

Assessment of the Needs of Grandparents Raising Grandchildren in Doña Ana County, New Mexico

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Research conducted and report developed by staff of



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The Housing Authority of the City of Las Cruces
The City of Las Cruces Senior Programs

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xecutive Summary

Background and Purpose of Needs Assessment

In the United States, more than 2.4 million grandparents are raising 4.5 million children, numbers that have risen steadily since the 1970s. During the 1990s, this trend garnered national attention when the number of grandparent caregivers began to grow more rapidly. In Doña Ana County, there are an estimated 3,003 grandparents who are the primary caregivers for their grandchildren, representing 54% of the 5,524 grandparents in the county who are living with their grandchildren. Grandparents and other relative caregivers confront many economic and emotional challenges when assuming responsibility for their new families. Those who once worked full time may find that their new family responsibilities prevent them from working outside the home, creating economic hardships. In many cases, grandparents have taken in their grandchildren temporarily until the children's parents are able to resume their childrearing responsibilities, which mean they are not the legal guardians of the children they are raising. As informal guardians, grandparents raising grandchildren may encounter difficulties enrolling their grandchildren in school, providing health insurance coverage, or accessing other programs and benefits. They also face many emotional challenges, such as dealing with the loss or absence of their grandchildren's parent(s).

Based on national and local trends, as well as the reputation of Las Cruces as a retirement destination for older Americans, the Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Housing Study Committee (GRG Housing Study Committee) was formed to identify and address the needs of grandparents raising grandchildren in the City of Las Cruces and Doña Ana County. The committee included representatives from the Housing Authority of the City of Las Cruces and the City of Las Cruces Senior Programs, as well as individuals with other expertise and experience working with seniors and grandparents. Through their work in the community, committee members were acutely aware of the many challenges that grandparents face when raising grandchildren and were interested in learning about and developing programs to support grandparents in their caregiver roles. To that end, the Committee embarked on an effort to develop housing programs for this population and secured funding from the New Mexico legislature. As a first step toward developing housing programs, the Committee decided to conduct a needs assessment of grandparents raising grandchildren. Bids were solicited from independent contractors and a contract was awarded to John Snow, Inc. (JSI), a health care research and consulting organization headquartered in Boston, to conduct the assessment.

Methodology

The needs assessment of grandparents raising grandchildren was an eight-month, collaborative effort between the GRG Housing Study Committee, JSI, and local community members. In May 2007, JSI and the committee met in Las Cruces for the first time to discuss a range of data collection methods that could be used to conduct the needs assessment. Together, the Committee and JSI agreed that a survey was the best approach for gathering the desired data. Although originally conceived to address housing needs of grandparents raising grandchildren, the Committee and JSI also agreed that other issues, such as legal rights and educational and social service needs, affected the lives of grandparents and grandchildren and decided that the survey should include a range of

questions about demographics, household characteristics, housing situation, challenges of raising grandchildren, and related housing and social service needs. By the end of June 2007, a final draft of the needs assessment survey tool was completed and ready for a pilot test that was conducted with eight grandparent volunteers in July. Once finalized, JSI and the GRG Housing Study Committee made the survey available in three formats (hard copy, digital copy, and online) and in two languages (Spanish and English). Committed to distributing the survey as widely as possible, JSI worked closely with the GRG Housing Study Committee to develop and reach out to a comprehensive list of contacts within Doña Ana County. The Committee felt strongly that there should be countywide representation in the responses. Therefore, JSI contacted different media throughout the County to get coverage and raise awareness about the survey. Incentives were offered to grandparents for completing the survey, and JSI joined the GRG Housing Study Committee for survey distribution at Grandparents Day in September.

Profile of Survey Respondents

By October 15, 2007 (the close of the survey collection period), 106 completed surveys were received; 103 were determined to be valid. The total number of completed was well-below the project's target of 300, reflecting the difficulty of reaching a population for which there is no comprehensive mailing list or other network for distribution.

Survey respondents reflect generally the population of grandparents raising grandchildren in Doña Ana County. Of the 103 survey respondents, 85% were female. The largest proportion of respondents were White/Caucasian (46%), and another 46% either reported that they were of a race other than the categories provided on the survey, or race was not specified. Respondents' housing characteristics very closely matched the US Census estimates for grandparents raising grandchildren in Doña Ana County, with 80% of respondents residing in owner-occupied housing and 20% in renter-occupied units. Fifty-four percent of respondents were either married (47%) or living with a domestic partner (7%). Respondents were a relatively young group, with nearly two-thirds under the age of 60; the mean age was 57 years (median = 50).

Nearly one-half of respondents were employed, with 33% working full- time, 6% part-time, 5% self-employed, and 4% retired, but working part-time. Over one-half of respondents (53%) have a high school degree or less; the remaining 47% have had some college education, with 6% holding a Bachelor's degree and 8% a graduate degree. A large proportion of respondents reported that they were Hispanic or Latino/a (70%), and roughly 90% of respondents reported that they speak and read English well or very well.

The vast majority of respondents are raising grandchildren on limited incomes, with 57% earning less than \$25,000 per year. About a quarter of respondents reported no source of income. Nearly 60% of respondents relied on Medicaid (36%) or Medicare (22%) for health care coverage, while another 28% have private health insurance and 17% have no health insurance. Finally, fifty-four percent of respondents reported that their own overall health was either poor (7%) or fair (47%). The grandchildren that respondents are raising were markedly healthier, with 88% reported to be in either good or excellent health.

Social Service Needs

Grandparents reported that they experience a range of challenges as caregivers, but those experienced by the most respondents include stress (50%), less time for themselves (50%), financial burdens (43%), and less privacy (32%). Service utilization across all 16 services included in the survey was low, with all but one service (support groups) used by less than 10% of respondents. The top four services with the highest unmet need (meaning the service was needed, but not being used) were education about available services (55%), support groups (52%), legal assistance (52%), and assistance accessing services (49%). The largest barriers to grandparents' use of services were either not knowing a service was available (44%) or not knowing where to get it (40%).

The four services for grandchildren for which there was the greatest unmet need were scholarships (60%), support groups (53%), tutoring (47%) and summer camp programs (46%). The barriers to service utilization were the same as for grandparents.

Housing Services

A second focus of the assessment was to understand housing challenges and needs. Respondents were asked to select which challenges they experience with their home, including insufficient money for rent/mortgage, lease restrictions on number of residents or pets, lack of space, and proximity to services. Surprisingly, the largest proportion of respondents reported that they had no challenges (29%), followed closely by 28% who said they did not have enough space or were cramped and 27% who said they had insufficient money for their rent or mortgage. Another 12% reported "other" which included the need for repairs (4%) and the cost or need for utilities (4%).

In spite of what appears to be some level of need for housing assistance, there was a notable reluctance among survey respondents to take advantage of public housing programs. Over 75% of respondents said that they would not be willing to move from their current home into affordable housing or public housing programs, indicating a strong attachment to their homes.

Recommendations

Based on the results of this needs assessment, the following recommendations are proposed to guide service development and further analysis of the needs of grandparents who are raising grandchildren:

- ❖ Free or low-cost legal services are needed to help grandparents define and secure their relationship with the child in their care. This was one of the top needs reported in the survey.
- For existing services, there must be increased publicity and education to reach this population and to increase their awareness of what already exists. Any new services that are developed must include education and outreach to this population; local newspapers were found to be particularly effective, but other approaches should be considered.
- Efforts to explore housing needs and potential solutions (e.g., intergenerational housing) must continue. These could include key informant interviews or focus groups with grandparents raising grandchildren that allow for a richer discussion of housing issues and possible housing models and services.

Grandparents raising grandchildren need support groups of some form. In addition, any future data collection activities related to program development for grandparents should use focus groups or key informant interviews so that grandparents feel they have a voice.

Conclusion

Grandparents raising grandchildren serve a critical and under-recognized role in the Doña Ana County community by providing stable, loving, and supportive environments for children in need. More than half of the grandparents surveyed have been caring for their grandchildren for five or more years, and 84% of them said they have never lost responsibility for the child during that time, reflecting a stable and strong commitment to their caregiver role. They play an important and valuable role in the community by taking in children that might otherwise be abandoned or left to the custody of state and local child service programs. Nonetheless, grandparents raising grandchildren in Doña Ana County face significant challenges and experience a range of social and housing service needs that must be addressed to support their critical role in the community.

ackground and Purpose of Needs Assessment

In the US, more than 2.4 million grandparents are raising 4.5 million children, numbers that have risen steadily since the 1970s. During the 1990s, this trend garnered national attention when the number of grandparent caregivers began to grow more rapidly. Between 1990 and 1998, the number of families headed by both grandparents and no parents increased by over 50%. During the same period, the number of grandmother-only homes rose by 27%.

In situations where parents are no longer able or willing to care for their children, grandparents and other relatives offer an attractive alternative to foster care. Research indicates that various factors may prevent parents from rearing their children, including parental struggles with substance abuse, mental illness, incarceration, teen pregnancy, economic hardship, immigration issues, divorce, domestic violence, and HIV and other chronic illnesses.

In 2000, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) mandated the inclusion of three questions related to grandparent-headed households in the decennial census in order to understand the magnitude of this new trend. The questions aimed to gather information on the number of grandparents who were living with their grandchildren, the number who were responsible for the basic needs of their grandchildren, and the length of time these grandparents had been responsible for their grandchildren. According to the 2000 Census, approximately 5.8 million adults over the age of 30 are "co-resident grandparents," meaning they live with their grandchildren under the age of 18. Of this group, 2.4 million (42%) are grandparent caregivers, meaning they have primary responsibility for their grandchildren. Of these grandparent caregivers, 39% have cared for their grandchildren for more than five years.

Data from the 2000 census, the 2005 American Community Survey, and additional analyses of these datasets highlight interesting national demographic and geographic trends in the profiles of grandparent caregivers. A considerable proportion of grandparent caregivers in the US are from communities of color. Nationwide, 26% are Black, 18% are Hispanic, 3% Asian, and 2% American Indian or Alaskan Native. More than 68% of all grandparent caregivers are under 60 years of age and about 20% are living in poverty. Geographically, the southern states have the highest total number of grandparent co-residents (nearly 40% of all in the US), the highest proportion of grandparents responsible for their grandchildren (48%), and the highest proportion of grandparents caring for their grandchildren for five years or more (41%). The large number of grandparent-headed households in this region has been attributed to the high number of immigrant populations from Latin America and Asia, who may live in extended family situations.

In New Mexico, the US Census 2005 American Community Survey estimates that there are 48,087 grandparents living with their grandchildren. Of this group, 25,995 (54%) are estimated to be

¹ Intergenerational Learning and Care Centers: A Report from The Commission on Affordable Housing and Health Facility Needs for Seniors in the 21st Century. 2002.

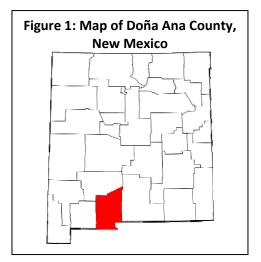
² Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. 2002. Mind the Gap: Grandparents raising grandchildren. *Communities and Banking*, Spring.

responsible for their grandchildren, a proportion that ranks New Mexico 11th among all states. Over three-quarters of these grandparents have cared for their grandchildren for more than a year; 37% have cared for their grandchildren for five or more years. Over 25% of these grandparents were living in poverty as of 2000, higher than proportion of those in the US (19%). The majority of grandparents raising grandchildren in New Mexico are Hispanic (55%); 24% are White, 20% are American Indian or Alaskan Natives.

In Doña Ana County, there are an estimated 3,003 grandparents who are the primary caregivers for their grandchildren, representing 54% of the estimated 5,524 grandparents in the county who are living with their grandchildren. Grandparents raising grandchildren in Doña Ana County are more likely to be female (77%) than in New Mexico (61%) or the US (64%). They are also more likely to be

Hispanic (89%). Over 66% of these caregivers are age 30 to 59, and about 33% are age 60 or more. More than 52% of grandparent caregivers are foreign-born and 60% reported that they speak English less than "very well." While the majority of grandparents raising grandchildren in Doña Ana County live above or at the poverty level (66%), the proportion that is poor (33%) is higher than in New Mexico (30%) and the US (20%). The median household income in Doña Ana County in 2004 was \$30,740, well below New Mexico's \$37,838.

Grandparents and other relative caregivers confront many economic and emotional challenges when assuming



responsibility for their new families. Those who once worked full time may find that their new family responsibilities prevent them from working outside the home, creating economic hardships. In many cases, grandparents have taken in their grandchildren temporarily until the children's parents are able to resume their childrearing responsibility, which means they are not the legal guardians of the children they are raising. As informal guardians, grandparents raising grandchildren may encounter difficulties enrolling their grandchildren in school, providing health insurance coverage, or accessing other programs and benefits. They may also face many emotional challenges. Both the caretaker and the child are dealing with parental loss or absence. If the child's parent is still alive, then the child may suffer from conflicted parental loyalty that can hinder adjustment to a new home life. Grandparents raising grandchildren may also find themselves caring for children who have developmental disabilities, have been neglected and/or have suffered emotional, physical, and sexual abuse. Grandparents may feel nervous about becoming a parent again, worry that they do not have the energy to properly care for the child, and experience a range of emotional and physical stresses related to being a parent of a younger child.

