

NYS Census Brief
Focused Topics
About NYS's Greatest Asset:
its people!

*Grandparents
as
Caregivers*

*The NYS Council on Children and Families is pleased to present the first
in a series of NYS Census 2000 Briefs (Fall 2003: #CB01).*

Introduction:

Only one new subject was added to the 2000 Census: Grandparents as Caregivers. The purpose of this article is twofold: to examine the rationale for adding the grandparent subject by drawing on national research that has heightened the awareness of this growing phenomenon and to examine the Census 2000 data as it relates to the status of grandparents as caregivers in New York State.

Figure 1. Census 2000 Grandparents as Caregivers Questions

19a. Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?

- YES
- NO → skip to 20a

19b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchild(ren) under the age of 18 who live(s) in this house or apartment?

- YES
- NO → skip to 20a

19c. How long has the grandparent been responsible for the(se) grandchild(ren)? *If the grandparent is financially responsible for more than one grandchild, answer the question for the grandchild whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time.*

- Less than 6 months
- 6 to 11 months
- 1 to 2 years
- 3 to 4 years
- 5 years or more

Source: US Census Bureau, Census 2000 Long-form.

The U.S. Decennial Census occurs every 10 years in the years ending in "0" and uses both short- and long-form questionnaires. The short-form, asked of the entire population, is referred to as 100 percent data. The long-form, gathered from a 1-in-6 sample, includes the basic short-form questions and more detailed topics including education, employment, income, ancestry, and grandparent caregivers. This series of briefs—intended for public and private policymakers, program administrators, community leaders, students and citizens—highlights Census topics that address the status of children and families in New York State. For more information on the health and well-being of children and families in New York, visit the Council's website at <http://www.ccf.state.ny.us/Touchstones1.html>.



State of New York
George E. Pataki, Governor



NYS Council on Children and Families
Alana M. Sweeny, Executive Director

New York State Council on Children and Families, 5 Empire State Plaza, Suite 2810, Albany, NY 12223
Phone: 518-473-3652; E-mail: council@ccf.state.ny.us; Website: <http://www.ccf.state.ny.us>



The American Family

Research documents that two-parent families have the greatest protective impact on the economic, physical, emotional and social well-being of children (Child Trends 2002). Recent trends in fertility and mortality, as well as increased parental substance abuse, incarceration and unemployment; family violence; and HIV/AIDS, jeopardize that family structure (Bryson and Casper 1999; Casper and Bryson 1998; Cox ed. 2000; Fuller-Thomson, Minkler, and Driver 1997; Minkler 2001). Grandparents, who have often raised grandchildren in times of family crisis, have experienced an increased responsibility for their grandchildren as the proportion of families in crisis increases.

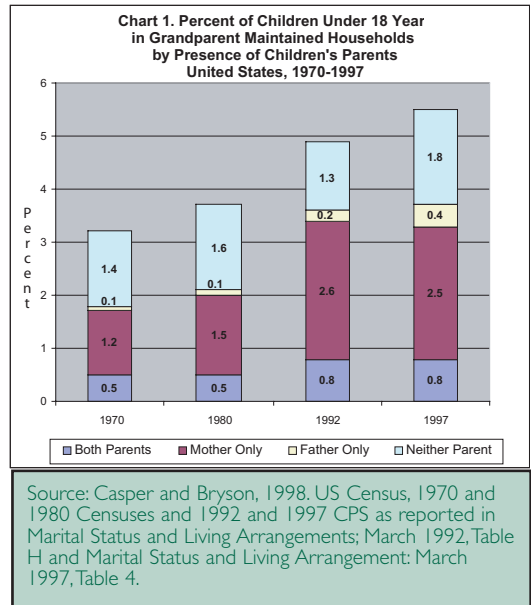
With an increase in life expectancy, the pool of potential grandparent caregivers is growing. This is not to say that grandparents are always able, willing or need to care for their grandchildren. In fact, there are two different grandparent cohabitation trends happening: grandparent maintained households and parent-maintained households with co-resident grandparents who may be contributing to or relying on their children. This report initially focuses on grandparent maintained households and then shifts to grandparent caregivers in all types of households.

