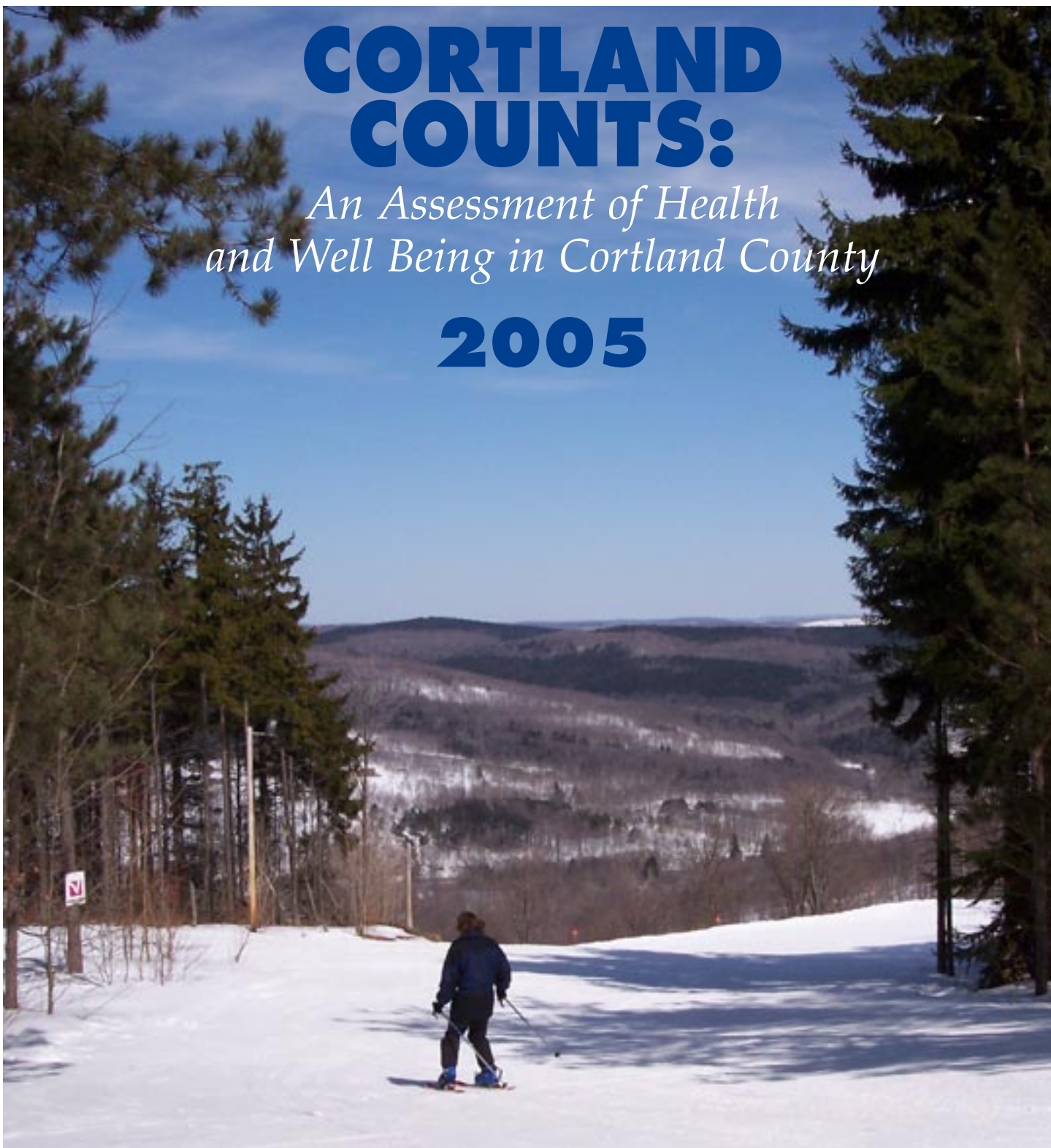


# CORTLAND COUNTS:

*An Assessment of Health  
and Well Being in Cortland County*

## 2005



**THE SEVEN VALLEYS HEALTH COALITION, INC.**

*In cooperation with the:*

Cortland County Health Department

Cortland Memorial Hospital

Community Outreach Partnership Center (COPC) of SUNY Cortland

United Way for Cortland County, Inc.

Visit our website: [www.sevenvalleyshealth.org](http://www.sevenvalleyshealth.org)

*Cover Photo by Paul Allen*

## Section 1 Introduction

### I. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Community Assessment Team (CAT) presents to you the second edition of Cortland Counts: An Assessment of the Health and Well Being in Cortland County – July 2005, also known simply as Cortland Counts. In 2000, the CAT envisioned a common set of community goals, cutting across the diverse missions of our many service systems, to allow for more comprehensive long term planning geared to enhance the quality of life for the citizens of Cortland County.

Without the CAT's vision, guidance, and perseverance, this document -- which chronicles this community planning -- would not be possible. Many people contributed their time and effort to this update of Cortland Counts. Thanks especially to the directors of all the organizations and agencies who responded to our requests and to the community leaders who served as key informants. Both groups responded to the Community Assessment Team surveys and other requests for information that so richly informs this study.

#### **Community Assessment Team (CAT)**

Jackie Carlton -- Seven Valleys Health Coalition, Inc. (SVHC)

Brian Mitteer -- Cortland Memorial Hospital

Cindy Eberhart -- United Way for Cortland County, Inc

Jackie Gailor -- Cortland County Health Department

Craig Little, Richard Kendrick, Calvin Barrett, and John Suarez, all of COPC,

*(The Community Outreach Partnership Center and New Directions; the two grants to SUNY Cortland from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.)*

#### **Staff**

Andrea Rankin, Consultant and Lead Investigator

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Ruth Grunberg, Volunteer Research Assistant, Graphics and Typography

Dr. Richard Kendrick, SUNY Cortland Sociology/Anthropology Department Chair and his students in Methods of Social Research II

#### **Funding**

All members of the Community Assessment Team contribute resources to the Cortland Counts process. The Seven Valleys Health Coalition (SVHC), through its Rural Health Network Development Grant, provides the major funding for the research, publication and web site maintenance for Cortland Counts every five years and the community Report Card annually. The SVHC is one of thirty-two rural health networks funded by the NYS Department of Health Office of Rural Health.

## **I. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS Continued**

### **Focus Groups**

Head Start parents	Senior citizens
Teens at the Youth Center	Neighbors in Cortland's East End
Cortland residents with disabilities	Elected officials
Labor union leaders	Survivors of domestic violence/teen moms
Art/culture/tourism/recreation	

### **The Community**

Dan Dineen and Tricia Saulnier of the Cortland County Planning Department  
Linda Dickerson Hartsock and the Business Development Corporation  
Linda Medeiros, Cortland County Mental Health  
Chief James Nichols, Cortland City Police Department  
Kristen Monroe, Cortland County Dept. Social Services  
Carol Deloff, Cortland Area Agency on Aging  
Mary Beilby, ACCESS To Independence  
Trudy Glendening, CAPCO Head Start  
Rita Wright, Aid to Victims of Violence, YWCA  
Ron Powell, Workers Rights Board

### **Outside Readers**

Manny Lann, Cortland County Youth Bureau  
Karen Mastronardi, Prevention Services for Youth  
Dan Dineen, Cortland County Planning Department  
Kathleen Taverone, Habitat For Humanity  
Jeanette Dippo, SUNY Cortland Health Department  
Linda Medeiros, Cortland County Mental Health  
Linda Dickerson Hartsock, Business Development Corporation  
Amy Henderson Harr, SUNY Cortland Sponsored Programs  
Ann Hotchkin, Thoma Development  
JoAnn Wickman, Cortland Area Communities that Care  
Robin Sandwick, Director of Cortland County Employment and Training  
Jane Richards, former county legislator, SUNY faculty member

## Section 1 Introduction

## II. OVERVIEW

### Report Formats, Print Schedule and Distribution

This 2005 Cortland Counts: An Assessment of the Health and Well Being in Cortland County is available on-line at [www.sevenvalleyshealth.org](http://www.sevenvalleyshealth.org). The comprehensive Cortland Counts is completed every five years and will next be updated in 2010.

The 2005 Report Card (Pages 5-12) is also printed as a stand alone report. As an integral part of the Cortland Counts, The Report Card is published annually and used to monitor our progress year to year.

Copies of both the 2005 Report Card and the 2005 Cortland Counts are at local libraries and at the Seven Valleys Health Coalition, 10 Kennedy Parkway, Cortland, NY 13045 (607-756-4198). Reactions to this report may be sent to this address and we welcome them.

### History of a Grass Roots Project

The original Cortland Counts community assessment in 2001 was initiated by several key community organizations that were routinely conducting such assessments on their own. In an effort to create a more comprehensive and integrated study of the county as a whole, the Seven Valleys Health Coalition, the Cortland Memorial Hospital, the Cortland County Health Department, the United Way for Cortland County, and the Community Outreach Partnership Center (COPC) of SUNY Cortland combined their resources. Along with the gathering of objective data and indicators, subjective information was obtained through interviews with key informants, surveys of agencies and the general public, focus groups, community presentations, community visioning sessions with different service groups and a listening tour. The community was very interested in the compilation of these data. Again and again, members of the CAT Listening Tour heard that people wanted to create a plan for the future and an annual report card to show progress towards the goals and objectives devised from the data.

In December 2002, the Blue Ribbon Committee (BRC), a broad-based group of citizens, using Cortland Counts and community feedback as guides, set community priorities and objectives and fit them into three tracks: Economic, Health and Youth. It also identified the parties responsible for the carrying out the activities to meet the established priorities. Every December since 2002, the Blue Ribbon Committee, with its evolving membership, meets at the Holiday Inn to check progress and update the goals and objectives set the previous year. The December 2004 Blue Ribbon Committee Report can be seen on pages 13-17. The entire community is invited to participate in the Blue Ribbon Committee meeting each December.

Over the past four years, the lead investigator (Andrea Rankin) has continually researched pertinent local demographic, health, economic, social and educational data. She was assisted with this research by the students from Dr. Kendrick's Methods of Social Research II classes at SUNY Cortland. (See Appendix 2 for student conducted survey.)

This Cortland Counts document brings together a great deal of research and the opinions of many Cortland residents. In May 2005, the Seven Valleys Health Coalition asked the general public at the Business Showcase to identify their top three concerns for the county, out of nineteen areas of need identified by the Blue Ribbon Committee in 2002. Nearly 700 people

voted, and the results are posted in Appendix 3. Additionally, the opinions expressed and recorded at eleven different focus groups are provided in Appendix 4. Thus, this assessment provides a strong base for a comprehensive plan for Cortland County.

### **The Community Assessment Report**

Cortland Counts: An Assessment of Health and Well Being of Cortland County offers:

- A set of Cortland County indicators compared to the region, those of the state excluding NYC, the state as a whole and the country
- State and federally established goals for comparison
- Detailed information on these indicators
- The indicators over time
- Subjective data from focus groups and surveys and
- Objective data about the services and capacities of the county's human service agencies primarily obtained from the 2005 Community Assessment Team Surveys

### **The Report Card**

The eight-page Report Card, which follows, gives a set of indicators by which we can compare our data with other localities. Beyond the indicators, there is *Healthy People 2010 Goals*, established by the federal government and a column in which we have inserted either an apple symbol to indicate a favorable status for the particular indicator or a magnifying glass to indicate a potential problem area. The arrows in the last column, "Cortland County Goal," indicate the "favorable" direction desired for that indicator. The data from the Report Card and the Cortland Counts Assessment are divided into five sections:

Health and Safety  
Social Cohesion, Culture and Recreation  
Employment, Economy and Welfare  
Housing and Environment  
Positive Development Through the Life Stages

### **Your Feedback is Important**

The Cortland Counts Assessment is updated every five years. This is your report. Please complete the evaluation at the end of this document so we will have even greater community participation in 2010. Together we can better chart the future for Cortland County. You can make it happen!

# Cortland Counts: An Assessment of Health and Well Being in Cortland County

## July 2005 Community Report Card

**For previous report cards and comprehensive assessments go to: [www.sevenvalleyshealth.org](http://www.sevenvalleyshealth.org)**

### OVERVIEW

This fifth annual Report Card for Cortland County supplements the comprehensive Cortland Counts: An Assessment of Health and Well Being in Cortland County, 2005. The Report Card is organized into five categories: 1) Health and Safety; 2) Social Cohesion, Culture and Recreation; 3) Employment, Economy, and Welfare; 4) Housing and the Environment; and 5) Positive Development Through the Life Stages.

### FORMAT

Data from Cortland County are compared to upstate, state and national data. Upstate NY consists of 57 of 62 counties (NY City counties excluded). Single-year data are provided except for those indicators with very few cases; then the rate is given as the average of 3-5 years. This report also includes Healthy People 2010 goals established by the federal government that serve as a guide in establishing our local priorities.

The apple symbol indicates a favorable status and the magnifying glass symbol indicates that the community should take a closer look. The up and down arrows in the last column, "Cortland County Goal," signal the desired direction of change.

### REPORT CARD COMPARABILITY

The data from the first two report cards (2001, 2002) are comparable to each other; both were based on post census estimates from 1970-1990. This 2005 report card and the previous 2003 and 2004 versions use population projections based on 2000 census data and some indicators are age-adjusted (AA) unlike the first two report cards. All versions from 2003 until the next census will be comparable.

### COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

A broad-based Blue Ribbon Committee (BRC) was created to assess the data provided from focus groups and citizen surveys orchestrated by the Community Assessment Team (CAT), as well as from other community research and feedback. Using this wealth of knowledge -- subjective and objective -- the BRC identified priority issues and created a *Strategic Plan* with three tracks: economic development, youth, and health.

The BRC meets each December to provide yearly progress reports, refine the priorities and update the strategic plan. The entire community is invited to participate in this process. The 2005 Report Card and the comprehensive Cortland Counts informs and is informed by the annual BRC meeting. These two reports form the basis of the county's plan of action for many community agencies. Furthermore, officials of local governments and organizations, as well as community grant-writers delight to find so much information about Cortland County in one place.

### REPORT ON THE 2004 STRATEGIC PLAN

#### ECONOMIC TRACK PRIORITIES & UPDATES

For the third year, Cortland was selected by Site Selection Magazine as one of the "top U.S. small towns for new and expanded corporate facilities" due in part to marketing efforts of the Business Development Corporation (BDC). Working in collaboration with the County Planning Department and Thoma Development Consultants, Inc., the BDC secured funding through the NYS Department of State to initiate an 11-community Waterfront Revitalization planning effort.

Major manufacturing expansions have included Barden Homes and Essex Steel. Five up-scale restaurants and two new hotels have come to Cortland, boosting tourism and employment. Cortland County is the founding partner of the Emerging Technology Alliance, a consortium of regional universities and high-tech centers, working to stimulate technology transfer between our regional world-class universities and local companies. The Cortland Business Network has expanded to include all school districts in the county and is launching a joint K-12 workforce development initiative in 2005.

Economic Development Priorities for 2005 are to:

1. *Increase the number of jobs with good wages and benefits.*
2. *Promote job retention.*
3. *Increase coordination between schools, colleges and businesses.*
4. *Update the Cortland County Comprehensive Plan.*

#### YOUTH TRACK PRIORITIES & UPDATES

Following a countywide assessment including a survey of students in grades 6, 8, 10 and 12, the Cortland Area Communities That Care (CACTC) Board identified Cortland's five most serious risk factors. (*Risk factors are those elements that increase the likelihood of youth problem behaviors such as alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use, violence and juvenile delinquency.*)

Based on our assets and these risks, a comprehensive plan was developed to reduce the risk factors and enhance the protective factors most needed to protect our youth. Scientifically validated programs were identified to address the risk factors for various youth age groups. Three were implemented in 2004 and CACTC continues to seek resources for others.

Youth priorities for 2005 are to:

1. *Reduce parental attitudes that are favorable toward problem behaviors.*
2. *Improve family management skills*
3. *Reduce the effects of family history of problem behaviors.*
4. *Increase community organization and neighborhood attachment.*
5. *Decrease the availability of alcohol, tobacco & marijuana.*

## HEALTH TRACK PRIORITIES & UPDATES

- 1. Increase the availability of dental services.**  
Family Health Network opened a new Article 28 dental clinic in the City of Cortland in May, 2005. Mighty Molar & crew provide dental health education at senior centers, schools and daycare centers.
- 2. Increase health education, health promotion and health screening for chronic disease control and injury prevention.**  
A survey of large employers about worksite health education/screenings found minimal education, few screenings and a lack of knowledge of community health education services. A directory of health and human services and a calendar of health education events are now available on line at [www.sevenvalleyhealth.org](http://www.sevenvalleyhealth.org).
- 3. Decrease rates of alcohol, tobacco and other drug use.**  
A 2004 survey showed a decrease in smoking from about 40% to 23.9% in Cortland, including a decrease among young smokers. The NYS Clean Indoor Air Act limits cigarette smoking in public places. CACTC in partnership with SUNY Cortland received a large grant for alcohol prevention programs for older teens and is implementing two multi-level, community wide approaches to prevent/reduce alcohol use among 6-14 year olds.
- 4. Build and sustain our preparedness for emerging health issues.**  
Cortland County Health Department (CCHD) receives frequent training and continues to refine the preparedness plan with assistance from all appropriate organizations.
- 5. Increase availability of mental health services.**  
A task force created a strategic plan to develop and maintain an integrated system of primary and mental health care with emphasis on services for children, adolescents and the remote areas of county. Task force members are now seeking funding with which to implement the plan.
- 6. Increase access to affordable health care.**  
Family and Child Health Plus are actively promoted and the Family Health Network, Cortland Memorial Hospital and the County Health Department through a facilitated enrollment coordinator.
- 7. Maintain current successful efforts:**
  - A) Communicable disease surveillance and control.**  
The Health Department contacts local physicians' offices and schools for weekly reports of communicable diseases; monitor the NYS Laboratory web site for daily reports of communicable diseases reported for county residents; and does follow-up to ensure treatment and control according to New York State Department of Health regulations.
  - B) Low teen pregnancy rates.**  
In 1990, the rate of teen pregnancy (15-19yr olds) was 57.9/1000. In 2002, that rate was ZAPPED to 33.8/1000, the lowest rate ever.

## REPORT CARD KEY










Indicates favorable status compared to Upstate, State and/or National data  
A closer look is required. Change in percent or rate may be desired.

- ▼ Goal is to decrease the number    ▲ Goal is to increase the number
- ~ Neither favorable nor unfavorable
- TBD** = To Be Determined    **BMI** = Body Mass Index
- BRFS** = Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey
- AA** = Age adjusted, 2000 census    **AS** = Age and sex adjusted, 2000 census
- \* South Central New York (Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego & Tioga)
- \*\* Data combines Cortland and Tompkins counties and cannot be separated.
- \*\*\* County Music Park went from 100,000 visitors in 2002 to 7,000 in 2004, dramatically reducing attendance at cultural events countywide.
- \*\*\*\* 0% = Best in U.S.    50% = National Average    100% = Worst in U.S.

## REFERENCES FOR FOOTNOTES

1. [www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh](http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh)
2. [www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/)
3. [www.nyskwic.org](http://www.nyskwic.org)
4. [www.cdc.gov/brfss](http://www.cdc.gov/brfss)
5. Calls to agencies
6. [www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/)
7. [www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/cancer/nyscr/2000/nyscr.htm](http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/cancer/nyscr/2000/nyscr.htm)
8. <http://apps.need.cdc.gov>
9. [www2.cdc.gov/nohss/FluoridationV.asp](http://www2.cdc.gov/nohss/FluoridationV.asp)
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13. [www.stats.indiana.edu](http://www.stats.indiana.edu)
14. NYSDOH, Tobacco Free Cortland Survey, 2004
15. East End Survey, 2004
16. NYS Vital Statistics 2002
17. [www.acf.hhs.gov](http://www.acf.hhs.gov)
18. [www.bls.gov/lau](http://www.bls.gov/lau)
19. [www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/hestats.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/hestats.htm)
20. [www.elections.state.ny.us/enrollment/county/county\\_nov03.htm](http://www.elections.state.ny.us/enrollment/county/county_nov03.htm)
21. [www.scorecard.org](http://www.scorecard.org)
22. [www.statehealthfacts.kff.org](http://www.statehealthfacts.kff.org)
23. [www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius\\_02/html/web/offreported/offreported.html](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius_02/html/web/offreported/offreported.html)
24. [www.facfinder.census.gov](http://www.facfinder.census.gov)

## I. INDICATORS OF HEALTH AND SAFETY





Indicators	Cortland County	Upstate, NY	N.Y. State Data	National Data	Healthy <sup>10</sup> People 2010 Goal	Cortland Status	Cortland County Goal
1) Births to women receiving 1st trimester prenatal care <sup>2,3</sup>	82.6% <sup>3</sup> (2002)	77.3% <sup>3</sup> (2002)	73.8% <sup>3</sup> (2002)	83.7% <sup>2</sup> (2002)	90%		▲
2) Hospitalization for asthma (0-4 yr. old children) <sup>3,2</sup>	51.4/10,000 <sup>3</sup> (2000-2002)	35.5/10,000 <sup>3</sup> (2000-2002)	65.8/10,000 <sup>3</sup> (2000-2002)	59.0/10,000 <sup>2</sup> (2002)	25.0/10,000		▼
3) Low birth weight babies to all births (<2500g) <sup>22, 16</sup>	6.4% <sup>16</sup> (2002)	7.4% <sup>16</sup> (2002)	7.9% <sup>16</sup> (2002)	7.8% <sup>22</sup> (2002)	5%		▼
4) Indicated child abuse calls (per 1000 children 0-17yrs.) <sup>3</sup>	22.1/1000 (2003)	9.1/1000 (2003)	9.5/1000 (2003)				▼
5) Teen preg (15-17yrs) <sup>16, 12</sup>	18.3/1,000 <sup>16</sup> (2002)	26.3/1,000 <sup>16</sup> (2002)	40.0/1,000 <sup>16</sup> (2002)	48.2/1,000 <sup>12</sup> (2000)	43/1,000		▼
6) Cigarette use: (a) Women in Prenatal Care Program (PCAP/MOMS) <sup>5</sup>	(a) 32.3% <sup>5</sup> (2004)	(a) 30.6% <sup>5</sup> (2004)					▼
(b) Adult Population <sup>1, 4</sup> every day smoker.	(b) 14.6% <sup>1,4</sup> (2003)	(b) 16.4% <sup>1</sup> (2003)	(b) 16.5% <sup>4</sup> (2003)	(b) 16.7% <sup>4</sup> (2003)			▼
(c) Adult Population <sup>14</sup> current smoker	(c) 23.9% <sup>14</sup> (2004)	(c) 20.9% <sup>14</sup> (2004)			(c) 12%		▼
(d) Women during pregnancy <sup>2</sup>	TBD	6 CNY counties		(d) 11.4% <sup>2</sup> (2002)	(d) 1%		▼
7) Alcohol use by women in prenatal care program (PCAP/MOMS) <sup>5</sup>	5.8% 2004	3.5% 2004 SCNY*			6%		▼
8) Reported DWI arrests (all ages) <sup>5</sup>	56.2/10,000 (2004)	37.3/10,000 (2004)	25.3/10,000 (2004)				▼
9) Reported DWI arrests youth under 16-20yrs. <sup>3</sup>	54.2/10,000 (2001)	50.6/10,000 (2001)	30.9/10,000 (2001)				▼
10) Dentists to low income population ratio <sup>5</sup>	1:9000 (2000)			1:5000 (is considered high need)			▲
11) Pop.receiving Fluoride in public water supply <sup>1, 9</sup>	11.8% <sup>1</sup> (2004)		72.9% <sup>9</sup> (2002)	67.3% <sup>9</sup> (2002)	75%		▲








## I. INDICATORS OF HEALTH AND SAFETY CONTINUED

Indicators	Cortland County	Upstate, NY	New York State	Nation	Healthy <sup>10</sup> People 2010 Goal	Cortland Status	Cortland County Goal
12) Pop. (age2+) with dental visit in past year <sup>6,15</sup>	66.2% <sup>15</sup> Census tract 9906			64.5% <sup>6</sup> (2002)	56%	~	▲
13) Colorectal cancer incidence rate for men <sup>7,8,AA</sup>	70.0/100,000 <sup>7</sup> (1997-2001)	75.2/100,000 <sup>7</sup> (1997-2001)	73.1/100,000 <sup>7</sup> (1997-2001)	62.7/100,000 <sup>8</sup> (2001)		~	▼
14) Colorectal cancer incidence rate for women <sup>7,8,AA</sup>	58.0/100,000 <sup>7</sup> (1997-2001)	55.0/100,000 <sup>7</sup> (1997-2001)	54.1/100,000 <sup>7</sup> (1997-2001)	45.8/100,000 <sup>8</sup> (2001)		🔍	▼
15) Breast cancer incidence <sup>7,8,AA</sup>	124.2/100,000 <sup>7</sup> (1997-2001)	139.0/100,000 <sup>7</sup> (1997-2001)	131.4/100,000 <sup>7</sup> (1997-2001)	127.2/100,000 <sup>8</sup> (2001)		🍎	▼
16) Disease of the heart mortality rate <sup>16,6,AS</sup>	272.5/100,000 <sup>16</sup> (2002)	253.5/100,000 <sup>16</sup> (2002)	272.6/100,000 <sup>16</sup> (2002)	241.7/100,000 <sup>6</sup> (2002)		~	▼
17) Lung & bronchus cancer incidence rate for men <sup>7,8,AA</sup>	98.4/100,000 <sup>7</sup> (1997-2001)	92.3/100,000 <sup>7</sup> (1997-2001)	86.3/100,000 <sup>7</sup> (1997-2001)	87.7/100,000 <sup>8</sup> (2001)		🔍	▼
18) Lung & bronchus cancer incidence rate for women <sup>7,8,AA</sup>	54.5/100,000 <sup>7</sup> (1997-2001)	60.8/100,000 <sup>7</sup> (1997-2001)	54.0/100,000 <sup>7</sup> (1997-2001)	53.2/100,000 <sup>8</sup> (2001)		~	▼
19) Cerebrovascular Disease Mortality <sup>16,22,AS</sup>	52.2/100,000 <sup>16</sup> (2002)	44.1/100,000 <sup>16</sup> (2002)	36.2/100,000 <sup>16</sup> (2002)	57.7/100,000 <sup>22</sup> (2001)	48.0/ 100,000	🔍	▼
20) Chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD or COPD) mortality rate - all ages <sup>16,6,AS</sup>	65.3/100,000 <sup>16</sup> (2002)	41.7/100,000 <sup>16</sup> (2002)	34.2/100,000 <sup>16</sup> (2002)	43.3/100,000 <sup>6</sup> (2002)	60.0/ 100,000 Age 45+	🔍	▼
21) Cervical uteri cancer incidence <sup>7,8,AA</sup>	12.8/100,000 <sup>7</sup> (1997-2001)	8.5/100,000 <sup>7</sup> (1997-2001)	10.1/100,000 <sup>7</sup> (1997-2001)	8.4/100,000 <sup>8</sup> (2001)		🔍	▼
22) Prostate cancer Incidence rate <sup>7,8,AA</sup>	135.8/100,000 <sup>7</sup> (1997-2001)	166.7/100,000 <sup>7</sup> (1997-2001)	163.6/100,000 <sup>7</sup> (1997-2001)	161.2/100,000 <sup>8</sup> (2001)		🍎	▼
23) Healthy Weight -- Body Mass Index (BMI) =18.5 to 24 (age 20+) <sup>AA,24</sup>	TBD			34% <sup>24</sup> (1999-2000)	60%	TBD	▲





## I. INDICATORS OF HEALTH AND SAFETY CONTINUED

Indicators	Cortland County	Upstate, NY	New York State	National	Healthy People 2010 Goal <sup>10</sup>	Cortland Status	Cortland County Goal
24) Physical activity (age 18+) <sup>15,4</sup> (a) Moderate Exercise 30min/5days/wk or (b) Vigorous 20min/3days/wk	a) 67.8% <sup>15</sup> (2004) b) 18.9% <sup>15</sup> (2004) census tract 9906		a) 44.5% <sup>4</sup> (2003) b) 24.5% <sup>4</sup> (2003)	a) 47.2% <sup>4</sup> (2003) b) 26.3% <sup>4</sup> (2003)	a. 30% b. 30%		▲
25) Population Overweight/ Obese BMI = 25+ (age 20+) <sup>22, 15</sup>	54.2% (2004) <sup>15</sup> census tract 9906		54.4% <sup>22</sup> (2002)	56.0% <sup>22</sup> (2002)			▼
26) Children overweight/obese (ages 6-19 years) <sup>19</sup>	TBD			16% (1999-2002)	5%	TBD	▼
27) Rate of reported property crime <sup>5, 23</sup>	2599.3/100,000 <sup>5</sup> (2003)	2,269.6/100,000 <sup>5</sup> (2003)	2,233.0/100,000 <sup>5</sup> (2003)	3624.1/100,000 <sup>23</sup> (2002)			▼
28) Rate of reported violent crime <sup>5, 23</sup>	194.3/100,000 <sup>5</sup> (2003)	269.5/100,000 <sup>5</sup> (2003)	465.5/100,000 <sup>5</sup> (2003)	494.6/100,000 <sup>23</sup> (2002)			▼





## II. INDICATORS OF SOCIAL COHESION, CULTURE AND RECREATION

1) Attendance at museums, theaters, galleries and cultural centers <sup>5, **</sup>	48,222 (2004)						▲
2) Registered to vote compared to all those eligible to vote (18yrs+) <sup>20</sup>	90.9% (2004)	90.6% (2004)	82.9% (2004)				▲
3) Registered voters Nov 2004 <sup>20</sup>	33,710	4,988,613	7,448,266				▲
4) Registered voters actually voting <sup>20</sup> (Presidential race)	67.9% (2004)	67.9% (2004)	62.9% (2004)				▲
5) RSVP Retired Sr. Volunteer Program hours <sup>5</sup>	75,132 (2003)	76,958 (2004)					▲
6) Out of wedlock births compared to all births <sup>16, 6</sup>	31.6% <sup>16</sup> (2002)	27.6% <sup>16</sup> (2002)	35.8% <sup>16</sup> (2002)	34.6% <sup>6</sup> (2003)			▼





### III. INDICATORS OF EMPLOYMENT, ECONOMY AND WELFARE

Indicators	Cortland County	Upstate, NY	New York State	National	Cortland Status	Cortland County Goal
1) Median household income <sup>24,13</sup>	\$34,867 <sup>13</sup> (2002)		\$46,195 <sup>24</sup> (2003)	\$43,564 <sup>24</sup> (2003)		▲
2) Number employed 16 yrs+ <sup>11</sup> (not seasonally adjusted)	22,700 (2004)					
3) Unemployment <sup>11, 18</sup>	7.1% 6.0% <sup>11</sup> (2003) (2004)	5.0% <sup>11</sup> (2004)	6.3% 5.8% <sup>11</sup> (2003) (2004)	5.5% <sup>18</sup> (2004)		▼
4) Children (0-17) receiving public assistance <sup>3</sup>	4.8% (2003)	4.2% (2003)	7.8% (2003)			▼
5) Children (0-17) below poverty <sup>3</sup>	16.8% (2002)	12.9% (2002)	20.2% (2002)			▼

### IV. INDICATORS OF HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

1) Impaired water bodies <sup>21 ****</sup>	40-50% (2002)		70-80% (2002)	50%		▼
2) Water Quality (% surface water with impaired use) <sup>21 ****</sup>	10-20% (2002)		30-40% (2002)	50%		▼
3) Cancer risk score from hazardous air pollution <sup>21 ****</sup>	50-60% (2002)		70-80% (2002)	50%		▼
4) Cancer risk score (air and water releases) <sup>21 ****</sup>	70-80% (2002)		50-60% (2002)	50%		

### V. POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE LIFE STAGES

1) High school dropouts <sup>5</sup>	2.4% (2003-2004)	2.5% (2003-2004)	4.3% (2003-2004)			▼
2) High School graduates intending college <sup>3</sup>	78.8% (2002-2003)	85.8% (2002-2003)	83.1% (2002-2003)			▲
3) Persons (10-17 yrs) in need of supervision (PINS) <sup>3</sup>	24.7/1,000 (2002)	17.8/1,000 (2002)	14.7/1,000 (2002)			▼
4) Children in foster care age 0-21 <sup>3, 17</sup>	6.6/1000 <sup>3</sup> (2003)	3.3/1000 <sup>3</sup> (2003)	5.7/1000 <sup>3</sup> (2003)	7.2/1000 <sup>17</sup> (2003) Age 0-17		▼

**COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT TEAM – BLUE RIBBON COMMITTEE  
2005 STRATEGIC PLAN FOR CORLTAND COUNTY**

<b>ECONOMIC TRACK:</b> Below are the priority goals this group revised in 2004.			
<b>A) Priority Goal</b>	<b>B) Objectives and Activities</b>	<b>C) Responsible Person/agency</b>	<b>D) Comments and/or Other Data Needed</b>
<b>I. Increase Number of Jobs with Good Wages and Benefits</b>	<b>I.</b> a) Market Cortland County (CC) – ongoing b) Create committee to explore health insurance buying cooperative - 2005 c) Attractive/affordable housing – to start 2/17/04  d) Extensive Employment Data - 2005	<b>I.</b> a) DBA, IDA  b) SVHC, BDC/ IDA, Legislature c) Neighborhood Revitalizing Community, Housing Authority, Thoma Development, Habitat for Humanity d) CAT report “Cortland Counts”, CWCC	<b>I.</b>
<b>II. Promote job retention</b>	<b>II.</b> a) Expand/Promote public transportation – 2005 b) “Keep Us” effort to retain local college graduates – 2005 c) Promote better work ethic starting with youth – 2005 d) Assess impact of change in minimum wage e) Promote legislation for student/training wage ceilings	<b>II.</b> a) CC Planning Dept.  b) C of C  c) CACTC, Schools, CBN, CCWC d) ICE, C of C, SU, Local non-profits e) ICE, C of C, SU, Local non-profits	<b>II.</b>
<b>III. Increase Coordination Between Schools, Colleges and Businesses</b>	<b>III.</b> a) Promote dialogue: More training in soft skills, more college internships in businesses – 2005	<b>III.</b> a) Educational Institutes, businesses, CBN	<b>III.</b>
<b>IV. Update Cortland County Comprehensive Plan</b>	<b>IV.</b> a) Communicate need to Legislature	<b>IV.</b> a) BRC sends track results to Legislature	<b>IV.</b>
<b>2005 Economic Objectives Key:</b>			
<b>BDC/IDA:</b> Business Development Corporation/Industrial Development Agency <b>CAT:</b> Community Assessment Team <b>C of C:</b> Chamber of Commerce <b>CACTC:</b> Cortland Area Communities That Care <b>ICE:</b> Institute for Civic Engagement		<b>BRC:</b> Blue Ribbon Committee of the CAT <b>CC:</b> Cortland County <b>CBN:</b> Cortland Business Network <b>CWCC:</b> Cortland Works Career Center <b>SVHC:</b> Seven Valleys Health Coalition	