One of the most pressing issues for grandparent caregivers is finding or maintaining affordable housing. Often, grandparents and their families live in overcrowded housing conditions because they cannot afford a larger living space. Grandparents might jeopardize their private lease agreements by housing additional people or they may be living in senior housing where children are

not permitted. Of the 2.4 million grandparent caregivers in the US, 26% were renters. Of this group, 48% spent 30% or more of their household income on gross rent, utilities, and fuel. More than 25% of grandparent caregivers spent 50% or more of their income on household expenses. Among grandparents living below the poverty line, their housing situations are even more tenuous. Over 40% of poor grandparent caregivers spent at least half of their household income on rent and 60% do not receive any housing subsidies from the federal government.³

In response to grandparent caregivers' social service and housing needs, some community-based agencies serving this population have combined efforts to develop intergenerational learning and care centers. Intergenerational learning and care centers are living environments where grandparents and their families receive ongoing services and educational programming at the same site. GrandFamilies, the first housing development designed specifically to address the needs of grandparent-and-grandchild families, was the product of a comprehensive needs assessment commissioned to investigate the social and housing issues facing grandparent caregivers living in the Boston area. In 1998, GrandFamilies opened its doors and offered housing subsidies to 26 families Dorchester. The development, which is run by an onsite house manager, is not just a living area; it also boasts educational and social activities run by the local YMCA. The Gerontology Institute of the University of Massachusetts has written several reports on the successes and challenges of GrandFamilies, and the Institute assists other entities that would like to replicate the program.

Needs Assessment

Based on these national and local trends, as well as the reputation of Las Cruces as a retirement destination for older Americans, the Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Housing Study Committee (GRG Housing Study Committee) was formed to identify and address the needs of grandparents raising grandchildren in the City of Las Cruces and Doña Ana County. The committee included representatives from the Housing Authority of the City of Las Cruces and the City of Las Cruces Senior Programs, as well as individuals with other expertise and experience working with seniors and grandparents.

Through their work in the community, committee members were acutely aware of the challenges grandparents face when raising grandchildren, and as social service providers, were interested in learning about and developing programs to support grandparents in their caregiver roles. To that end, the Committee embarked on an effort to develop housing programs for this population and secured funding from the New Mexico legislature. As a first step toward developing housing programs, the Committee decided to conduct a needs assessment of grandparents raising grandchildren. Bids were solicited from independent contractors and John Snow, Inc. (JSI), a health care research and consulting organization headquartered in Boston, was selected to conduct the assessment.

In the remainder of this report, the needs assessment methodology and report the findings of the data collection effort are outlined. Lastly, JSI staff provides some conclusions and recommendations based on the results to help guide the ongoing work of the GRG Housing Study Committee.

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³ Intergenerational Learning and Care Centers: A Report from The Commission on Affordable Housing and Health Facility Needs for Seniors in the 21st Century. 2002

ethodology

The assessment of the needs of grandparents raising grandchildren was an eightmonth process that involved a number of key steps and individuals. In this section, we describe the process of developing and distributing the survey tool, including the partnership between John Snow, Inc. (JSI) and the City of Las Cruces' Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Housing Study Committee (hereafter, the GRG Housing Study Committee) and other community stakeholders.

John Snow, Inc.

JSI is a health care research and consulting organization, headquartered in Boston, committed to improving the health and well-being of individuals and communities worldwide. Since its inception in 1978, JSI has grown to a staff of more than 400, with expertise in public health, research methods, clinical care, community and organizational development, technical assistance, and program operations. Staff members have worked with hundreds of entities, ranging from fledgling grassroots organizations to complex multi-organizational systems, both in the US and in numerous developing countries.

JSI has extensive experience conducting needs assessments for state and local health departments, community-based organizations, and other programs throughout the US focused on a wide range of public health issues and the needs of diverse populations. JSI has conducted needs assessments in the areas of primary care, Hepatitis C, home health care, HIV, maternal and child health, substance abuse, and mental health, among others. These assessments have focused on such diverse populations as the elderly, people living with or at risk for HIV/AIDS, people struggling with addiction or mental health issues, women and children, the disabled, and those living with Hepatitis C.

In March 2007, JSI was awarded a contract with the City of Las Cruces to conduct the Grandparents and Other Relative Caregivers Needs Assessment. The project team included six staff members who contributed to different components of the project activities. The project was directed by Jeremy Holman, Ph.D. and managed by Jessica Jimenez, MA until her departure from JSI in July 2007. Other team members included Frances Marshman, MPH; Stewart Landers, JD; Kim Watson, MPH; and Sarah Wolfrum, BA.

Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Housing Study Committee

The success of a needs assessment project of this type depends on the participation of a committed core group of local community members who can provide oversight, guidance, and assistance throughout the project. JSI staff members have extensive experience conducting community-based research, but input from local community members is essential to developing and conducting a needs assessment that is comprehensive and useful to the community.

Prior to the beginning of this needs assessment, the GRG Housing Study Committee had been meeting for several years to try to understand and address the emerging housing and social service needs of grandparents raising grandchildren in Doña Ana County. The committee included

representatives from the Housing Authority of the City of Las Cruces and the City of Las Cruces Senior Programs, as well as individuals with other expertise and experience working with seniors

and grandparents. The group consisted of a set of core members, as well as additional members who attended when possible (see Table 1). The idea for a needs assessment originated with the GRG Housing Study Committee, and after securing funding and contracting with JSI to conduct the assessment, the committee took on the role of overseeing the work of the project.

In addition to the Housing Authority and the Senior Programs, there are other community-based organizations that provide services to grandparents raising grandchildren throughout the county. In particular, Grandparents Raising Grandchildren (formerly Doña Ana County Advocates for Children and Families) is a community-based organization in Las Cruces that provides services to grandparents raising grandchildren, focusing primarily on younger grandparents who may not be eligible for other senior services. Because of its mission and its service to the population targeted by this needs assessment, Grandparents Raising Grandchildren was invited to be a partner in the project.

Table 1: GRG Housing Study Committee Membership

Core Members

- Rudy Jaime, Resource Center Coordinator, City of Las Cruces Senior Programs
- Robbie Levey, Deputy Director, Housing Authority of the City of Las Cruces
- Christina Little, Commissioner, Housing Authority of the City of Las Cruces
- Nina Mervine, AARP
- Shelley Modell, Administrator, City of Las Cruces Senior Programs
- Francesca Smith, Long-term Services
 Manager, City of Las Cruces Senior Programs

Other Participants

- Virginia Bell, Grandparents Raising Grandchildren
- Yolanda Borunda, Grandparents Raising Grandchildren
- Jerry Nachison, City of Las Cruces
 Community Development Department
- Cheryl Rodriguez, City of Las Cruces
 Community Development Department
- Tommie Schroeder, Grandparents Raising Grandchildren

Representatives were invited to the GRG Housing Study Committee meetings and JSI staff met with staff from the organization several times during the project to solicit input, feedback, and assistance with the project.

Data Collection Methods

JSI and the GRG Housing Study Committee met for the first time in Las Cruces in May 2007. The focus of the meeting was to confirm the data that the group wanted to collect, while at the same time reviewing already existing resources and various methods for acquiring data. During this initial discussion, JSI posed two double-barreled questions to the committee, "What do you hope to learn from the needs assessment and what would make it most useful for your efforts?" and "What data variables do you think are critical to collect from grandparents raising grandchildren and which would be 'nice to know'?"

JSI and the Committee discussed a range of data collection methods that could be used to conduct the needs assessment (e.g., focus groups, key informant interviews, or a survey) before confirming that a survey was the desired approach. It was decided that a survey would be helpful to gather baseline data on a broad range of topics and that focus groups or interviews could be used to follow

up and/or explore critical issues identified in the results. Although originally conceived to address housing needs of grandparents raising grandchildren, the Committee and JSI agreed that other issues, such as legal rights and educational and social service needs, also affected the lives of these grandparents and grandchildren. It was agreed that the survey should include a range of questions about demographics, household characteristics, challenges of raising grandchildren, and related housing and social service needs.

Survey Development

After the first meeting with the committee, JSI began developing an initial draft survey tool using information gathered from the Committee. JSI conducted an extensive literature search for other existing surveys for this population, but very few were found that were similar to the needs and goals of this project. JSI staff developed a list of data variables that were needed, and then crafted questions that would help elicit responses to meet those needs. The first draft of the survey was circulated among six other staff members at JSI, all of whom had familiarity with survey tool development and could comment on the ease with which grandparents would fill out the draft. After three rounds of edits at JSI, the more-polished draft was e-mailed to the Committee for review.

The draft survey was discussed during a June 2007 meeting of the Committee in Las Cruces and additional revisions were made to address concerns and suggestions. The draft survey was then converted into Teleform, a digital format that enables completed surveys to be scanned by a computer and results entered automatically into a database. By the end of June 2007, a final draft of the survey was completed and ready for a pilot test to ensure that the tool worked as intended.

Simultaneous to the refinement of the working draft, JSI used the expertise of one team member to begin translating the draft into Spanish. Given the survey's length and number of response options, a professional translator was hired to complete the translation into Spanish. After several rounds of edits and revisions between the Spanish-speaking JSI team member and the professional translator, JSI had a Spanish version of the survey that was ready to be piloted.

It is important to note that the survey was developed to be completely voluntary and anonymous, meaning that recipients could chose to complete the survey at their discretion and no identifying information would be collected from respondents, such as a name or social security number. An explicit statement of this information was included on all versions of the survey.

Pilot Test

A pilot test is a critical step in survey development that helps identify any potential problems with the survey tool, such as clarity of the questions, missing response options, and issues with the survey logic and flow. A pilot test was scheduled for mid-July, and two JSI staff members traveled to Las Cruces to meet with the Committee and to conduct the test. Members of the GRG Housing Study Committee were instrumental in making the pilot a success. Through regular contact with seniors participating in their programs, staff members from the City of Las Cruces Senior Programs were able to assemble a group of eight grandparents raising grandchildren who were willing to participate in the pilot.

Two staff from JSI coordinated with Senior Programs staff to set up a room, purchase refreshments, and provide tokens of appreciation (bottles of New England maple syrup) for volunteers. In addition to the two JSI staff who facilitated the two-hour pilot, two staff members from the Senior Programs helped the volunteers complete the surveys, answer questions, and interpret as needed. Some seniors found the literacy level of the survey to be high, and two of the eight volunteers spoke Spanish nearly exclusively.

All eight volunteers completed the pilot. Four surveys were completed in English and four were completed in Spanish. Completion times ranged from about 25 minutes to more than an hour; some seniors needed more help answering each question than others. Upon completion, JSI staff asked each volunteer about her/his experience with the survey, posing questions such as, "Were the survey issues relevant to your experience?" or "Is there other information you wanted to tell us about on this survey?" Overall, the seniors found most questions to be relevant and were able to answer them. At the same time, some commented that the survey was long, while others weren't always sure they were answering the questions correctly. Most of all, JSI staff was struck by how much each participating senior wanted to talk about her/his experiences raising their grandchildren. These anecdotes, outlining the pressures and joys of raising their children's children, were told in great detail and with animation. This overwhelming desire on the part of all eight seniors to talk about their experiences illustrated the limitations of a written survey.

Immediately after completion of the pilot, JSI staff reviewed the completed pilot surveys and the feedback, and developed a list of proposed changes to respond to some of the difficulties encountered. Changes included eliminating some questions to reduce the size of the survey, reordering of questions, and revisions to some of the response options. These proposed changes were e-mailed to the Committee for review. JSI then incorporated the Committee's feedback and finalized a shorter, more consolidated 16-page version of the survey (see *Appendix*).

Online Survey

At the same time that JSI was finalizing the hard copy survey, staff began converting the document into a web-based survey that could be completed and submitted online. As part of the overall distribution plan, JSI and the GRG Housing Study Committee had agreed on the importance of providing more than one way to complete the survey. Some younger grandparents, in particular, are accustomed to conducting business over the Internet and would be comfortable completing an online survey. Using its account with SurveyMonkey (a web-based survey tool company), JSI developed an online English and Spanish version of the survey. To simplify access to the survey and provide a more use-friendly web address, JSI created a page on its company website (www.jsi.com/grandparents) where links to the English and Spanish versions of the survey could be accessed. When the final versions of the survey were complete, final revisions to the online versions were made and the online survey went live.

Survey Distribution

In the end, the survey was available in three formats (hard copy, digital copy, and web-based) and in two languages (Spanish and English). Hard copies of the survey were packaged in large envelopes complete with both language versions of the survey and a self-addressed, postage-paid envelope for returning the completed survey. Digital copies were created in Adobe® PDF format that could be attached to an e-mail message, printed, completed, and returned. Both the digital and hard copy versions included the web address for the online survey, so that anyone receiving either a digital or hard copy could choose to complete the survey online.

Committed to making the survey available to as many grandparents as possible, JSI worked closely with the GRG Housing Study Committee to develop a comprehensive list of contacts within Doña Ana County for survey distribution. The Committee felt strongly that efforts to distribute the survey in towns outside of Las Cruces (e.g., Anthony and Hatch) would be critical to ensuring countywide representation in the responses. JSI began tapping into the contacts and networks of the GRG Housing Study Committee members and then followed up with phone calls and e-mails to other leads put forth by various workgroup members.

Distribution of the survey began in late July 2007. To provide local access to hard copies of the survey, JSI shipped approximately 500 pre-packaged surveys to the City of Las Cruces Senior Programs. These surveys were intended for use at local events, to respond to local requests for surveys (all publicity included a Senior Programs staff member contact information to request a copy) and to distribute to Senior Programs' clients. In addition, Grandparents Raising Grandchildren offered to mail the survey to its mailing list if JSI provided the packaged surveys in postage-paid envelopes. JSI shipped an additional 200 pre-packaged surveys to the City of Las Cruces Senior Programs who then delivered them to Grandparents Raising Grandchildren for distribution. Lastly, hard copies and/or digital versions of the survey were distributed to the following community contacts with a request for assistance in distributing the surveys to their own networks:

- All members of the GRG Housing Study Committee with the understanding that each member would forward copies to individual grandparents or organizations they felt able to reach easily
- Approximately 150 service providers that are part of the Interagency Council e-mail distribution list
- Las Cruces Public Schools, including all board members and staff such as the school nurse, social worker, communications specialist, and Head Start coordinators
- Gadsden Independent and Hatch Valley Schools, in particular school social workers and nurses
- New Mexico State University staff
- City of Hatch officials
- Jardin de Los Niños, a family-centered organization that provides child care and other resources for the homeless or near-homeless in Las Cruces
- La Vida Institute and Resource Center (for families)
- A. Fielder Memorial Safe Haven
- Ben Archer Health Center

- National Association of Social Workers, New Mexico division
- Prison Family Services
- Las Cruces Diocese that oversees parishes in Doña Ana County
- Various other churches in Las Cruces

Because the surveys were distributed on hard copy and digital formats, it is not possible to know exactly how many copies were distributed in total. We estimate that approximately 600 hard copies were distributed through the networks above, and hundreds more were reached through direct email contacts and networks.

