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AND CHILDREN'S KIN

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Family Structure and Children's Kin

Abstract

We used data from the 1987-88 National Survey of Families and Households to investigate effects of family disruption in two generations on children's kin networks and ties. The analytic sample consists of 5,148 resident mothers and 2,971 resident fathers who reported on distance, contact, and relationship quality for parents and adult siblings, the children's grandparents and aunts or uncles. Our analyses provide strong support for Parsons' assertion that companionate marriage creates a structural barrier between nuclear families and extended kin. Living with a single parent increases availability of and contact with kin connected to that parent. and no differences were found between cohabiting or remarried parents and those in intact marriages. We also found evidence that family disruption has negative consequences for kin relationships across the life course, consistent with Elder's theory that family problems are intergenerationally transmitted. Disruptions of the grandparent marriage, either before or after the second generation had become adults, adversely affected kin contact and relationship quality. Relationship quality was also adversely affected by the parent's own marital disruption or nonmarital birth. Consistent with the matrifocality of American kinship, we found somewhat stronger effects of family experience on ties with maternal than with paternal kin.

Family Structure and Children's Kin

Children living with single or remarried parents are disadvantaged on several dimensions of well-being, compared to children living with both original parents (Amato and Keith, 1991; Chase-Lansdale and Hetherington, 1989; Demo and Acock, 1988; Emery, 1988; McLanahan and Booth, 1989). Because these disadvantages are attributable in large part to economic disadvantage or difficulties in childrearing, social analysts and the public have suggested that kin networks may serve as a "safety net" for such children and therefore decrease their disadvantage.

Theories of kinship and intergenerational relationships provide competing hypotheses about the extent to which single parenthood or remarriage affects kin ties. Parsons' (1943) theory of the American kinship system views marriage as the structural barrier between individuals and extended kin, so that single parents should have stronger kin ties than married parents; remarriage should replace the marital barrier and therefore weaken previously strengthened kin ties. On the other hand, Caspi and Elder's (1988) theory of intergenerational transmission of family problems suggests that single or remarried parents will have weaker ties with kin than parents in intact marriages.

Parsons (1943) claimed that the American kinship system was structured on the "onion" principle. The individual is the core and each layer includes family or kin at increasing genealogical distance. For example, the first layer is the nuclear family of the individual's spouse and children. The second layer includes the individual's parents and siblings and her/his spouse's parents and siblings. The third layer includes grandparents, uncles and aunts, and so on. The separation between layers illustrates the "structural isolation" of the nuclear family.

According to Parsons, the nuclear family's isolation is caused by modern marriage. Marriage brings two individuals away from their original families and creates a new family in

which members are strongly obligated to each other, and less obligated to those outside the nuclear family. From this point of view, marriage creates a barrier between individuals and extended kin. Parsons' view of American kinship implies that single parents will have stronger ties with kin than married parents, regardless of whether the marriage is a first or second marriage.

Caspi and Elder's theory of intergenerational transmission of family problems asserts that marital problems in families of origin (the first generation) create problems in the parent-child relationship as well as problems for the child. These behavior problems persist into adulthood and increase the likelihood that the child will also have marital difficulties and/or divorce. If problem parent-child relationships created in childhood also persist, the adult children from such families should have weaker ties with extended kin. Thus, single and remarried parents may be disproportionately selected from weak kin networks, and therefore have, on average, weaker kin ties than parents in intact marriages.

Both theoretical predictions about family structure and kin ties may be more important for ties with maternal kin than paternal kin, because women are the primary kinkeepers (Rossi, 1962; Adams, 1968; Rossi and Rossi, 1990). In addition, since resident single or remarried parents are much more likely to be mothers than fathers, maternal kin are those most likely to provide the safety net for children.

Research on Family Structure and Kin Ties

Several studies have demonstrated that single mothers are more likely to live with extended kin, primarily a grandmother, than married couples (Angel and Tienda 1982; Hofferth 1984; Hogan, Hao and Parish 1990; Morgan, 1982). Kin coresidence is particularly high among

never-married mothers. It is not clear, however, whether single parents also live closer to grandparents than do married parents, when they do not coreside (Gibson 1972; Hogan, Hao and Parish 1990). Although social networks of married mothers are larger than those of single mothers (Gibson 1972), divorce creates more "kin-filled" networks (Leslie and Grady 1985). Cherlin and Furstenberg's (1986) study of grandparents found that an adult child's divorce and single parenthood increases grandparent contact and assistance.