The Growing Magnitude of Grandparent Maintained Households

Prior to the Census 2000 grandparent questions, grandparent maintained household data raised red flags as it revealed the number and percent of children under 18 living in grandparent-maintained households in the United States consistently increased during the past 30 years—with the bulk of this increase in the past 20 years: in 1970, 2.2 million (3.2%) children; in 1980, 2.3 million (3.6%) children; in 1992, 4.9% of children; and in 1997, 3.9 million (5.5%) children lived in grandparent maintained households (Bryson and Casper 1999). The numbers and percents continued to spiral upwards during the close of the 1990s: in 1998, 4 million (5.6%); in 2000, 4,405,482 (6.1%) children under 18 were living in grandparent maintained households (Census 1999; Census 2000). The 2000 data reflect a 29.7 percent increase from the 1990 data. This means that there was a staggering 95.7 percent increase in the number of



children living in grandparent-maintained households between 1980 and 2000. As documented, substantial increases occurred in all types of grandparent-maintained households between 1970 and 1997 in relation to the presence of one, both or no parents present, see Chart 1 (Casper and Bryson 1998). While the greatest increases occurred to households with either the mother or father present during these three decades, the 1990s report a dramatic increase in households with no parent present, referred to as the "skipped generation" (Bryson and Casper 1999). Grandparent maintained household data, however, do not distinguish between grandparent caregivers and grandparents not responsible for their grandchildren and do not capture grandparent caregivers who were not designated as the householder or their spouse.



Additional Findings:

- The most disadvantaged grandparent-maintained families are growing the fastest—grandfather only families and families with no parents present.
- Many grandparents and the grandchildren they are raising or are helping to raise are in dire economic straits.
- Marital status of the grandparents, their gender, and the presence or absence of parents in the home is related to the economic well-being of grandparent-maintained households (Casper and Bryson 1998).

Concurrent Findings:

- The typical grandparent raising a grandchild is a white married woman living modestly but above the poverty line (Minkler 2001).
- The odds of becoming a grandparent caregiver substantially increase for grandparents who are single, living in poverty, and African American (Casper and Bryson 1998; Chalfie 1994; Fuller-Thomson et al.; Harden et al. 1997).
- African American children are almost five times more likely than non-Hispanic white children to be living in "kinship care" households where grandparents or other relatives have been awarded custody of their grandchildren (Harden et al. 1997).



Adding the Grandparent Caregiver Topic

The astonishing growth in the number of grandparent maintained households and more specifically of grandparent maintained households of children receiving public assistance prompted the need for more information. The grandparent information was required by the 1996 Welfare Reform Act, Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 passed in September 1996 (H.R.3734 Sec. 105, 1996); and therefore, met the congressional stipulation that subjects included on the 2000 Census needed to be explicitly mandated or required by federal law.

Householder:

The person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person present, any household member 15 years old and over can serve as the householder for the purposes of the census.

Source: US Bureau of the Census

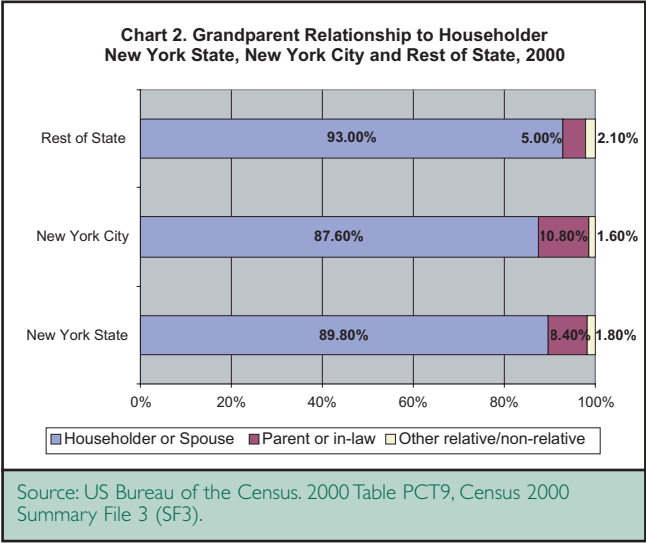
The 104th Congress passed legislation (13 U.S.C., Chapter 5, Section 141), requiring the Census Bureau to expand decennial census and mid-decade census information about grandparents to identify those who have primary responsibility for the care of their grandchildren. The Census Bureau developed three questions (Figure 1, page 1) to identify the short- and long-term durations of grandparents responsibility for their grandchildren. Grandparent caregivers can now be identified as living in three types of households: grandparents as the householder or spouse of householder, grandparent as parent or parent-in-law of householder, or grandparent as other relative or nonrelative of householder.