To support requests for information about the project, JSI created an e-mail address (grandparents@jsi.com) to receive inquiries and requests for copies of the survey. In addition, all copies of the survey included a JSI contact person and address, and all related publicity included a JSI contact person address, the e-mail address, and a phone number.

Survey Publicity

Simultaneous to reaching out to community contacts, JSI called and e-mailed different media in Doña Ana County in hopes of getting coverage and raising awareness about the survey and the project. A press release was sent to the Media Specialist for the City of Las Cruces and the Public Information Director for Doña Ana County. Both acknowledged receipt and agreed to circulate the press release to those on their media lists. JSI also sent press releases to both The Las Cruces Bulletin and the Las Cruces Sun-News, along with The Hatch Citizen and the El Paso Times. On July 12, 2007 the City of Las Cruces website included an announcement, along with several mentions in its weekly calendar. Subsequent coverage included an article entitled "Survey Aims to Determine the Needs of Grandparents" in The Las Cruces Bulletin on July 20; two more articles appeared online including "Non-traditional families sought for county survey" in the Las Cruces Sun-News and "Events planned to honor grandparents" in the El Paso Times. The Las Cruces Public Schools Communications Specialist circulated a news release on August 20 about the survey to help inform parents, teachers, and school administrators about the project. On September 4, 2007, the Las Cruces Sun-News wrote another story, "Grandparents taking bigger role in raising kids" in conjunction with National Grandparents Day. The Senior Messenger, the Senior Programs' newsletter, carried two cover stories about the survey, one in the May/June issue and the other in the September/October issue. Finally, JSI sent the press release to a reporter at ABC News in El Paso, TX (the nearest affiliate). Despite a follow-up phone call, subsequent e-mails, and the reporter talking briefly to Senior Programs staff, no interview was set up.

Survey Incentives

Incentives have been shown to increase survey response rates. One method is to provide an upfront incentive, meaning that each recipient of the survey receives an incentive when they receive the survey. These so-called "guilt" incentives can be effective in increasing survey response rates. However, because of the limited budget, and more importantly, the fact that there was not a confirmed and complete mailing list of all grandparents raising grandchildren in the county, this method could not be used. To respond to the realities of the methods of distribution for this survey,

an alternative incentive was devised whereby every person who completed and returned a survey would be eligible to win one of five Wal-Mart gift cards, including one \$250, one \$100, and three \$50 cards. To enter the drawing, those completing a hard copy version needed to complete a separate "raffle entry" and return it with their survey. This form was detached from the survey and kept separate from the completed surveys to ensure anonymity of the respondents. In addition, respondents could return the raffle entry separately if they wished. For those taking the online survey, upon completion of the survey, respondents were directed to a link for entering the raffle. This link was separate from the survey links, and the information was stored in a separate database that was not linked to the survey database.

The deadline to complete and return a survey (electronically or through the mail) was October 1, 2007. Hoping to increase the number of respondents, JSI extended the deadline to October 15. On that day, five winners were selected at random from all entries. The winners were contacted by phone to confirm their mailing address, and gift cards were mailed during the week of October 22.

Grandparents Day

Together with staff from the City of Las Cruces Senior Programs, JSI participated in the Las Cruces celebration of National Grandparents Day held on September 9 in Young Park. The event, organized by Grandparents Raising Grandchildren, Inc. and co-sponsored by the City of Las Cruces Senior Programs focused on grandparents raising grandchildren and featured informational booths of local organizations, food, entertainment, and live music. JSI set up a booth with signs welcoming seniors to complete a survey, and event organizers set up a helium balloon stand near the booth that encouraged grandchildren and their grandparents to visit the booth, take a balloon, and complete a survey. In addition, staff circulated through the park, asking seniors if they would be willing to fill out the survey. Lastly, a flyer was distributed on every car in the Young Park parking lot during the event, announcing the survey and providing information about how to get a copy or access it online.

The Grandparents Day event lasted about five hours. JSI staff collected 26 completed surveys throughout the course of the day, and distributed dozens more to interested community members. In addition to assisting with the completion of the surveys, JSI staff also talked with many grandparents and heard many stories about their circumstances, their joys and fears, and the challenges they face raising grandchildren.

rofile of Survey Respondents

By the close of the survey collection period (October 15, 2007), 106 completed surveys were received; 103 were determined to be valid. Surveys were excluded from the analysis if the respondents lived outside of Doña Ana County or were not from the target population (i.e., they were not responsible for raising a grandchild or other kin under the age of 18). The total number of completed was well-below the project's target of 300, reflecting the difficulty of reaching a population for which there is no comprehensive mailing list or other network for distribution.

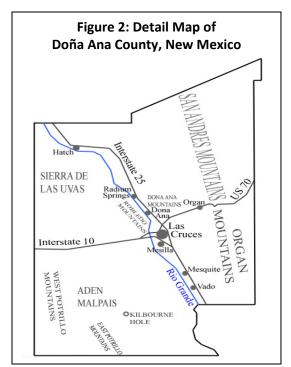
Of the 103 surveys, 37 were completed and returned by mail, 32 were completed online, 26 were completed at Grandparents Day and returned by hand, and 8 were completed during the pilot. Both the print and online versions of the survey were distributed together in English and Spanish, yet only a total of six Spanish language versions of the surveys were received. While this may have been the result of primarily an English language promotion of the survey, it should be noted that 46 respondents indicated that Spanish was the language they speak at home, yet nearly all of them chose to respond to the English survey.

According to the 2005 US Census American Community Survey, there are an estimated 3,003 grandparents raising grandchildren in Doña Ana County. Based on this figure, the survey sample of 103 respondents represents about 3% of this group. It is important to note that some households may contain two grandparents raising grandchildren, yet respondents were encouraged to complete only one survey per household. Thus, the percentage of households represented by this sample

Surveys were received from respondents living throughout Doña Ana County, with the largest proportion (82%) of respondents living in one of five zip codes in the City of Las Cruces (88001, 88005, 88007, 88011, 88012). An additional 18% of respondents lived in areas outside Las Cruces, including the towns of Anthony, Doña Ana, Tortugas, Mesilla, San Miguel, Organ, Radium Springs, and Vado. This distribution was expected, since Las Cruces is the largest city in Doña Ana County (representing about 46% of the county's total population) and was the center of the survey distribution efforts.

may be higher.

Survey respondents were asked several questions to construct a profile of the grandparents raising grandchildren in Doña Ana County, including



demographics (e.g., gender, race, ethnicity, income, education, employment status), housing information (e.g., tenure, type, and rent/mortgage), and other characteristics (e.g., English

proficiency, health status, marital status). These data helped establish some baseline information about the survey respondents and to determine if the survey sample reflected the population of grandparents raising grandchildren estimated to be living in Doña Ana County. In addition, some of these data served as independent variables that allowed an exploration of differences among grandparents in the challenges they experience in raising grandchildren, their health status and that of their grandchildren, their need for services and those of their grandchildren, and any barriers they face in accessing services.

Table 2 compares selected characteristics of survey respondents to available data for grandparents raising grandchildren in the US, New Mexico, and in Doña Ana County, as taken from the 2000 Census and/or the 2005 American Community Survey. As shown, survey respondents reflect generally the population of grandparents raising grandchildren in Doña Ana County. Of the 103 survey respondents, 85% were female, slightly higher than the estimates for grandparents raising grandchildren in Doña Ana County (77%).

For this survey, we used the federal race categories (White, Black/African American, Native American/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Other) to inquire about race, and provided a separate question to indicate Hispanic ethnicity. The largest proportion of respondents was White/Caucasian (46%), and another 46% either reported that they were of a race other than the categories provided on the survey, or did not specify their race. As is common with surveys that include a large number of people of Hispanic ethnicities, a large proportion of respondents did not consider themselves to be from one of the federal race categories. Of the 26% who reported "Other" and then specified a race, nearly all indicated that they were either of Hispanic race or nationality (i.e., respondents indicated they were from Mexico). If these individuals were categorized into the federal race categories, the percentage of respondents who were White/Caucasian or Black/African American would likely be higher than that provided in Table 2.

Respondents' housing characteristics very closely matched the US Census estimates for grandparents raising grandchildren in Doña Ana County, with 80% of respondents residing in owner-occupied housing and 20% in renter-occupied units. In addition, the percentage of respondents living in single-family homes, apartments, or mobile homes was similar to estimates for the County; however, a slightly higher percentage of survey respondents (34% vs. 26%) reported that they live in mobile homes or other housing.

Table 2: Comparison of Survey Respondents to US, New Mexico, and Doña Ana County Grandparents Raising Grandchildren (for selected characteristics)						
	US	New Mexico	Doña Ana County	Survey Respondents		
Grandparents raising grandchildren	2.5 million	43,087	3,003	103		
Race						
White	60%	59%	86%	46%		
Black/African American	26%	NA	NA	2%		
American Indian/Alaska Native	2%	20%	NA	6%		
Asian/Pacific Islander	3%	NA	NA	0%		
Other	8%	18%	NA	26%		
Not specified	-	-	-	20%		
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	18%	55%	89%	70%		
Gender						
Male	37%	36%	23%	15%		
Female	63%	64%	77%	85%		
Poverty Status						
Below poverty level	20%	30%	34%	36%*		
At or above poverty level	80%	70%	66%	64%*		
Housing Tenure						
Owner-occupied housing unit	73%	79%	79%	80%		
Renter-occupied housing unit	27%	21%	21%	20%		
Housing Units						
Single family	77%	63%	55%	51%		
Building with <2 apartments	14%	11%	19%	15%		
Mobile home or other housing	10%	26%	26%	34%		
*Estimated based on income and househo Source: US Census 2000; US Census Americ		-	survey.			

Table 3 provides additional descriptive information on survey respondents. Fifty-four percent of respondents were either married (47%) or living with a domestic partner (7%). The grandparents in the survey sample were a relatively young group, with nearly two-thirds under the age of 60. The mean age of all respondents was 57 years (median = 50).

In terms of employment, 48% of respondents were employed, with 33% working full time, 6% part time, 5% self-employed, and 4% retired, but working part-time. Over one-half of respondents (53%) have a high school degree or less; the remaining 47% have had some college education, with 6% holding a Bachelor's degree and 8% a graduate degree.

A large proportion of survey respondents reported that they were Hispanic (70%), and roughly 90% of respondents reported that they speak and read English well or very well.

Table 3: Additional Characteristics of Survey Respondents						
Characteristic	% of Respondents	Characteristic	% of Respondents			
Marital Status (n=102)		Age (n=92)				
Now married	47%	30 – 39 years	3%			
Divorced	17%	40 – 49 years	20%			
Widowed	16%	50 – 59 years	45%			
Living with partner	7%	60 – 69 years	21%			
Separated	7%	70 – 79 years	9%			
Never married	7%	80 or more years	2%			
Employment Status (n=102)		Education (n=101)				
Full time (40+ hours)	33%	Graduate degree	8%			
Part time (32 hours or less)	6%	Bachelor's degree	6%			
Self-employed	5%	Some college	33%			
Retired, w/ part-time job	4%	High school grad or equiv.	29%			
Retired, no additional job	20%	Some high school	13%			
Unemployed	19%	Some school, up to grade 8	11%			
Disabled	14%	No schooling	1%			
How well speak English (n=102)		How well read English (n=102)				
Very well	76%	Very well	79%			
Well	13%	Well	13%			
Not well	8%	Not well	5%			
Not at all 3% Not at all 3%						
Note: "n" refers to the number of respondents who answered each question.						

Income and Insurance

The vast majority of respondents are raising grandchildren on limited incomes, with 57% earning less than \$25,000 per year (including 21% who earn less than \$10,000 and 19% who earn less than \$15,000 annually). The median household income in Doña Ana County in 2004 was \$30,740. Using the responses to income categories on the survey and information on the number of individuals living in the household, we estimate conservatively that about 36% of respondents are below the federal poverty level. About 25% of respondents reported that they have no source of income. For those who reported a source of income, 42% received Social Security, 17% retirement or pension, and 17% received welfare or other public assistance.

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⁴ Income categories on the survey were less than \$10,000, \$10,000 to \$14,999, \$15,000 to \$24,999, etc. For our estimates, we used the maximum value in the income category for each respondent, the number of individuals in the household, and the 2007 federal poverty level guidelines for the corresponding household size.

Nearly 60% of respondents relied on Medicaid (36%) or Medicare (22%) for health care coverage. Another 28% reported private health insurance (e.g., Lovelace, Presbyterian, Blue Cross/Blue Shield), and 17% reported that they have no health

Only 20% of respondents reported that their health insurance also covers their grandchildren. Among those whose insurance does not cover their grandchildren, 72% rely on Medicaid for their grandchildren's health care and nearly 10% reported that their grandchildren have no health insurance coverage at all.

25% of grandparents raising grandchildren reported no source of income.

57% reported that they live on less than \$25,000 per year.