Limited research suggests that divorce weakens kin ties for men but intensifies women's ties (Hagestad, 1986). This difference could be due to strengthened ties between single resident parents (primarily women) and their kin. Cherlin and Furstenberg (1986) reported that ties between maternal grandparents and their grandchildren were maintained or strengthened after divorce, but ties between paternal grandparents and their grandchildren were weakened because most children live with mothers.

Rossi and Rossi (1990) also found that unmarried persons have stronger ties with kin than married persons, but that divorce in one's family of origin weakened ties to primary kin (parents and siblings). The latter finding is not consistent with Parsons' theory about effects of marriage on kin ties, but does support the Caspi/Elder theory of intergenerational family problems. Since the analysis did not distinguish single or divorced persons with and without resident children, it may be that single parents are subject to two opposing forces. On the one hand, single parents have no competing obligations to spouses and may need more help from kin than married parents, so that they and their children may be reabsorbed into the parent's family of origin. On the other hand, the kin networks of single parents are more likely than those of married parents to have been weakened by divorce in families of origin.

Relatively little evidence has been produced for variations in kin ties between remarried persons and those in intact marriages. Cherlin and Furstenberg (1986) reported, not surprisingly, that single parents who had lived with a parent moved away and formed new households when they remarried. Grandparents' assistance was reduced, but the contact between grandparents and newly established family did not change markedly. This suggests that the strengthening of extended kin ties resulting from single parenthood may carry over to remarriage, in spite of the structural barrier marriage creates, or that a sense of vulnerability in remarriage serves to maintain ties to extended kin.

Overall, women maintain stronger ties with extended kin and are more likely to live with or close to kin than men (Farber, 1964; Adams, 1970; Rossi and Rossi, 1990). Contact between mothers and children is more frequent than the contact between fathers and children (Rossi and Rossi, 1990). Since kin ties tend to be especially strong when there are same-sex linkages over the generations (Aldous and Hill, 1965), the strongest ties should be observed between mothers and daughters.

This paper reports analyses of variation in kin networks in ties by family structure. We investigate the potentially opposing effects of the child's family structure and disruptions in the parent's childhood family or subsequent disruptions in the grandparents' marriage. We also investigate the potentially different effects of family experience on ties with maternal vs. paternal kin.

Sample and Measures

We use data from the 1987-88 National Survey of Families and Households, based on interviews with a probability sample of 13,017 respondents (Sweet, Bumpass, and Call, 1988).

The sample includes a main cross-section sample of 9,643 households plus a double sampling of blacks, Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, single-parent families and families with step-children, cohabiting couples and recently married persons. One adult per household was randomly selected as the primary respondent. The response rate was approximately 70 percent.

The average interview lasted one hour and forty minutes, and included several self-administered questionnaires. A shorter self-administered questionnaire was given to the spouse or cohabiting partner of the primary respondent. Approximately 80 percent of these potential secondary respondents participated in the survey.

The sample used for this analysis is limited to respondents with at least one child under 19 in the household. Because NSFH did not ask questions about networks or ties to the children's nonresident parent's kin, we estimate effects of family structure only on the resident parent's kin ties. We further limited the sample to respondents who could be classified into one of the following types of families: original married parents, original cohabiting parents, mother-stepfather, father-stepmother, mother-partner (cohabiting), ever-married single mother, never-married single mother, or single father. In the stepfamilies (including mother-partner), the stepparent has no children under 19 living in the household, and is therefore not included in our analysis. Our sample therefore consists of 5,148 resident mothers and 2,971 resident fathers; among two-parent families, the resident mother or father may have been either the primary or the secondary respondent. Table 1 indicates the approximate unweighted distribution of resident parents by family type.

[Table 1 about here]

We investigated effects of family experience on three dimensions of kin networks and ties: availability (including proximity), visiting frequency, and relationship quality. NSFH has no direct measures of the children's visits or relationship quality with resident parent's kin, and we must therefore infer children's kin ties from those of their resident parents. For children under 19, this is a reasonable inference, particularly for availability and visits; even in adulthood, extended kin ties are mediated by primary ties between parents and children or between siblings (Rossi and Rossi 1990).