<b>YOUTH TRACK:</b> Below are the priority goals this group revised in December 2004.			
<b>A) Priority Goal</b>	<b>B) Objectives</b> <i>(Instruments to measure progress For objectives are footnoted.)</i>	<b>C) Programs to Address Objectives</b>	<b>D) Responsible Person/Agency</b>
<b>I. Positively Change Parental Attitudes &amp; Involvement in their Children's Problem Behaviors</b>	<b>I. By 2009, Decrease...</b> a) Alcohol use by 20% <sup>ab</sup> b) Marijuana use by 15% <sup>ab</sup> c) Tobacco use by 15% <sup>ab</sup> d) PINS cases by 20% <sup>c</sup> e) Attacks with intent to harm by 15% <sup>a</sup>	<b>I. a-c)</b> STARS, Project Northland, Guiding Good Choices <b>a-d)</b> Creating Lasting Family Connections <b>e)</b> Early Risers	<b>I. a-c)</b> CTC, Schools <b>d)</b> CTC, Community Policing <b>e)</b> CTC, Community Policing
<b>II. Improve Families' Ability to Manage Problems</b>	<b>II. By 2009, Decrease...</b> a) Alcohol use by 20% <sup>ab</sup> b) Marijuana use by 15% <sup>ab</sup> c) Tobacco use by 15% <sup>ab</sup> d) PINS cases by 20% <sup>c</sup> e) Attacks with intent to harm by 15% <sup>a</sup> f) Teen pregnancy by 10% <sup>c</sup> g) High school drop out rate <sup>d</sup>	<b>II. a-d)</b> Creating Lasting Family Connections  <b>d-e)</b> Incredible Years, Strengthening Families	<b>II. a-c)</b> CTC, Schools  <b>d)</b> CTC, Community Policing  <b>f-g)</b> CTC, ZAP, Schools
<b>III. Direct Efforts Toward Families with Histories of Problem Behaviors</b>	<b>III. By 2009, Decrease...</b> a) Alcohol use by 20% <sup>ab</sup> b) Marijuana use by 15% <sup>ab</sup> c) Tobacco use by 15% <sup>ab</sup> d) PINS cases by 20% <sup>c</sup> e) Attacks with intent to harm by 15% <sup>a</sup> f) Teen pregnancy by 10% <sup>c</sup> g) High school drop out rate <sup>d</sup>	<b>III. a-e)</b> Community Policing  <b>a-c)</b> Project Northland  <b>d-e)</b> Family Development Research	<b>III. a-c)</b> CTC, Schools  <b>d-e)</b> CTC, Community Policing  <b>f-g)</b> CTC, ZAP, Schools
<b>IV. Improve Neighborhood Attachment &amp; Community Organization</b>	<b>IV. By 2009, Decrease...</b> a) Alcohol use by 20% b) Marijuana use by 15% c) Tobacco use by 15% d) PINS cases by 20% e) Attacks with intent to harm by 15% <sup>a</sup>	<b>IV. a-e)</b> Community Policing, Project Northland, East End Community Center, Neighborhood Watches	<b>IV. a-e)</b> CTC, Schools, Community Policing, Habitat for Humanity, Thoma Development, Housing Assistance Counsel, Code Office, Youth Bureau, City Police, EECC, SUCC
<b>V. Decrease the Availability of Alcohol, Tobacco &amp; Marijuana</b>	<b>V. By 2009, Decrease...</b> a) Alcohol use by 20% <sup>acf</sup> b) Marijuana use by 15% <sup>acf</sup> c) Tobacco use by 15% <sup>acf</sup> d) Attacks with intent to harm by 15% <sup>acf</sup>	<b>V. a-c)</b> Challenging College Alcohol Abuse  <b>d)</b> Early Risers	<b>V. a-c)</b> CTC, Schools, Community Policing, SUCC  <b>d)</b> CTC, Community Policing
<b><u>2005 Youth Objectives Key:</u></b>			
<b>CTC:</b> Communities That Care <b>NYSOASAS:</b> New York State Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services <b>PRISMS:</b> Report from NYSOASAS <b>PINS:</b> Persons in Need of Supervision <b>SUCC:</b> State University College at Cortland <b>ZAP:</b> Zero Adolescent Pregnancy			

<sup>a</sup> As measured by the Communities That Care Youth Survey

<sup>b</sup> As measured by the Reality Check Youth Survey

<sup>c</sup> As reported at www.nyskwic.org

<sup>d</sup> As measured by NYS OASAS PRISMS Report

<sup>e</sup> As measured by College Surveys

<sup>f</sup> As measured by the American Drug and Alcohol Survey

**HEALTH TRACK:** Below are the priority goals this group revised in 2004.

A) Priority Goal	B) Objectives and Activities	C) Responsible Person/agency	D) Comments, Opportunities, challenges and/or other data needed
<p><b>I.</b> <b>Increase the Availability of Dental Services</b></p>	<p><b>I.</b> <b>a) Establish Article 28 dental clinic:</b></p> <p><b>b) Increase dental health education:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ More volunteers needed; use SVHC staff for scheduling.</li> <li>❖ Need annual plan/schedule for the dental education.</li> <li>❖ Develop evaluation plan to gauge effectiveness. BRC recommends focusing on age 8 or under and have the 3<sup>rd</sup> grade state surveillance (assuming it is still done) serve as the evaluation component.</li> <li>❖ Possibly have a “Mondays with Mighty” program at Head Starts, and other day care centers.</li> <li>❖ Steering Committee to determine criteria for educators (Must it be a Dental Hygienist/health educator, or can we have college students, interns or other trained volunteers)</li> </ul> <p><b>c) Increase fluoride use:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ BRC consensus is, given lack of previous success, not to focus on fluoride in the water for the next 4-5 years. Instead, focus on parent education to encourage giving fluoride supplements.</li> <li>❖ Some ideas: Mighty Molar refrigerator magnet with Mighty asking, “Did you take your fluoride today?” or saying, “Mighty says take your fluoride.” Develop a comic book to educate kids and parents about basic oral hygiene/health. <i>Ask hygienists and Early Childhood Education teachers the best way to get the message to children and parents of children, under 8 years of age.</i></li> <li>❖ Develop a very simple information sheet to give to parents about supplemental fluoride treatments.</li> <li>❖ Target groups like Child Development Centers and Head Start</li> </ul> <p><b>d) Increase sealants for children’s teeth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The group strongly supported this with efforts occurring between 1<sup>st</sup> grade and age 12.</li> </ul> <p><b>e) Ensure access to oral surgery or monitor availability of oral surgery for Medicaid patients w/ Dr. W’s retirement</b></p>	<p><b>I.</b> <b>a) FHN</b></p> <p><b>b) SVHC with Dental Steering Committee</b></p> <p><b>c) SVHC, Dental Steering Committee, Dentists, Health Department</b></p> <p><b>d) FHN, SBHC’s, Dentists, CCHD</b></p> <p><b>e) SVHC to monitor</b></p>	<p><b>I.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Need to link dental information with job training programs.</li> <li>❖ May still be a need for more general dentists, even after FHN’s expansion –</li> <li>❖ SVHC will monitor via HPSA application.</li> <li>❖ FHN submitted CON for dental clinic</li> <li>❖ Strongly organized resistance to fluoridation</li> </ul>
<p><b>II.</b> <b>Increase Health Education, Promotion and Screenings for Chronic Disease Control and Injury Prevention</b></p>	<p><b>II.</b></p> <p><b>a) Reconvene the task force</b></p> <p><b>b) Develop an entity to coordinate what is already in place</b></p> <p><b>c) Better market what is available to all</b></p> <p><b>d) Improve use of what insurance is available</b></p> <p><b>e) Gap Analysis</b></p> <p><b>f) Develop new action plan based on gap analysis</b></p>	<p><b>II.</b> <b>a) CCHD to lead task group that will oversee objectives and activities.</b></p>	<p><b>II.</b> Review data from survey of large employers assessment of health education and/or promotion activities</p>

A) Priority Goal	B) Objectives and Activities	C) Responsible Person/agency	D) Comments, Opportunities, challenges and/or other data needed
<b>III.</b> <b>Reduce Rates of Alcohol, Tobacco and Drug Use</b>	<b>III.</b> <b>a)</b> Establish smoke free entry ways at Health Care facilities. <b>b)</b> Decrease % of smokers by 20% every 5 years until meet HP2010 goal of no more than 12% of population. <b>c)</b> Decrease % youth smoking by 15% by 2009: From 13.3% of 8 <sup>th</sup> graders to 11.3% and from 21.6 10 <sup>th</sup> graders to 16.4%. <b>d)</b> Increase awareness of cessation programs. <b>e)</b> Develop legislation to make under age tobacco use illegal (as is alcohol) <b>f)</b> Decrease % of youth using alcohol by 20% by 2009: From 21.4% of 8 <sup>th</sup> graders to 17.1% and from 45.1% of 10 <sup>th</sup> graders to 36.1% <b>g)</b> Decrease % of youth using marijuana by 15% by 2009: From 10.0% of 8 <sup>th</sup> graders to 8.5% and from 28.8% of 10 <sup>th</sup> graders to 24.5%	<b>III.</b> <b>a)</b> CMH, TFP, MD's <b>b)</b> TFP  <b>c)</b> TFP, CACTC  <b>d)</b> TFP  <b>e)</b> TFP, Legislators,  <b>f)</b> CACTC  <b>g)</b> CACTC	<b>III.</b> ❖ Obtain list of health care facilities.  ❖ Obtain baseline data = percent of pop. Accessing NYS Smokers Quit-line.  ❖ CACTC – Lack of program funding.  ❖ Clean Indoor Air Act  ❖ Assess level of public support for legislation targeting under age tobacco use.
<b>IV.</b> <b>Build and Sustain our Preparedness for Emerging Health Issues</b>	<b>IV.</b> <b>a)</b> Increase community awareness of plans <b>b)</b> Disability group rep needed	<b>IV.</b> CCHD	<b>IV.</b>
<b>V.</b> <b>Increase the Availability Of Behavioral Health Services</b>	<b>V.</b> <b>a)</b> Increase community awareness of behavioral health services, prevalence of behavioral health issues and the knowledge of the effects of behavioral health issues left untreated. <b>b)</b> Decrease stigma of needing/accessing behavioral health services. <b>c)</b> Increase access to behavioral health services in isolated communities <b>d)</b> Increase access to child psychologists	<b>V.</b> SVHC and HCAP Task Force: Cortland Mental Health, FCS, CMH, CCHD, FHN, MD's and BHCP's.	<b>V.</b> ❖ Apply for Mental Health HPSA  ❖ Bring MD's and BHCP's together.  ❖ HCAP Grant – Task Force
<b>VI.</b> <b>Increase Access to Affordable Health Care</b>	<b>VI.</b> <b>a)</b> Develop and conduct a survey for target population. <b>b)</b> Establish focus groups to discuss accessibility of affordable health care and determine how to meet their needs	<b>VI.</b> SVHC, SUNY Cortland COPC	<b>VI.</b>

**Health Plan Key:**

**BHCP:** Behavioral Health Care professionals  
**CACTC:** Cortland Area Communities That Care Coalition  
**CMH:** Cortland Memorial Hospital  
**CON:** Certificate of Need  
**FHN:** Family Health Network  
**HPSA:** Health Professional Shortage Area  
**SBHC:** School Based Health Centers  
**TFP:** Tobacco Free Partnership

**CCHD:** Cortland County Health Department  
**COPC:** Community Outreach Partnership Center  
**FCS:** Family Counseling Services  
**HCAP:** Healthy Community Access Program  
**MD's:** Medical Doctors  
**SVHC:** Seven Valleys Health Coalition

## **Section 2 Background**

### **V. THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS**

In this report, we have done our best to obtain the opinions of a broad range of county residents. We believe it provides a fair picture of the quality of our community life – our assets, resources, and needs. We hope that this report solicits even greater participation in determining Cortland County’s priorities in the future.

#### **Our Purpose**

- To provide baseline data and the foundation of a system that will periodically and accurately assess the quality of life in our county.
- To put forth a set of indicators that will provide a widely accepted index for monitoring the well-being of the county.
- To inform funding and policy decisions.
- To qualify the county for funding from various public and private granting agencies.
- To engage citizens in a priority-setting and monitoring process.
- To complement the goals and progress of other entities in Cortland County working for our betterment.

#### **Our Beliefs**

1. A community pulling together -- citizens and experts, public and private sectors, town and gown, and many different disciplines -- can accomplish much. Working toward widely accepted priorities, informed citizens are the most effective agents for change.
2. A long-term, comparative view of our well being is useful in evaluating where we have been and establishing community priorities for the future.
3. Resources are more properly allocated and all members of the county benefit when there is a comprehensive plan in place.
4. Prevention and early intervention to address the community’s problems are more effective and less costly than remediation.

#### **Data Sources**

Public opinion has been obtained from numerous focus groups and surveys conducted in 2004 and 2005. In May 2005, the Seven Valleys Health Coalition conducted two non-random sample surveys, one of business leaders and the other of the general public, at the Business Showcase. Two hundred and fifty-seven neighbors were surveyed in the east end of the City of Cortland. Human service providers and key informants from the various fields of business, religion and government were surveyed for this study. The opinions put forth in the surveys and focus groups are reflected in the narrative areas of this report; summaries of the focus groups appear in the appendix. The sources of all



objective data (U.S. Census, state and federal agencies, etc.) are referenced in the footnotes.

## **How to Read the Indicators**

A number, by itself, usually means relatively little. This report seeks to compare Cortland indicators over time to the 57 New York counties that exclude NYC and to state and national data. Data from New York City sometimes skews the data for the entire state due to the city's large high- and low-income populations. Therefore, it is usually better to compare Cortland to the 57-county composite, known as "the rest of the state," or upstate New York.

### 1. Rates and Age-Specific Rates

The indicator numbers herein are usually expressed as rates -- the number of events per 1,000 or per 100,000 individuals per year. When the rate applies to a specific age group, the rate is called an age-specific rate. For example, the age-specific teen pregnancy rate would be the number of teen pregnancies per 1,000 females in the 15 to 19-year-old age group in a given year. Even though there are fewer teens in Cortland compared to a larger county, the rate allows us to compare similar units to one another. The 1999 teen pregnancy rate in Cortland County is 42.6 per 1,000 15-19 year old females. In Columbia County, that rate is 72.8 per 1,000. Despite the fact the Columbia County has fewer 15-19 year old females than Cortland County, its rate of teen pregnancy is higher. Absolute numbers would not show this. By comparing the rates, we can tell which county has the lower frequency of teen pregnancy relative to its population.

### 2. Confidence Interval

Some data are expressed as confidence intervals at specified levels. A confidence interval is a margin of error related to chance. For example, we might say that the percent of people who smoke cigarettes in Cortland County is 40.1% with a "confidence interval" of 22.7% to 57.6% at a 95% level. Expressed this way, we mean that there are 95 chances out of a 100 that the actual percentage of smokers in the population is somewhere between 22.7% and 57.6%. In general, the larger the sample drawn from a population, the smaller the confidence interval tends to be and thus the more likely the true rate corresponds to that from our sample.

### 3. Rolled Averages

Small numbers of events can be much more erratic over time than larger numbers of events. For example, if the measles cases in Cortland doubled in a year by going from 2 to 4 that would not be as statistically important as would be the doubling of cases of measles in the entire United States. Similarly, even small changes in the number of events occurring to Cortland's small Native American population could cause the rate to vary substantially from year to year. For this reason, data from multi-year intervals are sometimes combined to give "rolled" averages. Rolled averages stabilize the rates and allow us to look at trends over time. For example, to report on hospitalizations of children due to asthma, the rates from each of three years are averaged and reported for the periods of 1996-1999, 1998-2000 and 2000-2002.

#### 4. Age-Adjusted Rates

Age adjusted rates allow a comparison of rates between communities with different age structures. The incidence of cancer is one example of age-adjusted rates in this study.

#### **Demographic Sources**

We include the population data currently available from the 2000 Census. The following is a list of tables in the Demographics Section:

***Table D:***

1. Population of county municipalities, 1990 and 2000
  - *Map D-1 Cortland County*
2. US Census: County population by age, sex, race, education, disability and commute time to work, 2000, 2003
3. US Census: Cortland County housing, income, business and geography, 2000
4. US Census – County family income ranges, 2000
5. Educational enrollment and attainment, 1990 and 2000
6. County population age 65 and over by municipality, 2000
7. County population by age and sex
  - *Graph D-1 County population by age, 1990 and 2000*
  - *Graph D-2 County population by age and gender, 1990*
  - *Graph D-3 County population by age and gender, 2000*
  - *Graph D-4 U.S. poverty by age, 1966-2002*
  - *Graph D-5 U.S. low income population by age & race, 2002*
  - *Graph D-6 U.S. population age 65+, 1950-2050*
  - *Graph D-7 Percent U.S. population age 65+, 1950-2050*

#### **The Five Sections of Study and their Indicators**

Indicators monitor the conditions of health and well being. Within each of our five general areas of study, (Health and Safety; Social Cohesion, Culture and Recreation; Employment, Economy and Welfare; Housing and Environment; and Positive Development Through the Life Stages) is a list of indicators and the order in which they appear. Appendix 1 gives this same list of tables, maps and graphs in alphabetical order.

##### 1. Health and Safety

***Table HS:***

1. Vulnerable populations
2. Access to care
  - Graph HS-1 health insurance coverage, US, 1984-2002
  - Graph HS-2 health insurance coverage, US, by characteristics, 2002
3. Births, deaths, and infant mortality
4. Live births by financial coverage

5. Total pregnancy and teen pregnancy rates  
*Graph HS 3: Teen pregnancy*
6. Low birth weight babies
7. Low birth weight babies
8. MOMS/PCAP Prenatal Care Assistance Program statistics
9. Death -- top five causes  
Graph HS-4 causes of death  
Graph HS-5 Autism cases
10. Cancer incidence rates
11. Asthma hospitalizations for children
12. STDs among teenagers
13. AIDS deaths
14. Cancer incidence and mortality rates
15. Select health indicator comparisons
16. Select health indicator rate changes over time
17. Criminal justice indicators
18. Adult arrests
19. Accident and arrest reports -- city
20. DWI youth arrests
21. Youth risk indicator rates
22. Community risk indicator rates
23. Characteristics of clients admitted to ASA treatment
24. Youth alcohol and substance abuse consequences indicators
25. Child abuse reports  
Graph HS-6 Child abuse comparisons
26. ZAP survey 8th grade risk behaviors
27. ZAP survey 8th grade peer and parent influence
28. ZAP survey 8th grade violence prevalence
29. Life expectancy by country  
Graph HS-7 What's Killing Us in the United States?  
Graph HS-8 Overweight and obesity by age, US, 1960 –2002  
Graph HS-9 Obesity in adults age 20-74, by sex & race, US, 1999-2002
30. CNY regional health indicators
31. Domestic violence calls/victims sheltered – Aid to Victims of Violence
32. Immunization for children entering schools of various types
33. Cigarette smoking survey (Lalone)
34. Liquor licenses in Cortland County

## 2. Social Cohesion/Culture and Recreation

### ***Table SC:***

1. Cortland County parks and recreation facilities
2. Cortland County museums/art galleries and cultural centers
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#### ***Table EW:***

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14. Cortland County people, income and industry overview
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1. Low Income & Elderly Subsidized Housing in Cortland County, 2005
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4. Releases Weighted by Potential Environmental Health Impacts, 2002
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13. Lead Hazards in Cortland County
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## **Section 2 Background**

### **VI. A PERSPECTIVE ON CORTLAND COUNTY**

Cortland County is “Small town America in a very big way.” There is no better place to live and raise a family. Cortland County is rich in history and in educational and natural resources. Its parks and recreational facilities are abundant in all seasons. Some of the richest farmland in the state lies within the borders of the county. The one small city and its surrounding towns contribute to a congenial lifestyle where people have the time and inclination to be friendly and neighborly.

#### **Geography**

Cortland County is at the geographical center of New York State and serves as the gateway to the Finger Lakes Region. It lies in the northern part of the Appalachian Mountain Range known as the Allegheny Plateau. Originally part of Onondaga County to the north, it was established as a separate county in 1808. The only city, Cortland, is known as the Crown City because it sits in the middle of a circular ridge of steep hillsides. Cortland is located on the Tioughnioga River and a major highway (Interstate Route 81) runs through it.

Primarily rural in nature, there are 19 political subdivisions including the city of Cortland (city population 18,740), three villages (Homer, Marathon and McGraw), and 15 townships. (See Map D-1) Forty percent of the county population is concentrated in a relatively small, developed area that includes the city. Agriculture is the prime industry in the more remote, less populated townships. The population density for the entire county is 98 persons per square mile. This is a bit higher than the average population density (85 persons per square mile) in the other 44 counties classified as “rural” by the State Office of Rural Health.

#### **Historical Perspective on Population Characteristics**

The citizens of Cortland County are known for their resilience, sense of justice, friendliness and spirit. Numerous historical events give evidence of this being a community that pulls together in times of adversity.

Historians tell us that Cortland housed 200-300 abolitionist-minded citizens in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century who were sympathetic to the plight of escaped slaves and helped assure their safe passage through the county. Between 1830 and 1860, there were at least 16 purported “stations” for the Underground Railroad in Cortland County. The Salisbury-Pratt Homestead on the corner of Route 281 and Cold Brook Road is the most notable of those stations, and a historical marker designates it.

The New York Central College of McGrawville was one of the first colleges in America to admit African-Americans and women. Founded in McGraw in 1848, it was also one of the first colleges to have African American instructors. Tragically, many of the students died of a smallpox epidemic. Their graves are in a small cemetery behind McGraw Elementary School.

The congregation of the Unitarian Universalist Church, located at 3 Church Street in the City of Cortland, hosted suffragettes, abolitionists, and other social reformers who traveled the lecture circuit in the early 1800s. The words of Susan B. Anthony, Henry Ward Beecher, William Lloyd Garrison, Clara Barton, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Lucretia Mott rang through the sanctuary of the U.U. Cobblestone Church.

### **Economic Ups and Downs**

In 1854, the arrival of the railroad was a major economic stimulus to industrial development. Cortland's famous wagons, buggies and sleighs manufactured by the Cortland Wagon Company were shipped as far away as New Zealand. The Wickwire Factory hired many of Cortland's immigrant population and produced items such as woven wire and fences. Despite the hardships of the depression, factories did not close, they simply reduced the workweek. However, after World War II, a long period of decline set in for manufacturing in Cortland.

In the late 1970s, Brockway Trucks, a major employer with a unionized shop was bought out and moved to Pennsylvania. At the same time, veterans were returning to Cortland from the war in Vietnam. They returned to fewer available jobs and a country ambivalent about the war. It was an unfortunate sign of the times when the YWCA opened Aid to Victims of Violence, its program for battered spouses, in 1977. Sadly, the bumper sticker, "*Will the last person out of Cortland turn off the lights?*" captured the local mood of general discouragement.

The downsizing of Smith Corona in the 1980s was followed by the announcement of their plans to move production to Mexico in the early 1990s. They had once been the county's largest employer, at various times employing nearly a quarter of the entire work force of the county. Families worked on line at "Corona" for generations; it was part of the county fabric. Many areas were experiencing recessions, downsizing and were losing their manufacturing bases at that time, but Cortland, as one of the poorer counties in the state, was still reeling from the loss of Brockway Trucks.

### **The Tenacity of the Cortland Citizenry**

These difficult times notwithstanding, Cortland County citizens struggled to regain control:

- SUNY Cortland and Tompkins-Cortland Community College put major resources together to retrain workers for other occupations, as did the County's Employment and Training Office.
- The strong efforts of forward thinking people from the Cortland Business Network (CBN), the Industrial Development Agency (IDA), and the Business Development Corporation (BDC) helped Cortland's business people become more optimistic.

With a sophisticated new marketing campaign, Cortland is on the move to expand old businesses, attract new ones and recruit talented people from near and far. Following a national trend, Cortland has seen a shift from a manufacturing based economy to a service-sector economy, with jobs growing in new areas such as financial services and

health care. Despite this national trend, there has been some manufacturing expansion with Barden Homes, Marietta Corporation, BorgWarner and Essex Steel. In total, Cortland has seen nearly \$150 million in new private sector investment since 2000 and received \$18 million in federal and state grants for economic development projects:

- In 2001 Cortland was designated as an Empire Zone, providing NYS financial and tax incentives to foster the creation of jobs, enhance the property tax base and encourage investment in businesses and properties within the Zone. A total of 130 Cortland County Empire Zone businesses invested \$25.7 million in plant and production improvements in 2003, and created 174 new jobs.
- In 2004, Cortland Cable won a \$1 million Department of Defense contract to develop cable for aircraft carriers.
- New high tech companies like WetStone Technologies are growing, hiring local young people, creating internship opportunities and contributing to the community.
- Several construction projects totaling \$40 million are currently underway for SUNY Cortland.
- Nearly \$1 million in Community Development and N.Y. Main Street program funds have been awarded to renovate Cortland's downtown in 2005. With required matches, this translates into \$1.5 million investment for downtown facades, parking and building renovations, especially on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> floors.
- The Build Now-NY Business Park which adjoins Monarch Tool Company in South Cortland, provides "shovel ready" sites to be marketed to corporate real estate executives and site consultants through Empire State Development's business marketing program. The goal is to create a campus like setting for small high tech manufacturing companies, as well as businesses in other emerging technology sectors.
- Essex Steel is the first tenant in the new 300-acre Build Now-NY Business Park

The Cortland County BDC-IDA's marketing plans continue to call for the development of businesses related to the areas of expertise supported by educational institutions in the region, such as Cornell University, Syracuse University, SUNY Environmental Science and Forestry and Binghamton University, and locally at SUNY Cortland and Tompkins Cortland Community College. For three years in a row, Site Selection Magazine named Cortland County as one of the top small cities for corporate facilities to locate. This ranking was based on "quality of life, economic vitality, sense of community, perspective on economic development and strategy for attracting knowledge-based businesses or high tech manufacturing with low environmental impact," according to a release from the Business Development Corporation.

While working on economic development issues, agriculture and dairy farming clearly remain the economic backbone of rural Cortland, and strategies need to be put in place to continue to preserve, protect and support those sectors.



## **The Strengths of the Community**

Cortland's mainstay institutions -- the colleges, the hospital, and an independent newspaper -- give continuity, stability and pride to the county.

The State University of New York College at Cortland (SUNY Cortland) has always been valued for the number of teachers it graduates and for enhancing the cultural life of the community. With Smith-Corona's exit, the college is now the county's largest employer and it has become a major partner in the county's economic development. In 1999, and again in 2003, SUNY Cortland was awarded the Community Outreach Partnership Center (COPC) planning grant from the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development. The purpose of these awards was to strengthen and formalize an ongoing partnership among SUNY Cortland, Tompkins Cortland Community College and the Cortland community, and to foster economic growth by sharing faculty expertise.

Locally owned and operated community hospitals are rarities these days, particularly in small counties. Cortland is fortunate to have the Cortland Memorial Hospital -- modern and fiscally sound. Locally owned and operated newspapers are also rarities; the *Cortland Standard* has published independently in Cortland since 1867 and from the same historic building since 1883. Another Cortland mainstay, the J. M. Murray Center, has long offered a sheltered workshop and many services for Cortland's disabled population. Other examples of Cortland's determination and successes include:

- Major grassroots organizing in the 1990s helped to ward off the placement of the nuclear waste dump in Taylor Valley and resulted in the clean-up of Contento's dump along the entry to the city.
- In 1990, ZAP (Zero Adolescent Pregnancy), a program to reduce a very high rate of teen pregnancy was initiated. ZAP involved the entire community -- schools, social service agencies, parents, teens, faith based institutions, and businesses with a 10-year goal to reduce the number of teen pregnancies to 100 by the year 2000. Wonder of wonders, Cortland achieved exactly that and received much state and national recognition.
- The enthusiasm and involvement of the community in the proposed development of a Tioughnioga River Trail holds great promise for the county's tourism and recreational interests.
- After nearly five years of groundwork, Cortland County was designated an Empire Zone in June of 2001. Marietta Corporation's expansion move to the old Rubbermaid plant was part of the job expansion and economic growth spurred by this designation.
- During the 2004 Blue Ribbon Committee meeting, the youth track discussion group initiated what had become known as Cortland Housing Confabs. There have been four community wide meetings between February 2005 and October 2005 in which citizens from all over the county have worked together to define housing issues, define standards, and develop plans of action. Currently, workgroups are focusing on public and private financing and housing, special needs housing, codes and enforcement, and student housing.

The workgroups will report out and refine plans for action at Housing Confab V in January 2006.

- The community raised much of the funding for the new 80,000 square foot J.M. McDonald Sports Complex that opened in 2004. A multi-purpose turf field, an indoor walking track, a hockey rink, and a fitness center offer healthy attractions for people of all ages. The building also provides off-season convention style space for trade shows, such as for the Business Showcase that was held there for the first time in May 2005.
- In Cortland County, the best things in life are free, according to our focus group research, including: the First Night celebration on New Year's Eve, musical concerts in the parks and on the village greens, the Pumpkin Festival, cross country skiing on beautiful state lands, a tube ride down Beaudry Hill in the winter, and an educational walk through Lime Hollow Center for Environmental Culture.
- The BDC is promoting regional economic growth through the development of smaller high tech businesses in partnership with the brainpower of Cornell, Binghamton and Syracuse Universities under the auspices of an effort organized by the BDC called "The Emerging Technology Alliance."
- Cortland is an active partner in an exciting new regional effort, "The Essential New York Initiative" designed to foster the development of a creative, entrepreneurial economy in Central Upstate New York.
- During 2001-2002 Mayor Bruce Tytler's Task Force on drugs and the Cortland County Community Services Board collaborated to initiate efforts that ultimately led to the establishment of Cortland Area Communities That Care Coalition. The coalition addresses adolescent problem behaviors by using science-based programs and approaches. To this end the coalition has garnered considerable funding directed toward training and program implementation/maintenance designed to reduce locally identified risk factors and enhance the community's protective factors.