17% have no health insurance.

Health Status

insurance at all.

As shown in Figure 3 below, the majority (53%) of respondents reported that their own overall health was either poor (7%) or fair (46%). Arthritis (34%), diabetes

(22%), physical disabilities (19%), vision problems (12%), and cardiovascular disease (12%) were the most frequently cited medical or health-related conditions that affect respondents' quality of life.

The grandchildren that respondents are raising were markedly healthier, with 88% in either good or excellent health. Learning disabilities (21%), behavioral problems (18%), hyperactivity (13%), and developmental disabilities (12%) were the most frequently reported medical conditions or special needs of grandchildren/kin.

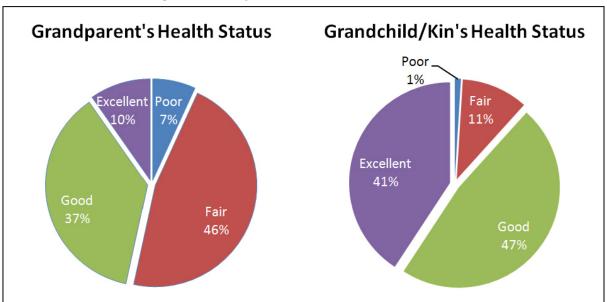


Figure 3: Grandparent and Grandchild/Kin's Health

Grandparents and Their Grandchildren

The survey included a number of questions to assess the grandparent – grandchild relationship, such as questions about the family and legal relationship between the grandparents and their

grandchildren, the circumstances that resulted in them becoming caregivers, the number of years they have been in a caregiver role, and the stability of their roles.

While the primary focus of the survey was grandparents raising grandchildren, other relative caregivers who were raising kin (e.g., aunts or uncles) were encouraged to respond. As shown in Table 4, 95% of respondents were either grandparents or great-grandparents of the children they were raising. The average number of children being raised by respondents was 1.8 (median = 1).

Table 4: Familial Relationship of Respondents to Child (n=102)				
Grandparent 90%				
Great-grandparent 5%				
Aunt/uncle 3%				
Other 2%				

Grandparents raising grandchildren often have precarious or undefined legal relationships with the children in their care, which can affect their needs and abilities to care for their grandchildren. There are a number of legal relationships that may exist, including guardianship, legal custody, consent/power of attorney, adoption, and relative foster care (described below). In addition, grandparents may have informal relationships that are undefined or have no legal status.

• Guardianship is a custodial arrangement, approved by the court, in which a non-parent is given most of the parental rights and responsibilities for a minor. A guardianship suspends parental rights but does not terminate them, and is valid until the minor turns 18 or the court decides to give guardianship of the minor back to the parent. Guardianships provide grandparents with the legal authority to register their grandchildren for school, authorize medical treatment, and to receive food stamps, health insurance and other benefits for the youth if eligible.

"Their father writes to them from prison and they do not want to visit him. It is stressful for me to worry about the fact that my daughter uses these children as a weapon, such as telling us that these are not your kids and I let them live here because I have nowhere else for them. She threatens to take them away to live with her wherever she may go, often with other men that they do not know."

--Survey respondent

- Legal custody is an arrangement approved by the court giving an individual the right and
 obligation to make major decisions about a child's upbringing, including but not limited to
 schooling, medical care, religious training, and place of residence. Legal custody also provides
 the right to access a child's confidential medical, financial, and school records.
- Power of Attorney is a legal document by which a parent authorizes another adult to act on behalf of the child, but does not give up any parental rights. A Power of Attorney is a "permission slip" which tells others, such as doctors or teachers, that the other adult has the

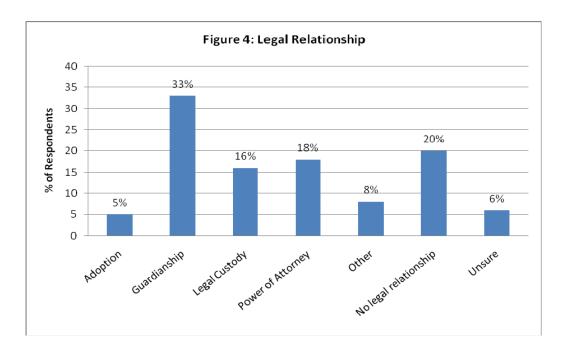
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⁵ Source: Advocacy, Inc. 2007. Albuquerque, NM. http://www.nmadvocacy.org/Index.html.

authority to sign in place of the parent. A Power of Attorney does not require a court, and becomes active when signed by a parent and notarized. It can be revoked by the parent at any time.

- Adoption is when parental rights have been surrendered or terminated and have been assumed
 by or granted to the grandparent. In this situation, the grandparent is now the legal parent of
 the child and the child cannot be taken back by the biological parent. Visitation by the biological
 parent may or may not be part of the adoption agreement.
- Relative Foster Care describes grandparents or other relative caregivers who are raising a
 grandchild or other kin who are part of the state's foster care system. While this option may
 provide some economic benefits to the grandparent, it also requires the child to be turned over
 to the foster care system for a certain period and for the grandparent to undergo "parenting"
 classes.

As shown in Figure 4, of all the legal relationships, the largest proportion of respondents (33%) reported that they have legal guardianship over their grandchildren. However, 26% reported that they have either no legal relationship (20%) with the grandchildren they are raising, or are unsure of the legal status (6%). Eighteen percent reported that they had Power of Attorney and another 16% reported that they had legal custody. Of those that reported "Other" (8%) and described the relationship, the majority of responses suggested informal relationships, such as "their mother comes and goes" or the child "stays here mostly all times."



Respondents were asked to indicate how they came to be responsible for providing for the basic needs of their grandchild or grandchildren (see Table 5). Forty percent reported that they became responsible when the biological parents got divorced, followed closely by 32% who said that it was because the parents were unable to care for their children.

An additional 36% of respondents reported a reason other than those provided on the survey tool. Of this group of 37 respondents, the most common responses were that parents had abandoned their children (9), were struggling with substance abuse (3), moved (3), worked or were too busy (2), were never married (2), and abused or had conflicts with their child (2).

Table 5: Reasons that Respondents Became Caregivers (n=103)				
Parents divorced or remarried	40%			
Parents unable to care for children	32%			
Parent(s) in jail/prison	16%			
Parent(s) in the military 10%				
Children removed by the state 7%				
Parent (s) deported 5%				
Parent(s) too ill	4%			
Parent(s) died	4%			
Other 36%				
Column does not sum to 100% because respondents could select all that applied.				

Just over 18% of respondents

reported that the biological parent of the child they were raising lived with them at the time of the survey. Just over 29% reported that someone else helped them raise the child.

Table 6 provides data on the number of years that grandparents raising grandchildren have been responsible for their grandchildren, comparing data for the US, New Mexico, Doña Ana County, and survey respondents. As illustrated, survey respondents have been caring for their grandchildren longer than the population of grandparents raising grandchildren in the county, state, and US, with over 50% of survey reporting five or more years of responsibility. Importantly, 84% of respondents reported that they had never lost responsibility, indicating that for a large proportion of the grandchildren being raised by respondents, the duration of their stay with their grandparents has been relatively stable.

Table 6: Duration of Grandparent Responsibility for Raising Grandchildren					
Duration	US	New Mexico	Doña Ana County	Survey Respondents (n=103)	
Less than 1 year	23%	27%	31%	20%	
1 to 2 years	23%	23%	24%	15%	
3 to 4 years	15%	13%	19%	14%	
5 or more years	39%	37%	27%	51%	

Current Housing Situation

The majority (80%) of respondents reported that they own their own home with 13% reporting that they own the home free and clear and 67% paying a mortgage. Just over 20% reported that they

rent their home. As described previously in Table 2, 51% of respondents live in single-family, detached homes, 33% live in mobile homes, and 15% live in apartments or other buildings with two or more units.

Table 7 at right illustrates the average monthly housing costs for survey respondents. Additional information about housing challenges and housing service is described later in the *Housing Services* section of this report.

Table 7: Average Monthly Housing Costs (all respondents)			
Rent/mortgage \$587			
Electricity	\$141		
Water and sewer	\$ 67		
Propane/natural gas	\$ 76		

ocial Service Needs

One of the primary goals of the needs assessment was to understand the social service needs of grandparents who are raising grandchildren. As noted previously, grandparents and other relative caregivers confront many economic and emotional challenges when assuming responsibility for their new families. Some may find that their expanded family responsibilities prevent them from working outside the home, creating economic hardships. In many cases, grandparents are not the

legal guardians of the children they are raising, which can pose problems when enrolling their grandchildren in school, providing health insurance coverage, or accessing other programs and benefits. Grandparents raising grandchildren may also find themselves caring for children who have developmental disabilities, have been neglected and/or have suffered emotional, physical, and sexual abuse. Grandparents may be nervous about being a parent again, worry that they do not have the energy, health, or finances to care for the child, and experience a range of emotional and physical stresses related to being a parent to a younger child.

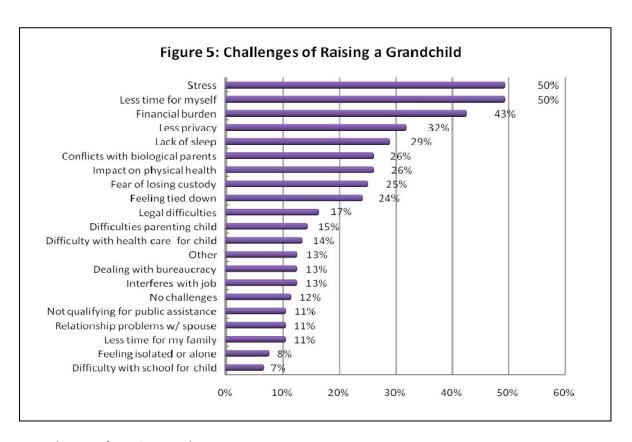
"At times I feel overwhelmed, because to me it is like starting over again with my new family. But they are my grandchildren. I love them dearly; I would not change this for the world."

--Survey respondent

This survey included several questions to help assess the challenges that grandparents face while raising their grandchildren, as well as the services they require to respond to their own needs and the needs of their grandchildren. The sections that follow highlight these challenges and needs.

Challenges of Raising a Grandchild

As shown in Figure 5, grandparents reported that they experience a range of challenges as caregivers, but those experienced by the most respondents include stress (50%), less time for themselves (50%), financial burdens (43%), and less privacy (32%). As will be explored in the next section, these challenges have implications for the types of services that grandparents reported that they need.



Grandparents' Service Needs

Survey respondents were asked, for a list of 16 services, whether they (a) currently use the service, (b) do not need the service, or (c) would like the service but are not currently using it. Responses to

this series of questions provide three important measures of social service need among our sample.

First, the proportion who reported that they "currently use" a service provides insight into the level of **service utilization** among the group. This information can help us understand what services grandparents are currently using, which is particularly important when either the range of available services or the extent to which grandparents are using them is not known. In addition, information on service utilization can describe needs that are being met by current resources. For the purposes of this needs assessment, we have assumed that the use of a service does not indicate that the need has disappeared, but rather that the need is being met. For example, a person may need and use transportation services to get to medical appointments, but the need for those services is ongoing.

"What I have never been able to understand is how they pay foster parents to watch kids for the state and they can't and won't pay grandparents to take care of their nine grandkids. Do they think we don't have bills? There's never enough food to provide nutritious meals, even to give them the necessary toothbrushes, soap, laundry..."

--Survey respondent

Second, the proportion who reported "would like to use, but not currently using" provides a measure of the **unmet need** for a service, meaning there is a need for a service that is not being met by existing resources or programs. A high unmet need may indicate that a service isn't available or that there are barriers that prevent grandparents from accessing or using existing services. For the purposes of this assessment, we have used the reporting of "would like to use" as an indicator of unmet need. Using the previous example, a person may need transportation to get to medical appointments, but does not know whom to call or how to access the service.

Third, as highlighted in the equation below, **need** refers to the combined service utilization and unmet need, providing a measure of the overall need for a service in the group or community.

(Currently Use Service) + (Would Like Service) = Need

Either a low proportion reporting a need or a high proportion reporting "do not need" identifies those services that are of lowest need among grandparents. In situations of limited resources, knowing what services grandparents do not need can help focus existing or available resources on those that are more critical.

Table 8 below provides information on service utilization, unmet need, and total need, highlighting the top 10 services ranked in order by need. Service utilization across all of the services was low,

with all but one service (support groups) used by less than 10% of respondents. Support groups for grandparents had the highest reported use (23%) of all services.

In addition, as indicated by nearly threequarters of respondents, support groups are the most needed service. Education about services was ranked second (63%), and the closely related assistance with accessing services was ranked fourth (60%). Legal assistance, including help with guardianship, adoption, and/or immigration or citizenship was the fourth highest need (60%). "Grandparents, like myself, have a need for easily accessible legal services at a reasonable cost. Grandparents are helpless when all the legal rights rest with parents who may be negligent, abusive, and capable of causing long term damage to their children. Parents take advantage of their legal status and use the children as pawns.

Grandparents experience a lot of stress because to them the children's welfare (security, stability, loving environment, etc.) is their top priority."

--Survey respondent

Table 8: Service Utilization, Unmet Need, and the Top Ten Service Needs for Grandparents Raising Grandchildren

Rank	Service	n	Use	Would Like	Need (use + would like)
1	Support groups for grandparents	103	23%	49%	72%
2	Education about available services	100	8%	55%	63%
3	Legal assistance	101	10%	52%	62%
4	Assistance accessing services	99	8%	52%	60%
5	Someone to care for child	101	4%	46%	50%
6	Help with the school system	102	9%	34%	43%
7*	Housing assistance	100	6%	33%	39%
7*	Technology classes	99	5%	34%	39%
9	Individual counseling	100	7%	29%	36%
10	Parenting classes	97	2%	32%	34%
*1	and also the also manufathers				

*Indicates a tie in the ranking.