Kin Availability. We determined whether respondent's parents were living in the household from the household roster. Respondents also reported the distance in miles of parents not living in the household. If grandparents did not live together, we used the distance (or household status) of the nearest grandparent. We specified two dichotomous measures of grandparent availability -- in the household, and within 25 miles (including those in the household); for both measures, we assigned the zero score if neither grandparent was living. Respondents were also asked to report the number of siblings (including half- or step-siblings with whom they lived while growing up) within four categories of distance: under 2 miles, 2-24 miles, 25-299 miles, 300 or more miles. We specified a single dichotomous variable for aunt/uncle availability -- any aunt/uncle within 25 miles; respondents with no living siblings received the zero score.

Kin Visits. In the self-enumerated questionnaire, respondents were asked:

"During the past 12 months, about how often did you see your mother (father)?"

- 1 = not at all
- 2 = about once a year
- 3 = several times a year
- 4 = 1-3 times a month
- 5 = about once a week
- 6 = several times a week
- 7 = lives with respondent

"During the past 12 months, how often did you see any of your brothers or sisters?"

- 1 = not at all
- 2 = one to several times a year
- 3 = one to three times a month
- 4 = about once a week
- 5 = several times a week

The question on parent visits was asked separately only for parents living apart. The visit scores were computed to be the most frequent visits for respondents whose parents live apart. Sibling visit questions were asked separately for full siblings and for step- or half-siblings with whom the respondent lived while growing up; these responses were combined by assigning the most frequent visits.

Kin Relationships. Respondents were asked to rate their relationship with each living parent, on a scale with endpoints labeled "very poor" and "excellent" scored from 1 to 7. We computed the average relationship, if both parents were living, reasoning that negative relationships with one grandparent would weaken the effect on children of a positive relationship with the other grandparent. For siblings, respondents were asked:

"Do you get along well with all of your brothers and sisters?"

"How many of your brothers or sisters would you describe as being among your closest friends?"

From these responses we created the following scale:

- 1 = don't get along with at least one sibling
- 2 = get along with all siblings, none are closest friends
- 3 = get along with all siblings, at least one is among closest friends

Child's Family Structure. Based on relationships between resident parents and children under 19 in the household, we categorized families as indicated in Table 1. For resident mothers, we had sufficient numbers of respondents to distinguish six family types: original married parents, original cohabiting parents, mother-stepfather, mother-partner, ever-married single mother and never-married single mother. For resident fathers, four family types were included in the analysis: original married parents, original cohabiting parents, father-stepmother, and single fathers (almost all of whom had been married).

Resident Parent's Childhood Family. Primary respondents were asked "Did you live with both your biological mother and biological father from the time you were born until age 19, or until you left home to be on your own?" and, if not, "What was the reason you stopped living with your (parent)?" Respondents were categorized as having lived with both parents until leaving home (including those who were adopted as young children, left before age 18 to cohabit, marry, travel, work, enroll in college, etc.); one or both parents died; parents were separated or divorced; and other disruptions (reasons indicating parental incapacity, conflict, child problems, etc.). This coding matches as closely as possible the question for secondary respondents, on the self-enumerated questionnaire -- "Did you live with both of your natural (or adoptive) parents from the time you were born until you left home to be on your own for the first time?" -- which

was followed by "Was the reason you did not live with both parents because . . . death of parent, separation or divorce of parents, other reason?"

Grandparent Family. Respondents were asked whether each parent was living and, if so, whether the parents were still married and living together. Grandparents were classified as married and living together, separated or divorced, only the grandmother known to be living, only the grandfather known to be living, or neither grandparent living.

Baseline models for each indicator of kin ties included respondent's age in years, education (categorized as less than high school, high school graduate, some college, college graduate), race/ethnicity (White, African-American, Mexican-American, other non-White), number of children and stepchildren under 19 in the household, and whether there are children or stepchildren 19 and older. In models of parent visits and relationships, we also control for the age of the older parent and the distance in miles of the nearer parent (with parents in the household coded as zero miles). In models of sibling visits and relationships, we control for distance of nearest sibling, treating the four categories as an interval-level variable. Parameter estimates for family experience effects were essentially the same in models specifying categories to capture potential nonlinear effects of respondent's age, number of children under 19 in the household, parent's age, parent distance, and sibling distance.