## Section 2 Background

### VI DEMOGRAPHICS

#### Highlights:

- The population of Cortland County declined slightly between 1990 and 2000. The city of Cortland lost over 1,000 people and 11 of the towns gained approximately as much. (Table D-1)
- SUNY Cortland students are counted as Cortland residents in the US Census. Since 1950, the census has counted all college students in their college communities.
- Nearly 97% of Cortland County residents identify themselves as white. (Table D-2)
- The largest non-white populations in Cortland County identify themselves as persons of “two or more races.” This is 1.2% of the total population. (Table D-2)
- County residents who identify as Hispanics constitute 1.2% of the population and those who identify as African Americans are 0.9% of the total population. (Table D-2)
- The 1999 Cortland County median household income was \$34,364 compared to \$43,393 for New York State. (Table D-3)
- The median value of an owner-occupied home in Cortland County is \$74,700 contrasted with \$148,700 for the state. (Table D-3)
- Graph D-1 compares population changes between 1990 and 2000. The year 2000 generally saw losses of population in the younger age groups and gains in the older ones. These losses could have an impact on Cortland’s present and future labor force. The 2000 decline in the 60-69 year olds relates to the baby bust during the depression years. But among the 85+ year olds there was a 27% increase.
- Those over the age of 65 years are becoming an increasingly larger percentage of the population. (Graph D-7 )

Table D – 1

### Population of County Municipalities

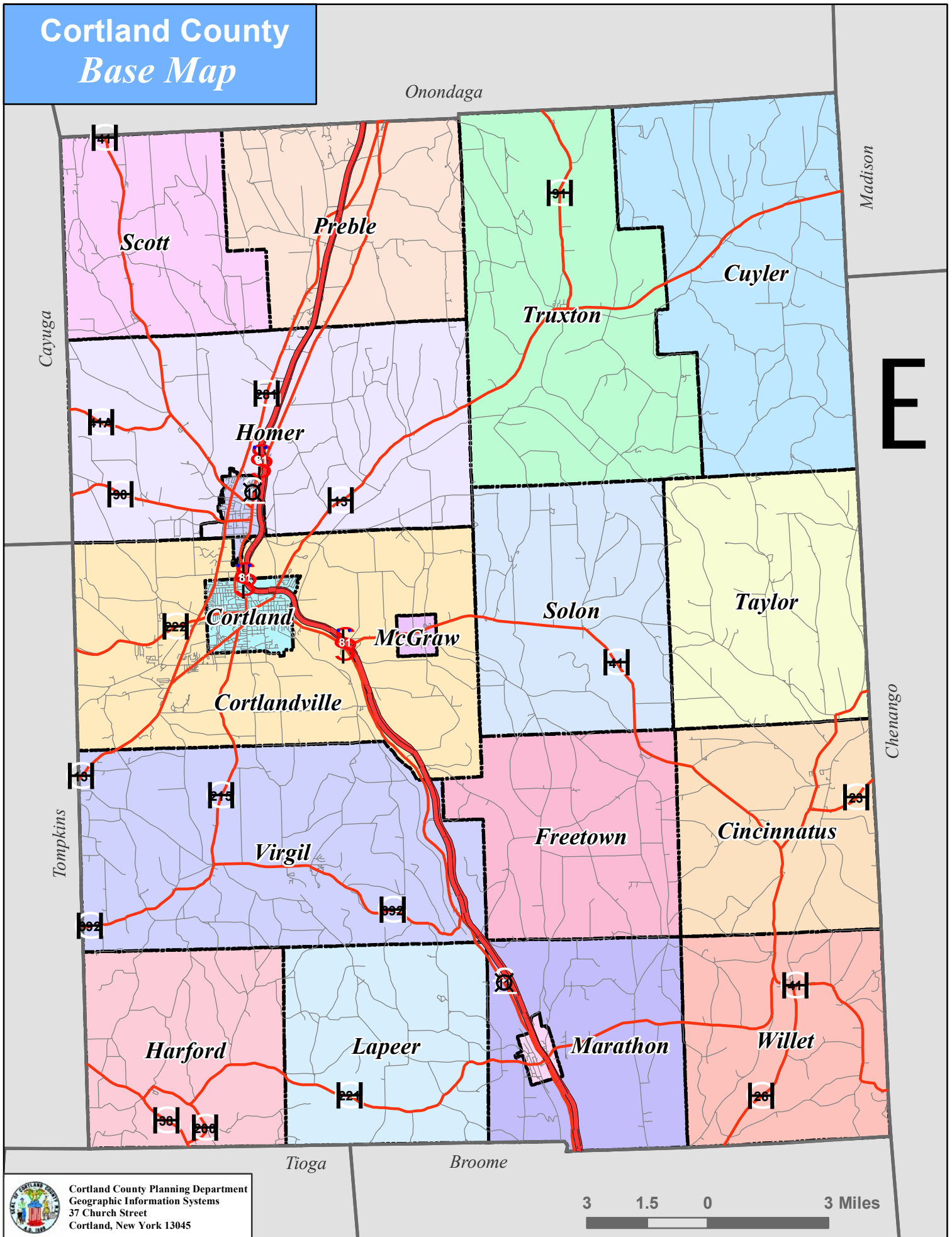
Area	1990 <sup>1</sup>	2000	# Change 1990-2000	% Change 1990-2000
<b>Cortland County</b>	48,963	48,599	-364	-0.7
<b>Village of Homer</b>	3,476	3,368	-108	-3.1
<b>Town of Cincinnatus</b>	1,122.0	1,051	-71	-6.3
<b>City of Cortland</b>	19,801	18,740	-1,061	-5.4
<b>Town of Cortlandville</b>	8,054.0	7,919	-135	-1.7
<b>Village of McGraw</b>	1,091	1,000	-91	-8.3
<b>Town of Cuyler</b>	850	1,036	186	21.9
<b>Town of Freetown</b>	688	789	101	14.7
<b>Town of Harford</b>	886	920	34	3.8
<b>Town of Homer</b>	6,508	6,363	-145	-2.2
<b>Town of Lapeer</b>	613	686	73	11.9
<b>Town of Marathon</b>	2,019	2,189	170	8.4
<b>Village of Marathon</b>	1,107	1,063	-44	-4.0
<b>Town of Preble</b>	1577	1,582	5	0.3
<b>Town of Scott</b>	1,167	1,193	26	2.2
<b>Town of Solon</b>	1,008	1,108	100	9.9
<b>Town of Taylor</b>	542	500	-42	-7.7
<b>Town of Truxton</b>	1,064	1,225	161	15.1
<b>Town of Virgil</b>	2172	2,287	115	5.5
<b>Town of Willet</b>	892	1,011	119	13.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes revisions made subsequent to the release of the 1990 census

Source: Census of Population and Housing. [www.cnyrpdb.org/cnyrpdb/cont00.htm](http://www.cnyrpdb.org/cnyrpdb/cont00.htm)

The census figures show a loss of over 1,000 people for the city of Cortland. SUNY Cortland college students are included in the Cortland census data. The small gains in population in the townships were statistically insignificant. The shift of county population from city to country dwelling reflects a nationwide trend.

# Cortland County Base Map



Cortland County Planning Department  
Geographic Information Systems  
37 Church Street  
Cortland, New York 13045

Table D-2

<b>Cortland County Population by Age, Sex, and Race</b>	<b>Cortland County</b>	<b>New York</b>
Population, 2003 estimate	48,691	19,190,115
Population, 2000	48,599	18,976,457
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2003	0.2%	1.1%
Population, percent change, 1990 to 2000	-0.7%	5.5%
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2000	5.9%	6.5%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2000	23.7%	24.7%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2000	12.5%	12.9%
<b>Cortland County Population by Sex and Race</b>		
Female persons, percent, 2000	51.7%	51.8%
White persons, percent, 2000 (a)	96.9%	67.9%
Black or African American persons, percent, 2000 (a)	0.9%	15.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2000(a)	0.3%	0.4%
Asian persons, percent, 2000 (a)	0.4%	5.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2000 (a)	Z	Z
Persons reporting some other race, percent, 2000 (a)	0.3%	7.1%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2000	1.2%	3.1%
White persons, not of Hispanic/Latino origin, percent, 2000	96.2%	62.0%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2000 (b)	1.2%	15.1%
<b>Cortland County Population by Ethnicity</b>		
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	2.2%	20.4%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	4.4%	28.0%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct age 5+, 2000	54.6%	61.8%
<b>Cortland County Population by Education, Disability and Commute Time to Work</b>		
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	82.8%	79.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	18.8%	27.4%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	8,077	3,606,147
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	21.1	31.7
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.		
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.		
Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, County Business Patterns, 1997 Economic Census, Minority- and Women-Owned Business, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report, 1997 Census of Governments

Table D-3

<b>Quick Facts: Cortland County Housing, Income, Business and Geography</b>	<b>Cortland County</b>	<b>New York</b>
Housing units, 2002	20,198	7,754,508
Homeownership rate, 2000	64.3%	53.0%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	30.3%	50.6%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$74,700	\$148,700
Housing units authorized by building permits, 2002	71	49,149
<hr/>		
Households, 2000	18,210	7,056,860
Persons per household, 2000	2.50	2.61
<hr/>		
Median household income, 1999	\$34,364	\$43,393
Per capita money income, 1999	\$16,622	\$23,389
Persons below poverty, percent, 1999	15.5%	14.6%
<hr/>		
Private non-farm establishments with paid employees, 2001	1,073	493,863
Private non-farm employment, 2001	16,325	7,428,349
Private non-farm employment, percent change 2000-2001	1.3%	1.0%
Non-employer establishments, 2000	2,284	1,202,943
<hr/>		
Manufacturers shipments, 1997 (\$1000)	736,100	146,720,195
Retail sales, 1997 (\$1000)	423,897	139,303,944
Retail sales per capita, 1997	\$8,806	\$7,678
Minority-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	7.8%	19.6%
Women-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	26.0%	26.1%
Federal funds and grants, 2002 (\$1000)	206,619	128,994,460
<hr/>		
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	500	47,214
Persons per square mile, 2000	97.3	401.9
Metropolitan Area	None	
FIPS Code	023	36

Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, County Business Patterns, 1997 Economic Census, Minority- and Women-Owned Business, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report, 1997 Census of Governments

Table D - 4

### Cortland County Family Income Ranges – 2000

<b>INCOME</b>	<b># OF FAMILIES</b>	<b>% of TOTAL</b>
Less than \$10,000	726	6.2%
\$10,000 - 14,999	635	5.4%
\$15,000 - 24,999	1,487	12.7%
\$25,000 - 34,999	1,702	14.5%
\$35,000 - 49,999	2,511	21.4%
\$50,000 - 74,999	2,674	22.8%
\$75,000 - 99,999	1,110	9.5%
\$100,000 - 149,999	673	5.7%
\$150,000 - 199,999	60	0.5%
\$200,000 or more	136	1.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,714</b>	<b>100%</b>
<p><i>Cortland County Median Family Income: \$42,204</i></p> <p>In 1999, Cortland County had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of \$16,622. The PCPI was 71% of the State average (\$23,389) and 77% of the national average (\$21,587). In 1990, the PCPI for Cortland County was \$11,228. This was 68% of the state average (\$16,501) and 79.9% of the national average (\$14,420). The Cortland County PCPI has increased 48% from 1990. PCPI for the State and Nation have increased 41.7% and 49.7% respectively in this time.</p>		

Source: 1990, 2000 US Census ([www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov))



Table D-5

**Educational Enrollment and Attainment  
Cortland County 1990 and 2000**

	1990 Census	2000 Census
<b>Total Population</b>	48,936	48,599
<b>School Enrollment:</b> (Population 3 years and over)		
Nursery School	771	572
K-12	8,157	8,751
College or graduate school	6,430	5,898
<b>Educational Attainment:</b> (Population 25 years and over)		
Less than 9 <sup>th</sup> grade	2,095	1,538
Some high school	4,523	3,540
High school graduate	9,848	10,599
Some college	4,140	5,089
Associate's degree	2,692	3,238
Bachelor's degree	3,104	3,177
Graduate or professional degree	2,095	2,386
High school graduate or higher	76.8%	82.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	18.2%	18.8%

Source: *Linda Dickerson Hartsock, BDC/IDA*

Table D-6

### 2000 Cortland County Population- 65 years and over

Municipality	Total # of People 65+	Total # of People	% of People 65+
Cortland	2,418	18,740	12.9%
Cincinnati	151	1,051	14.4%
Cortlandville	1,184	7,919	15.0%
Cuyler	95	1,036	9.2%
Freetown	68	789	8.6%
Harford	105	920	11.4%
Homer- Town	862	6,363	13.5%
Lapeer	52	686	7.6%
Marathon- Town	273	2,189	12.5%
Preble	155	1,582	9.8%
Scott	95	1,193	8.0%
Solon	94	1,108	8.5%
Taylor	47	500	9.4%
Truxton	133	1,225	10.9%
Virgil	217	2,287	9.5%
Willet	107	1,011	10.6%
<b>Cortland County</b>	<b>6,056</b>	<b>48,599</b>	<b>12.5%</b>

Source: Cortland County Planning Department, Census 2000 ([www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov))  
 File: G:\Planning\Pin\wpdata\Alice\Population-65andOver.03.13.02

Table D-7

**Cortland County Population by Age and Sex - 2002**

AGE GROUP	TOTAL		MALES		FEMALES	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	48,814	100.0	23,532	100.0	25,282	100.0
<1	568	1.2	299	1.3	269	1.1
1	526	1.1	277	1.2	249	1.0
2	576	1.2	306	1.3	270	1.1
3	540	1.1	291	1.2	249	1.0
4	568	1.2	300	1.3	268	1.1
5-9	2,921	6.0	1,484	6.3	1,437	5.7
10-14	3,248	6.7	1,660	7.1	1,588	6.3
15-17	2,035	4.2	1,054	4.5	981	3.9
18-19	2,694	5.5	1,161	4.9	1,533	6.1
20-24	5,418	11.1	2,579	11.0	2,839	11.2
25-29	2,770	5.7	1,343	5.7	1,427	5.6
30-34	2,986	6.1	1,517	6.4	1,469	5.8
35-39	3,274	6.7	1,585	6.7	1,689	6.7
40-44	3,608	7.4	1,801	7.7	1,807	7.1
45-49	3,397	7.0	1,684	7.2	1,713	6.8
50-54	3,133	6.4	1,560	6.6	1,573	6.2
55-59	2,565	5.3	1,212	5.2	1,353	5.4
60-64	1,991	4.1	998	4.2	993	3.9
65-69	1,537	3.1	709	3.0	828	3.3
70-74	1,394	2.9	632	2.7	762	3.0
75-79	1,286	2.6	504	2.1	782	3.1
80-84	982	2.0	369	1.6	613	2.4
85+	797	1.6	207	0.9	590	2.3

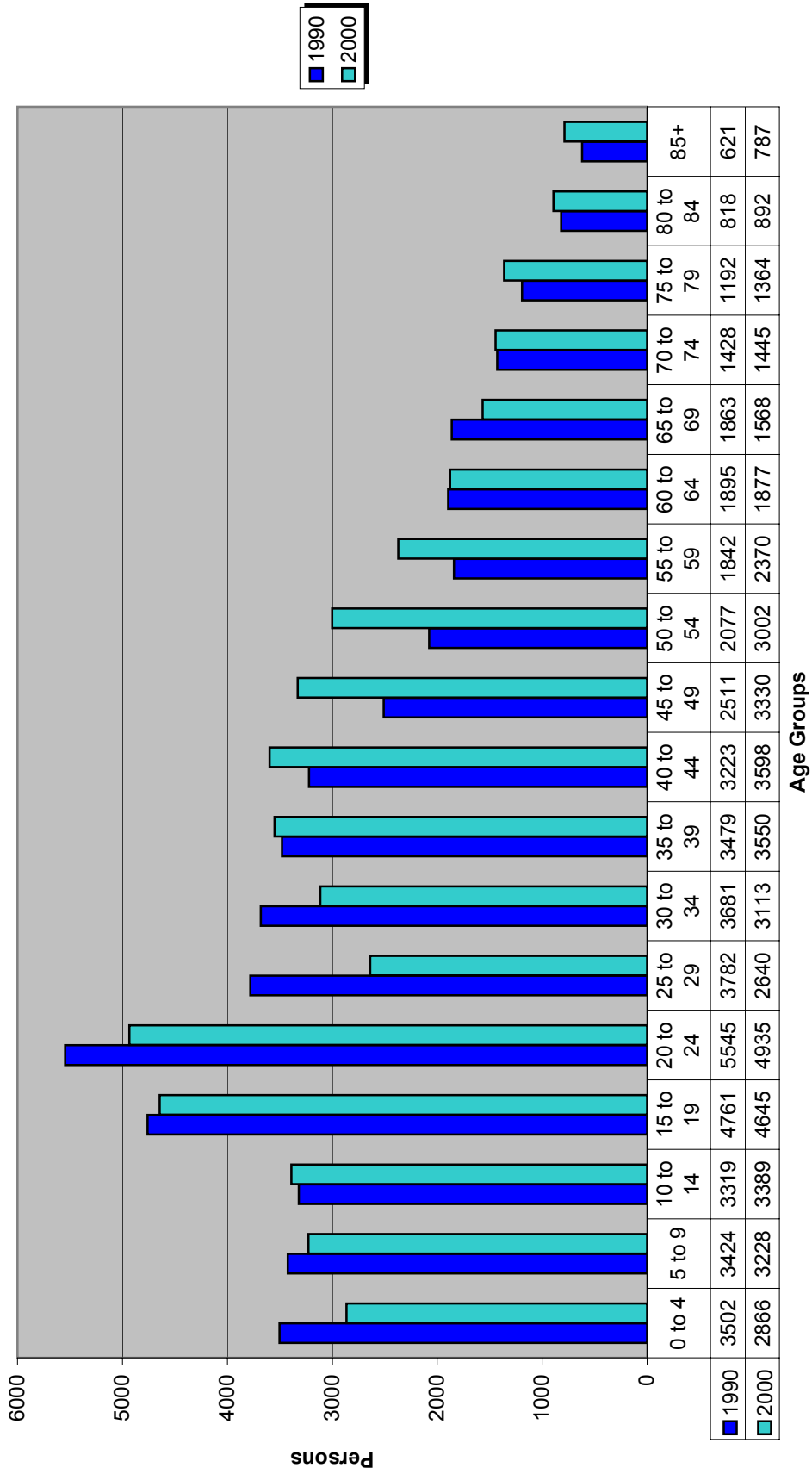
Source: National Center for Health Statistics

Questions or comments: [phiginfo@health.state.ny.us](mailto:phiginfo@health.state.ny.us)

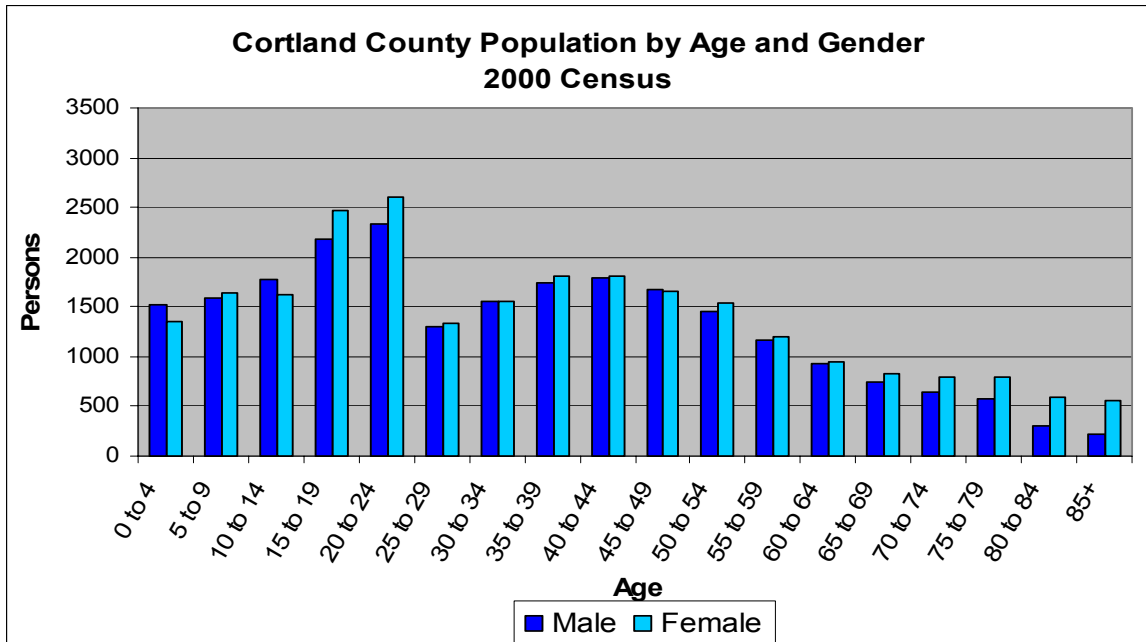
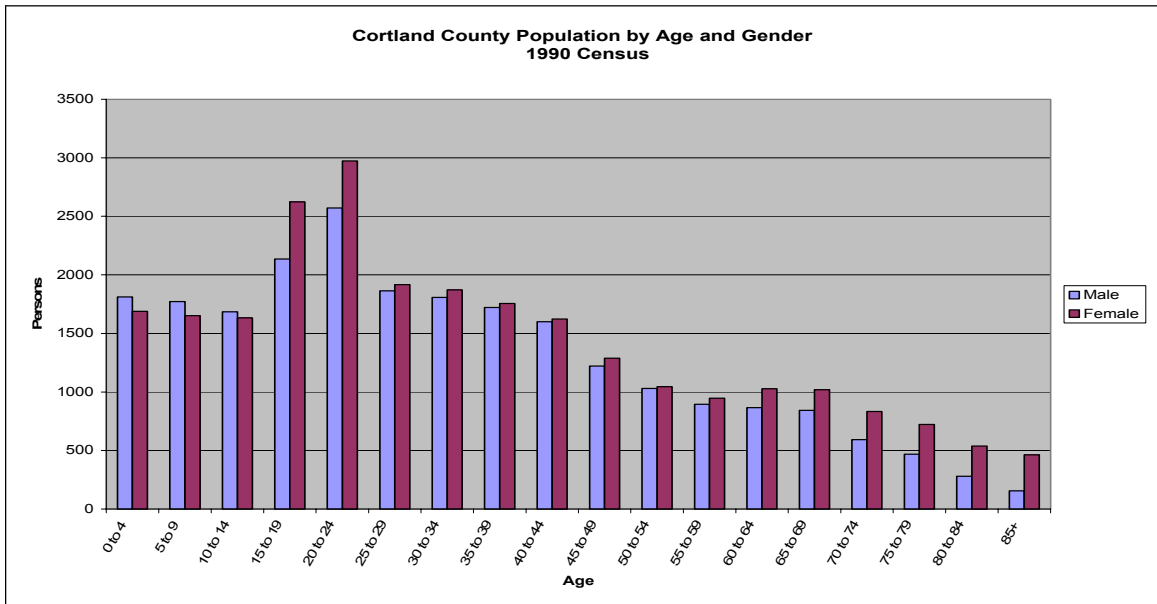
Revised: July 2004

Graph D-1

**Cortland County Population by Age  
1990 and 2000 Census**



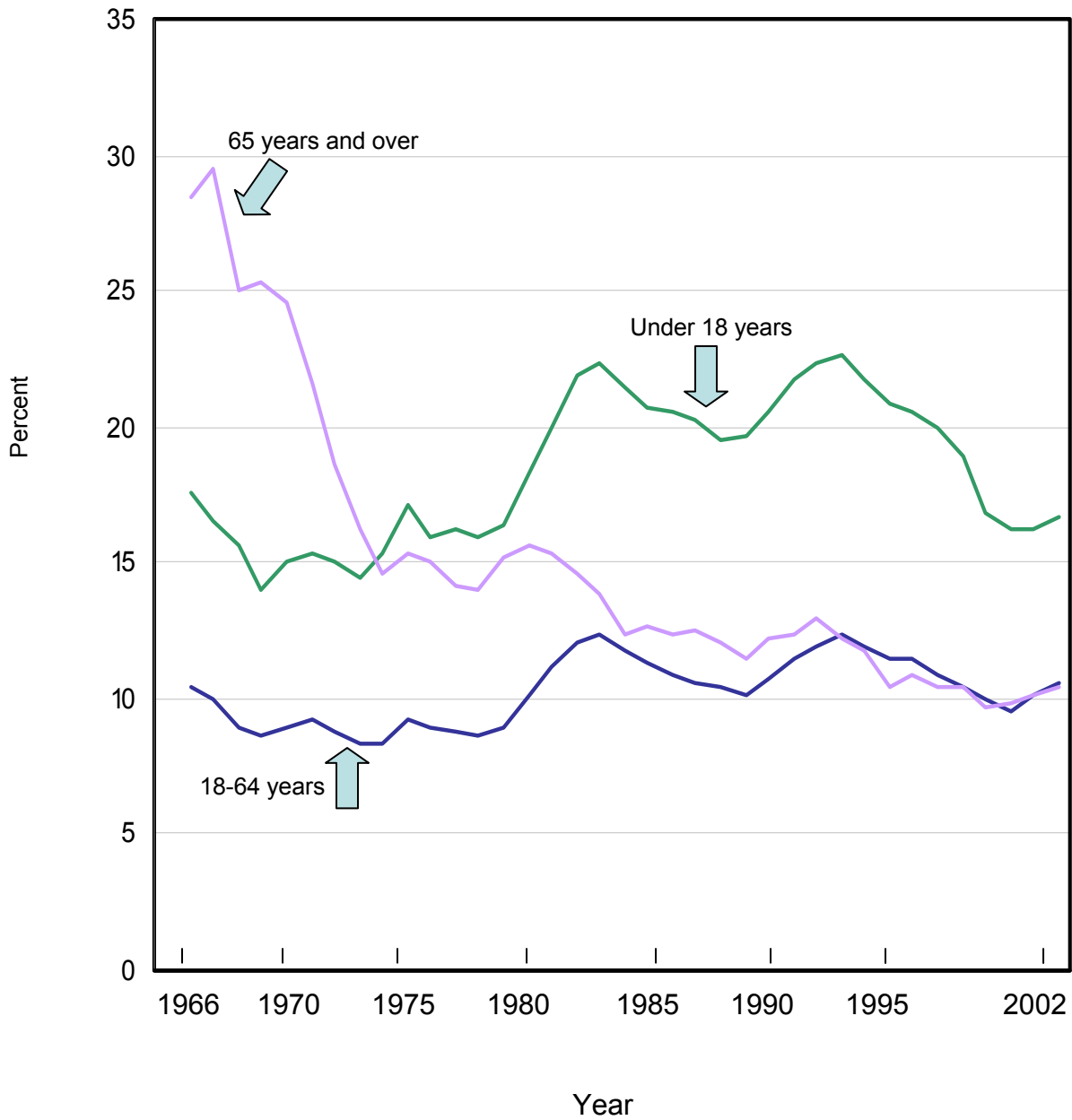
Graph D-2 and Graph D-3



Source: [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

Graph D-4

**Poverty rates by age: United States, 1966-2002**

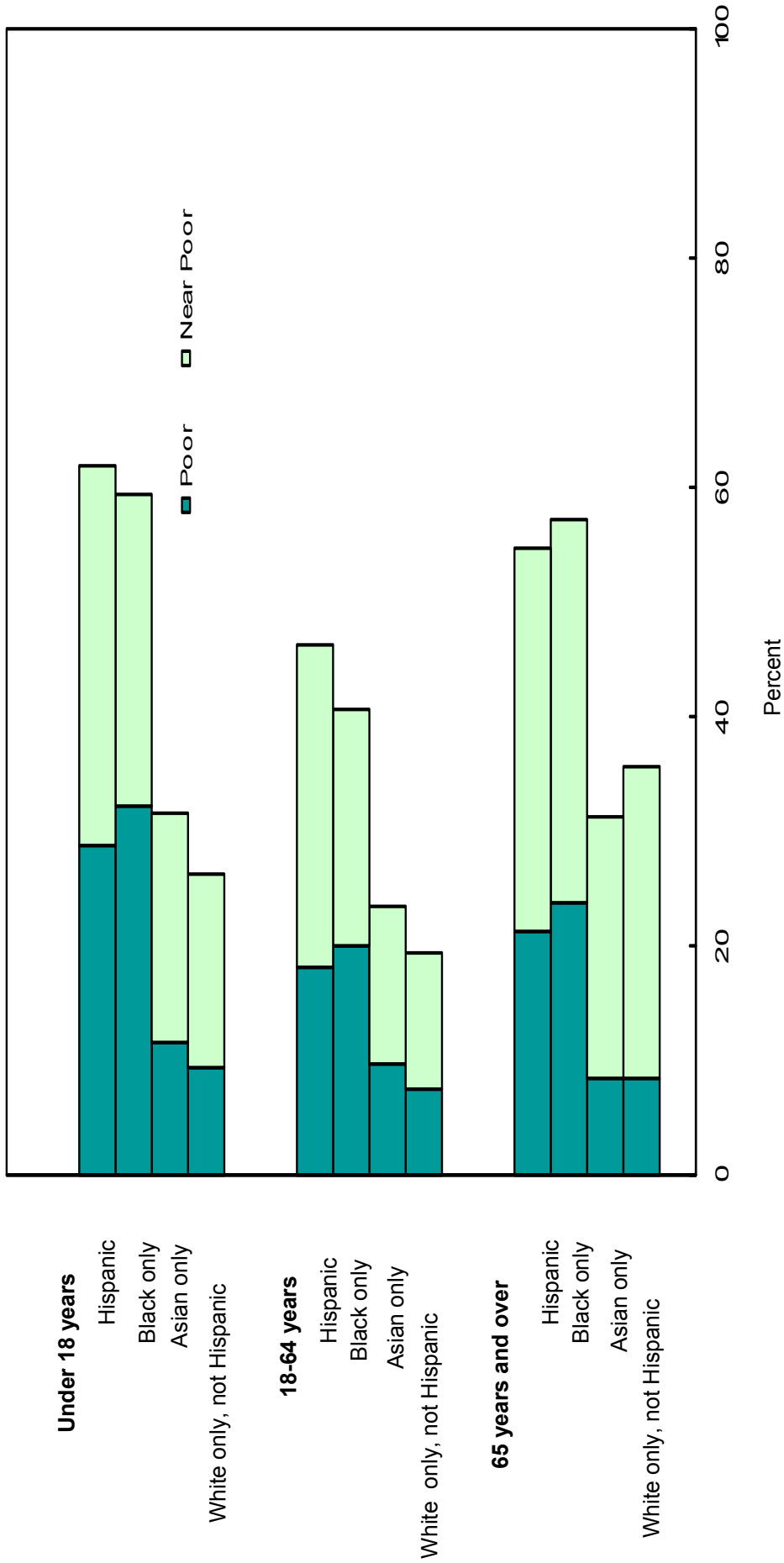


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2004*

Graph D-5

**Low income population by age, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 2002**

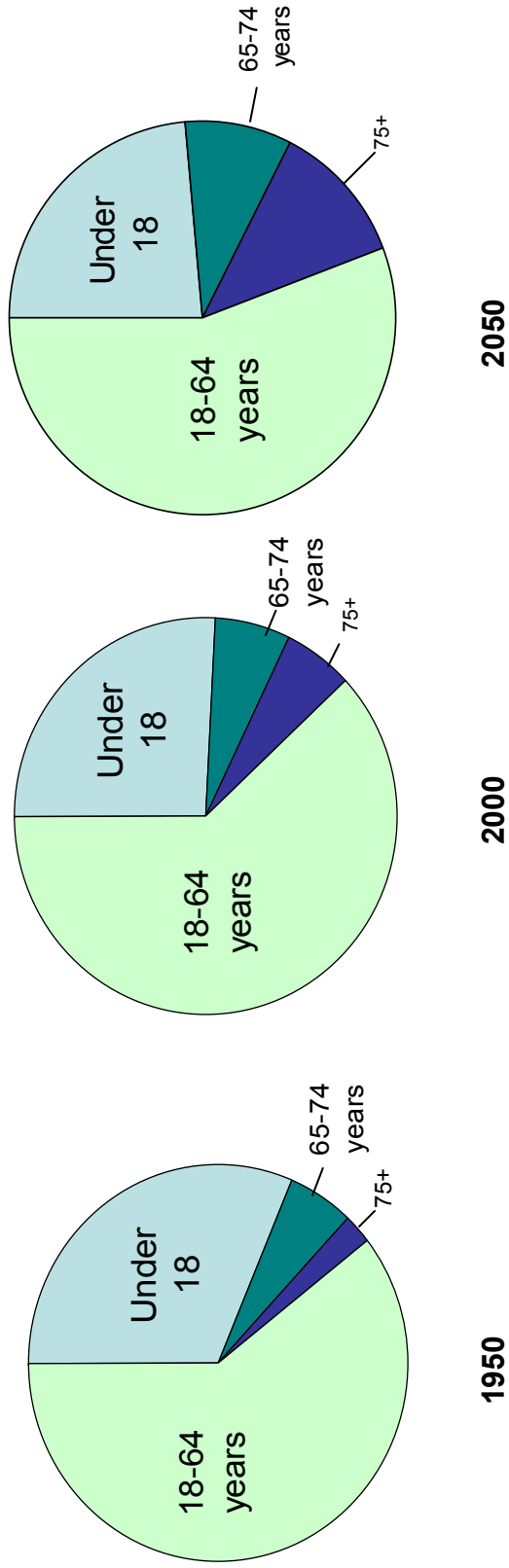


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey.

NOTES: Poor is defined as family income less than 100 percent of the poverty level and near poor as 100-199 percent of the poverty level. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Black and Asian races include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

Graph D-6

### Percent of population in 4 age groups: United States, 1950, 2000 and 2050



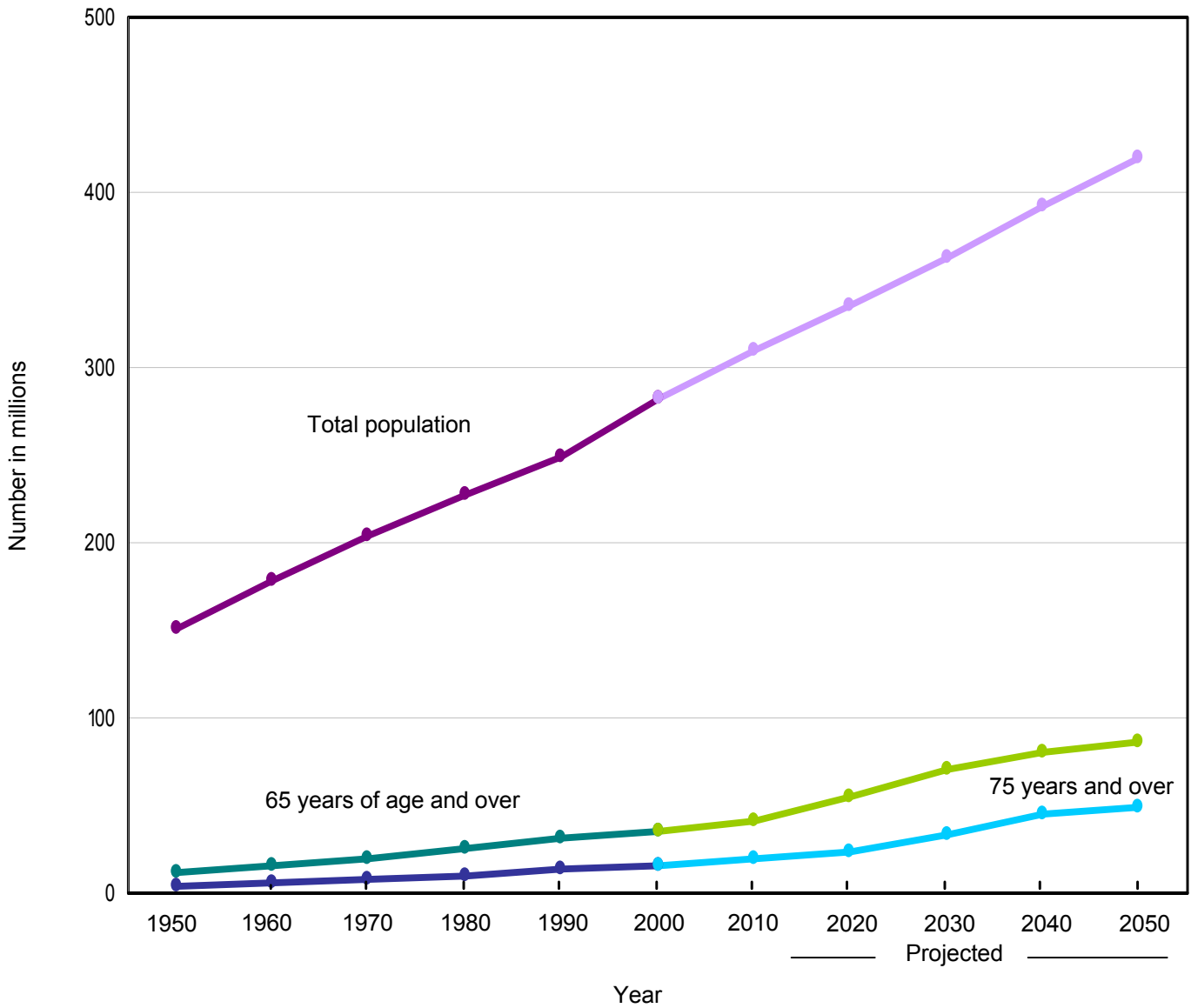
SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau, 1950 and 2000 decennial censuses and 2050 middle series population projections.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. *Health, United States, 2004*



Graph D-7

**Total population, population 65 years and over and 75 years and over: United States, 1950-2050**



SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau, 1950-2000 decennial censuses and 2010-50 interim population projections.