Note: "n" refers to the number of respondents who answered each question.

For six additional services, less than 30% of respondents reported a need for each, including personal health education (28%), medicine delivery (23%), homemaker/home health aide (23%), shopping assistance (15%) and English as second language (ESL) classes (13%). These services were also reported as "do not need" by the largest proportion of respondents.

Using "would like to use but not currently using" as a marker for unmet need, the top four services with the highest unmet need remain the same, although education about available services ranks highest (55%), followed by support groups (52%), legal assistance (52%), and assistance accessing services (49%).

Respondents who indicated that they would like a service but were not currently using it (for any service) were asked to indicate their reasons why. The purpose of this question was to assess

barriers to service utilization. As indicated in Table 9 at right, the largest barrier to service utilization is lack of knowledge about services, with 44% of respondents reporting that they didn't know that the service was available, and 40% reporting that they don't know where to get the service. Other important barriers included a perception that the services were too costly (18%), inability to get to services either because of lack of transportation or the distance (17%), and lack of time to access services (14%).

Table 9: Barriers to Service Use (Grandparents)				
44%				
40%				
18%				
17%				
14%				

Data on reported service needs were analyzed to determine if the need for services varied by any independent variable, such as race, ethnicity, gender, age, geography (zip code), or years caring for their grandchild. These data can enrich the analysis of service needs, and can be helpful in designing programs that respond to need by identifying particular groups with higher need. Because of the relatively small sample size, we were unable to determine if the need for services varied by race, ethnicity, geography, or years caring for their grandchild.

To assess variations in need related to age, respondents were grouped into two age categories -- 59 and under, and 60 and older. Using a chi-square statistical test, we found that a significantly higher proportion of respondents under 60 than those 60 and over need education about services (69% vs. 48%, p=.05). We also found a trend (though not statistically significant at the 95% level) toward a greater need for homemaker services among those 60 and older (35% vs. 18%, p=0.06).

By gender, we found that a significantly higher percentage of women than men need education

about services (69% vs. 38%, p<.05). We also found trends (though not statistically significant at the 95% level) toward a higher need for babysitter services among men (69% vs. 46%, p=0.10), and a higher need for legal services among women (65% vs. 44%, p=0.10).

Grandchildren's Service Needs

Similar to the section above, survey respondents were asked to report on a list of 12 social services for their grandchild whether they (a) currently use the service, (b) do not need the service, or (c) would like the service but are not currently using it. As described above, responses to this series of questions provided information about service utilization, unmet need, and need. These data are described in Table 10 for all 12 services, ranked in order of need.

"I just feel like there are more grandparents raising our grandchildren. But there doesn't seem to be any help here for us. We have been told that we make too much money or our age disqualifies us for community food programs. I don't work because I can't afford child care.

Can't work after dark cause I can't see to drive."

--Survey respondent

Assessment of the Needs of Grandparents Raising Grandchildren in Doña Ana County, New Mexico

⁶ A "p-value" is a statistical figure resulting from a chi-square test. At a 95% confidence level, a p-value under 0.05 is considered "statistically significant." This means that we are 95% confident that the observed relationship is real and not the result of chance.

	Table 10: Service Utilization, Unmet Need, and Service Needs for Grandchildren					
Rank	Service	n	Use	Would Like	Need (use + would like)	
1	Support groups for children	100	17%	53%	70%	
2	Scholarships	93	6%	60%	69%	
3	Medical care	101	45%	18%	63%	
4	Tutoring	96	3%	47%	50%	
5	Summer camp	94	1%	46%	47%	
6	After school programs	95	8%	38%	46%	
7	Drug awareness programs	92	8%	37%	45%	
8	Sex education programs	95	13%	29%	42%	
9	Special education	92	14%	27%	41%	
10	Individual counseling	94	10%	29%	39%	
11	Mentoring	95	1%	32%	33%	
12	Daycare	94	9%	22%	31%	
Note: "	Note: "n" refers to the number of respondents who answered each question.					

As shown above, the utilization of medical care was reported by 45% of respondents, exceeding any of the other services by at least double. This may be explained by the fact that, as indicated earlier, only 7% of respondents reported no health insurance of any kind for the child in their care.

The four services for grandchildren for which there was the greatest reported need were support groups (70%), scholarships (69%), medical care (63%), and tutoring (50%). For the eight other services, more than 30% of respondents reported a need for the service. It is important to note that the high need for medical care is driven more by the proportion that use the service (45%), than the proportion with an unmet need (18%).

The four services for grandchildren with the highest reported unmet need were scholarships (60%), support groups (53%), tutoring (47%) and summer camp programs (46%).

Respondents who indicated that they would like a service for their grandchild but were not currently using it were asked to indicate the reasons why. The purpose of this question was to assess barriers to service utilization. As shown in Table 11, the barriers to using services for grandchildren were generally the same as those for services for grandparents, with the largest barrier being a lack of knowledge about services, with 42% of respondents reporting that they didn't know that the service was available, and 41% reporting that they don't know where to get the service.

Table 11: Barriers to Service Use (Grandchildren)		
Did not know service was available	42%	
Do not know where to get service	41%	
Too expensive	17%	
No transportation/too far to drive	13%	
Don't have time to access service	14%	

Data on reported service needs were analyzed to determine if the need for services for grandchildren varied by any independent variable of the grandparent, such as race, ethnicity, gender, age, geography (zip code), or years caring for their grandchild. These data can enrich our analysis of service needs, and can be helpful in designing programs that respond to need by identifying particular groups with higher need. Because of the relatively small sample size, we were unable to determine if the need for services varied by race, ethnicity, geography, or years caring for their grandchild.

To assess variations in need related to age, respondents were grouped into two age categories -- 59 and under, and 60 and older. Using a chi-square statistical test, we found no statistically significant variations in the need for services for grandchildren based on the grandparent's age. We did, however, detect a trend (though not statistically significant at the 95% level) toward a greater need for medical care for grandchildren whose grandparents were over 60 years old than those under 60 (76% vs. 57%, p=0.08).

Similarly, we found no statistically significant variations in the need for services for grandchildren based on the grandparent's gender. We did, however, detect a trend toward a greater reported need among grandmothers (than grandfathers) for medical care (67% vs. 44%, p=0.08) and tutoring services (45% vs. 31%, p=0.09) for their grandchildren.

"I believe that all us grandparents really need is financial support without it affecting what little income we do make. They deducted my food stamps -- I guess they think I make too much money but if they only knew how much these 3 yr. old twins really eat. It's not easy raising young children especially when you think life was starting to get easy, my dreams and goals have been put on hold. Not sure when I can pick up the pieces and move forward . . ."

--Survey respondent

ousing Services

A second focus of this assessment was to understand the housing challenges and needs of grandparents raising grandchildren. Nationally, one of the most pressing issues for grandparent caregivers is finding or maintaining affordable housing. Often, grandparents raising grandchildren and their families live in overcrowded housing conditions because they cannot afford a larger living space. Grandparents might jeopardize their private lease agreements by housing additional people or they live in senior housing where children are not permitted.

The desire to understand better the housing needs of grandparents raising grandchildren in Doña Ana County is driven by a number of factors, including the high number of these families in this part of the US (as evidenced by Census data described earlier), as well as growth of the County and the City of Las Cruces as a retirement destination. As a growing number of older adults move to the area, it is reasonable to expect that the number of grandparents raising grandchildren will increase, as will the pressures on the housing stock in the community.

Southwestern New Mexico has experienced a recent housing boom fed in part by the relocation of homeowners from across the country that have "cashed out" of steeper markets to take advantage of the relatively low home prices in southwest New Mexico. In 2005, CNN's *Money Magazine* chose Las Cruces as one of the five best cities to retire in America, based on quality of life, affordability, and activities. Median housing prices for 2006 in Las Cruces are \$156,275, significantly below the current median prices in the US (\$217,000). Nonetheless, local median house prices have risen by about 10% annually for the past few years.

Housing Challenges and Needs

As part of this assessment, the survey asked respondents about their current housing situation (as described earlier in this report), housing challenges, and interest in housing service programs. In this section, we describe the housing challenges that grandparents reported they face when they are raising grandchildren, as well as their interest in and need for housing programs.

Respondents were asked to select which challenges they experience with their home, including insufficient money for rent/mortgage, lease restrictions on number of residents or pets, lack of space, and proximity to services.

Surprisingly, as shown in Table 12, the largest proportion of respondents reported that they had

Table 12: Housing Challenges		
None	30%	
Insufficient space/cramped	29%	
Insufficient money for rent/mortgage 27%		

no challenges (29%), followed closely by 28% reporting that they did not have enough space or were cramped and 27% reporting insufficient money for their rent or mortgage. Another 12% reported "other" which included the need for repairs (4%) and the cost or need for utilities (4%).

Nonetheless, when asked how hard it was for them to pay their monthly rent or mortgage, 52% of respondents reported that it was either "somewhat hard" (42%) or "very hard" (10%), indicating that housing costs do pose some burden on grandparents raising grandchildren.

In terms of the need for housing services, 92% of respondents reported that they receive no housing assistance of any kind, such as subsidized rent, housing vouchers, or other forms of assistance. In addition, as shown in Table 8 above, 39% of respondents reported a need for housing assistance, putting it tied for 7th in the ranked list of grandparent service needs.

52% reported that it is "somewhat" or "very" hard to pay their monthly rent or mortgage payment.

Interest in Housing Programs

In spite of what appears to be some level of need for housing assistance, there was a notable reluctance among survey respondents to take advantage of public housing programs. Over 75% of respondents said that they would not be willing to move from their current home into affordable housing or public housing programs. When asked why they would not consider moving into such programs, the responses indicated a very strong attachment to their current homes. About 43% of

"I have a leaking roof in my home, have developed mold and other odors, and have no money to make repairs and no one organization to help...no money to pay for heating bills so it's always cold inside...I have no car reliable to go anywhere. Mostly, all grandparents I know live in such poverty. It's pathetic."

--Survey respondent

this group said they would not move because they own their home or are in the process of buying it. Another 10% said they would not move because they like where they are or are comfortable in their existing home; about 6% cited the time they have spent in their current house; and another 6% noted the "feeling of home" that is associated with their current dwelling.

Of the 25% of respondents who expressed interest in public housing programs, most were female (92%), under age 59 (76%), single (77%), poor (83% earned less than \$15,000), residents of the City of Las Cruces (91%) and had been caring for their grandchildren for five years or more (62%).

In addition, there appears to be a similar lack of interest among respondents for housing programs that include other grandparents raising grandchildren. Such programs could include intergenerational housing or

other group housing facilities that provide services and amenities tailored to the unique needs of these families. Respondents were asked if they would be interested in living in an apartment building or other group facility with other grandparents raising grandchildren. Seventy-three percent of respondents to this question indicated they would not be interested. Of those who

provided a reason for their lack of interest, the primary reason was the desire to be independent and live independently.

Nonetheless, 27% of respondents reported an interest in grandparent housing programs or facilities. Of this group, the majority of respondents were female (86%), under 59 years of age (68%), single (54%), residents of the City of Las Cruces (92%), and had been caring for their grandchildren for five or more years (77%).

The average maximum monthly rent or payment that these interested respondents said they could afford if they moved to such a housing program was \$280. When compared to the current average rent or mortgage payment this same group of respondents said they pay (\$420), the maximum amount they could afford is about 33% less. This suggests that grandparents would not be willing or able to pay more for living in a facility than they currently pay for their own home. In fact, these data indicate that grandparents would need to see a significant savings in their monthly payment to make such programs attractive. However, owing to the small number of respondents in this group,

caution should be taken in interpreting these data. Further exploration of these themes may be warranted.

Table 13 highlights the amenities that respondents said they would like to have in grandparent housing programs, as reported by those who said they were interested in such housing opportunities. Interestingly, the top choices (e.g., swimming pool, after school programs, and playgrounds) are child-focused rather than caregiver-focused, reflecting the priority that grandparents put on their grandchildren's needs.

Table 13: Amenity Preferences for Grandparent Housing (n=13)			
Swimming pool	92%		
After-school programs	85%		
Playground	85%		
Support group	69%		
Community room	69%		
Transportation shuttle	69%		
Referral resources	54%		
Cafeteria	54%		
Internet access	54%		
Garden	54%		
Day care	46%		
* Column does not sum to 100% because respondents			

could select all that applied.

ecommendations

Based on the results of this needs assessment, the following recommendations have been developed to guide service development and further analysis of the needs of grandparents who are raising grandchildren.

❖ Grandparents raising grandchildren need greater assistance in understanding and exploring their legal options for defining and securing the relationship with the children they are raising. The source of much concern for grandparents is the legal status of their relationship with their grandchildren. As noted previously, over one-quarter of respondents had no legal relationship or were unsure of the legal status of the relationship with the child for whom they are responsible. Guardianship and custody arrangements can enable caregivers to access a wider range of services and benefits for which their legal dependents are eligible.

RECOMMENDATION: Free or low-cost legal services will help grandparents define and secure their relationship with the child in their care. This was one of the top needs reported in the survey.

Grandparents need education about what types of services are available, who is eligible for them, and how to access them.

The greatest barrier to service utilization reported by grandparents who are raising grandchildren was the lack of knowledge about services and how to access them.

RECOMMENDATION: For existing services, there must be increased publicity and education to reach this population and to increase their awareness of what already exists. For any new services that are developed, a key component of the service development and delivery must include education and outreach to this population. According to survey respondents, the best way to reach this population is through the print media, particularly local newspapers. Other options include service guides/directories, increased outreach through existing mechanisms, trainings or materials for key groups of individuals (e.g., social workers, teachers, and school nurses) who interact with grandparents raising grandchildren or children who are being raised by the grandparents, and/or other innovative methods for helping raise awareness of services.

