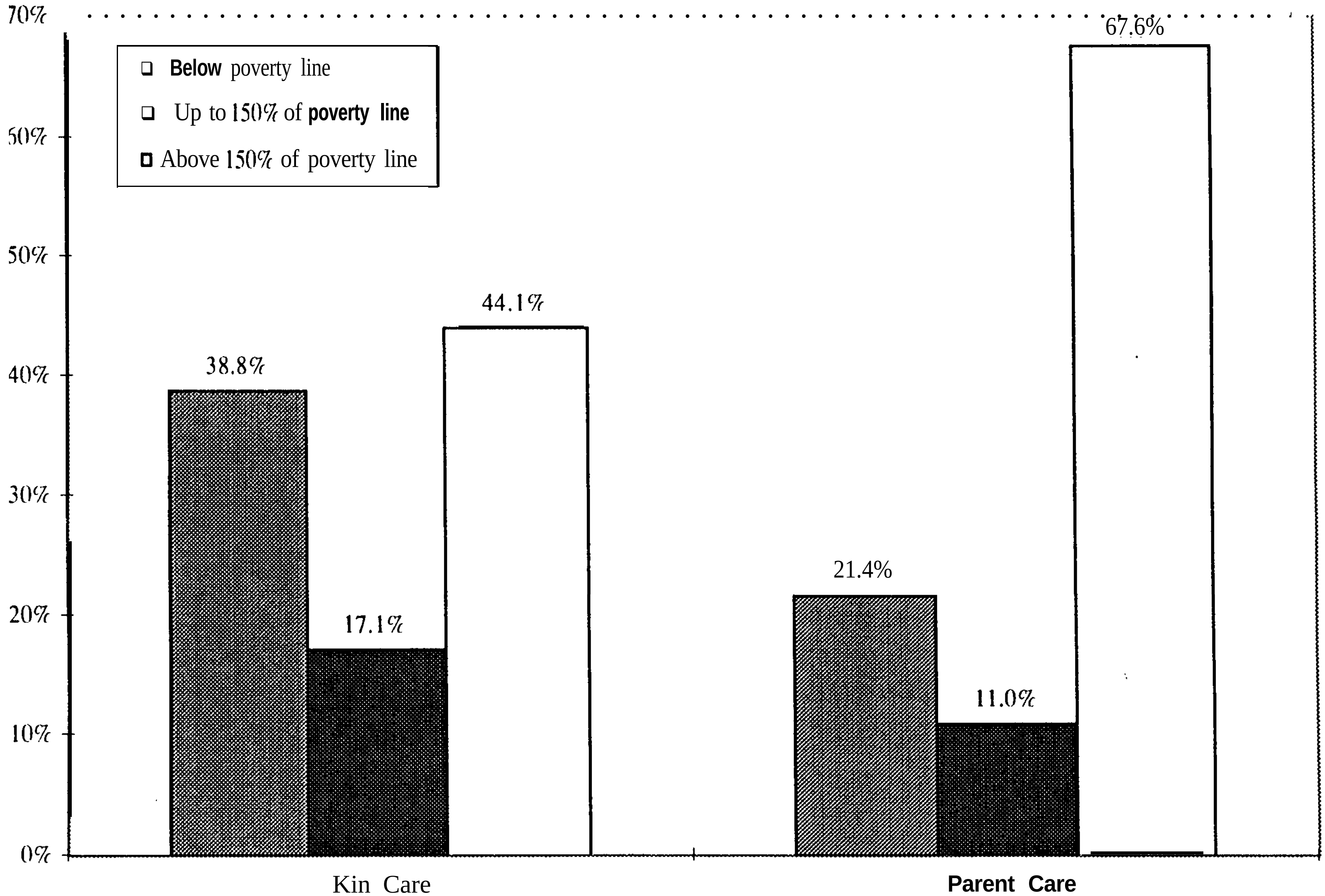


Table 1.12 Use of Government Assistance, Kin Care and Parent Care Children, 1992-94

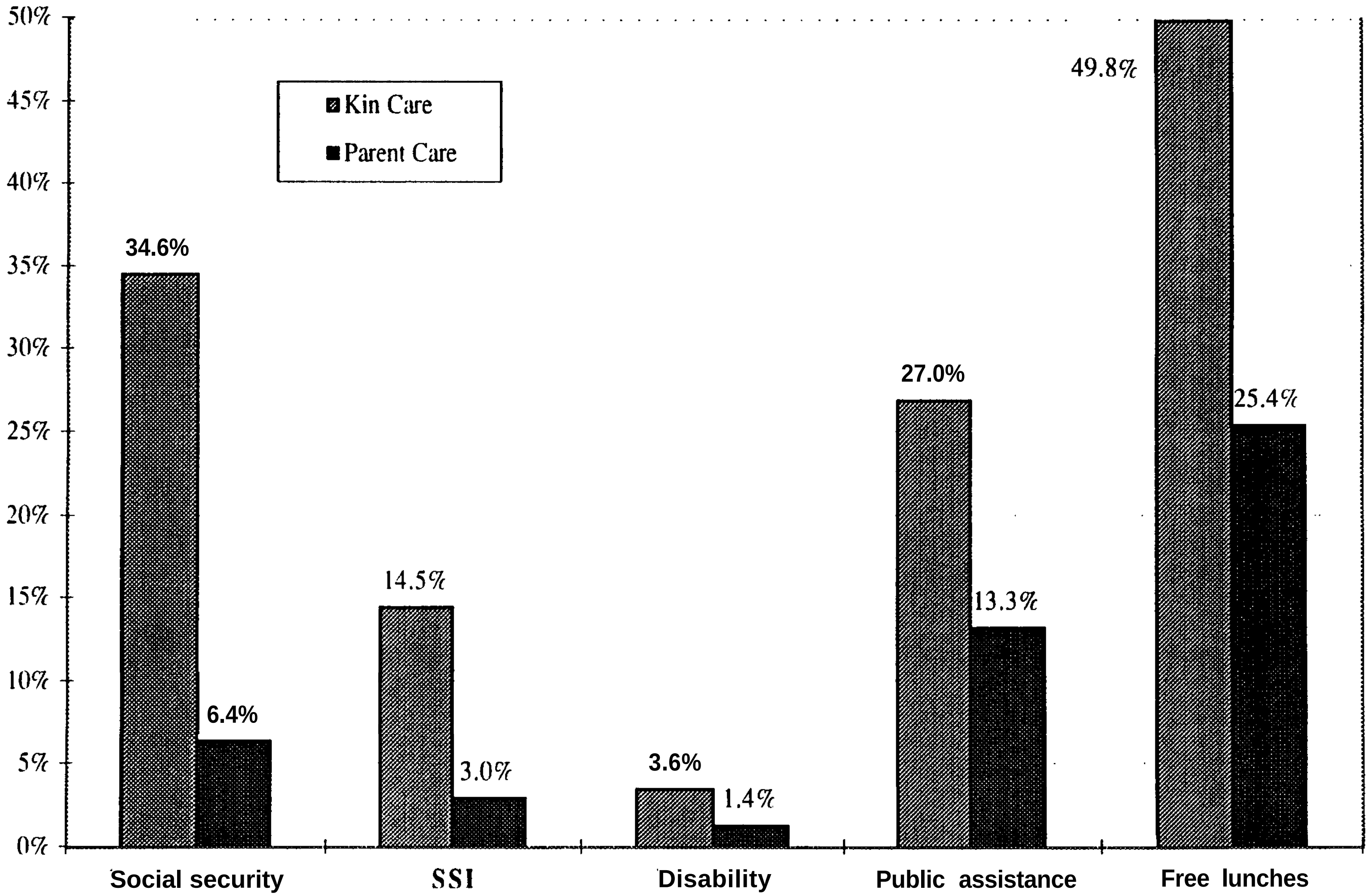


Table 1.6 Personal Characteristics of Children in Kin Care, Foster Care, and Parent Care, 1992-94

Category	Kin Care	Foster Care	Parent Care
Racial/Ethnic group	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
NonHispanic			
White	36.2 %	43.1 %	*6X.7 %*
African American	44.3 %	42.8 %	14.9 %
Other	4.4 %	4.7 %	4.2 %
Hispanic			
White	14.0 %	6.8 %	11.4 %
African American	0.5 %	1.5 %	0.2 %
Other	0.6 %	1.2 %	0.6 %
Total African American	44.8 %	44.3 %	15.2 %
Total Hispanic	15.1 %	9.4 %	12.2 %
Age	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
O-4 years	21.7 %	34.2 %	29.8 %
5-9 years	25.1 %	24.4 %	28.1 %
10-14 years	29.6 %	21.9 %	27.4 %
15- 17 years	23.5 %	19.6 %	14.7 %
Sex	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Male	*49.4 %*	48.3 %	51.3 %
Female	*50.6 %*	51.7 %	4x.7 %
Region	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Northeast	16.2 %	20.2 %	1x.7 %
Midwest	1x.5 %	25.2 %	24.6 %
South	46.8 %	39.3 %	33.x %
West	1x.5 %	15.4 %	22.9 %
Metro/Nonmetro	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Metropolitan area	*74.5 %*	70.6 %	77.4 %
Nonmetropolitan	*25.5 %*	29.4 %	22.6 %

Source: March Current Population Surveys, 1983- 1994.
Notes: Estimates based on average for 3-year period.

Table 1.7 Caregiver Characteristics of Children in Kin Care, Fdster Care, and Parent Care, 1992-94

Category	Kin Care	Foster Care	Parent Care
Marital status	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Married couple	50.3 %	66.6 %	72.4 %
Single male	5.9 %	3.9 %	3.4 %
Single female	43.x %	29.5 %	24.2 %
Widowed	*15.2 %*	*14.6 %*	*1.0 %*
Divorced	*11.3 %*	*8.8 %*	*(5.7 %*
Never married	*7.8 %*	*1.0 %*	*8.6 %*
Separated	*7.6 %*	*4.4 %*	*4.9 %*
Married-spouse absent	*1.9 %*	*0.6 %*	*0.9 %*
Age of female caregiver	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
o-17	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
18-19	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.7 %
20-24	3.2 %	1.5 %	6.6 %
25-29	3.8 %	5.5 %	15.7 %
30-39	11.4 %	22.3 %	51.3 %
40-49	24.5 %	35.5 %	23.2 %
50-59	29.3 %	24.1 %	2.1 %
60-69	19.6 %	10.8 %	0.2 %
70+	7.6 %	0.4 %	0.0 %
Children with no female caregiver excluded			
Age of male caregiver	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
o-17	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
18-19	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.1%
20-24	2.2 %	3.6 %	2.7 %
25-29	5.9 %	6.0 %	10.3 %
30-39	12.8 %	19.6 %	47.2 %
40-49	20.9 %	36.4 %	32.8 %
50-59	29.2 %	15.7 %	5.x %
60-69	1x.4 %	14.6 %	0.9 %
70+	10.6 %	4.0 %	0.1 %
Children with no female caregiver excluded			
Educational attainment	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Not high school graduate	42.6 %	15.2 %	14.2 %
High school graduate	32.7 %	39.9 %	30.x %
Some college	16.7 %	26.6 %	2x.2 %
College graduate	x.1 %	1x.3 %	26.X %
Labor force status	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Employed	57.5 %	71.6 %	83.0 %
Unemployed	3.3 %	1.8 %	4.5 %
Not in labor force	39.1 %	26.6 %	12.4 %
Other	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %

Source: March Current Population Surveys, 1983-1994.

Notes: Estimates based on average for 3-year period.

Table 1.8 Poverty Status and Use of Services for Kin Care, Foster Care. and Parent Care Families. 1992-94

Category	Kin Care	Foster Care	Parent Care
Family poverty level			
Below poverty line	**38.8 %**	23.1 %	21.4 %
Up to 150% of poverty line	17.1 %	6.9 %	11.0 %
Above 150% of poverty line	44.1 %	69.9 %	67.6 %
Family has no earned income	**26.3 %**	**22.3 %**	**9.2 %**
Family use of public assistance			
Public assistance/welfare	27.0 %	11.0 %	13.3 %
Supplemental Security Income	14.5 %	8.4 %	3.0 %
Social Security	34.6 %	23.2 %	6.4 %
Disability	3.6 %	1.2 %	1.4 %
Unemployment compensation	7.9 %	11.9 %	10.2 %
Workers compensation	3.2 %	3.1 %	3.0 %
Children receive free lunches*	49.x %	31.1 %	25.4 %
Public housing*	6.7 %	4.6 %	4.0 %
Rent subsidy*	2.6 %	1.x %	2.7 %
Food stamps*	31.2 %	15.0 %	18.9 %

Source: March Current Population Surveys, 1983-1994.
Notes: Estimates based on average for 3-year period. n.a.=Not available.
* Variable measured at household. not family level.

Table 1.9
Poverty Status and Family Earnings for Children in Kin Care and Foster Care, 1992-94

	Children in families below poverty line	
	Kin-care	Foster-care
Family has earnings	25.4 %	7.8 %
Family has no earnings	76.4 %	76.3 %

Source: March Current Population Surveys, 1992-1994.
Notes: Estimates based on avenge for 3-year period.

Table 2.1 Child Living Arrangements, U.S. Total: 1990 Census

	Own Child Two Parents	Own Child Mother Only	Own Child Father Only	Related Child	Unrelated Child	Total
A Counts:						
All Children	45,667,594	12,710,044	2,501,455	1,399,562	1,327,889	63,606,544
Ages 0-5	15,993,967	4,385,441	894,204	330,511	346,987	21,951,110
Ages 6-17	29,673,627	8,324,603	1,607,251	1,069,051	980,902	41,655,434
B Percent in Age Category:						
All Children	100.0 %	00.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	00.0 %	100.0 %
Ages 0-5	35.0 %	34.5 %	35.7 %	23.6 %	26.1 %	34.5 %
Ages 6-17	65.0 %	65.5 %	64.3 %	76.4 %	73.9 %	65.5 %
C Percentage of Children:						
All Children	71.8 %	20.0 %	3.9 %	2.2 %	2.1 %	100.0 %
Ages 0-5	72.9 %	20.0 %	4.1 %	1.5 %	1.6 %	100.0 %
Ages 6-17	71.2 %	20.0 %	3.9 %	2.6 %	2.4 %	100.0 %
D Percentage of those Children with < 2 parents present:						
All Children	---	70.9 %	13.9 %	7.8 %	7.4 %	100.0 %
Ages 0-5	---	73.6 %	15.0 %	5.5 %	5.8 %	100.0 %
Ages 6-17	---	69.5 %	13.4 %	8.9 %	8.2 %	100.0 %
E Percentage of those Children with no parents present:						
All Children	---	---	---	51.3%	48.7%	100.0%
Ages 0-5	---	---	---	48.8%	51.2%	100.0%
Ages 6-17	---	---	---	52.2%	47.8%	100.0%

Figure **2.1** **Living Arrangements of Children by Age Group United States Total, 1990**

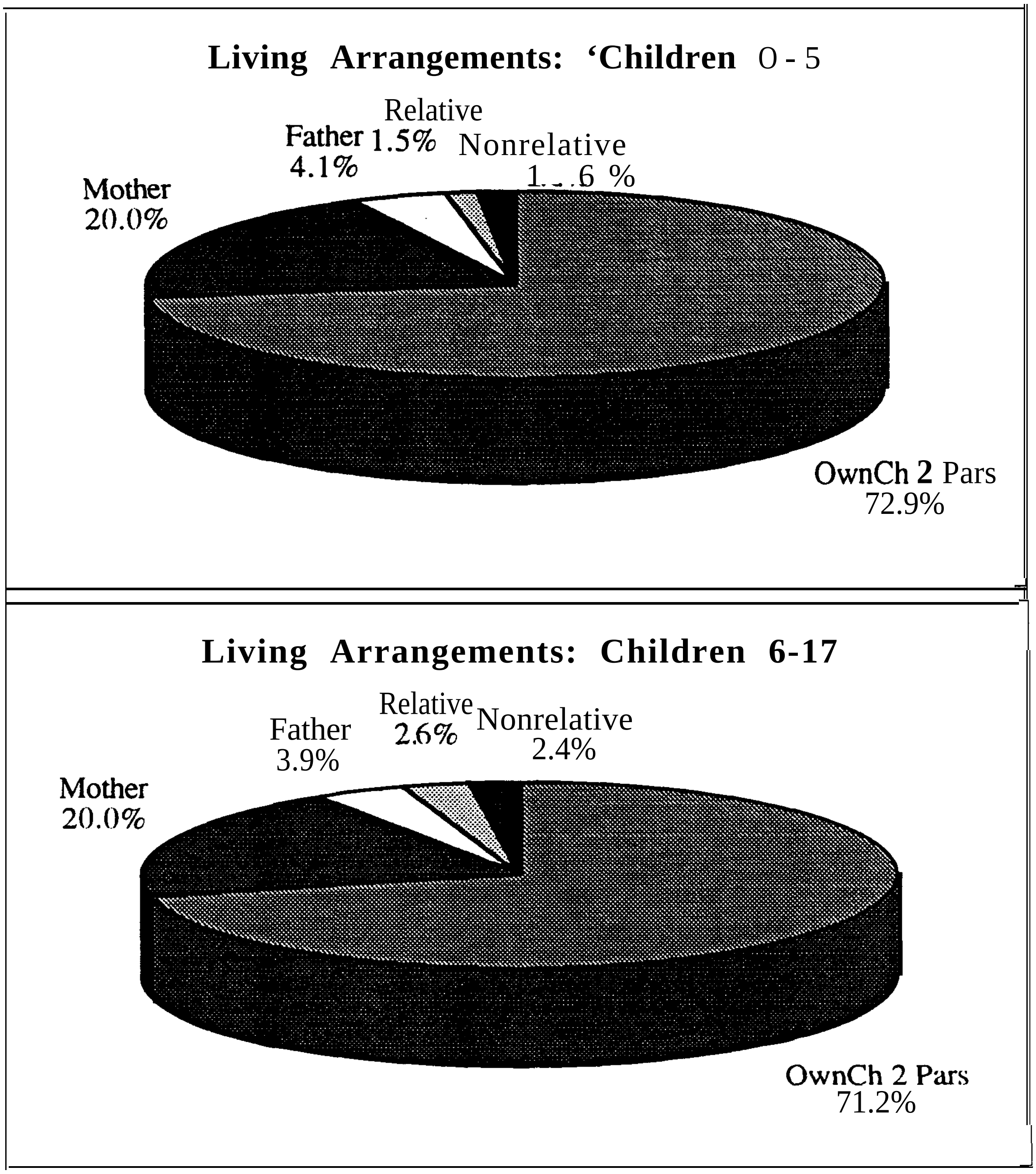


Table 2.2a Living Arrangements of Children in U.S. States, 1990.

ALL CHILDREN Ayes O-17, from Census STF3A

State	Count Total	Own t'hild with 2 Parents	Own t'hild with Mother	Own Child with Father	Related child	Unrelated child	Percent Total	Own t'hild with 2 Parents	Own t'hild with Mother	Own Child with Father	Related child	Unrelated child
Alabama	1,060,001	722.554	249.690	38.486	33,644	15.627	100 %	68.2 %	23.6%	3.6 %	3.2 %	1.5 %
Alaska	171,688	129,908	25,869	8,813	2.582	4.516	100 %	75.7 %	15.1 %	5.1 %	I.5 %	2.6 %
Arizona	978.783	691.333	194,034	50,460	20,723	22.233	loo%	70.6 %	19.8 %	5.2 %	2.1 %	23%
Arkansas	621.268	443.652	127,303	21.650	18,258	IO.405	loo%	71.4 %	20.5 %	3.5 %	2.9 %	1.7 %
California	7.739.479	5,413,564	1,479,605	405.702	210,270	230,338	100%	b9.9 %	19.1 %	5.2 %	2.7 %	3.0 %
Colorado	859.986	644,498	153.672	33,011	12,061	lb.744	loo%	74.9 %	17.9 %	3.8 %	1.4 %	1.9 %
Connecticut	749.783	556,550	145,657	22.472	11,230	13,874	100%	74.2 %	19.4 %	3.0 %	1.5 %	1.9 %
Delaware	163,007	1 lb.754	32.176	7.070	3.94 I	3,066	100 %	71.6%	19.7 %	4.3 %	2.4 %	1.9 %
Dist. Columbia	116,624	40,574	56.322	7,432	6.980	5.316	100 %	34.8 %	48.3 %	6.4 %	6.0 %	4.6 %
Florida	2,864,500	1.93 1.081	639,247	135.949	86.673	71.550	loo%	67.4 %	22.3 %	4.7 %	3.0 %	2.5 %
Georgia	1,730,650	1,161,596	417,299	65.002	52.569	34.184	100 %	67.1 %	24.1 %	3.8 %	3.0 %	2.0 %
Hawaii	280.225	207,268	46.172	14.121	6.185	6,479	loo%	74.0 %	16.5 %	5.0 %	2.2 %	2.3 %
Idaho	307.837	250.49 1	37.690	10,266	3,610	5.780	loo%	81.4%	122%	3.3 %	1.2 %	1.9 %
Illinois	2.947.821	2,111,894	621,807	105,000	56.793	52.327	loo%	71.6%	21.1 %	3.6 %	1.9 'b	1.8 %
Indiana	1.457.525	1,095,049	259595	50,846	23.405	28,630	loo%	75.1 %	17.8 %	3.5 %	1.6 %	2.0 %
Iowa	719.344	578.597	98,901	20,445	7,503	13,898	loo%	80.4 %	13.7 %	2.8 %	1.0 %	1.9 %
Kansas	662,002	518,960	loo.794	20.660	9.297	12,291	loo%	78.4 %	15.2 %	3.1 %	1.4 %	1.9 'b
Kentucky	955,618	712,960	173.982	30.835	20.548	17293	loo%	74.6 %	18.2 %	3.2 %	2.2 %	1.8 %
Louisiana	1,229,277	783,162	337.796	49.601	37.737	20.98 1	100 %	63.7 %	27.5 %	4.0 %	3.1 %	I.7 %
Maine	309,300	237,591	49.488	11,073	3.413	7.735	loo%	76.8 %	16.0 %	3.6 %	1.1 %	2.5 %
Maryland	1.162222	802,758	258.077	48,268	27,566	25.553	loo%	69.1 %	222%	4.2 %	2.4 %	2.2 %
Massachusetts	1,351,385	1,00 I.259	27 I,527	36.921	17.306	24.372	loo%	74.1 %	20.1 %	2.7 %	1.3 %	1.8 %
Michigan	246 I ,723	1,735,707	546,089	87.891	43,169	48.867	100%	70.5 %	22.2 %	3.6 %	1.8 %	2.0 %
Minnesota	1,167,909	941,236	162.899	34,482	9.195	20.097	100 %	80.b %	13.9 %	3.0 %	0.8 %	1.7 %
Mississippi	747.371	460,622	215.982	32,140	27.346	11,281	loo%	61.6 %	28.9 %	4.3 %	3.7 %	1.5 %
Missouri	1,315,470	971,142	251.634	43,538	23.391	25.765	loo%	73.8 %	19.1 %	3.3 %	1.8 %	2.0 %
Montana	222.787	171,269	34.403	8,402	2,824	5.889	loo%	76.9 %	15.4 %	3.8 %	I.3 %	2.6 %
Nebraska	429.187	344.495	61,749	ii.948	4,454	6.54 1	100 %	80.3 %	14.4 %	2.8 %	1.0 %	1.5 %
Nevada	294,759	205.721	57.141	lb.160	6.233	9,504	100 %	69.8 %	19.4 %	5.5 %	2.1 %	3.2 %
New Hampshire	279,123	224,414	36.763	9,505	2.602	5.839	100 %	80.4 %	13.2 %	3.4 %	0.9 %	2.1 %
New Jersey	1,798,664	1,318,185	347,847	66,876	35.543	30.2 I 3	100%	73.3 %	19.3 %	3.7 %	2.0 %	1.7 %
New Mexico	446.439	3 LO.692	88,64 I	27.395	10,844	8,867	loo%	69.6 %	19.9 %	6.1 %	2.4 %	2.0 %
New York	4,256,301	2,885,048	1,004,558	168,432	102.090	96,173	loo%	67.8 %	23.6 %	4.0 %	2.4 %	2.3 %
North Carolina	1,608,493	1,119,978	349.827	62.177	46.870	29.61 I	100 %	69.6 %	21.7 %	3.9 %	2.9 %	1.8 %
North Dakota	175.681	145,225	21.693	4.633	1,413	2.717	100 %	82.7 %	12.3 %	2.6 %	0.8 %	1.5 %
Ohio	2,803,796	2,050,15 I	562.154	95.709	48.149	47.633	loo%	73.1 %	20.0 %	3.4 %	1.7 %	1.7 %
Oklahoma	836,845	617.837	152.193	30.925	20,090	15,800	100%	73.8 %	la.2 a	3.7 %	2.4 %	1.9 %
Oregon	724.407	537.094	120.302	33.834	11.555	21 ,622	100 %	74.1 %	16.6 %	4.7 %	1.6 %	3.0 %
Pennsylvania	2.796.942	2.079.433	5 lb.693	100,089	46,431	54,296	100 %	74.3 %	18.5 %	3.6 %	I.7 %	1.9 %
Rhode Island	226,005	I 65,888	45.533	7.838	3.069	3.677	100 %	73.4 %	20. I %	3.5 %	1.4 %	1.6 %
south Carolina	922.048	611.599	227.475	35,826	31,302	15,846	100 %	66.3 %	24.7 %	3.Y %	3.4 %	1.7 %
south Dakota	198.945	157.087	27.929	7,178	3.027	3.721	100 %	79.0 %	14.0 %	3.h %	1.5 %	1.9 %
Tennessee	1,215,656	853,141	264,560	44,126	31.620	22.203	100 %	70.2 %	21.8 %	3.b 4	2.6 %	1.8 %
Texas	4135,352	3,483,870	943,430	191,345	130,835	X.5.872	100 %	72.0 4	19.5 4	4.0 %	2.7 %	1.8 %
Utah	627.928	526.859	72.1 00	14,318	5,659	8,992	100 %	x3.9 %	11.5%	2.3 %	0.9 4	1.4 %
Vermont	143,580	110.952	21.928	6.117	I.292	3.29 I	100 a	77.3 4	15.3 %	4.3 %	0.9 %	2.3 %
Virginia	1.504.327	1,103,651	2nl.577	53.520	34.785	30.794	100 %	73.4 %	18.7 %	3.h %	2.3 %	2.0 %
Washington	1,258,460	941.378	2 10.469	52,352	19,268	34,993	100 %	74.x %	Ih.7 %	4.2 %	1.5 %	2.8 %
West Virginia	444,206	339,600	72,080	lb.284	n.744	7.498	100 %	76.5 %	I h.2 %	3.7 %	2.0 %	I.7 %
Wisconsin	1,290,734	9Yb.105	216,811	39,444	13.745	24,629	100 'lo	77.2 %	16.8 %	3.1 %	1.1 %	1.9 %
Wyoming	135.08 I	107,162	18,881	4.888	1.717	2433	100 %	79.3 %	14.0 %	3.h %	I.3 'b	1.8 %
U.S. TOTAL	63,606,544	45,667,594	12,710,044	2501.455	1,399,562	1,327,889	100 %	71.x %	20.0 %	3.0 %	2.2 %	2.1 a

Table 2.2b, Living Arrangements of Children in U.S. States, continued (p.2).

