1: Summary of the research

Involved Grandparenting and child well-being

ESRC funded project: Ann Buchanan co-applicant Dr Eirini Flouri Institute of Education.

This research will be the first to use a national sample of 1500 young people age 11-16 in England and Wales to explore their relationships with their grandparents and the links with child well-being. This study will involve three stages: 1: a survey element in 90 schools around England and Wales organised by the Survey Company GfK NOP 2: analysis of this anonymised data once it has been processed by the Survey company and past to Oxford, and 3: 40 in depth interviews which will be undertaken by researchers at xford University.

The survey will be conducted by GfKNOP under the supervision of Nick Moon (who is responsible for the Millennium Cohort Study). Questionnaires to be completed by young people in school settings – in some cases with the supervision of a researcher from GFK in addition to the pupil's normal teacher. GfK work under to the MRS Code of Conduct and adhere to ISO9000 quality standards for market research companies. All their interviewers are CRB checked.

Ethical clearance is requested for stage Stage two and three

The second stage: Following the survey, GfKNOP will process and clean the data and remove any identifying characteristics and then pass this anonymised data file to Oxford. Dr Eirini Flouri and Jo-Pei Tan (AB's doctoral student and research assistant) will undertake the quantitative analysis. The findings will inform the content of the semi-structure qualitative questionnaire for the third stage

For the third stage in depth interviews with 40 young people that are broadly representative of gender, age, and area of those who took part in the survey will be used to inform and expand the findings from the survey data on the different types of relationships in different situations, and the perceived benefits or otherwise of these relationships.

Initial informed consent from the young people to take part will have been obtained by GfK/NOP. In the survey questionnaire undertaken in schools, young people were asked if they would like to take part in further interviews. If they agreed, GfK followed this up with a letter to their parents to elicit informed consent for the in-depth interviews. Only names of young people who had agreed, and who also had the consent of their parents, to take part will be passed onto Oxford. Oxford will not see any of the names until they both the young person and the parent have given consent to be interviewed.

The 40 in depth interviews will be supervised and in some cases undertaken by Prof Buchanan. It is anticipated that Julia Griggs and Jo-Pei Tan who both have experience of such interviewing will undertake the interviews. Prof Buchanan is a Child Psychiatric trained social worker and has considerable experience of interviewing children and young people on sensitive areas. She has pioneered many of the ethical protocols for this work used in the Department and elsewhere. i.e informed consent (agreement of parents for young people to take part in interviews); right to stop interview at any time; right to omit any question they would rather not answer; confidentiality, no young person will be identified in any report of the research) but also limits to confidentiality where young people may be in serious danger. Facility to telephone and talk about interview afterwards if they or their parents experience any distress.

Because the content of the interviews is dependent on the findings of the survey data, precise details of these semi-structured interviews cannot be given at this stage but they will broadly follow the outline of the survey: discussion on the young person's situation; his/her relationships with grandparents; his/her relationship with their 'closest' grandparent; and the way in which this grandparent impacts on their life. A draft letter to the parent and child asking when it would be convenient to interview is attached. Also a consent form which will be signed by both young person and parent at the start of the in-depth interviews.

2: Draft letter to parent (Oxford headed parent with direct line number to Prof Buchanan)

Date:...

Dear

Oxford Grandparenting Study

Your (son/daughter) recently took part in a survey at his/her school on Grandparenting. The survey company Gfk/NOP have recently been in touch with you to ask if you would permit your son/daughter to talk further to a researcher from Oxford University about his/her relationships with their surviving grandparents. I understand that you were happy for us to approach you.

The Oxford Grandparenting Study is a national study involving children from all over England and Wales. The aim of the study is to learn how young people today relate to their grandparents and to what extent grandparents impact on their well-being.

The interview with you son/daughter will take about 45 minutes All our interviewers have been police checked. Everything your child says will be confidential and only availabel to the research team and no young person will be identified in any report. Their views will be brought together in a national report which we hope will be important in influencing future government policy.

I enclose a letter to your son/daughter. Can you give this to him/her and ask if he/she is willing to meet with us.

If you would like to ring to discuss this further, please contact me Professor Buchanan at the above number.