❖ While the need for housing services ranked lower in priority than other services, grandparents who are raising grandchildren are experiencing housing challenges and need assistance.

Housing problems were evident in the results of this survey, including qualitative responses about poor housing conditions, and the fact that more than half of respondents said that they find it somewhat or very hard to pay their rent or mortgage each month. Nonetheless, housing assistance ranked lower in expressed need (tied for 7th), and responses to hypothetical public housing and/or grandparents housing options were tepid. This should not, however, be justification for abandoning efforts to address housing challenges for this population. As with any group who is experiencing multiple needs and challenges, often the more immediate and

proximate concerns (e.g., stress, legal needs, and day care needs) take priority. When those needs have been resolved or addressed, attention can then turn to other quality-of-life issues.

RECOMMENDATION: Efforts to explore housing needs and potential solutions (e.g., intergenerational housing) must continue. These could include key informant interviews or focus groups with grandparents raising grandchildren that allow for a richer discussion of housing issues and possible housing models and services.

Grandparents have stories to tell about their role as caregivers for their grandchildren and have a need to be heard and acknowledged for their contributions to their grandchildren's lives.

These needs were expressed in the survey and in several other ways throughout this research project. For the survey, grandparents' need to share and be heard can be found both in the results (e.g., support groups ranked as the priority need) and in the way the surveys were completed (i.e., many respondents wrote significant narratives whenever open-ended questions were provided). In addition, throughout the duration of this project, grandparents consistently sought out ways to communicate their stories to the research staff and to share the challenges they experience and pride they feel in raising their grandchildren. For example, during the piloting of the survey, all of the eight volunteers spent significant time telling JSI staff members about their situations and their frustrations with their own children, and seeking validation of their contributions to a new generation of children. Likewise, during the Grandparents Day event in Las Cruces, JSI staff who were on hand to administer the survey were again struck by the outpouring of grandparents' emotional stories, detailing the difficulties with their own children, and the challenges, anxiety, and doubt they are experiencing as "new" parents again.

RECOMMENDATION: This survey was the first step in gathering information from grandparents. Clearly, grandparents raising grandchildren need support groups of some form. In addition, any future data collection activities related to program development for grandparents should use focus groups or key informant interviews so that grandparents feel they have a voice.

onclusion

Grandparents who are raising grandchildren serve a critical and under-recognized role in the Doña Ana County community by providing stable, loving, and supportive environments for children in need. Grandparents play an important and valuable part in the community by taking in children that might otherwise be abandoned or left to the custody of state and local child service programs. As described earlier in this report, more than half of the grandparents surveyed have been caring for their grandchildren for five or more years, and 84% of them said they have never lost responsibility for the child during that time, reflecting a stable and strong commitment to their caregiver duties. In addition, the qualitative responses and anecdotes JSI collected as part of the survey, as well as the numerous discussions staff held with grandparents reflect the enormous compassion, selflessness, and care that grandparents give to their grandchildren. Nonetheless, as the data and recommendations in this report demonstrate, grandparents who are raising grandchildren in Doña Ana County face significant challenges and experience a range of social and housing service needs that must be addressed to support their critical role in the community.

ppendix

Survey Tools (English and Spanish versions)



SURVEY

Grandparents Raising Grandchildren

(including other relative caregivers)

Doña Ana County, New Mexico

Survey sponsored by

The City of Las Cruces Senior Programs and The Housing Authority of the City of Las Cruces

Survey conducted by

John Snow, Inc. Boston, MA







PLEASE READ

The purpose of this survey is to learn more about the social service and housing needs of grandparents and other relative caregivers raising children under the age of 18 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico. The results will help agencies advocate and plan for resources and programs to meet your family's unique needs.

Your participation in this survey is voluntary and will not affect your eligibility for any programs or services. This survey is anonymous, meaning your name is not included on the survey and will not be linked to your responses in any way.

Everyone who completes the survey is eligible to win one of five WalMart gift cards (one \$250, one \$100, and three \$50). To enter the gift card raffle, please complete and return the attached postcard with your survey. This postcard will be detached from the survey and entered into the raffle to be drawn on October 1, 2007.

Note: While the focus of the survey is grandparents raising grandchildren, we also want to hear from other relatives who are caring for kin under the age of 18 (e.g., an aunt raising a nephew). If you are a relative caregiver, please answer the questions even though they refer to grandparents and grandchildren.

If you have any questions, please contact Sarah Wolfrum at 617-482-9485 or grandparents@jsi.com, or Rudy Jaime at 505-528-3000 or rjaime@las-cruces.org.

Please mail the completed survey to:

Sarah Wolfrum, JSI 44 Farnsworth St Boston MA 02210

Thank you for your participation!

If you would like to complete the survey online, go to www.jsi.com/grandparents

DIRECTIONS

For CHECK boxes please mark with an X.



For TEXT boxes, please stay within the lines.

INCORRECT	CORRECT
MARK	MARK
5	5





Sect	ion A. Ho	ousehold	Characterist	ics				
A1. What is the zip code at your home?								
A2. What	A2. What are the two nearest cross streets to your home?							
•			sible for most o			•	•	relative
Yes	□No	•	r answer is NO, IK YOU for parti		and do n	ot complet	e the survey.	
A4.How r	nany gran	dchildren	under the age	of 18 live witl	h you?			
	•	the age, s iving with	chool grade, ar you.	nd gender of	the grand	dchildren	under the aç	ge of 18
_	Age	Grade	Gender		Age	Grade	Gender	
Child 1			☐ Male ☐ Female	Child 4			☐ Male ☐ Female	
Child 2			☐ Male ☐ Female	Child 5			☐ Male ☐ Female	
Child 3			☐ Male ☐ Female	Child 6			☐ Male ☐ Female	
	are you re Check all t		e child or child	ren under the	e age of 1	8 for who	m you are	
☐ Gra	andparent	., .,	☐ Great	grandparent				
☐ Au	nt/Uncle		Other	, please spec	ify:			
A7. What	is the lega	al status o	f the relationsh	ip with your	grandchi	ld or gran	dchildren?	
•	that apply	•	Г	Consent o	or power (of attorne	<i>y</i>	
	lative fost option	er care		□ No legal r	•	•		
	=	perative a	doption [Don't kno		-		
•	ardianshi	-		− │ Other, ple	ase spec	ify:		
	gal custod		_	_	•			
	•		ponsible for pr	_	he basic ı	needs of y	our	
☐ Pai	_	able to car	e for children				d from the	
	` ,	in the mil	itary	Parent div	orced/re	married		
	rent(s) in j	ail/prison re deporte	d	Other, ple	ase spec	ify:		
ı aı	Sin(S) WE	is acpoile	ч					1854

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Section A. Household Characteristics

A9. How long have you been responsible for your grandchild?

If you are responsible for more than one grandchild, answer the question for the grandchild for whom you have been responsible for the longest period of time. Less than 6 months 6 to 11 months 1 to 2 years 3 to 4 years A10. If you have been caring for your grandchild or grandchildren 5 years or more for a year or more, how many times have you lost or regained responsibility providing for their basic needs? Never Once ☐ Two to five times Five or more times A11. Does the biological parent(s) of your grandchild or grandchildren live with you? Yes No A12. How often does the grandchild or grandchildren spend time with his/her/their **biological parents?** (Check all that apply) □ Never ☐ Once a year ☐ Once a week Once every 2 or 3 years Once a month ☐ Other, please specify: ☐ Once every 6 months A13. Who else lives in your household, besides your grandchild? Relationship Age A14. Does anyone help you provide the basic needs for your grandchild or grandchildren? Yes → A15. If Yes, who? No Age Relationship

Section B. Challenges of Raising Your Grandchild

B1. Please select the challenges that you face in raising your grandchild or grandchildren. (Check all that apply)

Less time for myself	Relationship problems with spouse/ domestic partner
☐ Less time for my family	☐ Difficulty with health care access for child
☐ Less privacy	☐ Difficulty with school registration for child
☐ Interferes with job	 No longer qualify for public assistance (e.g., medicare, welfare)
☐ Financial burden	☐ Conflicts with the biological parents
☐ Feeling "tied down"	☐ Legal difficulty
☐ Lack of sleep	☐ Difficulty parenting the child
☐ Impact on my own physical health	☐ Dealing with bureaucracy
☐ Feel isolated or alone	☐ There are no challenges
☐ Fear losing custody	☐ Other, please specify:
☐ Stress	





Section C: Grandparent's Health

C1. H	ow would you describe your overal	I health?			
	Poor Fair Good	Excellent			
C2. Do you have any of the following diagnosed medical conditions or other needs that impact your quality of life? (Check all that apply)					
	Diabetes				
	Cardiovascular disease	□ Deafness			
	HIV/AIDS	□ Blindness			
	Arthritis	☐ Physical disabilities			
	Mental illness/depression	Other, please specify:			
	Substance abuse/addiction				
	Hearing problems				



Section D: Grandchild's Health

D1: How would you describe your grandchild or grandchildren's overall health?						
☐ Poor ☐ Fair ☐ Good		Excellent				
D2: Has your grandchild or grandchildren been diagnosed with any medical conditions, or have other special needs? (Check all that apply)						
☐ Hyperactivity disorder		Deafness				
☐ Learning disability		Vision problems				
☐ Fetal alcohol syndrome		Blindness				
☐ Cognitive impairment		Behavioral problems				
☐ Developmental disabilities		Substance abuse issues/addiction				
☐ Mental health issues		None				
☐ Physical disabilities		Other, please specify:				
☐ Hearing problems						



Section E: Social Service Utilization and Needs of Grandparent

Please think about each <u>service for grandparents</u> listed below and indicate whether you: currently use the service (USE), don't need the service (DON'T NEED), or would like the service but are not currently using it (WOULD LIKE).

E1. Services for Grandparent	Use	Need	Like
a. Support group for grandparents raising their grandchildren			
b. Assistance with school system (getting grandchild enrolled, helping with school work, learning disabilities, etc.)			
c. Homemaker services/home health aid			
d. Shopping assistance			
e. Education about available services			
f. Assistance in accessing available services (benefits counseling, case management, etc.)			
g. Individual counseling			
h. Someone to care for your child when you need some time off			
i. Legal assistance (guardianship, immigration/citizenship, adoption, etc.)			
j. Medicine/prescription delivery			
k. Housing assistance (financial assistance, help finding affordable housing, etc.)			
I. English as a Second Language (ESL) classes			
m. Technology classes (using computers, internet)			
n. Parenting classes (identifying signs of drug abuse, sex education, educational disabilities, etc.)			
o. Personal health education (managing chronic diseases)			
p. Job training			

Section E: Social Service Utilization and Needs of Grandparent

E2. If you checked "Would like to use this service the services listed on the opposite page, please c the services. (Check all that apply)	, ,
☐ This service doesn't exist	☐ Didn't have transportation to get there
☐ Not eligible	☐ Too far for me to drive
☐ Didn't know that this service was available	☐ Too expensive
Service provider doesn't understand my needs	☐ Too embarrassed to access this service
☐ Didn't know where to go to get the service	☐ Don't have time to access this service
☐ Not available in my language	Other, please specify:
E3. Please choose the services that are most import your grandchild or grandchildren. (Check all that a support group Support group Assistance navigating the school system Homemaker services/home health Shopping assistance Education about available services Assistance in accessing available services (assisted referral) Individual counseling	
E4 From where or whom do you learn about servi	ces? (Check all that apply)
☐ Case worker	☐ Internet site
☐ School	☐ Support group
☐ Social worker	☐ Newspaper
☐ Church	☐ Television
☐ Community organization	☐ Radio
☐ Health care provider	Other, please specify:
☐ Friends/family	
☐ Brochure/print material	
Page 0	1854

Section F: Social Service Utilization and Needs for Grandchildren

Please think about each <u>service for grandchildren</u> listed below and indicate whether you or your grandchild or grandchildren:

currently use the service (USE), don't need the service (DON'T NEED), or would like the service but are not currently using it (WOULD LIKE).