YOUNG CHILDREN Ages O-5

	Count Total	Own Child with 2 Parents	Own Child with Mother	Own Child with Father	Related child	Unrelated child	Percent Total	Own Child with 2 Parents	Own Child with Mother	Own Child with Father	Related child	Unrelated child
Alabama	339,117	233,944	82,372	11,802	7.467	3.532	100 %	69.0 %	24.3 %	3.5 %	2.2 %	1.0 %
Alaska	65.485	49.967	10374	3,593	530	1.021	100 %	76.3 %	15.8 %	5.5 %	0.8 %	1.6 %
Arizona	348,444	247.376	70.193	20233	4,883	5.759	100 %	71.0 %	20.1 %	5.8 %	1.4 %	1.7 %
Arkansas	199.033	142,305	43597	7,101	3.686	2.34-l	100 %	71.5 %	21.9 %	3.6 %	1.9%	1.2 %
California	2,842,506	2,033,367	526.502	160.747	51.967	69.923	100 %	71.5 %	18.5 %	5.7 %	1.8 %	2.5 %
Colorado	301.702	232,020	52.043	10.965	2,792	3,882	100 %	76.9 %	17.2 %	3.6 %	0.9 %	1.3 %
Connecticut	270.75 1	207,724	48,590	7.990	2.74-l	3.703	100 %	76.7 %	17.9 %	3.0 %	1.0 %	1.4%
Delaware	58.024	42.428	11,311	2575	934	776	100 %	73.1 %	19.5 %	4.4 %	1.6 %	1.3 %
Dist. Columbia	43578	15,502	21,664	2.523	2.147	1,742	100 %	35.6 %	49.7 %	5.8 %	4.9 %	4.0 %
Florida	1,011,415	69X.2813	222278	50.150	21,321	19,378	100 %	69.0 %	22.0 %	5.0 %	2.1 %	1.9 %
Georgia	592.853	402.111	117.059	22,211	12,787	8,685	100 %	67.8 %	24.8 %	3.7 %	2.2 %	1.5 %
Hawaii	98,868	73.315	17324	4,983	1.488	1,758	100 %	74.2 %	17.5 %	5.0 %	1.5 %	1.8 %
Idaho	97,265	80,201	11,911	3.148	779	1.226	100 %	82.5 %	12.2 %	3.2 %	0.8 %	1.3 %
Illinois	1,015,548	737.932	212223	37,448	14.025	13.920	100 %	72.7 %	20.9 %	3.7 %	1.4%	1.4 %
Indiana	479.416	363,157	87,482	16,802	5.228	6,747	100 %	75.7 %	18.2 %	3.5 %	1.1 %	1.4 %
Iowa	234.070	188,822	33573	6,986	1,365	3,324	100 %	80.7 %	14.3 %	3.0 %	0.6 %	1.4 %
Kansas	226,828	181.237	34,029	6,53 1	1,933	3,098	100 %	79.9 %	15.0 %	2 9 %	0.9 %	1.4 %
Kentucky	302.359	228.200	57.102	9,511	3.859	3.687	100 %	75.5 %	18.9 %	3.1 %	1.3 %	1.2 %
Louisiana	406,470	258.946	1 16.959	16,848	8,776	4.941	100 %	63.7 %	28.8 %	4.1 %	2.2 %	1.2%
Maine	104,401	81,517	16221	4.235	764	1.664	100 %	78.1 %	15.5 %	4.1 %	0.7 %	1.6%
Maryland	427.150	301,318	93.083	18.369	7.244	7.136	100 %	70.5 %	21.8 %	4.3 %	1.7 %	1.7%
Massachusetts	490.659	373,649	92,912	13,543	4.465	6,090	100 %	16.2 %	18.9 %	2.11 %	0.9 %	1.2 %
Michigan	a42374	59223 1	196.466	30.25 1	10.977	12,449	100 %	70.3 %	23.3 %	3.6 %	1.3 %	1.5 %
Minnesota	406.75 1	332.775	55,132	12,031	2,063	4,750	100 %	81.8 %	13.6 %	3.0 %	0.5 %	1 . 2 %
Mississippi	236,340	143,677	72.98 1	11,033	5,943	2.706	100 %	60.8 %	30.9 %	4.7 %	2.5 %	1.1 %
Missouri	442.924	330.754	85,893	14,585	5.190	6.502	100 %	74.7 %	19.4 %	3.3 %	1.2 %	1.5 %
Montana	71,802	55,875	11331	2,506	589	1.501	100 %	77.8 %	15.8 %	3.5 %	0.8 %	2.1 %
Nebraska	144.485	117.673	20369	4,058	918	1.467	100 %	81.4 %	14.1 %	2.8 %	0.6 %	1.0 %
Nevada	109.265	78376	20,817	6.177	1,418	2.477	100 %	71.7 %	19.1 %	5.7 %	1.3 %	2.3 %
New Hampshire	100.884	83.633	li.419	3.655	583	1,594	100 %	82.9 %	11.3 %	3.6 %	11.6 %	1.6 %
New Jersey	629.446	477.826	111,427	23.720	8.488	7,985	100 %	75.9 %	17.7 %	3.8 %	1.3 %	1.3 %
New Mexico	151,177	103.71 l	32,062	11,320	2.302	1.782	100 %	68.6 %	21.2%	7.5 %	1.5 %	1.2 %
New York	1,494,584	1,032,007	344.380	62.775	26.883	2X.539	100 %	69.0 %	23.0 %	4.2 %	1.x %	1.9%
North Carolina	544.956	383.676	121.461	22.172	10,559	7.088	100 %	70.4 %	27.3 %	4.1 %	1.9 %	1.3 %
North Dakota	58.236	48.780	6.997	1.533	275	651	100 %	X3.8 %	12.0 %	2.6 %	0.5 %	1.1 %
Ohio	pJ4.463	691.615	196.936	32.128	11.645	12.139	100 %	73.2 %	20.9 %	3.4 %	1.2 %	1.3 %
Oklahoma	271,474	203.852	50289	9,96 l	4,040	3.332	100 %	75.1 %	1X.5 %	3.7 %	1.5 %	1.2 %
Oregon	243,392	183.492	40.086	11,564	2.605	5.645	100 %	75.4 %	16.5 %	4 . 1 %	1.1 %	2.3 %
Pennsylvania	952.473	715.300	176.54X	36.422	11,376	12.827	100 %	75.1 %	1x.5 %	3.x %	1.2 %	1.3 %
Rhode Island	au.173	60.153	15.649	2.177	712	X82	100 %	75.0 %	19.5 %	3.5 %	0.9 %	1.1 %
South Carolina	306.476	205,005	79,095	11,848	7.294	3.234	100 %	h6.9 %	25.8 %	3.9 %	2.4 %	1.1 %
South Dakota	66.645	53.068	9,527	2.374	788	xxx	100 %	79.h %	14.3 %	3.6 %	1.2 %	1.3 %
Tennessee	399,795	283,186	90,515	13,757	7.130	5.207	100 %	70.8 %	22.h %	3.4 %	1.8 %	1.3 %
Texas	1,663,442	1.223.664	324,272	66.055	2X.1 89	21,262	100 %	73.6 %	19.5 %	4.0 %	1.7 %	1.3 %
Utah	204,588	173.999	23,421	4.599	900	1,669	100 %	85.0 %	11.4%	2.2 %	0.4 %	0.8 %
Vermont	49,644	39387	7.1111	2.141	332	666	100 %	79.3 %	14.3 %	4.3 %	0.7 %	1.3 %
Virginia	528,486	395.542	97.742	1X.687	8.438	x.077	100 %	74.8 %	1x.5 %	3.5 %	1.6 %	1.5 %
Washington	441.361	337.574	71,484	1X.3813	4,555	9.368	100 %	76.5 %	lh.2 %	4.2 %	1.0 %	2.1 %
West Virginia	129.111	98,68 l	22.65 1	4,834	1,602	1,343	100 %	7h.4 %	17.5 %	3.7 %	1.2 %	1.0 %
Wisconsin	437.452	340.56 1	74,290	13210	3.273	6,118	100 %	77.9 %	17.0 %	3.0 %	0.7 %	1.4 %
Wyoming	42,969	3456X	6.2X1	1.357	260	503	100 %	80.4 %	14.6 %	3.2 %	0.6 %	1.2 %
U.S. TOTAL	21,951,110	15,993,967	4.3X5.441	894,204	330.5 1 1	34h.987	100 %	72.9 %	20.0 %	4.1 %	1.5 %	1.6 %

Table 2.2c, Living Arrangements of Children in U.S. States, continued (p.3).

OLDER CHILDREN **Ages 6-17**

	Count Total	Own Child with 2 Parents	Own Child with Mother	Own Child with Father	Related child	Unrelated child	Percent Total	Own Child with 2 Parents	Own Child with Mother	Own Child with Father	Related child	Unrelated child
Alabama	720.884	488.610	167,318	26.684	26.177	12,095	100 %	67.8 %	23.2 %	3.7 %	3.6 %	1.7 %
Alaska	106,203	79.94 I	15,495	5,220	2.052	3,495	100 %	75.3 %	14.6 %	4.9 %	I.9 %	3.3 %
Arizona	630.339	443.951	123.841	30.227	15.840	lb.474	100 %	70.4 %	19.6 %	4.8 %	2.5 %	2.6 %
Arkansas	422,235	301,347	83,706	14,549	14.572	8.06 I	100 %	71.4%	19.8 %	3.4 %	3.5 %	1.9 %
California	4.896.973	3.380.197	953.103	244.955	158.303	160,415	100 %	69.0 %	19.5 %	5.0 %	3.2 %	3.3 %
Colorado	558,284	412.478	101.629	22,046	9.269	12,862	100 %	73.9 %	18.2 %	3.9 %	1.7 %	2.3 %
Connecticut	479.032	348,826	97.067	14.482	8,486	IO.171	100 %	72.8 %	20.3 %	3.0 %	I.8 %	2 1 %
Delaware	104.983	74,326	20.865	4,495	3.007	2.290	100 %	70.8 %	19.9 %	4.3 %	2.9 %	2.2 %
Dist. Columbia	73.046	25.072	34.658	4,909	4,833	3574	100 %	34.3 %	47.4 %	6.7 %	6.6 %	4.9 %
Florida	1.853.085	1,232,793	416,969	85.799	65.352	52.172	100 %	66.5 %	22.5 %	4.6 %	3.5 %	2.8 %
Georgia	1.137,797	759.485	270,240	42.791	39.782	25.499	100 %	66.8 %	23.8 %	3.8 %	3.5 %	2.2 %
Hawaii	181.357	133.953	28,848	9,138	4.697	4.721	100 %	73.9 %	15.9 %	5.0 %	2.6 %	2.6 %
Idaho	210572	170,290	25.779	7.118	2.831	4,554	100 %	80.9 %	12.2 %	3.4 %	I.3 %	2.2 'b
Illinois	1.932.273	1,373,962	409.584	67,552	42.768	38.407	100 %	71.1 %	21.2%	3.5 %	2.2 'b	2.0 %
Indiana	978.109	731.892	172,113	34,044	18.177	21.883	100 %	74.8 %	17.6 %	3.5 %	1.9%	2.2 'b
Iowa	485.274	389,775	65,328	13,459	6,138	10574	100 %	80.3 %	13.5 %	2 8 %	I.3 %	2.2 %
Kansas	435.174	337.123	66.765	14,129	7,364	9.193	100 %	77.6 %	15.3 %	3.2 %	1.7 %	2.1 'b
Kentucky	653.259	484.760	116,880	21,324	16.689	13.606	100 %	74.2 %	17.9 %	3.3 %	2.6 %	2.1 %
Louisiana	822.807	524,216	220,837	32,753	28,961	16.040	100 %	63.7 %	2b.8 %	4.0 %	3.5 %	1.9 %
Maine	204.899	156.074	33.267	6,838	2,649	6.07 I	100 %	76.2 %	16.2 %	3.3 %	1.3 %	3.0 %
Maryland	735,072	501,440	164.994	29,899	20.322	IS.417	100 %	68.2 %	22.4 %	4.1 %	2.8 %	2.5 %
Massachusetts	860,726	627.610	178.615	23.378	12.841	18,282	100 %	72.9 %	20.8 %	2.7 %	1.5 %	2.1 %
Michigan	1,619,349	1,143,476	349.623	57.640	32.192	36.418	100 %	70.h %	21.6 %	3.6 %	2.0 %	2.2 %
Minnesota	761.158	608.46 I	107.767	22.451	7.132	15,347	100 %	79.9 %	14.2 %	2.9 %	0.9 %	2.0 %
Mississippi	511,031	316.945	143.001	21.107	21.403	8575	100 %	62.0 %	28.0 %	4.1 %	4.2 %	1.7 %
Missouri	872.546	640.388	165,741	28,953	18,201	19263	100 %	73.4 %	19.0 %	3.3 %	2.1 %	2.2 %
Montana	150,985	115,394	23,072	5,896	2.235	4.388	100 %	76.4 'b	15.3 %	3.9 %	1.5 %	2.9 %
Nebraska	284,702	226,822	4 I.380	7,890	3536	5.074	100 %	79.7 %	14.5 %	2.8 %	1.2 %	1.x %
Nevada	185,494	127.345	36.324	9.983	4,815	7.027	100 %	68.7 %	19.6 %	5.4 %	2.6 %	3.8 %
New Hampshire	178,239	140,781	25.344	5.850	2.019	4.245	100 %	79.0 %	14.2 %	3.3 %	1.1 %	2.4 %
New Jersey	1,169,218	840,359	236.420	43,156	27,055	22.228	100 %	71.9 %	20.2 %	3.7 %	2.3 %	1.9 %
New Mexico	295.262	206.98 I	56579	16.075	8.542	7.085	100 %	70.1 %	19.2 %	5.4 %	2.9 %	2.4 %
New York	2,761,717	1,853,041	660.178	105.657	75207	67.634	100 %	67.1 %	23.9 %	3.8 %	2.7 %	2.4 %
North Carolina	1,063,537	736.302	228.366	40.005	36.31 I	22.553	100 %	69.2 %	21.5 %	3.8 %	3.4 %	2.1 %
North Dakota	117,445	90.445	14.696	3.100	I.138	2,066	100 %	82.1 %	12.5 %	2.6 %	1.0 'b	1.8 'k
Ohio	1,859,333	1.358.536	365.218	63.581	36.504	35,494	100 %	73.1 %	19.6 %	3.4 %	2.0 %	1.9 %
Oklahoma	565.37 I	413.985	101.904	20,964	lb.050	12.468	100 %	73.2 %	18.0 %	3.7 %	2.8 %	2.2 %
Oregon	481,015	353.602	80,216	22,270	8.950	15.977	100 %	73.5 %	16.7 %	4.6 %	1.9 %	3.3 %
Pennsylvania	I ,844,469	1,364,133	340.145	63,667	35.055	4 I ,469	100 %	74.0 %	18.4 %	3.5 %	I.9 %	2.2 %
Rhode Island	145,832	105,735	20.884	5,061	2.357	2,795	100 %	72.5 %	20.5 %	3.5 %	1.6 %	1.9%
South Carolina	615.572	406,594	148.380	23.978	21.008	12,612	100 %	66.1 %	24.1 %	3.9 %	3.9 %	2.0 %
South Dakota	132.300	104,019	18,402	4,804	2.239	2.836	100 %	78.6 %	13.Y %	3.6 %	1.7 %	2.1 %
Tennessee	815,861	569.955	174,045	30,369	24,496	16,996	100 %	69.9 %	21.3 %	3.7 %	3.0 %	2.1 %
Texas	3,171,910	2,260,206	619,158	125,290	102,646	64,610	100 %	71.3 %	19.5 'b	3.9 %	3.2 %	2.0 %
Utah	423,340	352.800	48,679	9.719	4,759	7.323	100 %	83.4 %	11.5 %	2.3 %	1.1 %	1.7 %
Vermont	93.936	71.565	14,810	3.976	960	2.625	100 %	7h.2 %	15.8 %	4.2 %	1.0 %	2.x %
Virginia	975,841	708.10')	183,835	34,833	26,347	22.7 I7	100 %	72.h %	18.1 %	3.6 %	2.7 %	2.3 %
Washington	817,099	603,804	138.985	33.972	14.7 I3	25.625	100 %	73.9 %	17.0 %	4.2 %	1.8 %	3.1 %
West Virginia	315.095	240,919	49.429	11,450	7.142	6.155	100 %	76.5 %	15.7 %	3.6 %	2.3 a	2.0 %
Wisconsin	853,282	655.544	142.521	26,234	IO.472	18,511	100 %	76.8 %	lh.7 %	3.1 %	1.24	2.2 %
Wyoming	Y2.112	72,594	12,600	3.53 I	1.457	1,930	100 %	78.8 %	13.7 %	3.X %	1.6 %	2.1 %
U.S. TOTAL	41,655,434	29,673,627	8,324,603	1,607,25 I	1,069,05 I	980,902	100 %	71.2%	20.0 %	3.9 %	2.h %	2.4 %

Table 2.3 Living Arrangements of U.S. Children, by State and Region

1990 Census, STF3A

CHILD **LIVING** ARRANGEMENTS

Region	STATE	N CHILDREN AGES 0-17	Population Percentages as % of all children 0-17: Living without 2 Parents	Living with Mother	Living with Father	Living with Relative	Living in Unrelated or no HH	Conditional Percentages as % of children not with 2 parents: Living with Mother	Living with Father	Living with Relative	Living in Unrelated or no HH	Living w/ Rel. as % of children w/ no par	NonRel. as % of children w/ no par
NE:	Connecticut	749,783	25.8%	19.4%	3.0%	1.5%	1.9%	75.4%	11.6%	5.8%	7.2%	44.7%	55.3%
	Maine	309,300	23.2%	16.0%	3.6%	1.1%	2.5%	69.0%	15.4%	4.8%	10.8%	30.6%	69.4%
	Massachusetts	1,351,385	25.9%	20.1%	2.1%	1.3%	1.8%	77.6%	10.5%	4.9%	7.0%	41.5%	58.5%
	New Hampshi	219.123	19.6%	13.2%	3.4%	0.9%	2.1%	67.2%	17.4%	4.8%	10.7%	30.8%	69.22
	New Jersey	1,798,664	26.1%	19.3%	3.7%	2.0%	1.7%	72.4%	13.9%	7.4%	6.3%	54.1%	45.9%
	New York	4,256,301	323%	23.6%	4.0%	2.4%	2.3%	73.3%	12.3%	7.4%	7.0%	51.5%	48.5%
	Pennsylvania	2,796,942	25.7%	18.5%	3.6%	1.7%	1.9%	72.0%	13.9%	6.5%	7.6%	46.1%	53.9%
	Rhode Island	226,005	26.6%	20.1%	3.5%	1.4%	1.6%	75.1%	13.0%	5.1%	6.1%	45.5%	54.5%
	Vermont	143,580	22.7%	15.3%	4.3%	0.9%	2.3%	67.2%	18.7%	4.0%	10.1%	28.2%	71.8%
MW:	Illinois	1947.821	28.4%	21.1%	3.6%	1.9%	1.8%	74.4%	12.6%	6.8%	6.3%	52.0 %	48.0%
	Indiana	1.457525	24.9%	17.8%	3.5%	1.6%	2.0%	71.6%	14.0%	6.5%	7.9%	45.0 %	55.0%
	Iowa	719.344	19.6%	13.7%	2.8%	1.0%	1.9%	70.3%	14.5%	5.3%	9.9%	35.1%	64.9%
	Kansas	662.002	21.6%	15.2%	3.1%	1.4%	1.9%	70.5%	14.4%	6.5%	8.6%	43.1%	56.9%
	Michigan	2.461.723	295%	22.2%	3.6%	1.8%	2.0%	75.2%	12.1%	5.9%	6.7%	46.9 %	53.1%
	Minnesota	1,167,909	19.4%	13.9%	3.0%	0.8%	1.7%	71.9%	15.2%	4.1%	8.9%	31.4%	68.6%
	Missouri	1,3 15,470	263%	19.1%	3.3%	1.8%	2.0%	73.1%	12.6%	6.8%	7.5%	47.6 %	52.4%
	Nebraska	429,187	19.7%	14.4%	28%	1.0%	1.5%	12.9%	14.1%	5.3%	7.7%	405%	59.5%
	North Dakota	175.68 I	17.3%	12.3%	26%	0.8%	1.5%	71.2%	15.2%	4.6%	8.9%	34.2%	65.8%
	Ohio	2.803.796	2b.9 %	20.0%	3.4%	1.7%	1.7%	74.6%	12.7%	6.4%	6.3%	50.3%	49.7%
	south Dakota	198.945	21.0%	14.0%	3.6%	1.5%	1.9%	66.7%	17.1%	7.2%	8.9%	44.8%	55.2%
	Wisconsin	1.290.734	22.8%	16.8%	3.1%	1.1%	1.9%	73.6%	13.4%	4.7%	8.4%	35.8%	64.2%
S:	Alabama	1,060,00 I	31.8%	23.6%	3.6%	3.2 %	1.5%	74.0%	11.4%	10.0%	4.6%	683%	31.7%
	Arkansas	62 1.268	28.6%	20.5%	3.5%	2.9%	1.7%	71.7%	12.2%	103%	5.9%	63.7%	36.3%
	Delaware	163.007	28.4%	19.7%	4.3%	2.4%	1.9%	69.6%	15.3%	85%	6.6%	56.2 %	43.8%
	Dist Columbia	I 16.624	65.2%	48.3%	6.4%	6.0%	4.6%	74.1%	9.8%	9.2%	7.0%	56.8 %	43.2%
	Florida	2.864500	32.6 %	22.3%	4.7%	3.0%	2.5%	68.5%	14.6%	9.3%	7.7%	54.8%	45.2%
	Georgia	1.730.650	32.9%	24.1%	3.8%	3.0 %	2.0%	73.3%	11.4%	9.2%	6.0%	60.6 %	39.4%
	Kentucky	955.618	25.4%	18.2%	3.2%	2.2%	1.8%	71.7%	12.7%	8.5%	7.1%	54.3%	45.7%
	Louisiana	1,229,277	363%	27.5%	4.0%	3.1%	1.7%	75.7%	11.1%	8.5%	4.7%	64.3%	35.7%
	Maryland	1.162222	30.9%	22.2%	4.2%	2.4%	2.2%	71.8%	13.4%	7.7%	7.1%	51.9%	48.1%
	Mississippi	747.371	38.4 %	28.9%	4.3%	3.7%	1.5%	75.3%	11.2%	9.5%	3.9%	70.8 %	29.2%
	North Carolina	1.608.493	30.4%	21.7%	3.9%	2.9%	1.8%	71.6%	12.7%	9.6%	6.1%	613%	31.7%
	Oklahoma	836.845	26.2%	18.2%	3.1%	2.4%	1.9%	69.5%	14.1%	9.2 %	7.2%	56.0%	44.0%
	South Carolina	922,048	33.7%	24.7%	3.9%	3.4%	1.7%	73.3%	11.5%	10.1%	5.1%	66.4%	33.6%
	Tennessee	1,215,656	29.8%	21.8%	3.6%	2.6%	1.8%	73.0%	12.1%	8.7%	6.1%	58.8%	41.2%
	Texas	4.835352	28.0 %	19.5%	4.0%	2.7%	1.8%	69.X%	14.2%	9.7%	6.4%	60.4 %	39.6%
	Virginia	1,504,327	26.6 %	18.7%	3.6%	2.3%	20%	70.3%	13.4%	8.7%	7.7%	53.0 %	47.0%
	West Virginia	444.206	235%	16.2%	3.7%	20%	1.7%	68.9%	15.6%	8.4%	7.2%	53.8 %	46.2%
W:	Alaska	171.688	253%	15.1%	5.1%	1.5%	2.6%	61.9%	21.1%	6.2%	10.8%	36.4%	63.6%
	Arizona	978.783	29.4%	19.8%	5.2%	2.1%	2.3%	67.5%	17.6%	7.2%	7.7%	48.2%	51.8%
	California	7.739.479	30.1%	19.1%	5.2%	2.7%	3.0%	63.6%	17.4%	9.0%	9.9%	47.7%	52.3%
	Colorado	859,986	25.1%	17.9%	3.8%	1.4%	1.9%	71.3%	15.3%	5.6%	7.8%	41.9 %	58.1%
	Hawaii	280.225	26.0 %	16.5%	5.0%	2.2%	2.3%	63.3%	19.4%	8.5%	8.9%	48.x %	51.2%
	Idaho	307,837	18.6%	12.2%	3.3%	1.2%	1.9%	65.7%	17.9%	6.3%	10.1%	38.4%	61.6%
	Montana	222.187	23.1%	15.4%	3.8%	1.3%	2.6%	66.8%	16.3%	5.5%	11.4%	32.4%	67.6%
	Nevada	294,759	30.2%	19.4%	5.5%	2.1%	3.2%	64.2%	18.1%	7.0%	10.7%	39.6%	60.4%
	New Mexico	446.439	30.4%	19.9%	6.1%	2.4%	2.0%	65.3 %	20.2%	8.0%	6.5%	55.0%	45.0%
	Oregon	724.407	25.9 %	16.6%	4.7%	1.6%	3.0%	64.2%	18.1%	6.2%	11.5%	34.8%	65.2%
	Utah	627,928	16.1%	11.5%	2.3%	0.9%	I .I%	71.3%	14.2%	5.6 %	8.9%	38.6%	61.4%
	Washington	1,258,460	25.2%	16.7%	4.2%	1.5%	2.8%	66.4%	16.5%	6.1%	11.0%	35.5%	64.5%
	Wyoming	135,08 I	20.7%	14.0%	3.6%	1.3%	1.8%	67.6%	17.5%	6.1%	8.7%	41.4%	58.6%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(II)	(12)	

Table 2.4 **Living Arrangements of U.S. children, by Region**

1990 Census. STF3A

CHILD LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Region	N Children ages O-17	Population Percentages as % of all children 0- 17: Living without 2 Parents	Living with Mother	Living with Father	Living with Relative	Living in Unrelated or no HH	Conditional Percentages as % of children not with 2 parents: Living with Mother	Living with Father	Living with Relative	Living in Unrelated or no HH	Living w/ Rel. as % of children w/ no pars
Northeast	11,911,083	28.0%	20.5%	3.6%	1.9%	2.0%	73.2%	12.9%	6.7%	7.2%	48.2 %
Midwest	15,630,137	25.5 %	18.8%	3.3%	1.6%	1.8%	73.6%	13.1%	6.1%	7.2%	45.9%
South	22,017,465	30.5 %	21.8%	4.0%	2.8%	1.9%	71.5%	13.0%	9.2%	6.3%	59.4%
west	14,047,859	27.8%	18.1%	4.8%	2.2%	2.7%	64.9%	17.4%	8.0%	9.7%	45.3 %
U.S. Total	63,606,544	28.2 %	20.0%	3.9%	2.2%	2.1%	70.9%	13.9%	7.8%	7.4%	58.1%