Yours sincerely

Professor Buchanan
Please tear off the following slip and return in the replied paid envelope to Professor Buchanan
I am happy for my son/daughter to be interviewed. I have spoken to him/her and he/she is happy to take part.
The best time to meet with us is: (please circle best time)
AM: 9-12.00 PM 12.00- 5.00 EVENING 5.00- 7.00
WEEKDAY (state days available) SATURDAY (am only)
ADDRESS
LANDLINE TELEPHONE
MOBILE TELEPHONE
ANY SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS (the interviewer will ring to confirm the appointment and also ring half an hour before arriving)

3: Letter to young person (Oxford headed paper: with direct line number to Prof Buchanan.)
(date)
Dear
You may remember that you took part in a national survey on grandparenting in school. On the questionnaire you said that you were willing to be interviewed further.
Your parents were approached and have agreed that we come and talk to you. The purpose of this is to find out more about your relationships with your surviving grandparents.
You do not have to take part, but if you would like to, can you ask your Mum/Dad to return the slip at the end of their letter to me
Your sincerely,
Professor Buchanan
Number
4: Consent Form: (to be signed by both parent and child before starting interview)
(this sheet will be separated from the semi structured questionanaire and stored
separately under lock and key. At the end of the project the sheet will be destroyed)
Thank you for agreeing to see me. As you know, the Oxford Grandparenting Study is a

national study involving children from all over England and Wales. The aim of the study is to learn how young people today relate to their grandparents and to what extent grandparents impact on their lives.

The interview with your son/daughter will last about 45 minutes. Everything they say will be confidential- only the research team will have access to what they say unless (and I am obliged to note this) they say anything that suggests they are in serious danger. In which

case I will tell them and report my concerns to Professor Buchanan who will do what she has to do in order to safeguard your child.

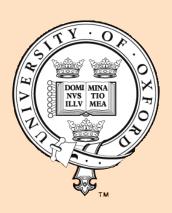
Young People's views will be brought together in a national report which we hope will be important in influencing future government policy. No child or school will identified in anything that is written. You will receive a short summary at the end of the research outlining the key findings.

Your son/daughter does not have to take part in this interview; he/she can stop the interview at any time and does not need to answer questions they would rather not. The interview with your permission will be recorded. This is for our purposes only and to ensure that we do not miss anything important that your child says. The recording will be destroyed after the research.

If after the interview you or your child wishes to discuss anything further they can ring Profsssor Buchanan at 01865-270339. There is an answerphone on this telephone and if Professor Buchanan is not there, she will ring you back if you leave a number.

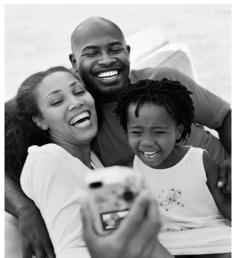
Signed	(Parent)
Signed	(Young person)





Grandparent's Survey







What do you think? Your views matter!

1.	How old are you? (Please tick one)	
	10	
	11	
	12	
	13	
	14	
	15	
	16	
2.	Are you a Male or Female	
	Male	Female
+ 3.	What nationality are you (Please write in)
0.	Trial nationally are you (rease write in	,
4:	Are you (Please tick one)	
	Afro-Caribbean	
	Indian	
	Pakistani	
	Bangladeshi	
	Chinese	
	Mixed Parentage	
	Black African	
	Black Other	
	White British	
If you	White other u do not fit any of the above please tell us how y	vou describe your ethnicity
	Don't want to answer	
5.	Who do you live with most of the tin	CPlease tick one)
0.	Your Mum and Dad	(rease don one)
	Your Mum (on her own)	
	Your Dad (on his own)	
,	Your Mum and Step dad or your Mum's partner	
	Your Dad and Step mum or your Dad's partner	
	Your grandparent(s) on their own	+
An o	lder Brother or Sister (who is responsible for you)	
	Other relative(s) eone else: Please tell us their relationship to you	(Friend/Carer etc)
	······································	+

6.	Have you ever qualified for free school meals (even if you didn't have them)? $_{\text{Yes}} \ \ \square$
7.	Have you ever been excluded from school? $_{\text{Yes}} \ \ \square$
8.	Have you ever been on the Special Educational Needs (SEN) register? Yes No Don't know
9 .	If yes (at 8), was it for Learning difficulties Behaviour difficulties Don't know Don't want to answer
10.	What level did you get in your SATs tests at AGE 11 Grade English Maths Science Please answer the following question if you are aged over 14
11.	What level did you get in your SATs tests at AGE 14 Have not taken/ Did not take/ Don't know English
12.	Everyone answer What subject do you like doing best in school?

