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DOES OLD AGE SOCIAL SECURITY HELP CHILDREN? THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL
SECURITY ON GRANDCHILD RESOURCES

Lucie Schmidt
Lara Shore-Sheppard
Tara Watson

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Does Old Age Social Security Help Children? The Impact of Social Security on Grandchild Resources

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ABSTRACT

Though Social Security is typically considered a program to support retirees, nearly one in ten children live in a home with Social Security income. Children are substantially more likely to live with an older adult than they were two decades ago, and they are twice as likely to report Social Security income in their household as traditional cash welfare. We use the sharp increase in eligibility for Social Security benefits at age 62 to investigate the role played by the Social Security program in childhood economic resources among children who live with their grandparents. We do not find that Social Security eligibility increases household income on average, but it is associated with a shift towards Social Security income and reductions in deep poverty. We also see increased availability of household members' time for home production.

Lucie Schmidt
Department of Economics
Smith College
Northampton, MA 01063
and NBER
lschmidt@smith.edu

Tara Watson
Brookings Institution
1775 Massachusetts Ave NW
Washington, DC 20036
and NBER
twatson@brookings.edu

Lara Shore-Sheppard
Department of Economics
Williams College
24 Hopkins Hall Drive
Williamstown, MA 01267
and NBER
lshore@williams.edu

I. Introduction

Over the first two decades of this century, the share of children living with an older adult in the household has nearly doubled, from 5.3 percent of children living with at least one adult age 62 and up in 2000 to 9.3 percent in 2019, according to data from the Census and American Community Survey (see Figure 1). With this substantial increase in the likelihood that a child lives with an older adult, the Social Security program is increasingly relevant for children's economic lives. The fraction of children under age 18 living in households with any exposure to household Social Security income rose from 6.8 percent to 9.1 percent between 2000 and 2019 (Figure 2). Yet there has been comparatively little research exploring the role of old-age Social Security in the economic circumstances of children.

Social Security income may alleviate economic hardship. Using a descriptive analysis that assumes no behavioral changes, a recent Census report suggests that 1.4 million fewer children were in poverty in 2023 as a result of Social Security payments, a magnitude comparable to that of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, more than three times that of the Supplemental Security Income program (SSI, a means-tested program for individuals with disabilities), and more than five times that of traditional cash welfare (TANF, or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) (Shrider 2024). This change comes as TANF becomes increasingly inaccessible for low-income families. As of 2019, only 3.9 percent of children under 18 live in households that report receiving TANF income, and thus children are now much more likely to live in a household receiving Social Security income than in one receiving TANF (see Figure 2).

A growing body of research has shown that transfer income for disadvantaged families can improve a number of child outcomes in the short and long run, including cognitive and non-

cognitive development, as well as educational attainment (see Page 2024 for a recent review of this evidence). However, Social Security income may have different effects than other forms of transfer income because it is typically claimed at the time of retirement and supplants earned income. In some households, the transfer may coincide with no change in or decreased overall income. The increase in adult time available for household production is also a distinctive feature of the program when compared to programs that require or encourage work.

In this paper, we examine the short-run impacts of access to Social Security income on household resources and adult labor supply in a large, nationally representative sample of children from the Census and American Community Survey (ACS). We specifically focus on children who live with grandparents and for whom the oldest household adult is around the “early retirement age” for Social Security, exploiting a quasi-exogenous change in eligibility for Social Security that occurs at age 62. Prior to age 62, an individual may only receive Social Security benefits under a limited set of circumstances including disability or survivorship; thus, the likelihood of claiming Social Security income increases dramatically between the ages of 62 and 66, with a non-linearity in the likelihood of claiming Social Security income at age 62. For example, in the 2019 ACS, 33.1 percent of people who are 63 years old report receiving some Social Security income as opposed to 9.1 percent of people who are 61 years old. The propensity to claim Social Security rises rapidly with age through age 66, the “full retirement” age for those born between 1943 and 1959. We use this jump in the likelihood of receiving Social Security income around age 62 to estimate a plausibly causal impact on household resources.

Our focus is a sample of children under age 18 living in a household with a grandparent, in which the age of the oldest person (usually but not always the grandparent) is between 57 and 67. We use piecewise linear regression to estimate the discontinuous change in resources

available to children that occurs when the oldest household member is at least age 63 (age 62 is dropped as a transition year) after controlling for the linear trend below age 61 and a separate linear trend above age 63. Conditional on observable characteristics, we interpret this jump between the ages of 61 and 63, relative to trend, as the causal impact of early Social Security eligibility. Although many children also live in households with an older parent ages 57 to 67, this group does not exhibit smooth trends in characteristics across the age 62 threshold and we do not focus on them in the analysis.

We find that on average Social Security eligibility does not increase household income, because income gains from the program are at least offset by the effects of labor supply reductions. This is true for children living with grandparents overall and across a range of demographic subsamples. The program does appear to reduce deep poverty, however, and to increase the number of adults available for home production, which could yield more time investment in children. We conclude that policy discussions of Social Security should consider impacts on child resources.

II. Background

The Social Security program (officially known as Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Program (OASDI)) was created by the Social Security Act of 1935, in response to the severe unemployment associated with the Great Depression. Social Security provides near-universal coverage of all workers, financed by payroll taxes. Benefits upon retirement are

determined based on a worker's own earnings history, and the replacement rate is progressive, with a minimum benefit.²

There are three primary mechanisms through which the Social Security program could affect children's resources and well-being. The first is a financial resource effect. To the extent that Social Security increases family resources, families might invest in human capital or in goods that facilitate human capital acquisition (Mayer 1997; Yeung, Linver, and Brooks-Gunn, 2002; Milligan and Stabile 2011). Social Security also offers a floor on monthly income which could mitigate material hardship. The opposite could also occur if the income available to the family is lower with Social Security than it would be if the recipient were working, as is typically the case if Social Security coincides with a transition from full-time work to full retirement (Burkhalter and Rose 2024).

Another possible mechanism is a stability/stress effect. Even if Social Security does not change average income levels, it is predictable, received monthly, and adjusted annually for inflation. As a result, it may represent a more stable and secure income source than work or other benefits, therefore contributing to improvements in family outcomes through a stability/stress channel. Researchers have also found that volatility in income, in addition to low levels of income, may affect children's outcomes (see, e.g. Hardy 2014; Gennetian et al. 2018; Sosu and Schmidt 2022).

Finally, there is a time use effect: Social Security eligibility also impacts the labor supply of older adults, with Social Security benefits leading to decreases in elderly employment and

² Spouses are eligible to receive benefits based on a worker's record, and some benefits are available for retired workers with children in the household. Parents with children <18 (or 19 if in high school) get a child benefit extra boost to Social Security payments, providing an extra incentive to claim at 62 (subject to income test). Grandparents who claim Social Security can also get child benefits if they have adopted the child or in other limited circumstances.

earnings (Gelber, Isen, and Song 2016). These changes in labor supply, in turn, could affect the amount of time adults have available for child care and other home production. Prior literature has documented that retirement is associated with increased levels of home production (Aguiar and Hurst 2005). Research has also shown in the European context that transitioning to retirement is associated with increased care of grandchildren for both men and women (Tanskanen, Danielsbacka, Hämäläinen, and Solé-Auró 2021). Given that Social Security claiming often coincides with retirement, the availability of Social Security benefits may lead to increased investments in children through this time channel.³

In this paper, we examine the impact of Social Security income using the onset of Social Security eligibility that occurs around age 62. Workers with at least 40 quarters of covered employment (or their spouses) are eligible to begin receiving retirement benefits at age 62. Although the benefits that can be received if claiming begins at age 62 are reduced relative to the benefits that would be received if the worker waits until their “full retirement age” (between age 65 and 67, depending on year of birth), nearly a third of claims occur in the first month of eligibility (Fitzpatrick and Moore 2018).⁴

In 2022, the average monthly benefit without a reduction for early retirement was \$2,209, while the average monthly benefit with the reduction for early retirement was \$1,609 (Social Security Administration 2024). This difference reflects both the policy-induced reduction in benefits for early claimants, as well as the fact that those who take early retirement differ along several dimensions from those who take benefits at the full retirement age. Early retirees tend to

³ Higher Social Security benefits have also been shown to lead to reductions in shared living arrangements (McGarry and Schoeni, 2000; Engelhardt, Gruber and Perry, 2005).

⁴ Beneficiaries are not required to stop working, but are subject to a “Retirement Earnings Test” until they reach the full retirement age. This test reduces benefits by one dollar for every two dollars of earnings above a threshold (currently \$22K per year), which are returned to the beneficiary later in life.

be less-educated, in worse health, and working fewer hours prior to claiming Social Security (e.g. Aaron and Callan 2011; Shoven, Slavov and Wise 2018). The discontinuity in Social Security eligibility at age 62 has been used to examine the impact of retirement on smoking (Ayyagari 2016) and the impact of retirement on mortality (Fitzpatrick and Moore 2018).⁵

III. Data

The primary data sources for this analysis are the 2000 Census and the American Community Survey (ACS) for the years 2001 to 2019.⁶ These datasets include a very large sample size (covering over 14 million children 2000-2019) and contain rich information about the social, economic, demographic, and housing characteristics of the American population. Due to its large size, the Census/ACS allows us to accurately characterize trends in Social Security income among households with children and examine the impact of that income on children's outcomes. Surveys are administered at the household level and provide detailed information on each individual living in the housing unit.⁷

Our analyses treat households as the relevant economic unit and exclude the small number of children living in group quarters or institutions. We focus on children who live in households with an older person present, specifically those in households in which the age of the oldest person is 57 to 67 but not exactly age 62 and the oldest person is a citizen. For each child

⁵ Spouses are eligible to receive benefits based on a worker's record, and some benefits are available for retired workers with children in the household. Parents with children <18 (or 19 if in high school) get a child benefit extra boost to Social Security payments, providing an extra incentive to claim at 62 (subject to income test). Grandparents who claim Social Security can also get child benefits if they have adopted the child or in other limited circumstances.

⁶ Prior to 2005, the American Community Survey was experimental and had a less standardized format and a smaller sample size, so we do not use the 2001-2005 waves for figures. We use all years for the regression analyses.

⁷ Because the ACS is based on a sample and does not cover all housing units, we use the person and household-level weights that are provided in the dataset to obtain estimates that more closely reflect the demographic composition of the United States.

under 18 with any adult in that age range, we use relationship codes, ages, and other ACS information to identify whether they live with at least one grandparent. We define relationships socially rather than legally or biologically (e.g., the spouse or partner of a grandparent is considered a grandparent). We define grandparent households as those in which any child under 18 lives with a grandparent (N=477,839 children). We further break out multi-generation households, in which all children live with a parent and a grandparent (N=331,240), and skip-generation households, in which all children live with a grandparent and no parent, N=89,489).⁸ These characterizations contain some measurement error.

Table 1 presents summary statistics for the sample. In the overall grandparent sample, 42 percent of children are in households with Social Security income, which can include retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. The average annual reported amount of Social Security income (including non-participating households) is around \$4,174 (implying \$9,898 among participants). Children in grandparent households are, on average, aged 8.3, and are about equally likely to be boys or girls. 45 percent identify as non-Hispanic White, 23 percent as non-Hispanic Black, 21 percent as Hispanic, and 11 percent as non-Hispanic Asian, other, or multiple races.

Trends in living with older adults and program exposure differ by demographic characteristics. Figure 3 shows the trends in household structure in general (not just within our sample of interest) among children of different groups defined by race and ethnicity. There are important differences in levels across the groups: non-Hispanic Asian children are substantially more likely to live in a household with an older adult, followed by non-Hispanic Black,

⁸ Some households include children in both multi- and skip-generation arrangements, in parent and grandparent arrangements, or in other less common situations. For example, a child could live with her cousin, aunt, and grandmother, or she could live with her aunt who also has a grandchild in the household. Or a child could live with her mother who is under age 18 and her grandparents. All children in these households would be included in the main grandparent sample but not the multi- or skip-generation samples.

Hispanic, and non-Hispanic White children. Although trends differed across the groups early in the time period of study, after 2010 all four groups experienced steady increases in the share of children living with an older household member. Differences across racial and ethnic groups in household Social Security receipt are less pronounced (Figure 4).

Our outcome variables of interest fall into two main categories: household financial resources, and adult time use and labor supply. We construct several variables measuring the financial resources of households. These include the total amount of income and Social Security income in the household, as well as the fraction of household income that is comprised of Social Security income. We also create a set of financial indicators measuring household income, whether the child is below 100 percent or 50 percent of the federal poverty level, whether the household receives benefits through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as Food Stamps), and whether the household receives any government Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or other welfare benefits. For the adult time use and labor supply variables, we focus on whether the oldest person in the household works full-time, part-time, or not at all; the presence of a non-working spouse or partner of the oldest person, the number of employed adults; and the number of adults in the household who are available for home production, defined as not currently in the labor force (not employed or actively searching for work) and not students.⁹

When comparing the multi-generation to skip-generation subsamples, we see that the skip-generation households are slightly more likely to be receiving Social Security income (46% vs 42%) and exhibit much higher levels of economic disadvantage. They have lower total

⁹ In earlier versions, we also explored two child outcomes - whether the child was “on track” in educational progression and whether the child was reported to have cognitive difficulty. Results were inconsistent, and looking for a discrete change in these outcomes was at odds with the fact that they emerge as the result of slow-moving processes. Future work should examine child outcomes using a different data set well-suited for this purpose.

household incomes (\$39,970 vs \$68,960), and are twice as likely to live below the poverty line (30% vs 13%). They also have fewer adults in the household and fewer working adults. This higher level of disadvantage is consistent with evidence that seniors living in skip-generation arrangements face higher levels of food insecurity (Butcher et al. 2023) and are at elevated risk of hardship even conditional on observable characteristics (Schmidt, Shore-Sheppard, and Watson 2025).

IV. Methodology

Our empirical strategy exploits the discontinuity in Social Security eligibility at age 62 to examine the short-term impacts of Social Security eligibility on children and households. We estimate discontinuous changes in child outcomes that occur between when the oldest household member is age 61 to when the oldest member is age 63, controlling for a linear trend measured from ages 57 to 61 and another linear trend for ages 63 to 67. Children living in households in which the oldest household member is exactly 62 years old are excluded from the sample because adults turning 62 may not have had time to adjust their behavior in response to reaching the early retirement age by the time of the Census/ACS interview. We estimate the following model:

$$\begin{aligned} outcome = & \beta_0 + \beta_1 I(ageoldest \geq 63) + \\ & \beta_2 (ageoldest - 63) + \beta_3 (ageoldest - 63) * I(ageoldest \geq 63) \\ & + X\lambda + \delta Year + u \end{aligned}$$

where *outcome* is the outcome of interest for a child, $I(ageoldest \geq 63)$ is a binary variable equal to one if the oldest household member is at least age 63 (above the early retirement age threshold), *ageoldest* is a linear variable equal to the age of the oldest household member, *X* is a

vector of demographic controls including child race/ethnicity, maximum educational attainment among adults in the household, the number of adults and living arrangements in the household, fixed effects for the child's age, and state of residence. The model also controls for the survey year. Standard errors are clustered at the household level to adjust for correlation of the outcomes among children in the same household.

If other policies affecting seniors and families changed discontinuously at age 62, this would hamper our ability to estimate causal impacts of Social Security eligibility. To the best of our knowledge, no other such policies exist. Seniors become eligible for Medicare (public health insurance) and Supplemental Security Income (cash transfers for the elderly) at age 65. Rules for food benefits through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) change at age 60. Private defined contribution pensions have no set retirement date, and private defined benefit pensions (for example, government pensions for police officers and teachers) are often based on years of service. Another concern is that the likelihood that a child lives with an older adult might change at age 62. However, in Figure 6 we show that the share of children living with older adults is smooth by the age of the oldest adult, and we illustrate this by race and ethnicity in Appendix Figure 1.

Within the main sample and subsamples, we explore whether the effects of Social Security eligibility are heterogeneous across the educational attainment of the oldest adult in the household since Social Security claiming timing and replacement rates differ by educational attainment (Shoven, Slavov, and Wise 2018). We also examine heterogeneity by child characteristics: age group (0-5, 6-11, 12-17), race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic White, non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic Asian, and Hispanic), and gender. Finally, we examine heterogeneity by the gender of the oldest adult, since earnings histories, and consequently available Social Security

benefits, may differ substantially along this dimension. To account for the fact that we test many hypotheses, we report sharpened q-values as suggested by Anderson (2008) for each table.