F1. Services for Grandchildren	Use	Don't Need	Would Like
a. Support group/group activities for children being raised by their grandparents			
b. Medical care (including Medicaid)			
c. Daycare			
d. After school programs			
e. Summer camp			
f. Mentoring/role model			
g. Tutoring			
h. Individual counseling			
i. Scholarships			
j. Special education			
k. Drug awareness program			
I. Sex education program			

Section F: Social Service Utilization and Needs for Grandchildren

service	you checked "Would like to use this service es listed on the opposite page, please chec es (Check all that apply)		
	This service doesn't exist		Didn't have transportation to get there
	Not eligible		Too far for me to drive
	Didn't know that this service was available	. _	Too expensive
	Service provider doesn't understand		Too embarrassed to access this service
	my needs		Don't have time to access this service
	Didn't know where to go to get the service Not available in my language	, 	Other, please specify:
	ease select the services that are most impo		in meeting the <u>needs of your</u>
	Support group		Tutoring
	Medical care		Individual counseling
	Daycare		Scholarships
	After school programs		Special education
	Summer camp		
	•		Drug awareness program



Section G: Current Housing Situation

G1. Which best describes your home?		
A mobile home		□RV
$oxedsymbol{\square}$ A one-family house, detached from any	other house	Shelter
\square A one-family house attached to one or n	nore houses	☐ None/homeless
Apartment or other multi-unit dwelling		
G2. Do you own your home?		
$oxedsymbol{\square}$ Yes, it is owned by me or someone in th	is household with	a mortgage or loan
\square Yes, it is owned by me or someone in th	is household free	and clear (without a mortgage or loan)
☐ No, it is rented		
☐ No, it is occupied without payment		
G3. Please estimate your monthly costs of (please give estimates in whole dollar amo		utilities, and fuels for your home
Rent/mortgage(s) \$	Water a	nd sewer \$
Electricity \$	Propane	\$
G4. Do you have telephone service in your can both make and receive calls?	home (landline d	or mobile phone) from which you
☐ Yes ☐ No		
G5. What challenges do you face with rega	rd to your home	? (Check all that apply)
Insufficient money for rent/ mortgage	☐ No services	s nearby
Lease restrictions on the number of residents	□ None	
☐ Not enough space/cramped	Other, pleas	se specify: ——————
☐ Lease restrictions on pets		
G6. How easy or hard is it to pay your rent	or mortgage eac	h month?
☐ Very Easy ☐ Somewhat Easy	Somewhat	Hard Very Hard

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Section H: Housing Service Programs

H1. Do y	ou currently receive any type of hous	sing ass	istance?
☐ Su	bsidized rent	☐ None	
□Но	ousing vouchers	Othe	r: ———
	ld you be willing to move from your h public housing program?	ome if y	ou were offered affordable
☐ Ye:	s No; Why not:		
	→ If No, skip to Secti	on I	
	ld you be interested in living in an ap rents raising children?	artment	building or other group facility with other
☐ Ye	s No; Why not:		
H4. Wha	t is the maximum monthly rent or pay	yment yc	ou can afford? \$
	-		you were to move into public housing or a s or relative caregivers). (Check all that
	Onsite support groups for grandparents/other relative caregive	ers \square	Community room
	Onsite daycare		Transportation shuttle
	Onsite after school programs		Pool
	Onsite referral resource		Internet access
	Playground		Garden
	Cafeteria		





Section I: Demographic information

I1. What is your gender?	I7. What is the highest degree or level of school that you have completed?
☐ Male	_
☐ Female	☐ No Schooling
☐ Transgender	☐ Some schooling (up to 8th grade)
I2. Are you Hispanic/Latino?	☐ Some high school
Yes No	☐ High school graduate (diploma or equivalent)
	☐ Some college
13. What is your race? (check all that apply)	☐ Bachelor's degree
	☐ Graduate school/degree
Black/African American	<u> </u>
Native American/Alaskan Native	
☐ Asian/Pacific Islander	I8. What language(s) do you speak at home? (Check all that apply)
Other, please specify:	☐ English
	☐ Spanish
I4. What is your age? (in years)	☐ Other, please specify:
I5. How do you identify yourself?	
☐ Straight/ Heterosexual	l9. How well do you speak English?
Bisexual	☐ Very well
☐ Gay/lesbian/Homosexual	☐ Well
☐ Choose not to answer	_
	☐ Not well
	☐ Not at all
I6. What is your marital status?	
☐ Now married	l10. How well do you read English?
	☐ Very well
Living with domestic partner/significant other	☐ Well
☐ Divorced	☐ Not well
☐ Separated	☐ Not at all
■ Never married	



Section J: Income and Insurance J1. What is your employment status? Full time (40 hours or more a week) Retired, with a part-time job Retired, with no additional job Part time (32 hours or less) Temporary (seasonal) Unemployed □ Self-employed ☐ Disabled J2. Do you receive income from any of the following sources? (Check all that apply) Social Security Foster care Retirement or pension Other public assistance or welfare (state or local) Unemployment ☐ Inheritance or trust fund □ No other income sources Child support or alimony J3. What was your gross annual household income in 2006 (before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues and other items)? Less than \$10,000 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$150,000 to \$ 199,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$50,000 to \$74,999 \$200,000 or more \$15,000 to \$24,999 \$75,000 to \$99,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 __ \$100,000 to \$149,999 J4. What kind of health insurance do you have? (Check all that apply)

Private insurance (Lovelace, Presbyterian, Blue Cross Blue Shield)



Medicaid Medicare

None

Veterans Affairs/Tri Care

Other, please specify: ____

Section J: Income and Insurance

J5. Does yo	our health insurance plan also cover the grandchild or grandchildren in your care?
☐ Yes	
☐ No	J6. If no, what kind of health insurance does your child have? (Check all that apply)
	☐ Private insurance (Lovelace, Presbyterian, Blue Cross Blue Shield)
	□ None
	Other, please specify:
	re any other issues or needs related to raising your grandchild or other child
elative tila	t you would like to tell us about?

Thank you for your participation in this survey!

Please mail the completed survey to:

Sarah Wolfrum, JSI 44 Farnsworth St Boston, MA 02210





Raffle Entry Solicitud para Participar en el Sorteo

Thank you for participating in the survey!

All participants who completed the survey are eligible to win one of five WalMart gift certificates (one \$250 gift certificate, one \$100 gift certificate, and three \$50 gift certificates). To enter the gift certificate raffle, please complete the fields below. This information is separate from the survey and your name and information will not be linked to your survey responses in any way.

Fill in the information below to be entered into the raffle to be drawn on October 1, 2007.

¡Gracias por participar!

Todas las personas que completen la encuesta son elegibles para participar en el sorteo de cinco certificados de compra de WalMart (un certificado por \$250, uno por \$100 y tres por \$50). Para participar en el sorteo de los certificados de compra, por favor complete la **siguiente** información. Esta información estará separada de la encuesta, y sus respuestas no podrán vincularse con usted de ninguna manera.

El sorteo se llevará a cabo el 1 de Octubre de 2007.

Contact Information Información de Contacto
Name/Nombre
Address/Dirección de Correo
City/Ciudad
State/Estado
ZIP Code/Código Postal
Telephone Number/Numero del Telefono
Email/Correo Electrónico

Return to/Devuelva a: Sarah Wolfrum, JSI 44 Farnsworth St. Boston, MA 02210





ENCUESTA

Los Abuelos que Crían a Sus Nietos

(incluyendo a otros familiares que crían niños de su familia)

Doña Ana County, New Mexico

Encuesta patrocinada por

The City of Las Cruces Senior Programs y
The Housing Authority of the City of Las Cruces

Encuesta conducida por

John Snow, Inc. Boston, MA

This survey is available in Spanish and English. Esta encuesta se ha preparado en inglés y español.





Lea Por Favor

El propósito de esta encuesta es aprender más sobre las necesidades de servicios sociales y de vivienda que tienen los abuelos y otros familiares, que crían a niños menores de 18 años de edad. Los resultados podrán ayudar a que las agencias planifiquen y luchen para obtener recursos y programas que satisfagan las necesidades específicas de su familia.

Su participación en esta encuesta es completamente voluntaria y no afectará su elegibilidad para acceder a programas o servicios. Esta encuesta es anónima, lo que significa que su nombre no será incluido en la encuesta y sus respuestas no podrán vincularse con usted de ninguna manera.

Todos los participantes que la completen pueden participar en el sorteo de cinco certificados de compra de WalMart (un certificado por \$250, uno por \$100 y tres por \$50). Para participar en el sorteo de los certificados de compra, por favor complete y devuelva la tarjeta adjunta junto con su encuesta. Esta tarjeta postal será separada de su encuesta y participará del sorteo que se llevará a cabo el 1 de Octubre de 2007.

Nota: Si bien el enfoque principal de la encuesta son los abuelos que crían a nietos, también quisiéramos escuchar de otros familiares que estén criando a niños menores de 18 años (por ejemplo, una tía criando a un sobrino). Si usted es un familiar que brinda cuidado, por favor conteste a estas preguntas aunque se refieran a abuelos y nietos.

Si tiene preguntas sobre la encuesta por favor llame a Sarah Wolfrum al 617-482-9485 o grandparents@jsi.com o comuníquese con Rudy Jaime al 505-528-300 o a rjaime@las-cruces.org.

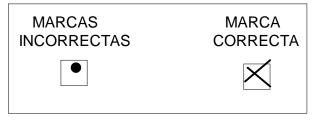
> Por favor, devuelva la encuesta completa a: Sarah Wolfrum, JSI 44 Farnsworth Street Boston, MA 02210

¡Gracias por participar!

Si quiere completar la encusta en línea, vaya a www.jsi.com/grandparents

DIRECCIONES

Por Favor Marque las casillas con una X.



Para los encasillados con texto, por favor excribe dentro de las líneas.

MARCA	MARCA
INCORRECTA	CORRECTA
5	5







Par	rte A: Cai	racterísti	cas del Hogai	ſ			
A1. ¿Cuá	l es el cód	ligo posta	l en donde vive	?			
A2. ¿Cuá	les son la	s dos calle	es que cruzan la	calle donde	e vive?		
		. •	ed responsable enores de 18 qu	•			e un nieto ó otros
Sí	□No		ntesto NO , por fa CIAS por su parti	•	no continú	ie a llenar	la encuesta.
A4. ¿Cuá	antos nieto	s menore	s de 18 viven co	on usted?			
	riendo con	usted en	la actualidad.	scolar, y gé			menores de 18 que
	Edad	Grado	Género	1	Edad	Grado	Género
Niño 1			 Masculino Femenino	Niño 4			 Masculino Femenino
Niño 2			☐ Masculino☐ Femenino	Niño 5			 Masculino Femenino
Niño 3			 Masculino Femenino	Niño 6			 Masculino Femenino
•	ı l es su rel estas que d		el niño o niños an)	menor de 18	3, a quien	cuida? (\lambda	Marque todas
☐ Ab	uelo/a		☐ Bisabı	uelo/a			
☐ Tío	o/Tía		☐ Otro, €	especifique	por favor:	<u> </u>	
que corre	espondan)	_					odas las respuestas
	ianza temp oster care)		n familiar			iento o po	der legal
	opción				relación by seguro	_	
	opción ab tela	ierta o en	colaboración		•	e por favo	r:
☐ Cu	stodia leg	al					
•		•	able de brindar l que corresponda		des básic	cas de su	nieto o nietos?
	s padres	•	aces de			n deporta	
	idar al niñ s padros r	_			-		s a los padres
	s padres r dres en el		nilitar	_			elven a casarse
	dres en la			∐ Otro, es	pecifique	por favor	•
	aros en la	Jui Jui pi i	J.J.1				51000

Page 3

Parte A: Características del Hogar

A9. ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que se responsabiliza por su nieto?

Si usted es responsable por más de un nieto, conteste la pregunta por el nieto por quien se haya hecho cargo por el mayor tiempo. Menos de 6 meses 6 a 11 meses ີ 1 a 2 años A10. Si usted está cuidando a su nieto o nietos desde hace un año 3 a 4 años o más, ¿cuántas veces dejó y volvió a hacerse responsable por brindar las necesidades básicas? 5 años o más Nunca ☐ Una vez ☐ De dos a cinco veces ☐ Cinco o más veces A11. ¿Viven con usted el/los padre(s) biológicos del nieto o nietos? ☐ Sí ☐ No A12. ¿Con qué frecuencia el nieto o nietos pasan tiempo con sus padres biológicos? (Marque todas las respuestas que correspondan) Una vez al año Nunca Una vez a la semana ☐ Una vez cada 2 ó 3 años ☐ Una vez al mes Otro, especifique por favor: Una vez cada 6 meses A13. ¿Quién más vive en su casa además de su nieto? Relación Edad A14. ¿Le ayuda alguien a atender las necesidades básicas para su nieto o nietos? A15. Si sí, ¿Quién más lo ayuda a criar a su nieto? No Relación Edad

Parte B. Retos de la crianza de nietos

1. Por favor seleccione todos los retos qu	ue enfrenta al criar a su nieto o nietos.
☐ Menos tiempo para mí mismo	☐ Problemas de pareja con su esposo/pareja
☐ Menos tiempo para mi familia	 Dificultad para acceder a servicios de salud para el niño
	☐ Dificultad para registrar al niño en la escuela
☐ Interfiere con mi trabajo	 No califica para recibir asistencia pública (po ej.: medicare, asistencia social o 'welfare')
☐ Carga financiera	☐ Conflictos con los padres biológicos
☐ Me siento "atado"	☐ Problemas legales
☐ No duermo lo suficiente	☐ Problemas para criar al niño
☐ Afecta mi salud física	☐ Lidiar con burocracia
☐ Se siente aislado o solo	☐ No se le presenta ningún reto
☐ Tiene miedo de perder la custodia	☐ Otro, especifique por favor:
☐ Estrés	





Parte C: Salud de los Abuelos

C1. ¿C	ómo describiría su salud general?		
	Mala	Exc	elente
_	e le ha diagnosticado alguna de las sigu dad que afecta su calidad de vida? <i>(Mar</i>		_
	Diabetes		Problemas de audición
	Enfermedad cardiovascular		Problemas de visión
	VIH/SIDA		Sordera
	Artritis		Ceguera
	Depresión/enfermedad mental		Discapacidad física
	Problemas de abuso de sustancias/Adicción		Otro, especifique por favor:



Parte D: Salud del Nieto

D1: ¿C	ómo describiría la salud general de s	su nie	eto o nietos?
	Mala 🗌 Regular 🗌 Buena		Excelente
médica			con alguna de las siguientes condiciones peciales? (Marque todas las respuestas que
	Trastorno de hiperactividad		Problemas de audición
	Discapacidad de aprendizaje		Sordera
	Síndrome fetal alcohólico		Problemas de visión
	Impedimento cognoscitivo		Ceguera
	Problemas de desarrollo		Problemas de abuso de sustancias/Adicción
	Problemas de salud mental		Ningún problema
	Discapacidad física		Otro, especifique por favor:
	Problemas de conducta		



Parte E: Utilización de Servicios Sociales y Necesidades del Abuelo

Por favor piense en cada uno de los <u>servicios para abuelos</u> que están listados a contuación e indique si usted :**ya usa ese servicio (LO USO)**,

no lo necesita (NO LO NECESITO), o

le gustaría usar este servicio pero no lo usa actualmente (ME GUSTARIA USARLO).