B. C	Can you tell us something about your grandparents					
13.	What grandparents do you have living? (tick all that apply)	Mum's Mum	Mum's Dad	Dad's Mum	Dad's Dad	
	With all the following questions, only answer for those	arandr	varente i	who are	etill ali	VΑ
			arents (wilo are	Still all	VC.
14.	What name do you call them? (e.g. Grandpa? Nana? e	tc)				
15.	How often do you see them?					
	Daily					
	Once a week					
	Several times a year					
	Never					
16.	Where do they live?					
	With me					
	In the same town					
	Not in the same town but within 10 miles					
	Further away (in the UK)					
	Further away (Overseas)					
7.	How old are they?					
	Younger than 50					
	In their 50s					
	In their 60s					
	Over 70					
1.0	Don't know					
18.	Do they still work?					
	Yes part time					
	Yes full time					
	No Don't know					
19.	Are they					
	Never married					
	Married					
	Separated/Divorced					
	Remarried					
	Don't know					

Remember, we only need you to answer about your grandparents who are still alive.

		Mum's Mum	Mum's Dad	Dad's Mum	Dad's Dad
20.	How good is their health?				
	Very good				
	Good				
	Poor				
	Very poor				
	Don't know				
21.	When they finished school did they go to College or U	niversit	y?		
	Yes				
	No				
22.	Don't know How many other grandchildren do they have?				
	Just you				
	2 or 3				
	4 or more				
	Don't know				
23.	How well do your parents get on with your grandparen	ts?			
	Very well				
	Well				
	Not so well				
	Not well at all				
	Don't know				
24.	Do your parents encourage you to spend time with you	ır grand	lparents	?	
	Yes				
25.	No No your grandparents?				
25.	Do your grandparents?				
	Live in their own home				
	Live in rented accommodation on their own				
	Own the home in which you live				
	Live in the home which your parent(s) own or rent				
	Don't know				

		Mum's Mum	Mum's Dad	Dad's Mum	Dad's Dad	
	Please don't forget only to answer about your grandpa	arents w	ho are s	still alive	Э	
26.	How often do your grandparents look after you?					
	Every day					
	Once a week or so					
	Several times a year					
	Never					
27.	How much can you depend on your grandparent to be	there wh	nen you	really n	eed him,	/her?
	Not at all					
	A little					
	Sometimes					
00	A lot				[2	
28.	How much does your grandparent make you feel appro	eciated,	loved o	r cared	TOT!	
	Not at all					
	A little					
	Sometimes					
29.	A lot How happy are you with your relationship with your gr	 randpare	ent?			
	Very unhappy					
	Fairly unhappy					
	Fairly happy					
	Very happy					
30.	Compared to other grandchildren, (including your brot to your grandparent?	ther and	sister),	how clo	ose are	you
	Less close than some or most					
	About the same					
	Closer than some					
	Closer than most					
31.	How often does your grandparent help you in important helping solve problems you have?	nt ways	by givin	g you a	dvice or	
	Never					
	Rarely					
	Sometimes					
	Often					
32.	Do they get involved with things you like? For example things together?	e sport;	making	things;	doing	
	Usually					
	Occasionally					
	Never					

		Mum's Mum	Mum's Dad	Dad's Mum	Dad's Dad
	Don't forget, we only want you to answer about your of	grandpa	rents w	ho are s	till alive
33.	Do they come to school or other events that are impor-	rtant to	you?		
	Usually				
	Occasionally				
	Never				
34.	How often do you talk to them about problems you have	ve?			
	Usually				
	Occasionally				
	Never				
35.	Do you share things with them that you have not talke	d to yo	ur paren	ıts abou	ıt?
	Usually				
	Occasionally				
	Never				
36.	Can you talk to them about your future plans?				
	Usually				
	Occasionally				
	Never				
37.	Do they offer good advice when you have a problem?				
	Usually				
	Occasionally				
	Never				
38.	Do they give you money or help in any other way?				
	Usually				
	Occasionally				
	Never				
39.	Do they get involved in telling you what you can and c	annot d	o?		
	Usually				
	Occasionally				
	Never				
40.	Do you respect what they say?				
	Usually				
	Occasionally				
	Never				
41.	To what extent is your grandparent the most importan immediate family	t persoi	n in you	r life ou	tside you
	Most important person in my life outside my family				
	Important person				
	Not very important				
	Not at all important				

Section E. These questions are all about you.

For each of these items, please mark the box for Not True, Somewhat True or Certainly True.