NOTE: See Data Table for data points graphed and additional notes.

## Section 3 Report of Findings

### VIII. HEALTH AND SAFETY

#### Highlights:

- Family Health Network's Article 28 dental clinic on Groton Avenue opened in May of 2005 filling a long identified need for dental services to low-income people. The clinic accepts public & private insurances and offers a sliding fee scale for uninsured and underinsured patients.
- Only 4.5% of Cortland County is served by fluoridated water, compared to 67.3% for the U.S. population. The Healthy People 2010 goal is 75%. Marathon is the only community with fluoridated water. Homer previously fluoridated its public water supply but in October 2005 voted to discontinue fluoridation.
- In 2002 Medicaid financed 44.5% of all births in Cortland County; 24.9% of all births in upstate NY and 38.4% for NYS births (Table HS-4).
- The 2002 teen pregnancy rate (33.8/1000 15-19 year olds) is the lowest ever and is lower than upstate NY, NYS or the US (Table HS-5 and Graph HS-3).
- Cortland has fewer low birth weight babies than upstate or NYS (Table HS-6).
- Diseases of the heart continue to be the leading cause of death in Cortland County, in NYS and the US (Table HS-8 and Graph HS-4).
- Rates of lung cancer in males, asthma and chronic lower respiratory disease is higher in Cortland than Upstate and NY State (Table HS-8 and HS-10).
- A survey of the NYSDOH Tobacco Control Program shows that Cortland has a higher rate of smokers compared to Central NY. The data in Table HS-32 disagree with that presented in Table HS-29 for 4 reasons: different survey, different year, different definition of smoker and the latter presents the combined and inseparable data from Cortland and Tompkins Counties.
- Children age 0-4 have a higher rate of hospitalizations from asthma than those in upstate NY but lower than NYS (Table HS-10).
- Tables HS-11 and HS-12 show Cortland's low STD and AIDS rates.
- The incidence of all invasive cancers is lower than the upstate rate but the death rate is higher (Table HS-13).
- Violent crime is low and property crime is high (Table HS-16).
- Teen DWI arrests are high compared to Upstate and NYS (Table HS-19).
- Cortland County continues to have one of the highest rates of indicated reports of child abuse (Graph HS-6).
- Graph HS-20 shows the growth in the cumulative cases of all disabilities is fairly constant, except for autism cases, which have increased dramatically.
- The 2004 ZAP survey of 8th graders shows trends of risk behaviors: The percent of youth using alcohol and marijuana is decreasing, but the percent having intercourse is increasing (Table HS-25 and HS-27).
- Table HS-29 is an 8 county regional health assessment. Much of this data disagrees with other data in this report because it uses averages of multiple counties, different definitions and different time frames.
- Data confirms the opinion of various focus groups: The city of Cortland has a high number of bars and establishments with liquor licenses – 94! (Table HS- 33).

## **VIII. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

Community members identified the following 5 issues as priority areas of concern. Opinions were obtained through focus groups, surveys and at the Blue Ribbon Community Assessment Team Meeting held every December:

### **1. Health Care Accessibility**

Cortland County is designated as a Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) for the Low Income Population, by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The County is also designated as a Dental HPSA for the low-income population. The county is being assessed to determine if it qualifies as a Mental HPSA.

### **2. Dental Services**

In both 2002 and 2005 “access to dental and medical care” was ranked as the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest of 20 priority issues by the public voting at the Business Showcases. Nearly 1800 citizens voted and their voices were heard. There is now preventive dental care available in Cortland County through Family Health Network.

An October 2003 dental survey and assessment of 162 third grade children in five school districts found that 62% had experienced dental caries and 37.5% had untreated caries. Seventy percent of these children had seen a dentist in the past 12 months; 71% used fluoride supplements and 83% had dental insurance. There was no significant difference in the percent of carries across socio-economic status, however, low-income children were more likely to have untreated carries and less likely to have insurance or to use fluoride supplements.

More than 67% of the nation has fluoridated public water supplies while in Cortland County less than 4.5% of the public has water that is fluoridated. The Village of Homer voted in 2005 to eliminate fluoridation because of a very vocal drive against fluoride over the years. A door-to-door survey of the residents on the east side of the City of Cortland revealed that the majority (51.8%) wanted fluoride. Only 21.5% said no and 26.7% were undecided. (Appendix 2)

Good oral health is an essential component of overall health. Efforts to educate the community about the importance of proper oral hygiene took a huge stride forward with the creation of two life-size cartoon characters, “Mighty Molar” and “Murray the Toothbrush”, who took their place with McGruff, the Crime-fighting Dog in county schools and parades. The Seven Valleys Health Coalition leads the Dental Steering Committee and along with Mighty Molar, they have created a life-size board game “Tooth or Dare” for elementary school children’s edification.

### **3. Mental Health Services**

The stigma attached to seeking mental health services and the need for behavioral health services for children is an on-going problem, not just in Cortland, but nation wide. These concerns are echoed in the largest-ever mental health survey, published in the *Achieves of General Psychiatry* in June 2005. The article stated that while mental illness is by far more a disease of youth, youth sufferers are especially overlooked. Half of those who will eventually be diagnosed show signs of the disease by age 14.

The study focused on 4 categories: impulse control, anxiety, mood disorders and substance abuse. Conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), the study noted that the US leads the world with the highest rate of mental illness and that:

- One-half of all Americans meet the criteria at some point in their life of having experienced at least one of the 4 categories studied.
- One quarter of all Americans in the past year met the definitions of having a mental illness.
- One quarter of those, were so affected that their ability to function was seriously impaired.
- Less than half of those in need actually seek treatment and it is often after a decade of symptoms.
- Treatment is usually inadequate according to the study.

The Cortland Mental Health Task Force is working to increase access to behavioral health services, primarily by attempting to integrate mental health screening and evaluations into primary care settings. At the same time, a New York Statewide Task Force led by the New York State Association for Rural Health is attempting to get Medicaid reimbursement for tele-psychiatry consults and treatment delivered by video teleconferencing to selected rural communities.

#### **4. Health Care Services**

The new President and CEO of Cortland Memorial Hospital, Brian Mitteer, oversaw two major construction projects at Brattleboro Memorial Hospital (BMH) in Vermont. BMH was considered one of the most efficiently run hospitals in Vermont. Cortland Memorial Hospital, with its 181 beds and 80-bed residential care facility, is unique in its independence from major corporate ownership. Its two recent renovations allow for the continued improvement of care for patients. An expanded out patient center offers diagnostic imaging – Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), CT scans, bone density screening, ultrasound and X-ray, as well as rehabilitation services. The emergency services department has been modernized with expanded space and services. Evening Care, Weekends Too provides walk in service for non-emergent care. Cortland Memorial Hospital has joined with St. Joseph's Hospital in Syracuse to provide a site for kidney dialysis in the county.

Cayuga Medical Center operates an urgent care center just outside the city of Cortland and is able to provide imaging and diagnostic services from the site as well.

#### **5. Health Insurance Coverage**

In 1994, 35 million people in America did not have health insurance; in 2005 that number reached 45 million. The percent of the U.S. Population without private health insurance has increased from 23% in 1984, to 28% in 2001 and 30% in 2002. US Census statistics indicate that 94% of private coverage is obtained through the workplace. However, employers have seen double-digit increases in health insurance premiums for the fourth consecutive year. These rising costs have led to fewer employers offering health insurance, higher out of pocket costs for employees that are offered insurance and have even been cited as a factor in the decrease in job creation.

### **A Regional Approach to Improved Health:**

SUNY Upstate Medical University and the Onondaga County Health Department facilitated an 8-county collaborative effort to regionalize the monitoring and measuring of community health activities and improvements. A regional health assessment mechanism, now in place, was used to create regional priorities: dental care access, mental health services, obesity and stroke. The idea is to combine resources to more effectively achieve the goals articulated in Healthy People 2010 (Table HS-29).

### **Emergency Preparedness**

William Raub of the Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Emergency Preparedness, states that three years after September 11, 2001, fewer than one in four states are prepared to respond 24 hours a day to alerts from hospitals dealing with chemical or biological attacks. Many states are also unable to immunize large groups of people with life-saving vaccines.

In Cortland, the Health, Police, Fire and Emergency Preparedness Departments diligently train and prepare for such crises. The Health Department used the recent short supply of flu vaccines to test their emergency capabilities. An extremely well organized clinic for all those qualifying by CDC recommendations had none of the anticipated waiting lines and a cleverly engineered “drive thru” clinic expedited the process.

### **Teen Risk Behaviors**

Sex, drugs and alcohol – these have been the indicators marking teen rites of passage and rebellion. On these fronts, there is good news! Teens are being more responsible here in Cortland and across the nation according to the national studies. Teen pregnancy is down; contraceptive use and abstinence are up. Teen smoking and drug use continue to decline. Targeted public health campaigns, internet access to information and clever anti-drug advertising – “Family, the anti-drug” on MTV and teen magazines may be effective according to teen studies. Other success factors are parents that are more informed and more peer pressure resistance training in schools. Still, 47% of all high school students report having had sexual intercourse and 50% of all teens have tried an illicit drug by the time they leave high school.

Impressive data at the county level: there were 249 teen pregnancies in Cortland County in 1979 and in 2002 there were 85. Cortland met the Healthy People 2010 goal of 43/1,000 pregnancies among 15-17 year olds (Graph HS-3 and Tables HS-5, 25, 26 and 27). Cortland Area Communities That Care (CACTC) is a coalition of energies in Cortland that has researched, surveyed and recommended the use of scientifically proven programs to address the youth high risk behaviors. Zero Adolescent Pregnancy, (ZAP!) is a national award-winning coalition of energies that has done the same to address high rates of teen pregnancy in Cortland since 1990.

## **Women's Health**

A national survey of 2,766 women age 18 and older, found that a substantial percentage of women cannot afford to go to the doctor or get prescriptions filled, and more than one in four non-elderly women delay or forgo medical care due to costs. For those who are sick, poor, or uninsured, the challenges are magnified, according to the Kaiser Family Foundation report, Women and Health Care: a National Profile.

“The growth in health care costs has become a central women’s health issue,” said Alina Salganicoff, Vice President and Director of Women’s Health Policy at the Kaiser Family Foundation. “A sizable share of women are falling through the cracks, either because they don’t have insurance or even with insurance can’t afford to pay for medical care or prescription drugs.”

Some significant findings in this study of women’s health include:

- Only 33% talked to a health care professional in the past three years about smoking, 20% about alcohol use, and 43% about calcium intake.
- Only 31% of those 18-44 years old talked with their doctor about their sexual history and specific issues, such as STDs and HIV/AIDS.
- Only 40% of uninsured women over 40 had a mammogram in the past year, compared to 74% of women with private coverage.
- Pap testing rates fell from 81% in 2001 to 76%. An alarming trend in light of the high incidence of cervical uteri cancer in Cortland County (12.8/100,000 in Cortland compared to 10/100,000 in NYS and 8.4/100,000 nationally).
- Only 38% of women 50 and older had a colon cancer screening test in the past two years. This rate is of concern in Cortland County, as there is a high rate of colorectal cancer incidence for women (58/100,000 compared to 54/100,000 in NYS and 45.8/100,000 nationally).
- Thirty-eight percent of women have a chronic condition, such as diabetes, asthma or hypertension that requires ongoing medical attention, compared to 30% of men.
- One in four women (23%) reported they have been diagnosed with depression or anxiety which is more than twice the rate for men (11%).
- One in 10 women care for a sick or aging relative. Among this group, 40% are low-income, 46% have a chronic health condition of their own, and 29% provide more than 40 hours of care per week.

## **Safety and Recreation**

Residents want a safe community and generally regard Cortland as safe, as is evidenced by its low violent crime rate. SUNY Cortland Police began carrying firearms in 2004. A Police panel at the SUNY Cortland Community Round Table on gangs noted that Cortland may have transient gang members at times but there is no evidence of gangs in schools. Cortland has actively resisted gang invasion with concerted community policing efforts in our schools, parks and now at the newly opened East End Community Center on Elm Street.

Focus groups in 2001 and again in 2005 also stated that they wanted fewer drugs, less smoking, less alcohol abuse, and fewer bars. There are 94 liquor licenses issued to bars, social clubs and restaurants in the city and a total of 132 in the county.

Studies show that youth are more likely to avoid high-risk behaviors if they are engaged in wholesome activities. The new McDonald Sports-Complex with skating, a multi-purpose field and recreation facility offers families safe and fun ways to maintain healthy lifestyles together. Construction is currently underway for a new recreation field in Cortlandville and The River Trail when completed will offer additional outdoor recreation. Access to recreational activities is a frequent request from disabled, elderly and residents in more rural areas of the county.

## **Child Abuse**

Surveys done at the Business Showcase in both 2002 and 2005 indicate that the prevention of child abuse was the second most important priority for the county. Cortland has had high rates of indicated calls to the child abuse registry and has had the ominous distinction of leading the state for several years (Graph HS-6). A call is “indicated” when there is some credible evidence that a child has experienced abuse or neglect. The usual source where data on child abuse can be accessed is [www.kwic.org](http://www.kwic.org), which reports the percent of indicated calls. *Cortland Counts* presents the rate of indicated child abuse calls per children ages 0-17, as this provides more useful information and it allows us to calculate the rates for surrounding counties for comparative purposes.

## **Chronic Disease**

Ninety million Americans live with a chronic disease, costing \$750 billion/year. Four of five deaths are attributable to chronic disease and 75% of them are preventable. These include heart disease, cancer, diabetes and stroke (Table HS-8 and Graphs HS-4 and HS-7).

Concern for smoking behavior was not among the top concerns listed by the public at the Business Showcase voting, despite the fact that approximately 40% of the population smoked cigarettes in the 1990’s. This may not be an immediate concern as the most recent survey with 2004 data indicates a large decline in smoking. Current smokers were 23.9 % of the Cortland adult population in 2004, down from 40.1% in 1994-1998 but still high compared to surrounding counties.

In 2002, 11.8% of women in the U.S. smoked during pregnancy. This percentage decreased from the 18.8% in 1990. For Cortland women in the Medicaid funded prenatal care program (MOMS/PCAP), 32.3% smoke. This was down from 38.4% in 2000.

## **Obesity**

Appetite is emerging as the new enemy of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. One in every four persons on earth and 2 out of 3 Americans are overweight. A recent study of upstate NY residents has 36% of the population overweight and 20% obese (30% over their ideal weight). Obesity complicates the severity of diseases such as diabetes, asthma, arthritis, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol. The severity of other diseases is also complicated by obesity. According to the American Obesity Association, obesity related health care costs are 117 billion dollars annually. Childhood obesity is fast becoming a major national concern with 30% of children in America being overweight or obese. The U.S. has the highest rate of teen obesity compared to 14 other industrialized countries. This could be associated with the consumption of soft drinks among children which increased 190% between 1965 and 1999 whereas the drinking of milk was down 36%. Only 2% of youngsters 11-18 years of age eat five or more fruits and vegetables a day. A person who is morbidly obese (100 pounds overweight) triples the risk of Alzheimer's disease.

## **Future Health and Well Being Concerns**

The growing ranks of the uninsured, natural disasters, infectious diseases (West Nile, bird flu), double-digit inflation for health care and drugs and chronic preventable diseases lead the list of concerns. The U.S. spends 14% of its Gross National Product (GNP) which is more than any industrialized country for health care, yet it does not rank among the top 20 nations in life expectancy (Table HS-28).

Heart disease is the number one killer in the US (a half a million deaths per year). NYS is the highest in the nation in deaths due to coronary heart disease according to the American Heart Association. Diseases of the heart are also the leading cause of death in Cortland County. Cigarette smoking contributes to diseases of the heart and cessation would prevent more disease than any other single behavior change according to the US Surgeon General. Smoking increases the risk of lung cancer, heart disease, emphysema, and other respiratory diseases.

Cortland also has high rates of radon which in combination with smoking, are particularly dangerous to health. Cortland has high rates of lung cancer in men, asthma, and chronic lower respiratory disease.

A 2000 NYS Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse (OASAS) study shows Cortland County ranks higher than other similar counties for family dysfunction, adult DWI, and adult alcohol abuse. Cortland's youth DWI is higher than similar counties or the state (Table HS-21-23).

The *Index of Social Health*, published annually by the Institute for Innovation in Social Policy at Fordham University Graduate Center, gives a broader look at the impact of stresses in America. The 2001 *Index* showed the social health of the nation in the biggest decline in two decades. Preliminary data for the years since 2001 shows the decline continues. The categories that worsened in the latest *Index* were: children in poverty, child abuse, average weekly earnings, affordable housing, health insurance coverage, food stamp coverage, the gap between rich and poor, and out-of-pocket health costs for those over 65.



## **Healthy People 2010**

Healthy People 2010 (HP 2010) prepared by the federal government, presents a comprehensive, nationwide health promotion and disease prevention agenda. It is designed to serve as a roadmap for improving the health of all people in the United States during the first decade of the twenty-first century. There are two overarching goals for the decade:

- Increase quality and years of healthy life, and
- Eliminate health disparities

These goals are supported by 467 specific objectives in the following 28 focus areas. Each objective has a target to be achieved by the year 2010. These objectives may be accessed on the web site: [www.health.gov/healthypeople/Publications](http://www.health.gov/healthypeople/Publications)

## **Healthy People 2010 Focus Areas**

1. Access to quality health services
2. Arthritis, osteoporosis, and chronic back conditions
3. Cancer
4. Chronic kidney disease
5. Diabetes
6. Disability and secondary conditions
7. Educational and community based programs
8. Environmental health
9. Family planning
10. Food safety
11. Health communication
12. Heart disease and stroke
13. HIV
14. Immunization and infectious disease
15. Injury and violence prevention
16. Maternal, infant and child health
17. Medical product safety
18. Mental health and mental disorders
19. Nutrition and overweight
20. Occupational safety and health
21. Oral health
22. Physical activity and fitness
23. Public health infrastructure
24. Respiratory diseases
25. Sexually transmitted diseases
26. Substance abuse
27. Tobacco use
28. Vision and hearing

### **HP 2010 Indicators**

The leading health indicators determined by HP 2010 reflect the major public health concerns in the United States and were chosen based on their ability to motivate action, the availability of data to measure their progress, and their relevance as broad public health issues. They illuminate individual behaviors, physical and social environmental factors and important health system issues that greatly affect the health of individuals and communities. HP 2010 suggests that the tracking of the following indicators will provide a snapshot of the health of the nation. Furthermore these indicators serve as a link to the 467 objectives in Healthy People 2010 and can be used as the basic building blocks for community health initiatives. The ten indicators are:

- Physical activity
- Overweight and obesity
- Tobacco use
- Substance abuse
- Responsible sexual behavior
- Mental health
- Injury and violence
- Environmental quality
- Immunization
- Access to health care

## Indicators for Health and Safety

Table HS:

1. Vulnerable populations
2. Access to care
  - Graph HS-1 health insurance coverage, US, 1984-2002
  - Graph HS-2 health insurance coverage, US, by characteristics, 2002
3. Births, deaths, and infant mortality
4. Live births by financial coverage
5. Total pregnancy and teen pregnancy rates
  - Graph HS 3: Teen pregnancy
6. Low birth weight babies
7. MOMS/PCAP Prenatal Care Assistance Program statistics
8. Death -- top five causes
  - Graph HS-4 Causes of death
  - Graph HS-5 Autism cases
9. Cancer incidence rates
10. Asthma hospitalizations for children
11. STDs among teenagers
12. AIDS deaths
13. Cancer incidence and mortality rates
14. Select health indicator comparisons
15. Select health indicator rate changes over time
16. Criminal justice indicators
17. Adult arrests
18. Accident and arrest reports -- city
19. DWI youth arrests
20. Youth risk indicator rates
21. Community risk indicator rates
22. Characteristics of clients admitted to ASA treatment
23. Youth alcohol and substance abuse consequences indicators
24. Child abuse reports
  - Graph HS-6 Child abuse comparisons
25. ZAP survey 8th grade risk behaviors
26. ZAP survey 8th grade peer and parent influence
27. ZAP survey 8th grade violence prevalence
28. Life expectancy by country
  - Graph HS-7 What's killing us in the United States?
  - Graph HS-8 Overweight and obesity by age, US, 1960 –2002
  - Graph HS-9 Obesity in adults age 20-74, by sex & race, US, 1999-2002
29. CNY regional health indicators
30. Domestic violence calls/victims sheltered – Aid to Victims of Violence
31. Immunization for children entering schools of various types
32. Cigarette smoking survey (Lalone)
33. Liquor licenses in Cortland County

**Table HS-1**

**Vulnerable Populations in Cortland County**

Vulnerable populations may face unique health risks and barriers to care, requiring enhanced services and targeted strategies for outreach and case management.

People age 25+ with no high school diploma (2000)	17.2%
People age 25+ with no high school diploma (1990)	23.2%
Unemployed individuals (2004)	1,500
Unemployed of total civilian labor force (2004)	6.0%*
Persons with a disability, age 5+ (2000)	8,077
Number of people 85 and older	797

This group is a risk due to frailty and limitations due to chronic impairments. They are the highest consumers of community-based services as well as nursing home care according to Cortland’s Older Americans Act Advisory Council.

\*This figure does not include those who have stopped seeking employment.

Source: [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov), [www.labor.state.ny.us](http://www.labor.state.ny.us)

**Table HS-2****Cortland County Access to Care**

	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>
Medicaid Beneficiaries <sup>1</sup> (December Data):		
Medicaid Only	1,808	3,164
Medicaid Disabled (SSI recipients):	1,212	1,208
Health Professional Shortage Area Designations: (Ratio given is Provider FTE <sup>5</sup> to population)		
Primary Care Physicians to overall population		1 : 2,042
Primary Care Physicians to low income population		1 : 4,570
Psychiatrists to general population		1 : 53,999
Dentists to overall population*		1 : 3,833
Dentist to low-income population*		1 : 6,018
Uninsured individuals (18-64yrs) <sup>4</sup>		
U.S.	14.5%	
NYS	15.7%	
Cortland/Tompkins Counties combined	13.4%	
Uninsured Encounters at Cortland Memorial Hospital in 2004 <sup>2</sup>		
Total encounters		143,791
Number of uninsured encounters		13,433
% Uninsured encounters		9.3%

In 2005, Cortland was re-designated as a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) for primary care services to the low-income population. The federal HPSA designation is assigned to areas (or facilities) where there is not a sufficient number of providers to meet the needs of the population. Determination is based on the number of hours per week of direct patient care to the specified population, number of weeks wait for an appointment, and various demographic data.

Low income is defined as 200% of the federal poverty level; in 2005, 100% of poverty is \$19,350 a year for a family of four, therefore 200% of poverty would be twice that or \$38,700. See Table EW-16 for more information on the federal poverty levels.

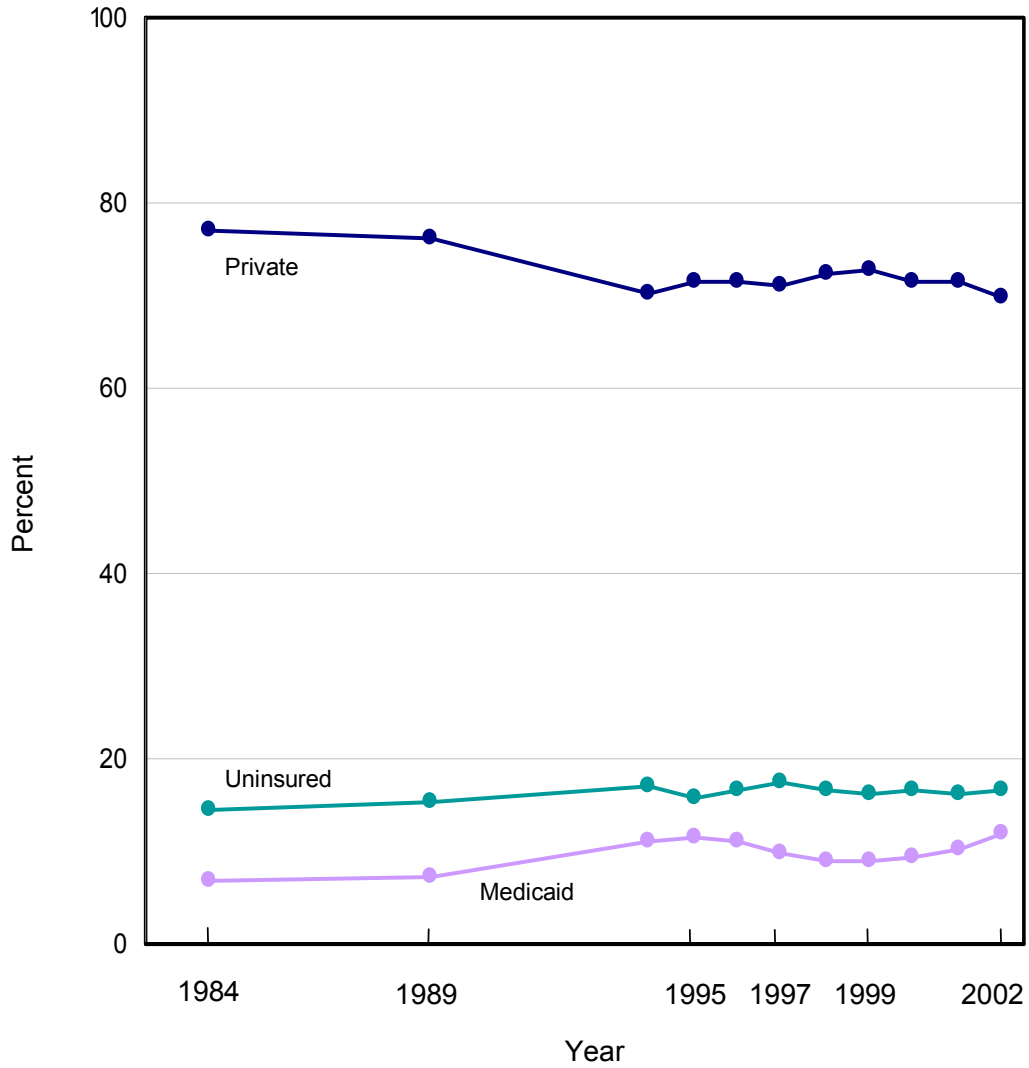
## Sources:

<sup>1</sup>DSS 2000, 2004 Annual Reports<sup>2</sup>Cortland Memorial Hospital<sup>3</sup>Seven Valleys Health Coalition<sup>4</sup>[www.cdc.gov/brfss](http://www.cdc.gov/brfss)<sup>5</sup>FTE is full time equivalent

\* Prior to the opening of the Family Health Network Dental Clinic in May 2005.

**Graph HS-1**

**Health insurance coverage among person under 65 years of age:  
United States, 1984-2002**



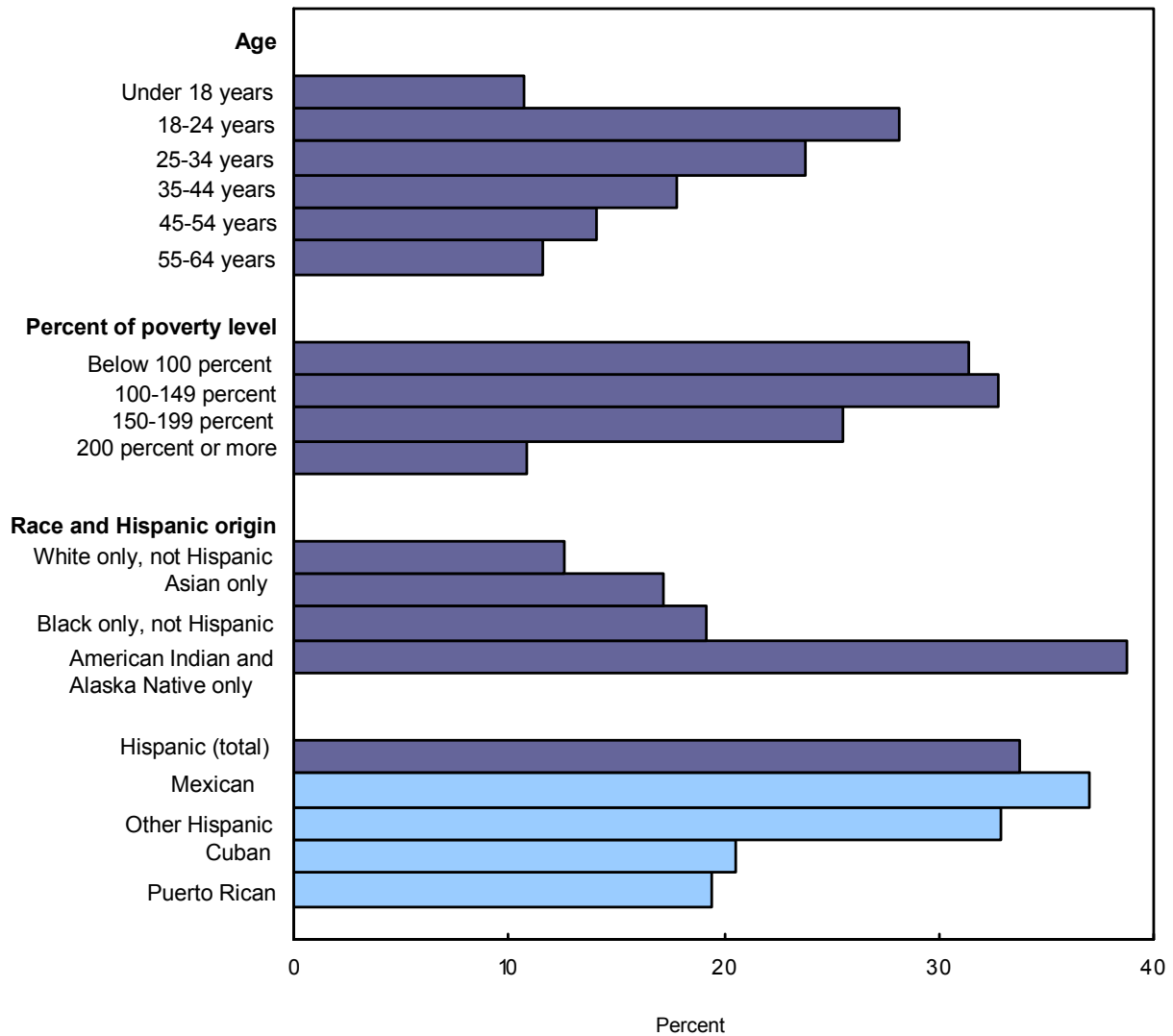
SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

NOTES: Percents are age adjusted.

*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2004*

**Graph HS-2**

**No Health insurance coverage among persons under 65 years of age by selected characteristics: United States, 2002**



NOTES: Percents by poverty level, Hispanic origin, and race are age adjusted. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Asian and American Indian and Alaska Native races include persons of Hispanic and non-Hispanic origin.