V. Results

In Table 2, we show the effect of Social Security eligibility on household resources. Results are shown separately for the full sample of children in grandparent households, and then for the multi-generation and skip-generation samples.¹⁰ Each entry in the tables is the coefficient on the indicator for the oldest household member being over age 62 from a separate piecewise linear regression. Figure 7 illustrates the results of the same analysis for a number of different subgroups, with each panel presenting a different outcome. Within a panel, we plot coefficient estimates and error bars for each type of household (grandparent first and in yellow, followed by multi-generational in blue, and skip-generation in red). We show how the estimates differ along a number of dimensions, as described above. Point estimates, standard errors, and q-values reflecting multiple hypothesis testing can be found in Appendix Tables 1-3.

As expected, there is a large and significant jump in Social Security claiming around age 62 shown in Table 2. The effect of eligibility for old-age Social Security payments is to increase the probability of receiving any Social Security income by 23-28 percentage points. Panel A of Figure 7 shows the effects on receiving Social Security income are positive and significant for all samples. In general, estimates are larger for skip-generation households ($p < 0.01$ for difference), suggesting they are more likely to claim Social Security around age 62.

The next two columns of Table 2 suggest that the average increase in Social Security income (including zeroes) is approximately \$2,000 for the full sample of grandparent

¹⁰ For brevity, we do not report the coefficients on the control variables in the tables. The full results are available upon request.

households, and is larger at around \$2,300 for skip-generation households ($p < 0.05$ for difference), as would be expected given claiming behavior. (The implied annual Social Security income among skip-generation households induced to claim, around \$8,340, is slightly lower than in the full sample, which is around \$8,390.) The fraction of household income coming from Social Security rises by 5.7 percentage points in the full sample and by 10.8 percentage points in the skip-generation sample ($p\text{-value} < 0.01$ for difference).

Panel B of Figure 7 presents the effects on dollars of Social Security income across subsamples and illustrates some interesting heterogeneity. For example, the point estimate is larger for households in which the oldest adult is male and in which the child is non-Hispanic White ($p < 0.01$ for both differences), consistent with a benefit structure based on previous earnings in the presence of labor market disparities by gender and race. Panel C of Figure 7 highlights the higher point estimates in the fraction of income coming from Social Security for skip-generation samples, which is consistent with lower baseline income and the larger labor supply response we observe below.

Despite consistent increases in Social Security income associated with the age 62 eligibility threshold, we see no increase in total household income. Panel 7D shows that the effects of Social Security eligibility on total household income are statistically indistinguishable from zero for virtually all groups. The exceptions are less-educated skip-generation households, who experience a reduction (statistically significant even after accounting for multiple hypothesis testing) in total household income when the oldest person in the household becomes eligible for Social Security.

As shown in Table 2, we observe no significant effects of Social Security eligibility on the likelihood that households are below the federal poverty line (FPL), but there is a significant

decrease in the likelihood of experiencing deep poverty (below 50% of the FPL). In the overall sample, the reduction in deep poverty is 1.2 p.p. on a base of 5.8 p.p. The coefficient estimates are larger for skip-generation households but imprecisely estimated and not statistically significant. Estimates are also negative for most of the subsamples and some are statistically different from zero.

We see no significant effects on receipt of either food stamps or cash welfare in the full sample. Effects are insignificant for most subsamples as well. One notable exception is that, after accounting for multiple hypothesis testing, there is a marginally significant reduction in food stamp participation among Black children overall and in skip-generation households, presumably because of the availability of Social Security resources. There is also a marginally significant increase in welfare participation for households in which the oldest is a male, for reasons that are unclear.

Table 3 presents the effects of Social Security eligibility on labor supply and time use outcomes. Figure 8 illustrates the subsample analysis, and Appendix Tables 4 through 6 show the associated subsample coefficients.

For all samples (the overall grandparent sample, as well as the multi-generation and the skip-generation samples), crossing the age 62 threshold reduces the probability of full-time work. Figure 8 Panel A illustrates that this pattern is fairly consistent across subsamples as well; the estimated reductions in full-time work across subsamples are not statistically different from one another.

Overall, there are increases in the probability that the oldest person in the house is working part-time and/or they are not working at all, as shown in columns 2 and 3 of Table 3. Part-time work is significantly increased among multi-generational households, and the effect is

marginally significant among skip-generation households. Panels 8B and 8C show further variation in subgroups in the propensity to move to part-time or no work when full-time work is reduced.

For multi-generation households, Social Security eligibility increases the probability that the oldest household member has a non-working partner, implying the couple may make a joint retirement decision. Social Security eligibility reduces the number of working adults and increases the number of adults available for home production (i.e., neither working nor in school.) These patterns are consistently observed in most subsamples, though estimates for Hispanic and Asian child subsamples are noisy and do not always align with this pattern (see Panels 8E and 8F).

In sum, clear patterns emerge when examining resources and labor supply in grandparent households. The propensity to receive Social Security income, its dollar amount, and its share of household income jump around age 62, the threshold for claiming early retirement benefits. This transfer does not increase household income on average, likely because of offsetting labor supply responses. However, Social Security eligibility does appear to be protective against deep poverty. There are also more adults available for home production. Children in grandparent households may benefit from a reduced risk of deep poverty and more adult time when the oldest person in the household becomes eligible for Social Security.

VI. Discussion and Conclusions

Given the rising share of children living with older adults and the rise in the share of children exposed to Social Security income, this paper investigates whether there is a link between the old age Social Security program and the economic resources available to children.

Exploiting a sharp jump in Social Security claiming around age 62, we show that the Social Security program has meaningful impacts on the economic circumstances of children in grandparent households in which the oldest person is around age 62. In particular, program eligibility for the oldest adult is associated with reductions in deep poverty and with more adults in the household available for home production, while leaving the average level of total household income generally unchanged. Given the program's links to household resources, Social Security exposure may have longer term impacts on children that we cannot investigate with this research design and data. Future work should consider the long-run implications of household access to Social Security for children.

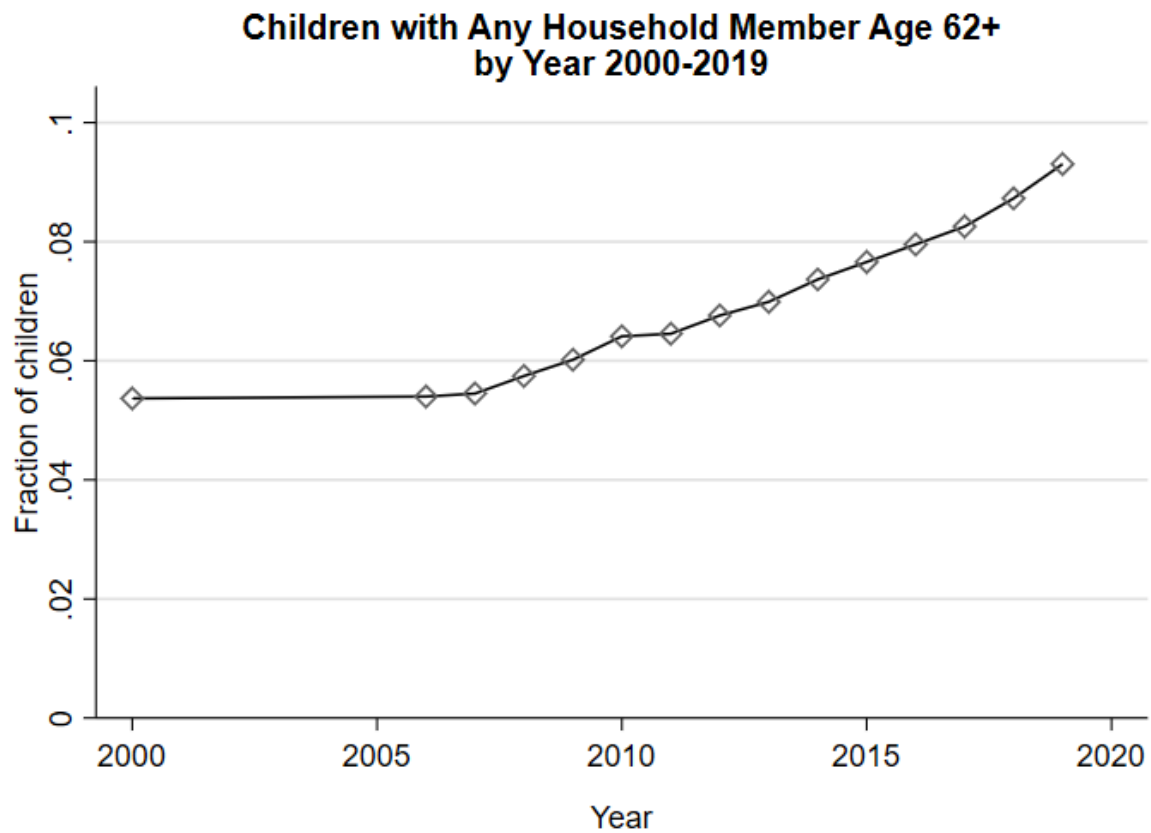
Social Security is serving as a source of income for a non-trivial and growing number of children who are living with older parents or grandparents. Increases in the Social Security full retirement age are underway, with the full retirement age gradually increasing from 66 for the 1954 birth cohort to 67 for the 1960 birth cohort. The associated benefit reduction for those who retire at age 62 implies five percent lower monthly benefits than would have been received otherwise, and the change may have the effect of encouraging adults to work longer. Further cuts are not unlikely in the future given the projected exhaustion of the Social Security Trust Fund in 2035. This paper suggests that those benefit cuts may have impacts for childhood circumstances for the millions of children living with older adults.

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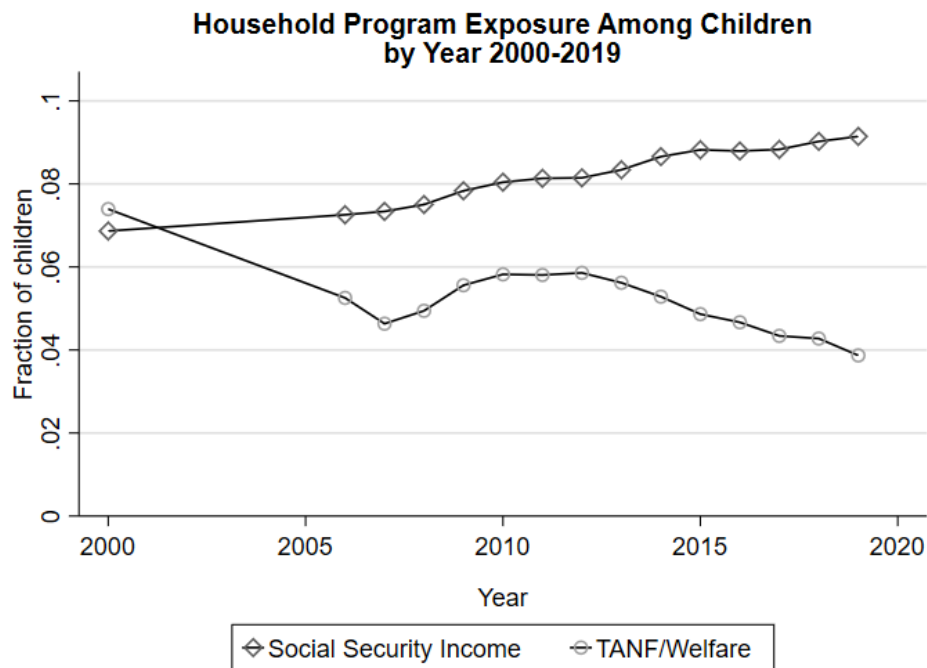
Figure 1: Percent of Children Living with Any Household Member Age 62+, 2000-2019



Note: Figure shows the fraction of children under age 18 living with any household member aged 62 and older.

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2000 Census and 2006-2019 American Community Surveys.

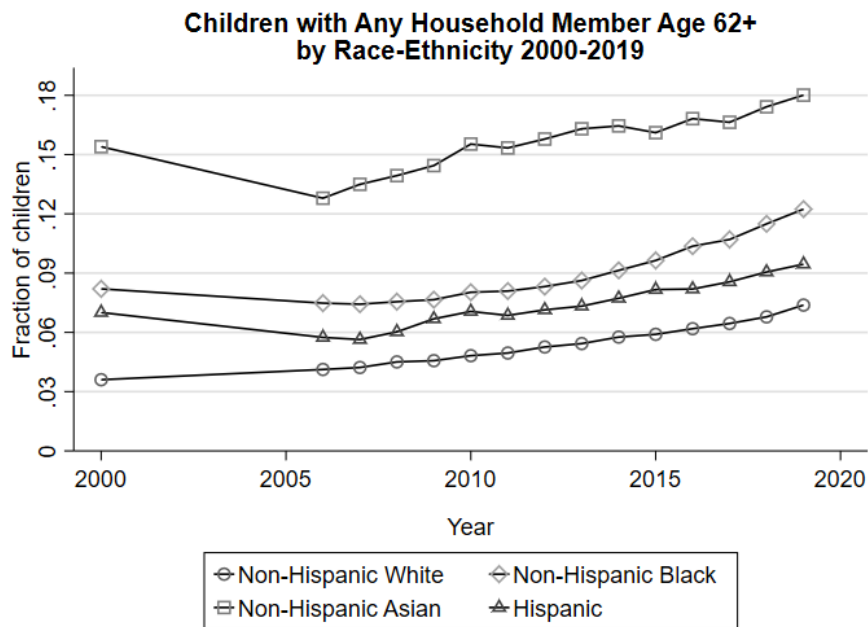
Figure 2: Household Program Exposure Among Children, 2000-2019



Note: Figure shows the fraction of children under 18 with any household exposure to Social Security income and to TANF/cash welfare income over the past 12 months.

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2000 Census and 2006-2019 American Community Surveys.

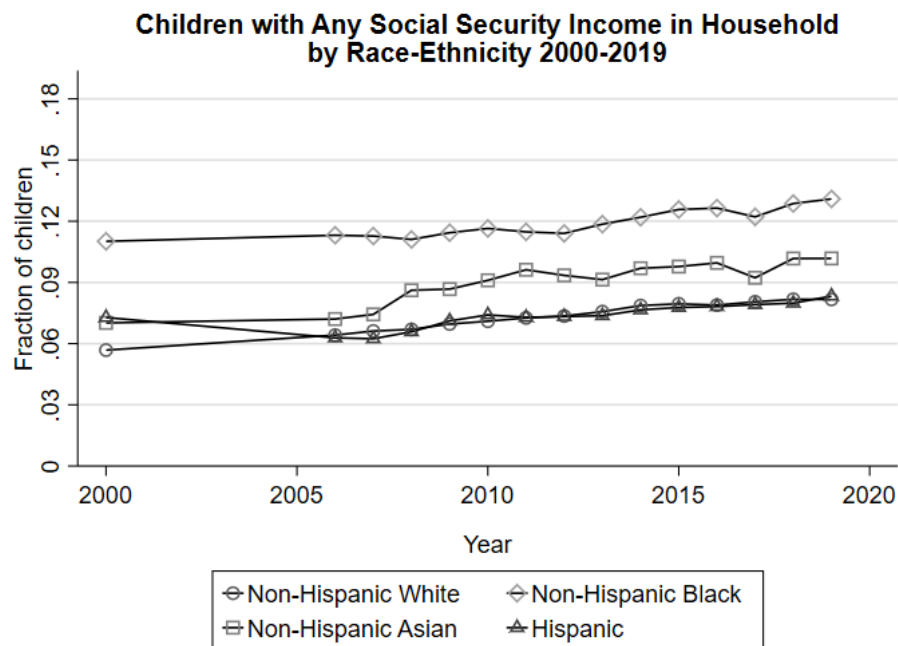
Figure 3: Percent of Children Living with Any Household Member Age 62+ by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2019



Note: Figure shows the fraction of children under 18 living with any household member aged 62 and older, by race and ethnicity.

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2000 Census and 2006-2019 American Community Surveys.