Analysis and Results

Table 1 presents estimates of kin availability weighted to represent children under 19 living in the selected family arrangements. In analyses not reported here, we determined that there were no significant variations by current family structure in having at least one living parent (children's grandparent) or in number of siblings (children's aunts and uncles), controlling for

respondent's age, education, and race/ethnicity. We also determined that, as expected, resident remarried, cohabiting, or single mothers were more likely to report family disruptions in childhood and/or that grandparents were separated/divorced than were resident mothers in intact marriages, controlling for age, education, and race/ethnicity. No significant differences were found in childhood or current grandparent family structure for resident fathers in different family types.

Tables 2A and 2B present logistic regression estimates for effects of current family structure and the resident parent's childhood family experience on kin availability. (These and subsequent estimates are based on unweighted data; all models include characteristics associated with differential sampling probabilities.) Single mothers and single fathers are significantly more likely to report a grandparent in the household than married or cohabiting mothers or fathers. (Due to small numbers of resident paternal grandparents, all two-parent families were collapsed for this analysis.) Parental death or divorce in childhood did not significantly reduce the likelihood of grandparent coresidence, but other disruptions had a small negative effect for paternal grandparents. Effects of current family structure were the same for models in which childhood family indicators were excluded.

[Tables 2A and 2B about here]

Similar effects are found for having a maternal grandparent within 25 miles, but family structure differences for paternal grandparents are not statistically significant. Childhood family disruptions appear to have stronger effects on grandparent proximity than on coresidence. Respondents whose parent or parents died during childhood or whose childhood families were disrupted for reasons other than divorce are less likely to report a grandparent within 25 miles.

Most or all of these effects are due, however, to effects on the probability of having a living parent. Analyses (not shown) of grandparent distance in miles, for respondents with a living parent, indicated no significant effects of childhood family disruption.

No significant effects of family structure were found on the likelihood of children having an aunt or uncle within 25 miles. All forms of parent's childhood family disruption have negative coefficients for aunt/uncle availability, but the coefficient for grandparents' separation or divorce is significant only for mothers, with a one-tailed test (appropriate for the hypothesized negative effect of first-generation disruptions on second-generation kin ties). Unlike effects on grandparent availability, these effects are not due to effects of childhood family disruptions on the likelihood of having siblings, but to greater geographic dispersal of siblings from disrupted families. We found similar effects of current family structure and childhood family disruption in analyses (not shown) of the sibling distance scale, among those with living siblings.

Tables 3A and 3B present ordinary least squares regression estimates for models of grandparent and aunt/uncle visits with the resident parent. These models included additional control variables -- the older parent's age and nearest parent's distance for grandparent visits, the nearest sibling distance for aunt/uncle visits. They also include the measures of grandparents' current family status. Note that effects of grandparent separation or divorce represent contrasts with parental separation or divorce in childhood, when both sets of variables are in the model. In general, however, effects of childhood family and grandparent family were the same, whether one or both sets of indicators was included in the model.

[Tables 3A and 3B about here]

Again, we find that single parents have stronger kin ties than married or cohabiting parents, as represented by grandparent visits. Effects are much larger when grandparent distance is not included, so some of the greater grandparent contact for children in single parent families is due to their greater proximity. Because this analysis excludes respondents with no living parent, the effect of childhood parent death is not statistically significant, but childhood separation/divorce or other family disruption has negative effects on visits with both maternal and paternal grandparents. Daughters but not sons visit a single grandmother more frequently than married grandparents; sons, and particularly daughters, visit single grandfathers less frequently. Grandparents' separation or divorce during the respondent's adult years does not appear to negatively affect visits (though it may differentially affect visits with grandmothers vs. grandfathers, which are not distinguished in this analysis).

Single fathers, but not single mothers, report less frequent visits with siblings (child's aunt or uncle) than married parents. Cohabiting mothers also report less frequent visits than married mothers, using a one-tailed significance test. Parental separation or divorce in childhood adversely affects sibling visits for resident fathers, while other childhood family disruptions have negative effects for both mothers and fathers. No significant effects of grandparents' current family status were found on visits with adult siblings.