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

Table HS-3

## Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths, Neonatal Deaths

Cortland, Upstate New York and NYS 1998-2002

### CORTLAND COUNTY

	2002		2001		2000		1999		1998	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Live births <sup>1</sup>	560	11.5	553	11.4	561	11.6	572	11.7	602	11.7
Deaths <sup>2</sup>	406	8.3	443	9.1	427	8.8	459	8.9	446	8.7
Infant deaths <sup>3</sup>	1	1.8	2	3.6	5	8.9	7	12.2	4	6.6
Neonatal deaths <sup>4</sup>	1	1.8	1	1.8	4	9.4	5	8.7	2	3.3

### UPSTATE NEW YORK

	2002		2001		2000		1999		1998	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Live births	132,867	12.0	134,112	12.2	137,467	12.5	135,968	12.5	137,865	12.5
Deaths	98,300	8.9	97,809	8.9	97,675	8.9	97,616	8.8	95,792	8.7
Infant deaths	802	6.0	787	5.9	864	6.3	814	6.0	816	5.9
Neonatal deaths	593	4.5	537	4.0	625	6.4	557	4.1	579	4.2

### NEW YORK STATE

	2002		2001		2000		1999		1998	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Live births	250,806	13.1	253,524	13.4	258,455	13.6	255,157	13.8	257,748	13.8
Deaths	156,656	8.2	157,884	8.3	157,412	8.3	159,027	8.5	155,651	8.4
Infant deaths	1,491	5.9	1,450	5.7	1,632	6.3	1,305	6.3	1,608	6.2
Neonatal deaths	1,054	7.2	1,003	4.0	1,157	7.4	1,120	4.4	1,038	4.4

Source: Vital Statistics of New York 1998-2002

<sup>1</sup> Live Births per 1000 population

<sup>2</sup> Deaths per 1000 population

<sup>3</sup> Deaths under 1 year of age per 1000 births

<sup>4</sup> Deaths within 28 days of birth per 1000 live births



Table HS-4

**Cortland County Live Births: By Primary Financial Coverage 1997-2002**

Year	# Births	# Medicaid Births	% Medicaid Births	# HMO Insurance	% HMO Insurance	# Other Insurance	% Other Insurance	# Self Pay	% Self Pay	# Not Stated	% Not Stated
1997	562	226	40.2%	34	6.0%	296	52.7%	3	0.5%	3	0.5%
1998	602	225	37.4%	50	8.3%	322	53.5%	2	0.3%	3	0.5%
1999	572	246	43.0%	33	5.8%	287	50.2%	4	0.7%	2	0.3%
2000	564	233	41.3%	31	5.5%	289	51.2%	8	1.4%	3	0.5%
2001	553	235	42.5%	43	7.8%	267	48.3%	7	1.3%	1	0.2%
2002	560	249	44.5%	21	3.8%	283	50.5%	4	0.6%	3	0.5%

Source: Vital Statistics of New York State 1997-2002

Table HS-5

**Pregnancy Rates and Teenage Pregnancy Rates**

Year	CORTLAND		UPSTATE		NYS	
	Pregnancy Rate	Teen Pregnancy Rate	Pregnancy Rate	Teen Pregnancy Rate	Pregnancy Rate	Teen Pregnancy Rate
1997	60.1	44.4	79.8	57.3	102.1	87.8
1998	60.2	44.0	78.6	54.7	100.2	81.3
1999	61.7	42.6	78.0	52.9	99.8	77.5
2000	65.0	42.2	79.1	49.7	95.6	71.0
2001	61.8	35.5	77.3	47.5	94.0	69.1
2001	60	33.8	77	45.1	93.8	65.7

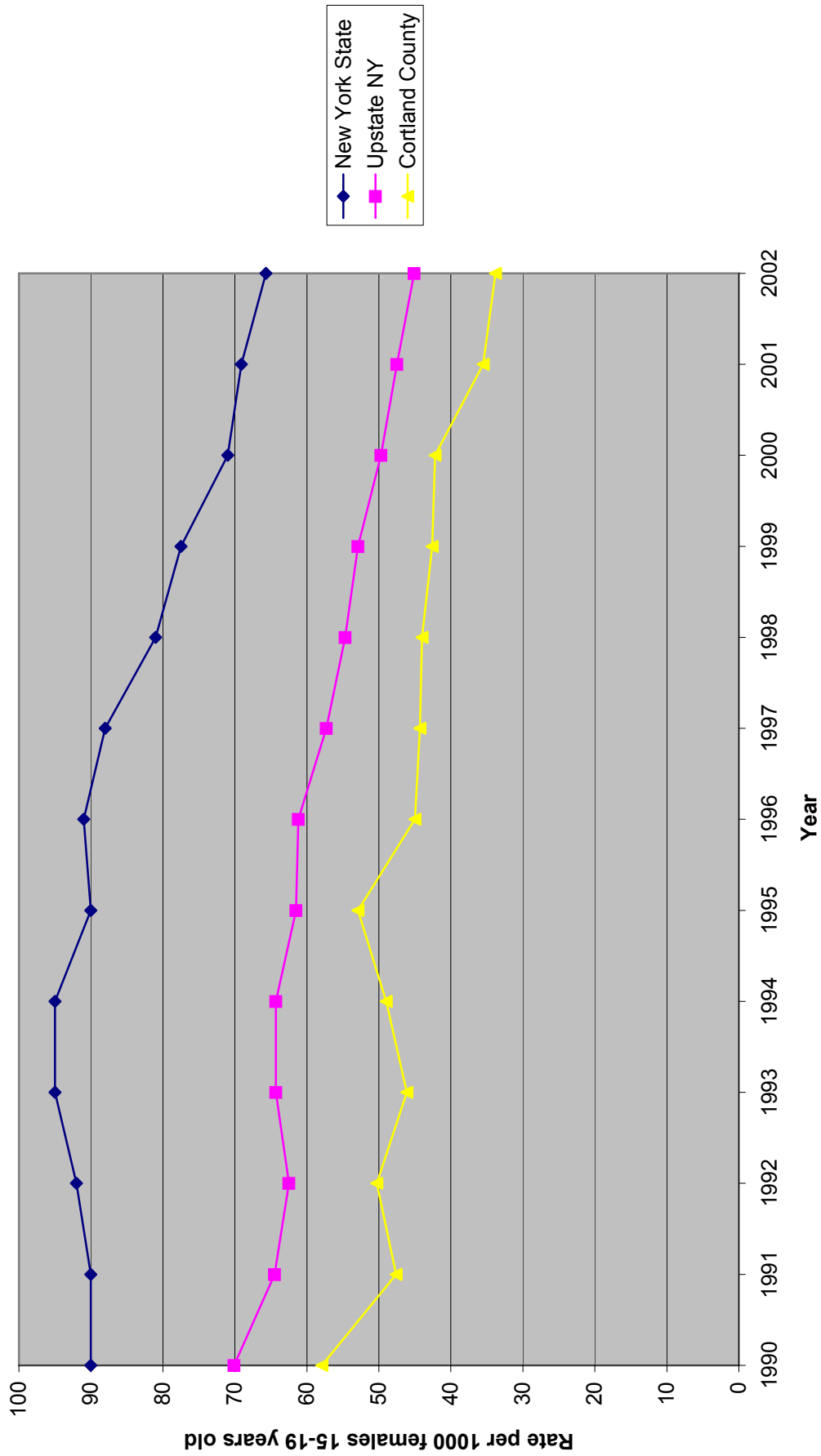
Source: Vital Statistics of New York State, 1997-2002

Pregnancy Rate: Total pregnancies per 1,000 female population aged 15-44

Teenage Pregnancy Rate: Total pregnancies per 1000 female population aged 15-19

GRAPH HS-3

### Teen Pregnancy Rates for County, Upstate, and NY State



Source: [www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/vital\\_statistics](http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/vital_statistics)

Table HS- 6

### Low Birthweight (<2500 grams) as % of Live Births 1997-2002

Year	Cortland		Upstate		NYS	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1997	26	4.6	10,756	8.8	20,305	7.7
1998	37	6.1	9,639	7.0	20,145	7.8
1999	37	6.5	9,835	7.2	20,005	7.8
2000	34	6.0	10,086	7.3	20,020	7.7
2001	39	5.4	9,421	5.3	19,492	4.9
2002	36	6.4	9,894	7.4	19,853	7.9

Source: Vital Statistics of New York State 1997-2002

Table HS-7

### MOMS/PCAP Program Statistics - 2004

Indicator	Source	Cortland	SCNY*	Upstate NY	HP 2010
% Low Birth Weight (2002)	NYSDOH	6.4	7.1	7.5	5.0
% Very Low Birth Weight (2002)	NYSDOH	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.9
% Preterm Births (<37 weeks) (2002)	NYSDOH	11.0	10.3	11.3	
% New York State Smoke cigarettes during pregnancy (2000)	NYSDOH	22.9	22.1	13.9	1
% MOMS/PCAP Smoke Cigarettes during pregnancy (2004)	M&B PN	32.3	30.6		
% MOMS/PCAP Alcohol use (2004)	M&B PN	5.8	3.5		6.0
% NYS Unintended Pregnancy (2000)	NYSDOH	37.3	37.7		30.0
% MOMS/PCAP Unintended Pregnancy (2004)	M&B PN	40	66.5		

Source: Mothers & Babies Perinatal Network and NYS Dept of Health

MOMS/PCAP is a prenatal care program for women at or below 200% of the federal poverty level

\* Cortland compared to 7 counties in South Central NY

Table HS-8

## Top Five Causes of Death

Rates per 100,000 population

### Diseases of the Heart

Year	Cortland County		Upstate Rate	NYS Rate
	Number	Rate		
1998	139	269.9	308.9	317.9
1999	152	294.0	301.9	315.6
2000	138	284.0	303.1	305.2
2001*	122	242.9	257.9	276.0
2002*	136	272.5	253.3	272.6

### Malignant Neoplasms

Year	Cortland County		Upstate Rate	NYS Rate
	Number	Rate		
1998	95	184.5	211.4	197.7
1999	111	214.7	217.8	200.9
2000	99	203.7	218.1	196.2
2001*	109	221.2	192.9	184.5
2002*	87	176.4	190.9	180.7

### Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD) formerly COPD

Year	Cortland County		Upstate Rate	NYS Rate
	Number	Rate		
1998	44	85.4	43.0	34.4
1999	38	73.5	47.4	38.0
2000	37	76.1	47.3	36.0
2001*	36	73.5	41.7	34.2
2002*	32	65.3	41.7	34.2

### Cerebrovascular Disease

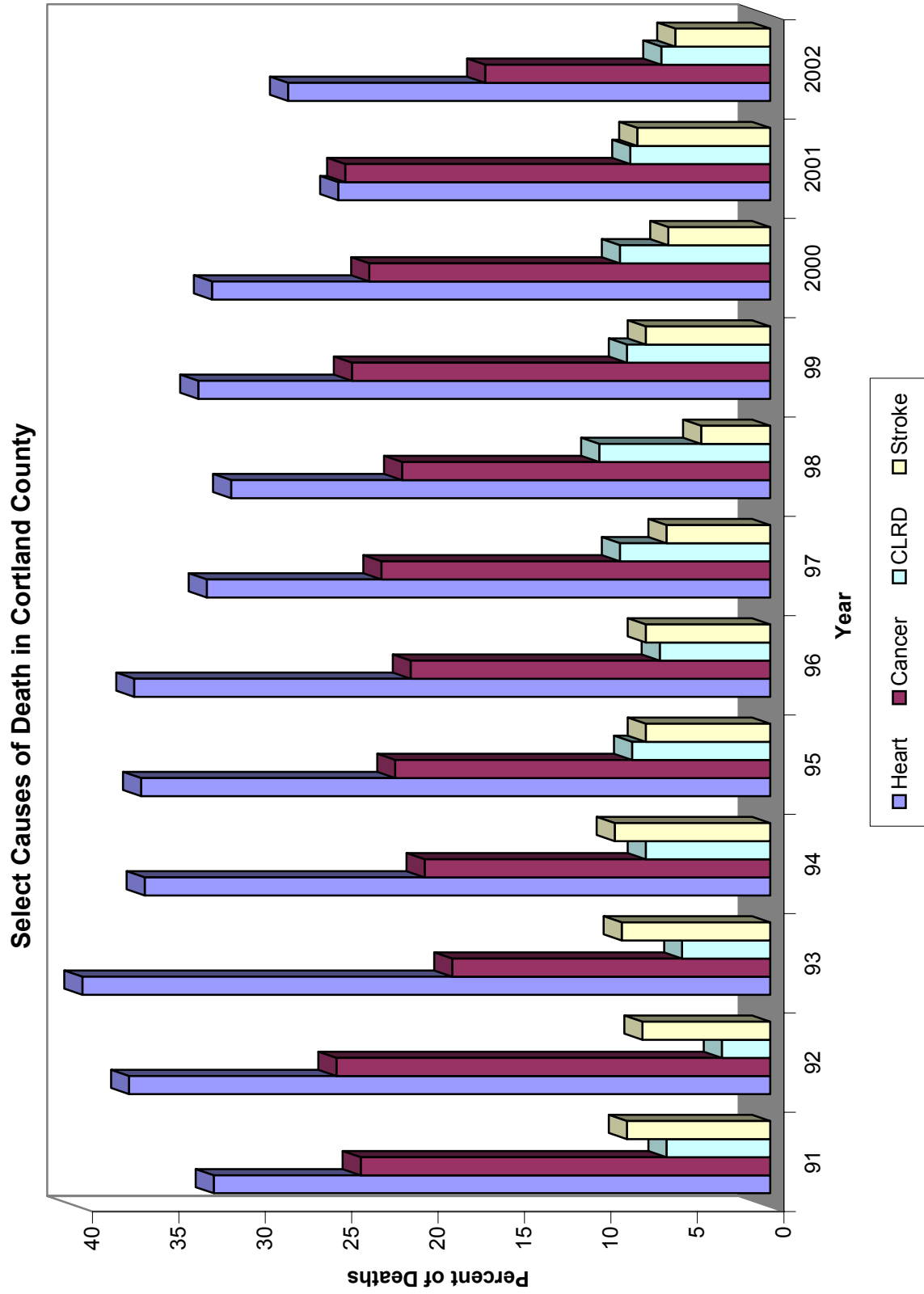
Year	Cortland County		Upstate Rate	NYS Rate
	Number	Rate		
1998	18	35.0	51.5	41.6
1999	33	63.8	54.2	43.6
2000	25	51.4	54.0	41.8
2001*	34	65.7	45.1	37.3
2002*	27	52.2	44.1	36.2

### Pneumonia

	Cortland County		Upstate Rate	NYS Rate
	Number	Rate		
1998	15	29.1	37.2	36.5
1999	7	13.5	26.0	28.6
2000	10	20.6	25.9	27.0
2001*	8	15.0	21.2	25.2
2002*	11	21.7	22.6	25.8

Source: Vital Statistics of New York State 1998-2002

\* Age adjusted for 2001-2002



Graph HS-5

### Autism Cases in New York State

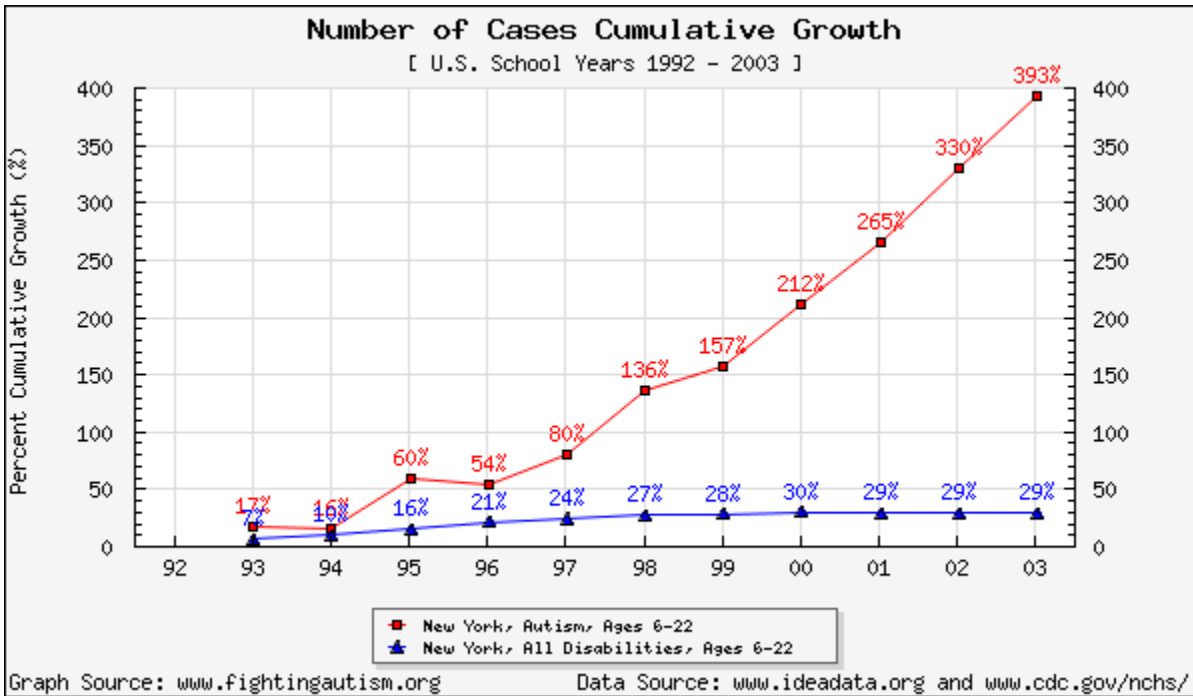
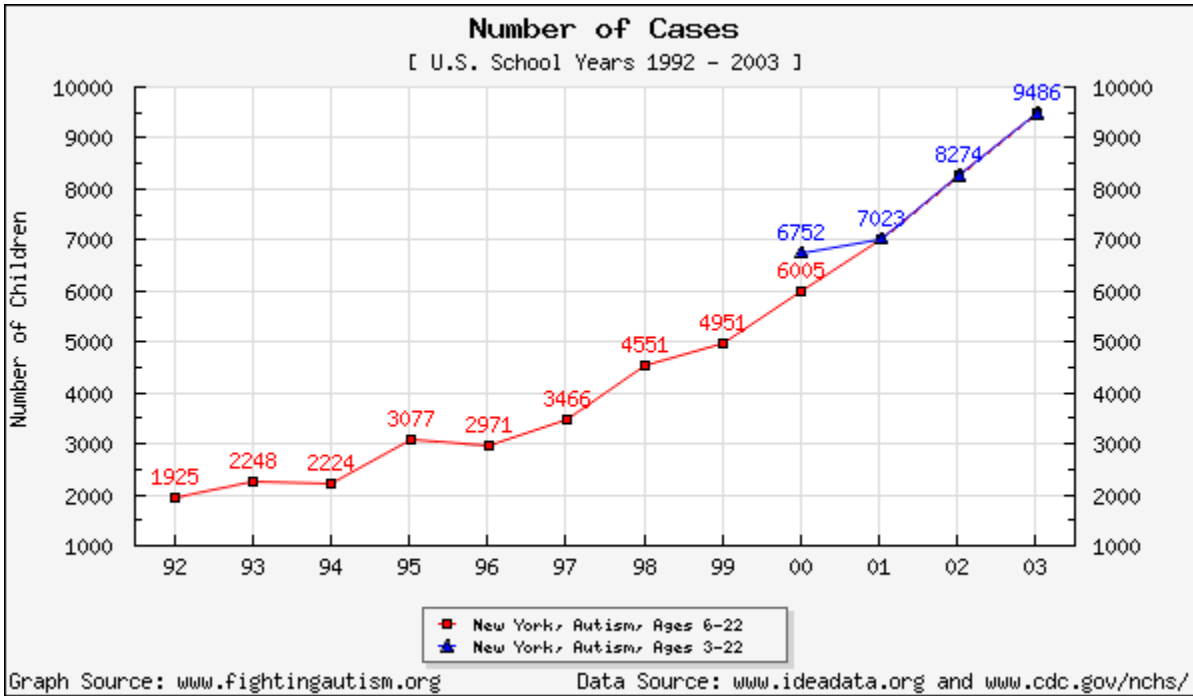


Table HS-9

### Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rate 1997-2001

Five Year Average Annual Number -- Rates are per 100,000 population

<b>All Cancers</b>	<b>Cortland County</b>		<b>Upstate</b>	<b>NYS</b>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Male	108.6	523.1	587.5	570.2
Female	111.6	424.8	453.7	434.1
<b>Lung/Bronchus</b>				
Male	20.4	98.4	92.3	86.3
Female	14.2	54.5	60.8	54.0
<b>Colorectal</b>				
Male	14.6	70.0	75.2	73.9
Female	15.8	58.0	55.0	54.1
<b>Prostate</b>	28.4	135.8	166.7	163.6
<b>Cervical- Uteri</b>	3.2	12.8	8.5	10.1
<b>Female Breast</b>	31.8	124.2	139.0	131.4

Source: [www.health.state.us/nysdoh/cancer.nyscr/vol3.htm](http://www.health.state.us/nysdoh/cancer.nyscr/vol3.htm)

Table HS-10

### Hospitalizations Resulting from Asthma by Age

Three Year Average Annual Number - Rates per 10,000 children ages 0-4 and 5-14 years

<i>Year</i>	<b>Cortland County</b>		<b>Upstate</b>		<b>NYS</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<b>1996-1999</b>						
Age 0-4	23	64.5	2,763	37.3	10,160	79.0
Age 5-14	16	20.7	2,158	13.5	8,247	31.5
<b>1998-2000</b>						
Age 0-4	18	49.1	2,158	35.4	8,673	70.1
Age 5-14	8	9.8	1,866	11.3	6,711	24.8
<b>2000-2002</b>						
Age 0-4	14	51.4	2,406	35.5	8,039	65.8
Age 5-14	11	17.7	1,579	10.1	5,866	22.2

Source: Touchstones Kids Count Data Book, 2000, 2002 and [www.nyskwic.org](http://www.nyskwic.org)

\* Rates based on fewer than 20 cases should be interpreted with caution.

Table HS-11

### Sexually Transmitted Diseases Among Teens

\* Rates per 100,000 youth 15-19 years

	Cortland		Upstate		NYS	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
<b>Syphilis</b>						
1994-1996	0	0	24	3.4	104	8.9
2000-2002	0	0	2	0.3	47	3.7
<b>Gonorrhea</b>						
1994-1996	2	45.4	3116	436.1	6957	597.6
2000-2002	2	35.3	2746	353.3	4985	390.3

Source: [www.nyskwic.org](http://www.nyskwic.org)

Table HS-12

### AIDS Death Rate by County, Upstate and NYS

\*Rates based on 100,000 population

Year	Cortland Rate	Upstate Rate	NYS Rate
<b>1997</b>	0	4	16.2
<b>1998</b>	1.9	3.2	12.2
<b>1999</b>	1.9	3.6	12.7
<b>2001</b>	0	3	10.8
<b>2002</b>	2.5	2.8	10.3

Source: Vital Statistics of New York State 1997-2002

\* Rates based on fewer than 20 cases should be interpreted with caution



## Cancer by Incidence and Mortality -- Annual Rate from 5 Year Rolled Averages

Compared to the Federal Healthy People 2010 Goal

Site of Cancer	Adjusted Rate of Cancer Incidence				Adjusted Rates of Cancer Mortality				Mortality Rate Goal Male & Female	
	1997 - 2001		1997 - 2001		1997 - 2001		1997 - 2001			HP 2010
	Cortland County	Upstate NY	Cortland County	Upstate NY	Cortland County	Upstate NY	Cortland County	Upstate NY		
	<i>Females</i>		<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Males</i>			
<b>All Invasive Malignant Tumors</b>	<b>424.8</b>	<b>453.7</b>	<b>523.1</b>	<b>587.5</b>	<b>185.6</b>	<b>173.9</b>	<b>259.4</b>	<b>248.1</b>	<b>159.9</b>	
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	5.9	6.5	9.9	14.8	1.3	1.6	2.6	3.9	2.7	
Esophagus	3.7	2.4	13.1	8.6	4.2	2.0	15.5	8.2		
Stomach	3.6	5.4	11.5	12.8	0.6	3.3	4.5	6.7		
Colorectal	58.0	55.0	70.0	75.2	25.6	18.9	28.3	27.5	13.9	
Colon excluding rectum	33.5	41.5	48.9	52.9	19.9	16.3	21.6	23.0		
Rectum & rectosigmoid	24.5	13.5	21.2	22.3	5.6	2.6	6.7	4.5		
Liver/intrahepatic Bile Duct	0.6	2.8	4.7	7.5	2.3	2.5	3.5	5.6		
Pancreas	17.8	11.6	14.5	14.2	16.3	10.3	17.7	13.5		
Larynx	0.8	1.9	3.6	8.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	2.5		
Lung & Bronchus	54.5	60.8	98.4	92.3	46.0	43.1	74.3	73.0	44.9	
Melanoma of the Skin	9.6	10.0	13.5	15.8	2.4	1.7	2.1	4.0	2.5	
Female Breast	124.2	139.0			22.0	28.9			22.3	
Cervix Uteri	12.8	8.5			5.7	2.5			2.0	
Corpus uterus & NOS	35.5	28.1			4.5	4.3				
Ovary	12.5	16.3			11.9	9.7				
Prostate			135.8	166.7			26.1	30.3	28.8	
Testis			7.3	6.1			0.9	0.2		
Urinary Bladder (incl. In situ)	13.7	12.7	34.5	46.2	1.4	2.7	10.2	9.5		
Kidney & Renal Pelvis	8.0	9.3	18.6	18.6	4.1	2.7	7.0	5.9		
Brain & other Nervous System	2.2	6.3	8.4	8.8	3.3	3.5	8.5	5.2		
Thyroid	5.2	12.3	4.2	4.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4		
Hodgkin Lymphoma	0.9	3.1	5.9	3.8	0.0	0.5	2.4	0.6		
Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas	15.5	17.4	20.4	23.6	8.9	7.1	7.5	10.3		
Multiple Myeloma	4.9	4.7	7.7	7.2	1.8	3.0	7.1	4.7		
Leukemias	12.0	10.2	10.2	17.3	8.5	6.1	10.6	10.5		

Table HS-14

<b>Comparison of Select Indicators for Cortland County, NYS and HP 2010</b>					
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>CORTLAND COUNTY</b>	<b>NYS</b>	<b>CORTLAND COUNTY</b>	<b>NYS</b>	<b>HP2010</b>
	<i>1998-2000 Unless otherwise noted</i>	<i>1998-2000 Unless otherwise noted</i>	<i>2000-2002 Unless otherwise noted</i>	<i>2000-2002 Unless otherwise noted</i>	<i>Target Rate</i>
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	9.2 *	6.3	4.8 *	6	4.5
Pregnancies among adolescent females; per 1,000 ages 15-17 years	26.2 *	46.2	21.6 *	41.2	43
Birth rate among females; per 1,000 ages 15-19 years	26.1	36.1	22.6	31.7	N/A
Deaths from motor vehicles accidents per 100,000 <sup>AA</sup>	7.7 *	8.7	6.7 *	8.3	9.2
Homicides per 100,000 <sup>AA</sup>	0.6*	5.1	0.5*	5	3
Rate of deaths by unintentional injuries per 100,000 <sup>AA</sup>	29.1 *	21.7	22.6*	21.5	17.5
Suicide rate all ages per 100,000 <sup>AA</sup>	4.5 *	6.9	6.6*	6.6	5
Suicide rate per 100,000 ages 15-19 Years	0.0 *	5.5	7.1 *	5.5	N/A
Lung cancer mortality rate per 100,000 <sup>AA</sup>	58.4 (1996-2000 rate)	51.4 (1996-2000 rate)	53.7 (1998-2000 rate)	49.5 (1998-2000 rate)	44.9
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 <sup>AA</sup>	16.7 (1996-2000 rate)	30.2 (1996-2000 rate)	22.8 (1998-2002 rate)	27.7 (1998-2002 rate)	22.3
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 <sup>AA</sup>	23.8 (1996-2000 rate)	23.2 (1996-2000 rate)	25.8 (1998-2002 rate)	21.6 (1998-2002 rate)	13.9
Rate of death due to cardiovascular disease, per 100,000 <sup>AA</sup>	352.6	375.5	344.9	341	166
Source: NYS CHA datasets; 2000-2002 data available at <a href="http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/chac/chds.htm">http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/chac/chds.htm</a>					
* Asterisk indicates less than 35 cases and rate should be interpreted with caution					
AA = Age Adjusted					

Table HS-15

**Rate Increases or Decreases for Selected Items**

Comparisons of Rolled Averages of 1998-2000 to 2000-2002

	Cayuga	Cortland	Herkimer	Madison	Oneida	Onondaga	Oswego	Tompkins	NYS
Infant deaths	→	→	---	→	→	←	→	←*	→
Pregnancy 15-17	→	→	→	←	→	→	→	→	→
Birth Rate 15-19	→	→	→	←	→	→	→	→	→
Motor Vehicle deaths	→	→	←*	→	←	→	→	→	→
Homicides	←*	→	←*	---	←*	←	←*	←*	→
Unintentional injury deaths	→	→	→	←	←	→	→	→	→
Suicide	→	←*	←*	←*	←	→	←	←	→
Suicide, 15-19	→	←*	→	←*	←*	→	→	→	→
Lung Cancer deaths**	←	→	→	→	←	←	←	←	→
Breast Cancer deaths**	→	←	→	→	←	←	→	←	→
Colorectal Cancer deaths**	→	←	→	←	→	→	→	→	→
Cardiovascular deaths	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→

Source: The Commission for a Healthy Central New York, Regional Health Assessment 2004-5

\* Asterisk indicates less than 35 cases and rate should be interpreted with caution

\*\* Cancer deaths based on comparing rates from 1996-2000 to 1998-2002

--- indicates no change in rate

Table HS-16

### Criminal Justice Indicators 1998-2001

*Crime Rates per 100,000 population*

<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>Cortland</b>	<b>Upstate NY</b>	<b>NYS</b>
1998	255.4	319.6	637.2
1999	178.8	280.0	586.7
2000	209.7	279.1	550.6
2001	207.4	291.6	519.0
<b>Property Crime</b>			
1998	3554.9	3025.5	2931.5
1999	3339.6	2730.7	2721.3
2000	3052.2	2593.7	2531.0
2001	3052.1	2622.8	2409.4
<b>Conviction Rate</b>			
1998	70.9	66.5	63.3
1999	76.2	67.4	61.9
2000	78.1	67.2	62.7
2001	72.9	66.9	60.4
<b>Incarceration Rate</b>			
1998	25.5	30.6	39.7
1999	22.3	29.6	40.0
2000	22.6	29.9	37.8
2001	18.9	30.1	37.4

Source: <http://www.criminaljustice.state.ny.us/cgi/in>

Table HS-17

### Number of Adult Arrests: Cortland County

<b>FELONIES</b>	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Total</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>276</b>
Violent	75	72	92	78	83
Drug	8	24	15	29	14
Other	184	202	229	178	179
<b>MISDEMEANORS</b>	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>1,281</b>
Drug	14	28	35	35	33
DWI	246	329	280	267	331
Other	806	794	955	799	917

Source: <http://www.criminaljustice.state.ny.us/cgi/in>

Table HS-18

### Accident and Arrest Report -- City of Cortland

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total accidents	746	745	710	772	639
Personal injuries	82	104	101	75	75
Deaths due to accidents	0	0	0	0	0
Bicyclists injured	1	3	6	2	4
Persons charged with DWI	89	125	151	166	149
Parking tickets	8,954	9,393	7,184	7,134	6,799
Felony arrests	232	155	214	244	167
Misdemeanors	674	616	648	692	488
Domestic incidents	505	470	428	435	417
Controlled substance arrests	56	82	102	83	76
Number of patrol officers	26	27	28	27	27
Homicide mortality	0	0	1	0	0
SUNY students arrested	628	578	425	626	471
Calls to 911 (Dec. only)	64	143	82	86	254

Source: City of Cortland Police Dept. Annual Reports, 2000-2004

Table HS - 19

### Driving While Intoxicated Ages 16-20

Rates per 10,000 youths ages 16-20

Year	Cortland County		Upstate		New York State	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1995	32	64.1	2,975	41.7	3,110	26.9
1997	35	69.6	3,562	49.2	3,698	31.6
1999	40	76.6	3,476	47.0	3,591	29.9
2002	28	54.2	3,810	50.6	3,949	30.9

Source: www.kwic.org

Table HS-20

**2000 Youth Risk Indicators Rates**  
Rates are per 10,000 population of the age group

	<b>CORTLAND COUNTY</b>	<b>Average of Similar Counties</b>	<b>NYS Average*</b>
<b>Intrapersonal Problems</b>			
Emotionally Disturbed Students	48.6	75.7	75.6
Youth Alcohol & Substance Abuse (ASA) -Related Mental Health Diagnoses <sup>1</sup>	**	NA	**
<b>Family Dysfunction</b>			
Foster Care Admissions	61.0	43.4	25.9
Children in Foster Care	83.7	60.3	45.8
Preventive Service Openings	189.2	139.7	67.9
Children's Protective Services (CPS) Indicated Cases	209.3	181.9	88.4
CPS Total Reports Received	690.6	567.8	323.2
Divorces	36.2	39.6	30.7
<b>School Conduct</b>			
Average Daily Absenteeism	4.9	5.2	5.3
Students Suspended	5.0	4.9	4.8
<b>School Separation</b>			
High School Dropouts	3.6	3.3	3.6
High School Graduates - Not Attending College	33.7	25.5	21.8
<b>Problem Behavior - Delinquency</b>			
Youth Violent Crime Arrests	31.1	27.3	35.7
Youth Property Crime Arrest	143.6	152.6	142.1
Youth Other Arrests (non-ASA)	707.2	636.0	378.4
Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) Cases Opened	201.2	206.1	111.5
PINS Cases Total Served	240.1	240.7	146.0
Youth in OCFS <sup>2</sup> Custody	2.6	6.7	6.2
<b>Problem Behavior- Sexual</b>			
Teenage Pregnancy	260.0	270.3	239.6
Teenage Abortions	94.1	80.3	98.0
Youth Hospital Diagnoses of STD's	0.0	0.3	0.5

\*NYS Average is the average of county indicator scores (excluding New York City).

Source: [www.OASAS.state.ny.us](http://www.OASAS.state.ny.us)

<sup>1</sup> See "Youth ASA-Related Mental Health Diagnoses" trend chart for 1999 data

<sup>2</sup> OCFS = Office of Children and Family Services

Table HS-21

**2000 Community Risk Indicators Rates**

(Rates are per 10,000 population of the age group)

COMMUNITY DISORGANIZATION	CORTLAND COUNTY	AVERAGE OF SIMILAR COUNTIES	NYS AVERAGE <sup>1</sup>
<b>Urbanicity</b>			
Population Density	97.3	97.8	350.9
Percent Urban	55%	50%	50%
<b>Violence</b>			
Violent Crime Arrests	17.9	12.9	15.2
Hospital Diagnoses of Intentional Injury	1.0	2.4	3.5
Homicides	0.0	0.2	0.3
<b>Crime</b>			
Property Crime Arrests	52.1	44.1	49.7
Other Arrests	459.3	305.3	190.3
<b>Poverty/Economic</b>			
Percent Unemployment	5.9	5.2	4.7
Median Family Income	\$43,200	\$40,750	\$47,205
Children in Poverty **	1083.8	1124.3	816.0
Couple-Headed Families in Poverty <sup>2</sup>	382.9	444.8	324.9
Male-Headed Families in Poverty <sup>2</sup>	1465.1	1579.2	1141.8
Female-Headed Families in Poverty <sup>2</sup>	3261.9	2850.9	2268.0
<b>Alcohol &amp; Substance Abuse Exposure</b>			
<b>Alcohol Accessibility</b>			
• Adult Driving While Intoxicated (DWI)	89.9	85.9	54.2
• On-Premise Alcohol Outlet	18.5	19.9	15.7
• Off-Premise Liquor and Wine Outlets	1.2	1.6	1.4
• Off-Premise Beer and Wine Cooler	8.6	11.0	8.9
<b>Adult Alcohol Health/Treatment</b>			
• Adult Alcohol-Related Deaths	1.2	1.4	1.1
• Adult Alcohol-Related Hospital Diagnoses	9.9	16.3	12.4
• Adult OASAS <sup>3</sup> Alcohol Treatment	75.2	57.6	46.5
<b>Adult Probation - Alcohol</b>			
• Adult Probation Cases: Use at Offense –	71.0	12.7	40.2
• Adult Probation Cases: Court Mandates –	85.4	59.0	57.2
<b>Adult Drug Indications</b>			
• Adult Drug Arrests	32.5	42.4	41.9
• Adult DUI Drug Arrests	1.2	2.2	2.1
• Adult Drug-Related Hospital Diagnoses	15.9	33.1	42.9
• Adult OASAS Drug Treatment	14.1	12.7	29.3
• Adult Probation Cases: Use at Offense-	15.6	12.7	10.8
• Adult Probation Cases: Court Mandates –	37.0	59.0	48.4
• Adult Mental Health ASA Indications <sup>4</sup>	***	NA	***

Source: [www.OASAS.state.ny.us](http://www.OASAS.state.ny.us)<sup>1</sup> NYS Average is the average of county indicator scores (excluding New York City).<sup>2</sup> Data available from US Decennial Census. No trend charts are provided.<sup>3</sup> OASAS – Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services<sup>4</sup> See "Adult Mental Health ASA Indications" trend chart for 1999 data.