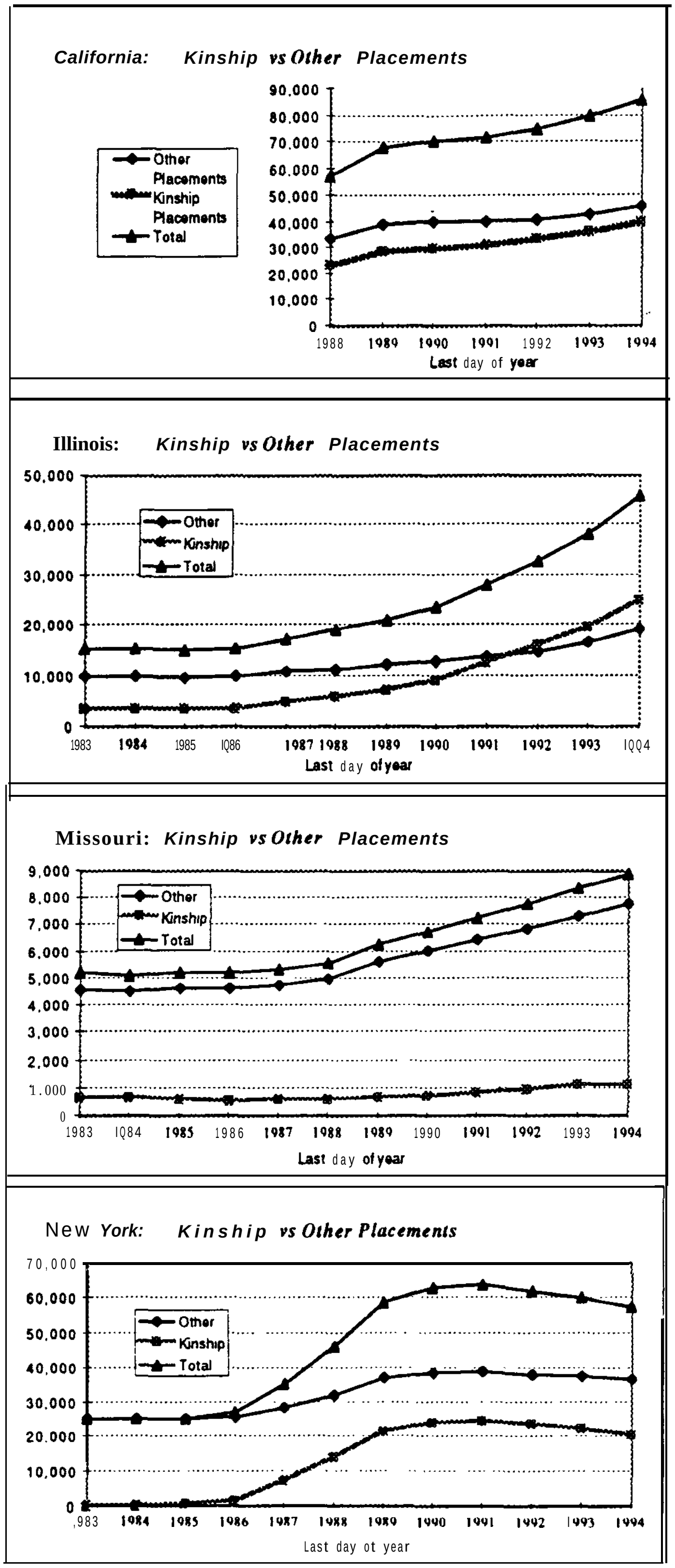
Table 2.5 Correlation Matrix of Child Living Arrangement Distribution for U.S. States, 1990

	Population Percentages: as % of all children					Conditional Percentages: as % of children living w/ <2 parents					Conditional Percents: as % child living w/ no parents		
	(2) Mother Only	(3) Father Only	(4) Relative Care	(5) Unrelated Care		(6) Mother Only	(7) Father Only	(8) Relative Care	(9) Unrelated Care		(10) Relatives (vs unrel)	LIVING ARRANGEMENT	
A	0.97	0.53	0.89	0.10	C	0.26	-0.40	0.71	-0.64	F	0.78	Not 2 Parents	(1)
B		0.31	0.84	-0.09	D	0.50	-0.60	0.64	-0.76	G	0.80	Mother Only	(2)
			0.46	0.63		-0.61	0.56	0.38	0.09		0.20	Father Only	(3)
				-0.04		0.15	-0.37	0.94	-0.67		0.92	Relative, No Parent	(4)
						-0.69	0.57	-0.09	0.68		-0.39	Unrelated, No Parent	(5)
					E		-0.93	0.02	-0.73	H	0.39	Mother | Not 2	(6)
								-0.28	0.73		-0.54	Father | Not 2	(7)
									-0.59		0.91	Relative | Not 2	(8)
											-0.87	Unrelated | Not 2	(9)

N=50 States
(D.C. excluded as extreme outlier)
Coefficients >.3 or < .-3 are significant at .05

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF3A

Figure 3.1 Foster Care Caseloads by Type of Care
Four States: Year-end census through 1994



Note: Vertical scales vary between graphs.

Table 3.1 Living arrangements of Children in Four States, 1990
Foster Care Counts by Kinship Status included.

A. COUNTS BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT

	Total Children	Two	One Parent		Relative		Unrelated	
	0-17	Parents	Mother only	Father only	Formal (FC)	Informal	Foster Care	Other Unrel.
Missouri	1.3 15,470	971,142	251,634	43,538	627	22,764	4,380	21,385
Illinois	2,947 ,82 1	2,111,894	62 1,807	105,000	7,653	49,140	9,457	42,870
California	7,739,479	5,413,564	1,479,605	405,702	29,806	180,464	32,157	198,181
New York	4,256.301	2,885,048	1,004,558	168,432	22,937	79,153	29,322	66,85 1
Four States	16,259,07 1	11,381,648	3,357,604	722,672	61,023	331,521	75,316	329,287

B. AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL CHILDREN O-17

	Total Children	Two	One Parent		Relative		Unrelated	
	o-17	Parents	Mother only	Father only	Formal (FC)	Informal	Foster Care	Other Unrel.
Missouri	1.3 15,470	73.82%	19.13%	3.3 1%	0.05%	1.73%	0.33%	1.63%
Illinois	2,947,821	71.64%	21.09%	3.56%	0.26%	1.67%	0.32%	1.45%
California	7,739,479	69.95%	19.12%	5.24%	0.39%	2.33%	0.42%	2.56%
New York	4,256,301	67.78%	23.60%	3.96%	0.54 %	1.86%	0.69%	1.57%
Four States	16,259,07 1	70.00%	20.65%	4.44%	0.38 %	2.04%	0.46%	2.03%

C. AS PERCENTAGE OF THOSE CHILDREN O-17 LIVING **w/o** 2 PARENTS

	Child 0- 17	One Parent		Relative		Unrelated	
	w/o 2 Pars	Mother only	Father only	Formal (FC)	Informal	Foster Care	Other Unrel.
Missouri	344,328	73.08%	12.64%	0.18%	6.61%	1.27%	6.21%
Illinois	835,927	74.39%	12.56%	0.92%	5.88 %	1.13%	5.13%
California	2,325,9 15	63.61%	17.44%	1.28%	7.76%	1.38%	8.52%
New York	1 . 3 71,253	73.26%	12.28%	1.67%	5.77%	2.14%	4.88%
Four States	4,877,423	68.84%	14.82%	1.25%	6.80 %	1.54%	6.75%

D. CHILDREN LIVING WITH RELATIVES ONLY (PARENT ABSENT)

	(counts)			(percents)		
	Total 0-17	Formal (FC) Kinship	Informal Kinship	Total	Formal (FC) Kinship	Informal Kinship
Missouri	23,391	627	22,764	100.00%	2.7%	97.3%
Illinois	56,793	7,653	49,140	100.00%	13.5%	86.5%
California	2 10,270	29,806	180,464	100.00%	14.2%	85.8%
New York	102,090	22.937	79.153	100.00%	22.5%	77.5%
Four States	392.544	61.023	33 1.521	100.00%	15.5%	84.5%

Table 3.2a Living Arrangements of Children Ages O-5 in Four States, 1990
Foster Care Counts by Kinship Status included.

A. COUNTS BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT

	Total Children 0-5	Two Parents	One Parent		Relative		Unrelated	
			Mother only	Father only	Formal (FC)	Informal	Foster Care	Other Unrel
Missouri	442,924	330,754	85,893	14,585	**185**	**5,005**	1,886	4,616
Illinois	1,015,548	737,932	212,223	37,448	**2,970**	**11,055**	3,997	9,923
California	2,842,506	2,033,367	526,502	160,747	**13,770**	**38,197**	13,663	56,260
New York	1,494,584	1,032,007	344,380	62,775	**11,762**	**15,121**	15,233	13,306
Four States	5,795,562	4,134,060	1,168,998	275,555	**28,687**	**69,378**	34,779	84,105

B. AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL CHILDREN O-5

	Total Children 0-5	Two Parents	One Parent		Relative		Unrelated	
			Mother only	Father only	Formal (FC)	Informal	Foster Care	Other Unrel
Missouri	442,924	74.68%	19.39%	3.29%	**0.04%**	**1.13%**	0.43%	1.04%
Illinois	1,015,548	72.66%	20.90%	3.69%	**0.29%**	**1.09%**	0.39%	0.98%
California	2,842,506	71.53%	18.52%	5.66%	**0.48%**	**1.34%**	0.48%	1.98%
New York	1,494,584	69.05%	23.04%	4.20%	**0.79%**	**1.01%**	1.02%	0.89%
Four States	5,795,562	71.33%	20.17%	4.75%	**0.49%**	**1.20%**	0.60%	1.45%

C. AS PERCENTAGE OF THOSE CHILDREN O-5 LIVING w/o 2 PARENTS

	Child 0-5 w/o 2 Pars	One Parent		Relative		Unrelated	
		Mother only	Father only	Formal (FC)	Informal	Foster Care	Other Unrel
Missouri	112,170	76.57%	13.00%	**0.16%**	**4.46%**	1.68%	4.12%
Illinois	277,616	76.44%	13.49%	**1.07%**	**3.98%**	1.44%	3.57%
California	809,139	65.07%	19.87%	**1.70%**	**4.72%**	1.69%	6.95%
New York	462,577	74.45%	13.57%	**2.54%**	**3.27%**	3.29%	2.88%
Four States	[redacted]						

D. CHILDREN **LIVING** WITH RELATIVES ONLY (PARENT ABSENT)

	(counts)			(percents)		
	Total 0-5	Formal (FC) Kinship	Informal Kinship	Total	**Formal (FC) Kinship**	**Informal Kinship**
Missouri	5,190	185	5,005	100.00%	**3.56%**	**96.44%**
Illinois	14,025	2,970	11,055	100.00%	**21.18%**	**78.82%**
California	51,967	13,770	38,197	100.00%	**26.50%**	**73.50%**
New York	26,883	11,762	15,121	100.00%	**43.75%**	**56.25%**
Four States	98,065	28,687	69,378	100.00%	**29.25%**	**70.75%**

Table 3.2b Living Arrangements of Children Ages 6-17 in Four States, 1990

Foster Care Counts by Kinship Status included.

A. COUNTS BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT

	Total Children 6-17	Two Parents	One Parent		Relative		Unrelated	
			Mother only	Father only	**Formal (FC)**	**Informal**	Foster Care	Other Unrel
Missouri	872,546	640,388	165,741	28,953	**441**	**17,760**	2,487	16,776
Illinois	1,932,273	1,373,962	409,584	67,552	**4,665**	**38,103**	5,429	32,978
California	4,896,973	3,380,197	953,103	244,955	**15,994**	**142,309**	18,351	142,064
New York	2,761,717	1,853,041	660,178	105,657	**11,157**	**64,050**	14,033	53,601
Four States	10,463,509	7,247,588	2,188,606	447,117	**32,257**	**262,222**	40,300	245,419

B. AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL CHILDREN 6-17

	Total Children 6-17	Two Parents	One Parent		Relative		Unrelated	
			Mother only	Father only	**Formal (FC)**	**Informal**	Foster Care	Other Unrel
Missouri	872,546	73.39%	19.00%	3.32%	**0.05%**	**2.04%**	0.29%	1.92%
Illinois	1,932,273	71.11%	21.20%	3.50%	**0.24%**	**1.97%**	0.28%	1.71%
California	4,896,973	69.03%	19.46%	5.00%	**0.33%**	**2.91%**	0.37%	2.90%
New York	2,761,717	67.10%	23.90%	3.83%	**0.40%**	**2.32%**	0.51%	1.94%
Four States	10.463509	69.27%	20.92%	4.27%	**0.31%**	**2.51%**	0.39%	2.35%

C. AS PERCENTAGE OF THOSE CHILDREN 6-17 LIVING w/o 2 PARENTS

	Child 6-17 w/o 2 Pars	One Parent		Relative		Unrelated	
		Mother only	Father only	Formal (FC)	**Informal**	Foster Care	Other Unrel
Missouri	232,158	71.39%	12.47%	0.1970	7.65%	1.07%	7.23%
Illinois	558,311	73.36%	12.10%	0.84 %	6.82%	0.97%	5.91%
California	1,516,776	62.84%	16.15%	1.05%	9.3890	1.21%	9.37%
New York	908,676	72.65%	11.63%	1.23%	7.05%	1.54%	5.90%
Four States	3,215,921	68.06%	13.90%	1.00%	8.15%	1.25%	7.63%

D. CHILDREN LIVING WITH RELATIVES ONLY (PARENT ABSENT)

	(counts)			(percents)		
	Total 6-17	Formal (FC) Kinship	Informal Kinship	Total	**Formal (FC) Kinship**	**Informal Kinship**
Missouri	18,201	441	17,760	100.00%	**2.4%**	**97.6%**
Illinois	42,768	4,665	38,103	100.00%	**10.9%**	**89.1%**
California	158,303	15,994	142,309	100.00%	**10.1%**	**89.9%**
New York	75,207	11,157	64,050	100.00%	**14.8%**	**85.2%**
Four States	294,479	32,257	262,222	100.00%	**11.0%**	89.0%

Figure 3.2 **Kinship Care Prevalence Rates, Four States, 1990.**

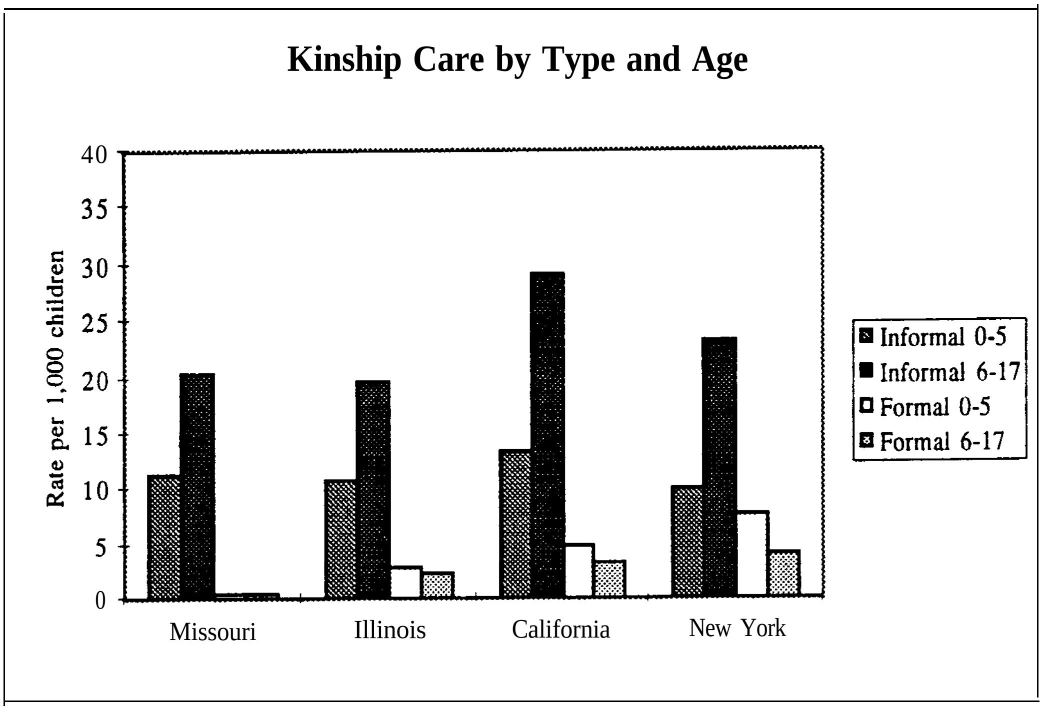


Figure 3.3 Percentage Distribution of Child Kinship Living Arrangements by Type and Age: Four States, 1990.

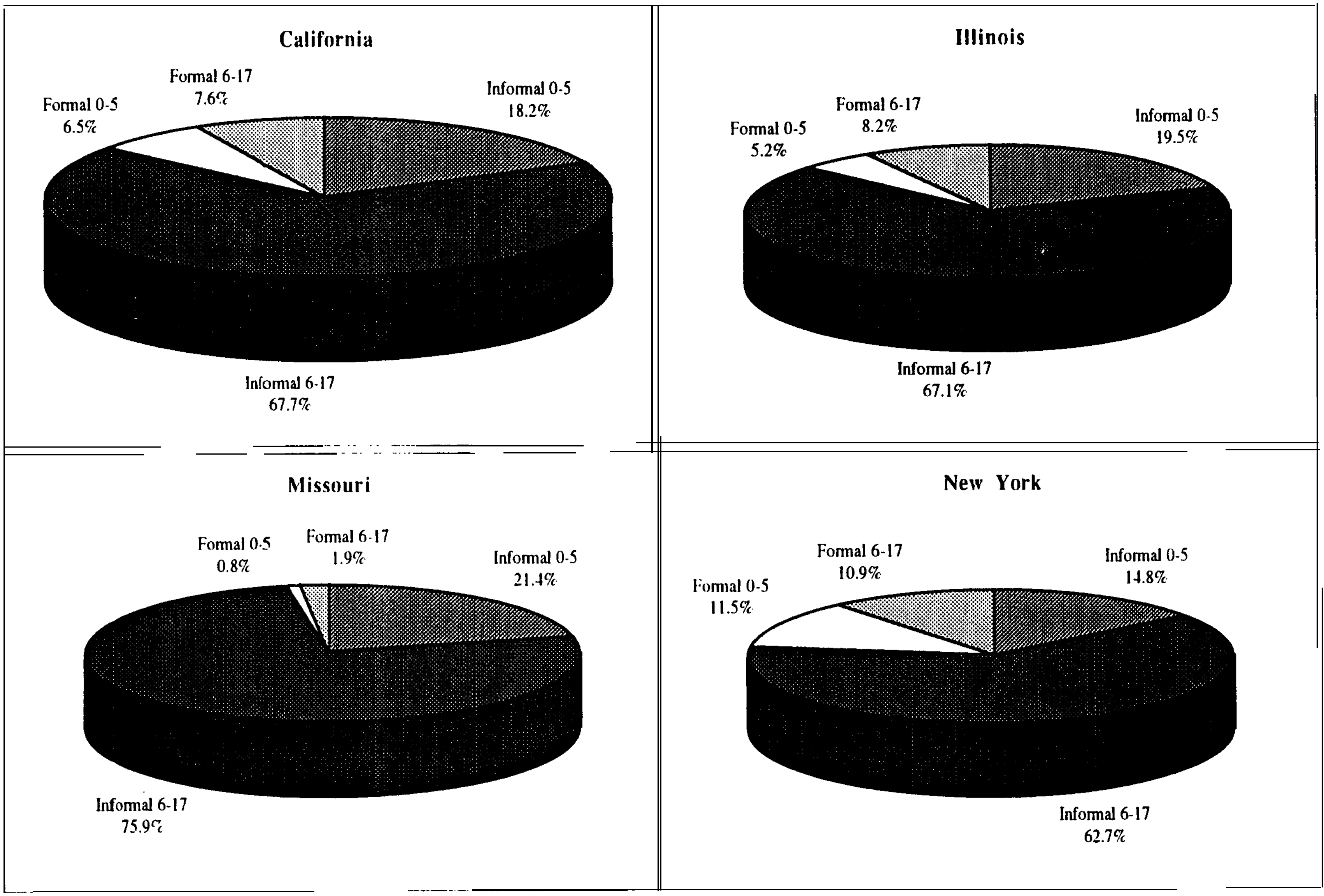


Table 3.3 Living Arrangement and Kinship Care by County, Four States, 1990

California

		Living Arrangement Distribution				Kinship Care Counts			Kinship Prevalence rates per 1,000		As % of Statewide Totals		
COUNTY	Child Populatio	Own child live with 2 parents	Own child live with 1 parent	Child with Relative	Child with non-relatives	Total N	Formal (FC)	Informal	Formal (FC)	Informal	Total Child Popul.	Formal Kinship Popul.	Informal Kinship Popul.
Los Angeles	2,323,29	66.1 %	27.4 %	3.4 %	3.1 %	79,79(	14,108	65,68	6.1	28.3	30.0 %	47.4	% 36.4 %
San Diego	611,06	70.8 %	23.9 %	2.3 %	3.1 %	13,75(	2,072	11.68	3.4	19.1	7.9 %	7.0	% b.5 %
Orange	58791	75.4 %	18.8 %	2.4 %	3.4 %	13.98:	881	13.10	1.5	22.:	7.6 %	3.0	% 7.3 %
San Bernardino	438.38	71.0 %	23.7 %	2.5 %	2.8%	11.09:	1,172	9.92	2.7	22.t	5.7 %	3.9	% 5.5 %
Santa Clara	358.17	73.8 %	21.1 %	2.1 %	3.0 %	7.56:	1.221	6.34	3.4	17.7	4.6 %	4.1	% 3.5 %
Riverside	333.46	73.4 %	21.4 %	2.4 %	2 8 %	7.92:	697	7,23	2 1	21.7	4.3 %	2.3	% 4.0 %
Alameda	303.11	66.7 %	27.9 %	3.0 %	2 4 %	8.97:	1.315	7.65	4.3	25.3	3.9 %	4.4	a 4.2 %
Sacramento	274.51	66.4 %	28.3 %	2.4 %	3.0 %	6.591	1.189	5,40	4.3	19.7	3.5 %	4.0	% 3.0 %
Fresno	209.12	65.9 %	28.2 %	3.0 %	2 8 %	6,321	592	5.72	2.8	27.4	2.7 %	2.0 %	3.2 %
Contra Costa	201,43	73.7 %	21.7 %	2.4 %	2 3 %	4,81{	1.110	3.70	5.5	18.4	2 6 %	3.7	% 2.1 %
Ventura	182.90	76.5 %	18.5 %	2.1 %	29 %	3.86:	155	3.70:	0.8	20.3	2.4 %	0.5	% 2.1 %
Kern	170.97	66.9 %	21.5 %	2.7 %	2 8 %	4.67;	649	4.02	3.8	23.6	22%	2.2%	2.2%
San Joaquin	142.05	69.9 %	23.9 %	2.8 %	3.4 %	3.951	686	3.26.	4.8	23.C	1.8 %	2.3	% 1.8%
San Mateo	141,28	75.7 %	19.6 %	2 2 %	2 5 %	3,11(	245	2.86:	1.7	20.3	1.8 %	0.8	% 1.6 %
San Francisco	116.74'	65.3 %	27.5 %	4.1 %	3.1 %	4,779	1.375	3.40	11.8	29.2	1.5 %	4.6	% 1.9%
Stanislaus	113,11	72.7 %	22.1 %	2.3 %	2 8 %	2,64!	204	2,44	1.8	21.6	1.5 %	U.7	% 1.4 %
Tulare	103,473	67.9 %	26.6 %	28 %	2 7 %	2,894	312	2.58:	3.0	25.0	1.3 %	1.0	% 1.4 %
Solano	97.54	73.4 %	222 %	2 2 %	2 2 %	2.101	153	1.941	1.6	20.0	1.3 %	0.5	% 1.1 %
Monterey	97.52	73.4 %	21.2 %	2.5 %	2 8 %	2,48(	67	2,41!	0.7	24.8	1.3 %	0.2	% 1.3 %
Sonoma	95,44'	74.6 %	20.6 %	1.6 %	3.2%	1.531	82	1.45:	0.9	15.2	1.2%	0.3	% 0.8 %
Santa Barbara	85.45	73.4 %	21.6 %	2.0 %	3.0 %	1.719	160	1,55!	1.9	18.2	1.1 %	0.5	% 0.9 %
Merced	60,74	71.2 %	23.8 %	2.3 %	2.7 %	1.377	120	1,25	2.0	20.7	0.8 %	0.4	% 0.7 %
Santa Cruz	54,39:	73.6 %	20.8 %	1.6 %	4.1 %	864	64	80(	1.2	14.7	0.7 %	0.2	% 0.4 %
San Luis Obisp(	47.67:	73.9 %	21.1 %	1.9 %	3.1 %	912	95	81:	2 0	17.1	0.6 %	0.3	% 0.5 %
Placer	45,27(	76.7 %	19.2 %	1.5 %	2.5 %	681	23	651	0.5	14.5	0.6 %	0.1	% 0.4 %
Marin	4393:	n.4 %	18.9 %	1.2%	2.5%	522	36	48(	0.8	11.1	0.6 %	0.1	% 0.3 %
Butte	42,74(	69.5 %	25.2 %	1.9 %	3.4 %	804	182	62:	4.3	14.6	0.6 %	0.6	% 0.3 %
Shasta	40,20:	69.6 %	23.8 %	2.4 %	4.2 %	957	72	881	1.8	22.0	0.5 %	0.2	% 0.5 %
Imperial	37.80:	68.3 %	26.3 %	3.5 %	1.8%	1334	147	1,187	3.9	31.4	0.5 %	0.5	% 0.7 %
Yolo	33,66{	723 %	22.7 %	2.2 %	2 9 %	738	55	683	1.6	20.3	0.4 %	0.2	% 0.4 %
El Dorado	33.15!	78.0 %	17.6 %	1.5 %	2 9 %	501	9	49;	0.3	14.8	0.4 %	0.0	% 0.3 %
Kings	30.801	69.2 %	25.6 %	2.7 %	2 5 %	838	82	75(	2.1	24.5	0.4 %	0.3	% 0.4 %
Humboldt	30.451	68.4 %	26.7 %	2.1 %	2 8 %	646	88	55{	2.9	18.3	0.4 %	0.3	% 0.3 %
Madera	27.37:	69.1 %	25.3 %	2.7 %	29 %	734	67	667	2.4	24.4	0.4 %	0.2	% 0.4 %
Napa	25,85(	75.1 %	20.3 %	1.8 %	2 8 %	457	25	431	1.0	16.7	0.3 %	0.1	% 0.2 %
Mendocino	21,855	68.3 %	25.5 %	2.5 %	3.7 %	543	52	491	2.4	22.5	0.3 %	0.2	% 0.3 %
Nevada	18,88(	77.3 %	18.5 %	1.0 %	3.2 %	190	2	188	0.1	10.0	0.2 %	0.0	% 0.1 %
Sutter	18,40{	71.6 %	23.6 %	2.3 %	2.5 %	421	18	403	1.0	21.9	0.2 %	0.1	% 0.2 %
Yuba	18,33:	68.b %	25.7 %	2.1 %	3.b %	392	22	37u	1.2	20.2	0.2 %	0.1	% 0.2 %
Tehama	13.376	67.9 %	24.7 %	2.7 %	4.7 %	3h0	26	334	1.9	25.0	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.2 %
Lake	12.119	67.3 %	26.2 %	3.0 %	3.5 %	358	14	344	1.2	28.4	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Siskiyou	11,658	72.2 %	22.5 %	2.1 %	3.3 %	242	3	239	0.3	20.5	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
San Benito	11,407	75.6 %	20.8 %	1.8 %	1.8%	206	9	197	0.8	17.3	0.1 %	0.0	% 0.1 %
Tuolumne	10.865	72.4 %	22.1 %	2.6 %	2.3 %	282	3	279	0.3	25.7	0.1 %	0.0 % 0.2	%
Calaveras	7.909	75.5 %	18.2 %	2.8 %	3.6 %	220	4	216	0.5	27.3	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Glenn	7,547	74.2 %	20.2 %	1.9 %	3.6 %	143	19	124	2.5	16.4	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
Lassen	6,798	76.7 %	18.9 %	1.4 %	3.0 %	94	23	71	3.4	III.4	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.0 %
Del Norte	6,306	68.5 %	26.2 %	1.7 %	3.6 %	107	20	87	3.2	13.8	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.0 %
Amador	5.610	80.7 %	15.7 %	1.6 %	2.0 %	91	3	88	0.5	15.7	0.1 a	0.0 %	0.0 %
Plumas	5.07 1	71.8 %	23.b %	2.1 %	2.5 %	105	5	100	1.0	1Y.7	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Colusa	5.038	77.7 %	17.4 %	2.7 %	2.2 %	138	4	134	0.8	26.6	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Inyo	4,460	70.4 %	24.2 %	2.h %	2.9 %	114	4	110	II.9	24.7	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Trinity	3.483	67.0 %	27.5 %	2.5 %	2.4 %	88	8	80	2.3	23.11	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Mariposa	3,195	75.1 %	19.4 %	2.x %	2.6 %	91	5	86	1.6	2h.Y	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Modoc	2,670	70.7 %	20.7 %	2.9 %	5.h %	7x	0	78	0.0	2Y.2	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Mono	2,40 I	76.1 %	20.4 %	1.3 %	2 2 %	31	5	26	2.1	10.8	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Sierra	722	83.Y %	12.b %	1.1 %	2.4 %	8	4	4	5.5	5.5	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Alpine	279	55.6 %	37.b %	3.9 %	2.9 %	11	1	10	3.b	35.n	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
California	7.739.479	69.9 %	24.4 %	2.7 %	3.0 %	:10,270	29,764	180.506	3.8	23.3	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Los Angeles	2.323.294	66.1 %	27.4 %	3.4 %	3.1 %	79,796	14,108	65,688	6.1	2X.3	31J.0 %	47.4	% 36.4 %
Balance of State	5,416,185	71.6%	..23.1 %	2.4 %	2.9 %	130.474	15,656	114.818	2.9	21.2	70.0 %	52.6 %	63.6 %