It would help us if you answered all of the items as best you can even if you are not absolutely certain, or the item seems daft!

Please give your answers on the basis of how things have been for you over the last six months.

	true	true	1.0
			true
I try to be nice to other people. I care about their feelings			
I am restless, I can not stay still for long			
I get a lot of headaches, stomach-aches or sickness			
I usually share with others (food, games, pens etc)			
I get very angry and often lose my temper			
I am usually on my own. I generally play alone or keep to myself			
I usually do as I am told			
I worry a lot			
I am helpful if someone is hurt, upset or feeling ill			
I am constantly fidgeting or squirming			
I have one good friend or more			
I fight a lot. I can make other people do what I want			
I am often unhappy, down-hearted or tearful			
Other people my age generally like me			
I am easily distracted, I find it difficult to concentrate			
I am nervous in new situations. I easily lose confidence			
I am kind to younger children			
I am often accused of lying or cheating			
Other children or young people pick on me or bully me			
I often volunteer to help others (parents, teachers, children)			
I think before I do things			
I take things that are not mine from home, school or elsewhere			
I get on better with adults than people my own age			
I have many fears, I am easily scared			
I finish the work I am doing, my attention is good.			

Please answer as honestly as you can. Remember that this questionnaire is confidential and only the research team at GfK NOP and Oxford University will be looking at it.

e	Have you experienced any these before last year?	If yes, did you experience these in the last year?
	Yes No	Yes No
Someone in the family died		
Family member was seriously injured		
Saw a crime or an accident		
Lost a close friend (broke/split up)		
Close friend was seriously sick or injured		
Negative change in parent's financial situation		
Family had drug/alcohol problem		
Got seriously sick or injured		
Parents argued more than previously		
Mother/father figure lost job		
One parent was away from home more often		
Someone in the family was arrested		
Close friend died		
Family member had mental/emotional problem		
Brother or sister left home		
Being a victim of crime/violence/assault		
Parents separated		
Parent(s) got into trouble with the law		
Attended a new school		
Family moved		
Parents got divorced		
One of the parents went to jail		
Got a new stepmother or stepfather		
Parent got a new job		
Got a new brother or sister		

Section G. And finally, it would be good if you could give us your top tips!

	How can parents help kids be closer to their grandparents?
1	
2	
3	
	What can grandparents do to be closer to grandkids?
1	
2	
3	
	What can kids do to be closer to grandparents?
1	
2	
3	
1	And finally, researchers from Oxford University would like to come and talk to some people about their Grandparents. We will write to your parents to ask for their permission.
	You DO NOT have to give your name or your address if you don't want to.
lf :	you would like to speak to the Oxford researchers, please write your name and address here
Naı	me:
Add	dress:
	D 10 1

Now, please put your answers in the envelope provided and seal it so no-one in your school will know what you have said.

Thank you for your help! Your views matter!

ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Non-Technical Summary

A 1000 word (maximum) summary of the main research results, in non-technical language, should be provided below. The summary might be used by ESRC to publicise the research. It should cover the aims and objectives of the project, main research results and significant academic achievements, dissemination activities and potential or actual impacts on policy and practice.

Non-Technical summary

Involved Grandparenting and Child well-being

With changing families, increased life expectancy, growing numbers of dual-worker households and higher rates of family breakdown, grandparents are now playing an increasing role in their grandchildren's lives. Despite their growing importance there has been little research from the perspective of young people on their involvement with grandparents and how this impacts on their well-being.

This, the first nationally representative study of young people's views, surveyed 1596 children (aged 11-16) in schools across England and Wales and undertook in-depth interviews with 40 young people.

The study sought to answer some of the key questions: To what extent are grandparents involved in young people's lives and what factors are associated with this involvement? What impact does this involvement have on grandchildren's emotional and behavioural well-being? To what extent do grandparents help or hinder the grandchild's adjustment at times of family breakdown? To what extent do grandparents reduce the impact on grandchildren's well-being of family adversity?

Filling the parenting gap for time-poor parents?

The extent of grandparental involvement was surprising. More than 80% saw their grandparents on a regular basis. Almost a third of maternal grandmothers provided regular caretaking for their grandchildren while another 40% provide occasional caretaking. Other grandparents were also involved. Most grandparents provided regular financial support or other assistance. In addition, there was considerable involvement from grandparents in sharing young people's interests and activities, and talking about future plans. They were also involved in helping to solve the young people's problems and taking part in school activities. A range of factors predicted grandparent involvement: the child's age, living in a less deprived area, frequent contact, good grandparent health and grandparent-grandchild closeness. Proximity was not necessarily important as young people used modern technology to communicate. Parents acted as 'gatekeepers' to grandparent involvement. Grandchildren felt grandparents became closer when they undertook some traditional parenting tasks.