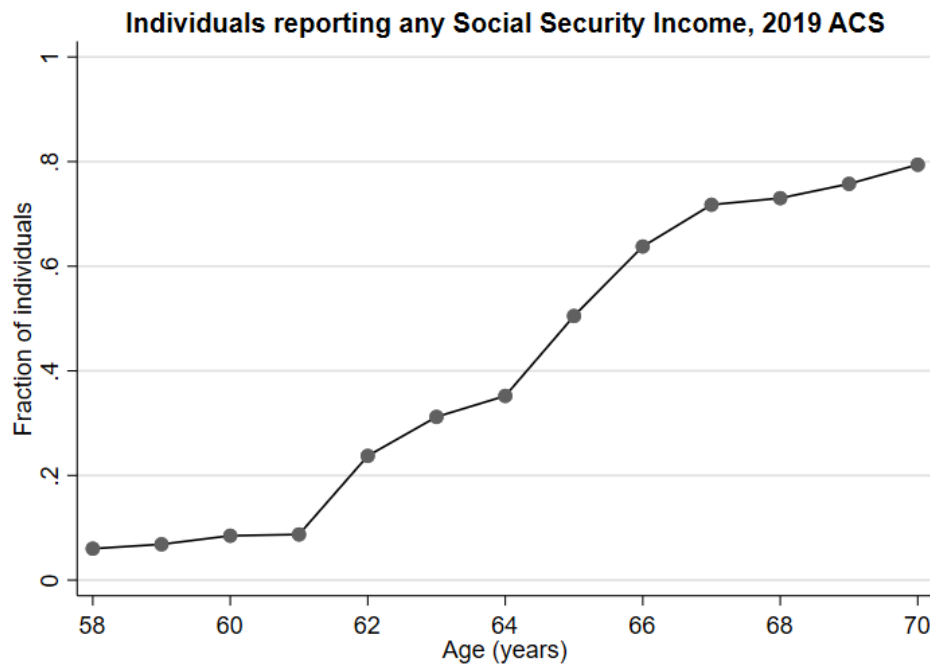
Figure 4: Social Security Program Exposure among Children by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2019



Note: Figure shows the fraction of children with any household exposure to Social Security income over the past 12 months, by race and ethnicity.

Source: Authors' calculations based on 2000 Census and 2006-2019 American Community Surveys.

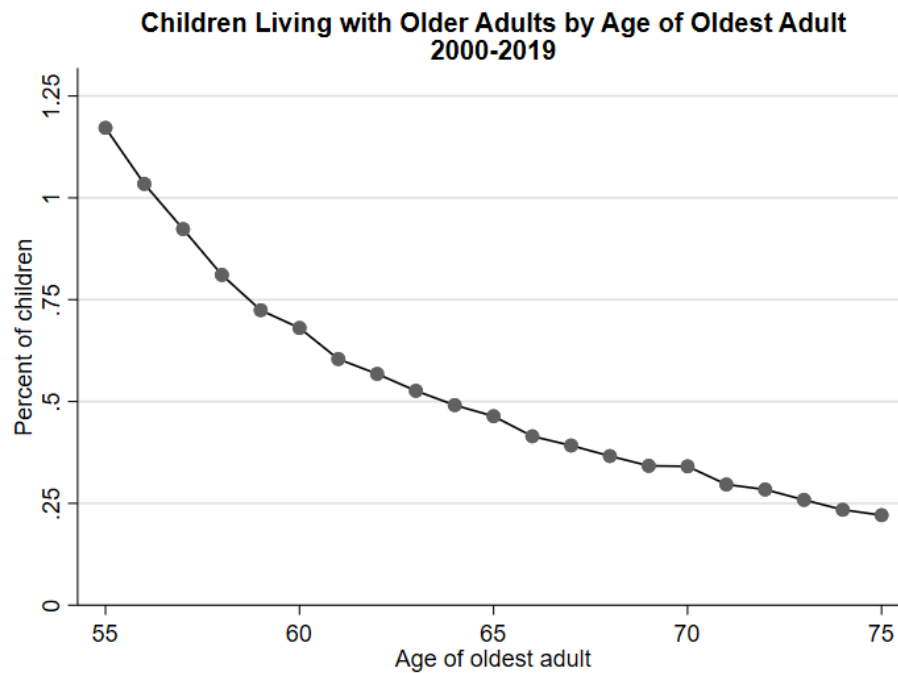
Figure 5: Individuals Reporting Any Social Security Income by Age, 2019 ACS



Note: Figure shows the fraction of individuals reporting any Social Security income in the previous 12 months by age.

Source: Authors' calculation based on 2019 American Community Survey.

Figure 6: Percent of Children Living with Older Adults by Age of Oldest Adult, 2000-2019

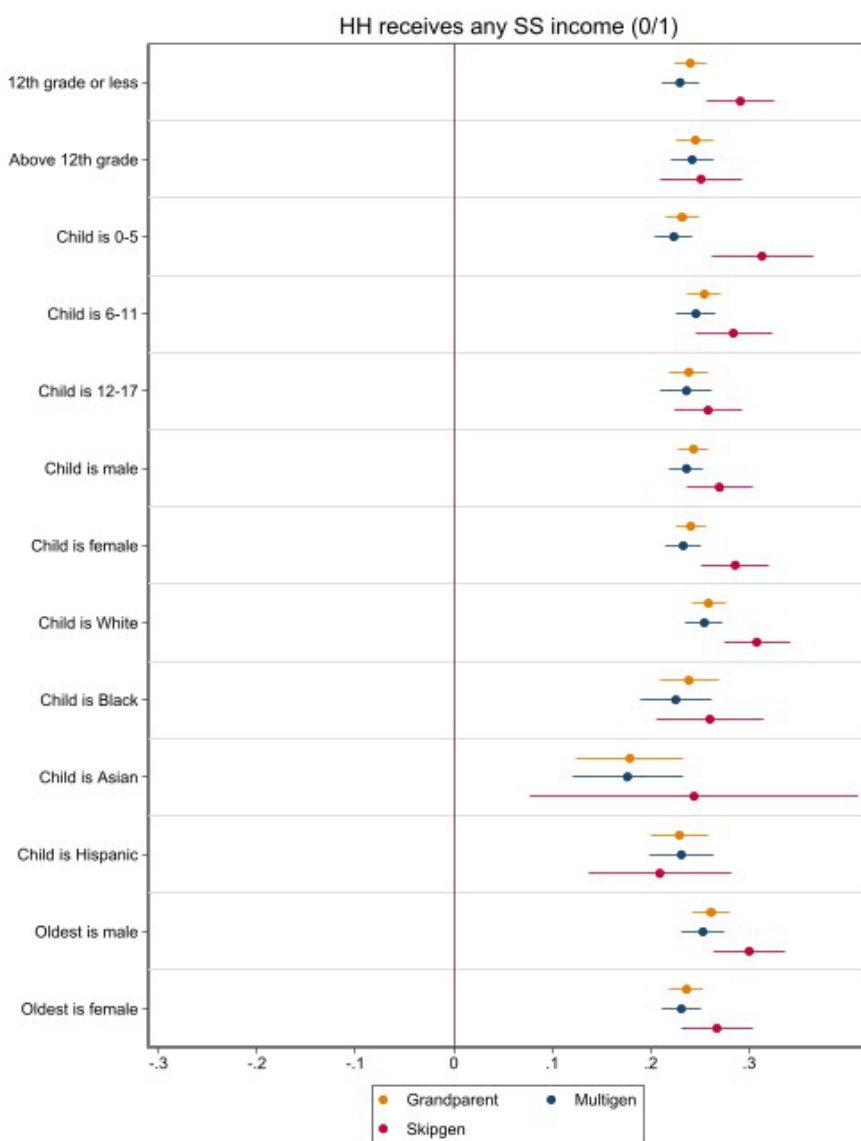


Note: Figure shows the percent of children of children under age 18 living with an older adult, by age of the oldest adult.

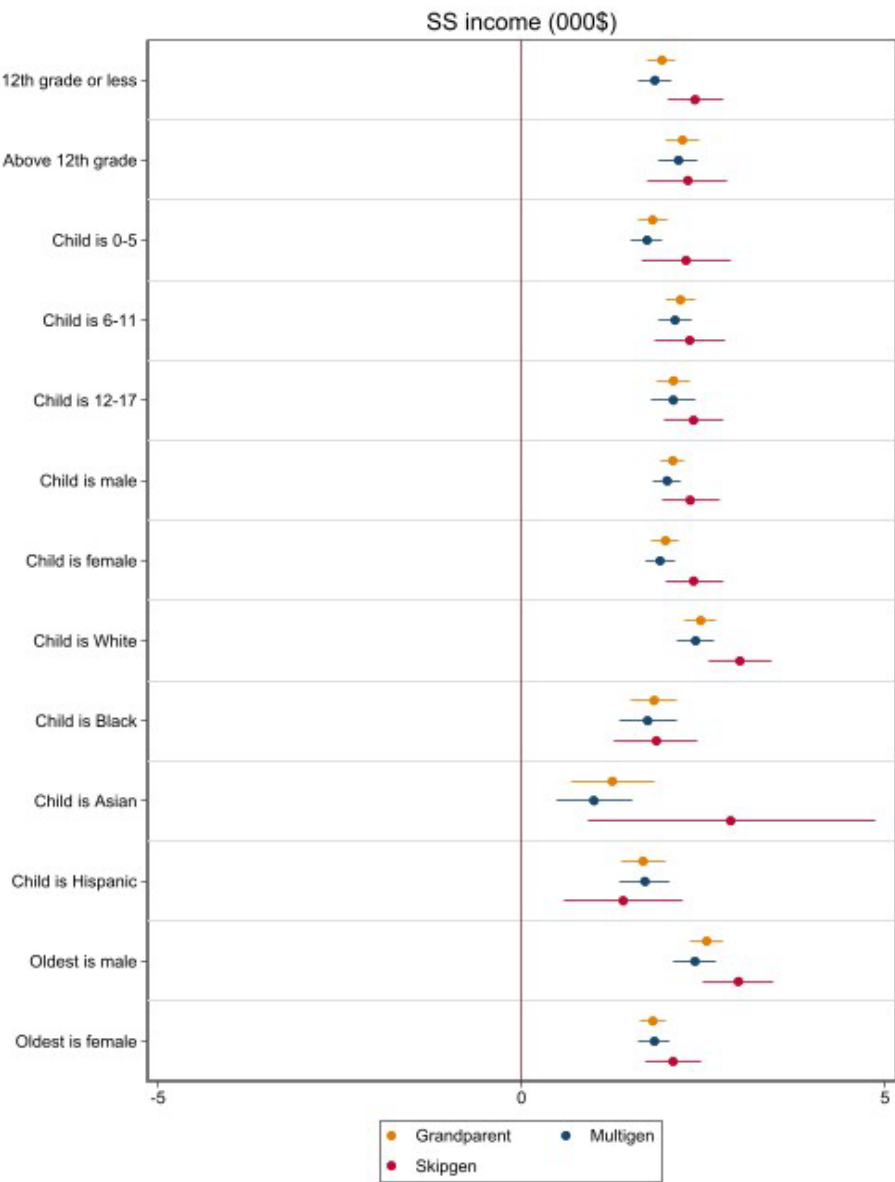
Source: Authors' calculation based on 2000 Census and 2001-2019 American Community Survey.

Figure 7: Effects of Social Security Eligibility on Resources by Subgroup

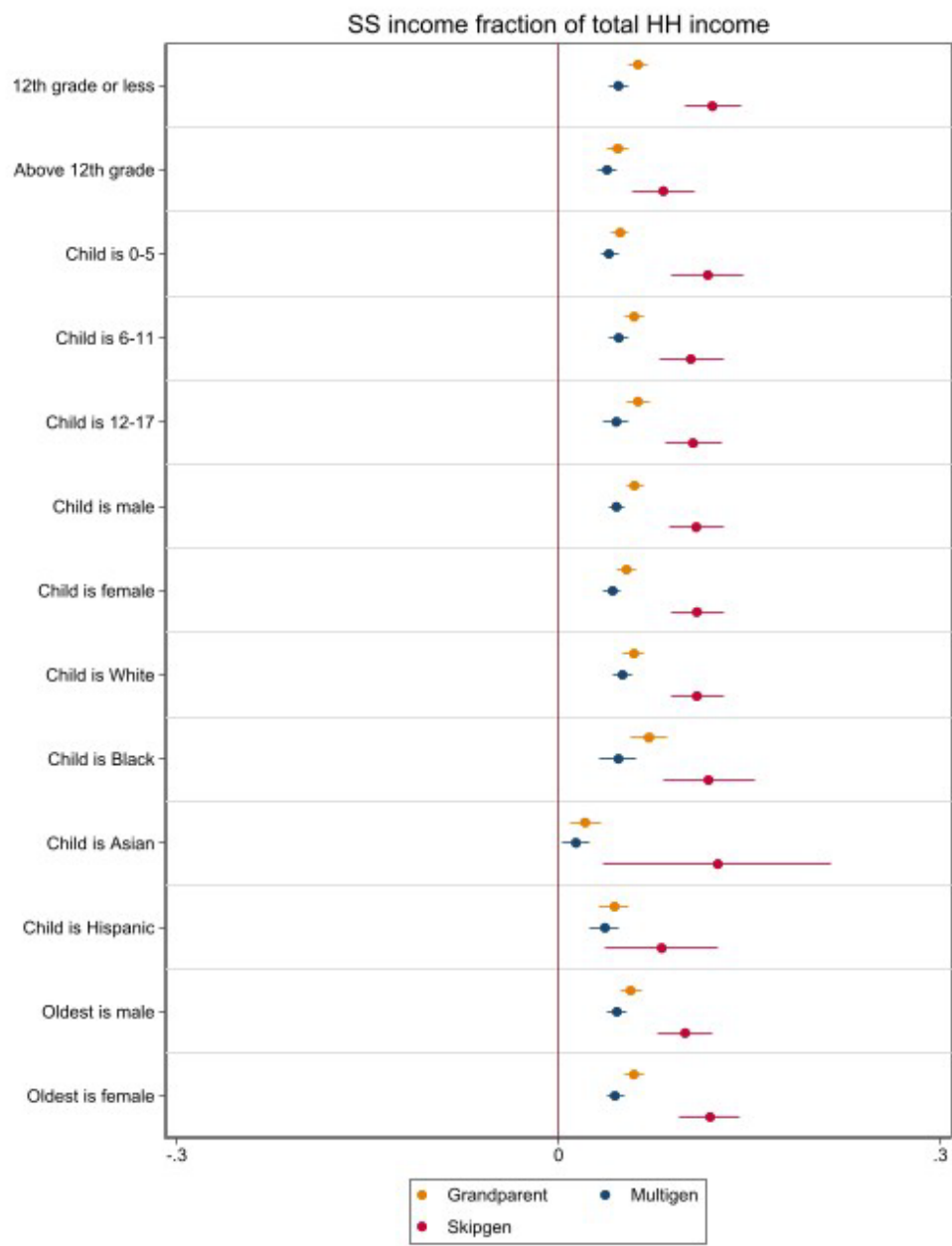
Panel 7A: Any Social Security Income



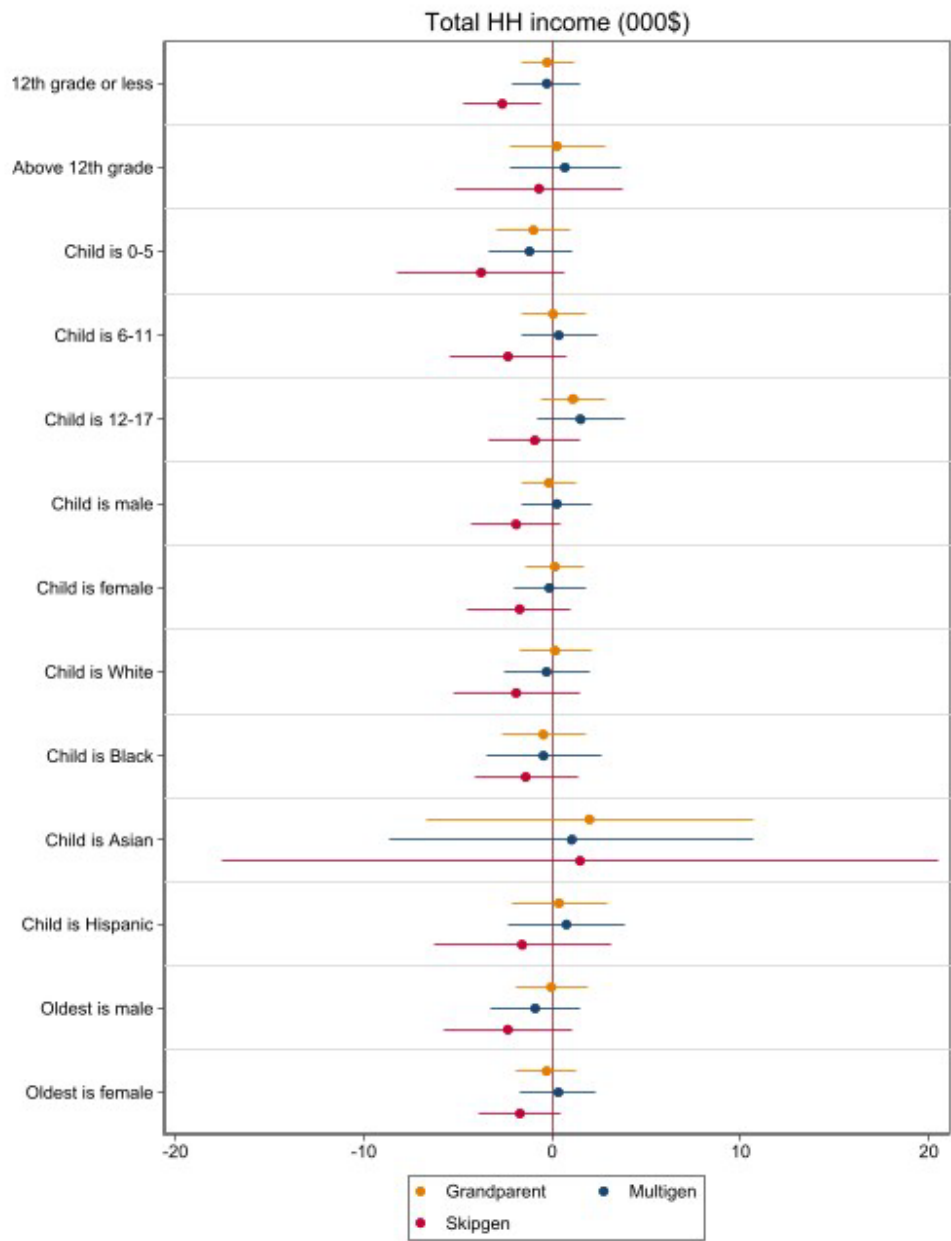
Panel 7B: Social Security Income (in thousands of dollars)