Illinois

COUNTY	Child Population	Living Arrangement Distribution: Own child live with 2 parents	Own child live with 1 parent	Child with Relative	Child with non-relatives	Kinship Care Counts: Total N	Formal (FC)	Informal	Kinship Prevalence rates per 1,000: Formal (FC)	Informal	As % of Statewide Totals: Total Child Popul.	Formal Kinship Popul.	Informal Kinship Popul.
Chicago City	723,482	49.8 %	44.4 %	3.7 %	2.2 %	26,650	5,158	21.492	7.1	29.7	24.5 %	hY.O %	43.6 %
Cook (excl CHI)	556.957	79.2 %	17.9 %	1.4 %	1.4 %	7.945	670	7,275	1.2	13.1	18.9 %	9.0 %	14.8 %
DuPage	206.450	87.4 %	11.0 %	0.7 %	0.9 %	1.485	32	1,453	0.2	7.0	7.0 %	0.4 %	2.9 %
Lake	142,554	IJ3.2 %	14.3 %	1.2%	1.2 %	1.710	54	1,656	0.4	11.6	4.8 %	0.7 %	3.4 %
Will	106.370	80.6 %	lb.3 %	1.2 %	1.9 %	1,260	98	1.162	0.9	10.9	3.6 %	1.3 %	2.4 %
Kane	94.751	78.1 %	17.7 %	1.6 %	2.7 %	1.476	91	1385	1.0	14.6	3.2 %	1.2 %	2.8 %
St. Clair	74,716	61.5 %	34.1 %	2 4 %	1.9 %	1.818	213	1.605	2.9	21.5	2 5 %	2.9 %	3.3 %
Winnebago	66.160	72.6 %	23.5 %	1.6 %	2.3 %	1,038	71	967	1.1	14.6	2 2 %	1.0 %	2.0 %
Madison	63.646	73.5 %	22.7 %	1.9 %	1.9 %	1.187	63	1,124	1.0	17.7	2.2 %	0.8 %	2.3 %
McHenry	53.495	87.0 %	11.1 %	0.7 %	1.3 %	387	19	368	0.4	6.9	1.8 %	0.3 %	0 . 7 %
Peoria	47,424	68.3 %	27.7 %	1.7 %	23 %	794	128	666	2.7	14.0	1.6 %	1.7 %	1.4 %
Sangamon	45,510	73.0 %	23.9 %	1.3 %	1.8 %	593	115	478	2.5	lo.s	1.5 %	1.5 %	1.0 %
Rock Island	37.870	70.3 %	26.2 %	1.3 %	2.1 %	500	44	456	1.2	12.0	1.3 %	0.6 %	0.9 %
Champaign	37.579	74.7 %	21.7 %	1.2 %	2.5 %	435	95	340	2.5	9.0	1.3 %	1.3 %	0.7 %
Tazewell	32.814	78.8 %	18.1 %	1.4 %	1.6 %	474	32	442	1.0	13.5	1.1 %	0.4 %	0.9 %
Macon	30,460	69.1 %	27.1 %	1.5%	2.2%	4.50	88	362	2.9	11.9	1.0%	1.2 %	0.7 %
McLean	29.911	79.7 %	17.5 %	1.2%	1.6%	344	29	315	1.0	10.5	1.0 %	0.4 %	0.6 %
La Salle	27369	81.1 %	16.3 %	1.2%	1.4 %	338	23	315	0.8	11.5	0.9 %	0.3 %	0.6 %
Kankakee	27,213	69.8 %	25.9 %	2.5 %	1.8 %	689	38	651	1.4	23.9	0.9 %	0.5 %	1.3 %
Vermilion	22.903	69.1 %	27.5 %	1.8 %	1.6 %	407	36	371	1.6	16.2	0.8 %	0.5 %	0.8 %
Adams	16.941	n.3 %	19.2 %	1.8%	1.7 %	297	34	263	2 0	15.5	0.6 %	0.5 %	0.5 %
DeKalb	16,720	826 %	14.7 %	0.6 %	2.1%	106	6	100	0.4	6.0	0.6 %	0.1 %	0.2 %
Whiteside	16.110	79.6 %	16.7 %	1.2%	2.5 %	196	14	182	0.9	11.3	0.5 %	0.2 %	0.4 %
Williamson	13.876	77.2 %	19.9 %	1.2%	1.7 %	160	7	153	0.5	11.0	0.5 %	0.1 %	0 . %
Henry	13.763	81.3 %	16.6 %	1.0 %	1.2 %	138	5	133	0.4	9.7	0.5 %	0.1 %	0 . 3
Knox	13.364	74.3 %	21.8 %	1.7 %	2.1 %	231	8	223	0.6	16.7	0.5 %	0.1 %	0.5 %
Ogle	12.630	825 %	14.9 %	1.1 %	1.6%	134	7	127	0.6	10.1	0.4 %	0.1 %	%
Stephenson	12363	78.4 %	18.3 %	1.1 %	2.1 %	140	8	132	0.6	10.7	0.4 %	0.1 %	0 . 3
Macoupin	12.255	77.3 %	20.2 %	1.0 %	1.4 %	128	3	125	0.2	10.2	0.4 %	0.0 %	0 . 3
Jackson	11.849	70.5 %	25.3 %	2.2 %	21 %	256	17	239	1.4	20.2	0.4 %	0.2 %	0.5 %
Kendall	11.806	85.2 %	13.3 %	0.6 %	1.0%	70	2	68	0.2	5.8	0.4 %	0.0 %	
Marion	11.144	73.9 %	23.3 %	1.2 %	1.5 %	137	13	124	1.2	11.1	0.4 %	0.2 %	0 . %
Coles	10,846	79.6 %	17.9 %	1.2 %	1.3 %	131	18	113	1.7	10.4	0.4 %	0.2 %	0.2 %
Livingston	9,896	81.5 %	16.1 %	0.7 %	1.7 %	6.5	1	64	0.1	6.5	0.3 %	0.0 %	0 . %
Jefferson	9,868	77.1 %	19.7 %	1.8 %	1.4 %	177	12	165	1.2	16.7	0.3 %	0.2 %	0.3 %
Franklin	9,709	76.1 %	20.5 %	1.6 %	1.8 %	152	8	144	0.8	14.8	0.3 %	0.1 %	0.3 %
Effingham	9.563	83.7 %	14.8 %	0.8 %	0.7 %	76	6	70	0.6	7.3	0.3 %	0.1 %	0 . %
Bureau	9.444	81.2 %	15.9 %	1.5 %	1.4 %	138	8	130	0.8	13.8	0.3 %	0.1 %	0 . %
Woodford	9,431	85.5 %	12.2 %	0.8 %	1.5 %	75	0	75	0.0	8.0	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Fulton	9.288	74.4 %	21.7 %	1.2 %	2.7 %	115	14	101	1.5	10.9	0.3 %	0.2 %	%
Clinton	9.146	82.9 %	14.6 %	1.0 %	1.5 %	93	4	89	0.4	9.7	0.3 %	0.1 %	0.2 %
Grundy	8.988	84.8 %	13.2 %	1.2%	0.8 %	109	6	103	0.7	11.5	0.3 %	0.1 %	0.2 %
Lee	8,896	79.1 %	16.6 %	1.1 %	3.3 %	94	10	84	1.1	9.4	0.3 a	0.1 %	0 . 2
Morgan	8.807	78.6 %	16.0 %	1.4 %	4.0 %	127	12	115	1.4	13.1	0.3 %	0.2 %	%2
Christian	8,715	79.0 %	18.1 %	1.4 %	1.4 %	126	10	116	1.1	13.3	0.3 %	0.1 %	%
Boone	8.602	80.1 %	16.6 %	0.7 %	2.6%	64	2	62	0.2	7.2	0.3 %	0.0 %	0 . 1
Randolph	8.433	820 %	16.0 %	1.3 %	0.7 %	113	2	111	0.2	13.2	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Iroquois	8,058	82.3 %	14.2 %	2.2 %	1.4 %	174	Y	165	1.1	20.5	0.3 %	0.1 %	0 . %
Montgomery	7,817	81.6 %	16.2 %	1.2%	1.0 %	94	Y	85	1.2	10.9	0.3 %	0.1 %	0.2 %
Logan	7317	81.2 %	15.6 %	1.1 %	2.1 %	81	II	70	1.5	9.6	0.2 %	0.1 %	11.1 %
McDonough	6.531	79.9 %	17.1 %	1.4 %	1.7 %	89	11	78	1.7	11.9	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.2 %
Saline	6.456	74.6 %	19.2 %	1.5 %	4.7 %	98	3	95	0.5	14.7	0.2 a	0.0 %	0.2 %
Monroe	6,036	87.5 %	10.3 %	0.8 %	1.4 %	4h	3	43	0.5	7.1	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Shelby	5.826	83.2 %	13.7 %	1.0%	2.0 %	61	2	59	0.3	10.1	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Jo Daviess	5,716	85.4 %	12.6 %	0.8 %	1.2 %	45	I	44	0.2	7.1	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Perry	5.587	82.8 %	15.3 %	0.9 %	1.0 %	49	0	49	0.0	X.X	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Douglas	5,580	85.6 %	11.3 %	1.8 %	1.3 %	103	I	102	IJ.2	1 x.3	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Jersey	5.524	83.0 %	13.6 %	1.2%	2.1 %	69	I	68	0.2	12.3	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Hancock	5.507	x2.2 %	15.3 %	0.8 %	1.7 %	44	4	40	0.7	7.3	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
Fayette	5.194	78.8 %	17.5 %	1.7 %	2.0 %	88	I	87	IJ.2	16.8	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Warren	5.013	75.8 %	21.9 %	1.0%	1.2 %	52	1	51	0.2	10.2	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Edgar	4.956	79.5 %	17.Y %	1.8%	0.8 %	89	2	87	0.4	17.6	IJ.2 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Crawford	4,774	83.0 %	14.6 %	1.5 %	1.0 %	71	0	71	0.0	14.9	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Mercer	4.579	85.4 %	12.3 %	0.9 %	1.4 %	39	0	39	0.0	8.5	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Pike	4.342	83.5 %	13.2 %	2 2 %	1.1 %	95	Y	86	2.1	19.11	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.2 %
De Win	4323	80.7 %	16.4 %	1.6 %	1.3 %	71	4	b7	0.9	15.5	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
Richland	4.316	83.5 %	13.3 %	1.1 a	2.1 %	4Y	?	47	0.5	10.9	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %

Illinois(cont.)

COUNTY	Child Population	Living Arrangement Distribution: Own child live with 2 parents	Own child live with 1 parent	Child with Relative	Child with non-relatives	Kinship Care Counts: Total N	Formal (FC)	Informa	Kinship Prevalence rates per 1,000: Formal (FC)	Informa	As % of Statewide Totals: Total Child Popul.	Formal Kinship Popul.	Informal Kinship Popul.
Wayne	4308	84.6 %	12.9 %	1.1 %	1.4 %	46	2	44	0.5	10.2	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Mason	4.239	78.4 %	18.2 %	1.4 %	2.1 %	58	3	5[illegible]	0.7	13.0	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Carroll	4,212	80.9 %	15.7 %	1.0 %	2.4 %	43	4	35	0.9	9.3	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
Union	4.150	76.5 %	17.3 %	1.9 %	4.1 %	78	5	7[illegible]	1.2	17.6	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
Greene	4.036	81.2 %	15.3 %	1.7 %	1.8 %	67	3	6[illegible]	0.7	15.9	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Piatt	4.025	84.0 %	14.1 %	0.7 %	1.1 %	29	3	26	0.7	6.5	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Clark	3.949	77.8 %	19.0 %	1.8 %	1.4 %	73	0	7[illegible]	0.0	18.3	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
White	3.937	80.8 %	15.7 %	1.0%	2.5 %	39	1	38	0.3	9.7	0.1 %	0.0 %	#.I %
Washington	3.925	85.6 %	11.7 %	0.7 %	2.0 %	27	I	26	0.3	6.6	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Lawrence	3.814	74.1 %	228 %	1.7 %	1.4 %	64	3	61	0.8	16.0	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Bond	3.659	80.7 %	16.5 %	1.1 %	1.6%	42	0	42	0.0	11.5	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Clay	3.659	83.1 %	14.7 %	1.5 %	0.8 %	54	0	54	0.0	14.8	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Ford	3,641	80.4 %	15.8 %	1.3 %	2.5 %	47	2	45	0.5	12.4	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Moultrie	3.622	86.0 %	11.9 %	1.4%	0.7 %	30	0	50	0.0	13.8	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Cass	3.493	79.2 %	18.0%	1.0 %	1.8 %	34	8	26	2.3	7.4	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
Massac	3,493	73.1 %	21.0 %	4.0 %	1.9 %	140	2	138	0.6	39.5	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Wabash	3.410	77.2 %	18.9 %	2.2 %	1.6 %	75	0	75	0.0	22.0	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Marshall	3112	85.8 %	11.7 %	1.1 %	1.4%	35	4	31	1.2	9.7	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
Alexander	3,068	53.6 %	38.1 %	7.4 %	0.9 %	227	8	219	2.6	71.4	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.4 %
Menard	3,045	80.5 %	17.7 %	0.9 %	1.0 %	27	1	26	0.3	8.5	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Cumberland	3.041	83.1 %	14.5 %	1.0 %	1.4 %	31	0	31	0.0	10.2	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Jasper	3,001	84.7 %	11.3 %	2.4 %	1.7 %	71	0	71	0.0	23.7	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Johnson	2,250	82.4 %	15.6 %	0.8 %	1.2%	18	0	18	0.0	8.0	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Pulaski	2.166	63.9 %	32.6 %	2.1 %	1.5 %	45	4	41	1.8	18.9	0.1 %	0.1 %	. 0.1 %
Henderson	2.053	83.2 %	14.4 %	0.6 %	1.8 %	13	0	13	0.0	6.3	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Hamilton	2.010	87.3 %	11.1 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	16	0	16	0.0	8.0	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Schuyler	1,892	77.3 %	18.7 %	2.2 %	1.8 %	41	1	40	0.5	21.1	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Edwards	1.821	87.0 %	11.7 %	0.8 %	0.3 %	14	0	14	0.0	7.7	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Stark	1.700	85.3 %	13.0 %	0.6 %	1.1 %	11	0	11	0.0	6.5	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Gallatin	1611	73.1 %	23.3 %	2.3 %	1.3 %	37	3	34	1.9	21.1	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Putnam	1,535	84.4 %	14.1 %	0.9 %	0.5 %	14	0	14	0.0	9.1	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Scott	1,478	829 %	15.4 %	0.6 %	1.1 %	9	0	9	0.0	6.1	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Calhoun	1.297	89.3 %	8.9 %	1.3 %	0.5 %	17	0	17	0.0	13.1	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Brown	1.276	86.6 %	11.3 %	0.9 %	1.3 %	11	2	9	1.6	7.1	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Hardin	1,243	76.8 %	19.1 %	2.1 %	1.9 %	25	3	23	2.4	18.5	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Pope	1.011	71.5 %	lb.5 %	2.Y %	9.1 %	29	0	29	0.0	28.7	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Illinois	2.Y47.821	71.6%	24.7 %	1.9 %	1.8 %	5h.793	7,471	4Y.322	2.3	lb.7	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Chicago City	723.482	49.8 %	44.4 %	3.7 %	2.2 %	26,650	5.158	21.492	7.1	29.7	24.5 %	69.0 %	43.b %
Balance of State	2,224,339	78.X %	18.2 %	1.4%	1.6 %	30,143	2.313	27,830	1.0	12.5	75.5 %	31.0 %	5h.J %

Missouri

COUNTY	Child Population	Living Arrangement Distribution: Own child live with 2 parents	Own child live with 1 parent	Child with Relative	Child with non-relatives	Kinship Care Counts: Total N	Formal (FC)	Informal	Kinship Prevalence rates per 1,000: Formal (FC)	Informal	As % of Statewide Totals: Total Child Popul.	Formal Kinship Popul.	Informal Kinship Popul.
St. LOUIS County	243,853	11.6 %	19.7 6	1.3 %	1.5 %	3.073	97	2.916	0.4	12.2	18.5 %	15.5 %	13.1 %
Jackson	160.833	64.0 %	30.9 %	2.6 %	2.5 %	4.199	40	4.159	0.2	25.9	12.2 %	b.4 %	1x.3 %
St. Louis City	100,104	39.1 %	53.4 %	3.6 %	3.3 %	3,585	200	3,385	2.0	33.8	7.6 %	31.Y %	14.9 %
St. Charles	63.915	84.x %	13.3 %	0.8 %	1.1 %	498	7	491	0.1	7.7	4.9 %	1.1 %	2.2 %
Jefferson	50.984	80.3 %	16.4 %	1.4 %	1.8 %	737	45	692	0.9	13.6	3.9 %	7.2 %	3.0 %
Greene	47.813	77.4 %	19.5 %	1.2 %	2.0 %	550	37	513	0.X	10.7	3.6 %	5.9 %	2 3 %
clay	39.552	78.1 %	18.6 %	1.1 %	2.1 %	453	2	451	0.1	11.4	3.0 %	0.3 %	2.0 %
Boone	25.383	722 %	24.4 %	1.2 %	2.2 %	316	23	293	0.9	11.5	1.9 %	3.7 %	1.3 %
Jasper	23,130	76.5 %	20.3 %	1.4 %	1.9 %	326	2	324	0.1	14.0	1.8 %	0.3 %	1.4 %
Franklin	23.075	80.7 %	15.8 %	1.6 %	1.8 %	380	2	378	0.1	16.4	1.8 %	0.3 %	1.7 %
Buchanan	21.725	72.1 %	24.6 %	1.1 %	2.2 %	240	7	233	0.3	10.7	1.7 %	1.1 %	1.0 %
Cass	18,474	80.8 %	lb.7 %	1.2%	1.3 %	223	1	222	0.1	120	1.4%	0.2 %	1.0%
Cole	15,880	80.4 %	17.6 %	1.1 %	0.9 %	170	4	166	0.3	10.5	1.2 %	0.6 %	0.7 %
Platte	15.197	81.9 %	15.6 %	1.1 %	1.4 %	166	0	166	0.0	10.9	1.2 %	0.0 %	0.7 %
Cape Girardeau	14.692	19.7 %	17.4 %	1.4%	1.5 %	207	0	207	0.0	14.1	1.1 %	0.0 %	0.9 %
St. Francois	12.425	73.2 %	21.7 %	2.9 %	2 2 %	363	0	363	0.0	29.2	0.9 %	0.0 %	1.6 %
Newton	11,857	82.3 %	13.6 %	2.0 %	2.1 %	241	2	239	0.2	20.2	0.9 %	0.3 %	1.0%
Pulaski	11,759	79.7 %	16.7 %	1.4 %	2 2 %	160	5	155	0.4	13.2	0.9 %	0.8 %	0.7 %
Scott	11,235	73.7 %	226 %	2.1%	1.6 %	241	1	240	0.1	21.4	0.9 %	0.2 %	1.1 %
Johnson	10.379	83.6 %	13.3 %	1.1 %	1.9 %	116	0	116	0.0	11.2	0.8 %	0.0 %	0.5 %
Butler	10.084	69.5 %	25.5 %	2 2 %	2 8 %	224	2	222	0.2	22.0	0.8 %	0.3 %	1.0%
Christian	9,411	81.2 %	15.5 %	1.7 %	1.7 a	159	2	157	0.2	16.7	0.7 %	0.3 %	0.7 %
Pettis	9.237	77.3 %	19.2 %	1.5 %	2.1 %	140	12	128	1.3	13.9	0.7 %	1 . 9 %	0.6 %
Dunklin	8.754	68.6 %	26.5 %	3.1 %	1.8 %	268	1	267	0.1	30.5	0.7 %	0.2 %	1.2%
Lincoln	8.682	81.7 %	14.7 %	1.3 %	23 %	113	5	108	0.6	12.4	0.7 %	0.8 %	0.5 %
Callaway	8,609	80.4 %	16.8 %	1.3 %	1.6 %	109	1	108	0.1	125	0.7 %	0.2 %	0.5 %
Phelps	8,516	75.6 %	19.6 %	1.5 %	3.3 %	124	0	124	0.0	14.6	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.5 %
Howell	8,247	77.5 %	19.3 %	1.5 %	1.8 %	123	5	118	0.6	14.3	0.6 %	0.8 %	0.5 %
Lafayette	8,204	79.6 %	16.3 %	1.6 %	2 5 %	131	0	131	0.0	16.0	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.6 %
Lawrence	8,084	77.7 %	18.1 %	1.6 %	2.5 %	128	2	126	0.2	15.6	0.6 %	0.3 %	0.6 %
Marion	1.415	18.9 %	17.5 %	2 0 %	1.6 %	152	5	147	0.7	19.7	0.6 %	0.8 %	0.6 %
Laclede	7.397	80.5 %	15.7 %	1.0%	2.8 %	75	1	74	0.1	10.0	0.6 %	0.2 %	0.3 %
Stoddard	7,389	75.4 %	18.8 %	2.2 %	3.7 %	161	4	157	0.5	21.2	0.6 %	0.6 %	0.7 %
Barry	6.952	80.0 %	16.6 %	1.9 %	1.5 %	134	0	134	0.0	19.3	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.6 %
Pemiscot	6,764	54.2 %	38.6 %	5.7 %	1.5%	385	1	384	0.1	56.8	0.5 %	0.2 %	1.7 %
Webster	6.743	82.2 %	15.4 %	1.5 %	0.9 %	102	3	99	0.4	14.7	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.4 %
Ray	6284	82.1 %	15.7 %	1.5 %	0.7 %	92	0	92	0.0	14.6	0.5 %	0.0 %	'0.4 %
Audrain	6246	80.4 %	17.8 %	0.8 %	1.0 %	51	4	47	0.6	7.5	0.5 %	0.6 %	0.2 %
Randolph	6.169	77.0 %	18.8 %	2.2 %	2.0 %	136	6	130	1.0	21.1	0.5 %	1.0%	0.6 %
New Madrid	6.114	64.9 %	30.3 %	3.1%	1.6 %	193	2	191	0.3	31.2	0.5 %	0.3 %	0.8 %
Washington	6.065	76.4 %	19.3 %	2.2 %	2.2 %	132	2	130	0.3	21.4	0.5 %	0.3 %	0.6 %
Camden	6.030	-77.1%	18.7 %	1.7 %	2.5 %	102	0	102	0.0	16.9	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.4 %
Saline	5.895	74.1 %	20.3 %	1.3 %	4.3 %	76	1	75	0.2	12.7	0.4 %	0.2 %	0.3 %
Miller	5.800	76.5 %	17.8 %	1.7 %	4.0 %	99	0	99	0.0	17.1	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.4 %
Texas	5,153	80.3 %	16.1 %	2.3 %	1.4 %	130	1	129	0.2	22.4	0.4 %	0.2 %	0.6 %
Warren	5.553	84.0 %	14.6 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	40	5	35	0.9	6.3	0.4 %	0.8 %	0.2 %
Polk	5373	81.0 %	14.0 %	2.1 %	3.0 %	112	4	108	0.7	20.1	0.4 %	0.6 %	0.5 %
Taney	5.259	80.2 %	15.9 %	2.0 %	1.9 %	105	7	98	1.3	18.6	0.4 %	1.1 %	0.4 %
Crawford	5.11%	85.0 %	12.4 %	1.Y %	0.1 %	Yb	2	94	0.4	18.4	0.4 %	0.3 %	0.4 %
Vernon	4.980	74.4 %	21.7 %	0.8 %	3.0 %	41	1	40	0.2	8.0	0.4 %	0.2 %	0.2 %
Adair	4.930	80.5 %	17.2 9"	0.8 %	1.5 %	41	1	3Y	0.4	7.Y	II.4 %	0.3 %	0.2 %
Henry	4.921	7X.h %	17.6 %	1.9 %	1.9 %	94	3	91	0.6	1X.5	0.4 %	0.5 %	0.4 %
Nodaway	4.853	x3.5 %	14.3 %	1.1 %	1.1 %	54	U	54	0.0	11.1	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Wright	4.733	80.2 %	15.5 %	2.1 %	2.2 %	YY	3	96	0.6	20.3	0.4 %	0.5 %	0.4 %
McDonald	4.702	73.8 %	20.4 %	3.1 %	2.7 %	148	0	148	0.0	31.5	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.7 %
Perry	4,663	R3.9 %	14.0 %	0.6 %	1.4%	29	0	29	0.0	6.2	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Clinton	4,509	81.9 %	15.5 %	0.8 %	1.9 %	35	0	35	0.0	7.6	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Ste. Genevieve	4.458	84.5 %	13.1 %	1.2 %	1.3 %	52	4	48	0.9	10.8	0.3 %	0.6 %	0.2 %
Pike	4.388	78.1 %	17.4 %	2.1 %	2.4 %	91	0	91	0.0	20.7	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.4 a
Mississippi	4.213	56.3 %	37.8 %	3.8 %	2.2 %	160	5	155	1.2	36.X	0.3 %	0.8 %	0.7 %
Stone	4,080	x1.3 %	14.3 %	2.1 %	2.4 %	84	0	84	0.0	20.6	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.4 %
Andrew	3.957	84.3 %	12.9 %	2.0 %	0.8 %	79	0	7Y	0.0	20.0	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Bates	3,932	81.6 %	14.4 %	2 2 %	1.8 %	85	2	83	0.5	21.1	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.4 %
Macon	3.835	x3.1 %	14.0 %	1.6 %	1.3 %	61	0	61	0.0	15.Y	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Livingston	3.712	79.4 %	17.3 %	1.6 %	1.8 %	58	1	57	0.3	15.4	0.3 %	0.2 %	0.3 %
Dent	3,626	74.6 %	17.9 %	4.b %	2.9 %	168	0	168	0.0	4b.3	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.7 %
Cooper	3,614	78.6 %	16.8 %	1.5 %	3.1 %	53	2	51	0.6	14.1	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.2 %

Missouri (cont.)