Tables 4A and 4B present ordinary least-squares regression estimates for models of grandparent and aunt/uncle relationships. These models include the same variables as included in models of kin visits. Among resident mothers, all but mothers in original cohabiting partnerships report less positive relationships with grandparents than do mothers in original marriages. Remarried and never-married mothers also report less positive relationships with

children's maternal aunts and uncles. Among resident fathers, only those in original cohabiting partnerships report less positive grandparent relationships, and no effects are found for sibling (aunt/uncle) relationships.

[Tables 4A and 4B about here]

Childhood family disruptions, excluding parental death, have strong negative effects on the quality of relationships with maternal and paternal grandparents, and somewhat weaker negative effects on relationships with adult siblings. Including these disruptions in the model reduces somewhat total effects of the child's family structure, consistent with the intergenerational transmission of family problems. Grandparent relationships are further adversely affected by separation or divorce in the respondent's adult years, and relationships with grandfathers are also less positive when the original grandmother is not living. Having only the grandmother living has a small negative effect on relationships with siblings for resident mothers, but no other effects on sibling relationships were found for grandparents' current family status.

Discussion and Conclusion

Our analyses provide strong support for Parsons' onion principle, that marriage creates a structural barrier to extended kin ties in the American kinship system, so that single parents and their children may be reabsorbed into the parent's family of origin. We also found evidence that family disruption has negative consequences for kin relationships across the life course, consistent with Caspi and Elder's assertions about the intergenerational transmission of family problems. Both sets of findings have implications for the quality of the kin "safety net" available to children living in different types of families.

Consistent with Parsons' theory, living with a single parent increases the availability of and contact with kin connected to that parent. On the other hand, the finding that single parents, particularly single mothers, have less positive relationships with grandparents may discount the potential benefits of kin availability, for the parents if not for the children. In addition, our analysis focuses on one parent at a time. In original two-parent families, for which we have data on the children's entire potential kin network, only small differences exist between kin availability and contact with maternal vs. paternal kin. If the apparently stronger structural ties to single parents' kin are offset by weaker ties to nonresident parents' kin, then children in single-parent families may be less well connected to kin than children in original two-parent families.

When single parents themselves experienced childhood family disruptions, the positive effect of singlehood on kin availability and contact may be offset by weakened kin ties in the grandparent family. The latter effects are generally stronger (in the opposing direction) than effects of the child's current family structure. Since both types of disruption have negative effects on kin relationship quality, children experiencing a second-generation disruption may be doubly disadvantaged on the emotional dimension of kinship. This inference depends, of course, on the extent to which relationships between grandparents and grandchildren depend on the quality of relationships between grandparents and the children's parent.

We can see more clearly the opposing influences of marriage as a structural barrier and the intergenerational transmission of family problems in the pattern of effects for remarried mothers. No major differences were found between once-married and remarried mothers (mother-stepfather families) in kin availability and visits. On the other hand, the quality of relationships with

grandparents was markedly lower for remarried mothers. This finding, in conjunction with the findings for single parents, suggests that the structural barrier of marriage applies primarily to behavioral rather than to emotional dimensions of kin relationships. Family disruptions, on the other hand, may have stronger effects on emotional ties than on coresidence, proximity, or contact with kin. Children in stepfamilies may also have much lower availability and contact with the nonresident parent's kin, perhaps not fully replaced by availability and contact with the stepparent's kin. The fact that the resident parent reports no extra availability/contact in these families would then imply that children in stepfamilies are also less well connected to kin than are children in original two-parent families.

Overall, we see somewhat stronger effects of family experience on ties with maternal than with paternal kin, consistent with the matrilocality of U.S. kinship. For example, while single mothers and single fathers are both more likely to live with a grandparent, only single mothers are more likely to live within 25 miles of a parent or sibling. And marital status has a stronger effect on relationship quality for maternal than for paternal kin. The mother-daughter tie is particularly noticeable in the significantly more frequent visits with maternal grandmothers who are alone, and the stronger negative effect of a lone grandfather on daughter's than on son's visits.

On the other hand, for the most part, childhood family disruptions have similarly negative effects for ties with maternal and paternal kin.

The consequences of family disruption for children's kin ties depends on the potentially opposing effects of grandparent family disruptions, single parenthood, and ties to nonresidential parent's or stepparent's kin (which we have not observed). It seems clear that family disruption

impairs the emotional quality of extended kin relationships. Because kin members are a potential source of assistance in raising children alone, the structural ties between children and their resident parent's kin may be strengthened. Whether these effects outweigh the negative emotional consequences depends on the extent to which relationships between parent and grandparent affect the quality of relationships between grandparents and grandchildren.