New York State's Grandparent Caregivers

Grandparents' Relationship to Householder: In New York State, 143,014 grandparents were responsible for their own grandchildren under 18 years in 2000. The vast majority of these grandparent caregivers (89.8%) were self-identified as the householder or spouse of the householder, followed by 8.4 percent of grandparents were parent or parent-in-law of the householder and 1.8 percent were another type of relative or non-relative of the householder.



New York City and Rest of State (NYS minus NYC) followed similar patterns (see Chart 2). The majority of grandparent caregivers in all New York counties were also the householder or spouse of the householder (see Table 1, page 10): Queens County has the lowest percent (82.2%) of grandparents as householder, while 38 counties' (62%) have percentages 95 or greater. Individual county patterns for non-householder grandparent caregivers varied from the regional patterns as 18 counties (29%) had more grandparent caregivers who were another type of relative or non-relative than grandparents who were parent or parent-in-law of the householder. The percent of grandparent caregivers who were the parent or parent-in-law of the householder ranged from zero percent in 16 counties (26%) to 28.6 percent in Clinton County, while the percent of grandparent caregivers who were another type of relative or non-relative to the householder ranged from zero percent in 10 counties (16%) to 6.9 percent in Tompkins County.

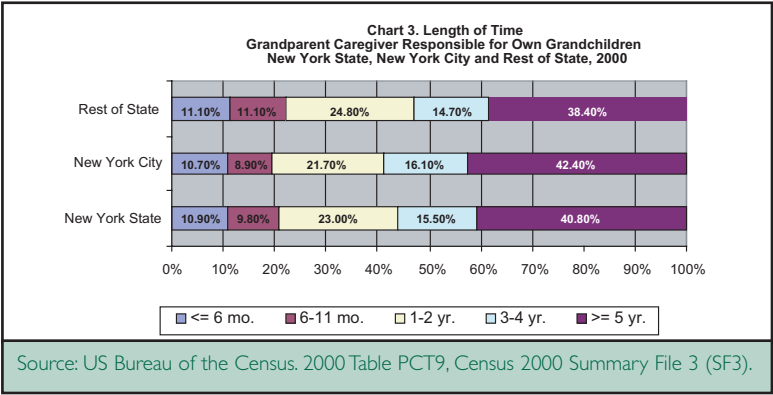


Looking at the different grandparent cohabitation trends, the total number of grandparents living with their own grandchildren under 18 years is 412,000 of which 143,014 (34.7%) are responsible for their grandchildren, as shown in Table 1, page 10. Therefore, 268,986 grandparents in New York State are either contributing to or relying on their children's family structure while living with their grandchildren under 18 years. Unlike grandparent caregivers, the percentages of cohabiting grandparents in New York State, who are not identified as primary caregivers and are the householder or spouse of the householder (57.0%) or the parent or parent-in-law of the householder (41.9%), are much closer. The percent of cohabiting grandparents who are another type of relative or non-relative of the householder (1.1%) remains relatively low. New York City and Rest of State follow similar patterns (NYC: 55.7%, 43.1%, 1.2%; ROS: 58.5%, 40.4%, 1.0%, respectively).



Length of Time Grandparent Responsible for Own Grandchildren

Length of Time Grandparent Responsible for Own Grandchildren: Of the 143,014 grandparents—in New York State—who were responsible for their own grandchildren under 18 years in 2000, 58,280 grandparents (40.8%) had been responsible for their grandchildren for 5 or more years (see Table 2, page 12).



One-fifth of grandparent caregivers (29,641) had become primary caregivers within the last year (March 31, 1999 to April 1, 2000), while 23 percent (38,885) had been primary caregivers between one to two years and 15.5 percent (22,208) had been primary caregivers between three to four years. The length of time grandparents had been primary caregivers to their grandchildren in New York City and Rest of State followed similar patterns (see Chart 3). While the majority of grandparent caregivers in all regions and all but five counties had been responsible for their grandchildren less than 5 years, more than 50 percent of grandparents in all regions and 26 counties (42%) had provided care for at least three years. Data reflect the length of time grandparents have been responsible for their grandchildren at a point in time, not the actual time grandparents will be responsible for their grandchildren.



Conclusions

Census data related to grandparent caregivers do have limitations, including lack of prevalence data, incomplete coverage and using unconfirmed self-reporting methodology. Since the population considered at risk of being grandparent caregivers (population 30 years and over in households) is not limited to grandparents, prevalence data cannot be determined. In addition, point in time data do not capture grandparents who have cared for their grandchildren during a period that does not include the specific census day or disclose the actual length of time the grandparents will be responsible for their grandchildren.