E1. Servicios para Abuelos	Lo Uso	No Lo Necesito	Me gustaría usarlo
a. Grupo de apoyo para abuelos que están criando a sus nietos			
b. Asistencia para comprender el sistema escolar (servicios que lo pueden ayudar para que usted registre a su niño en la escuela, ayude a su niño con el trabajo escolar, con las discapacidades de aprendizaje, etc.)			
c. Persona que ayude con los quehaceres o cuidando a los niños/asistencia de salud domiciliaria			
d. Asistencia para ir de compras			
e. Educación sobre los servicios disponibles			
f. Asistencia para acceder a los servicios disponibles (consejería sobre beneficios, administración/manejo de casos, etc.)			
g. Consejería individual			
h. Alguien que cuide al niño cuando usted necesita tomarse un descanso			
i. Asistencia legal (tutela legal, adopción, inmigración/ciudadanía, etc.)			
j. Entrega a domicilio de medicamentos/recetas			
k. Asistencia para la vivienda (asistencia financiera, ayuda para encontrar vivienda económica, etc.)			
I. Clases de inglés como segundo idioma (ESL, siglas en inglés)			
m. Clases sobre tecnología (usar computadoras, Internet, etc.)			
n. Clases de paternidad (cómo reconocer el abuso de sustancias, educación sexual, educación sobre discapacidades, etc.)			
o. Educación sobre su salud personal (manejar/controlar enfermedades crónicas)			
p. Capacitacion			



Parte E: Utilización de Servicios Sociales y Necesidades del Abuelo

E2. Si usted marcó "le gustaría usarlo" para alguno pagina anterior, por favor marque las razones de po	• •
☐ El servicio no existe☐ No cumplo los requisitos	 □ No contaba con un medio de transporte para acceder al servicio
☐ No sabía que este servicio estaba	☐ Demasiado lejos como para
disponible	☐ Demasiado caro
El proveedor de servicios no entiende mis necesidades	Tengo demasiado vergüenza para utilizar el servicio
☐ No sabía a dónde ir para obtener el servicio	☐ No tengo tiempo para utilizar el servicio
☐ No hay servicios disponibles en mi idioma	☐ Otro, especifique por favor:
E3. De la lista que sigue, por favor elija los servicios las necesidades de su nieto o sus nietos. (marque t	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
☐ Grupo de apoyo	☐ Asistencia legal
 Asistencia para comprender el sistema escolar 	☐ Asistencia para la vivienda
 Persona que ayude con los quehaceres/asistencia de salud domiciliaria 	☐ Clases de inglés como segundo idioma (ESL)
☐ Asistencia para ir de compras	☐ Clases sobre tecnología
☐ Educación sobre los servicios disponibles	☐ Clases de paternidad
 Asistencia para acceder a los servicios disponibles (derivación asistida) 	☐ Educación sobre su salud personal
☐ Consejería individual	☐ Capacitacion
E4 ¿Dónde aprende o quién le enseña sobre los ser respuestas que correspondan)	rvicios disponibles (marque todas las
☐ Administrador de casos	☐ Sitios de Internet
☐ Escuela	☐ Grupos de apoyo
☐ Trabajador social	☐ Diarios
☐ Iglesia	☐ Televisión
Organización comunitaria	Radio
☐ Proveedor de atención médica	Otro, especifique por favor:
☐ Amigos/familiares	_ , , ,
☐ Folletos/materiales impresos	
Page 9	51626

Parte F: Utilización de Servicios Sociales y Necesidades de los Nietos

Por favor piense en cada uno de los servicios <u>para nietos</u> que están listados a contuación e indique si usted o su nieto o nietos:

ya usa ese servicio (LO USO), no lo necesita (NO LO NECESITO), o le gustaría usar este servicio pero no lo usa actualmente (ME GUSTARIA USARLO).

F1. Servicios para nietos	Lo Uso	No Lo Necesito	Me gustaría usarlo
a. Grupos de apoyo/actividades grupales para niños que son criados por sus abuelos			
b. Cuidado médico (incluyendo Medicaid)			
c. Guardería			
d. Programas para después de la escuela			
e. Campamento de verano			
f. Servicio de mentor/modelo de conducta			
g. Tutor o profesor particular			
h. Consejería individual			
i. Becas escolares			
j. Educación especial			
k. Programa de concientización sobre drogas			
I. Programa de educación sexual			



Parte F: Utilización de Servicios Sociales y Necesidades de los Nietos

agina	usted marcó "le gustaría usarlo" para algu a anterior, por favor marque las razones po estas que correspondan)		
	El servicio no existe		No contaba con un medio de transporte para acceder al servicio
	No cumplo los requisitos	Г	Demasiado lejos como para
	No sabía que este servicio estaba disponible		☐ Demasiado caro
	El proveedor de servicios no entiende mi necesidades	is [Tengo demasiado vergüenza para acceder el servicio
	No sabía a dónde ir para obtener el servi	cio 🗆	☐ No tengo tiempo para acceder el servicio
	No hay servicios disponibles en mi idiom	a [Otro, especifique por favor:
	la lista que sigue, por favor elija los servi er las <u>necesidades de su nieto o sus nieto</u>		nás importantes para usted en
			nás importantes para usted en Tutor o profesor
	er las <u>necesidades de su nieto o sus nieto</u>		
	er las <u>necesidades de su nieto o sus nieto</u> Grupo de apoyo		Tutor o profesor
	er las <u>necesidades de su nieto o sus nieto</u> Grupo de apoyo Cuidado médico		Tutor o profesor Consejería individual
	er las <u>necesidades de su nieto o sus nieto</u> Grupo de apoyo Cuidado médico Guardería		Tutor o profesor Consejería individual Becas escolares





Parte G: Situación Actual de la Vivienda G1. ¿Qué describe mejor a su hogar? Una furgoneta o camioneta rodante Una casa móvil Una casa sola, separada de cualquier otra casa Refugio Una casa sola, que está unida a una o a otras casas Ninguno/desamparado ☐ Un departamento o vivienda con muchas unidades G2. ¿Es dueño de su casa? Sí, yo o alguien que vive en esta casa es el dueño y tiene un préstamo o hipoteca Sí, yo o alguien que vive en esta casa es el dueño y no tenemos deudas (no hay préstamo ni hipoteca) No, es rentada No, la ocupamos sin pagar dinero G3. Por favor calcule sus gastos mensuales de alquiler/hipoteca, impuestos y combustible para su hogar. (calcule en cantidades enteras) Alquiler/hipoteca(s) Agua y desagüe **Electricidad** Gas/Propano \$ G4. ¿Tiene teléfono en su casa (conectado a la pared o un teléfono móvil) del que puede hacer y recibir llamadas? □Sí l No G5. ¿Qué desafíos enfrenta en cuanto a su hogar? (Marque todas las respuestas que correspondan) ☐ Poco dinero para el alquiler/la hipoteca No existen servicios en la cercanía □ Restricciones en el contrato en cuanto No se le presentan ningún desafíos al número de residentes Otro, especifique por favor: ■ No tiene suficiente espacio/hacinamiento Restricciones en el contrato en cuanto a

G6. ¿Qué tanta facilidad o dificultad tiene para pagar la renta o la hipoteca cada mes?

Un poco difícil



Muy difícil



Muy fácil

la posesión de mascotas

Un poco fácil

Parte H: Programas de Servicio para la Vivienda

☐ Subsidio p	piendo actualmente algún tipo de asi para la renta para vivienda	stencia para la vivienda?
☐ Ningúna a ☐ Otro, espe	sistencia ecifique por favor:	
	spuesto a mudarse de su casa si se l rama de vivienda pública?	e ofreciera vivienda económica o
Sí	No; ¿Por qué no?:	
	→ Si contesto NO, pase a	Parte I
H3. ¿Le interes otros abuelos?	aría vivir en un edificio de departame	entos u otro estilo de vivienda con
Sí	No; ¿Por qué no?:	
H4. ¿Cuál sería ⁄calcule en canti	el monto máximo que podría gastar idades enteras)	en renta cada mes? \$
cuidado a parie	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	o vivir con otros abuelos/proveedores de les más importantes para usted? . (Marque
donde	de apoyo en el mismo edificio vive, para abuelos/proveedores de o a parientes que crían nietos	☐ Cafetería☐ Salón comunitario
☐ Cuidad	o infantil en el mismo edificio	☐ Transporte (colectivo)
	mas para después del horario en el mismo edificio	☐ Alberca
	os de derivación a otros servicios ismo edificio	☐ Acceso a Internet☐ Jardín
☐ Patio d	e recreos	





Parte I. Información Demográfica

l1. ¿Cuál es su género?	I7. ¿Cuál es el grado o nivel más alto de
■ Masculino	escolaridad al que ha llegado?
☐ Femenino	☐ No fue a la escuela
☐ Transgénero	Algunos estudios (hasta 8vo grado)
_	☐ No completó la escuela secundaria
I2. ¿Es hispano/latino?	☐ Graduado de escuela secundaria
☐ Sí ☐ No	(diploma o similar, por ejemplo: GED)
	☐ No completó la universidad
13 ¿De qué raza es? (Mrque todas las respuestas que correspondan)	☐ Bachillerato (por ejemplo: BA, AB, BS)
□ Blanco	☐ Grado maestria (por ejemplo: MA, MS, PhD)
☐ Negro/Afroamericano	
☐ Americano Nativo/Nativo de Alaska	10 · Ové idiama(a) habla an av acca?
☐ Asiático/Isleño del Pacífico	18. ¿Qué idioma(s) habla en su casa? (Marque todas las respuestas que correspondan)
Otro, especifique por favor:	
	│
	∐ Español
I4. ¿Qué edad tiene? (en años)	Otro, especifique por favor:
I5. ¿Cómo se identifica a sí mismo?	
☐ Derecho/Heterosexual	l9. ¿Cómo habla inglés?
Bisexual	☐ Muy Bien
☐ Gay/lesbiana/Homosexual	☐ Bien
Prefiere no responder	☐ Mal
	☐ No hablo inglés
l6. ¿Cuál es su estado civil?	
☐ Casado	I10. ¿Cómo lee inglés?
☐ Viudo	☐ Muy Bien
☐ Vive con una pareja/persona importante	☐ Bien
en su vida Divorciado	☐ Mal
☐ Separado	
☐ Nunca se casó	☐ No leo inglés



J1. ¿Cuál es su situación laboral? Tiempo completo (40 horas o más por semana) Jubilado, con un trabajo de tiempo parcial Jubilado, no tiene otro trabajo ☐ Tiempo parcial (32 horas o menos) Temporario (por estaciones) Desempleado Trabaja por su cuenta J2. ¿Recibe ingresos de alguna de las siguientes fuentes? (Marque todas las respuestas que correspondan) Servicios de acogida (foster care) Seguridad social Otro tipo de asistencia pública o social Jubilación o pensión (estatal o local) Desempleo Herencia o fondo de fideicomiso Pensión alimenticia No tiene otros ingresos J3. ¿Cuál fue el ingreso anual de su hogar en 2006 (antes de la deducción por taxes, bonos, cuotas, y otras cosas)? Menos de \$10,000 35,000 a \$49,999 \$150,000 a \$199,999 \$10,000 a \$14,999 | \$50,000 a \$74,999 | \$200,000 ó más \$15,000 a \$24,999 **\$75,000 a \$99,999** \$25,000 a \$34,999 \$100,000 a \$149,999 J4¿Qué tipo de seguro médico tiene? (marque todos los que correspondan) Medicaid Medicare Seguro médico privado (Lovelace, Presbyterian, Blue Cross Blue Shield) Servicio para veteranos/Tri Care Ninguno Otro, especifique por favor:

Parte J: Ingresos y Seguro





Parte J: Ingresos J5. ¿El plan de su seguro médico cubre a sus nietos? ☐ Sí No J6. Si no, ¿Qué tipo de seguro médico tiene su niño? Medicaid Medicare Seguro médico privado (Lovelace, Presbyterian, Blue Cross Blue Shield) Ninguno Otro, especifique por favor: J7. ¿Se dirige a algún lugar para recibir atención médica de rutina (clínica, consultorio médico, etc.)? Sí ☐ No J8: ¿Hay alguna otra cuestión o necesidad relacionada con la crianza de su nieto u otro niño de la familia que quiera contarnos?

¡Gracias por participar!

Por favor, devuelva la encuesta completa a:

Sarah Wolfrum, JSI 44 Farnsworth St Boston, MA 02210





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Raffle Entry Solicitud para Participar en el Sorteo

Thank you for participating in the survey!

All participants who completed the survey are eligible to win one of five WalMart gift certificates (one \$250 gift certificate, one \$100 gift certificate, and three \$50 gift certificates). To enter the gift certificate raffle, please complete the fields below. This information is separate from the survey and your name and information will not be linked to your survey responses in any way.

Fill in the information below to be entered into the raffle to be drawn on October 1, 2007.

¡Gracias por participar!

Todas las personas que completen la encuesta son elegibles para participar en el sorteo de cinco certificados de compra de WalMart (un certificado por \$250, uno por \$100 y tres por \$50). Para participar en el sorteo de los certificados de compra, por favor complete la **siguiente** información. Esta información estará separada de la encuesta, y sus respuestas no podrán vincularse con usted de ninguna manera.

El sorteo se llevará a cabo el 1 de Octubre de 2007.

Contact Information Información de Contacto			
Name/Nombre			
Address/Dirección de Correo			
City/Ciudad			
State/Estado			
ZIP Code/Código Postal			
Telephone Number/Numero del Telefono			
Email/Correo Electrónico			

Return to/Devuelva a: Sarah Wolfrum, JSI 44 Farnsworth St. Boston, MA 02210