COUNTY	Child Population	Living Arrangement Distribution: Own child live with 2 parents	Own child live with 1 parent	Child with Relative	Child with non-relatives	Kinship Care Counts: Total N	Formal (FC)	Informal	Kinship Prevalence rates per 1,000: Formal (FC)	Informal	As % of Statewide Totals: Total Child Popul.	Formal Kinship Popul.	Informal Kinship Popul.
Morgan	3,59	79.9 %	16.5 %	1.7 %	1.9 %	6	0	60	0.0	16.	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Gasconade	3,53	83.8 %	13.3 %	1.2%	1.8 %	4	1	40	0.3	11..	0.3 %	0.2 %	0.2 %
Linn	3,51	79.2 %	17.3 %	1.9 %	1.6 %	6	1	65	0.3	18.:	0.3 %	0.2 %	0.3 %
Dallas	3.401	79.1 %	16.8 %	2 0 %	2 2 %	6'	1	66	0.3	19.	0.3 %	0.2 %	0.3 %
Moniteau	3,37	86.3 %	11.1 %	1.4 %	1.2 %	41	2	46	0.6	13.1	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.2 %
Osage	3,36	86.2 %	12.5%	0.9 %	0.4 %	2'	0	29	0.0	8.1	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Ripley	3,301	71.5 %	24.4 %	23 %	1.8 %	7	1	75	0.3	22.:	0.3 %	0.2 %	0.3 %
Douglas	3,16	79.8 %	16.9 %	2.0 %	1.3 %	6:	9	53	2 8	16.:	0.2 %	1.4 %	0.2 %
Montgomery	3,01	78.7 %	18.1 %	1.4%	1.8%	4	6	37	2.0	12.:	0.2 %	1.0 %	0.2 %
Barton	2.971	84.8 %	11.7 %	1.3 %	2 2 %	31	0	31	0.0	12.	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Benton	2.96:	78.7 %	16.5 %	1.9 %	2.9 %	5	0	55	0.0	18.	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Iron	2.84:	80.9 %	13.2 %	2 2 %	3.7 %	6:	0	63	0.0	22.:	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Madison	2.831	74.3 %	21.8 %	1.0%	2.9 %	21	1	27	0.4	9.:	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.1 %
Carroll	2.83:	81.7 %	15.4 %	1.3 %	1.6 %	3:	1	36	0.4	12.	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %
Cedar	2,81	73.2 %	2 2 3 %	27 %	1.8 %	7	2	75	0.7	26.t	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.3 %
Bollinger	2,76	84.6 %	12.9 %	1.5 %	1.0%	41	0	41	0.0	14.	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Wayne	2,75	74.7 %	21.1 %	27 %	1.5%	74	0	74	0.0	26.1	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Monroe	2.524	91.4 %	6.5 %	1.5 %	0.7 %	31	0	38	0.0	15.1	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Grundy	2.514	80.3 %	17.4 %	0.4 %	1.9 %	11	0	11	0.0	4.4	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Lewis	2,407	80.4 %	17.0 %	1.0%	1.5%	2	0	25	0.0	10.4	0.2 %	0.0 a	0.1 %
Chariton	2.397	84.1 %	13.4 %	1.1 %	1.4 %	27	0	27	0.0	11.3	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Howard	2374	80.6 %	18.2 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	Ii	2	15	0.8	6.3	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.1 %
Oregon	2.266	76.7 %	20.0 %	2.3 %	1.0 %	51	0	51	0.0	225	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Ralls	2,250	87.5 %	11.6%	0.4 %	0.5 %	8	0	8	0.0	3.6	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Caldwell	2.174	84.0 %	13.7 %	0.8 %	1.5 %	18	0	18	0.0	8.3	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Daviess	2,128	86.6 %	10.5 %	1.7 %	1.2 %	36	2	34	0.9	16.0	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.1 %
DeKalb	2.111	83.4 %	12.7 %	2.2 %	1.7 %	47	4	43	1.9	20.4	0.2 %	0.6 %	0.2 %
Maries	2.066	82.4 %	13.7 %	1.7 %	2.2 %	3S	4	31	1.9	15.0	0.2 %	0.6 %	0.1 %
Clark	2.043	78.8 %	17.6 %	1.9 %	1.7 %	38	1	36	1.0	17.6	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.2 %
Shannon	2,024	86.2 %	11.4 %	1.3 %	1.2 %	26	0	26	0.0	12.8	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Ozark	1.996	83.9 %	12.7 %	2.3 %	1.1 %	45	4	41	2.0	20.5	0.2 %	0.6 %	0.2 %
St. Clair	1,945	79.4 %	14.9 %	3.3 %	2.4 %	64	2	62	1.0	31.9	0.1 %	0.3 %	0.3 %
Harrison	1.929	83.0 %	14.3 %	0.7 %	2.0 %	14	0	14	0.0	7.3	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Dade	1.891	78.2 %	14.3 %	4.3 %	3.2 %	82	0	82	0.0	J3.J	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.4 %
Shelby	I.795	82.7 %	14.8 %	1.1 %	1.4 %	20	0	20	0.0	11.1	0.1 %	0.0 %	0 . 1 %
Reynolds	1,746	77.6 %	17.7 %	1.4 %	3.3 %	24	0	24	0.0	13.7	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Atchison	1.684	80.0 %	15.4 %	3.1 %	1.4 %	53	0	53	0.0	31.5	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Gentry	1,658	82.1 %	14.6 %	1.0 %	22 %	17	1	16	0.6	4.7	0.1 %	0.2 %	0.1 %
Holt	1,553	85.3 %	11.0%	22 %	1.5 %	34	0	34	0.0	21.9	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Carter	1.546	74.3 %	23.5 %	1.9 %	0.3 90	30	1	29	0.6	18.8	0.1 %	IJ.2 %	0.1 %
Hickory	1,409	78.8 %	15.7 %	4.2 %	I.3 %	5Y	U	59	0.0	41.9	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Sullivan	1367	84.4 %	12.7 %	1.7 %	1.2 %	23	0	23	0.0	Ib.8	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Scotland	1,221	82.8 %	14.3 %	2.5 %	0.4 %	30	0	30	0.0	24.6	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Putnam	1.144	84.6 %	13.1 %	1.1 %	1.1 %	13	2	II	I.7	9.6	0.1 %	0.3 %	0.0 %
Knox	1,089	86.3 %	12.8 %	0.3 %	0.6 %	3	0	3	0.0	2.8	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Schuyler	1.050	82.0 %	16.5 %	1.0%	0.5 %	11	U	11	0.0	10.5	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Mercer	844	87.9 %	10.0 %	0.5 %	1.7 %	4	0	4	0.0	4.7	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Worth	571	82.7 %	13.7 %	2.6 %	1.1 %	IS		14	1.8	24.5	0.0 %	0.2 %	0.1 %
Missouri	1,315,470	73.8 %	22.4 %	1.8 %	2.0 %	23.391	626	22.765	0.5	17.3	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
St. Louis city	100,104	39.7 %	53.4 %	3.6 %	3.3 %	3.585	200	3,385	2.0	13.n	7.6 %	31.9 %	14.9 %
Balance of State	1,215,366	76.6 %	19.11 %	1.6%	1.8 %	19,806	426	19,380	0.4	15.9	92.4 %	68.1 %	85.1 %

New York

COUNTY	Child Population	Living Arrangement Distribution: Own child live with 2 parents	Own child live with 1 parent	Child with Relative	Child with non-relatives	Kinship Care Counts: Total N	Formal (FC)	Informal	Kinship Prevalence rates per 1,000: Formal (FC)	Informal	As % of Statewide Totals: Total Child Popul.	Formal Kinship Popul.	Informal Kinship Popul.
New York City	1.683.621	53.5 a	40.0 %	4.0 %	2.5 %	67.548	21.940	45,608	13.0	27.1	39.6 %	95.7 %	57.6 %
Suffolk	326,255	80.6 %	1 b.2 %	1.2%	2.0 %	4.020	55	3.965	0.2	12.2	7.7 %	0.2 %	5.0 %
Nassau	280.135	82.5 %	14.7 %	1.6 %	1.3 %	4.360	213	4.147	0.8	14.8	6.6 %	0.9 %	5.2 %
Erie	226,000	71.6 %	25.7 %	1.3 %	1.5 %	2.919	248	2.67 1	1.1	11.x	5.3 %	1.1 %	3.4 %
Westchester	189.323	75.7 %	19.x %	1.9 %	2 6 %	3.671	46	3.625	0.2	19.1	4.4 %	0.2 %	4.6 %
Monroe	175.387	70.1 %	26.4 %	1.6%	2 0 %	2.729	15	2.714	0.1	15.5	4.1 %	0.1 %	3.4 %
Onondaga	115.022	729 %	23.6 %·	1.6 %	1.9 %	1,797	19	1.778	0.2	15.5	27 %	0.1 %	2 2 %
Orange	x4.950	79.1 %	17.3 %	1.3 %	2 3 %	1,099	9x	1,001	1.2	11.8	2 0 %	0.4 %	1.3 %
Rockland	69,403	83.2 %	129 %	1.6 %	2 2 %	1.120	39	1.081	0.6	15.6	1.6 %	0.2 %	1.4%
Albany	62,817	720 %	24.3 9"	1.3 %	2.3 %	804	15	789	0.2	126	1.5 %	0.1 %	1.0%
Dutchess	62.456	79.9 %	16.4 %	1.4 %	2 4 %	895	19	876	0.3	14.0	1.5 %	0.1 %	1.1 %
Oneida	60,966	74.6 %	223 %	0.8 %	2 3 %	506	6	500	0.1	x.2	1.4 %	0.0 %	0.6 %
Niagara	55.026	75.8 %	21.7 %	0.9 %	1.7 %	470	28	442	0.5	8.0	1.3 %	0.1 %	0.6 %
Broome	4x.253	77.3 %	19.4 %	1.2%	2.1 %	588	25	563	0.5	11.7	1.1 %	0.1 %	0.7 %
Saratoga	46.579	822 %	15.3 %	0.7 %	1.8 %	334	0	334	0.0	7.2	1.1 %	0.0 %	0.4 %
Ulster	38581	76.5 %	1x.7 %	1.1 %	3.7 %	422	40	382	1.0	9.9	0.9 %	0.2 %	0.5 %
Rensselaer	37.031	76.8 %	19.9 %	1.0 %	2.3 %	379	1	378	0.0	10.2	0.9 %	0.0 %	0.5 %
Chautauqua	35,761	75.4 %	21.0 %	1.1 %	2s %	388	24	364	0.7	10.2	0.8 %	0.1 %	0.5 %
Schenectadv	34.181	75.4 %	21.2%	1.1 %	23 %	391	15	376	0.4	11.0	0.8·%	0.1 %	0.5 %
Oswego	33.x49	78.2 %	1x.5 %	0.8 %	2 4 %	272	7	265	0.2	7.8	0.8 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Jefferson	30,506	7x.x %	17.7 %	1.4 %	2 1 %	415	5	410	0.2	13.4	0.7 %	0.0 %	0.5 %
St. Lawrence	2x.249	76.3 %	20.0 %	0.8 %	2 8 %	236	2	234	0.1	x.3	0.7 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Steuben	26.981	76.0 %	19.5 %	1.4 %	3.1 %	365	0	365	0.0	13.5	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.5 %
Wayne	24.939	77.3 %	19.1 %	1.3 %	23 %	334	0	334	0.0	13.4	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.4 %
Chemung	24.197	723 %	23.4 %	1.4 %	29 %	336	3	333	0.1	13.x	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.4 %
Ontario	23.910	79.2 %	17.7 %	1.2%	1.8 %	296	2	294	0.1	123	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.4 %
Cattaraugus	23.344	75.9 %	20.8 %	1.1 %	2 2 %	254	0	254	0.0	10.9	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Cayuga	21.626	75.0 %	21.3 %	1.3 %	2.4 %	290	0	290	0.0	13.4	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.4 %
Putnam	21564	89.5 %	8.0 %	1.1 %	1.4 %	240	0	240	0.0.	11.1	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Clinton	21,422	79.5 %	175 %	1.2 %	1.9 %	259	0	259	0.0	121	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Tompkins	18.135	75.4 %	19.8 %	1.1 %	3.8 %	192	6	186	0.3	10.3	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Madison	17,392	77.9 %	1x.2 %	1.4 %	2.6 %	238	4	234	0.2	13.5	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Sullivan	17.033	73.3 %	21.x %	1.2%	3.6 %	205	9	196	0.5	11.5	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Herkimer	16.859	78.5 %	18.0 %	1.1 %	2.4 %	179	3	176	0.2	10.4	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Genesee	15.947	79.5 %	17.0 %	0.9 %		145	0	145	0.0	9.1	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Columbia	15.408	75.6 %	18.6 %	1.7 %	%	261	0	261	0.0	16.9	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Washington	15.272	78.1 %	18.1 90	1.7 %	2.2%	257	2	255	0.1	16.7	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Livingston	15.242	80.4 %	16.4 %	1.1 %	%	172	3	169	0.2	11.1	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Tioga	14.750	79.9 %	16.8 %	1.1 %	2 2 %	169	1	168	0.1	11.4	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Warren	14.713	·78.2 %	1x.2 %	1.4 %	2 2 %	209	2	207	0.1	14.1	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Chenango	14390	76.2 %	19.4 %	2 1 %	23 %	300	0	300	0.0	20.8	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.4 %
Otsego	14.147	77.9 %	16.9 %	1.1 %	4.0 %	158	0	158	0.0	11.2	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Fulton	14.016	71.1 %	22.5 %	1.0 %	5.3 %	143	1	142	0.1	10.1	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Allegany	13.112	79.0 %	16.9 %	1.7 %	2 4 %	217	0	217	0.0	16.5	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Montgomery	12.917	73.2 %	22.5 %	1.5 %	2.7 %	200	0	200	0.0	15.5	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.3 %
Cortland	12.154	72.x %	23.6 %	1.5 %	2 1 %	185	3	182	0.2	15.0	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Franklin	11.914	75.3 %	21.1 %	1.4 %	2.2 %	164	7	157	U.b	13.2	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Delaware	11 ,853	75.3 %	21.0%	1.1 %	2.6 %	133	0	133	0.0	11.2	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Orleans	11,266	78.6 %	17.2 %	0.9 %	3.3 %	102	2	100	0.2	8.9	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Wyoming	11.216	81.5 %	15.5 %	1.1 %	2.0 %	120	0	120	0.0	10.7	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.2 %
Greene	10,430	77.8 %	1x.5 90	1.4 %	2.3 %	149	0	149	0.0	14.3	0.2 %	0.0 %	·0.2 %
Essex	9.044	77.9 %	19.4 %	0.7 %	2.0 %	65	3	62	0.3	6.9	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Seneca	x.717	78.6 %	17.9 %	0.9 %	2.6 %	79	0	79	0.0	9.1	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Lewis	x.1111	82.8 %	14.1 %	1.1 %	2.0 %	X6	b	80	0.7	9.x	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Schoharie	7.708	78.1 %	18.2 %	1.2 %	2s %	93	1	92	0.1	11.9	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Yates	6,013	78.2 %	17.x %	1.1 %	2.x %	68	1	67	0.2	11.1	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Schuyler	4.996	75.6 %	20.4 %	1.1 %	2.9 %	55	0	55	0.0	11.0	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.1 %
Hamilton	1.142	79.1 %	17.7 %	0.8 %	2.5 %	9			0.0	7.9	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
New York State	4,256,301	67.x %	27.6 %	2.4 %	2.3 %	102,090	22.Y1Y	7Y.171	5.4	18.6	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
New York City	1,683,621	53.5 %	40.0 %	4.0 %	2.5 %	67,548	21.940	45,608	13.0	27.1	39.6 Y"	95.7 %	57.b %
Balance of State	2,572,680	77.1 %	19.4 %	1.3 %	2.1 %	34542	979	33563	0.4	13.0	60.4 %	4.3 %	42.4

2.6 %

Table 3.4 Children Ages O-14 in Kinship Care Arrangements by Metro Status, Age Group, and Race/Ethnicity of Child: 1994.

Percentages of all Children

	Metropolitan		Non-Metropoplitan		U.S. Total	
Race/Ethnicity	**0-5**	**6-14**	**0-5**	**6-14**	**0-5**	**6-14**
White	**1.5**	**1.4**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**1.6**	**1.7**
African American	7.0	7.7	10.0	10.2	7.4	8.0
Hispanic	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.9	2.6	3.3
Total	**2.7**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**3.3**	**2.7**	**3.0**

Figure 3.4 Kinship Prevalence by Type and Age in Four States by Region

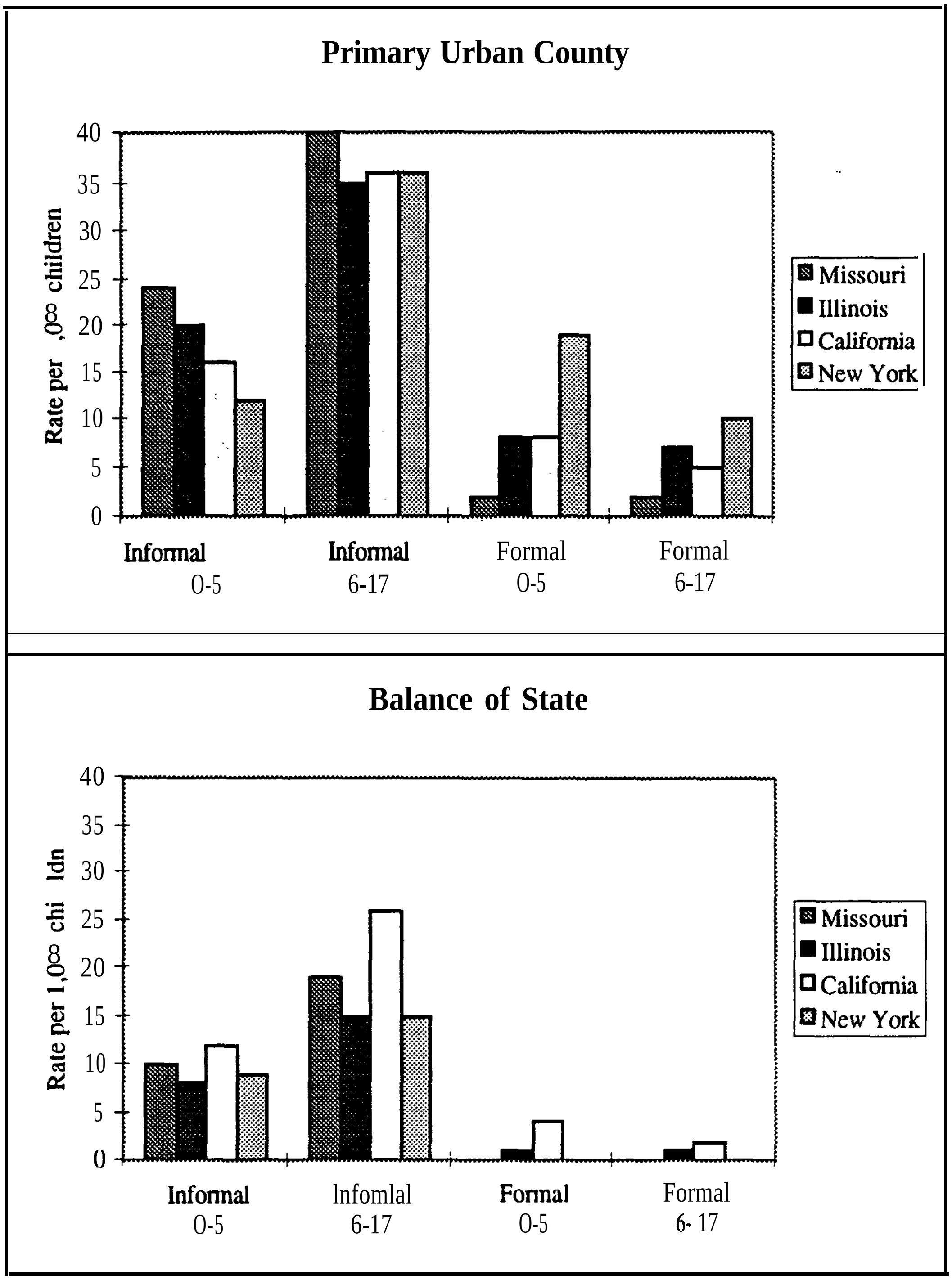
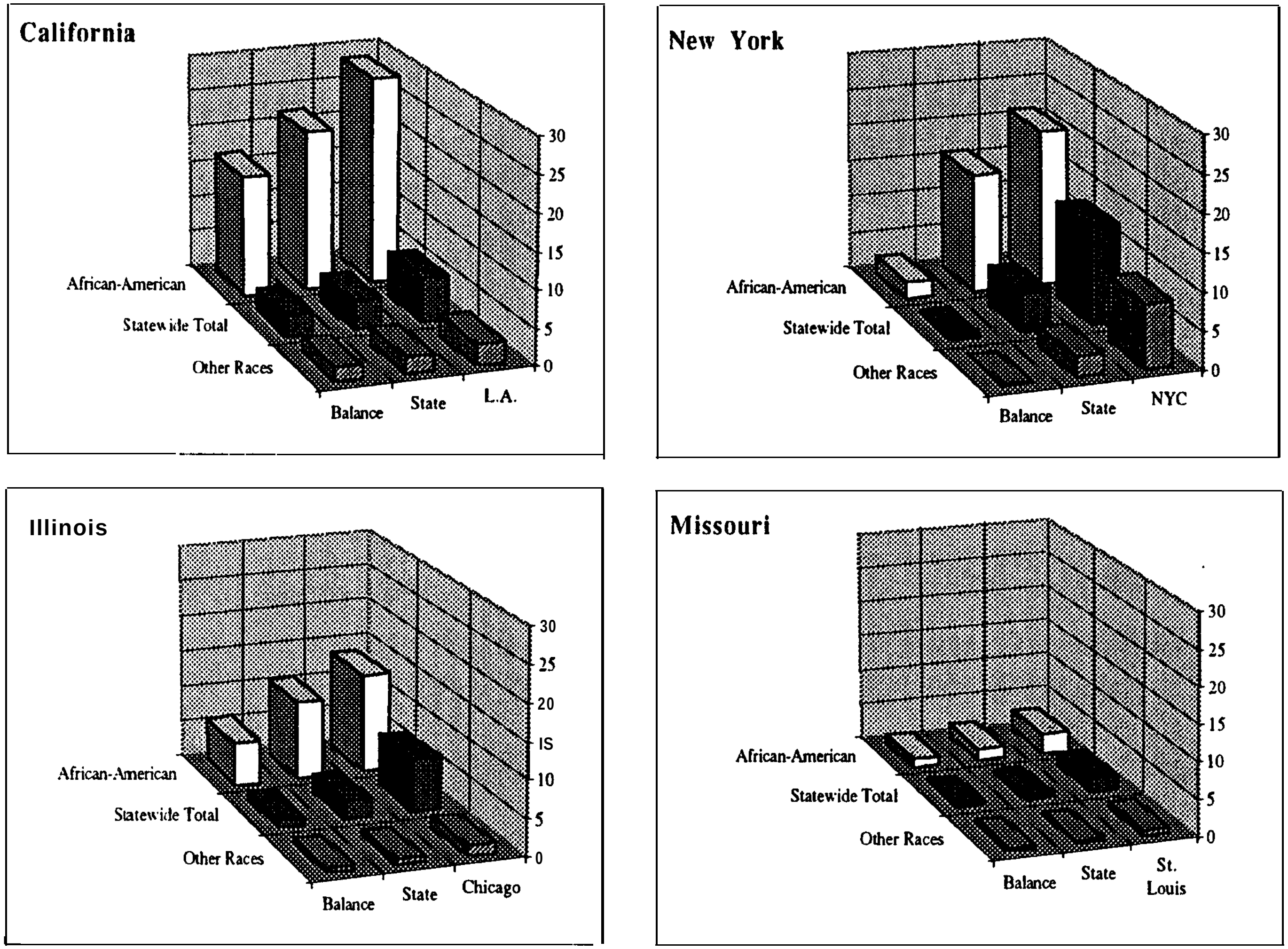


Table 3.5 Formal Kinship Foster Care Populations and Prevalence Rates by Race and Region for Four States, 1990.

State / Region	Child Population 0-17 years	Percent of State total	Percent African American	Kinship FC Prevalence rate per 1,000 children: All Children	Kinship FC Prevalence rate per 1,000 children: African American	Kinship FC Prevalence rate per 1,000 children: All Others	Kinship FC Count: African American	Kinship FC Count: All Others	Kinship FC %: African American	Kinship FC %: All Others
California	**7,739,479**	**100 %**	8.5 %	3.9	21.8	2.2	14,348	15,490	48%	52 %
Los Angeles County	2,323,294	30.0 %	12.3 %	6.0	28.5	2.9	8,144	5,909	58 %	42 %
Balance of state	5,416,185	70.0 %	6.9 4	2.9	16.6	1.9	6,204	9,581	39 %	61 %
Illinois	**2,947,821**	**100 %**	18.8 %	2.5	10.7	0.6	5,918	1,502	80 %	**20 %**
Chicago City	723,482	24.5 %	47.4 %	7.1	13.6	1.3	4,664	49s	90%	10 %
Balance of state	2,224,339	75.5 %	9.4 %	1.0	6.0	0.5	1,255	1,008	55 %	45 %
New **York**	**4,256,301**	**100 %**	19.6 %	5.4	16.0	2.8	13553	9,520	58 %	42 %
New York **City**	1,683,621	39.6 %	36.0 %	13.0	21.2	8.4	12,849	9.05 1	59 %	41 %
Balance of state	2,572,680	60.4 %	8.9 %	0.4	2.2	0.2	SO4	469	52 %	48 %
Missouri	**1,315,470**	100 %	13.5 %	0.5	1.7	0.3	301	357	46%	54 %
St. Louis City	100.104	7.6%	61.6 %	2.0	2.x	0.7	173	27	87 %	13 %
Balance of state	1.215.366	92.4 %	9.6 %	0.4	1.1	0.3	128	330	2x %	72 %
Four State Totals	16359,071	100 %	13.7 %	3.7	**15.3**	1.9	33,921	26,868	56 %	44 %
Primary Cities	4,830,501	29.7 %	26.8 %	8.6	19.9	4.4	24,830	15.482	63 %	37 %
Balance of states	11,428,570	70.3 %	8.1 %	1.7	8.7	1.1	8,090	11,387	42 %	5x %

Figure 3.5 **Prevalence Rates for Formal Kinship (Foster) Care by Race and Region: Four States, 1990**
(Rates per 1,000 children).



Note: Racial categories are African American children. all other children, and combined statewide total.
Region categories are primary city, the balance (remainder) of the state, and combined statewide total
In each case. the statewide total can be seen as a weighted average of the other two categories.