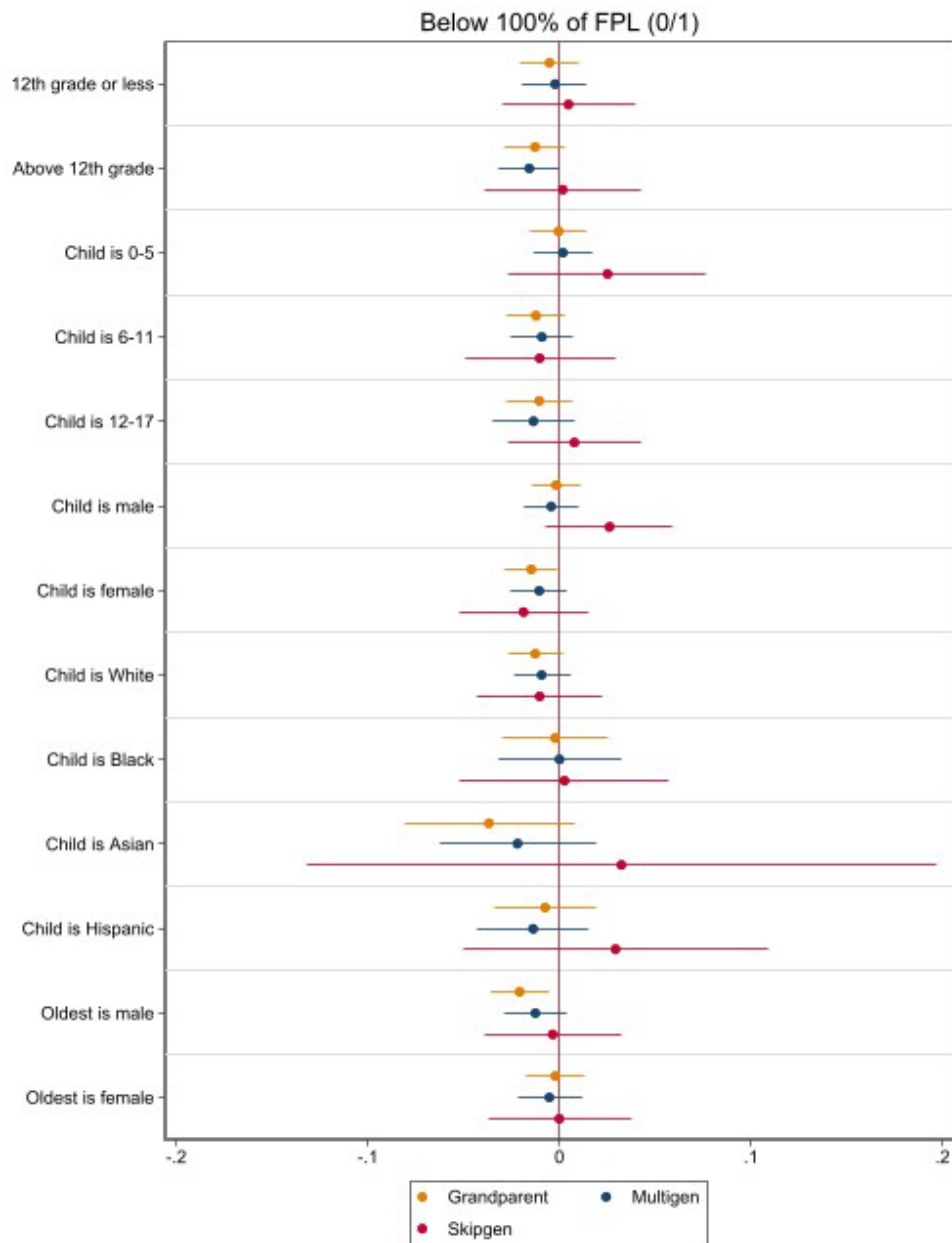
Panel 7C: Social Security Income as a Percent of Total Household Income



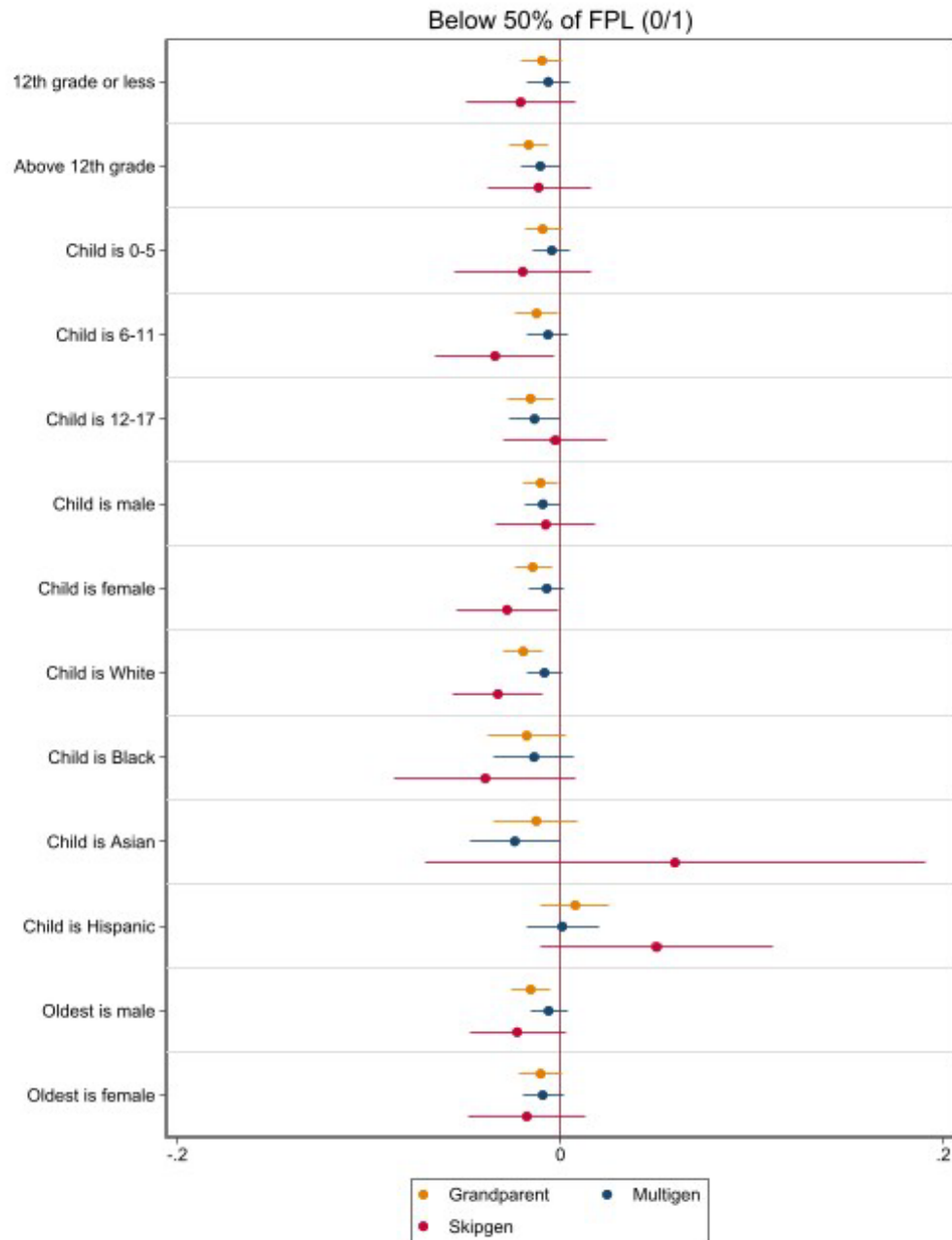
Panel 7D: Total Household Income



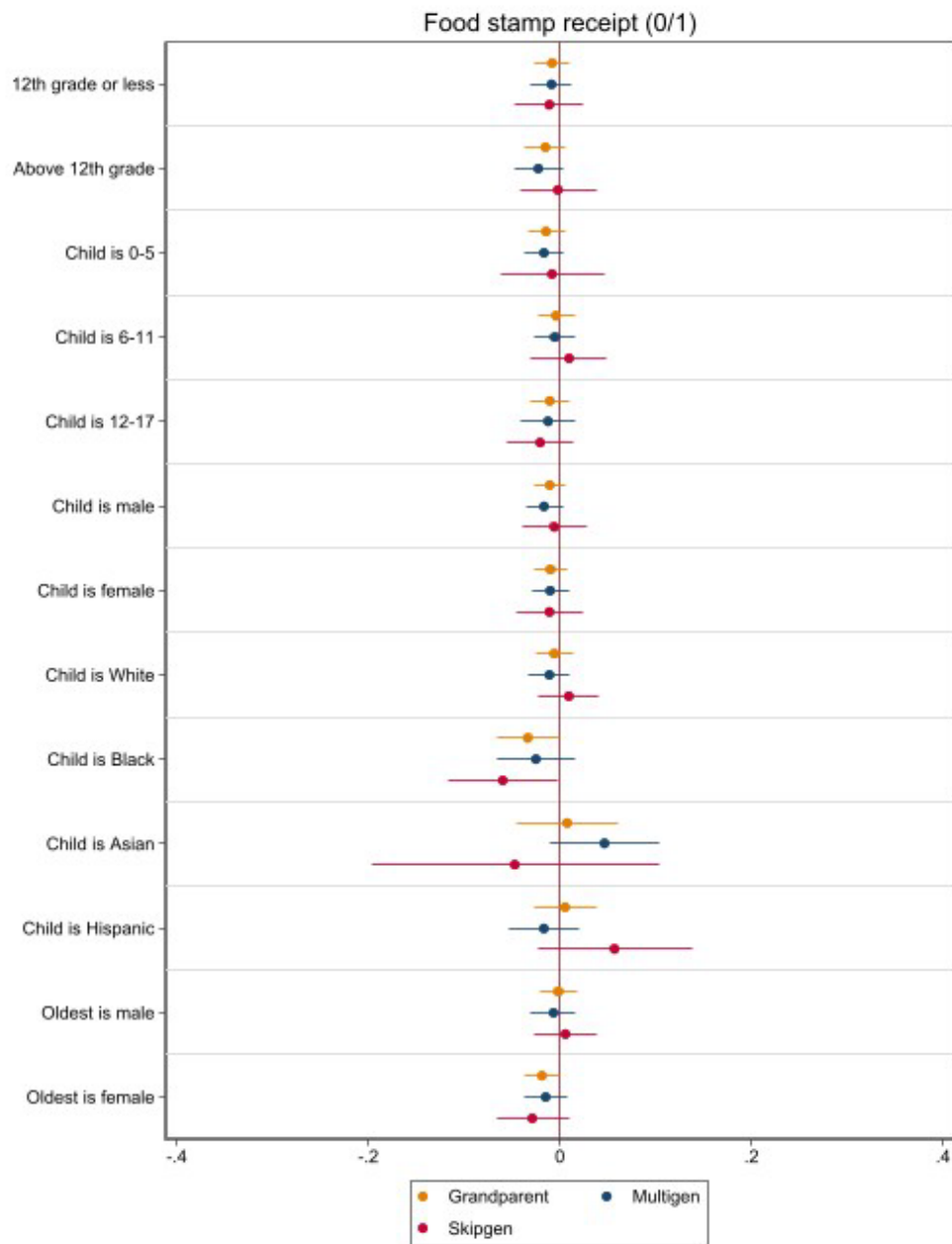
Panel 7E: Below 100% of Federal Poverty Line



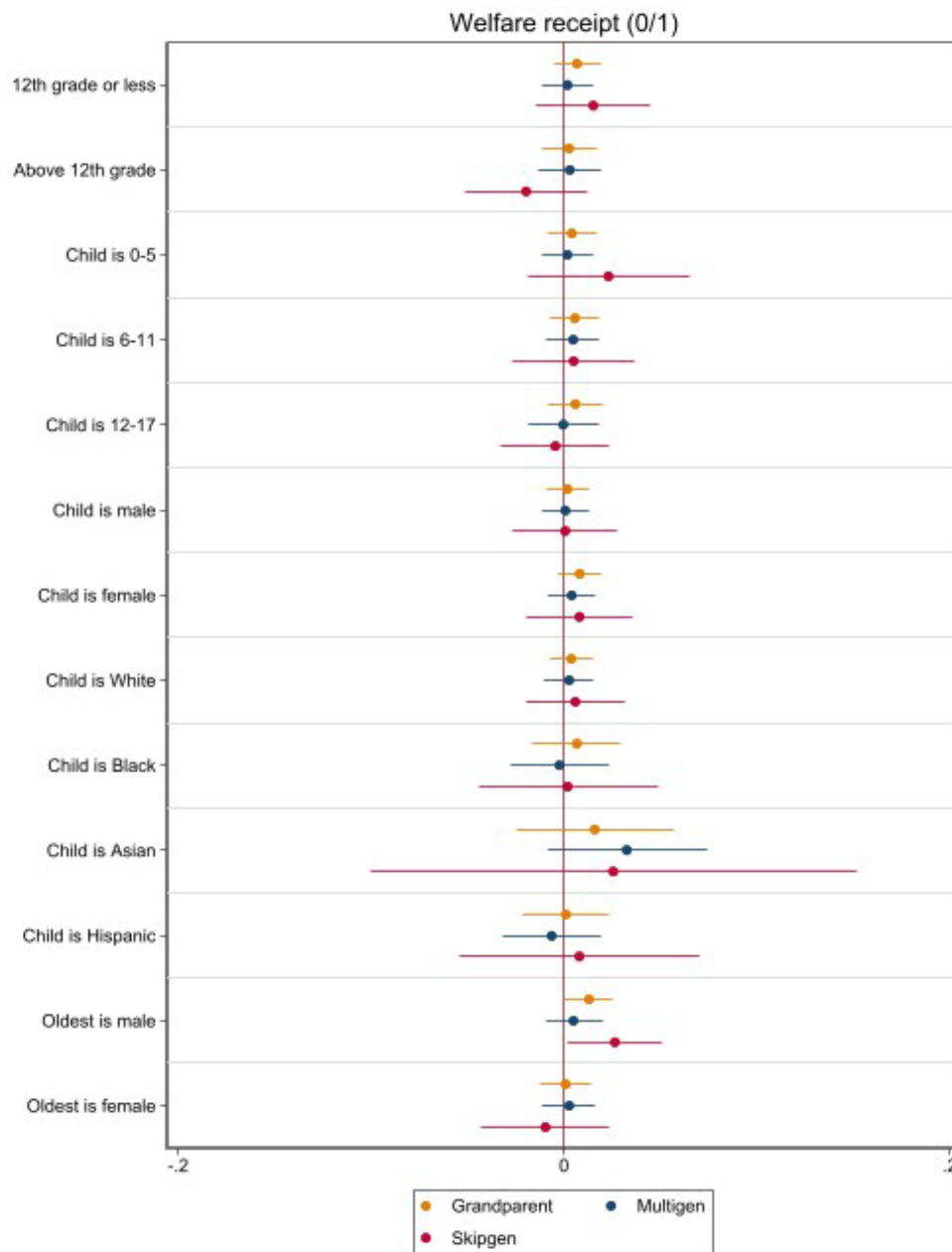
Panel 7F: Below 50% of Federal Poverty Line