Table HS-22

**Profile of Cortland County Residents Admitted to Certified Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment Programs in NYS**

Characteristics of county residents admitted to treatment in OASAS certified treatment programs in NYS:	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Demographic Data</b>						
Number of residents admitted to treatment	630	654	573	590	568	646
% Male	79.2	80.3	77.7	70.9	72.4	70.6
% Female	20.8	19.7	22.3	29.2	27.6	29.4
% White Non Hispanic	91.0	91.0	87.4	88.5	83.5	86.5
% Under 18 years of age	12.2	10.6	8.7	10.9	8.8	7.4
% 18-24	18.6	16.7	21.1	19.8	20.6	21.2
% 25-34	29.8	26.5	25.1	24.2	25.0	26.2
% 35-44	29.1	37.3	29.7	24.9	28.9	29.6
% 45+	10.3	9.0	15.3	20.2	16.7	15.6
<b>Primary Drug</b>						
% Alcohol	85.3	79.6	79.1	77.0	77.3	76.5
% Heroin/Opiates	2.1	1.3	2.5	3.4	4.3	4.2
% Marijuana	8.0	12.7	14.2	13.8	12.0	12.4
% Crack	1.5	2.9	2.3	2.8	3.8	2.7
% Cocaine	2.6	2.7	1.4	2.5	2.2	3.2
<b>Other Characteristics</b>						
% Veteran	12.1	11.8	14.0	13.4	10.2	8.4
% High School Graduate	59.7	59.0	59.5	61.0	64.6	66.1
% Criminal Justice Client	51.9	58.5	50.2	51.1	56.3	54.0
% Prior Chemical Dependency Treatment	66.9	71.4	68.4	68.0	70.8	71.2
% Mental Illness	16.7	19.4	22.0	18.7	21.1	24.3
% Employed (at least part time)	37.6	36.4	38.6	42.0	41.9	33.0

Source: NYS OASAS 2004 County Data Profile Cortland County April 2004



Table HS-23

**2000 Youth Alcohol and Substance Abuse Consequences Indicators**

Rates are per 10,000 population of the age group

	<b>CORTLAND COUNTY</b>	<b>SIMILAR COUNTIES AVERAGE</b>	<b>NYS AVERAGE*</b>
<b>ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES</b>			
Youth Driving While Intoxicated Arrests (DWI)	63.9	73.7	46.6
Youth Probation Cases: Use at Offense – Alcohol	40.7	57.0	28.5
Youth Probation Cases: Court Mandates – Alcohol	108.4	166.6	98.3
Youth OASAS Alcohol Treatment	8.2	14.6	10.7
<b>DRUG CONSEQUENCES</b>			
Youth Drug Arrests	144.6	145.4	117.9
Youth Drug-Related Hospital Diagnoses	4.7	23.5	17.9
Youth Probation Cases: Use at Offense - Drug	21.3	34.4	22.5
Youth Probation Cases: Court Mandates – Drugs	65.8	162.8	98.2
Youth OASAS Drug Treatment	32.9	29.5	34.5

\*NYS Average is the average of county indicator scores (excluding NY City).

Source: [www.OASAS.state.ny.us](http://www.OASAS.state.ny.us)

Table HS - 24

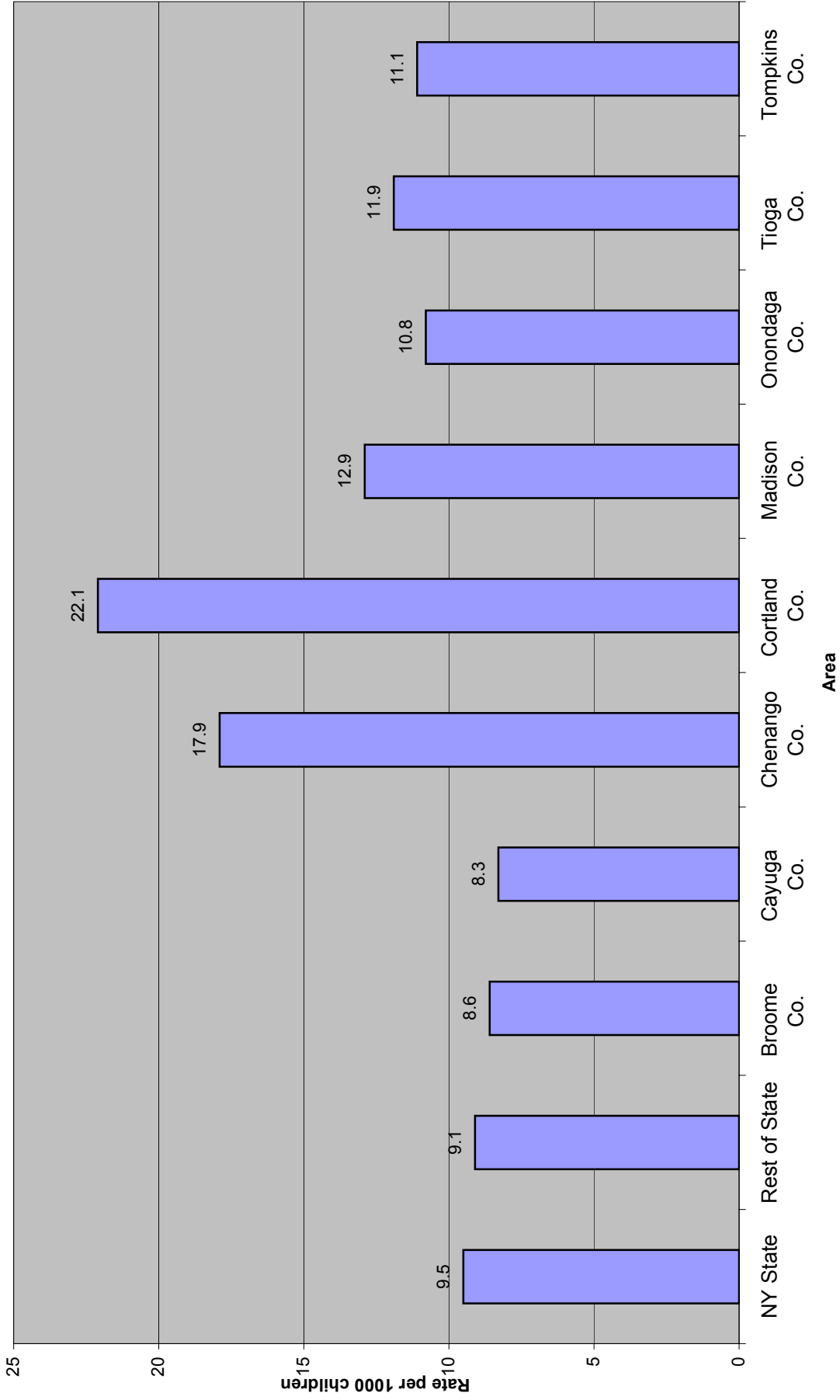
<b>Indicated Reports of Child Abuse</b>			
	<b>Cortland County</b>	<b>Upstate New York</b>	<b>New York State</b>
<b>1998</b>	38.4 per 1,000 families	n/a	22.5 per 1,000 families
<b>2002</b>	26.2 per 1,000 children	9.3 per 1,000 children	9.2 per 1,000 children
<b>2003</b>	22.1 per 1,000 children	9.1 per 1,000 children	9.5 per 1,000 children

Source: Touchstones Kids Count Data Books 2000, [www.kwic.org](http://www.kwic.org)

There has been a change in how Touchstones Kids Count measures the rate of child abuse. The data above from the 1998 uses “per 1,000 families” as the denominator. In 2002, Touchstones and their web site (kwic) began reporting only the percentage of indicated calls. The 2002 and 2003 data here and in Graph HS-6 on the next page uses the number of calls “per 1,000 children ages 0-17 years.”

Graph HS-6

**Indicated Reports of Child Abuse - 2003**  
**Rate per 1000 children 0-17 years**



Source: [www.kwic.org](http://www.kwic.org), [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

Table HS-25

The following table summarizes five rounds of surveys conducted over the past nine years in local schools. Zero Adolescent Pregnancy or ZAP, sponsored this research by an outside evaluator. ZAP, Cortland's award winning teen pregnancy prevention program, is a collaboration of the Cortland County Health Department, the YWCA and the City Youth Bureau.

**CORTLAND COUNTY EIGHTH GRADE ZAP SURVEY RESULTS:**

January 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004

<b>Question Asked:</b>	<b>Percent Responding "YES" to Questions</b>				
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Have you ever used these tobacco products: Cigarettes?				28	27
Have you ever had alcohol to drink? <i>(Not counting a sip or taste for religious uses.)</i>	70	67	53	45	42
Have you ever gotten drunk?	28	30	18	22	22
Have you ever used marijuana? <i>(pot, grass, hash, etc.)</i>	30	24	20	21	15
Do you currently have a boyfriend or girlfriend?	35	31	31	34	34
Have you ever had consenting sex with anyone? <i>(When you CHOOSE to have sex, not if anyone forced you to.)</i>	24	14	10	12	16
<b>Total Number of Students Surveyed:</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>281</b>

Note: "Consenting sex" was carefully defined for respondents

Table HS-26

The following table summarizes five rounds of surveys conducted over the past nine years in local schools. Zero Adolescent Pregnancy or ZAP, sponsored this research by an outside evaluator. ZAP, Cortland's award winning teen pregnancy prevention program, is a collaboration of the Cortland County Health Department, the YWCA and the City Youth Bureau.

### CORTLAND COUNTY ZAP SURVEY EIGHTH GRADE RESULTS:

January 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004

Question Asked/Answer:	Percent Responding "YES"				
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
People refer to sexual intercourse in many ways -"making love," "having sex," or "going all the way." As far as you know, how many of your friends have done this? <b>None</b> <b>A Few or More</b>	34% 66	43% 57	50% 50	52% 48	43% 57
If your friends found out that you were having sex, how do you think they would feel? <b>They would disapprove:</b> <b>They wouldn't care/would approve:</b>	50 50	55 45	55 45	58 42	62 38
If your mother found out that you were having sex, how do you think she would feel? <b>Very Upset</b> <b>Pretty Upset, not upset</b>	75 25	78 22	80 20	76 24	74 26
Number surveyed in comparable schools over the five surveys	261	224	271	241	281

**Actual Survey Questions**

People refer to sexual intercourse in many ways -"making love," "having sex," or "going all the way." As far as you know, how many of your friends have done this? None; just a few; several; most of them; all of them

If your friends found out that you were having sex, how do you think they would feel? They would disapprove and stop being my friends. They would disapprove and still be my friends. They wouldn't care. They would approve.

If your mother found out that you were having sex, how do you think she would feel? Very upset; Pretty upset; a little upset; Not at all upset; She wouldn't care.

Table HS-27

The following table summarizes five rounds of surveys conducted over the past nine years in the local schools. Zero Adolescent Pregnancy or ZAP, sponsored this research by an outside evaluator. ZAP, Cortland's award winning teen pregnancy prevention program, is a collaboration of the Cortland County Health Department, the YWCA and the City Youth Bureau.

**CORTLAND COUNTY EIGHTH GRADE ZAP SURVEY RESULTS:**

January 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004

	January 2000	January 2002	January 2004
<b>Sexual Behaviors in the Past Year:</b>			
Of those having sex – yes, I did use something to prevent HIV or pregnancy	81%	82%	78%
Forced you to have sex when you didn't want to	4	4	6
<b>Physical violence in the last year</b>			
Pushed / shoved	63	64	64
Punched / hit	53	48	40
Beat up	31	30	26
Pain from a fight	25	24	27
Threatened with a gun or knife	4	5	8
<b>Total Number Respondents</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>281</b>

**Survey Questions**

- Did you use or do anything to prevent HIV or pregnancy the last time you had consenting sex?
- Has anyone, ever in your life, forced you to have sex when you didn't want to?
- During the last year, did you push or shove?
- During the last year, did you punch or hit someone with something that could hurt?
- During the last year, did you beat up someone?
- During the last year, have you felt physical pain that still hurt the next day because of a fight with someone?
- During the last year, did you threaten someone with a knife or gun?

### Healthy Life Expectancy, 2002

Country	DALE Healthy Life Expectancy	Average Life Expectancy at Birth
<b>Top 10 Countries:</b>		
Japan	74.5	82.0
Sweden	73.3	80.4
Switzerland	73.2	80.6
Monaco	72.9	81.2
Italy	72.7	79.7
Australia	72.6	80.4
Spain	72.6	79.6
Andorra	72.3	72.2
France	72.0	72.0
Greece	71.0	71.0
USA	69.3	77.3
<b>The Bottom 5:</b>		
Swaziland	34.2	38.8
Zimbabwe	33.6	37.9
Angola	33.4	39.9
Lesotho	31.4	35.7
Sierra Leone	28.6	34.0

**Healthy Life Expectancy.** For the first time, the World Health Organization (WHO) has calculated healthy life expectancy for babies born in 1999, using indicators developed by WHO scientists. Disability Adjusted Life Expectancy (DALE) is the expected number of years to be lived in what might be termed the equivalent of "full health." To calculate DALE, the years of ill-health are weighted according to severity and subtracted from the expected overall life expectancy to give the equivalent years of healthy life.

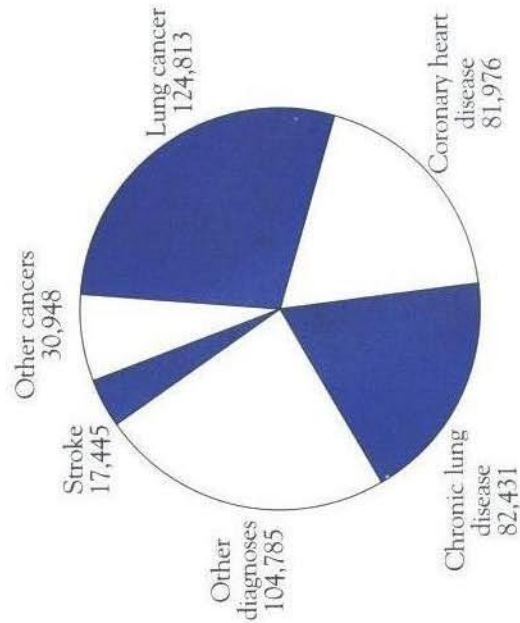
**Life Expectancy.** Globally, the average life expectancy at birth was over 65 years in 1995, an increase of more than three years from those born in 1985. At the same time, the life expectancy gap between the industrialized and the developing worlds narrowed to 13.3 years in 1995 from 25 years in 1955. However, the gap between least developed and other developing countries has widened from seven years to more than 13 years in the same period.

Source: [www.who.org](http://www.who.org)

Graph HS-7

## What's Killing Us

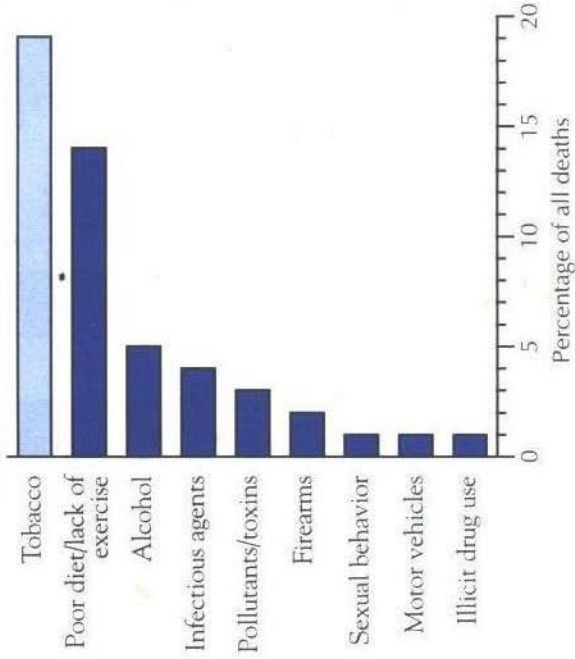
**442,398 U.S. Deaths Attributable Each Year to Cigarette Smoking\***



\*Average annual number of deaths, 1995-1999.

Source: CDC. Annual smoking-attributable mortality, years of potential life lost, and economic costs—United States, 1995-1999. *MMWR* 2002;51(14):300-3.

**Actual Causes of Death, United States, 1990\***



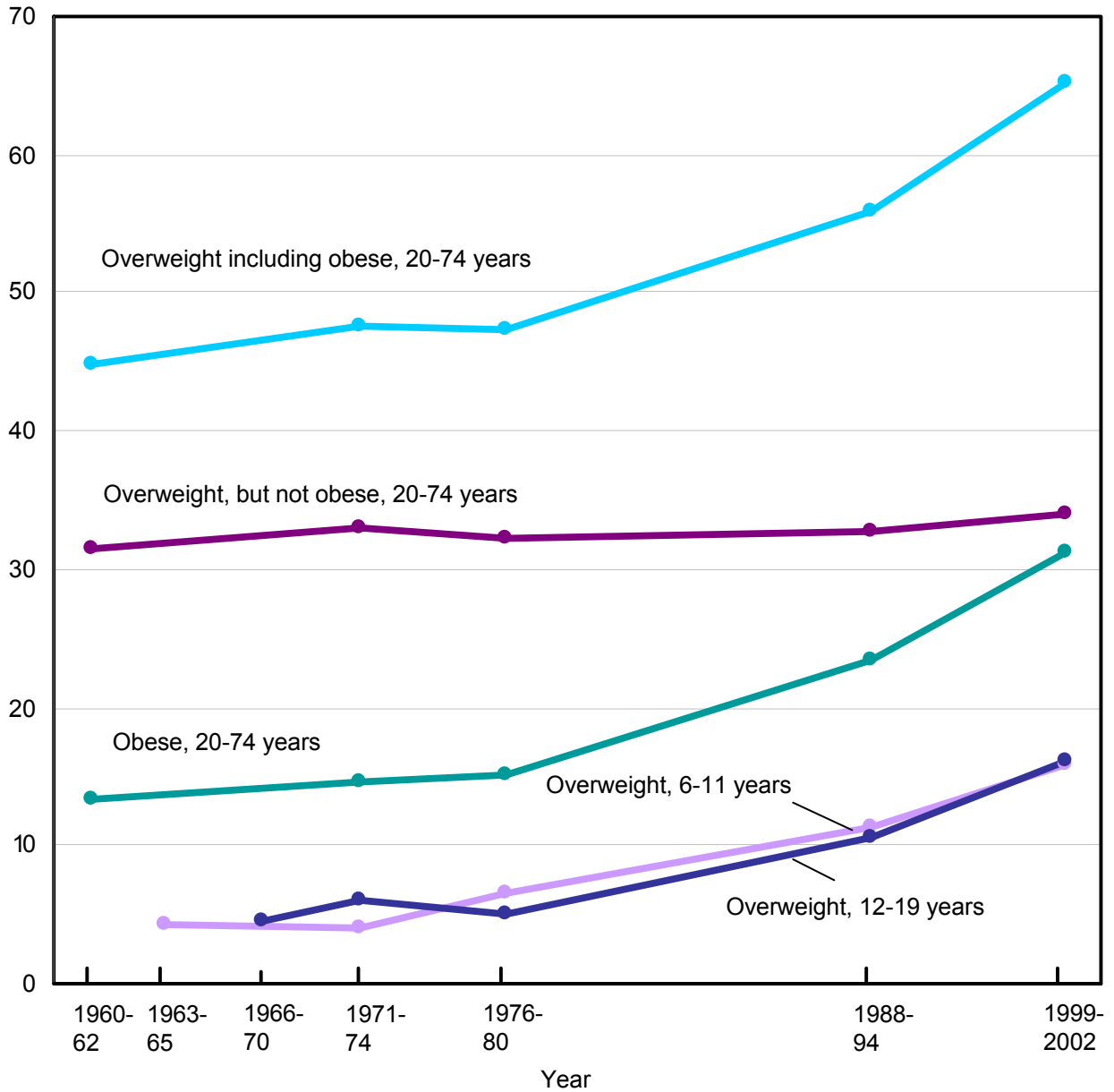
\*The percentages used in this figure are composite approximations derived from published scientific studies that attributed deaths to these causes.

Source: McGinnis JM, Foegle WH. Actual causes of death in the United States. *JAMA* 1993;270:2207-12.



Graph HS – 8

**Overweight and obesity by age: United States, 1960-2002**

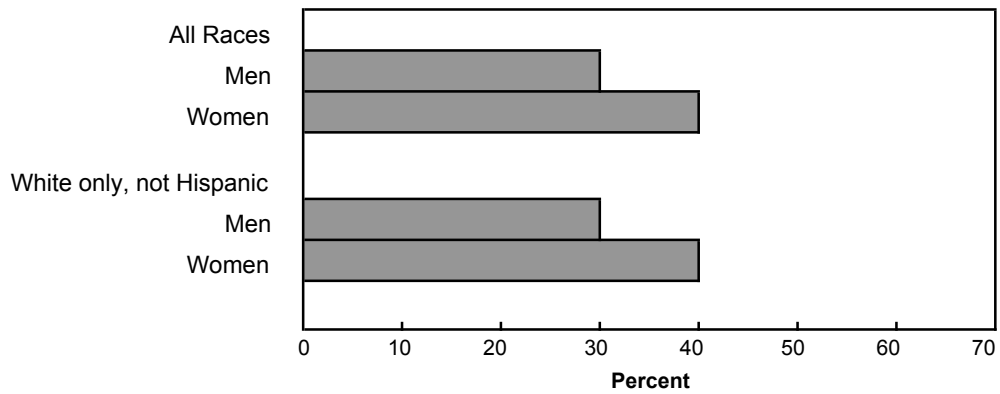


SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Examination Survey and National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

NOTES: Percents for adults are age adjusted. For adults: "overweight including obese" is defined as a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25, "overweight but not obese" as a BMI greater than 25 but less than 30, and "obese" as a BMI greater than or equal to 30. For children: "overweight" is defined as a BMI at or above the sex- and age-specific 95th percentile BMI cut points from the 2000 CDC Growth Charts: United States. "Obese" is not defined for children.

Graph HS – 9

### Obesity among adults 20-74 years of age by sex, race, and Hispanic origin: United States, 1999-2002



SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Health

NOTES: Percents are age-adjusted. Obese is defined as a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30.

Table HS-29 Central New York Regional Health Indicators for Cortland, CNY, NY, US

Access to Health Care									
Indicator	Cortland County	CNY <sup>1</sup>	NYS	U. S.	HP2010 Target Rates	Numerator Definition	Denominator Definition	Data Source	Comments Regarding County Rates
Persons with health insurance coverage, 18-64 years of age	86.6% <sup>2</sup>	87.3%	83%	83%	100%	Number persons 18-64 reporting health insurance coverage (public or private)	Number of persons 18-64 yrs	2003 NYS Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS)	NOT age-adjusted.
Prenatal care - Beginning in first trimester	82.7%	76.8%	73.0%	84%	90%	Number of females receiving prenatal care in the first trimester (3 months) of pregnancy.	Number of live births.	2000-02 NYS Community Health Assessment (CHA)	Numerator and denominator: 2000-02 data
Number of Primary Care Providers who accept Medicaid. Rate is per 1,000 population	3.9	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	Number of PCP's who accept Medicaid	Number of persons enrolled in Medicaid	2003 Quarterly Report-Provider Network/NYS HIN; 2003 Medicaid Eligibility	Primary Care Providers (PCP's); pediatricians, family/general practice, internal medicine, and ob/gyn
Total percent of population enrolled in Medicaid	17.3%	15.5%	21.1%	15.4%	N/A	Total Medicaid Eligible	Number of persons	March 2004 NYS Medicaid Report	Eligibles are individuals who applied for and determined eligible for Medicaid
Number of Dental Providers who accept Medicaid	0	0.1 per 1,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	Number of dental providers who accept Medicaid	Number of persons enrolled in Medicaid	2003 Quarterly Report-Provider Network/NYS HIN	Cortland Dental Clinic, opened May 2005, accepts Medicaid
Hospitalization for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, per 10,000: PEDIATRIC ASTHMA,	26.7	11.9	29.5	21.4	17.3	Hospitalizations among persons 18 years and under with asthma (ICD-9-CM code 493) as the principal diagnosis.	Number of persons 18 years and under; 2000 Census	2002 NYS HIN/SPARCS	2002 SPARCS data; NOT age adjusted

1) CNY data includes Cayuga, Cortland, Herkimer, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego and Tompkins Counties.  
 2) Indicates Cortland & Tompkins data is combined. The counties are dissimilar -- use caution interpreting.  
 3) State and national data are from different sources (BRFSS & NHIS) and may not be comparable.

Table HS-29 Central New York Regional Health Indicators for Cortland, CNY, NY, US

Access to Health Care continued										
Indicator	Cortland County	CNY <sup>1</sup>	NYS	U. S.	HP2010 Target Rates	Numerator Definition	Denominator Definition	Data Source	Comments Regarding County Rates	
Hospitalization for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions, per 10,000: UNCONTROLLED DIABETES,	11%	13.1	16.6	7.7	5.4	Hospitalizations persons 17 - 64 yrs with uncontrolled diabetes as the principal diagnosis.	Number of persons aged 17-64 yrs. 2000 Census	2002 NYS HIN/SPARCS	NOT age adjusted	
Women 18 year and older who received pap test within past 3 years	81.9% <sup>2</sup>	84.6%	85%	81% <sup>3</sup>	90%	Number of women aged 18 yrs and up, report receiving a Pap test within past 3 yrs.	Number of women aged 18 years and older.	2003 NYS BRFSS	NOT age-adjusted.	
Adults 50 years & older who have used home blood stool test within past 2 years	27.9% <sup>2</sup>	28.8%	26.9%	33% <sup>3</sup>	50%	Number of adults 50 years and up; report using blood stool test at home within the preceding 2 yrs.	Number of adults 50 yrs and older.	2003 NYS BRFSS	NOT age-adjusted.	
Adults aged 50 years & older who have ever received a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy	49.9% <sup>2</sup>	49.2%	52.4%	39% <sup>3</sup>	50%	Number of adults 50 yrs and up; report ever receiving a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy	Number of adults 50 yrs and older.	2003 NYS BRFSS	NOT age-adjusted.	
Women aged 40 years & older who have received mammogram within preceding 2 years	79.3% <sup>2</sup>	76.3%	77.6%	70% <sup>3</sup>	70%	Number of women 40 yrs and up; report received mammogram within past 2 yrs.	Number of women aged 40 years and older.	2003 NYS BRFSS	NOT age-adjusted.	

1) CNY data includes Cayuga, Cortland, Herkimer, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego and Tompkins Counties.  
 2) Indicates Cortland & Tompkins data is combined. The counties are dissimilar -- use caution interpreting.  
 3) State and national data are from different sources (BRFSS & NHIS) and may not be comparable.

Table HS-29

## Central New York Regional Health Indicators for Cortland, CNY, NY, US

## Responsible Sexual Behavior

Indicator	Cortland County	CNY <sup>1</sup>	NYS	U. S.	HP2010 Target Rates	Numerator Definition	Denominator Definition	Data Source	Comments Regarding County Rates
Reported new AIDS cases Per 100,000 persons	3.4 <sup>2*</sup>	6	25.5	18.6	1	Number of reported new AIDS cases, total 2000-02.	Number of persons 2001 population	2000-2002 NYS CHA	2000-02 Rate:
Deaths from HIV infection Per 100,000 persons	0.8 <sup>2*</sup>	1.4	10.9	4.9	1	Number of deaths due to HIV infection (ICD-10 codes B20-B24), total 2000-02	Number of persons 2001 population	2000-2002 NYS CHA	2000-02 Rate: Age Adjusted
Newborn HIV seroprevalence** Per 1,000	0.6 <sup>2*</sup>	1.1	3.4	N/A	N/A	Number of new boms testing HIV positive	Number of newborns tested	1999-2002 NYS CHA NYS AIDS Epidemiology,	3-year average; numerator and denominators are for 1999-2001.
Proportion of pregnancies that are intended.	69.2%	N/A	N/A	51%	70%	Number of intended births among females 15 - 44 yrs.	Total pregnancies among 15 - 44 yr olds (live births plus abortions)	2003 Perinatal Data System (PDS)	Numerator and Denominator source PDS
Pregnancies among adolescent females, per 1,000	21.6%	30.3	41.2	68	3	Number of pregnancies among females 15 - 17 yrs total 2000-02	Number of females 15 - 17 yrs. 2001 population	2000-02 NYS CHA	2000-02 Rate:
Gonorrhea incidence per 100,000	8.2 <sup>2*</sup>	122.4	115.1	125	19	Number of new cases reported in past 12 months (2002 data).	Number of persons, 2000 US Census	2002 NYS HIN	NOT age adjusted
Incidence of syphilis primary & secondary per 100,000	0	0	2.5	2.4	0.2	Number of new cases reported in past 12 months (2002 data)	Number of persons, 2000 US Census	2002 NYS HIN	
Birth rate, females 15-19 years per 1,000	22.6	28.9	31.7	43	N/A	Number of births to females 15-19 yrs, total 2000-02	Number of females 15-19 yrs, 2001 population	2000-02 NYS CHA	2000-02 Rate

\* Rates based on fewer than 35 cases should be interpreted with caution, as should calculations with very small denominators. Infection may not be related to mother's sexual behaviors; newborn infection may be result of Intravenous Drug Use.

1) CNY data includes Cayuga, Cortland, Herkimer, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego and Tompkins Counties.

2) Indicates Cortland & Tompkins data is combined. The counties are dissimilar -- use caution interpreting.

\*\*

Table HS-29 Central New York Regional Health Indicators for Cortland, CNY, NY, US

Injury and Violence									
Indicator	Cortland County	CNY <sup>1</sup>	NYS	U. S.	HP2010 Target Rates	Numerator Definition	Denominator Definition	Data Source	Comments Regarding County Rates
Deaths from motor vehicle accidents per 100,000	6.7 <sup>2*</sup>	10.3	8.3	15.2	9.2	Number of unintentional injury traffic deaths, total 2000-2002	Number of persons, 2001 population	2000-02 NYS CHA	2000-02 Rate: Age Adjusted
Deaths from motor vehicle accidents, ages 13-18 per 100,000	0	13.4	7.8	N/A	N/A	Number of unintentional injury traffic deaths persons aged 13-18	Number of persons ages 13-18, 2000 US Census	2000 - 02 NYS HIN/SPARCS	Numerator 2000-02 data;
Deaths from motor vehicle crashes, ages 19-64 per 100,000	7.8 <sup>2*</sup>	8.1	6.8	N/A	N/A	Number of unintentional injury traffic deaths persons aged 19-64	Number of persons ages 19-64, 2000 US Census	2000 - 02 NYS HIN/SPARCS	Numerator 2000-02 data;
Deaths from motor vehicle accidents, ages 65+ per 100,000	16.5 <sup>2*</sup>	14.6	9.7	N/A	N/A	Number of unintentional injury traffic deaths persons aged 65+	Number of persons aged 65+, 2000 US Census	2000 - 02 NYS HIN/SPARCS	Numerator 2000-02 data;
Homicides per 100,000	0.5 <sup>2*</sup>	3.3	5	6.1	3	Number of deaths due to homicides, total 2000-02	Number of persons, 2000 US Census	2000-02 NYS CHA	2000-02 Rate: Age Adjusted
Rate of deaths caused by unintentional injury, per 100,000	22.6 <sup>2*</sup>	30.9	21.5	36.9	17.5	Number of deaths in 2000-02 caused by unintentional injury	Number of persons, 2001 population	2000-02 NYS CHA	2000-02 Rate: Age Adjusted,
Suicide rate per 100,000 is age adjusted	6.6 <sup>2*</sup>	9.2	6.6	10.9	5	Number of deaths due to suicide, total 2000-02	Number of persons, 2001 population	2000-02 NYS CHA	2000-02 Rate: Age adjusted denominator is 2001 population
Suicide rate ages 15-19, per 100,000	7.1 <sup>2*</sup>	9.1	5.5	N/A	N/A	Number of suicide deaths for ages 15-19, total for 2000-02	Number of persons ages 15-19, 2001 population	2000-02 NYS CHA	2000-02 Rate
Rate of Hip Fractures, per 100,000 Females 65+	1482	955.5	N/A	1029.2	416	Number of hip fractures, 2003	Number of women aged 65 and above	2003 SPARCS	Denominator 2000 US Census
Rate of Hip Fractures: per 100,000 Males 65+	362.9 <sup>2*</sup>	479.2	N/A	484.2	474	Number of hip fractures, 2003	Number of men aged 65 and above	2003 SPARCS	Denominator 2000 US Census.

Table HS-29 Central New York Regional Health Indicators for Cortland, CNY, NY, US

\* Rates based on fewer than 35 cases should be interpreted with caution, as should calculations with very small denominators  
 1) CNY data includes Cayuga, Cortland, Herkimer, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego and Tompkins Counties.  
 2) Indicates Cortland & Tompkins data is combined. The counties are dissimilar -- use caution interpreting.

**Overweight and Obesity**

Indicator	Cortland County	CNY <sup>1</sup>	NYS	U. S.	HP2010 Target Rates	Numerator Definition	Denominator Definition	Data Source	Comments Regarding County Rates
Adults age 18 + who are overweight	32% <sup>2</sup>	35.9%	36.1%	N/A	N/A	Number of adults 18 yrs and up with a BMI between 25-29	Number of persons 18 yrs and up.	2003 NYS BRFSS	Not age adjusted
Adults age 18 + at a healthy weight	48.4% <sup>2</sup>	41.7%	43.3%	34% <sup>3</sup>	60%	Number of adults 18 yrs and up with a BMI less than 25	Number of persons 18 yrs and up.	2003 NYS BRFSS	Not age adjusted
Adults age 18 + who engage in moderate exercise during past 30 days	79.9% <sup>2</sup>	75.2%	74.6%	32% <sup>3</sup>	50%	Number of adults 18 yrs and up, participating in leisure time physical activity/exercise in past 30 days	Number of persons 18 yrs and up.	2003 NYS BRFSS	Not age adjusted

**Substance Abuse**

Binge drinking - Adults age 18 years and over	18% <sup>2</sup>	13.0%	14.1%	16.6% <sup>3</sup>	6%	Number of persons 18 yrs and up; having five or more drinks on one occasion in past 30 days.	Number of persons 18 yrs and up.	2003 NYS BRFSS	Not age adjusted HP2010 Target is for persons ages 20 +
Driving While Intoxicated Arrests ages 16-20, per 10,000	62.1 <sup>2*</sup>	42.0	28.6	N/A	N/A	Number of persons 16-20 yrs arrested for driving while intoxicated	Number of persons 16-20 yrs	2000 NYS Kids Indicator Clearing House	

\* Rates based on fewer than 35 cases should be interpreted with caution, as should calculations with very small denominators  
 1) CNY data includes Cayuga, Cortland, Herkimer, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego and Tompkins Counties.  
 2) Indicates Cortland & Tompkins data is combined. The counties are dissimilar -- use caution interpreting.  
 3) State and national data are from different sources (BRFSS & NHIS) and may not be comparable.