Table 4.1 Illinois Children in Selected Types of Living Arrangements, 1990-95

Counts of Children:	Jun-90	Jun-91	Jun-92	Jun-93	Jun-94	Jun-95	Six-year. Total	Annual Average
Foster Care								
Kinship Foster Parent *(Kin/FC)*	8,150	10,484	15,079	18,018	22,697	27,054	101,482	16,914
Unrelated Caregiver *(FC/Other)*	12,438	13,066	14,561	15,965	18,582	21,380	95,992	15,999
AFDC Grantee								
Relative Case *(AFDC/Relative)*	16,058	16,266	16.205	16.337	16,628	16,415	97.909	16,318
Own-Parent Case *(AFDC/Parent)*	396,429	419,589	429,156	439,827	457,091	444,313	2,586,405	43 1,068

Annual Percentage Changes:	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	Five-year change
Kin/FC	29%	44%	19%	26%	19%	232%
FC/Other	5%	11%	10%	16%	15%	72%
AFDC/Relative	1%	0%	1%	2%	-1%	2%
AFDC/Parent	6%	2%	2%	4%	-3%	12%

Table 4.2 Children by Selected Types of Living Arrangement: Illinois 1990 and 1995.

	Kinship Care Types				Comparison Populations				ALL ILLINOIS CHILDREN AGE O-17
	AFDC/ RELATIVE		RELATIVE FOSTER CARE		AFDC/ PARENT		UNRELATED FOSTER CARE		
	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990 only
Count (N)	16,058	16,415	8.150	27.054	396,429	444.3 13	12.438	21,380	2,947,821
Cook County	10,927	10,342	6.216	23,166	26 1,698	293,4 19	6.81 I	14,162	1,280,439
Balance of State	5,131	6.073	1.934	3,888	134,731	150,894	5,627	7,218	1.667.382
0 to 5 years	4.23 1	4,236	3,207	10,957	187.936	214,880	4.324	7,854	1,015,548
6to 11 years	6,047	6,218	2,968	10,006	131.008	139.217	3,643	6.175	997.93 1
12 to 17 years	5.780	5,961	1,975	6,091	77,485	90,216	4,471	7.351	935,042
African American	12,100	12,024	6,394	23,287	248,841	262.541	6,798	13,901	552.74 l
Other Races	3,958	4,391	1,756	3.767	147.588	181,772	5,640	7,479	2,395,080
Female	8,099	8.392	4,194	13,893	195,957	221.539	5,973	10,139	1,437,449
Male	7,959	8,023	3,956	13,161	200,472	222.774	6,465	11,241	1,510,372
Cook: AfrAmer	9,463	8.981	5.479	21,086	198.269	207,435	4,999	11.296	419.436
Other	1,464	1.361	737	2,080	63,429	85,984	1.812	2,866	86 1,003
Balance: AfrAmer	2,637	3,043	915	2.201	50,572	55.106	1,799	2,605	133,305
Other	2,494	3,030	1.019	1,687	84.159	95,788	3.828	4.613	1,534,077
Category Percents: % of all Children in this livarr type	100 %	100 %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100 %
Cook County	68 %	63 %	76 %	86%	66 %	66%	55 %	66 %	43 %
Balance of State	32 %	37 %	24 %	14 %	34%	34 %	45 %	34 %	57 %
0 to 5 years	26 %	26 %	39 %	41 %	47 %	48 %	35 %	37 %	34 %
6to 11 years	38 %	38 %	36 %	37 %	33 %	31 %	29 %	29 %	34 %
12 to 17 years	36 %	36 %	24 %	23 %	20 %	20 %	36 %	34 %	32 %
African American	75 %	73 %	78 %	86 %	63 %	59 %	55 %	65 %	19%
Other Races	25 %	27 %	22 %	14%	37 %	41 %	45 %	35 %	81 %
Female	50%	51 %	51 %	51 %	49 %	50 %	48 %	47 %	49 %
Male	50 %	49 %	49 %	49 %	51 %	50 %	52 %	53 %	51 %
Cook: AfrAmer	59 %	55 %	67 %	78 %	50 %	47 %	40 %	53 %	14 %
Other	9%	8%	9%	8%	16 %	19 %	15 %	13 %	29 %
Balance: AfrAmer	16 %	19 %	11 %	8 %	13 %	12 %	14 %	12 %	5 %
Other	16 %	18 %	13 %	6 %	21 %	23 %	31 %	22 %	52 %
Population Percents: % of all Illinois Children w/ Char.	0.5 %	0.6 % *	0.3 %	0.9 % *	13.4 %	15.1 % *	0.4 %	0.7 % *	I00 %
Cook County	0.9 %	0.8 %	0.5 %	1.8 %	2n.4 %	22.9 %	0.5 %	1.1 %	100 %
Balance of State	0.3 %	0.4 %	0.1 %	0.2 %	8.1 %	9.0 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	100 Y”
0 to 5 years	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.3 Y”	1.1 %	18.5 Y”	21.2 %	0.4 %	0.x %	100 Y”
6 to 11 yews	0.6 %	0.6 %	0.3 %	1.0 %	13.1 %	14.0 %	0.4 %	0.6 %	100 %
12 to 17 years	0.6 %	0.6 %	0.2 %	0.7 %	8.3 %	9.6 %	0.5 %	0.x %	100 %
African American	2.2 %	2.2 %	1.2 %	4.2 %	45.0 %	47.5 %	1.2 %	2.5 %	100 %
Other Races	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.2 %	6.2 %	7.6 %	0.2 %	0.3 %	100 %
Female	0.6 %	0.6 %	0.3 %	1.0 %	13.6 %	15.4 %	0.4 %	0.7 %	100 %
Male	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.3 %	0.9 %	13.3 %	14.7 %	0.4 %	0.7 %	100 %
Cook: AfrAmer	2.3 %	2.1 %	1.3 %	5.0 %	47.3 %	49.5 %	1.2 %	2.7 %	100 %
Other	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.2 %	7.4 %	10.0 %	0.2 %	0.3 %	100 %
Balance: AfrAmer	2.0 %	2.3 %	0.7 %	1.7 %	37.9 %	41.3 Y”	1.3 %	2.0 %	100 %
Other	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	5.5 %	6.2 %	0.2 %	0.3 %	100 a

* *NOTE. 1995 population proportions based on 1990 census tabulations for denominator*

Figure 4.1 **Race/Subregion Distribution of Children in Kinship and Comoarison Care Settings: Illinois**

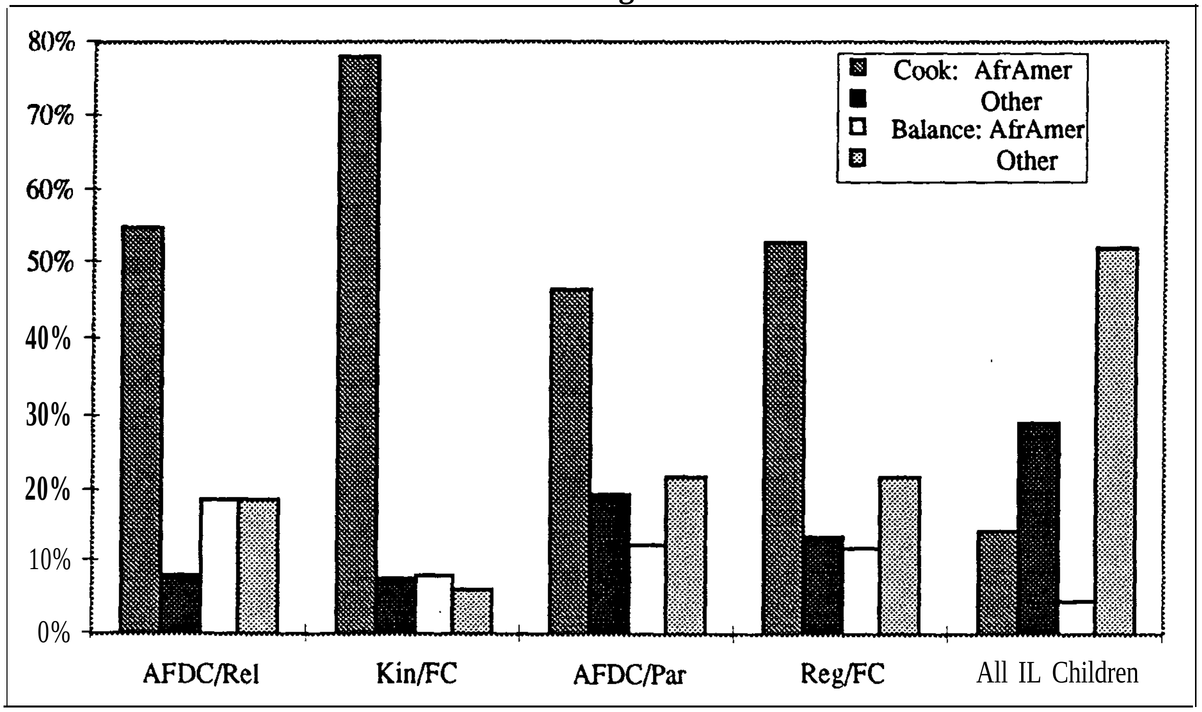


Figure 4.2 **Prevalence of Kinship Care in Illinois by Race, Subregion, and Type of Kinship Setting.**

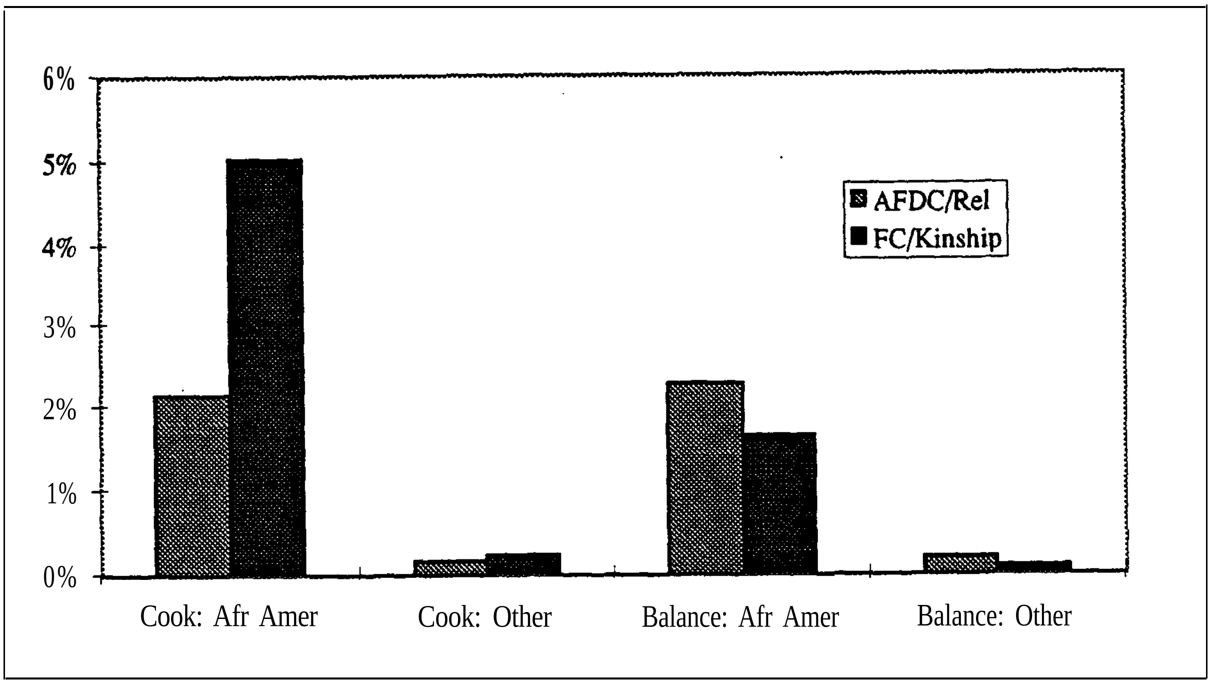


Table 4.3 Characteristics of Children living in Kinship Care by Type of Care Arrangement: Illinois 1990

	ALL Kinship Children	INFORMAL Kinship Care Arrangements		FORMAL Kinship Cue
	Census	AFDC	OTHER	DCFS
Total Counts (N)	56,793	16,058	32,585	8,150
Cook County	34,595	10,927	17,452	6,216
Balance of State	22,198	5,131	15,133	1,934
0 to 5 years	14,025	4,23 1	6,587	3,207
6 to 17 years	42,768	11,827	25,998	4,943
Grandparent	—	12,715	---	—
Other Relative	—	3,343	---	—
% **by** Characteristics				
Total	100 %	100%	100 %	100 %
Cook County	61 %	68 %	54 %	76 %
Balance of State	39 %	32 %	46 %	24 %
0 to 5 years	25 %	26 %	20 %	39 %
6 to 17 years	75 %	74 %	80 %	61 %
Grandparent	—	79 %	---	—
Other Relative	—	21 %	—	—
% of IL Kinship				
Total	100%	28 %	57 %	14%
Cook County	100%	32 %	50 %	18 %
Balance of State	100%	23 %	68 %	9%
0 to 5 years	100%	30 %	47 %	23 %
6to 17years	100%	2x %	61 %	12%

Table 4.4 Household Characteristics of AFDC Relative and Parent Grant Units

	Counts				Percentages			
	Household w/ related Child in Grant Unit		Households w/ own Child in Grant Unit		HH w/ related Child in Grant Unit		HH w/ own Child in Grant Unit	
	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995	1990	1995
Total Count	13,975	15,813	408,131	460,571	100%	100%	100%	100%
No Own Children	9,019	9,820	0	0	65%	62%	0%	0%
One or more Own Chidren	4,956	5,993	408,131	460,57 1	35%	38%	loo %	100%
No related children	0	0	392,153	441,360	0%	0%	96%	96%
One or more relative children	13,975	15,813	15,978	19,211	100%	100%	4%	4%
One Adult	7,037	8,566	310,983	343,378	50%	54%	76%	75%
Two or more adults	6,938	7,247	97,148	117,193	50%	46%	24%	25%
Key Adult Female	12,773	14,478	388,780	436,891	91%	92%	95%	95%
Key Adult's Age:								
Under 25	1,353	1,482	103,016	117,179	10%	9%	25%	25%
25 - 29	1,132	1,320	110,838	110,384	8%	8%	27%	24%
30 - 39	2,473	3,223	153,608	182,444	18%	20%	38%	40%
40-49	3,013	3,534	32,491	43,507	22%	22%	8%	9%
50 - 59	3,619	3,571	5,454	5,532	26%	23%	1%	1%
60 - 69	1,824	1,959	4 9 8	562	13%	12%	0%	0%
70 and above	461	686	60	122	3%	4%	0%	0%
Key Adult's Marital:								
Never married	3,667	4,992	224,837	257, I 84	26%	32%	55%	56%
Married	851	1,006	42,495	55,628	6%	6%	10%	12%
Deserted. Separated,..	2,708	2,104	80,782	71,820	19%	13%	20%	16%
Divorced	1,169	1,172	38,736	35,885	8%	7%	9%	8%
Widowed	442	356	2,260	1,795	3%	2%	1%	0%
Unknown	5,138	6,183	19,021	38,259	37%	39%	5%	8%

Figure 4.3 Age Distribution of Primary Caretaker by Relationship of Child to Grantee: Illinois AFDC

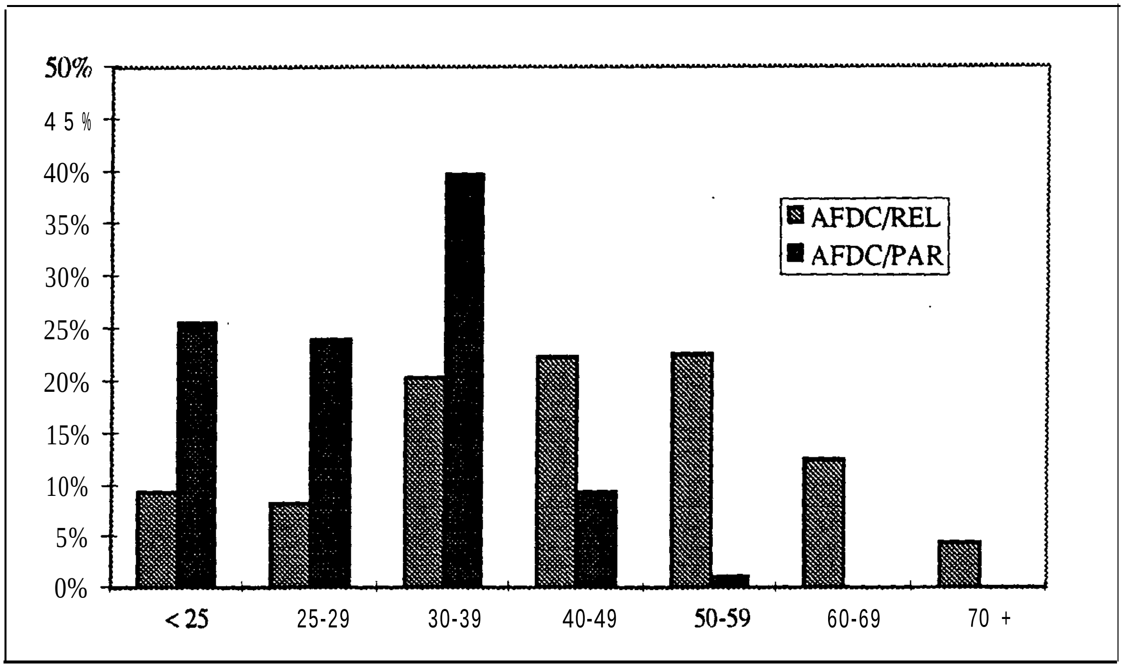


Table 4.5 **Annual Movements between Public Aid and Child Welfare Statuses, Illinois. Average annual (June to June) transitions, 1990-91 through 1994-95.**

TO:
Service status one year later:

		AFDC/Parent	AFDC/Rel	FC/Kinship	FC/Other	Age Out	Out of Scope	
FROM:	AFDC/Parent	328,945	2,136	3,445	1,872	10,430	84,127	430,955
Service Status in June	AFDC/Rel	1,147	11,632	317	113	870	2,422	16,502
of Initial Year:	FC/Kinship	495	60	11,917	1,176	394	928	14,969
	FC/Other	590	17	789	11,137	1,005	1,626	15,163
	Not yet Born	36,659	402	750	919			477,589
	Out of Scope	72,668	2,325	1,549	1,754			
		440,503	16,573	18,766	16,972	492,813		

Population comprised of all children who received an AFDC grant during some June from 1990 through 1995, and all children placed in a substitute care arrangement by IDCFS.
Note: individual children are commonly observed in more than one June placement.

FC/Other (other foster care) includes regular foster boarding care, congegregate care, independent living cases, and all cases not 'home of relative' or 'designated relative authority'.
Out of Scope cases are unobserved at the specific June in question, i.e. not active in an AFDC grant or in DCFS foster placement at that time.
Age Out status is defined as age 18, whether or not certain services continued after an eigtheenth birthday.

Shaded cells represent "stayers" with no net annual change in status.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Aid, Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, and the Chapin Hall Center for Children Multiservice Database.

Table 4.6 Transitions From Living Arrangement Status Groups

Where children go from AFDC grant or Foster Care placement: Pattern of June --> June annual transitions.

4.6a
Transition rates:

To Status of:

From Status of:	AFDC-Parent	AFDC-Rel	Kinship FC	Other FC	Ageout	OutScope	
AFDC-Parent	0.763	0.005	0.008	0.004	0.024	0.195	1.000
AFDC-Rel	0.070	0.705	0.019	0.007	0.053	0.147	1.000
Kinship FC	0.033	0.004	0.796	0.079	0.026	0.062	1.000
Other FC	0.039	0.001	0.052	0.734	0.066	0.107	1.000

4.6b
Proportion of Movers (out) by destination:

To Year 2:

From: Year 1	AFDC-Parent	AFDC-Rel	Kinship FC	Other FC	Ageout	OutScope	
AFDC-Parent	na	0.021	0.034	0.018	0.102	0.825	1.000
AFDC-Rel	0.236	na	0.065	0.023	0.179	0.497	1.000
Kinship FC	0.162	0.020	na	0.385	0.129	0.304	1.000
Other FC	0.147	0.004	0.196	na	0.250	0.404	1.000

Table 4.7 Composition of Living Arrangement Status Groups

Where children were: Composition of June caseloads by status from the previous June.

4.7a

Composition of Year 2 by initial (yearl) status

Coming from: Year 1	Into Year 2: AFDC-Parent	AFDC-Rel	Kinship FC	Other FC
AFDC-Parent	74.7%	12.9%	18.4%	11.0%
AFDC-Rel	0.3%	70.2%	1.7%	0.7%
Kinship FC	0.1%	0.4%	63.5%	6.9%
Other FC	0.1%	0.1%	4.2%	65.6%
Not Born	8.3%	2.4%	4.0%	5.4%
OutScope	16.5%	14.0%	8.3%	10.3%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

I

4.7b

Composition of movers (in) by initial status:

Coming from: Year 1	Into Year 2: AFDC-Parent	AFDC-Rel	Kinship FC	Other FC
AFDC-Parent	na	43.2%	50.3%	32.1%
AFDC-Rel	1.0%	na	4.6%	1.9%
Kinship FC	0.4%	1.2%	na	20.1%
Other FC	0.5%	0.4%	11.5%	na
Not Born	32.9%	8.1%	10.9%	15.8%
OutScope	65.1%	47.1%	22.6%	30.1%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.8 **Characteristics of Kinship Care Transition Croups: Illinois 1990-95 pooled data.**

A Children that make transition **from AFDC/Relative:**

To:	AFDC/Rel	Kin/FC	AFDC/Par	FC/Other
Number of Children	58,161	1,586	5,736	565
Cook county	68 %	87 %	60 %	61 %
Balance of State	32 %	13 %	40 %	39 %
Ages 0-5	25 %	35 %	50 %	23 %
Ages 6-l 1	41 %	38 %	28 %	30 %
Ages 12-17	34 %	28 %	21 %	47 %
African American	76 %	91 %	78 %	72 %
Other Race	24 %	9%	22 %	28 %
Grandparent	81 %	76 %	78 %	69 %
Other	19 %	24 %	22 %	31 %

C Children that make transition **from Kinship Foster Care:**

To:	AFDC/Rel	Kin/FC	AFDC/Par	FC/Other
Number of Children	301	59,583	2,473	5,878
Cook County	43 %	88 %	58 %	77 %
Balance of State	57 %	12 %	42 %	23 %
Ages O-5	52 %	42 %	50 %	33 %
Ages 6-l 1	35 %	38 %	35 %	29 %
Ages 12-17	13 %	20 %	16 %	38 %
African American	69 %	88 %	73 %	76 %
Other Race	31 %	12 %	27 %	24 %

B Children that make transition **to AFDC/Relative:**

From:	AFDC/Rel	Kin/FC	AFDC/Par	FC/Other
Number of Children	58.161	301	10,679	87
Cook County	68 %	43 %	62%	44%
Balance of State	32 %	57 %	38 %	56 %
Ages O-5	25 %	52 %	48 %	54 %
Ages 6-l 1	41 %	35 %	31 %	21 %
Ages 12-17	34 %	13 %	21 %	25 %
African American	76 %	69 %	76 %	72 %
Other Race	24 %	31 %	24 %	28 %

D Children that make transition **to Kinship Foster Care:**

From:	AFDC/Rel	Kin/FC	AFDC/Par	FC/Other
Number of Children	1,586	59,583	17,225	3,943
Cook County	87 %	88 %	81 %	72 %
Balance of State	13 %	12 %	19 %	28 %
Ages O-5	35 %	42 %	58 %	39 %
Ages 6-11	38 %	38 %	31 %	26 %
Ages 12-17	28 %	20 %	11 %	35 %
African American	91 %	88 %	84 %	76 %
Other Race	9%	12 %	16 %	24 %

Appendix I.

Describing Kinship Care from Current Population Survey Data
(Supplemental Material to Section I.)

The analysis of children in kin care is based on data from the March Current Population Survey (CPS) for 1983 through 1994. "Children in kin care" or "kin-care children" refers to never-married children who do not live with their parents, but live with other adult relatives. Whether these children are in formal foster care arrangements cannot be ascertained from the CPS data. The CPS is a monthly survey of approximately 57,000 U.S. households.1 The March CPS includes detailed demographic and financial information. Since the number of children in kin care appearing in the CPS sample is small, we pooled data for three-year intervals to improve the reliability of the estimates. The analysis includes comparisons of children in kin care with children being cared for by their parents and, for 1989-91 and 1992-94, children in foster care. For all three groups, we limited our analysis to unmarried individuals aged 17 or younger. Other restrictions are noted below.

The Sample

In order to understand how we identified children in kin care and how we coded the characteristics of kin-care, parent-care, and foster children, it is necessary to understand how households and families are coded in the CPS. In each household in the CPS sample, someone, usually the individual who owns or rents the dwelling, is designated the household head. Anyone related to the household head is part of the "primary family." Within the primary family, there may also be "related subfamilies." A related subfamily contains a relative of the household head and the relative's spouse, or the relative's minor child, or both.2 Family groups not related to the household head are designated "unrelated subfamilies."3 Individuals unrelated to the household head or anyone else in the household are "unrelated individuals."

Identifying kin-care children, their caretakers, and their families. We defined kin-care children as children who were living with neither parent, but who were related to either the household head or the head of an unrelated subfamily.4 (Note that kin-care children cannot be

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1 Institutionalized individuals are excluded from the CPS sample.

2 Examples of a related subfamily are (1) the daughter of the household head and the daughter's baby: (2) the nephew of the household head and the nephew's wife: and (3) the sister of the household head, the sister's husband, and the sister's child.

3 Examples of an unrelated subfamily are: (1) a live-in maid and her daughter: (2) a man and his nephew who rent a room in another—unrelated—family's house; and (3) a divorced woman, her son, and her daughter who share a house with another divorced woman-who has been designated the household head by the Census Bureau-and the second woman's daughter. In the last case, the "Kate and Allie" example, both mothers may have their names on the lease or mortgage, but the CPS only 'allows one to be designated the household head

4 Starting in 1988, kin-care children in unrelated subfamilies could not be identified because the Census Bureau limited membership in unrelated subfamilies to the head of the unrelated subfamily, his or her spouse, and his or her children (Weyland, 4 June 1996).

members of related subfamilies.) For kin-care children in the primary family, we designated as kin-caretakers the head of the household and his or her spouse, if there was one. Family characteristics were based on the characteristics of the entire primary family, including members of related subfamilies. For kin-care children in an unrelated subfamily, we designated as kin-caretakers the head of the subfamily and his or her spouse, if there was one. Family characteristics were based on the characteristics of all individuals in the unrelated subfamily. To avoid tagging as kin-care children teenagers who were living with a slightly older sibling or another relative, we excluded children whose oldest putative caretaker was less than 18 years old or less than five years older than the child in question.

Identifying parent-care children, their parents, and their families. We designated individuals as being in parent care if they were the child of the head of household, the head of a related subfamily, or the head of an unrelated subfamily. The head of the household-or, if appropriate, the head of the subfamily-and his or her spouse, if there was one, were coded as the child's parents. For children in the primary family-including children in related subfamilies-we coded family characteristics using the characteristics of all individuals in the primary family.5

Identifying foster children, their foster parents, and their families. Starting in 1988, the CPS identified foster children in the sample. Because we pooled data into three-year groups, our comparisons of kin-care and foster children begins in 1989. The CPS data do not allow us to determine whether foster children are also kin-care children; that is, related to other household members. (The CPS data also do not allow us to identify whether kin-care children are also foster children; that is, children who have been placed with the relative by the state foster care agency.) We designate the household head and his or her spouse, if there is one, as the foster parents. Family characteristics are coded using data on ail individuals in the primary family, including members of related subfamilies.