Panel 7G: Food Stamp Receipt



Panel 7H: Welfare Receipt

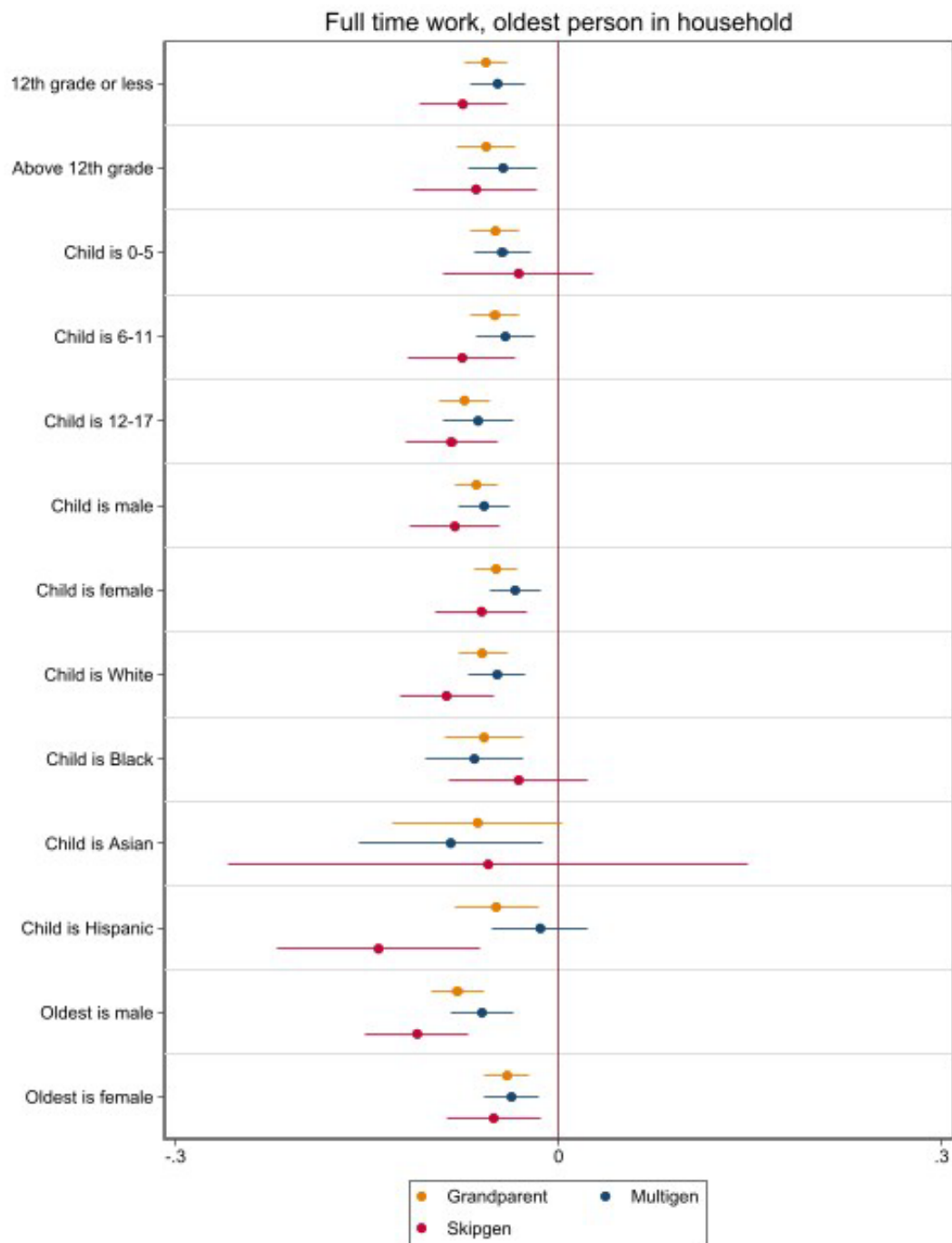


Note: Each panel represents regression output for a different outcome. Each point reflects coefficient from a different regression for a subsample of the full grandparent sample (yellow), the multi-generation sample (blue), or the skip-generation sample (red), shown with 95 percent confidence interval unadjusted for multiple hypothesis testing. See appendix tables for numerical values.

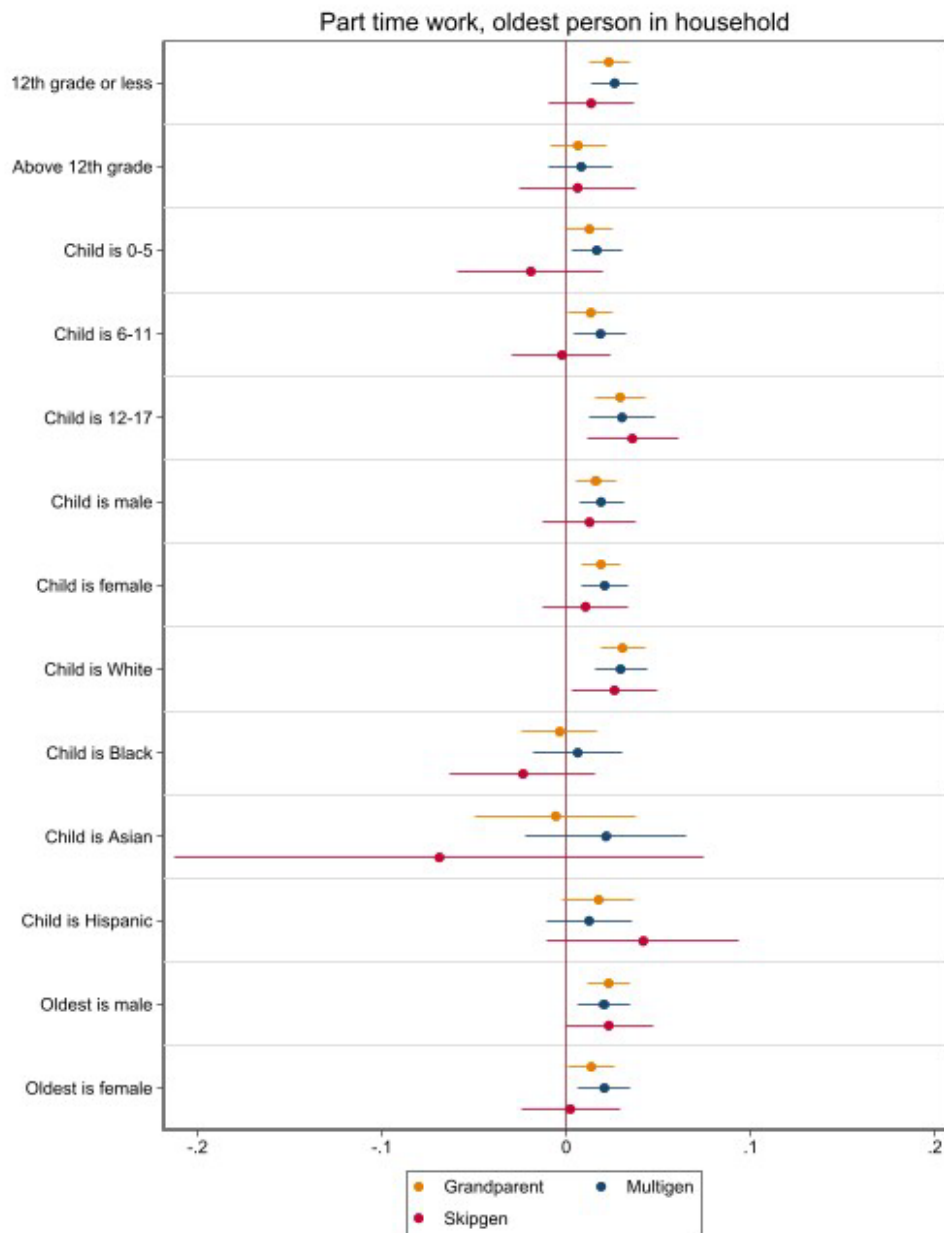
Source: Authors' analysis.

Figure 8: Effects of Social Security Eligibility on Home Production and Labor Supply by Subgroup

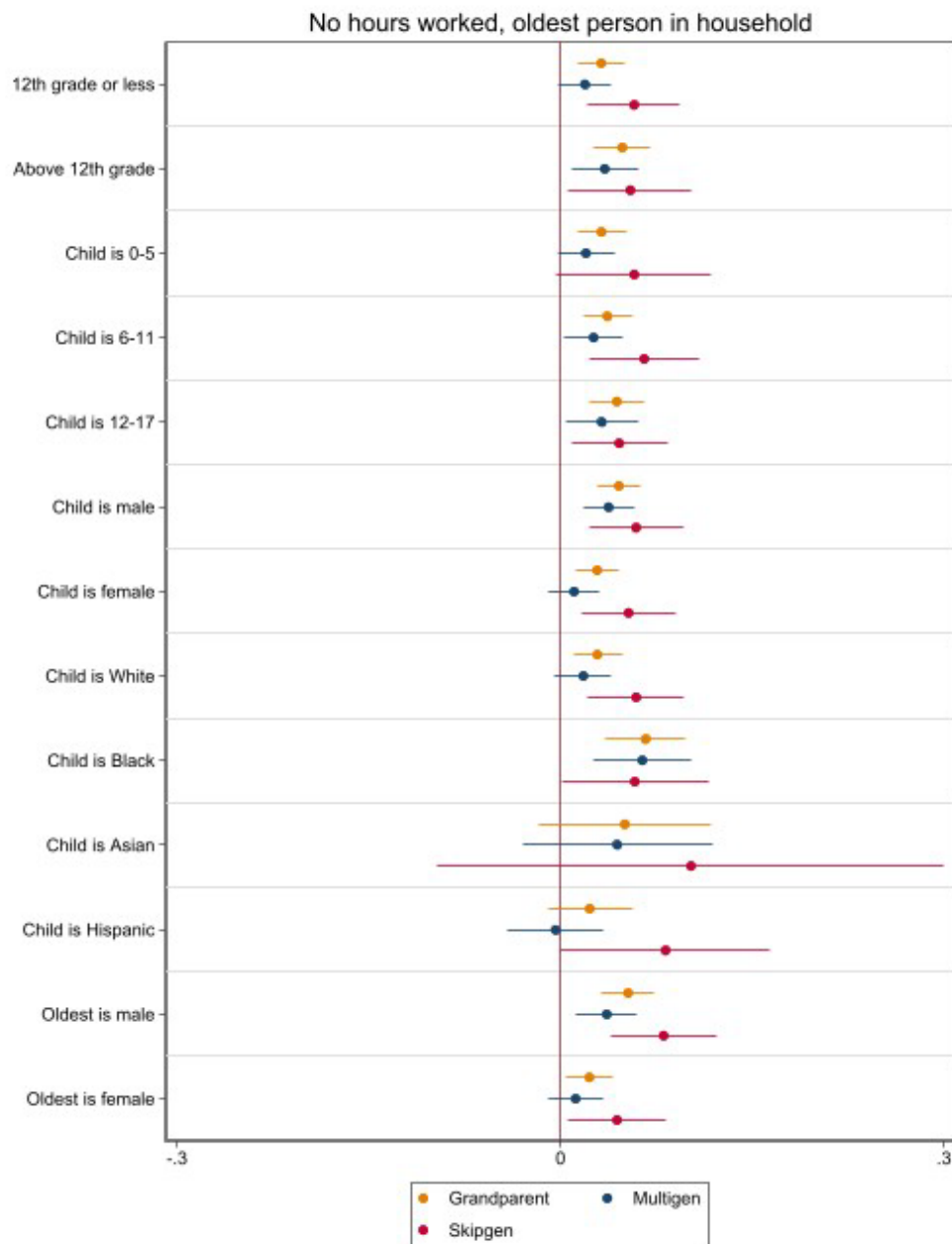
Panel 8A: Oldest in Household Works Full Time



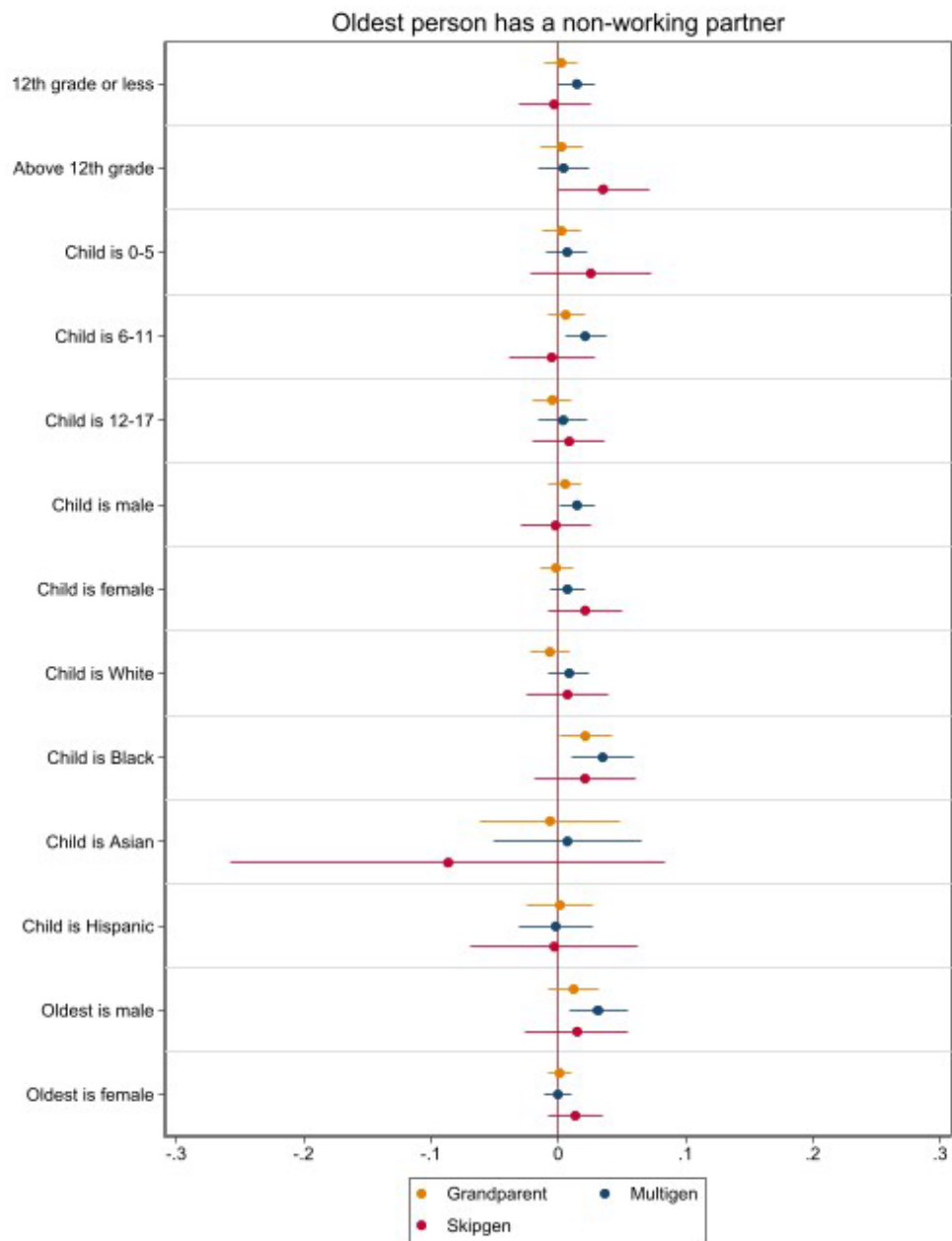
Panel 8B: Oldest in Household Works Part Time