Table HS-29 Central New York Regional Health Indicators for Cortland, CNY, NY, US

Tobacco Use									
Indicator	Cortland County	CNY <sup>1</sup>	NYS	U. S.	HP2010 Target Rates	Numerator Definition	Denominator Definition	Data Source	Comments Regarding County Rates
Current Adult Cigarette smokers - (ages 18 years and over)	20.4% <sup>2</sup>	24.5%	20.3%	22% <sup>3</sup>	12%	Number of adults 18 yrs and up who report being current cigarette smokers	Number of adults 18 yrs and up	2003 BRFSS	NOT age-adjusted. HP 2010 Target is for persons ages 20 +
Pregnant women who smoke during pregnancy	23%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Number of pregnant women who report smoking during pregnancy	Number of pregnant women.	2003 Perinatal Data System	Numerator and Denominator source PDS
Smoking cessation attempts by adult smokers	48.2% <sup>2</sup>	46.6%	51.2%	42% <sup>3</sup>	75%	Number of everyday cigarette smokers, aged 18 yrs and up, who quit smoking for 1 day or more during 12 months prior to interview.	Number of current adult cigarette smokers (age 18+) in population.	2003 NYS BRFSS	NOT age adjusted. Weighted percents; HP goal based on current and everyday smokers.
Lung cancer mortality Rate per 100,000	54	63	49.5	54.9	44.9	Number of deaths due to lung cancer (ICD-10 codes C33-C34)	Number of persons, 2000 US Census.	1998-2000 NYS CHA	Age Adjusted; numerator is total for 1998-2002;
COPD Deaths: Persons 45+ Rate per 100,000	222.4	170.8	100.6	118.9	60	Number of deaths due to COPD	Number of persons aged 45 and above	2000 NYS HIN, SPARCS	

1) CNY data includes Cayuga, Cortland, Herkimer, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego and Tompkins Counties.  
 2) Indicates Cortland & Tompkins data is combined. The counties are dissimilar -- use caution interpreting.  
 3) State and national data are from different sources (BRFSS & NHIS) and may not be comparable.



Table HS-29 Central New York Regional Health Indicators for Cortland, CNY, NY, US

Chronic Disease										
Indicator	Cortland County	CNY <sup>1</sup>	NYS	U. S.	HP2010 Target Rates	Numerator Definition	Denominator Definition	Data Source	Comments Regarding County Rates	
Disease of the Heart mortality Rate per 100,000	267	267.6	283.6	180	166	Number of deaths due to diseases of the heart, total 2000-02	Number of persons, 2001 population	2000-02 NYS CHA	Age Adjusted; 2000-2002 Rate; HP Target based on Coronary HD	
Stroke Deaths Rate per 100,000	57	61.9	38.4	56	48	Number of deaths due to stroke, total 2000-02	Number of persons, 2001 population	2000-02 NYS CHA	Age Adjusted; 2000-02 Rate;	
Breast cancer deaths Rate per 100,000	22.8 <sup>2*</sup>	31	27.7	25.6	22.3	Number of female deaths due to breast cancer (ICD-10 code C50)	Number of females, 2000 population	1998-2002 NYS CHA	Age Adjusted; Numerator is total for 1998-2002;	
Colorectal cancer deaths Rate per 100,000	26	24.2	21.6	19.7	13.9	Number of deaths due to colorectal cancer (ICD-10 codes C18-C21)	Number of persons, 2000 population	1998-2002 NYS CHA	Age Adjusted; Numerator total for 1998-2002;	
Prostate cancer deaths Rate per 100,000	26.1 <sup>2*</sup>	N/A	30.5	27.9	28.8	Number of male deaths due to prostate cancer (ICD-10 code C61)	Number of males.	NYS Cancer Registry, 1997-2001	Age Adjusted; 1997-2001, numerator is average annual deaths;	
Physician Diagnosed Diabetes	4% <sup>2</sup>	7.2%	7.2%	4.90%	2.5%	Number of adults 18 yrs and up, diagnosed with diabetes	Number of adults aged 18 and older	2003 NYS BRFSS	Survey of adults 18+ years NOT age adjusted; weighted percents;	
TB Rate, per 100,000	4.1 <sup>2*</sup>	3	7.7	5.1	N/A	Number of reported tuberculosis cases, total 2000-02	Number of persons, 2000 population	2000-02 NYS HIN		

\* Rates based on fewer than 35 cases should be interpreted with caution, as should calculations with very small denominators  
 1) CNY data includes Cayuga, Cortland, Herkimer, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego and Tompkins Counties.  
 2) Indicates Cortland & Tompkins data is combined. The counties are dissimilar -- use caution interpreting.  
 4) NYS rate from 2001 NYS County Health Profile and Cayuga data from local health department

Table HS-29 Central New York Regional Health Indicators for Cortland, CNY, NY, US

Supplemental Indicators: Birth Outcomes										
Indicator	Cortland County	CNY <sup>1</sup>	NYS	U. S.	HP2010 Target Rates	Numerator Definition	Denominator Definition	Data Source	Comments Regarding County Rates	
Low birth weight per 100 live births	6.50	7.40	7.80	7.80	5.00	Number of infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs) at birth	Number of births	2000-02 NYS CHA	2000-02 data for both numerator and denominator	
<u>White Race:</u> Low birth weight per 100 live births	6.50	6.90	6.80	6.80	5.00	Number of white infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs) at birth	Number of white births	2000-02 NYS HIN	2000-02 data for both numerator and denominator	
<u>Black Race:</u> Low birth weight per 100 live births	5.9 <sup>2*</sup>	12.50	12.00	13.00	5.00	Number of black infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 lbs) at birth	Number of black births	2000-02 NYS HIN	2000-02 data for both numerator and denominator	
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	4.8 <sup>2*</sup>	8.3	6	7.0	4.5	Number of infants who die before age 1 year	Number of live births	2000-02 NYS CHA	2000-02 data for both numerator and denominator	
<u>White Race:</u> Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	8.2 <sup>2*</sup>	6.5	5	5.8	4.5	Number of white infants who die before age 1 year	Number of white live births	1998-2000 NYS HIN	1998-2000 data for both numerator and denominator	
<u>Black Race:</u> Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	12.5 <sup>2*</sup>	18.7	10.5	13.8	4.5	Number of black infants who die before age 1 year	Number of black live births	1998-2000 NYS HIN	1998-2000 data for both numerator and denominator	
Proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth	25.90	N/A	N/A	11.00	6.00	Number of females 15-44 yrs whose most recent live birth occurred within 24 months of a previous live birth	Number of females 15-44 yrs with at least one live birth	2003 Perinatal Data System	Numerator and Denominator source PDS	

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 1) CNY data includes Cayuga, Cortland, Herkimer, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego and Tompkins Counties.  
 2) Indicates Cortland & Tompkins data is combined. The counties are dissimilar -- use caution interpreting.

Table HS-29 Central New York Regional Health Indicators for Cortland, CNY, NY, US

Poverty									
Indicator	Cortland County	CNY <sup>1</sup>	NYS	U. S.	HP2010 Target Rates	Numerator Definition	Denominator Definition	Data Source	Comments Regarding County Rates
All ages in poverty	12.7%	N/A	13.9%	12.1%	N/A			2002 Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau	
Age 0-17 in poverty	16.8%	N/A	20.2%	16.7%	N/A			2002 Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau	
Age 5-17 in families in poverty	15.7%	N/A	19.0%	15%	N/A			2002 Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau	

\* Rates based on fewer than 35 cases should be interpreted with caution, as should calculations with very small denominators

1) CNY data includes Cayuga, Cortland, Herkimer, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego and Tompkins Counties.

2) Indicates Cortland & Tompkins data is combined. The counties are dissimilar -- use caution interpreting.

Table HS-29 Central New York Regional Health Indicators for Cortland, CNY, NY, US  
 Immunizations

Indicator	Cortland County	CNY <sup>1</sup>	NYS	U. S.	HP2010 Target Rates	Numerator Definition	Denominator Definition	Data Source	Comments Regarding County Rates
Not Fully immunized school entrants	6.7%	2.2%	6.7%	N/A	N/A	Number of school entrants not fully immunized	Total Entrants	NYS CHA Data Set, 1998-2000 data	1998-2000 Data for both numerator and denominator

\* Rates based on fewer than 35 cases should be interpreted with caution, as should calculations with very small denominators  
 1) CNY data includes Cayuga, Cortland, Herkimer, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego and Tompkins Counties.  
 2) Indicates Cortland & Tompkins data is combined. The counties are dissimilar -- use caution interpreting.

Table HS-29 Central New York Regional Health Indicators for Cortland, CNY, NY, US  
Environmental Quality

Indicator	Cortland County	CNY <sup>1</sup>	NYS	U. S.	HP2010 Target Rates	Numerator Definition	Denominator Definition	Data Source	Comments Regarding County Rates
Number days ozone monitors exceeded National Ambient Air Quality Standards	N/A	5	13	N/A	N/A	Maximum daily 1 and 8 hour ozone measures in parts per million, exceeding federal standards: .12ppm (>=.125 ppm) and .08 ppm (= .085 ppm) respectively	Not applicable	2003 Ozone Exceedances in NYS, DEC	
Percentage of children with elevated blood lead levels	2.3%	4.8%	N/A	DSU	0.0%	Number of children 1 -5 yrs with blood lead levels greater than or equal to 10 mcg/dL.	Number of children 1 - 5 yrs.	NYSDOH: Promoting Lead Free Children in NYS 2001-02	Rate is for tested children only - Not every child is tested
Percentage of children receiving second blood lead screening test	23.5%	32.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	Total children eligible to receive a second screening test	Total children receiving a second screening test	NYSDOH: Promoting Lead Free Children in NYS 2001-02	1994-1999 Birth Year Cohorts

\* Rates based on fewer than 35 cases should be interpreted with caution, as should calculations with very small denominators  
 1) CNY data includes Cayuga, Cortland, Herkimer, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego and Tompkins Counties.  
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Table HS-30

### Statistics from YWCA's Aid to Victims of Violence

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Domestic Violence Calls	1,472	1,372	1,831	2,634	1,763
Domestic Violence Cases	293	200	258	491	382
Women Sheltered	36	35	31	34	53
Children Sheltered	44	41	60	33	43
Rape/Sexual Assault	27	15	18	33	62
Incest	1	3	0	0	0
Child Sexual Assault	3	7	10	8	33
Child Abuse Cases	3	13	9	5	16

Source: YWCA

Table HS-31

### Percent of Children Immunized As They Enter School

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
DTP/DDT/TD	97	97	97	98	97
Polio	96	95	96	96	96
Measles	94	94	96	96	96
Rubella	95	95	96	96	96
Mumps	95	95	96	96	96
Hep B*	92	94	95	94	95
% Fully Immunized	92	92	95	95	95

Source: Cortland County Health Dept. 2004 Community Health Assessment

Table HS-32

### Percent Prevalence of Tobacco Use 2004

	Cortland County	CNY Average
Smokers -- some or everyday	24.2	21.0
Current Smokers	23.9	20.9
Advised to Quit?	56.6	56.6
Agree, Secondhand smoke is harmful	85.7	89.6
See Anti-tobacco advertisements on TV?	57.3	53.4
<b>Since the Clean Indoor Air Act:</b>		
Do you plan to go to restaurants more?	32.3	32.4
Do you plan to go to restaurants less?	8.5	8.2
Do you plan to go to restaurants the same as before?	57.9	57.7

Source: Random Phone Survey (n=400) by Joel LaLone Consulting, the Tobacco Coalition of Cortland County &amp; the NYSDOH Tobacco Control Program

Table HS-33

**Liquor Licenses in Cortland County - 2005**

Social clubs, bars, restaurants

City of Cortland	94
Homer	16
Marathon	7
Cincinnatus	7
Truxton	4
Preble	3
Willet	1
McGraw	0
<hr/>	
TOTAL	132

Source: [www.abc.ny.us](http://www.abc.ny.us) and call to local agency (7VCASA)

## Section 3 Report of Findings

### IX SOCIAL COHESION, CULTURE AND RECREATION

#### Highlights:

- Table SC-1 lists Cortland's numerous recreational opportunities for the entire family with several new indoor recreational activities having recently been added to the list – the J.M. McDonald Sports Complex and an indoor soccer field located in the same building as the new East End Community Center on Elm Street.
- Cortland's rich historical past is well documented by our county's historians and in our many museums. (Table SC-2)
- The new Center for the Arts located in the former Homer Baptist Church, Homer is a great cultural addition to the community along with the Pinned Striped Polk A Dots Gallery on Main Street in Cortland. (Table SC-2)
- The dramatic decline in attendance at cultural events between 2000 and 2004 is due to the large decrease in attendance at the Cortland Music Park. (Table SC-3)
- A greater percentage of Cortland citizens vote compared to NYS (Table SC-3)
- Retired senior citizens volunteered more than 77,000 hours of community service in 2004 for a value of \$396,334 in minimum wage dollars. (Table SC-5)
- Marriages take place in Cortland to the same extent as they do statewide. However, there was a substantial increase in the rate and number of divorces in Cortland County between 1998 and 2002. This was not so for Upstate NY or NYS. (Table SC-6, and SC-7)
- About a third of all births in Cortland County are out-of-wedlock (OOW). This is greater than the OOW percent for Upstate NY (57 of 62 counties). It is lower than NYS as a whole. The NYC data sometimes skews NYS data due to the large low-income population in the city. (Table SC-8)



## **IX SOCIAL COHESION/CULTURE AND RECREATION**

### **Coming Together**

Some of the “ideals” for a socially cohesive community identified in 2001 by residents in surveys, focus groups, and community visioning have come true. There is a new arts center located in the former Homer Baptist Church. The new East End Community Center located on Elm Street in the city of Cortland has seen an outpouring of residents who want to use the Center to preserve neighborhood history, improve the community, and expand their education.

We know that rates of violence are generally lower in neighborhoods with higher social cohesion. The East End Community Center serves as a meeting place for Neighborhood Watch and ward meetings so that citizens can work together on local concerns. The Center is also home to the Police Outreach Program that promotes officers and youth involvement in casual and recreational activities to build rapport.

The 2001 report also noted that people wanted to be more involved in community decision-making. This community has a reputation for working well together for civic-minded projects; two examples of this since 2001 are:

1. Cortland Area Communities That Care (CACTC), a coalition of more than 30 youth-serving organizations/agencies, was created to research and implement scientifically-validated programs to address youth risk behaviors.
2. The Housing Confab has been a series of public meetings to address the deteriorating housing stock in Cortland. One hundred citizens have lent their voices to this grass roots effort. See more information about this in the Housing and Environmental section.

Other focus group suggestions for civic engagement projects listed school and employer policies that could be created to foster community service. The annual United Way Day of Caring is a fine example of this giving back. SUNY Cortland student internships, service-learning, and cooperative educational experiences are wonderful learning experiences for the students that greatly contribute to the community.

### **Voter Participation**

The U.S. ranked 140<sup>th</sup> out of 163 of the world’s democracies in average voter turnout. Almost 75 countries had better than a 70% average turnout in the 1990s, while the U.S. did no better than 44.9%. Young U.S. voters (18-20 yrs.) have been increasingly disinterested in voting since obtaining the right to vote in 1972. In both Cortland and NYS, less than 70% of citizens voted in the 2004 presidential election.

### **Better Town/Gown Relationships**

The new college president has made every attempt to improve and enhance town/gown relationships. Dr. Eric Bitterbaum has been involved in improving off-campus housing, providing off campus college classes and establishing a downtown presence where classes could be offered. The SUNY Alumni Association purchased the Gibson-Wickwire House next to the 1890 Museum on Tompkins Street and will assure historically appropriate

maintenance of that building. SUNY Cortland's new Institute for Civic Engagement inspires college students to be involved in the community and in political decision-making.

### **Music, Theatre and Recreation**

Crossing age and class lines, virtually every focus group in 2001 and 2005 identified music in the parks as one of the most positive things about Cortland! With community financial support, a new Cortland Main Street Music series was initiated in 2003, held on Friday nights at the Marketplace Mall parking lot throughout the summer. Summer concert series take place in the Court House Park and on the Homer Green.

There was also strong support for a capital campaign for the 35 year-old Cortland Repertory Theater located in the turn-of-the-century pavilion at the county-owned Little York Park. This campaign allowed major renovations and tremendously improved handicapped accessibility. CRT is New York's longest running professional summer-stock theatre.

The Center for the Arts in Homer significantly increases the visual and performing art opportunities available to the talented young people of Cortland County. Along with a variety of performance initiatives and exhibit space, the Center offers classes in crafts, visual arts, music, and culinary.

Military memorabilia and model railroads dominate the house at 49 Clinton Avenue in Homer, known as the Homeville Museum. A group of preservationists are seeking official museum status, as well as a permanent location for this unique collection. Cortland's other museums keep alive our historical roots -- the Underground Railroad, the McGrawville College, Victorian architecture, early commercial enterprises and the memories of the famous social reformers such as Susan B. Anthony, Frederick Douglass, Clara Barton, Henry Ward Beecher, Martin Luther King Jr., Granny D. all of whom spoke at our Cobblestone Church on Church Street in Cortland.

The Cultural Council of Cortland County has been active with a newsletter and web site of cultural resources and events in the county.

SUNY Cortland serves as a major cultural contributor to the community. Plays, art exhibits, and musical and dance events are brought to the campus and shared with the community. State-of-the-art recreational facilities are also shared. The physical education emphasis of the college sets a fitness model for the county. The SUNY stadium hosts numerous regional sporting events including the Senior and Empire Games.

The new J.M. McDonald Sports Complex has indoor tennis, soccer, ice hockey, a fitness and conference center. A new park in Cortlandville, currently under construction, will enhance outdoor recreational opportunities. The excitement of new entities brings families, neighbors and the community together in very positive ways.

### **A Plan for the Future**

It was often noted in 2001, that Cortland County lacked an updated Comprehensive Plan or just a plan for the future. This Cortland Counts document, filled with Cortland's objective and subjective data inspired a community planning process that now takes place each December at the Holiday Inn. Progress towards the goals set at these meetings is tracked by the annual Cortland Counts Community Report Card.

Although funds are lacking to update the 1978 County Planning Department's Comprehensive Plan, the Department has worked with the various townships to create their

plans for land use. Cortlandville hired consultants to create a master plan for zoning, land use and aquifer protection over its Route 13 corridor. This document served as the basis for changes to the town's local zoning law. After much public input, the plan was adopted and subsequently the town enacted new zoning regulations for the corridor.

There have been a series of community meetings to discuss the proposed River Trail project and draw ideas from the riverfront property owners, naturalists, historians, recreational experts, cyclists, walkers, runners, the disabled, the commercial interests, and those who fish, canoe and kayak. The project has captured nearly \$2 million from state and federal grants.

### **Indicator Charts for Social Cohesion, Culture and Recreation**

Table SC:

1. Cortland County parks and recreation facilities
2. Cortland County museums/art galleries and cultural centers
3. Voter participation in general election 2002-2004
4. Voter participation in top 5 and bottom 5 election districts, 2004
5. RSVP hours donated and total monetary value
6. Marriage rates by County, Upstate and NYS
7. Dissolutions of marriages by County, Upstate and NYS
8. Out of wedlock births

Table SC - 1  
**Cortland County Parks, Culture and Recreation**

Ski Areas:

Song Mountain  
 Labrador Mountain  
 Greek Peak

City Parks:

Suggett  
 Beaudry  
 Yaman  
 Dexter  
 Randall

County Parks:

Dwyer Memorial Park

Cross-Country Ski Areas:

State Lands  
 Finger Lakes Trail  
 Cortland Waterworks  
 Greek Peak  
 Dwyer Memorial Park

Tennis:

Cincinnatus Central School  
 Randall Park  
 Dexter Park  
 Cortland High School  
 SUNY Cortland  
 Homer Senior High School  
 Lovell Field  
 Willet Town Park  
 JM McDonald Sports Complex

Biking Trail:

Yaman Park to Lime Hollow

Indoor Soccer

JM McDonald Sports Complex  
 Elm Street Soccer

Other Recreation/Culture

School Intramural Sports  
 Dance Programs  
 Community Sports Leagues  
 YMCA Canoe Classic, Turkey Trot, and  
 BonTon Roulette  
 Health Clubs  
 Bike Clubs  
 Community Supported Agriculture  
 4H, Youth Centers, Scouting  
 Theaters – CRT, SUNY Cortland Masquers  
 Festivals: Cortland County Water, Apple  
 Jazz, Homer Blue Grass, Cortland Pumpkin,  
 Marathon Maple, Cincinnatus Corn, and  
 Truxton Potato  
 JM McDonald Sports Complex – Fitness  
 Gap  
 Self Defense Schools

Canoeing/Kayaking:

Durkee Park  
 Dwyer Memorial Park  
 Scott Family Park  
 Tioughnioga River at Rt. 91  
 Water St. Bridge  
 Lovell Field (Marathon)

Swimming:

Suggett Park  
 Yaman Park  
 Hope Lake  
 SUNY Cortland Park Center, Moffett  
 YWCA  
 YMCA  
 McGraw Recreation Center

Golf Courses: Public

Willow Brook Golf Club  
 Knickerbocker Country Club  
 Elm Tree Golf Course  
 Maple Hill Golf Club  
 Walden Oaks Country Club  
 Marathon Golf Club

Ice-Skating:

JM McDonald Sports Complex  
 Alumni Arena at SUNY Cortland  
 Homer Village Green  
 McGraw Recreation Center

Skate Board Park:

Yaman Park

Hiking Trails

Appalachian Trail  
 State Lands

Walking Trails

Virgil  
 McGraw  
 Cortland (1st United Methodist Church)

Cortland Fitness Center  
 Museums and Historical Societies  
 Center for the Arts  
 Pinned Striped Polk a Dots  
 Bowling Alleys  
 Farmers Market  
 YWCA 7 Valley Foot Rally  
 Music in the Parks/Downtown Cortland  
 First Night  
 4<sup>th</sup> of July at Dwyer Park  
 Dairy Month / Parade  
 Reading and Book Review Clubs  
 Annual Senior Citizen Enrichment Day Classes/Activities  
 offered at the 8 senior centers and the Area Agency on  
 Aging  
 Syracuse Symphony in Cortland  
 Marathon Train Station

Table SC-2

<b>Cortland County Museums, Theaters, Art Galleries and Cultural Centers Attendance 2000, 2004</b>		
<b>Facility</b>	<b>Attendance 2000</b>	<b>Attendance 2004</b>
1890 House Museum	5,500	3,700
Lime Hollow Nature Center	11,000	10,000
Cortland Country Music Park	97,000	7,400 *
Cortland County Historical Society/ Suggett House Museum	2,500	3,200
Homeville Museum	1,000	1,000
Dowd Fine Arts Gallery, SUNY Cortland	7,000	5,000
Cortland Repertory Theater	13,641	16,000
Cortland County Farm Museum	100	Not available
Harford Town Historical Exhibits	35	Not available
Virgil Historical Society	30	Closed in 2004
NYS Grange Museum, Clinton Ave. (Opened October 2001)	NA	600
Cornell Cooperative Extension's Family Resource Center on Pomeroy St. (Opened April 2001).	NA	542
COPC of SUNY Cortland Children's Museum on Pomeroy St. (Opened November 2001)	NA	780
Center for the Arts (Opened 2005).	NA	Not available
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>137,806</b>	<b>48,222</b>

Source: Phone calls to facilities.

\*A 92% decrease in attendance at the Country Music Park since 2000 had a significant impact on the total attendance for all cultural events.

Table SC-3

### General Election - Voter Participation

Year	# Registered Cortland	% Voted Cortland	% Voted NYS
2002 Governor's Race	26,694*	54.0	41.8
2003 Local Election	31,375**	44.9	n/a
2004 Presidential Race	33,710**	67.9	62.9

Source: \* Cortland County Board of Elections

Source: \*\* www.elections.state.ny.us

Table SC-4

### Voter Participation in Presidential Election, 2004

Worst and best voting percentages

Top 5 Districts	%	Bottom 5 Districts	%
City Ward 1	84.0	City Ward 5	64.6
Lapeer	82.0	Cuyler	70.0
City Ward 4	81.1	City Ward 6	71.0
Town of Homer, ED2	81.0	Solon	71.0
Homer ED1, Cville ED 3&4, Truxton, Virgil	80.0	City Ward 8	71.5

ED - Election District

Source: Cortland County Board of Elections

Table SC-5

### Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)

	2002	2003	2004
# Hours Volunteered	72,003	75,132	76,958
Monetary Value	\$370,815	\$386,930	\$396,334

Source: Phone call to agency

Table SC - 6

**Marriages 1998-2002**

	Cortland County		Upstate NY	NYS
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>1998</b>	363	7.0	6.6	6.9
<b>1999</b>	295	5.7	6.6	7.0
<b>2000</b>	338	7.0	6.6	7.0
<b>2001</b>	319	6.6	7.1	7.9
<b>2002</b>	306	6.3	6.4	7.1

Source: Vital Statistics of New York State 1998-2002

<sup>1</sup> Rates per 1,000 population in Vital Statistics Table 2

Table SC - 7

**Dissolutions of Marriages 1998-2002**

	Cortland County		Upstate NY	NYS
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>1998</b>	149	2.9	3.0	3.1
<b>1999</b>	166	3.2	3.2	3.2
<b>2000</b>	176	3.6	3.1	3.2
<b>2001</b>	194	4	3.2	3.5
<b>2002</b>	199	4.1	3	2.9

Source: Vital Statistics of New York State 1998-2002

<sup>1</sup> Rates per 1,000 population in Vital Statistics Table 2

Table SC-8

**Percent Out of Wedlock(OOW) Live Births 1998-2002**

	Cortland County		Upstate NY	NYS
	#OOW	%OOW	%OOW	%OOW
<b>1998</b>	212	35.2	27.8	36.2
<b>1999</b>	204	35.7	28.7	37.0
<b>2000</b>	202	35.8	28.9	36.9
<b>2001</b>	196	35.4	26.7	35.7
<b>2002</b>	177	31.6	27.6	35.8

Source: Vital Statistics of New York State 1998-2002

Percent is the # of OOW births divided by the total # of births.

## Section 3 Reports of Findings

### X ECONOMY, EMPLOYMENT AND WELFARE

#### Highlights:

- Non-farm jobs in Cortland County have increased from 19,400 in January 2001 to 19,600 in May 2005 (Table EW-1).
- Like the nation, Cortland County continues to experience a decline in manufacturing and an increase in service industry jobs (Tables EW-1 and EW-3).
- A 2004 living wage study concluded that a single person would have to earn \$10.70/hour or \$22,255 annually to be minimally self-sufficient, with the employee paying for their own health insurance (Table EW-2).
- Cortland unemployment has consistently been higher than that for NYS as a whole (Table EW-6), however, it is not among the worst or the best NYS counties in terms of unemployment according to Graph EW-4.
- Poverty is more prevalent in the City of Cortland compared to the county (Table EW-5).
- More children receive food stamps in Cortland County than upstate NY (EW- 9).
- The number of children on public assistance in the county is fairly consistent with upstate NY (Table EW-8).
- The number of monthly cases for food stamps and Medicaid grew fairly consistently throughout 2004 (Table EW-10).
- The number of meals served by the food pantries increased by 57% between 1996 and 2004 (Table EW-11).
- The number of full time farms in the county increased between 1992 and 2002 but the average size of the farm is smaller and the amount of land being farmed has decreased (Table EW-13).
- There are one hundred and seventy-eight dairy farms that milk 14,117 cows, producing annual sales revenue of \$36,000,000 (Table EW-13 and EW-17).
- Median and per capita incomes in Cortland County are lower than NYS. Table D-3 shows the 1999 comparisons and Table EW-14 updates current data to 2002.
- Most people are experiencing losses in income. Graph EW-5 compares the percent of changes in income quintiles shares from 1967-1999 for the U.S.



## **X ECONOMY, EMPLOYMENT AND WELFARE**

Jobs, jobs, jobs -- citizens attending both the 2002 and 2005 Business Showcase voted overwhelmingly for well-paying jobs with good benefits as the top need for Cortland County. Consequently, job creation and expansion have been the focus of the Economic Tract of the Blue Ribbon Committee of the Community Assessment Team over the past four years. Here are some of the more specific needs expressed at these various public forums:

- Flexible work hours
- Livable wages with benefits
- Work for all people at all skill levels
- New and environmentally friendly businesses
- Quality day care particularly at worksites
- Adequate job training
- Schools and employers work together toward well-prepared workforce
- Welfare benefits phased out as support for job training increases
- Industries that can attract/keep those who are college educated
- Work day and school day to conform more to each other
- Jobs to attract/hold our young people as the baby boomers retire
- Higher paying jobs
- More high tech jobs
- Have high tech think tanks share technological advances with local industry

### **Significant Findings**

#### **Poverty**

In Cortland, the 2000 Census reported 1,093 families living at 100% of the federal poverty level (see Table EW-16). Over 30% of these families were headed by a female. Female headed households with children under age 18 reported the lowest mean and median incomes of all family types. A Nationwide study sponsored by the Casey, Ford, and Rockefeller Foundations found that one third of our nations children (20 million) are living in low-income working families (a family of 4 with income below \$36,784).

#### **Loss in Real Wages**

This is the first time that wages have fallen in real dollars. Median household income between 2000 and 2003 fell by \$1500 (-3.2%), despite the fact that worker productivity was up 12%. U.S. polls show that Americans think that good jobs are scarce and they do not feel that we currently have a strong economy.

#### **Wage/Job Gap**

This is the first time since the depression that replacement jobs have not matched the jobs lost in this country. Although productivity is up, that is not reflected in median household income which has decreased by 3.2% since 2000.

A Brookings Institute study illustrates how Cortland County's perceived economic difficulties have a basis in objective facts. It states that workers in upstate NY earned less than their counterparts around the nation throughout the 1990's with the gap widest among the region's most educated and skilled employees. Average hourly wages were 96% of the national average. Only upstate teachers made better salaries than the national average. Upstate personal income growth lagged; poverty rates increased; high poverty neighborhoods and the proportion of part-time jobs increased.

The region does not have enough jobs to accommodate the high number of well-educated workers in the region and the low cost of living does not make up for the low wages according to the study because food, utilities, and taxes are more expensive in this region. Brookings drew these data from the 1980-2000 censuses and the Bureau of Economic Analysis. On a final note, Brookings called for the state to offer scholarships, repayable only if students left the region, and for the revamping of economic development programs. The Essential NY Initiative is that plan.

### **Rich-Poor Gap**

According to the AFL-CIO, America has the highest wage gap of any industrialized country. Corporate CEOs earn on average 1,000 times more than their lowest paid worker. In Japan it is 11 times and Germany 13. Neiman Marcus sales are booming while Wal-Mart's are lackluster. According to Forbes magazine, the number of billionaires in the world is 691, up by 100 in 2004. Their aggregated wealth is \$2.2 trillion and more than half of them live in the United States. The wealthiest 20% of households earn 50% of the US income, up from 44% in 1973.

Tax breaks for those with high incomes, stagnant wages and the soaring costs of essentials – housing, health care and transportation -- have the middle class shouldering a greater burden than in previous decades. This gap between wealth and poverty is wider in NY than in any other state.

On average, the 2003 tax cut gave \$93,500 to every millionaire and \$217 to every middle-income person. It is estimated that just 1% of the benefits of the 2003 tax cut benefited the bottom 20% of Americans (those with an average annual income of \$12,200) and 52% of the benefits enriched the wealthiest 1% of Americans (those with an average annual income of \$1,491,000).

### **Outsourcing/Replacement Jobs**

Along with the shift of manufacturing jobs to less developed countries, service sector jobs are being outsourced, jobs such as banking, editing and call center work. Replacement jobs often pay less; have fewer benefits and force people to work at second and third jobs to supplement income. Locally and nation-wide, job growth remains in the publicly funded sectors of the economy, such as government and education.

## **Brain Drain**

There are 130,000 students in 35 colleges in the 12 upstate counties. Upon graduation, these students leave the area. Our universities research centers have not contributed to local economic development to the extent that similar well-known universities do in other areas. They have lagged behind their peers in technology transfer, commercialization and in creating ties to industry.

## **American Work Week**

Among other industrialized countries, Americans work the most hours per week and is the only one without a law ensuring paid leave for workers. Austria, Denmark and France, for instance, mandate that workers have 30 days of paid leave (holidays and vacation) per year. Sweden requires 25 and Portugal, 22.

## **Hot Economic Developments Locally**

### ***1) The Essential NY Initiative:***

Regional problems call for regional solutions. This is a “growth strategy designed to accelerate the transformation of this region into creative high tech, knowledge based economy.” Working with the BDC, it aims to increase the population in the 12 county region, increase per capita income and add jobs. It seeks to develop small high tech firms, maximize the role of institutions of higher education in economic development and develop a cultural environment that will attract and hold young talent.

### ***2) Essex Steel:***

The first new business in County’s Industrial Development Agency Build Now NY Business Park in Cortlandville, represents a \$1.7 million expansion for this industry.

### ***3) Barden Homes:***

The loss of Saulsbury Fire Equipment Manufacturing next door to Barden was somewhat off set by the \$4.5 million expansion of their headquarters/factory.

### ***4) Building the Emerging Economy Conference:***

The Business Development Corporation (BDC) sponsored a major conference where representatives from the research units of 3 area universities discussed technology transfers and cited local business recipients of such transfers.