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Table 1. Resident Parents' Primary Kin by Family Structure

	Resident Mothers				Single	
	Married Original	Remarried	Cohabiting Original	"Step"	Ever- Married	Never- Married
<u>Maternal Grandparent</u>						
Not Living	9.6	8.2	5.2	6.6	13.5	4.8
Lives in household	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.1	13.5	36.2
Less than 25 miles	46.5	54.2	64.4	58.1	45.4	46.5
25+ miles	41.5	35.9	28.5	34.1	27.6	12.5
Valid Cases	2,803	521	81	152	1,013	375
<u>Maternal Aunt or Uncle</u>						
None	5.8	5.6	2.7	7.6	5.5	4.0
Less than 25 miles	52.5	61.0	80.0	64.9	66.1	81.7
25+ miles	41.7	33.4	17.3	27.4	28.4	14.3
Valid Cases	2,884	536	83	157	1,052	399
	Resident Fathers				Single	
	Married Original	Remarried	Cohabiting Original	"Step"		
<u>Paternal Grandparent</u>						
Not Living	14.3	6.1	10.0	n.a.	13.5	
Lives in household	2.0	0.0	0.0	n.a.	15.8	
Less than 25 miles	44.3	56.0	55.3	n.a.	43.8	
25+ miles	39.4	37.9	34.7	n.a.	26.9	
Valid Cases	2,538	85	67	n.a.	130	
<u>Paternal Aunt or Uncle</u>						
None	6.6	3.7	0.0	n.a.	11.5	
Less than 25 miles	51.5	66.2	77.4	n.a.	58.5	
25+ miles	41.9	30.1	22.6	n.a.	30.0	
Valid Cases	2,647	88	66	n.a.	133	

Source: 1987-88 National Survey of Families and Households. Families with children under 19 living in the household (5,158 resident mothers, 2,971 resident fathers).

Note: Percentages weighted to represent children under 19 in these selected family types.

Table 2A. Resident Mother Kin Availability by Family Experience

	Grandparent in household		Grandparent within 25 miles		Aunt/Uncle within 25 miles	
	b ^a	b/se	b	b/se	b	b/se
<u>Child's Family</u>						
Original married	--	--	--	--	--	--
Original cohabiting	0.24	0.32	-0.02	-0.07	0.18	0.67
Mother-Stepfather	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.50	0.17	1.66
Mother-Partner	-0.71	-0.69	-0.09	-0.51	0.01	0.05
<u>Single Mother</u>						
Ever Married	1.69	7.46	0.48	5.85	0.43	5.16
Never married	2.35	8.92	0.53	3.72	0.44	3.04
<u>Mother's Childhood Family</u>						
Both parents	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parent died	-0.27	-0.81	-0.64	-5.13	-0.38	-3.11
Parents sep/div	-0.02	-0.11	-0.02	-0.24	-0.17	-1.81
Other disruption	-0.79	-1.49	-0.37	-2.14	-0.50	-2.98
Constant	-1.16	-1.54	2.17	7.12	3.14	9.61
Log-likelihood/df	-599.5/17		-2997/17		-3009/17	
Baseline model						
Log-likelihood/df	-661.7/9		-3034/9		-3033/9	
Valid cases	4,865		4,742		4,896	

Source: 1987-88 National Survey of Families and Households. Families with child under 19 in household (resident mothers = 5,158).

^a Logistic regression coefficient. Baseline model includes mother's age, education, race/ethnicity, number of children or stepchildren under 19 in household, and children or stepchildren 19 and older.