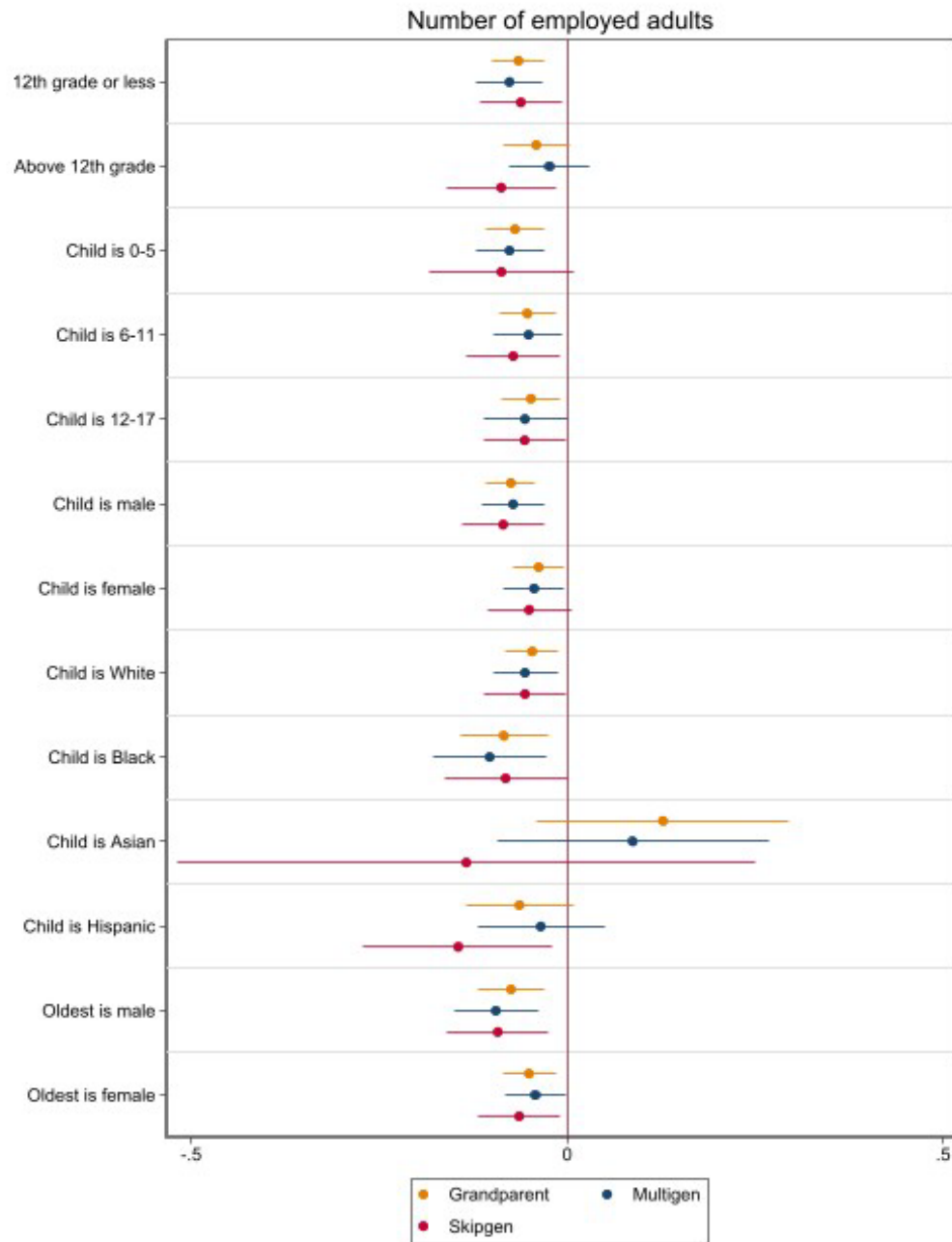
Panel 8C: Oldest in Household Works No Hours



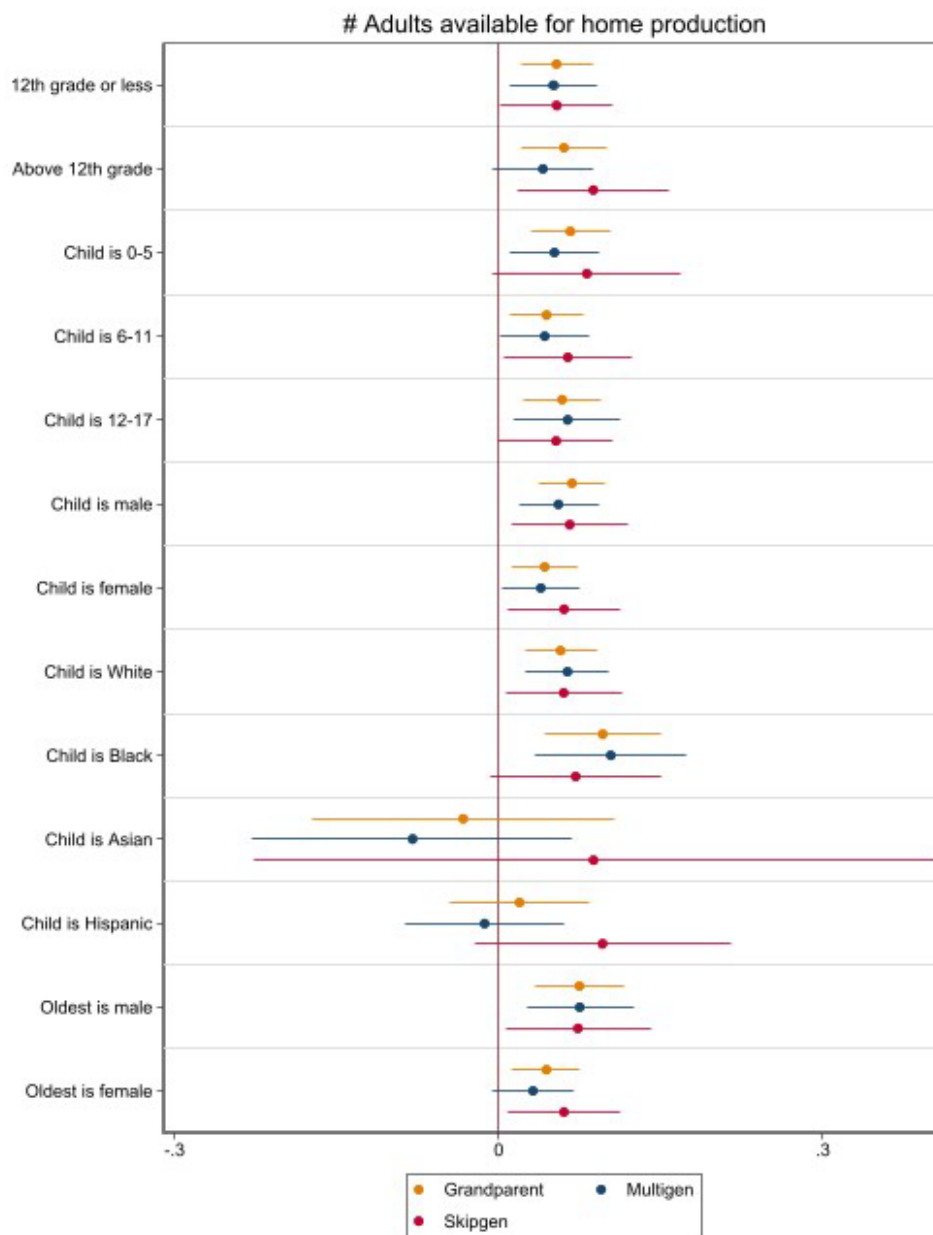
Panel 8D: Oldest in Household has a Non-Working Partner



Panel 8E: Number of employed adults



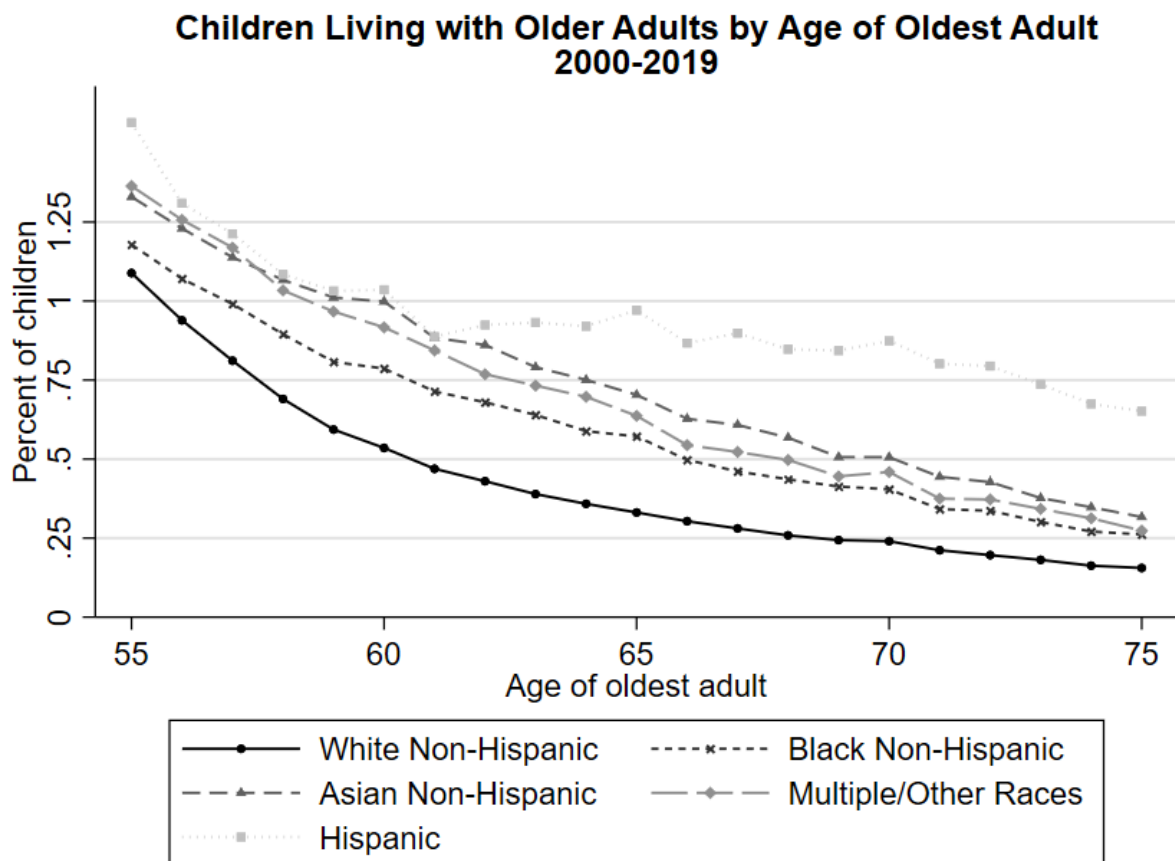
Panel 8F: Number of Adults Available for Home Production



Note: Each panel represents regression output for a different outcome. Each point reflects coefficient from a different regression for a subsample of the full grandparent sample (yellow), the multi-generation sample (blue), or the skip-generation sample (red), shown with 95 percent confidence interval unadjusted for multiple hypothesis testing. See appendix tables for numerical values.

Source: Authors' analysis.

Appendix Figure 1. Children Living with Older Adult by Age of Oldest Adult, By Race/Ethnicity



Note: Figure shows the percent of children living with an older adult, by the age of the oldest adult and by race and ethnicity.

Source: 2000 Census and 2001-2019 American Community Surveys.

Table 1: Summary statistics, children in grandparent households where oldest adult is 57-67 (but not 62)						
	Households with grandparents		Multi-generation households		Skip-generation households	
	<i>N</i> = 477839		<i>N</i> = 331240		<i>N</i> = 89489	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
<i>Household characteristics</i>						
Household receiving Social Security income	0.42	0.49	0.42	0.49	0.46	0.50
Household Social Security income amount (\$000, real)	4.17	6.37	4.14	6.32	4.63	6.60
Total Household income (\$000, real)	62.53	53.69	68.96	55.07	39.97	41.57
Social Security income, fraction of total household inc.	0.12	0.22	0.10	0.19	0.21	0.31
<i>Household characteristics</i>						
Number of adults in household	2.90	0.89	3.15	0.72	1.90	0.75
Number of adults in household available for home production	1.05	0.91	1.08	0.92	0.88	0.76
At least one employed adult in household	0.85	0.36	0.91	0.29	0.64	0.48
Household receives food stamps	0.33	0.47	0.33	0.47	0.28	0.45
Household receives welfare benefits	0.11	0.31	0.10	0.29	0.13	0.34
Household income below 100% of poverty line	0.17	0.38	0.13	0.33	0.30	0.46
Household income below 50% of poverty line	0.06	0.24	0.04	0.19	0.11	0.32
Oldest finished 12th grade or less	0.66	0.47	0.66	0.47	0.68	0.47
Age of oldest household member	61.73	3.26	61.86	3.25	61.78	3.25
Oldest person is female	0.59	0.49	0.61	0.49	0.58	0.49
Oldest person is male	0.46	0.50	0.44	0.50	0.47	0.50
<i>Labor supply</i>						
Full time work, oldest person in HH	0.40	0.49	0.41	0.49	0.38	0.49
Part time work, oldest person in HH	0.12	0.32	0.12	0.32	0.12	0.33
No work, oldest person in HH	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.50
Oldest person has a non-working partner	0.19	0.39	0.17	0.38	0.24	0.42
Number of employed adults	1.71	1.16	1.91	1.12	0.90	0.85

<i>Race/ethnicity of child</i>						
Non-Hispanic White	0.45	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.47	0.50
Non-Hispanic Black	0.23	0.42	0.20	0.40	0.31	0.46
Non-Hispanic Asian	0.04	0.20	0.05	0.22	0.01	0.11
Other/Multiple Races	0.07	0.26	0.07	0.25	0.07	0.26
Hispanic	0.21	0.40	0.22	0.41	0.13	0.34
<i>Other child characteristics</i>						
Age of child	8.27	5.06	7.61	4.90	10.35	4.79
Child is male	0.51	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.52	0.50

Note: Sample includes children living in grandparent households, defined as those in which in which at least one child under age 18 is living with a grandparent, and the oldest person in the household is in the 57 to 67 age range but not 62 exactly. Multi-generational households are those in which all children under 18 have both a parent and grandparent in the household. Skip-generational households are those in which all children have a grandparent but no parent in the household.

Source: Authors' calculations of 2000 Census and 2001-2019 American Community Surveys.

Table 2: Effects of SS Eligibility on Household Resources, grandparent, multi-generation and skip-generation samples

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
SAMPLE	Household receives any Social Security income (0/1)	Social Security income (\$, thousands, inflation adjusted)	Social Security income fraction of total HH income	Total household income (\$, thousands, inflation adjusted)	Below 100% of the poverty line (0/1)	Below 50% of the poverty line (0/1)	Food stamp receipt (0/1)	Welfare receipt (0/1)
Grandparent households	0.2418***	2.0291***	0.0568***	-0.0363	-0.0079	-0.0122***	-0.0101	0.0050
Std. Error	(0.0065)	(0.0761)	(0.0030)	(0.6461)	(0.0058)	(0.0041)	(0.0072)	(0.0049)
Q-Value	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.4680	0.1550	0.0050	0.1550	0.2520
Subsample Mean	0.4259	4.2044	0.1192	63.1076	0.1688	0.0584	0.3350	0.1164
Multi-generation	0.2345***	1.9548***	0.0439***	0.0558	-0.0071	-0.0079*	-0.0132	0.0022
Std. Error	(0.0076)	(0.0885)	(0.0028)	(0.7952)	(0.0063)	(0.0041)	(0.0084)	(0.0053)
Q-Value	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.4680	0.2260	0.0710	0.1280	0.3730
Subsample Mean	0.4266	4.2019	0.0978	69.8692	0.1231	0.0369	0.3388	0.1048
Skip-generation	0.2773***	2.3420***	0.1083***	-1.8690*	0.0042	-0.0175	-0.0080	0.0035
Std. Error	(0.0137)	(0.1612)	(0.0086)	(1.0207)	(0.0139)	(0.0110)	(0.0139)	(0.0116)
Q-Value	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0850	0.3850	0.1280	0.3520	0.3850
Subsample Mean	0.4591	4.6097	0.2063	39.9894	0.2890	0.1123	0.2810	0.1349

Note: Table shows coefficient on an indicator for whether the oldest person in household is at least age 63. Each cell is a separate regression. Regressions include controls for the age of the oldest person, child race/ethnicity, maximum educational attainment among adults in the household, the number of adults and living arrangements in the household, and fixed effects for the child's age, state of residence, and survey year. Standard errors are clustered at the household level to adjust for correlation of the outcomes among children in the same household. Sharpened Q-values as in Anderson (2008), based on an analysis of regressions shown in this table.

Source: Authors' analysis of 2000 Census and 2001-2019 American Community Surveys.