'They are always there for us'. Grandparent involvement and child adjustment

The second question considered whether the high level of grandparental involvement

To cite this output:

impacted on grandchild wellbeing. To date research in the UK and US has been ambivalent showing that grandparents with heavy grandchild commitments can be severely depressed, and this impacts on children, and that adolescents become less close to grandparents as they get older. In this study it was interesting that a grandparent's active involvement was significantly associated with *better adjusted* adolescents. In particular, taking part in grandchildren's hobbies and interests was significantly associated with fewer emotional and behaviour problems, and fewer peer problems. Grandparent involvement in schooling or education was also related to a lower maladjustment score and fewer conduct problems, and talking to grandparents about future plans was associated with fewer overall emotional and behavioural difficulties, and fewer peer problems.

The interviews showed that grandparents were often regular attendees at school events, providing emotional support and 'cheerleading' their grandchildren. They were also participants in grandchildren's hobbies. Many grandparents played a role as teachers/educators and as general supporters. Helping with homework was a key form of involvement. Grandparents also helped their grandchildren in thinking about their future careers. A strong theme was the role grandparents played during times of difficulty or crisis. Some young people reported that it was easier to open-up to their grandparents than to their parents.

Do grandparents make a difference at times of family breakdown?

Under the law in England and Wales, Grandparents have no legal rights over their grandchildren. A study in 2003 of 44 families involved in divorce proceedings concluded that grandparent-grandchild contact post divorce did not have an 'essential purpose or fundamental importance' which would justify an enhanced legal status for grandparents. In the current national study, however, grandparent involvement was strongly associated with reduced adjustment difficulties in all family types but particularly so amongst adolescents from non-intact families.

Buffers against risk? Do Grandparents impact on child well-being at times of adversity?

Contextual risk factors do not occur in isolation, and it is the combination of various contextual and family risk factors that portends negative child outcomes, in particular child maladjustment. The question here was to what extent did grandparents, in times of family adversity, and neighbourhood disadvantage, act as a buffer against grand children's risk of emotional and behavioural problems? This analysis while taking account of neighbourhood disadvantage, found closeness to a grandparent reduced the associations of recent adverse life events with maladjustment.

How the study was undertaken

A representative sample of 1596 young people aged 11-16 from England and Wales were recruited by a survey company (GfkNOP). The young people completed a questionnaire in classroom including details of family type, educational attainment (SATs), Special Educational Needs status, and free school meal eligibility. The young people reported on grandparents' characteristics and the role of the parent in supporting that relationship. Elder and Conger's (1994) grandparent-grandchild emotional closeness scale was used. Well-being was assessed using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). Family adversity was measured using Tiet et al.'s (2001) Adverse Life Events Scale. Additionally, for a first time, the school's postcode was used to identify the level of local disadvantage, measured on the

Indices of Deprivation. Multi level, multivariate regression models were used to analyse the survey findings. From the original survey sample, 40 interviews with young people were conducted. Interviews were transcribed and coded using Nvivo.

Conclusion and possible impacts on policy and practice

The role of grandparents is almost invisible in UK family policy. Although individual families may have different relationships with grandparents, overall the findings from this study suggest that the policy implications of the important role that grandparents are playing needs to be reconsidered.

Four papers have been completed (3 first-authored by recent postdocs) and submitted to peer reviewed journals. A 'findings' leaflet has been widely circulated to relevant stakeholders. An article has been written for ChildRight (this will appear in July) and another is planned for Family law Quarterly.

AB is in touch with both Government and opposition policy groups about the possible implications of findings.

AB presented findings in June to the Annual Meeting of the National Association of Grandparents. A press statement was circulated by the University of Oxford and the study received considerable media attention in UK media (Times, Daily Telegraph, Daily Mail, BBC 24 and some 16 radio stations). The findings were also well reported internationally, especially in India and more surprisingly in Iran. A further conference presentation will take place at a law Conference in July at University of Sussex. Discussions are taking place with the Chinese Academy of Social Science about the possibility of replicating the study in Beijing, Harbin, and Lanzhou next year.

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