Table 2B. Resident Father Kin Availability by Family Experience

	Grandparent in household		Grandparent within 25 miles		Aunt/Uncle within 25 miles	
	b ^a	b/se	b	b/se	b	b/se
<u>Child's Family</u>						
Original married	--	--	--	--	--	--
Original cohabiting	--	--	-0.41	-1.46	0.55	1.63
Father-Stepmother	--	--	0.16	0.69	0.33	1.32
Single Father	1.61	3.26	0.27	1.37	0.10	0.52
<u>Father's Childhood Family</u>						
Both parents	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parent died	0.26	0.33	-0.82	-4.51	-0.32	-1.87
Parents sep/div	0.30	0.53	-0.01	-0.06	-0.16	-1.21
Other disruption	1.40	2.16	-0.58	-2.38	-0.70	-2.99
Constant	-2.29	-1.47	2.37	6.00	2.90	7.05
Log-likelihood/df	-140.3/13		-1737/15		-1739/15	
Baseline model						
Log-likelihood/df	-146.1/9		-1752/9		-1747/9	
Valid cases	2,809		2,752		2,822	

Source: 1987-88 National Survey of Families and Households. Families with child under 19 in household (resident fathers = 2,971).

^a Logistic regression coefficient. Baseline model includes father's age, education, race/ethnicity, number of children or stepchildren under 19 in household, and children or stepchildren 19 and older.

Table 3A. Resident Mother Kin Visits by Family Experience

	Grandparent		Aunt/Uncle	
	b ^a	b/se	b ^b	b/se
<u>Child's Family</u>				
Original married	--	--	--	--
Original cohabiting	0.01	0.04	-0.22	-1.85
Mother-Stepfather	-0.11	-1.69	-0.04	-0.73
Mother-Partner	-0.09	-0.82	-0.17	-1.92
Single Mother				
Ever Married	0.22	4.17	0.00	0.03
Never married	0.34	4.04	0.02	0.29
<u>Mother's Childhood Family</u>				
Both parents	--	--	--	--
Parent died	-0.05	-0.56	-0.00	-0.02
Parents sep/div	-0.17	-2.59	-0.01	-0.26
Other disruption	-0.66	-5.90	-0.27	-3.14
<u>Grandparent Family</u>				
Intact marriage	--	--	--	--
Separated/divorced	-0.07	-1.18	-0.00	-0.03
Grandmother only	0.10	1.95	0.04	0.92
Grandfather only	-0.77	-9.62	-0.08	-1.22
No grandparent	--	--	-0.03	-0.54
Constant	5.58	25.69	5.74	39.24
Adjusted R ²		.34		.40
Baseline Adj. R ²		.31		.40
Valid Cases		4,141		4,549

Source: 1987-88 National Survey of Families and Households. Families with child under 19 in household (resident mothers = 5,158).

^a Ordinary least squares regression coefficients; grandparent visit scale ranges from 0 (never) to 6 (several/week) and 7 (parent in household). Baseline model includes mother's age, education, race/ethnicity, number of children or stepchildren under 19 in household, children and stepchildren 19 and older, older parent's age, and nearest parent distance.

^b Ordinary least squares regression coefficients; aunt/uncle visit scale ranges from 1 (never) to 5 (several/week). Baseline model includes mother's age, education, race/ethnicity, number of children or stepchildren under 19 in household, children and stepchildren 19 and older, and nearest sibling distance.

Table 3B. Resident Father Kin Visits by Family Experience

	Grandparent		Aunt/Uncle	
	b ^a	b/se	b ^b	b/se
<u>Child's Family</u>				
Original married	--	--	--	--
Original cohabiting	-0.07	-0.38	-0.12	-0.87
Father-Stepmother	0.04	0.28	0.15	1.28
Single Father	0.50	4.14	0.22	2.26
<u>Father's Childhood Family</u>				
Both parents	--	--	--	--
Parent died	-0.18	-1.37	-0.10	-1.13
Parents sep/div	-0.28	-2.90	-0.30	-3.94
Other disruption	-0.60	-3.70	-0.26	-2.09
<u>Grandparent Family</u>				
Intact marriage	--	--	--	--
Separated/divorced	0.02	0.23	0.07	0.93
Grandmother only	-0.05	-0.83	-0.05	-1.01
Grandfather only	-0.28	-2.63	-0.00	-0.01
No grandparent	--	--	0.08	1.04
Constant	5.42	18.75	5.34	27.53
Adjusted R ²		.29		.32
Baseline Adj. R ²		.28		.31
Valid Cases		2,320		2,603

Source: 1987-88 National Survey of Families and Households. Families with child under 19 in household (resident fathers = 2,971).

^a Ordinary least squares regression coefficients; grandparent visit scale ranges from 0 (never) to 6 (several/week) and 7 (parent in household). Baseline model includes father's age, education, race/ethnicity, number of children or stepchildren under 19 in household, children and stepchildren 19 and older, older parent's age, and nearest parent distance.