Table 3: Effects of SS Eligibility on Availability for Home Production and Labor Supply

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
SAMPLE	Full time work, oldest person in household	Part time work, oldest person in household	No hours worked, oldest person in household	Oldest person has a non- working partner	Number of employed adults	# Adults available for home production
Grandparent households	-0.0568***	0.0174***	0.0377***	0.0020	-0.0573***	0.0561***
Std. Error	(0.0071)	(0.0046)	(0.0072)	(0.0055)	(0.0144)	(0.0132)
Q-Value	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.1350	0.0010	0.0010
Subsample Mean	0.4059	0.1191	0.4996	0.1962	1.7110	1.0711
Multi-generation	-0.0468***	0.0200***	0.0247***	0.0112**	-0.0587***	0.0478***
Std. Error	(0.0084)	(0.0053)	(0.0085)	(0.0060)	(0.0175)	(0.0158)
Q-Value	0.0010	0.0010	0.0030	0.0180	0.0010	0.0020
Subsample Mean	0.4064	0.1191	0.4991	0.1769	1.9200	1.1035
Skip-generation	-0.0707***	0.0112*	0.0562***	0.0092*	-0.0689***	0.0637***
Std. Error	(0.0145)	(0.0096)	(0.0149)	(0.0116)	(0.0224)	(0.0214)
Q-Value	0.0010	0.0660	0.0010	0.0840	0.0020	0.0020
Subsample Mean	0.3864	0.1272	0.5147	0.2465	0.8920	0.8780

Note: See Notes for Table 2. Sharpened Q-values as in Anderson (2008), based on an analysis of regressions shown in this table.

Source: Authors' analysis of 2000 Census and 2001-2019 American Community Surveys.

Appendix Table 1: Effects of SS Eligibility on Household Resources, Grandparent subsamples

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
SAMPLE	Household receives any Social Security income (0/1)	Social Security income (\$, thousands, inflation adjusted)	Social Security income fraction of total HH income	Total household income (\$, thousands, inflation adjusted)	Below 100% of the poverty line (0/1)	Below 50% of the poverty line (0/1)	Food stamp receipt (0/1)	Welfare receipt (0/1)
Full sample N = 477839	0.2418*** (0.0065) 0.0010	2.0291*** (0.0761) 0.0010	0.0568*** (0.0030) 0.0010	-0.0363 (0.6461) 0.5670	-0.0079 (0.0058) 0.1640	-0.0122*** (0.0041) 0.0050	-0.0101 (0.0072) 0.1620	0.0050 (0.0049) 0.2590
12th grade or less N = 322477	0.2401*** (0.0085) 0.0010	1.9308*** (0.0965) 0.0010	0.0623*** (0.0040) 0.0010	-0.2578 (0.7201) 0.5000	-0.0050 (0.0077) 0.3820	-0.0097* (0.0056) 0.0910	-0.0078 (0.0093) 0.3220	0.0066 (0.0063) 0.2500
Above 12th grade N = 155362	0.2449*** (0.0096) 0.0010	2.2155*** (0.1217) 0.0010	0.0464*** (0.0040) 0.0010	0.2715 (1.2787) 0.5200	-0.0129 (0.0081) 0.1130	-0.0166*** (0.0054) 0.0040	-0.0155 (0.0111) 0.1620	0.0025 (0.0073) 0.5040
Child is White N = 231812	0.2589*** (0.0087) 0.0010	2.4614*** (0.1121) 0.0010	0.0592*** (0.0042) 0.0010	0.1747 (0.9701) 0.5300	-0.0128* (0.0072) 0.0860	-0.0192*** (0.0051) 0.0010	-0.0055 (0.0094) 0.4010	0.0036 (0.0058) 0.3970
Child is Black N = 99045	0.2388*** (0.0150) 0.0010	1.8204*** (0.1641) 0.0010	0.0709*** (0.0075) 0.0010	-0.4526 (1.1452) 0.4920	-0.0022 (0.0141) 0.5360	-0.0176 (0.0105) 0.1030	-0.0338* (0.0166) 0.0530	0.0065 (0.0118) 0.4140
Child is Asian N = 20462	0.1793*** (0.0276) 0.0010	1.2547*** (0.2958) 0.0010	0.0205*** (0.0063) 0.0020	1.9663 (4.4362) 0.4660	-0.0366 (0.0225) 0.1100	-0.0127 (0.0111) 0.2250	0.0073 (0.0273) 0.5050	0.0158 (0.0208) 0.3440

Child is Hispanic N = 89076	0.2286*** (0.0145) 0.0010	1.6690*** (0.1545) 0.0010	0.0439*** (0.0058) 0.0010	0.3831 (1.2920) 0.5050	-0.0075 (0.0137) 0.4140	0.0076 (0.0091) 0.3220	0.0053 (0.0168) 0.5050	0.0012 (0.0115) 0.5530
Oldest HH member is male N = 222780	0.2610*** (0.0093) 0.0010	2.5480*** (0.1217) 0.0010	0.0569*** (0.0044) 0.0010	-0.0266 (0.9911) 0.5800	-0.0209** (0.0078) 0.0110	-0.0155*** (0.0054) 0.0060	-0.0014 (0.0100) 0.5360	0.0129* (0.0065) 0.0590
Oldest HH member is female N = 276642	0.2360*** (0.0086) 0.0010	1.8096*** (0.0931) 0.0010	0.0590*** (0.0038) 0.0010	-0.3055 (0.8171) 0.4960	-0.0021 (0.0079) 0.5050	-0.0102* (0.0057) 0.0820	-0.0187* (0.0096) 0.0630	0.0009 (0.0066) 0.5360
Child is male N = 244564	0.2429*** (0.0076) 0.0010	2.0781*** (0.0886) 0.0010	0.0598*** (0.0033) 0.0010	-0.1770 (0.7487) 0.5110	-0.0017 (0.0067) 0.5050	-0.0102** (0.0047) 0.0380	-0.0106 (0.0085) 0.1890	0.0017 (0.0058) 0.5050
Child is female N = 233275	0.2407*** (0.0080) 0.0010	1.9755*** (0.0932) 0.0010	0.0535*** (0.0038) 0.0010	0.1633 (0.8017) 0.5200	-0.0149** (0.0070) 0.0420	-0.0144*** (0.0050) 0.0060	-0.0096 (0.0086) 0.2350	0.0084 (0.0057) 0.1420
Child is 0-5 N = 157095	0.2320*** (0.0087) 0.0010	1.8032*** (0.1024) 0.0010	0.0481*** (0.0038) 0.0010	-0.9885 (0.9816) 0.2610	-0.0006 (0.0074) 0.5590	-0.0091* (0.0050) 0.0820	-0.0142 (0.0097) 0.1420	0.0042 (0.0064) 0.3820
Child is 6-11 N = 170127	0.2543*** (0.0088) 0.0010	2.1860*** (0.1051) 0.0010	0.0593*** (0.0041) 0.0010	0.0664 (0.8682) 0.5590	-0.0120 (0.0078) 0.1250	-0.0124** (0.0056) 0.0340	-0.0037 (0.0096) 0.4920	0.0055 (0.0064) 0.3190
Child is 12-17	0.2389***	2.0954***	0.0623***	1.1198	-0.0106	-0.0156**	-0.0104	0.0059

N = 150617	(0.0101)	(0.1159)	(0.0048)	(0.8619)	(0.0089)	(0.0063)	(0.0107)	(0.0074)
	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.1790	0.2150	0.0170	0.2700	0.3320

Note: See Notes for Table 2. Sharpened Q-values as in Anderson (2008), based on an analysis of regressions shown in this table and do not necessarily align with those produced in Table 2.

Source: Authors' analysis of 2000 Census and 2001-2019 American Community Surveys.

Appendix Table 2: Effects of SS Eligibility on Household Resources, Multi-generation Subsamples

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
SAMPLE	Household receives any Social Security income(0/1)	Social Security income (\$, thousands, inflation adjusted)	Social Security income fraction of total HH income	Total household income (\$, thousands, inflation adjusted)	Below 100% of the poverty line (0/1)	Below 50% of the poverty line (0/1)	Food stamp receipt (0/1)	Welfare receipt (0/1)
Full sample N = 331240	0.2345*** (0.0076) 0.0010	1.9548*** (0.0885) 0.0010	0.0439*** (0.0028) 0.0010	0.0558 (0.7952) 0.6530	-0.0071 (0.0063) 0.2930	-0.0079* (0.0041) 0.0840	-0.0132 (0.0084) 0.1590	0.0022 (0.0053) 0.5850
12th grade or less N = 220467	0.2303*** (0.0100) 0.0010	1.8385*** (0.1139) 0.0010	0.0468*** (0.0038) 0.0010	-0.2916 (0.9164) 0.6040	-0.0023 (0.0086) 0.6040	-0.0063 (0.0056) 0.2920	-0.0088 (0.0109) 0.4010	0.0019 (0.0069) 0.6040
Above 12th grade N = 110773	0.2418*** (0.0109) 0.0010	2.1573*** (0.1372) 0.0010	0.0382*** (0.0037) 0.0010	0.6999 (1.4955) 0.5690	-0.0159* (0.0081) 0.0810	-0.0105* (0.0051) 0.0670	-0.0223 (0.0128) 0.1270	0.0033 (0.0083) 0.5870
Child is White N = 164557	0.2535*** (0.0100) 0.0010	2.3978*** (0.1290) 0.0010	0.0503*** (0.0037) 0.0010	-0.3193 (1.1570) 0.6040	-0.0091 (0.0077) 0.2800	-0.0083 (0.0048) 0.1270	-0.0113 (0.0109) 0.3130	0.0025 (0.0065) 0.5890
Child is Black N = 59259	0.2246*** (0.0186) 0.0010	1.7413*** (0.2039) 0.0010	0.0469*** (0.0074) 0.0010	-0.4383 (1.5775) 0.6040	0.0003 (0.0166) 0.6820	-0.0139 (0.0107) 0.2460	-0.0251 (0.0205) 0.2670	-0.0025 (0.0130) 0.6130
Child is Asian N = 17030	0.1756*** (0.0287) 0.0010	1.0012*** (0.2721) 0.0010	0.0138** (0.0054) 0.0190	1.0297 (4.9153) 0.6130	-0.0220 (0.0208) 0.3130	-0.0239* (0.0119) 0.0760	0.0466 (0.0291) 0.1570	0.0327 (0.0210) 0.1590

Child is Hispanic N = 65420	0.2310*** (0.0165) 0.0010	1.6940*** (0.1757) 0.0010	0.0364*** (0.0058) 0.0010	0.7622 (1.5618) 0.5620	-0.0139 (0.0148) 0.3420	0.0012 (0.0095) 0.6480	-0.0167 (0.0192) 0.3660	-0.0064 (0.0130) 0.5620
Oldest HH member is male N = 147798	0.2535*** (0.0109) 0.0010	2.3807*** (0.1445) 0.0010	0.0460*** (0.0039) 0.0010	-0.9052 (1.2102) 0.4310	-0.0126 (0.0083) 0.1710	-0.0060 (0.0051) 0.2880	-0.0068 (0.0120) 0.5260	0.0049 (0.0075) 0.4830
Oldest HH member is female N = 198642	0.2309*** (0.0099) 0.0010	1.8258*** (0.1078) 0.0010	0.0445*** (0.0037) 0.0010	0.3201 (1.0178) 0.6040	-0.0052 (0.0086) 0.5120	-0.0090 (0.0056) 0.1510	-0.0150 (0.0111) 0.2290	0.0026 (0.0070) 0.5930
Child is male N = 169901	0.2358*** (0.0088) 0.0010	1.9987*** (0.1019) 0.0010	0.0453*** (0.0032) 0.0010	0.2659 (0.9381) 0.6040	-0.0043 (0.0073) 0.5220	-0.0090* (0.0047) 0.0930	-0.0164 (0.0100) 0.1470	0.0006 (0.0063) 0.6520
Child is female N = 161339	0.2331*** (0.0092) 0.0010	1.9060*** (0.1089) 0.0010	0.0424*** (0.0035) 0.0010	-0.1289 (0.9598) 0.6460	-0.0106 (0.0075) 0.2050	-0.0069 (0.0047) 0.1780	-0.0097 (0.0100) 0.3370	0.0041 (0.0063) 0.4830
Child is 0-5 N = 123895	0.2233*** (0.0095) 0.0010	1.7260*** (0.1123) 0.0010	0.0396*** (0.0035) 0.0010	-1.1971 (1.1321) 0.3130	0.0019 (0.0078) 0.6110	-0.0046 (0.0049) 0.3420	-0.0166 (0.0105) 0.1580	0.0018 (0.0067) 0.6040
Child is 6-11 N = 122131	0.2459*** (0.0102) 0.0010	2.1121*** (0.1226) 0.0010	0.0474*** (0.0038) 0.0010	0.3653 (1.0354) 0.5970	-0.0089 (0.0084) 0.3130	-0.0066 (0.0054) 0.2660	-0.0055 (0.0112) 0.5620	0.0046 (0.0070) 0.4830
Child is 12-17	0.2359***	2.0902***	0.0452***	1.5263	-0.0136	-0.0135*	-0.0121	-0.0005

N = 85214	(0.0136)	(0.1540)	(0.0049)	(1.1999)	(0.0108)	(0.0067)	(0.0145)	(0.0093)
	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.2560	0.2570	0.0760	0.3890	0.6590

Note: See Notes for Table 2. Sharpened Q-values as in Anderson (2008), based on an analysis of regressions shown in this table and do not necessarily align with those produced in Table 2.

Source: Authors' analysis of 2000 Census and 2001-2019 American Community Surveys.

Appendix Table 3: Effects of SS Eligibility on Household Resources, Skip-generation Subsamples

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
SAMPLE	Household receives any Social Security income(0/1)	Social Security income (\$, thousands, inflation adjusted)	Social Security income fraction of total HH income	Total household income (\$, thousands, inflation adjusted)	Below 100% of the poverty line (0/1)	Below 50% of the poverty line (0/1)	Food stamp receipt (0/1)	Welfare receipt (0/1)
Full sample N = 89489	0.2773*** (0.0137) 0.0010	2.3420*** (0.1612) 0.0010	0.1083*** (0.0086) 0.0010	-1.8690 (1.0207) 0.1000	0.0042 (0.0139) 0.6180	-0.0175 (0.0110) 0.1510	-0.0080 (0.0139) 0.4890	0.0035 (0.0116) 0.6180
12th grade or less N = 62017	0.2913*** (0.0175) 0.0010	2.3843*** (0.1954) 0.0010	0.1211*** (0.0112) 0.0010	-2.6427** (1.0532) 0.0200	0.0046 (0.0177) 0.6270	-0.0209 (0.0146) 0.1900	-0.0113 (0.0179) 0.4890	0.0153 (0.0150) 0.3310
Above 12th grade N = 27472	0.2513*** (0.0213) 0.0010	2.2865*** (0.2806) 0.0010	0.0822*** (0.0122) 0.0010	-0.7041 (2.2586) 0.6180	0.0017 (0.0207) 0.6900	-0.0113 (0.0138) 0.4020	-0.0018 (0.0205) 0.6900	-0.0197 (0.0160) 0.2720
Child is White N = 45789	0.3076*** (0.0173) 0.0010	3.0050*** (0.2234) 0.0010	0.1088*** (0.0108) 0.0010	-1.8889 (1.6935) 0.3000	-0.0102 (0.0166) 0.4890	-0.0324** (0.0120) 0.0130	0.0089 (0.0162) 0.5030	0.0058 (0.0132) 0.5770
Child is Black N = 24882	0.2601*** (0.0274) 0.0010	1.8547*** (0.2919) 0.0010	0.1177*** (0.0183) 0.0010	-1.3973 (1.4028) 0.3330	0.0025 (0.0277) 0.6900	-0.0394 (0.0240) 0.1410	-0.0597* (0.0293) 0.0630	0.0020 (0.0237) 0.6900
Child is Asian N = 1026	0.2443*** (0.0852) 0.0080	2.8788*** (1.0093) 0.0080	0.1252** (0.0456) 0.0110	1.4835 (9.7133) 0.6610	0.0323 (0.0840) 0.6050	0.0597 (0.0667) 0.3640	-0.0469 (0.0767) 0.4890	0.0258 (0.0642) 0.5980