Family-level variables

The coding of most variables is straightforward. In the following section, we discuss the variables we coded especially for this analysis; that is, variables not included in the CPS. In some cases, the variables are similar to those in the CPS, but were coded somewhat differently. We also discuss variables for which the CPS definitions changed over the periods analyzed.

Poverty status. Starting in 1988, the CPS includes a single measure of poverty status for all members of the primary family. Before then, poverty status was calculated separately for related subfamilies. We recoded poverty status for 1983-87 so that it was comparable to the later years.

Educational attainment of caregiver. The attainment of the best educated caregiver, or parent, is used. Before 1992, the CPS provides the highest year of schooling attended and flag indicating whether this year of schooling was completed. Whether an individual has earned a degree must be inferred. For example, we assumed that all individuals who had completed exactly twelve years of schooling were high school graduates, that individuals who had between 13 and 16 years of schooling, but had not completed the 16th year, had attended, but not completed college,

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5 For example, children of the head of household who have children of their own are coded as heads of a related subfamily, even if they are minors. In such a circumstance, we coded the young mother as a parent-care child, assigned the household head and his or her spouse as parents, and used data on all members of the primary family to generate the family-level variables.

etc. In later years, the CPS provides explicit data on whether an individual has completed a degree.

Labor force status of caregiver. The labor force status of the caregiver or parent most attached to the labor force was used. In order of attachment, from highest to lowest, the possible statuses are: employed (which includes with a job, but not at work), unemployed (which includes looking for a job or on layoff), not in the labor force, or other (which includes individuals under age 15 and those in the armed forces).

Metropolitan status. This CPS variable indicates whether an individual lives in a metropolitan area. For 1983-85, the CPS measure is based on SMSAs; thereafter it is based on MSAs.

Program participation variables and earned income. We coded the program participation variables using data on all individuals in the child's family. For children in the primary family, ***including children in related subfamilies,*** program use by any individual in primary family is included in the measure. For children in unrelated subfamilies, program use by any individual in the subfamily is included. The types of programs examined were: public assistance/welfare, supplemental security income (SSI), social security, disability (1988-94 only), unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, receipt of free school lunches (a household-level variable), residence in public housing, receipt of rent subsidy, receipt of food stamps (a household-level variable). (Receipt of school lunches and receipt of food stamps are reported at the household, not the family, level in the CPS.) Similarly, the earned income variable is coded to indicate whether anyone in the child's family had earned income. Within the primary family, distinctions are not made between the main family and related subfamilies.

Relationship to kin-caregiver. We could not ascertain the relationship between kin-care children and their caretakers-specifically, whether the kin-caretaker was a grandparent-until 1989. Before that year, an individual was identified as the grandchild of the householder only if his or her parents were also present in the household (Weyland, 23 May 1996).

Race and ethnicity. We created a single variable indicating both the race of the child and whether that child was Hispanic. Before 1988, the CPS provided only three race categories: white, black, and other. Thereafter, the "other" category was broken into three categories: Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Eskimo, and other.

Notes on Personal Communications with Greg Weyland, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Demographic Surveys Division

May 23, 1996: He explained that prior to 1988, a person was identified as a grandchild of the householder ONLY if the child's parents were present. In other words, they would only know if a child was the grandchild of the householder if all three generations resided in the household.

June 4, 1996: He confirmed that from 1988 forward, there was no may to identify kin kids of an unrelated subfamily because they removed the classification "other relative of an unrelated subfamily reference person."

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Appendix II

Obtaining Living Arrangement Categories from STF3 data tables.
(Supplemental Material to Section II)

The Census information used in this report was obtained from the Summary Tape Files -- Level 3A information that is tabulated and publicly distributed by the Bureau of the Census. Most of the data was obtained electronically from the web site maintained by the Census Bureau.

The information about child living arrangements is not available from one single table in the STF data, but was computed with information from several different tabulations.. Our living arrangement counts were produced from the following tables:

P13. AGE (31).
Universe: Persons

P74 PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN(2) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PARENTS(8).
Universe: Own children under 18 in families and subfamilies.

P126 POVERTY STATUS IN 1989(2) BY FAMILY TYPE AND AGE(9).
Universe: Related Children under 18 years of age.

The reader should note here that the Census term 'related', as used in Table P126 is a broad category which includes "own-children" as well as other kinship relations. It should also be noted that the relationship data itself, except for the fact that a relation exists, is not comparable to the relation categories in P74. P126 categorized children by relation to the head of the household, and not by presence or absence of a parent.

Original Census Data Table				**Computational Elements Needed**
__ge and Total Child Population__:				
P13	1	**Under 1 Year**	**A.**	**Children 0-5 = 13.1 + 13.2 + 13.3 + 3.4**
	2	**1 and 2 years**		
	3	**3 and 4 years**	**B.**	**Children 6-17 = 13.5 + 13.6 + ... + 13.12**
	4	**5 years**		
	5	**6 years**	**C.**	**Children O-17 = A + B**
	6	**7 to 9 years**		
	7	**10 and 11 years**		
	8	**12 and 13 years**		
	9	**14 years**		
	10	**15 years**		
	11	**16 years**		
	12	**17 years**		
	13-31	**not used here**		

Own Children bv Age and Livine Arrangement:

P74

1 Under 6 years, 2 parents in labor force
2 Under 6 years, 2 parents, father only in labor force
3 Under 6 years, 2 parents, mother only in labor force
4 Under 6 years, 2 parents, neither in labor force
5 Under 6 years, father only, in labor force
6 Under 6 years, father only, not in labor force
7 Under 6 years, mother only, in labor force
8 Under 6 years, mother only, not in labor force
9 6 to 17 years, 2 parents in labor force
10 6 to 17 years, 2 parents, father only in labor force
11 6 to 17 years, 2 parents, mother only in labor force
12 6 to 17 years, 2 parents, neither in labor force
13 6 to 17 years, father only, in labor force
14 6 to 17 years, father only, not in labor force
15 6 to 17 years, mother only, in labor force
16 6 to 17 years, mother only, not in labor force

D. Own Child, two parents, 0-5
= 74.1 + 74.2 + 74.3 + 74.4

E. Own Child, two parents, 6-17
= 74.9 + 74.10 + 74.11 + 74.12

F. Own child, mother only, O-S
= 74.7 + 74.8

G. Own child, mother only, 6-17
= 74.15 + 74.16

H. Own child, father only. 0-5
= 74.5 + 74.6

I. Own child, father only, 6- 17
= 74.13 + 74.14

Related Children bv Age and Livine Arrangement:

P126

1 Married-couple family, O-4 years, above poverty
2 Married-couple family, 5 years, above poverty
3 Married-couple family, 6- 17 years, above poverty
4 Male householder, no wife, O-4 years, above poverty
5 Male householder, no wife, 5 years, above poverty
6 Male householder, no wife, 6-17 years, above poverty
7 Female householder, no husband, 0-4 years, above poverty
8 Female householder, no husband, 5 years, above poverty
9 Female householder, no husband, 6-17 years, above poverty
10 Married-couple family, O-4 years, below poverty
11 Married-couple family, 5 years, below poverty
12 Married-couple family, 6-17 years, below poverty
13 Male householder, no wife, O-4 years, below poverty
14 Male householder, no wife, 5 years, below poverty
15 Male householder, no wife, 6-l 7 years, below poverty
16 Female householder, no husband, O-4 years, below poverty
17 Female householder, no husband, 5 years, below poverty
18 Female householder, no husband, 6- 17 years, below poverty

J. Related Child O-S
= 126.1 + 126.2 + 126.4
+ 126.5 + 126.7 + 126.8
+ 126.10 + 126.11 +126.13
+ 126.14 + 126.16 + 126.17

K. Related Child 6-17
= 126.3 + 126.6 + 126.9
+ 126.12 + 126.15
+ 126.18

Using the computational quantities derived from the raw Census tables as described above, the living arrangement distributions used in this section can be computed as follows:

	0 - 5 years	6-17 years	0-17 years
Own Child, 2 parents	D	E	D + E
Own Child, mother only	F	G	F + G
Own Child, Father only	H	I	H + I
Related Child, no parent	J - (D + F + H)	K - (E + G + I)	(J + K) - (D+E+F+G+H+I)
Unrelated Child	(A - J)	(B - K)	C - (J + K)
Total Children	A	B	C

As can be seen, own children indicators are obtained directly from combined counts, kinship indicators by subtracting own-children from "all related" children, and unrelated indicators by subtracting "all related" children from "all children".

Appendix 3

Extended County-Level Indicators for Four States, California, Illinois, Missouri, and New York

[Addendum to Section III]

ADDITIONAL COUNTY-LEVEL INDICATORS (Kinship Care and Social Characteristics)
Four States, 1990.

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COUNTY	Kinship Prevalence rats per 1,000: Formal (FC)	Informal	Kinship Care: Formal as % of all kin care	Children 0-5 as % of formal kin care	Children 0-5 as % informal kin care	Kinship and Foster Care: Formal Kinship as % of all foster care	African American as % of formal FC	African American as % of all foster care	Selected County-level Indicators: % child popul African American	% total popul Hispanic	% children below poverty	median family income ($)	adult male unemploy-ment
Los Angeles	6.1	28.3	18%	41%	21 %	51 %	58 %	48 %	12%	37 %	22 %	39.03s	7 %
San Diego	3.4	19.1	15 %	so %	20 %	36%	34%	27 %	8%	20 %	1b %	39.798	6%
Orange	1.5	22.3	6%	49 %	23 %	36 %	7%	9%	2%	23%	11 %	51.167	5%
San Bernardino	2.1	226	11 %	41 %	22%	40%	31 %	23 %	10 %	26 %	18 %	36.977	7%
Santa Clara	3.4	17.7	16 %	39 %	23 %	4s %	23 %	17 %	4 %	21 %	11%	53.670	5%
Riverside	2.1	21.7	9%	45 %	18 %	31 %	21%	16%	6%	26 %	16 %	37.694	7%
Alameda	4.3	25.3	15%	44%	23%	39 %	81 %	67%	22 %	14 %	15 %	45,037	6%
Sacramento	4.3	19.7	18%	49 %	25 %	38 %	46 %	32 %	12 %	11 %	20%	37,841	6 %
Fresno	2.8	21.4	9%	43 %	23%	46 %	36 %	31 %	6%	3s %	32 %	29.970	9%
contra Costa	5.5	1 a.4	23 %	44 %	23 %	47 %	59 %	49 %	12%	11 %	11 %	51.651	5%
Ventura	0.8	20.3	4%	so %	2.5%	28 %	17 %	18 %	3%	26 %	10 %	50,091	5%
Kern	3.8	23.6	14 %	41 %	22 %	41 %	27 %	23 %	6%	28 %	25 %	31,714	9%
San Joaquin	4.8	23.0	17 %	52 %	17 %	40 %	40 %	31 %	7%	23 %	24 %	34.701	8%
San Mateo	1.7	20.3	8%	43 %	21 %	35%	67%	48 %	7%	17 %	8%	53.430	4%
San Francisco	11.8	29.2	29 %	48 %	13 %	49 %	a1 %	67 %	17 %	13 %	19 %	40561	7%
Stanislaus	1.8	21.6	8%	53 %	23 %	30%	10%	12 %	2 %	22 %	21 %	32.923	8 %
Tulare	3.0	25.0	11%	39 %	20 %	32 %	16 90	7%	2%	38 %	33 %	26,697	10%
Solano	1.6	20.0	7%	48 %	20 %	26 %	54%	43 %	15%	13 %	11%	42.392	5%
Monterey	0.7	24.8	3%	49 %	26%	30 %	30 %	17 %	6%	33 %	17 %	36,223	7 90
Sonoma	0.9	15.2	5%	4s %	1s %	23 %	17 %	13 %	2%	10 %	10 %	41,961	5%
Santa Barbara	1.9	1 a.2	9%	43 %	24 %	36 %	28 %	19 %	3%	26 %	15 %	41.289	5 90
Merced	2.0	20.7	9%	36 %	16%	26%	35 %	17%	5%	32 %	30%	28.269	9%
Santa Cruz	1.2	14.7	7%	55%	17 %	26 %	5%	5%	1%	20 %	12%	43.130	5%
San Luis Obispo	2.0	17.1	10 %	36 %	17 %	31 %	6%	3%	2%	12 %	13 %	37,086	5%
Placer	0.5	14.5	3%	48 %	21 %	14 %	4%	1 %	1%	8%	9%	42,805	5%
Marin	0.8	11.1	7%	44%	17 %	23%	64%	37 %	4%	7%	6 %	59.157	3%
Butte	4.3	14.6	23%	52 %	12 %	31 %	10 %	8%	2%	7%	24%	28,314	10 %
Shasta	1.8	22.0	8%	32 %	16 %	19 %	11 %	5%	1%	4%	21 %	30,332	10%
Imperial	3.9	31.4	11 %	41 %	20 %	58 %	8%	13 %	2%	65 %	31 %	25,147	15 90
Yolo	1.6	20.3	7%	56 %	7 %	21 %	9%	10%	2%	20 %	18%	36,866	7 %
El Dorado	0.3	14.8	2 %	33 %	20 %	9%	0%	6%	0%	7%	10 %	39,823	5%
Kings	2.1	24.5	10%	32 %	28 %	29 %	20 90	24 %	6%	33 %	27 %	27,614	8%
Humboldt	2.9	1 a.3	14 %	43 %	14 %	33 %	2%	0 %	1%	4 %	23 %	30.357	9%
Madera	2.4	24.4	9%	31 %	11 %	43 %	15 9"	19 %	3%	34%	25 %	30.246	11 %
Napa	1.0	16.7	5%	40%	14 %	20 %	8%	6%	1%	14 %	10 %	42.789	5%
Mendocino	2.4	22s	10 %	40 %	26 %	25 %	0%	6%	1%	10 %	21 %	3 1,276	8 %
Nevada	0.1	10.0	1%	0%	27 %	3%	0%	2%	1%	4 %	10 %	36.942	b %
Sutter	1.0	21.9	4 %	28 %	23 %	24%	11 90	5%	2%	15 %	23 %	31,842	9%
Yuba	1.2	20.2	6%	32%	13 %	12%	9%	6%	5%	11 %	30 %	24,364	9 90
Tehama	1.9	25.0	7%	54 %	38 %	19 90	0%	2%	1%	10 %	24 %	25.946	11%
Lake	1.2	28.4	4%	50%	22 %	18%	29 %	5%	2%	7%	23 %	26,563	9%
Siskiyou	0.3	20.5	1%	33 %	25 %	3%	0%	2%	2%	5%	21 %	26,073	10%
San Benito	0.8	17.3	4%	56 %	17 %	30 %	0%	14 %	1 %	45 %	13 %	39,637	7%
Tuolumne	0.3	25.7	1%	0%	24%	9 90	0%	0%	0%	8%	13 %	31,464	7%
Calaveras	0.5	27.3	2%	75 %	18 %	7%	0%	9%	0%	5%	16%	32,211	7%
Glenn	2.5	16.4	13 %	32 %	27 %	28 %	0%	0 %	1%	20 %	26 %	27.216	10%
Lassen	3.4	10.4	24%	57 %	0 %	34%	13 %	2%	1%	10 %	18%	3 1,803	9 90
Del Norte	3.2	13.8	19 %	35 %	20 %	43 %	0%	0%	1%	10%	25 %	26.992	12 %
Amador	0.5	15.7	3%	67 %	1%	13 %	0 90	0%	1%	7%	12 %	35.062	5 90
Plumas	1.0	19.7	5%	20 %	47 %	12%	20%	3%	2%	5%	20 %	29.967	8%
Colusa	0.8	26.6	3%	so 90	20 %	17 %	0%	0 %	1%	32 %	17 %	28,230	7%
Inyo	0.9	24.7	4 %	25 %	12 %	22 %	0 %	0%	0%	8%	17 %	30,460	b 90
Trinity	2.3	23.0	9%	38 %	0 %	24 %	0%	0%	1 %	4 %	27 %	25.009	a 9"
Mariposa	1.6	26.9	5%	20 %	27 %	21 %	0%	5%	0 %	5%	15 %	29.468	6 %
Modoc	0.0	29.2	0%	- -	3%	-----	- -	- -	1 %	6 %	21 %	27,407	10%
Mono	2.1	10.8	16 %	100%	0%	29 %	0%	0%	0%	11 %	11 %	35.932	6%
Sierra	5.5	5.5	50%	25%	0%	31 %	25 %	0%	0%	6%	9%	29,911	16 %
Alpine	3.6	35.8	9 %	0 %	30 %	50 %	0 %	100 %	0%	5%	33 %	29,276	15 %
California	3.8	23.3	14 %	46 %	21 %	43 %	48 %	35 %	9%	25%	18%	40,559	6 90
Los Angeles	6.1	28.3	18 %	47 %	21 %	51%	58 %	48 %	12%	37 %	22 %	39.035	7%
Balance of State	2.9	21.2	12 %	45 %	21 %	37 %	40%	28 %	7%	20 %	17 %		

ILLINOIS

COUNTY	Kinship Prevalence rates pa 1,000: Formal (FC)	Kinship Prevalence rates pa 1,000: Informal	Kinship Care: Formal as % of all kin care	Kinship Care: Children 0-5 as % of formal kin care	Kinship Care: Children 0-5 as % informal kin care	Kinship and Foster Care: Formal Kinship s % of all oster care	Kinship and Foster Care: African American as % of formal FC	Kinship and Foster Care: African American as % of all foster care	Selected County-level Indicators: % child pop popul African American	Selected County-level Indicators: % total popul Hispanic	Selected County-level Indicators: % children below poverty	Selected County-level Indicators: median family income ($)	Selected County-level Indicators: adult male unemploy-ment
Chicago City	7.1	29.7	19 %	39 %	23 %	51 %	91 %	78 %	47 %	19 %	34 %	30,707	12 %
Cook (excl CHI)	1.2	13.1	8 %	40 %	24%	41 %	74 %	56 %	14 %	6 %	7 %	50,453	5 %
DuPage	0.2	7.0	2 %	50%	25 %	26 %	16%	25 %	2 %	4 %	3 %	54.920	3 %
lake	0.4	11.6	3 %	46 %	22%	32 %	65 %	43 %	8 %	7 %	7 %	52,308	3 %
Will	0.9	10.9	8 %	37 %	27 %	34%	57 %	47 %	13 %	5 %	7 %	45.510	6 %
Kane	1.0	14.6	6 %	35 %	17 %	31 %	49 %	36 %	8 %	13 %	10 %	45.457	5 %
St. Clair	2.9	21.5	12%	32 %	26 %	33 %	83 %	72 %	35 %	1 %	27 %	31,939	10 %
Winnebago	1.1	14.6	7 %	42%	26%	19 %	52 %	35 %	13 %	3 %	15 %	37,199	6 %
Madison	1.0	17.7	5 %	40 %	15%	23 %	46%	27 %	9 %	1 %	17 %	35,688	7 %
McHenry	0.4	6.9	5 %	26%	28 %	35 %	0 %	3 %	0 %	3 %	4 %	47.911	4 %
Peoria	2.7	14.0	16%	34%	20 %	22 %	66 %	47 %	22%	1 %	22 %	35,401	6 %
Sangamon	2.5	10.5	19%	40 %	22 %	32%	50 %	38 %	12 %	1 %	14 %	37,562	5 %
Rock Island	1.2	12.0	9 %	36 %	21 %	21 %	36 %	28 %	11 %	5 %	19 %	33,045	7 %
Champaign	2.5	9.0	22%	37 %	19 %	29 %	73 %	45 %	15%	2 %	14 %	35,630	4 90
Tazewell	1.0	13.5	7 %	50 %	10 %	33 %	0 %	6 %	0 %	1 %	13 %	36.95 1	5 %
Macon	2.9	11.9	20 %	43 %	9 %	34%	73 %	63 %	18%	1 %	19 %	34,861	7 %
McLean	1.0	10.5	8 %	24 %	20 %	19 %	21 %	22 %	6 %	1 %	10 %	39,761	4 %
La Salle	0.8	11.5	7 %	39 %	36%	36 %	9 %	0 %	1 %	3 %	15 %	33,226	8 %
Kankakee	1.4	23.9	6 %	61 %	25%	23%	66 %	64%	21 %	2 %	20 %	33,560	7 %
Vermilion	1.6	16.2	9 %	25%	17 %	34%	36 %	31%	12 %	1 %	23 %	30.392	9 %
Adams	2.0	15.5	11%	35 %	17 %	27%	21 %	11%	4 %	0 %	18 %	29,104	5 %
DeKalb	0.4	6.0	6 %	0 %	16 %	19 %	17 %	8 %	3 %	3 %	9 %	39,006	4 %
Whiteside	0.9	11.3	7 %	57 %	40 %	22 %	7 %	10 %	1 %	7 %	15 %	32,231	5 %
Williamson	0.5	11.0	4 %	43 %	24%	13 %	0 %	15 %	2 %	1 %	22%	27.890	11%
Henry	0.4	9.7	4 %	40%	24%	23%	0 %	18%	1 %	1 %	15 %	31.153	6 %
Knox	0.6	16.1	3 %	25%	35 %	14 %	38 %	10%	5 %	2 %	20 %	30,296	7 %
Ogle	0.6	10.1	5 %	43 %	30%	20%	0 %	11%	0 %	3 %	9 %	35,593	5 %
Stephenson	0.6	10.7	6 %	13 %	31 %	13%	25%	29 %	9 %	1 %	14 %	34,057	7 %
Macoupin	0.2	10.2	2 %	33 %	25 %	10 %	0 %	14 %	1 %	0 %	19 %	29.693	8 %
Jackson	1.4	20.2	7 %	29 %	14 %	28 %	53 %	33 %	16 %	2 %	26%	27.307	9 %
Kendall	0.2	5.8	3 %	50 %	0 %	29 %	0 %	20 %	0 %	4 %	4 %	46,687	3 90
Marion	1.2	11.1	9 %	15 %	19 %	22 %	15%	15%	5 %	0 %	22 %	28,233	10%
Coles	1.7	10.4	14 %	44%	21 %	43 %	22 %	25 %	2 %	1 %	lb %	32,491	6 90
Livingston	0.1	6.5	2 %	0 %	36 %	5 %	0 %	28 %	0 %	2 %	14 %	34.927	5 %
Jefferson	1.2	16.7	7 %	33 %	21 %	28 %	33 %	26 %	8 %	1 %	21 %	28.750	1 1 %
Franklin	0.8	14.8	5 %	38 %	13 %	19 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	31 %	24,545	14 %
Effingham	0.6	7.3	8 %	17 %	11 %	30 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	12%	33.336	4 %
Bureau	0.8	13.8	6 %	38 %	9 %	26%	0 %	4 %	0 %	3 %	14 %	31.711	5 90
Woodford	0.0	8.0	0 %	- -	17 %	0 %	- -	9 %	0 %	1 %	10%	38,390	3 %
Fulton	1.5	10.9	12%	29 %	19 %	22 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	23 %	26,508	9 %
Clinton	0.4	9.7	4 %	0 %	35 %	24 %	25 %	23 %	1 %	1 %	13 %	34.440	7 %
Grundy	0.7	11.5	6 %	83 %	9 %	38 %	0 %	20 %	0 %	2 %	7 %	41,553	5 %
Lee	1.1	9.4	11 %	30 %	33 %	22 %	0 %	19 %	1 %	2 %	11 %	32,464	6 %
Morgan	1.4	13.1	9 %	50 %	22 %	29 %	8 %	7 %	4 %	1 %	12%	32.500	5 %
Christian	1.1	13.3	8 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	16 %	30.558	7 %
Boone	0.2	7.2	3 %	50 %	26 %	12%	50 %	7 %	1 %	6 %	11%	38,586	5 90
Randolph	0.2	13.2	2 %	50 %	23 %	11%	0 %	6 %	4 %	1 %	14 %	31,231	b 90
Iroquois	1.1	20.5	5 %	11%	8 %	30 %	33 %	0 %	1 %	2 %	12%	30,516	5 %
Montgomery	1.2	10.9	10%	44%	0 %	45 %	0 %	9 %	1 %	1 %	18%	28,725	7 %
Logan	1.5	9.6	14 %	27 %	19 %	28 %	18%	7 %	1 %	1 %	13 %	33.361	6 %
McDonough	1.7	11.9	12%	27 %	0 %	26 %	0 %	0 %	2 %	1 %	16%	29.499	6 %
Saline	0.5	14.7	3 %	33 %	20 %	15 %	0 %	12 %	6 %	1 %	27 %	25.066	12%
Monroe	0.5	7.1	7 %	0 %	0 %	38 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	5 %	39,482	4 %
Shelby	0.3	10.1	3 %	0 %	44%	22%	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	12%	29.736	5 %
Jo Daviess	0.2	7.7	2 %	0 %	18 %	10%	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	9 %	31,898	5 %
Perry	0.0	8.8	0 %	- -	10 %	0 %	----	25 %	2 %	1 %	21 %	28,267	12 %
Douglas	0.2	18.3	1 %	0 %	18%	20 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	13 %	32,269	4 %
Jersey	0.2	12.3	1 %	100 %	12 %	9 %	100%	0 %	1 %	1 %	12 %	32,411	7 %
Hancock	0.7	7.3	9 %	25 %	25 %	11 %	0 %	6 %	0 %	0 %	15 %	28.762	5 %
Fayette	0.2	16.8	1 %	0 %	31%	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	17 %	26,805	8 %
Warren	0.2	10.2	2 %	0 %	47 %	6 %	0 %	13 %	2 %	1 %	19 %	27,271	6 %
Edgar	0.4	17.6	2 %	50 %	22 %	15 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	23 %	26,595	9 %
Crawford	0.0	14.9	0 %	- -	18%	0 %	- -	0 %	1 %	0 %	14 %	29,274	9 %
Mercer	0.0	8.5	0 %	- -	15 %	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	1 %	11 %	31.451	8 %
Pike	2.1	19.8	9 %	33 %	5 %	36 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	23 %	24,859	7 %
De Win	0.9	15.5	6 %	75 %	13 %	17 %	0 %	20 %	1 %	0 %	14 %	32,235	1 %
Richland	0.5	10.9	4 %	50 %	9 %	22 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	19 %	27,512	9 %

ILLINOIS

(continued)