Census 2000 data do provide a glimpse of the magnitude of grandparents who have the responsibility (provide basic needs and financial support) of raising their grandchildren as well as disclose the length of time grandparents have performed this role. New York State Census data demonstrate that grandparent caregivers are providing long-term care for their grandchildren under 18 years and that the demand on grandparents to provide this vital care has been and continues to be a phenomenon facing a sizeable number of grandparents in New York State.

Researchers have reported grandparent caregivers are 60 percent more likely to live in poverty than are grandparents not raising grandchildren (AOA 2002). In addition to financial concerns, grandparents raising grandchildren are apt to face many of the problems associated with care giving, including: depression, functional health limits, respite, childcare needs and social isolation (Fuller-Thomson, Minkler, and Driver 1997; Hayslip and Godberg-Glen (ed.) 2000). According to the Administration on Aging (2002), grandparent caregivers often neglect their own physical and emotional health as they prioritize the needs of their grandchild—who frequently require special assistance with physical, emotional and developmental needs.

While hardships can exist in intergenerational households, grandparent households also exhibit strengths and rewards as well as generate positive outcomes for both grandparents and grandchildren (Cox ed. 2000; Hayslip and Goldberg-Glen ed. 2000; Minkler 1999). It is important to acknowledge the positive effects and benefits of grandparent caregivers as well as the challenges they face.



Resources for Grandparent Caregivers

Federal, state and local governments as well as private organizations have resources available for grandparents and family members. The New York State Office for the Aging and Federal Administration on Aging are good starting points as they provide helpful information about public and private resources, support networks, support groups, statistics, respite and on-line resources.

New York State Resources

In New York State, there are 59 local offices for the aging serving each county, the City of New York, the St. Regis Mohawk Indian Reservation and the Seneca Nation of Indians. Contact information is available on the web at <http://agingwell.state.ny.us/ccenter/local.htm> or by contacting the New York State Office for the Aging:

Wanda I. Troche
New York State Office for the Aging
2 Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12223-1251

Phone: 800-342-9871 (in NYS only) or 518-474-5041
E-mail: Wanda.Troche@ofa.state.ny.us
Website: <http://aging.state.ny.us/caring/grandparents/index.htm>

There are 17 Caregiver Resource Centers serving the following counties of New York State. Broome, Cattaraugus, Clinton, Cortland, Fulton, Genesee, Madison, Monroe, Nassau, Onondaga, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Steuben, Sullivan, Tompkins, Westchester.
For all other counties, contact the local Offices for the Aging.

National Resources

Nationally, the Administration on Aging, working closely with its sister agencies in the Department of Health and Human Services, provides leadership, technical assistance, and support to the national aging network of 57 State Units on Aging, 655 Area Agencies on Aging, 225 Tribal and native organizations representing 300 American Indian and Alaska Native Tribal organizations and 2 organizations serving Native Hawaiians, plus thousands of service providers, adult care centers, caregivers, and volunteers.

For more information about the Administration on Aging, please contact:

Administration on Aging
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Washington, DC 20201

Phone: 202-619-0724
E-mail: aoainfo@aoa.gov
Website: <http://www.aoa.gov>



References:

- Administration on Aging. 2002. "Grandparents Raising Grandchildren." US Department of Health and Human Services. Washington DC.
- Administration on Aging. 2001. The National Family Caregiver Support Program. US Department of Health and Human Services. Washington DC. Available on-line www.aoa.gov/prd/aoapg/caregiver/caregiver.asp.
- AARP. 2002. Census 2000 Tables for Grandparent-Headed Households. AARP Grandparent Information Center. Available on-line <http://www.aarp.org/confacts/grandparents/census2000.html>.
- Bryson, Ken and Lynne Casper. 1999. "Coresident Grandparents and Grandchildren." US Census Bureau. P23-198. Washington, DC.
- Casper, Lynne M. and Kenneth R. Bryson. 1998. "Co-resident Grandparents and Their Grandchildren: Grandparent Maintained Families." Population Division Working Paper No. 26. U.S. Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC.
- Chalfie, D. 1994. Going it Alone: A Closer Look at Grandparents Parenting Grandchildren. Washington DC: American Association of Retired Persons.
- Child Trends. 2001. "Counting Couples: Federal Agencies Meet to Improve Measures of Marriage and Family Structure." The Child Indicator Vol. 2 Issue No. 4. Winter, 2001. Washington: DC.
- Child Trends. 2002. "Marriage and Children's Well-Being: What the Research Tells Us." Washington, DC.
- Cox (ed.) 2000. To Grandmother's House We Go and Stay: Perspectives on Custodial Grandparents. New York: Springer Publishing Co., Inc.
- Dowdell, E. B. 1995. "Caregiver Burden: Grandparents Raising Their High Risk Children." Journal of Psychosocial Nursing 33(3):27-30.
- Fields, J. and Lynne M. Casper. 2001. "America's Families and Living Arrangements." US Census Bureau. Washington, DC.
- Fuller-Thomson, E., Minkler, M. and Driver, D. 1997. "A Profile of Grandparents Raising Grandchildren in the United States." The Gerontologist 37 (3):406-411.
- H.R.3734. 1996. Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 SEC. 105. Census Data on Grandparents as Primary Caregivers for Their Grandchildren.
- Harden, A.W., R.L. Clark, and K. Maguire. 1997. Informal and Formal Kinship Care. Washington DC: United States Department of Health and Human Services.
- Hayslip, Bert Jr. and Robin Godberg-Glen (ed.) 2000. Grandparents Raising Grandchildren. New York: Springer Publishing Company.
- Minkler, Meredith. 2001. "Grandparents and Other Relatives Raising Children: Characteristics, Needs, Best Practices, and Implications for the Aging Network." Administration on Aging.
- U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1999. Table A: Living Arrangements of Children Under 18 Years: March 1998. Unpublished Tables: Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1998 (Updated).
- U.S. Bureau of the Census. 2000. Table PCT8, Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3).
- U.S. Bureau of the Census. 2000. Table PCT9, Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3).

This Census brief is a product of the NYS Council on Children and Families and was written by Toni Lang, the NYS Touchstones/Kids Count KWIC project manager at the Council.

The Council wishes to thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation for its financial support and its commitment to help build better futures for all children. For information about the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Kids Count Initiatives, visit their website at <http://www.aecf.org>.

Copyright © 2003

Permission to copy all or portions of this report is granted as long as NYS Council on Children and Families is acknowledged as the source in any reproduction, quotation or use.

NYS Council on Children and Families, 5 Empire State Plaza Suite 2810, Albany, NY 12223
Phone: 518-473-3652; E-mail: council@ccf.state.ny.us; Website: <http://www.ccf.state.ny.us>



Table 1. New York State Household Relationship By Grandparents Living With Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years By Responsibility For Own Grandchildren
April 1, 2000 Census Data, Universe: Population 30 years and over in households (Cont. Next Page)

Region	GP Living w/ Own GChildren	GP Responsible for Own GChildren	GP as Householder or Spouse of Householder	
	Number	Number	Number	Percent
New York State	412,000	143,014	128,473	89.8
New York City	229,133	83,946	73,562	87.6
Bronx	43,827	18,970	17,184	90.6
Kings	77,554	29,285	25,737	87.9
New York	29,812	12,451	11,349	91.1
Queens	69,317	20,986	17,241	82.2
Richmond	8,623	2,254	2,051	91.0
Rest of State	182,867	59,068	54,911	93.0
Albany	3,392	1,292	1,209	93.6
Allegany	589	266	247	92.9
Broome	2,371	1,221	1,173	96.1
Cattaraugus	1,234	576	536	93.1
Cayuga	1,066	359	355	98.9
Chautauqua	1,737	840	806	96.0
Chemung	1,462	712	697	97.9
Chenango	585	314	306	97.5
Clinton	959	452	401	88.7
Columbia	778	313	305	97.4
Cortland	626	229	227	99.1
Delaware	467	207	206	99.5
Dutchess	4,467	1,505	1,429	95.0
Erie	12,309	5,049	4,923	97.5
Essex	420	201	194	96.5
Franklin	496	206	197	95.6
Fulton	733	308	294	95.5
Genesee	942	360	342	95.0
Greene	639	235	221	94.0
Hamilton	56	28	28	100.0
Herkimer	891	381	377	99.0
Jefferson	1,281	623	596	95.7
Lewis	275	126	118	93.7
Livingston	627	245	237	96.7
Madison	721	340	302	88.8
Monroe	11,275	4,963	4,676	94.2
Montgomery	594	265	258	97.4
Nassau	31,598	6,776	5,596	82.6
Niagara	2,904	1,216	1,185	97.5
Oneida	3,013	1,251	1,197	95.7
Onondaga	6,702	2,829	2,729	96.5
Ontario	1,147	376	376	100.0
Orange	6,547	1,904	1,755	92.2
Orleans	744	260	260	100.0
Oswego	1,674	736	697	94.7
Otsego	562	257	252	98.1
Putnam	1,711	334	284	85.0
Rensselaer	2,022	768	698	90.9
Rockland	6,100	1,174	989	84.2
St. Lawrence	1,313	720	699	97.1
Saratoga	2,089	716	678	94.7
Schenectady	1,846	726	700	96.4
Schoharie	423	195	191	97.9
Schuyler	325	211	197	93.4
Seneca	330	128	128	100.0
Steuben	1,206	563	557	98.9
Suffolk	34,363	7,777	7,160	92.1
Sullivan	1,104	482	462	95.9
Tioga	811	394	382	97.0
Tompkins	771	276	257	93.1
Ulster	2,603	1,147	1,122	97.8
Warren	622	209	207	99.0
Washington	851	414	412	99.5
Wayne	1,415	539	514	95.4
Westchester	16,278	4,709	4,209	89.4
Wyoming	468	212	205	96.7
Yates	333	153	153	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, PCT9. Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data.