^b Ordinary least squares regression coefficients; aunt/uncle visit scale ranges from 1 (never) to 5 (several/week). Baseline model includes father's age, education, race/ethnicity, number of children or stepchildren under 19 in household, children and stepchildren 19 and older, and nearest sibling distance.

Table 4A. Resident Mother Kin Relationships by Family Experience

	Grandparent		Aunt/Uncle	
	b ^a	b/se	b ^b	b/se
<u>Child's Family</u>				
Original married	--	--	--	--
Original cohabiting	-0.15	-0.94	-0.03	-0.42
Mother-Stepfather	-0.30	-4.27	-0.10	-2.71
Mother-Partner	-0.26	-2.17	-0.02	-0.25
Single Mother				
Ever Married	-0.26	-4.75	-0.03	-0.90
Never married	-0.33	-3.78	-0.11	-2.33
<u>Mother's Childhood Family</u>				
Both parents	--	--	--	--
Parent died	-0.00	-0.03	-0.01	-0.21
Parents sep/div	-0.37	-5.48	-0.13	-3.80
Other disruption	-0.82	-6.92	-0.23	-3.58
<u>Grandparent Family</u>				
Intact marriage	--	--	--	--
Separated/divorced	-0.79	-12.28	-0.04	-1.03
Grandmother only	-0.04	-0.64	-0.06	-2.12
Grandfather only	-0.66	-7.80	-0.06	-1.35
No grandparent	--	--	-0.01	-0.17
Constant	5.58	24.38	2.94	27.47
Adjusted R ²		.13		.03
Baseline Adj. R ²		.02		.01
Valid cases		4,162		3,971

Source: 1987-88 National Survey of Families and Households. Families with child under 19 in household (resident mothers = 5,158).

^a Ordinary least squares regression coefficients; grandparent relationship scale ranges from 1 (very poor) to 7 (excellent). Baseline model includes mother's age, education, race/ethnicity, number of children or stepchildren under 19 in household, children and stepchildren 19 and older, older parent's age, and nearest parent distance.

^b Ordinary least squares regression coefficients; aunt/uncle relationship scored 1=don't get along with some, 2=get along with all, no best friends, 3=at least one is best friend. Baseline model includes mother's age, education, race/ethnicity, number of children or stepchildren under 19 in household, children and stepchildren 19 and older, and nearest sibling distance.

Table 4B. Resident Father Kin Relationships by Family Experience

	Grandparent		Aunt/Uncle	
	b ^a	b/se	b ^b	b/se
<u>Child's Family</u>				
Original married	--	--	--	--
Original cohabiting	-0.39	-2.19	-0.06	-0.63
Father-Stepmother	-0.14	-0.93	-0.08	-0.94
Single Father	-0.01	-0.08	0.09	1.31
<u>Father's Childhood Family</u>				
Both parents	--	--	--	--
Parent died	0.05	0.40	-0.10	-1.70
Parents sep/div	-0.33	-3.30	-0.17	-3.30
Other disruption	-1.06	-6.41	-0.42	-4.60
<u>Grandparent Family</u>				
Intact marriage	--	--	--	--
Separated/divorced	-0.79	-8.36	-0.02	-0.45
Grandmother only	-0.01	-0.11	-0.03	-0.70
Grandfather only	-0.46	-4.30	-0.08	-1.33
No grandparent	--	--	0.00	0.08
Constant	7.00	23.61	3.45	25.75
Adjusted R ²		.10		.05
Baseline Adj. R ²		.01		.03
Valid cases		2,334		2,311

Source: 1987-88 National Survey of Families and Households. Families with child under 19 in household (resident fathers = 2,971).

^a Ordinary least squares regression coefficients; grandparent relationship scale ranges from 1 (very poor) to 7 (excellent). Baseline model includes father's age, education, race/ethnicity, number of children or stepchildren under 19 in household, children and stepchildren 19 and older, older parent's age, and nearest parent distance.

^b Ordinary least squares regression coefficients; aunt/uncle relationship scored 1=don't get along with some, 2=get along with all, no best friends, 3=at least one is best friend. Baseline model includes father's age, education, race/ethnicity, number of children or stepchildren under 19 in household, children and stepchildren 19 and older, and nearest sibling distance.

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