COUNTY	Kinship Prevalence rates per 1,000: Formal (FC)	Kinship Prevalence rates per 1,000: Informal	Kinship Care: Formal as % of all kin care	Kinship Care: Children 0-5 as % of formal kin care	Kinship Care: Children 0-5 as % informal kin care	Kinship and Foster Care: Formal Kinship as % of all foster care	Kinship and Foster Care: African American as % of formal FC	Kinship and Foster Care: African American as % of all foster care	Selected County-level Indicators: child pop popul African American	Selected County-level Indicators: % total popul Hispanic	Selected County-level Indicators: % children below poverty	Selected County-level Indicators: median family income ($)	Selected County-level Indicators: adult male unemployment
Wayne	0.5	10.2	4 %	50 %	11 %	15 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	20 %	25,463	7 %
Mason	0.7	13.0	5 %	0 %	24 %	12 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	24 %	27,488	7 %
Carroll	0.9	9.3	9 %	75 %	18 %	16 %	0 %	0 %	2 %	2 %	17 %	30.798	5 %
Union	1.2	17.6	6 %	20 %	8 %	36 %	0 %	33 %	1 %	1 %	25 %	24,875	11 %
Greene	0.7	15.9	4%	67%	20 %	50 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	20 %	26,596	8 %
Piatt	0.7	6.5	10 %	0 %	31 %	50 %	0 %	33 %	0 %	0 %	7 %	35,902	4 %
Clark	0.0	18.5	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	0 %	15 %	28,469	8 %
White	0.3	9.7	3 %	0 %	37 %	8 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	27 %	26.490	10 %
Washington	0.3	6.6	4 %	0 %	38 %	11 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	10 %	31,535	6 %
Lawrence	0.8	16.0	5 %	33 %	33 %	33 %	0 %	0 %	2 %	0 %	31 %	23,609	12 %
Bond	0.0	11.5	0 %	- -	45 %	0 %	- -	17 %	4 %	1 %	14 %	29,427	8 %
Clay	0.0	14.8	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	- -	13 %	0 %	0 %	21 %	24.187	9 %
Ford	0.5	12.4	4 %	100%	29 %	13 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	14 %	3 1.652	5 %
Moultrie	0.0	13.8	0 %	- -	14 %	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	0 %	15 %	3 1.685	4 %
Cass	2.3	7.4	24 %	75 %	0 %	32 %	0 %	12 %	0 %	0 %	18 %	27,785	6 %
Massac	0.6	39.5	1 %	0 %	21 %	12 %	0 %	0 %	7 %	1 %	23 %	26,615	11 %
Wabash	0.0	22.0	0 %	- -	7 %	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	0 %	17 %	31.215	6 %
Marshall	1.2	9.7	11%	100%	16%	67 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	11%	3 1,862	5 %
Alexander	2.6	71.4	4 %	38 %	38 %	28 %	100%	67%	47 %	0 %	46 %	19,399	14 %
Menard	0.3	8.5	4 %	100%	27 %	20 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	12 %	34.375	5 %
Cumberland	0.0	10.2	0 %	- -	6 %	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	0 %	14 %	28,425	9 %
Jasper	0.0	23.7	0 %	- -	25%	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	1 %	17 %	26.590	5 %
Johnson	0.0	8.0	0 %	- -	11 %	0 %	- -	80 %	1 %	2 %	19 %	25,724	11 %
Pulaski	1.8	18.9	9%	25%	0 %	17 %	100 %	74 %	43 %	0 %	40 %	21.957	15 %
Henderson	0.0	6.3	0 %	- -	15%	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	0 %	16%	26.699	7 %
Hamilton	0.0	8.0	0 %	- -	0 %	- -	-----	- -	0 %	0 %	22 %	24,090	14 %
Schuyler	0.5	21.1	2 %	100 %	13 %	20 %	0 %	25 %	0 %	0 %	22 %	25.605	8 %
Edwards	0.0	1.7	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	1 %	15 %	27.517	7 %
Stark	0.0	6.5	0 %	- -	27 %	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	1 %	19 %	30.082	5 %
Gallatin	1.9	21.1	8 %	0 %	24%	38 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	30 %	23,546	9 %
Putnam	0.0	9.1	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	- -	0 %	1 %	3 %	10 %	33.519	5 %
Scott	0.0	6.1	0 %	- -	67 %	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	0 %	14 %	28,431	8 %
Calhoun	0.0	13.1	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	- -	33 %	0 %	0 %	14 %	26,208	9 %
Brown	1.6	7.1	18%	50 %	0 %	50 %	0 %	50 %	0 %	2 %	13 %	25,180	7 %
Hardin	2.4	18.5	12 %	33 %	17 %	60 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	35 %	20,294	10%
Pope	0.0	28.7	0 %	-----	0 %	0 %	-----	0 %	6 %	1 %	36 %	23.438	15 %
Illinois	2.5	16.7	13 %	39 %	23 %	41 %	80 %	57 %	19 %	8 %	17 %	38,664	7 %
Chicago City	7.1	29.1	19 %	39%	23%	51 %	91 %	78 %	47 %	19%	34%	30,707	12%
Balance of State	1.0	12.5	8 %	38 %	22 %	29 %	55 %	38 %	9 %	4 %	12 %		

MISSOURI

COUNTY	Kinship Prevalence rates per 1,000 Formal (FC)	Informal	Kinship Care: Formal as % of all kin care	Children 0-5 as % of formal kin care	Children 0-5 as % informal kin care	Kinship and Foster Care: Formal Kinship as % of all foster care	African American as % of formal FC	African American as % of all foster care	Selected County-level Indicators: child pop popul African American	% total popul Hispanic	% children below poverty	median family income ($)	adult male unemploy-ment
St Louis County	0.4	12.:	3 %	23 %	26 %	14 %	74 %	57 %	18%	1 %	8 %	45,214	5 %
Jackson	0.2	25.!	1 %	35 %	23 %	5 %	78 %	62 %	28 %	3 %	19 %	34,300	7 %
St Louis City	2.0	33.1	6%	34%	26 %	16%	87 %	82%	62 %	1 %	40 %	24,274	12%
St. Charles	0.1	7.:	1 %	14 %	21 %	7 %	14 %	14 %	3 %	1 %	6 %	44,634	4 %
Jefferson	0.9	13.(	6 %	31 %	23%	14 %	0 %	3 %	1 %	1 %	9 %	35,563	7 %
Greene	0.8	10.:	7 %	22%	20 %	13 %	0 %	6 %	2 %	1 %	16 %	30,153	5 %
Clay	0.1	11.4	0 %	50%	20 %	2 %	0 %	6 %	2 %	2 %	8 %	39,833	5 %
Boone	0.9	11.!	7 %	35 %	26%	11%	61 %	28 %	11%	1 %	15 %	34,122	5 %
Jasper	0.1	14.(	1 %	100%	21 %	2 %	0 %	4 %	1 %	1 %	19 %	25,995	5 %
Franklin	0.1	16.4	1 %	0 %	33 %	2 %	0 %	6 %	1 %	1 %	11 %	32,696	6 %
Buchanan	0.3	10.;	3 %	57 %	10 %	7 %	0 %	11%	4 %	2 %	21 %	28,476	9 %
Cass	0.1	12.C	0 %	0 %	16 %	2 %	0 %	7 %	1 %	1 %	11 %	35,613	6 %
Cole	0.3	10.!	2 %	0 %	27 %	5 %	0 %	21 %	4 %	1 %	10 %	37.039	5 %
Platte	0.0	10.!	0 %	- -	19%	0 %	----	6 %	2 %	2 %	8 %	44,571	4 %
Cape Girardeau	0.0	14.1	0 %	- -	22 %	0 %	- -	34%	6 %	1 %	15 %	30.795	5 %
St. Francois	0.0	29.:	0 %	- -	13 %	0 %	_ -	3 %	0 %	0 %	22 %	25,044	11 %
Newton	0.2	20.:	1 %	0 %	18%	4 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	17 %	26,574	6 %
Pulaski	0.4	13.:	3 %	40 %	31%	6 %	0 %	30 %	15 %	5 %	19 %	23,312	4 %
Scott	0.1	21.4	0 %	0 %	27 %	2 %	0 %	29 %	14 %	0 %	23 %	25.915	7 %
Johnson	0.0	11.:	0 %	----	14 %	0 %	----	4 %	7 %	2 %	16 %	27,359	7 %
Butler	0.2	22.(	1 %	0 %	15 %	5 %	100%	14 %	8 %	0 %	33 %	20,516	9 %
Christian	0.2	16.7	1 %	100%	41 %	5 %	0 %	3 %	0 %	1 %	12%	28.855	5 %
Pettis	1.3	13.5	9 %	42%	19 %	11 %	0 %	14 %	4 %	1 %	18 %	27.156	7 %
Dunklin	0.1	30.5	0 %	0 %	18 %	1 %	0 %	24%	13 %	1 %	40 %	19.871	11 %
Lincoln	0.6	12.4	4%	40%	39 %	18%	20%	9 %	2 %	1 %	15 %	32.222	8 %
Callaway	0.1	12.5	1 %	0 %	22%	2 %	0 %	10 %	4 %	1 %	15 %	30.627	4 %
Phelps	0.0	14.6	0 %	-----	9 %	0 %	- -	0 %	3 %	1 %	24 %	26,428	7 %
Howell	0.6	14.3	4%	20%	36 %	10%	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	34%	20.1.54	7 %
Lafayette	0.0	16.C	0 %	- -	18%	0 %	---	19 %	3 %	0 %	18%	29,600	7 %
Lawrence	0.2	15.6	2 %	0 %	17 %	4 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	21 %	25,068	5 %
Marion	0.7	19.7	3%	60%	29 %	20 %	20%	25%	5 %	0 %	24%	26,241	8 %
Laclede	0.1	1o.c	1 %	100%	0 %	7 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	18%	23,186	6 %
Stoddard	0.5	21.2	2 %	0 %	7 %	27 %	0 %	0 %	2 %	0 %	25 %	22,334	7 %
Barry	0.0	19.3	0 %	- -	10%	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	1 %	21 %	22,342	7 %
Pemiscot	·0.1	56.8	0 %	100%	27 %	2 %	100%	85 %	37 %	0 %	50 %	18.610	11%
Webster	0.4	14.7	3 %	0 %	9 %	13 %	67 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	27 %	24,312	7 %
Ray	0.0	14.6	0 %	- -	16%	0 %	- -	0 %	2 %	0 %	13 %	31,384	8 %
Audrain	0.6	7.5	8%	25%	0 %	8 %	0 %	27 %	7 %	0 %	21 %	27.791	4 %
Randolph	1.0	21.1	4 %	67 %	33 %	13 %	0 %	10%	6 %	1 %	21 %	26,627	7 %
New Madrid	0.3	31.2	1 %	100%	20 %	6 %	0 %	17 %	22 %	0 %	36 %	21.655	9 %
Washington	0.3	21.4	2 %	0 %	2 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	35 %	20,406	15 %
Camden	0.0	16.9	0 %	- -	18 %	0 %	----	0 %	0 %	0 %	17 %	25.363	5 %
Saline	0.2	12.7	1 %	0 %	16 %	4 %	0 %	14 %	5 %	1 %	19 %	26.111	5 %
Miller	0.0	17.1	0 %	- -	4 %	0 %	- -	6 %	0 %	0 %	22 %	23.449	7 %
Texas	0.2	22.4	1 %	0 %	10%	2 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	29 %	20.53 I	9 %
Warren	0.9	6.3	13 %	0 %	20 %	19%	0 %	5 %	2 %	1 %	14 %	33.486	8 %
Polk	0.7	20.1	4 %	0 %	23 %	16%	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	20 %	22.742	5 %
Taney	1.3	18.6	7 %	43 %	19%	13 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	18 %	24,229	8 %
Crawford	0.4	18.4	2 %	50 %	1 %	18%	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	19 %	23,208	8 %
Vernon	0.2	8.0	2 %	0 %	10%	3 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	23 %	23.726	8 %
Adair	0.4	7.9	5 %	0 %	0 %	5 %	0 %	3 %	0 %	1 %	21 %	25.447	9 %
Henry	0.6	18.5	3 %	67 %	7 %	8 %	0 %	8 %	1 %	0 %	26 %	22,986	8 %
Nodaway	0.0	11.1	0 %	- -	7 %	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	1 %	21 %	26,437	4 %
Wright	0.6	20.3	3 %	33 %	21 %	10 %	0 %	4 %	0 %	1 %	32 %	19.073	5 %
McDonald	0.0	31.5	0 %	- -	20 %	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	1 %	26 %	20.7 13	6 %
Perry	0.0	6.2	0 %	- -	3 %	0 %	- -	0 %	1 %	1 %	13 %	29.170	4 %
Clinton	0.0	7.6	0 %	- -	3 %	0 %	----	0 %	3 %	1 %	16 %	31,187	6 %
Ste. Genevieve	0.9	10.8	8 %	0 %	0 %	40 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	15 %	30.554	6 %
Pike	0.0	20.7	0 %	- -	15 %	0 %	- -	50 %	6 %	1 %	26 %	25,738	6 %
Mississippi	1.2	36.8	3 %	40%	12%	19%	80%	5 %	27 %	0 %	40 %	20.311	10%
Stone	0.0	20.6	0 %	- -	11 %	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	0 %	20 %	23.772	5 %
Andrew	0.0	20.0	0 %	- -	5 %	0 %	- -	0 %	1 %	1 %	15 %	29.914	b %
Bates	0.5	21.1	2 %	0 %	17 a	7 %	0 %	4 %	1 %	1 %	24%	24,364	7 %
Macon	0.0	15.9	0 %	- -	28 %	0 %	- -	0 %	3 %	0 %	17 %	24.370	7 %
Livingston	0.3	15.4	2 %	100%	11 %	5 %	0 %	21 %	1 %	1 %	19 %	27,647	5 %
Dent	0.0	46.3	0 %	- -	13 %	0 %	- -	0 %	1 %	1 %	35 %	21.039	8 %
Cooper	0.6	14.1	4 %	0%	25 %	11 %	0 %	0 %	7 %	1 %	17 %	28.336	5 %

MISSOURI
(continued)

COUNTY	Kinship Prevalence rates per 1,000: Formal (FC)	Kinship Prevalence rates per 1,000: Informal	Kinship Care: Formal as % of all kin care	Kinship Care: Children 0-5 as % of formal kin care	Kinship Care: Children 0-5 as % informal kin care	Kinship and Foster Care: Formal Kinship as % of all foster care	Kinship and Foster Care: African American as % of formal FC	Kinship and Foster Care: African American as % of all foster care	Selected County-level Indicators: % child popul African American	Selected County-level Indicators: % total popul Hispanic	Selected County-level Indicators: % children below poverty	Selected County-level Indicators: median family income ($)	Selected County-level Indicators: adult male unemployment
Morgan	0.0	16.7	0 %	----	27 %	0 %		14 %	0 %	1 %	23 %	22,553	5 %
Gasconade	0.3	11.3	2 %	0%	13 %	6%	0 %	0%	0 %	0 %	13 %	21.228	4 %
Linn	0.3	18.5	2 %	0 %	5 %	7%	100%	15%	2 %	0 %	20 %	23,055	6 %
Dallas	0.3	19.4	1 %	0 %	15%	7 %	0%	0%	0%	1 %	30 %	21,065	5 %
Moniteau	0.6	13.6	4 %	0 %	24%	20 %	0%	25%	1%	0 %	12%	27,604	6 %
Osage	0.0	8.6	0 %	- -	21 %	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	0 %	10 %	30,846	3 %
Ripley	0.3	22.7	1 %	0 %	16 %	25 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	42 %	16.558	13 %
Douglas	2 8	16.7	15%	44%	23%	23 %	0 %	0 %	0%	0 %	31%	19,699	8 %
Montgomery	2.0	12.3	14 %	so %	35 %	19 %	0 %	0 %	3 %	0 %	19 %	26,188	9 %
Barton	0.0	12.8	0 %	- -	53 %	0 R	- -	4 %	0 %	0 %	17 %	25,447	4 %
Benton	0.0	18.6	0 %	- -	20%	0 %		14 %	0 %	0 %	27 %	19,946	12 %
Iron	0.0	222	0 %	- -	22 %	0 %		0 %	1%	0 %	27 %	20,877	12 %
Madison	0.4	9.5	4 %	0%	7 %	114	0 %	0%	0 %	0 %	30 %	20,974	10 %
Carroll	0.4	12.7	3 %	0%	0 %	8 %	0 %	8%	2 %	0 %	18 %	24,345	8%
Cedar	0.7	26.6	3 %	0 %	9 %	9 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	31 %	21.477	7 %
Bollinga	0.0	14.8	0 %	----	44%	0 R		0 %	0 %	1 %	24%	22.749	8 %
Wayne	0.0	26.9	0 %	- -	34 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	39 %	17,148	10 %
Monroe	0.0	15.1	0 %	- -	29 %	0 %		0 %	5 %	1 %	23 %	25,777	6 %
Grundy	0.0	4.4	0 %	- -	64%	0 %		0 %	0 %	1 %	25%	22.085	5 %
Lewis	0.0	10.4	0 %	----	44%	0 4		0 %	4 %	0 %	23%	25,451	7 %
Chariton	0.0	11.3	0 %	- -	4 %	0 %		0 %	4 %	0 %	19 %	26.306	5 %
Howard	0.8	6.3	12%	0%	'0%	184	0 %	33 %	8 %	1 %	18%	26,488	7%
Oregon	0.0	225	0 %	- -	25%	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	31 %	17,017	5%
Ralls	0.0	3.6	0 %	----	so %	0 %	----	0 %	1%	0 %	12 %	26,398	7 %
Caldwell	0.0	8.3	0 %	----	22 %	0 %	----	0 %	0 %	0 %	26 %	23,637	7 %
Daviess	0.9	16.0	6 %	0%	6 %	18 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	33 %	22,652	8 %
DeKalb	1.9	20.4	9 %	0%	5 %	29 a	0 %	0 %	0 %	2 %	17 %	27,109	4 %
Maries	1.9	15.0	11%	50%	45 %	25 %	0 %	75 %	2 %	0 %	19 %	22.199	7 %
Clark	1.0	17.6	5 %	0%	11 %	17 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	27 %	23,448	6 %
Shannon	0.0	128	0 %	- -	27 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	30 %	17,591	9 %
Ozark	2.0	20.5	9%	25%	0%	31 %	0 %	0%	0 %	0 %	24%	19,529	8%.
St. Clair	1.0	31.9	3 %	0%	48 %	20 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	30 %	21,106	9 %
Harrison	0.0	7.3	0 %	- -	7 %	0 %		20%	0 %	0 %	2s %	21.973	4 %
Dade	0.0	43.4	0 %	- -	13 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	1 %	21 %	24,010	6 %
Shelby	0.0	11.1	0 %	- -	10%	0 R		27 %	1 %	0 %	23 %	23.591	6 %
Reynolds	0.0	13.7	0 %	- -	21 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	33 %	20.463	5 %
Atchison	0.0	31.5	0 %	- -	0 %			- -	0 %	1 %	24%	23,333	3 %
Gentry	0.6	9.7	6 %	0%	6 %	11 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	26%	22.757	3 %
Holt	0.0	21.9	0 %	- -	6 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	23%	23.162	5 %
Caner	0.6	18.8	3 %	0%	14 %	8 4	0 %	0 %	0 %	2 %	34%	18.905	10%
Hickory	0.0	41.9	0 %	----	14 %	0 R		0 %	0 %	0 %	30 %	19.867	8 %
Sullivan	0.0	16.8	0 %	- -	17 %	0 4		0 %	0 %	0 %	23%	19,139	4 %
Scotland	0.0	24.6	0 %	- -	50 %	0 4		0 %	0 %	0 %	36 %	21.213	4 %
Putnam	1.7	9.6	15%	0%	0 %	67 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	23 %	20,985	9 %
Knox	0.0	2.8	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %		14 %	0 %	0 %	2s %	21,624	7 %
Schuyler	0.0	10.5	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	----	0 %	0 %	1 %	26%	20,941	9 %
Mercer	0.0	4.7	0 %	----	0 %	- -		- -	0 %	0 %	17 %	20.542	1 %
worth	1.8	24.5	7 %	0%	0 %	9 %	0%	0 %	0 %	0 %	28 %	20.088	5 %
Missouri	0.5	17.3	3 %	30%	22 %	10%	48%	34%	14 %	1%	18%	31.838	6 %
St. Louis city	2 0	33.8	6%	34%	26%	16 %	87 %	82%	62 %	1%	40 %	24.274	12 %
Balance of state	0.4	15.9	2 %	28 %	21 %	8 %	31%	24%	10%	1%	16%		

NEW YORI

COUNTY	Kinship Prevalence rates pa 1,000: Formal (FC)	Informal	Kinship Care: Formal as % of all kin care	Children 0-5 as % of formal kin care	Children 0-5 as % informal kin care	Kinship and Foster Care: Formal Kinship as % of all foster care	African American as % of formal FC	African American as % of all foster care	Selected County-level Indicators: % child popul African American	% total popul Hispanic	% children below poverty	median family income ($)	adult male unemploy-ment
New York City	13.0	27.1	32%	52 %	16 %	46 %	59 %	58 %	36 %	24 %	30 %	33,810	9 %
Suffolk	0.2	12.3	1%	40 %	25 %	7 %	45 %	31 %	8 %	6 %	6 %	53.247	5 %
Nassau	0.8	14.8	5%	47%	26 %	24 %	82 %	75 %	11 %	6 %	4 %	60,619	4 %
Erie	1.1	11.1	8%	50 %	22 %	15 %	45 %	29 %	15 %	2 %	18 %	35,061	8 %
Westchester	0.2	19.1	1%	39 %	23 %	4 %	80 %	58 %	17 %	10 %	10 %	58,862	5 %
Monroe	0.1	15.1	1%	40 %	30 %	1 %	33 %	39 %	18 %	3 %	16 %	42,625	5 %
Onondaga	0.2	15.5	1%	37 %	28 %	2 %	41 %	36 %	12 %	1 %	14 %	38,816	6 %
orange	1.2	11.1	9%	38 %	24 %	14 %	50 %	22 %	8 %	7 %	13 %	44,039	5 %
Rockland	0.6	15.6	3%	67 %	16 %	11 %	51 %	39 %	12 %	7 %	10 %	60,479	4 %
Albany	0.2	12.6	2%	60 %	23 %	4 %	13 %	34 %	13 %	2 %	13 %	41.670	5 %
Dutchess	0.3	14.0	2%	42 %	22 %	6 %	37 %	45 %	10 %	4 %	7 %	49,305	5 %
Oneida	0.1	8.2	1%	33 %	16 %	2 %	67 %	24 %	7 %	2 %	18 %	32,557	8 %
Niagara	0.5	8.0	6%	39 %	18 %	9 %	61 %	34 %	8 %	1 %	17 %	33.900	7 %
Broome	0.5	11.7	4%	32 %	24 %	5 %	12 %	9 %	3 %	1 %	13 %	35,824	7 %
Saratoga	0.0	7.1	0%	- -	24 %	0 %	- -	2 %	1 %	1 %	7 %	41.936	5 %
Ulster	1.0	9.9	9%	53 %	20 %	13 %	28 %	23 %	5 %	4 %	10 %	40,072	5 %
Rensselaer	0.0	10.2	0%	100%	19 %	1 %	0 %	15 %	5 %	1 %	13 %	38.899	6 %
Chautauqua	0.7	10.2	6%	21 %	14 %	13 %	13 %	6 %	2 %	3 %	19 %	29.926	8 %
Schenectady	0.4	11.0	4%	40 %	24 %	5 %	93 %	25 %	7 %	2 %	12 %	38,793	6 %
Oswego	0.2	7.8	3%	71 %	29 %	4 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	1 %	14 %	33,888	10 %
Jefferson	0.2	13.4	1%	40%	24 %	4 %	0 %	5 %	6 %	3 %	15 %	29,535	8 %
St. Lawrence	0.1	8.3	1%	0 %	20 %	2 %	0 %	2 %	1 %	1 %	21 %	29,004	10 %
Steuben	0.0	13.5	0%	- -	24 %	0 %	- -	2 %	1 %	0 %	19 %	30.213	8 %
Wayne	0.0	13.4	0%	- -	245%	0 %	- -	8 %	4 %	2 %	10 %	37,332	5 %
Chemung	0.1	13.8	1%	0 %	16 %	1 %	0 %	15 %	5 %	1 %	17 %	32.014	8 %
Ontario	0.1	12.3	1%	50 %	39 %	2 %	0 %	8 %	3 %	1 %	9 %	38.431	5 %
Cattaraugus	0.0	10.9	0%	- -	24 %	0 %	- -	4 %	1 %	1 %	19 %	28.178	9 %
Cayuga	0.0	13.4	0%	- -	26 %	0 %	- -	2 %	3 %	1 %	14 %	32,136	8 %
Putnam	0.0	11.1	0%	- -	25 %	0 %	- -	0 %	1 %	3 %	3 %	58.892	4 %
Clinton	0.0	12.1	0%	- -	18 %	0 %	- -	5 %	2 %	2 %	15 %	31.833	6 %
Tompkins	0.3	10.3	3%	17 %	25 %	4 %	17 %	21 %	5 %	2 %	14 %	37.874	5 %
Madison	0.2	13.5	2%	25 %	37 %	4 %	0 %	4 %	1 %	1 %	11 %	33,644	6 %
Sullivan	0.5	11.5	4%	0 %	21 %	4 %	56 %	32 %	8 %	6 %	18 %	33.8X4	7 %
Herkimer	0.2	10.4	2%	67 %	7 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	17 %	28,718	9 %
Genesee	0.0	9.1	0%	- -	18 %	0%	----	7 %	2 %	1 %	10 %	35,482	b %
Columbia	0.0	16.9	0%	- -	13 %	0 %	- -	25 %	5 %	2 %	12 %	35.144	6 %
Washington	0.1	16.7	1%	100%	24 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	2 %	12 %	32,473	7 %
Livingston	0.2	11.1	2%	67 %	25 %	5 %	0 %	3 %	1 %	1 %	9 %	36,479	6 %
Tioga	0.1	11.4	1%	0 %	15 %	1 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	1 %	13 %	36,023	6 %
Warren	0.1	14.1	1%	50 %	43 %	3 %	0 %	2 %	1 %	1 %	13 %	35.492	8 %
Chenango	0.0	20.8	0%	- -	12 %	0 %	- -	2 %	1 %	1 %	16 %	30,388	7 %
Otsego	0.0	11.2	0%	- -	16 %	0 %	- -	5 %	2 %	1 %	16 %	30.466	7 %
Fulton	0.1	10.1	1%	100 %	27 %	1 %	0 %	1 %	3 %	1 %	18 %	28.998	9 %
Allegany	0.0	16.5	0%	- -	31 %	0 %	- -	2 %	0 %	1 %	19 %	28.056	9 %
Montgomery	0.0	15.5	0%	- -	18 %	0 %	- -	6 %	1 %	5 %	18 %	29,252	8 %
Cortland	0.2	15.0	2%	67 %	7 %	3 %	0 %	4 %	1 %	1 %	13 %	32.517	7 %
Franklin	0.6	13.2	4%	43 %	36 %	11 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	2 %	20 %	26,328	10 %
Delaware	0.0	11.2	0%	- -	18 %	0 %	- -	0 %	1 %	1 %	18 %	28.554	9 %
Orleans	0.2	8.9	2%	50 %	21 %	4 %	0 %	20 %	6 %	2 %	15 %	32,594	7 %
Wyoming	0.0	10.7	0%	- -	34 %	0 %	- -	0 %	0 %	2 %	11 %	31.452	6 %
Greene	0.0	14.3	0%	- -	13 %	0 %	- -	24 %	3 %	4 %	12 %	32.603	6 %
Essex	0.3	6.9	5%	0%	31 %	8 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	2 %	15 %	29,809	9 %
Seneca	0.0	9.1	0%	----	29 %	0 %	- -	6 %	2 %	1 %	16 %	33,281	6 %
Lewis	0.7	9.8	7%	33 %	21 %	15 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	17 %	29,208	9 %
Schoharie	0.1	11.9	1%	0 %	12 %	3 %	0 %	3 %	1 %	1 %	17 %	30,215	8 %
Yates	0.2	11.1	1%	0 %	34 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	19 %	29.034	6 %
Schuyler	0.0	11.0	0%	- -	49 %	0 %	- -	8 %	0 %	1 %	17 %	29,512	8 %
Hamilton	0.0	7.9	0 %	----	22 %	----	----	----	0 %	0 %	9 %	27.284	14 %
New York State	5.4	18.6	22 %	51 %	19 %	38 %	58 %	49 %	20 %	12 %	19 %	39.741	7 %
New York City	13.0	27.1	32 %	52 %	16 %	46 %	59 %	58 %	36%	24%	30 %	33,810	9 %
Balance of State	0.4	13.0	3 %	45 %	24 %	7 %	52 %	29 %	9 %	4 %	12 %		