Table 1 (Cont.) New York State Household Relationship By Grandparents Living With Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years By Responsibility For Own Grandchildren
April 1, 2000 Census Data, Universe: Population 30 years and over in households



Region	GP as Parent or Parent-in-law of Householder		GP as Other Relatives or Non-relatives of householder	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	11,956	8.4	2,585	1.8
New York City	9,027	10.8	1,357	1.6
Bronx	1,472	7.8	314	1.7
Kings	3,103	10.6	445	1.5
New York	884	7.1	218	1.8
Queens	3,383	16.1	362	1.7
Richmond	185	8.2	18	0.8
Rest of State	2,929	5.0	1,228	2.1
Albany	31	3.1	52	4.0
Allegany	3	3.3	16	6.0
Broome	30	7.3	18	1.5
Cattaraugus	19	10.1	21	3.6
Cayuga	2	1.2	2	0.6
Chautauqua	0	0.0	34	4.0
Chemung	2	0.9	13	1.8
Chenango	7	7.6	1	0.3
Clinton	26	28.6	25	5.5
Columbia	7	4.9	1	0.3
Cortland	0	0.0	2	0.9
Delaware	0	0.0	1	0.5
Dutchess	40	3.2	36	2.4
Erie	47	2.2	79	1.6
Essex	5	16.1	2	1.0
Franklin	9	14.3	0	0.0
Fulton	10	5.8	4	1.3
Genesee	9	5.1	9	2.5
Greene	0	0.0	14	6.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	0	0.0	4	1.0
Jefferson	15	6.0	12	1.9
Lewis	6	16.7	2	1.6
Livingston	8	7.0	0	0.0
Madison	30	20.4	8	2.4
Monroe	163	6.6	124	2.5
Montgomery	0	0.0	7	2.6
Nassau	1,011	8.1	169	2.5
Niagara	7	1.4	24	2.0
Oneida	15	2.5	39	3.1
Onondaga	43	3.1	57	2.0
Ontario	0	0.0	0	0.0
Orange	115	5.6	34	1.8
Orleans	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oswego	20	7.0	19	2.6
Otsego	0	0.0	5	1.9
Putnam	50	6.2	0	0.0
Rensselaer	43	10.8	27	3.5
Rockland	160	6.3	25	2.1
St. Lawrence	9	6.9	12	1.7
Saratoga	5	1.1	33	4.6
Schenectady	18	4.3	8	1.1
Schoharie	0	0.0	4	2.1
Schuyler	4	11.8	10	4.7
Seneca	0	0.0	0	0.0
Steuben	3	1.5	3	0.5
Suffolk	474	3.9	143	1.8
Sullivan	17	6.3	3	0.6
Tioga	0	0.0	12	3.0
Tompkins	0	0.0	19	6.9
Ulster	19	3.4	6	0.5
Warren	2	1.6	0	0.0
Washington	2	2.0	0	0.0
Wayne	0	0.0	25	4.6
Westchester	441	7.2	59	1.3
Wyoming	2	2.0	5	2.4
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, PCT9. Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data.