Child is Hispanic N = 10818	0.2093*** (0.0370) 0.0010	1.4015*** (0.4195) 0.0020	0.0812*** (0.0226) 0.0010	-1.5763 (2.4068) 0.4890	0.0293 (0.0404) 0.4500	0.0503 (0.0308) 0.1410	0.0572 (0.0412) 0.2060	0.0080 (0.0319) 0.6270
Oldest HH member is male N = 43306	0.2998*** (0.0187) 0.0010	2.9888*** (0.2481) 0.0010	0.0997*** (0.0109) 0.0010	-2.3579 (1.7344) 0.2110	-0.0037 (0.0182) 0.6280	-0.0225 (0.0127) 0.1080	0.0059 (0.0166) 0.6180	0.0265* (0.0125) 0.0540
Oldest HH member is female N = 50700	0.2672*** (0.0186) 0.0010	2.0846*** (0.2000) 0.0010	0.1187*** (0.0121) 0.0010	-1.6920 (1.1115) 0.1680	0.0001 (0.0189) 0.7170	-0.0175 (0.0158) 0.3000	-0.0287 (0.0194) 0.1800	-0.0098 (0.0168) 0.4890
Child is male N = 46009	0.2695*** (0.0169) 0.0010	2.3261*** (0.1998) 0.0010	0.1085*** (0.0108) 0.0010	-1.8952 (1.2204) 0.1630	0.0261 (0.0170) 0.1670	-0.0078 (0.0133) 0.4890	-0.0055 (0.0169) 0.6180	0.0005 (0.0139) 0.7040
Child is female N = 43480	0.2862*** (0.0174) 0.0010	2.3677*** (0.2024) 0.0010	0.1088*** (0.0106) 0.0010	-1.7256 (1.3977) 0.2720	-0.0189 (0.0171) 0.3000	-0.0279* (0.0137) 0.0630	-0.0112 (0.0175) 0.4890	0.0081 (0.0140) 0.4890
Child is 0-5 N = 15947	0.3133*** (0.0264) 0.0010	2.2634*** (0.3105) 0.0010	0.1165*** (0.0146) 0.0010	-3.7437 (2.2667) 0.1410	0.0250 (0.0262) 0.3450	-0.0197 (0.0184) 0.3080	-0.0079 (0.0278) 0.6230	0.0229 (0.0213) 0.3080
Child is 6-11 N = 30472	0.2842*** (0.0200) 0.0010	2.3127*** (0.2469) 0.0010	0.1041*** (0.0130) 0.0010	-2.3416 (1.5800) 0.1800	-0.0102 (0.0201) 0.5330	-0.0343** (0.0159) 0.0490	0.0095 (0.0202) 0.5600	0.0051 (0.0162) 0.6180

Child is 12-17	0.2576***	2.3654***	0.1065***	-0.9444	0.0077	-0.0027	-0.0204	-0.0047
N = 43070	(0.0177)	(0.2044)	(0.0114)	(1.2495)	(0.0177)	(0.0138)	(0.0174)	(0.0145)
	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.4360	0.5780	0.6280	0.2790	0.6180

Note: See Notes for Table 2. Sharpened Q-values as in Anderson (2008), based on an analysis of regressions shown in this table and do not necessarily align with those produced in Table 2.

Source: Authors' analysis of 2000 Census and 2001-2019 American Community Surveys.

Appendix Table 4: Effects of SS Eligibility on Labor supply Outcomes, grandparent subsamples

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Full time work, oldest person in household	Part time work, oldest person in household	No hours worked, oldest person in household	Oldest person has a non- working partner	Number of employed adults	# Adults available for home production
SAMPLE						
Full sample N = 477839	-0.0568*** (0.0071) 0.0010	0.0174*** (0.0046) 0.0010	0.0377*** (0.0072) 0.0010	0.0020 (0.0055) 0.2220	-0.0573*** (0.0144) 0.0010	0.0561*** (0.0132) 0.0010
12th grade or less N = 322477	-0.0569*** (0.0089) 0.0010	0.0232*** (0.0056) 0.0010	0.0320*** (0.0092) 0.0010	0.0021 (0.0070) 0.2300	-0.0653*** (0.0183) 0.0010	0.0537*** (0.0171) 0.0020
Above 12th grade N = 155362	-0.0564*** (0.0118) 0.0010	0.0066 (0.0079) 0.1420	0.0480*** (0.0115) 0.0010	0.0025 (0.0088) 0.2300	-0.0415** (0.0226) 0.0340	0.0605*** (0.0199) 0.0030
Child is White N = 231812	-0.0598*** (0.0097) 0.0010	0.0307*** (0.0062) 0.0010	0.0290*** (0.0098) 0.0040	-0.0065 (0.0079) 0.1420	-0.0470*** (0.0180) 0.0070	0.0576*** (0.0166) 0.0010
Child is Black N = 99045	-0.0583*** (0.0154) 0.0010	-0.0036 (0.0104) 0.2230	0.0665*** (0.0160) 0.0010	0.0214** (0.0104) 0.0230	-0.0838*** (0.0296) 0.0050	0.0963*** (0.0277) 0.0010
Child is Asian N = 20462	-0.0636** (0.0338) 0.0310	-0.0059 (0.0223) 0.2330	0.0505* (0.0343) 0.0620	-0.0062 (0.0279) 0.2370	0.1270* (0.0852) 0.0620	-0.0329 (0.0718) 0.2180
Child is Hispanic	-0.0486***	0.0175**	0.0231*	0.0016	-0.0629**	0.0193

N = 89076	(0.0165) 0.0040	(0.0100) 0.0410	(0.0166) 0.0700	(0.0132) 0.2560	(0.0368) 0.0440	(0.0331) 0.1950
Oldest HH member is male N = 222780	-0.0791*** (0.0104) 0.0010	0.0231*** (0.0061) 0.0010	0.0526*** (0.0104) 0.0010	0.0124* (0.0102) 0.0910	-0.0747*** (0.0227) 0.0020	0.0746*** (0.0210) 0.0010
Oldest HH member is female N = 276642	-0.0406*** (0.0090) 0.0010	0.0137** (0.0064) 0.0200	0.0227** (0.0094) 0.0110	0.0010 (0.0049) 0.2400	-0.0503*** (0.0175) 0.0040	0.0441*** (0.0160) 0.0050
Child is male N = 244564	-0.0643*** (0.0084) 0.0010	0.0162*** (0.0056) 0.0040	0.0458*** (0.0085) 0.0010	0.0051 (0.0064) 0.1430	-0.0752*** (0.0168) 0.0010	0.0680*** (0.0156) 0.0010
Child is female N = 233275	-0.0487*** (0.0086) 0.0010	0.0189*** (0.0055) 0.0010	0.0287*** (0.0087) 0.0020	-0.0015 (0.0068) 0.2370	-0.0376** (0.0171) 0.0180	0.0427*** (0.0155) 0.0050
Child is 0-5 N = 157095	-0.0497*** (0.0099) 0.0010	0.0127** (0.0064) 0.0260	0.0323*** (0.0099) 0.0020	0.0025 (0.0080) 0.2300	-0.0693*** (0.0205) 0.0020	0.0667*** (0.0187) 0.0010
Child is 6-11 N = 170127	-0.0500*** (0.0098) 0.0010	0.0132** (0.0062) 0.0190	0.0369*** (0.0099) 0.0010	0.0059 (0.0074) 0.1430	-0.0525*** (0.0189) 0.0050	0.0442*** (0.0176) 0.0090
Child is 12-17 N = 150617	-0.0737*** (0.0105) 0.0010	0.0292*** (0.0070) 0.0010	0.0441*** (0.0108) 0.0010	-0.0043 (0.0078) 0.2030	-0.0478** (0.0201) 0.0120	0.0587*** (0.0184) 0.0020

Note: See Notes for Table 2. Sharpened Q-values as in Anderson (2008), based on an analysis of regressions shown in this table and do not necessarily align with those produced in Table 3.

Source: Authors' analysis of 2000 Census and 2001-2019 American Community Surveys

Appendix Table 5: Effects of SS Eligibility on Labor Supply Outcomes, Multi-generation Subsamples

SAMPLE	(1) Full time work, oldest person in household	(2) Part time work, oldest person in household	(3) No hours worked, oldest person in household	(4) Oldest person has a non- working partner	(5) Number of employed adults	(6) # Adults available for home production
Full sample N = 331240	-0.0468*** (0.0084) 0.0010	0.0200*** (0.0053) 0.0020	0.0247*** (0.0085) 0.0070	0.0112** (0.0060) 0.0450	-0.0587*** (0.0175) 0.0040	0.0478*** (0.0158) 0.0060
12th grade or less N = 220467	-0.0478*** (0.0106) 0.0010	0.0264*** (0.0066) 0.0010	0.0189* (0.0109) 0.0510	0.0145** (0.0076) 0.0410	-0.0764*** (0.0226) 0.0040	0.0506** (0.0206) 0.0160
Above 12th grade N = 110773	-0.0437*** (0.0138) 0.0040	0.0080 (0.0089) 0.1400	0.0344** (0.0134) 0.0130	0.0042 (0.0099) 0.2340	-0.0238 (0.0267) 0.1400	0.0412* (0.0238) 0.0510
Child is White N = 164557	-0.0484*** (0.0115) 0.0010	0.0297*** (0.0073) 0.0010	0.0177* (0.0115) 0.0720	0.0085 (0.0084) 0.1310	-0.0559** (0.0218) 0.0130	0.0632*** (0.0200) 0.0040
Child is Black N = 59259	-0.0658*** (0.0193) 0.0040	0.0063 (0.0125) 0.2130	0.0641*** (0.0198) 0.0040	0.0350*** (0.0123) 0.0080	-0.1030** (0.0390) 0.0120	0.1038*** (0.0358) 0.0070
Child is Asian N = 17030	-0.0845** (0.0367) 0.0220	0.0215 (0.0222) 0.1310	0.0446 (0.0378) 0.1090	0.0071 (0.0299) 0.2830	0.0875 (0.0918) 0.1310	-0.0798 (0.0755) 0.1280
Child is Hispanic	-0.0145	0.0124	-0.0040	-0.0020	-0.0347	-0.0130

N = 65420	(0.0190)	(0.0117)	(0.0192)	(0.0148)	(0.0431)	(0.0375)
	0.1620	0.1280	0.2880	0.3110	0.1560	0.2520
Oldest HH member is male	-0.0600***	0.0204***	0.0360***	0.0311**	-0.0944***	0.0752***
N = 147798	(0.0124)	(0.0073)	(0.0123)	(0.0117)	(0.0281)	(0.0251)
	0.0010	0.0090	0.0070	0.0120	0.0040	0.0060
Oldest HH member is female	-0.0368***	0.0205***	0.0118	-0.0000	-0.0420**	0.0317*
N = 198642	(0.0107)	(0.0073)	(0.0110)	(0.0056)	(0.0211)	(0.0193)
	0.0030	0.0090	0.1280	0.3520	0.0370	0.0600
Child is male	-0.0582***	0.0190***	0.0374***	0.0147**	-0.0719***	0.0554***
N = 169901	(0.0100)	(0.0062)	(0.0101)	(0.0072)	(0.0206)	(0.0187)
	0.0010	0.0060	0.0020	0.0340	0.0030	0.0070
Child is female	-0.0341***	0.0208***	0.0109	0.0072	-0.0444**	0.0391**
N = 161339	(0.0102)	(0.0065)	(0.0102)	(0.0073)	(0.0207)	(0.0184)
	0.0040	0.0040	0.1280	0.1310	0.0270	0.0280
Child is 0-5	-0.0439***	0.0164**	0.0203**	0.0068	-0.0763***	0.0516**
N = 123895	(0.0110)	(0.0070)	(0.0110)	(0.0084)	(0.0229)	(0.0207)
	0.0010	0.0220	0.0450	0.1560	0.0040	0.0150
Child is 6-11	-0.0418***	0.0184**	0.0261**	0.0213**	-0.0515**	0.0427**
N = 122131	(0.0115)	(0.0072)	(0.0116)	(0.0082)	(0.0232)	(0.0212)
	0.0020	0.0130	0.0230	0.0130	0.0240	0.0350
Child is 12-17	-0.0631***	0.0302***	0.0326**	0.0037	-0.0560**	0.0636**
N = 85214	(0.0142)	(0.0091)	(0.0146)	(0.0096)	(0.0286)	(0.0254)
	0.0010	0.0040	0.0240	0.2420	0.0380	0.0150

Note: See Notes for Table 2. Sharpened Q-values as in Anderson (2008), based on an analysis of regressions shown in this table and do not necessarily align with those produced in Table 3.

Source: Authors' analysis of 2000 Census and 2001-2019 American Community Surveys.

Appendix Table 6: Effects of SS Eligibility on Labor Supply Outcomes, Skip-generation Subsamples

SAMPLE	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Full time work, oldest person in household	Part time work, oldest person in household	No hours worked, oldest person in household	Oldest person has a non- working partner	Number of employed adults	# Adults available for home production
Full sample N = 89489	-0.0707*** (0.0145) 0.0010	0.0112 (0.0096) 0.1480	0.0562*** (0.0149) 0.0020	0.0092 (0.0116) 0.2210	-0.0689** (0.0224) 0.0110	0.0637** (0.0214) 0.0120
12th grade or less N = 62017	-0.0748*** (0.0178) 0.0010	0.0135 (0.0118) 0.1510	0.0575** (0.0185) 0.0110	-0.0030 (0.0145) 0.4130	-0.0616** (0.0274) 0.0460	0.0540* (0.0266) 0.0640
Above 12th grade N = 27472	-0.0647** (0.0246) 0.0240	0.0062 (0.0162) 0.3370	0.0546** (0.0246) 0.0480	0.0356* (0.0186) 0.0650	-0.0879** (0.0375) 0.0460	0.0877** (0.0356) 0.0370
Child is White N = 45789	-0.0880*** (0.0188) 0.0010	0.0262** (0.0118) 0.0480	0.0591** (0.0192) 0.0110	0.0073 (0.0163) 0.3140	-0.0558* (0.0281) 0.0650	0.0599* (0.0274) 0.0510
Child is Black N = 24882	-0.0316 (0.0280) 0.1520	-0.0236 (0.0201) 0.1480	0.0584* (0.0295) 0.0650	0.0210 (0.0201) 0.1680	-0.0815* (0.0421) 0.0650	0.0713* (0.0402) 0.0720
Child is Asian N = 1026	-0.0549 (0.1042) 0.2960	-0.0690 (0.0732) 0.1850	0.1023 (0.1014) 0.1730	-0.0867 (0.0868) 0.1730	-0.1335 (0.1962) 0.2460	0.0881 (0.1605) 0.2920

Child is Hispanic N = 10818	-0.1414*** (0.0406) 0.0040	0.0417 (0.0267) 0.1040	0.0822* (0.0418) 0.0650	-0.0027 (0.0336) 0.4540	-0.1453** (0.0643) 0.0460	0.0959* (0.0605) 0.0990
Oldest HH member is male N = 43306	-0.1105*** (0.0209) 0.0010	0.0232* (0.0121) 0.0650	0.0806*** (0.0209) 0.0020	0.0148 (0.0207) 0.2360	-0.0918** (0.0346) 0.0240	0.0737* (0.0340) 0.0510
Oldest HH member is female N = 50700	-0.0509** (0.0184) 0.0180	0.0025 (0.0139) 0.4170	0.0444** (0.0196) 0.0460	0.0135 (0.0112) 0.1430	-0.0634** (0.0276) 0.0460	0.0604** (0.0263) 0.0460
Child is male N = 46009	-0.0811*** (0.0181) 0.0010	0.0128 (0.0128) 0.1730	0.0590*** (0.0186) 0.0100	-0.0022 (0.0141) 0.4200	-0.0852** (0.0281) 0.0120	0.0657** (0.0272) 0.0380
Child is female N = 43480	-0.0606*** (0.0185) 0.0070	0.0106 (0.0119) 0.1970	0.0533** (0.0189) 0.0160	0.0213 (0.0151) 0.1140	-0.0501* (0.0281) 0.0720	0.0606** (0.0262) 0.0460
Child is 0-5 N = 15947	-0.0316 (0.0301) 0.1680	-0.0193 (0.0202) 0.1830	0.0576* (0.0308) 0.0670	0.0256 (0.0239) 0.1650	-0.0874* (0.0485) 0.0710	0.0813* (0.0447) 0.0710
Child is 6-11 N = 30472	-0.0756*** (0.0215) 0.0040	-0.0024 (0.0137) 0.4170	0.0655** (0.0220) 0.0120	-0.0053 (0.0172) 0.3680	-0.0716** (0.0318) 0.0460	0.0639* (0.0306) 0.0580
Child is 12-17 N = 43070	-0.0837*** (0.0183) 0.0010	0.0361** (0.0125) 0.0150	0.0463** (0.0190) 0.0380	0.0084 (0.0145) 0.2840	-0.0568* (0.0278) 0.0630	0.0529* (0.0271) 0.0650

Note: See Notes for Table 2. Sharpened Q-values as in Anderson (2008), based on an analysis of regressions shown in this table and do not necessarily align with those produced in Table 3.

Source: Authors' analysis of 2000 Census and 2001-2019 American Community Surveys.