Table 2. New York State Grandparents Living With Own Grandchildren and Those Responsible For Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years By Length Of Time Responsible,
April 1, 2000 Census Data, Universe: Population 30 years and over in households (Cont. Next Page)

	GP Responsible for Own Grandchildren	6 months or less		6-11 months	
	Number	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	143,014	15,582	10.9	14,059	9.8
New York City	83,946	9,011	10.7	7,509	8.9
Bronx	18,970	2,235	11.8	1,586	8.4
Kings	29,285	3,071	10.5	2,683	9.2
New York	12,451	1,231	9.9	1,055	8.5
Queens	20,986	2,159	10.3	1,985	9.5
Richmond	2,254	315	14.0	200	8.9
Rest of State	59,068	6,571	11.1	6,550	11.1
Albany	1,292	73	5.7	137	10.6
Allegany	266	41	15.4	26	9.8
Broome	1,221	97	7.9	141	11.5
Cattaraugus	576	74	12.8	133	23.1
Cayuga	359	60	16.7	52	14.5
Chautauqua	840	112	13.3	130	15.5
Chemung	712	71	10.0	76	10.7
Chenango	314	33	10.5	33	10.5
Clinton	452	81	17.9	77	17.0
Columbia	313	50	16.0	24	7.7
Cortland	229	46	20.1	42	18.3
Delaware	207	24	11.6	8	3.9
Dutchess	1,505	105	7.0	204	13.6
Erie	5,049	602	11.9	612	12.1
Essex	201	18	9.0	32	15.9
Franklin	206	6	2.9	15	7.3
Fulton	308	48	15.6	87	28.2
Genesee	360	31	8.6	52	14.4
Greene	235	38	16.2	0	0.0
Hamilton	28	0	0.0	3	10.7
Herkimer	381	37	9.7	61	16.0
Jefferson	623	62	10.0	101	16.2
Lewis	126	14	11.1	19	15.1
Livingston	245	64	26.1	30	12.2
Madison	340	36	10.6	34	10.0
Monroe	4,963	568	11.4	485	9.8
Montgomery	265	14	5.3	34	12.8
Nassau	6,776	550	8.1	688	10.2
Niagara	1,216	95	7.8	199	16.4
Oneida	1,251	142	11.4	200	16.0
Onondaga	2,829	415	14.7	327	11.6
Ontario	376	41	10.9	21	5.6
Orange	1,904	162	8.5	184	9.7
Orleans	260	18	6.9	41	15.8
Oswego	736	62	8.4	92	12.5
Otsego	257	28	10.9	57	22.2
Putnam	334	31	9.3	14	4.2
Rensselaer	768	99	12.9	128	16.7
Rockland	1,174	80	6.8	134	11.4
St. Lawrence	720	154	21.4	130	18.1
Saratoga	716	96	13.4	29	4.1
Schenectady	726	74	10.2	59	8.1
Schoharie	195	2	1.0	31	15.9
Schuyler	211	34	16.1	26	12.3
Seneca	128	4	3.1	25	19.5
Steuben	563	109	19.4	69	12.3
Suffolk	7,777	905	11.6	573	7.4
Sullivan	482	57	11.8	55	11.4
Tioga	394	11	2.8	55	14.0
Tompkins	276	43	15.6	37	13.4
Ulster	1,147	94	8.2	78	6.8
Warren	209	6	2.9	0	0.0
Washington	414	101	24.4	16	3.9
Wayne	539	65	12.1	81	15.0
Westchester	4,709	641	13.6	533	11.3
Wyoming	212	17	8.0	13	6.1
Yates	153	30	19.6	7	4.6

Source: US Census Bureau, PCT8, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data

Table 2 (Cont.) New York State Grandparents Living With Own Grandchildren and Those Responsible For Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years By Length Of Time Responsible,
April 1, 2000 Census Data, Universe: Population 30 years and over in households



	GP Responsible for Own Grandchildren		1-2 years		3-4 years		5 or more years	
	Number		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	143,014		32,885	23.0	22,208	15.5	58,280	40.8
New York City	83,946		18,254	21.7	13,546	16.1	35,626	42.4
Bronx	18,970		4,235	22.3	2,631	13.9	8,283	43.7
Kings	29,285		6,456	22.0	4,598	15.7	12,477	42.6
New York	12,451		2,740	22.0	1,973	15.8	5,452	43.8
Queens	20,986		4,400	21.0	3,865	18.4	8,577	40.9
Richmond	2,254		423	18.8	479	21.3	837	37.1
Rest of State	59,068		14,631	24.8	8,662	14.7	22,654	38.4
Albany	1,292		307	23.8	290	22.4	485	37.5
Allegany	266		72	27.1	29	10.9	98	36.8
Broome	1,221		265	21.7	115	9.4	603	49.4
Cattaraugus	576		80	13.9	122	21.2	167	29.0
Cayuga	359		34	9.5	55	15.3	158	44.0
Chautauqua	840		196	23.3	106	12.6	296	35.2
Chemung	712		177	24.9	141	19.8	247	34.7
Chenango	314		84	26.8	75	23.9	89	28.3
Clinton	452		101	22.3	77	17.0	116	25.7
Columbia	313		95	30.4	37	11.8	107	34.2
Cortland	229		27	11.8	23	10.0	91	39.7
Delaware	207		47	22.7	23	11.1	105	50.7
Dutchess	1,505		282	18.7	257	17.1	657	43.7
Erie	5,049		1,353	26.8	805	15.9	1,677	33.2
Essex	201		15	7.5	25	12.4	111	55.2
Franklin	206		46	22.3	11	5.3	128	62.1
Fulton	308		81	26.3	11	3.6	81	26.3
Genesee	360		85	23.6	32	8.9	160	44.4
Greene	235		50	21.3	36	15.3	111	47.2
Hamilton	28		2	7.1	6	21.4	17	60.7
Herkimer	381		111	29.1	29	7.6	143	37.5
Jefferson	623		172	27.6	167	26.8	121	19.4
Lewis	126		46	36.5	9	7.1	38	30.2
Livingston	245		21	8.6	90	36.7	40	16.3
Madison	340		83	24.4	28	8.2	159	46.8
Monroe	4,963		1,361	27.4	712	14.3	1,837	37.0
Montgomery	265		66	24.9	56	21.1	95	35.8
Nassau	6,776		1,354	20.0	944	13.9	3,240	47.8
Niagara	1,216		357	29.4	175	14.4	390	32.1
Oneida	1,251		333	26.6	185	14.8	391	31.3
Onondaga	2,829		771	27.3	387	13.7	929	32.8
Ontario	376		97	25.8	85	22.6	132	35.1
Orange	1,904		475	24.9	243	12.8	840	44.1
Orleans	260		86	33.1	8	3.1	107	41.2
Oswego	736		209	28.4	99	13.5	274	37.2
Otsego	257		63	24.5	35	13.6	74	28.8
Putnam	334		93	27.8	65	19.5	131	39.2
Rensselaer	768		232	30.2	76	9.9	233	30.3
Rockland	1,174		269	22.9	192	16.4	499	42.5
St. Lawrence	720		116	16.1	85	11.8	235	32.6
Saratoga	716		327	45.7	47	6.6	217	30.3
Schenectady	726		159	21.9	152	20.9	282	38.8
Schoharie	195		40	20.5	24	12.3	98	50.3
Schuyler	211		52	24.6	32	15.2	67	31.8
Seneca	128		45	35.2	29	22.7	25	19.5
Steuben	563		125	22.2	70	12.4	190	33.7
Suffolk	7,777		2,078	26.7	1,030	13.2	3,191	41.0
Sullivan	482		79	16.4	86	17.8	205	42.5
Tioga	394		147	37.3	105	26.6	76	19.3
Tompkins	276		86	31.2	57	20.7	53	19.2
Ulster	1,147		333	29.0	201	17.5	441	38.4
Warren	209		67	32.1	48	23.0	88	42.1
Washington	414		87	21.0	71	17.1	139	33.6
Wayne	539		106	19.7	119	22.1	168	31.2
Westchester	4,709		1,025	21.8	604	12.8	1,906	40.5
Wyoming	212		101	47.6	9	4.2	72	34.0
Yates	153		60	39.2	32	20.9	24	15.7

Source: US Census Bureau, PCT8, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data



Governor Pataki Signs Law to Support Grandparents

Expands Options for Grandparents to Raise Their Grandchildren

On October 8, 2003, Governor George E. Pataki continued his historic commitment to New York State's children and families by announcing that he has signed legislation expanding custodial options to grandparents who are primary caregivers for their grandchildren.

Additionally, grandparents wishing to provide care for their grandchildren who are removed from their parents' home due to abuse or neglect, are now to be informed by local departments of social services that they have the option of becoming foster parents.

"All children deserve a loving and nurturing home, and grandparents are sometimes called upon to play the primary role in the upbringing of their grandchildren," Governor Pataki said. "By recognizing the importance many grandparents play in raising their grandchildren, and by providing them the support they may need to maintain permanency, we can assist them in their vital role as caregivers."

Provisions of the new law include:

- Specifically providing grandparents legal standing when seeking custody of their grandchildren in certain circumstances.
- Requiring local social services officials to locate all of the grandparents of a child who the courts deem must be placed in out-of-home care.
- Requiring that grandparents be advised of the opportunity, and the resources available to them to become foster parents.