### ***5) SUNY Cortland’s new \$12 million dorm:***

The College opened a new dorm in August of 2005. They also received funding for a new building to house the School of Education that will include an integrated child care center. SUNY Cortland was ranked among the top 50 Best Values for Public Colleges and Universities by Consumer Digest.

### ***6) The Empire Zone:***

The designation of Cortland County as an Empire Zone in June 2001 provided financial and tax incentives for businesses within the specified zone to remain in the county and for new businesses to locate here. Administered by the BDC, the

designation resulted in \$25.7 million investments in equipment and facilities in 2003 and the creation of 528 new jobs in Cortland in 2003 and 2004.

**7) *The J.M. McDonald Center:***

The \$3.5 million recreational building, located on the county fairgrounds, opened in 2004 with an ice rink and indoor turf field.

**Welfare Reform Impact**

Despite a sluggish economy, high unemployment figures, and increased poverty, nationally the number of families on welfare declined by 2 million in the past 3 years. Less than half as many people are receiving welfare today compared to 1996 when the reform law was enacted that gave a five year limit to benefits. Experts attribute this to job training and childcare provisions. Even in New York State where the Safety Net overrides the 5-year limit on benefits, the number of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) cases has declined 39% since 2001.

**Minimum Wage**

In the 1960's, minimum wage was a living wage. This is no longer true. A single person who works full time at minimum wage (\$10,712/yr) lives at the poverty level. The real value of minimum wage has declined 41% since 1968, and according to the New York State Coalition for Economic Justice the living wage for a single person should be \$18,000.

Non-profit agencies that primarily serve low-income clients are concerned that the minimum wage increase from \$5.35 in 2004 to \$6.00 in 2005, \$6.75 in 2006 and \$7.15 in 2007 will create budgetary problems given their own limit on sources of revenue.

**National, State and Regional Business Development**

Economic disparities are prevalent in the Central NY region, as indicated by a variety of studies and data:

1. Despite the presence of world-class colleges and universities, college graduates do not stay in the area.
2. NYS and Central NY have high tax burdens. This is one reason for the lack of job creation. NYS taxes are 22% above the national average according to the Public Policy Institute of the State Business Council. NYS ranked 41 of 50 states in creating private sector jobs in 2003.
3. NYS has 25% more government workers per capita than the national average costing taxpayers an additional \$4 billion a year.
4. There are a decreasing number of skilled workers in the CNY region.
5. The CNY region was hard hit with manufacturing job losses.
6. Replacement jobs pay less and have fewer benefits

## **Cortland Business Development**

It is quite clear that the trends that affect the nation, the state and the region affect Cortland County. We are not independent of the larger geo-social and economic forces. In Cortland, taxes are 23% higher than the national average. Nearly one half of the county tax revenue goes to Medicaid.

Linda Dickerson Hartsock of the Business Development Corporation (BDC) noted that given the plant closings in Cortland over the past decades – Brockway Motors, Smith Corona and Rubbermaid – it is a tribute to the tenacity of the county population that there has not been an even greater population loss. (1990 Census 48,963; 2000 Census 48,599.) The BDC's push for greater economic stability in Cortland calls for a larger number of small high tech firms rather than large manufacturing plants. The 3,000 manufacturing jobs in our current labor force of 18,000 are the most at risk for export.

Besides attracting new businesses and expanding existing ones, the BDC works to stimulate new venture capital, create community enhancements, and provide technical and financial assistance to start ups or expanding companies. It administers or coordinates a variety of economic development programs:

- The Empire Zone – tax breaks for expanding businesses
- A revolving loan fund for business loans
- The Agricultural Local Development Corporation to preserve farmland
- Brownfield clean ups
- The Local Development Corporation special projects (the River Trail, historical preservation and neighborhood revitalizations).
- Cortland Business Network, a collaborative of business and educational leaders working to stimulate economic and cultural growth.

Between 2000 and 2004, the BDC helped bring in \$150 million in new private sector investment, \$18 million in economic development monies and \$15 million in Small Business Administration investments.

## **Interagency/Inter-municipality Cooperation**

A priority for local governments is to save tax-payer money! The city is looking to share the county court space rather than build new and it will use the old armory as a fire station rather than build a new facility. The county is also considering fewer legislators now that a county administrator has been hired.

## **Recent Local Developments -- Infrastructure**

Main Street in downtown Cortland will see a major investment of community development monies to increase the commercial and residential use of second and third floor spaces and improve the historical facades. Major reconstruction to South Main Street was initiated in 2005.

### Top Five Employers in Cortland:

	Employer	Number of Employees
1	SUNY Cortland	958
2	Cortland Memorial Hospital	759
3	Pall Trinity	750
4	Marietta Corporation	650
5	Buckbee Mears	591

Over the past 20 years, those in the bottom 20% of income earners in NY saw their average income fall 5.9% to \$12,639 according to the 2000 census. During the same period, average income among the top 20% of households rose 54.1% (\$56,812), to \$161,858. The top quintile now has an average income of nearly thirteen times that of the lowest quintile while twenty years ago that difference was only eight times higher.

Minimum wage jobs cannot support a family or even an individual. A new movement is advocating a living wage standard, which takes into account all of the costs of basic necessities by geographic area. It looks at how much a family needs to be self sufficient in order to maintain their health and human dignity. Table HW-2 shows these data for Cortland County.

### Indicators for the Economy, Employment and Welfare

Table EW:

1. Employment in non-agricultural establishments
  - Graph EW-1 Private sector jobs count, NYS
  - Graph EW-2 Change in private sector jobs 1991-2005, NYS
  - Graph EW-3 Change in non-farm jobs by super sector 1995-2005, NYS
2. Living wage for Cortland County, 2004
3. Employees on non-agricultural payrolls, 1970-2005
4. Children in poverty by country
5. Income and poverty statistics
6. Unemployment
7. Child support enforcement
  - Graph EW-4 Unemployment by county
8. Children and youth receiving public assistance
9. Children on food stamps
10. Department of Social Service statistics, 2004
11. Food and nutrition programs—number of meals served
12. Department of Social Services statistics, 2001-2004
13. Agriculture and farming census in Cortland County
14. Cortland County people, income and industry overview
15. Maple products inventory
16. Federal poverty levels, 2005
17. US Census: Cortland County – At a Glance
18. Employment by sector
  - Graph EW-5 Percent change in quintile shares –US 1967-1999

Table EW-1

## Employment in Non Agricultural Establishments Cortland County

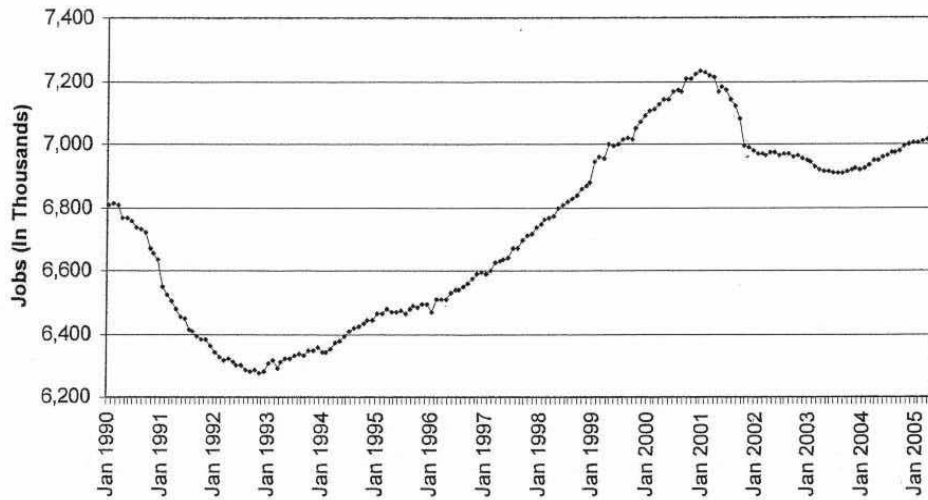
INDUSTRY	May-05	Apr-05	May-04	Net change over month	% change over month	Net change over year	% change over year
Total Non-farm	<b>19,600</b>	19,200	19,300	0.4	2.1%	0.3	1.6%
Total Private	14,800	14,500	14,600	0.3	2.1%	0.2	1.4%
<b>Goods Producing</b>	<b>3,100</b>	2,900	3,100	0.2	6.9%	0	0.0%
Natural Resources, Mining and Construction Manufacturing	600	500	600	0.1	20.0%	0	0.0%
	2,500	2,400	2,500	0.1	4.2%	0	0.0%
<b>Service-Providing</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>16,200</b>	0.2	1.2%	0.3	1.9%
<b>Private Service-Providing</b>	11,700	11,600	11,500	0.1	0.9%	0.2	1.7%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	300	300	300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Retail Trade	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	0.0%	0.1	4.3%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	200	200	300	0	0.0%	-0.1	-33.3%
Information	200	200	200	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	600	600	500	0	0.0%	0.1	20.0%
Professional and Business Services	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Educational and Health Services	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,700	2,800	2,700	-0.1	-3.6%	0	0.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	2,100	200	200	0.1	5.0%	0.1	0.0%
Other Services	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Government</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>4,700</b>	0.1	2.1%	0.1	2.1%

Source: [www.labor.state.ny.us](http://www.labor.state.ny.us) Employment, Workforce & Industry Data, Current employment by Industry (CES)

Data are not seasonally adjusted. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

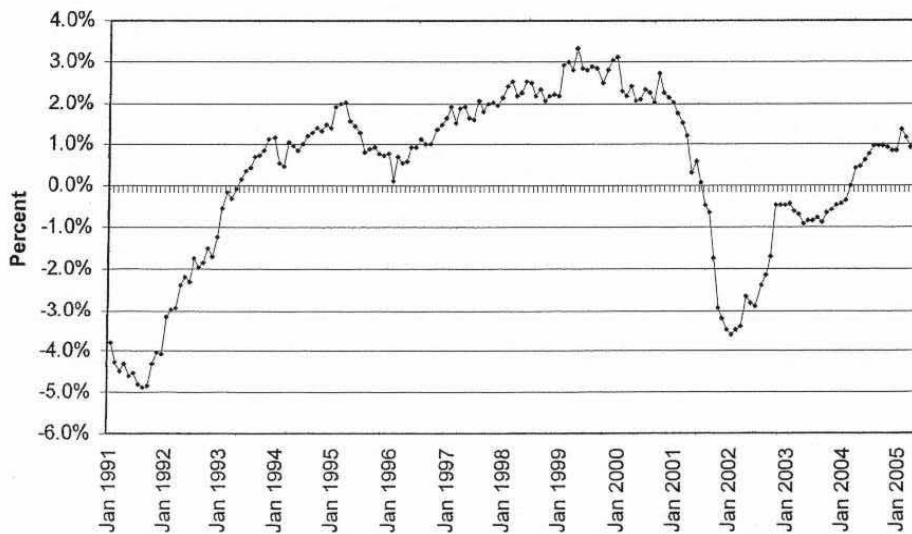
Graph EW-1

**PRIVATE SECTOR JOB COUNT**  
(Seasonally Adjusted)  
NEW YORK STATE  
JANUARY 1990 - MAY 2005



Graph EW-2

**OVER-THE-YEAR CHANGE IN PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS**  
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)  
NEW YORK STATE  
JANUARY 1991 - MAY 2005

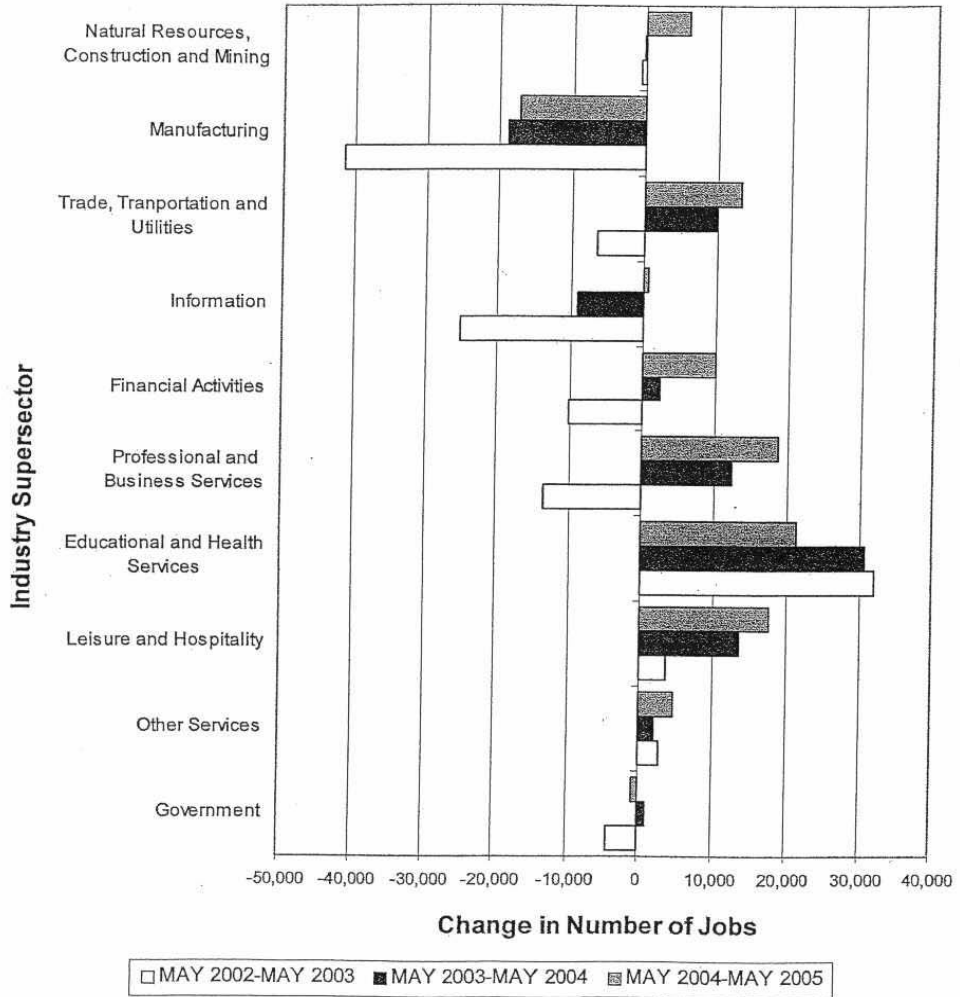


Note: The current private sector jobs series begins in January 1990; thus, over-the-year changes in the series start in January 1991.  
Source: NY State Department of Labor



Graph EW-3

**OVER-THE-YEAR CHANGE IN NONFARM JOBS BY SUPERSECTOR  
NEW YORK STATE**  
MAY 2002-MAY 2003, MAY 2003-MAY 2004, MAY 2004-MAY 2005



Source: NYS Department of Labor

Table EW-2

**Cortland County Living Wage, 2004**

Expense	Monthly Cost	Annual Cost
Rent/Utilities	\$450	\$5,400
Food	164	1,968
Health Care Insurance	164	1,968
Health Care Other	49	588
Telephone	40	480
Transportation	246	2,952
Recreation	115	1,380
Savings	50	600
Miscellaneous	179	2,148
Payroll tax	127	1,524
Federal tax	115	1,380
State tax	36	432
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>\$22,255</b>

Source: Tompkins County Living Wage Coalition

Note: This is a living wage for a single person in Cortland. These basic needs would require a salary of \$10.70/hr. based on a 40 hr. week where the employer does not pay health insurance.

Table EW-3

<b>Employees on Non-Agricultural Payrolls: Cortland County 1970-2005</b>						
	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>Jan 2005</b>	<b>% Change 1970 – Jan 2005</b>
<b>Total Non-Agricultural</b>	15,200	16,700	20,400	19,600	19,300	+27%
<b>Total Goods Producing</b>	7,100	6,400	6,400	4,000	2,700	-62%
<b>Total Service Producing</b>	8,100	10,200	14,000	15,600	16,600	+105%

Sources: Roger Evans, NYS Dept of Labor and [www.labor.state.ny.us](http://www.labor.state.ny.us)

Table EW-4

<b>Percent Children in Poverty</b> Calculated at 40% Median Income	
<b>Country</b>	<b>Percent</b>
United States	14.8
Italy	14.6
Canada	9.6
Britain	8.4
France	2.9
Taiwan	2.0
Sweden	1.3

The United States has the highest percentage of children in poverty of all members of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development. Officially, the U.S. calculates child poverty at above 40% of the median income, making the official rate 16%. For African Americans in the US, child poverty is 30% and for Hispanics, child poverty is 28%.

To make the above rates comparable, 40% of median income was used for all countries.

Source: Study on Child Poverty by Timothy Smeeding, Syracuse University, and Lee Rainwater, Harvard University 2002

Table EW-5

### Income and Poverty Statistics

	Cortland City	Cortland County	NYS
Children in Poverty	NA	16.8%	19.1%
Individuals Below Poverty	24.7%	15.5%	14.6%
Families Below Poverty	13.9%	9.3%	11.5%
Median Household Income	\$26,478	\$34,364	\$43,393
Per Capita Income	\$14,267	\$16,622	\$23,389

Source: 2000 Census

Note: The census counts SUNY students as residents of the county.

Table EW-6

### Unemployment Rates (%)

	Cortland Co.	NYS*
1997	6.7	6.5
1998	7.5	5.7
1999	6.9	5.2
2000	5.9	4.5
2001	6.0	4.9
2002	7.4	6.2
2003	7.1	6.4
2004	6.0	5.8

Source: www.nyskwic, ThomaDevelopment's Consolodated Housing Plan

\* Not seasonally adjusted

Table EW - 7

### Cortland County Child Support Enforcement

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Total Child Support Cases	3,152	3,138	3,025	3,017
Parent - TANF* Recipient	1,964	1,873	1,796	1,762
Parent - Non-TANF Recipient	1,188	1,265	1,229	1,255
Paternity Cases Established	139	153	145	174
Total Child Support Collections	\$4,805,054	\$4,885,667	\$4,994,784	\$4,973,943

Source: Cortland County Dept of Social Services

\*TANF is Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

# UNEMPLOYED PERCENT PER 100 PEOPLE IN LABOR FORCE 2000-2002

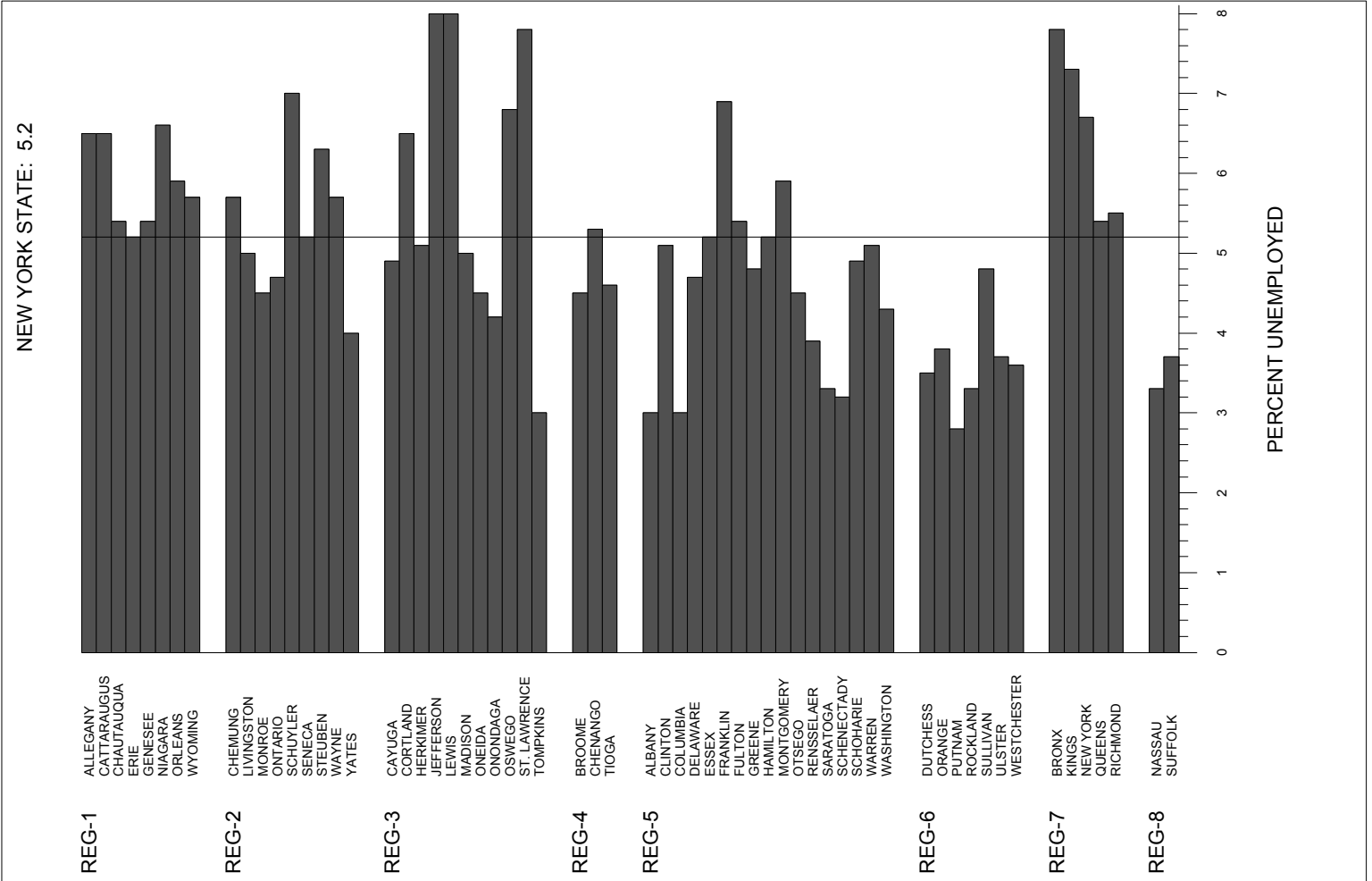


Table EW-8

### Children and Youth Receiving Public Assistance

Children ages 0-17

<i>Year</i>	<b>Cortland County</b>		<b>Upstate NY</b>		<b>New York State</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>1994</b>	1,141	8.9	265,385	9.8	827,879	18.4
<b>1996</b>	989	7.8	223,276	8.3	702,893	15.8
<b>1998</b>	741	6.0	169,043	6.3	544,354	12.1
<b>2000</b>	528	4.6	124,834	4.5	412,399	8.8
<b>2002</b>	547	4.7	106,036	3.9	338,644	7.2
<b>2003</b>	508	4.8	110,232	4.2	352,652	7.8

Source: [www.nyskwic.org](http://www.nyskwic.org)

Table EW-9

### Children and Youth Receiving Food Stamps

Children ages 0-17

<i>Year</i>	<b>Cortland County</b>		<b>Upstate NY</b>		<b>New York State</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>1994</b>	1,967	15.3	361,977	13.3	994,570	22.1
<b>1996</b>	1,873	14.8	333,288	12.0	913,048	20.5
<b>1998</b>	1,580	12.7	269,361	10.0	723,278	16.1
<b>2000</b>	1,183	10.3	216,915	7.9	611,990	13.0
<b>2002</b>	1,555	13.5	245,667	8.9	619,320	13.2
<b>2003</b>	1,566	14.8	272,164	10.4	691,183	15.2

Source: [www.nyskwic.org](http://www.nyskwic.org)

Table EW-10

### Cortland County Department of Social Services: Number of Cases by Month in 2004

	2004											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Temporary Assistance Cases</b>	392	392	379	391	414	371	356	363	372	387	405	410
<b>Food Stamp Cases</b>	1,797	1,773	1,772	1,777	1,887	1,807	1,824	1,861	1,921	1,957	1,978	2,005
<b>Medicaid-(MA) Only Cases</b>	3,002	3,064	3,090	3,130	3,151	3,124	3,128	3,122	3,159	3,158	3,169	3,164
<b>Managed Care Individuals</b>	548	574	604	613	624	652	663	636	634	640	771	N/A
<b>MA/SSI Cases</b>	1,202	1,202	1,193	1,200	1,205	1,197	1,204	1,217	1,222	1,220	1,202	1,208
<b>MA Total Cases</b>	4,204	4,266	4,283	4,330	4,356	4,321	4,332	4,339	4,381	4,378	4,371	4,372
<b>HEAP Cases (heating assistance)</b>	1,918	2,139	2,210	2,255	2,290	2,292	2,292	1,709	1,709	1,710	1,764	1,885
<b>Foster Care Total</b>	100	102	106	100	102	98	103	90	92	94	93	90
<b>Adult Services Cases</b>	201	209	206	200	203	198	193	193	193	198	198	199
<b>Long Term Care Cases</b>	176	178	175	182	173	181	181	173	173	168	169	171
<b>Child Protective Services Hotline Cases</b>	52	64	99	74	78	101	90	69	71	81	60	62
<b>Child Preventive Cases</b>	98	107	107	116	114	113	114	113	109	113	107	110
<b>Day Care Children</b>	363	349	355	344	342	360	370	391	381	369	315	402
<b>Total Individual Services</b>	1,428	1,407	1,416	1,462	1,508	1,469	1,523	1,539	1,559	1,581	1,590	1,566
<b>Child Support Cases</b>	3,043	2,984	2,965	2,957	2,975	2,995	3,023	3,006	2,978	2,998	2,999	3,017
<b>Fraud Referrals</b>	34	31	50	26	33	10	23	34	27	24	19	7
<b>Estimated Total Clients</b>	<b>15,863</b>	<b>16,449</b>	<b>16,641</b>	<b>16,922</b>	<b>17,234</b>	<b>17,128</b>	<b>17,282</b>	<b>15,587</b>	<b>15,322</b>	<b>15,881</b>	<b>16,233</b>	<b>16,451</b>

Source: Cortland County Department of Social Services

Table EW-11

**Meals Served at Community Food Pantries and Soup Kitchens in Cortland County**

<b>FOOD &amp; NUTRITION PROGRAMS</b>	<b>Number of Meals Served or Distributed</b>									
	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	
Salvation Army (Estimates)	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	40,000	52,000	
Loaves and Fishes	20,000*	20,000*	23,248	22,285	29,415	29,350	27,604	28,658	29,271	
Catholic Charities Summer Children's Lunch	4,490	5,006	5,325	5,167	8,313	15,000*	15,000*	15,000*	16,750	
Catholic Charities Food Pantries	33,957	50,000	65,304	66,000	67,980	59,445	66,492	72,972	80,000*	
Cortland County Area Agency on Aging:										
Helping Hands Food Pantry	47,277	57,006	50,427	46,791	55,440	43,335	53,324	52,792	54,796	
8 Senior Center Nutrition Programs & Meals on Wheels	124,237	129,449	137,894	144,339	143,467	146,290	142,064	136,794	137,910	
<b>Total Meals Served</b>	<b>235,961</b>	<b>267,461</b>	<b>288,198</b>	<b>290,582</b>	<b>314,615</b>	<b>303,420</b>	<b>334,484</b>	<b>346,216</b>	<b>370,727</b>	

Source: Cortland County Health Dept Community Health Assessment 2004 via Calls made to local agencies

*Note: These numbers do not include the food distributions from several churches in the community. The 2003-2004 increase in meals provided is due to an increase in need according to one of the providers, who said that clients are often the working poor with no health insurance who must make choices about paying for heat, medicine or food.*



**Department of Social Services Statistics, 2001-2004**

	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families ( <b>TANF</b> ) <i>(Number of cases in month of December)</i>	270	268	256
Home Relief – Safety Net <i>(Number of cases in December)</i>	90	89	86
Food Stamp <i>(Number of cases in December)</i>	1,264	1,340	1,427
Medicaid <i>(Number of cases in December)</i>	2,007	2,295	2,294
Medicaid SSI: disabled individuals <i>(Number of cases in December)</i>	1,188	1,158	1,160
Expedited Food Stamp <i>(Number of annual cases)</i>	N/A	350	577
Families sheltered due to domestic violence paid by DSS <i>(Number of annual cases)</i>	N/A	11	21
Total Annual DSS Cost	\$21,379,310	\$21,787,499	\$23,690,664
Annual DSS Cost to County	\$ 8,264,136	\$7,119,794	\$ 8,651,747

Source: Cortland County Department of Social Service

*NOTE: Welfare reform in 1996 placed a 5-year limit on TANF benefits and created strong work initiatives. TANF recipients unable to obtain employment are covered by the Safety Net (SN) guaranteed by Article 17 of the NYS Constitution. Food Stamps and Medicaid were segregated from TANF and the SN so that one could obtain only Food Stamps and/or Medicaid.*

Table EW-13

<b>Agriculture and Farming in Cortland County</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1992</b>
Number of Farms	569	452	478
Total Acres Farm Land	127,052	120,838	138,620
Average Acres Land per farm	223	267	290
Estimated market value of land and buildings - per farm	\$246,280	270,354	\$266,236
Estimated market value of land and buildings - per acre	\$1,074	\$977	\$999
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment - per farm	\$144,158	\$63,918	\$66,935
<b>Farms by Size:</b>			
1 to 9 acres	43	20	26
10 to 49 acres	80	49	58
50 to 179 acres	217	161	139
180 to 499 acres	175	157	171
500 to 999 acres	38	55	66
1,000 acres or more	16	11	18
Number farms with crop land	506	426	447
Total acres crop land	70,226	66,864	77,146
Total Crop Land - Harvested cropland (farms)	447	398	429
Total Crop Land - Harvested cropland (acres)	53,033	52,736	56,729
Number farms with irrigated land	24	12	16
Total acres of irrigated land	79	97	77
Market Value of agricultural products sold (\$1,000)	\$39,708	\$37,447	\$43,204
Market Value of agricultural products sold - Average per farm	\$69,786	\$82,848	\$90,386
Market Value of agricultural products sold - Crops (\$1,000)	\$3,495	\$3,066	\$2,263
Market Value of agricultural products sold - Livestock, poultry, and their products (\$1,000)	\$36,213	\$34,382	\$40,942
<b>Farms by value of sales:</b>			
less than \$2,50	223	117	108
\$2,500 to \$4,999	50	45	41
\$5,000 to \$9,999	48	48	46
\$10,000 to \$24,999	55	53	52
\$25,000 to \$ 49,999	37	33	29
\$50,000 to \$99,999	48	38	56
\$100,000 or more	108	118	146
Total farm production expenses (\$1000)	\$32,731	\$29,617	\$35,583
Total farm production expenses - Average per farm	\$57,523	\$65,235	\$74,441
Number principal operator by primary occupation - Farming	334	245	313
Number principal operator by primary occupation - Other	235	207	165
Principal operator by days worked off farm - Any (number)	322	221	209
Principal operator by days worked off farm - 200 days or more (numb	229	154	141
<b>Livestock and Poultry:</b>			
Number Farms w/ cattle and calves inventory	312	289	355
Total number cattle and calves	27,626	29,115	35,839
Number farms with Beef Cows	97	101	96
Total number beef cows	1,360	1,408	1,536
Number farms with milk cows	178	178	235
Total number milk cows	14,117	14,701	18,196

Table EW-13

Number farms with cattle and calves sold	222	274	344
Number cattle and calves sold	7,563	11,328	14,805
Number farms with hogs and pigs inventory	31	18	40
Total number hogs and pigs	203	572	2,330
Number farms with hogs and pigs sold	25	10	27
Total number of hogs and pigs sold	430	1,104	3,784
Number farms with sheep and lambs inventory	34	18	22
Total number Sheep and lambs	2,379	3,558	3,147
Number farms with layers 20 weeks old and older inventory	50	32	32
Total Number layers 20 weeks old and older	1,423	4,812	6,392
Number farms with broilers and other meat-type chickens sold	8	3	3
Total number broilers and other meat-type chickens sold	335	-	64
<b>Selected Crops Harvested:</b>			
Number farms with corn for grain	52	75	74
Number acres of corn for grain	4,247	5,736	4,230
Number bushels corn for grain	310,529	605,362	395,073
Number farms with corn for silage or greenchop	129	171	221
Number acres of corn for silage or greenchop	8,038	10,943	13,948
Number tons of corn for silage or greenchop	101,069	167,815	179,232
Number farms with oats for grain	19	29	45
Number acres of oats for grain	397	687	1,099
Number bushels oats for grain	24,334	44,163	57,422
Number of potato farms	5	1	5
Number acres of Potatoes	4	-	7
Potatoes (cwt)	222	-	500
Number farms with forage	398	348	400
Number acres of forage	40,563	37,163	40,484
Total dry tons of forage	104,696	74,267	87,944
Number farms with vegetables harvested to sell	21	21	24
Number acres vegetables harvested to sell	91	207	188
Number farms with orchards	17	6	4
Number acres of orchards	62	9	5

*NOTE: Forage is hay, haylage, grass silage, and greenchops*

## Cortland County People, Income and Industry Overview

**Cortland County** is one of about 3,141 counties and county equivalents in the United States. In the last three decades of the 1900's Cortland's population grew by 5.9% and according to the 2000 Census, 98.8% of the population are of one race, with 0.9% reporting African-American and 1.2% Hispanic.

The average household size is 2.50 persons compared to a national average family size of 3.00 persons. Per capita income grew by 9.1% between 1992 and 2001 (adjusted for inflation).

In 2003 manufacturing was the largest of 20 major sectors. It had an average wage per job of \$40,939.

People & Income Overview	Value	Rank in U.S.
Population (2003)	48,691	959
Growth (%) since 1990	-0.6%	2407
Households (2000)	18,210	955
Labor Force (persons) (2003)	22,872	977
Unemployment Rate (2003)	7.1	908
Per Capita Personal Income (2002)	\$22,693	1825
Median Household Income (2002)	\$34,867	1456
Poverty Rate (2002)	12.7	1580
H.S. Diploma or More - % of Adults 25+ (2000)	82.8	965
Bachelor's Deg. or More - % of Adults 25+ (2000)	18.8	835
2003 Industry Overview		
Covered Employment	17,732	924
Average wage per job	\$28,884	971
Manufacturing - % all jobs in County	15.0%	1226
Average wage per job	\$40,939	604
Transportation & Warehousing - % all jobs in County	0.5%	2833
Average wage per job	\$38,109	567
Health Care, Social Assist. - % all jobs in County	D	N/A
Average wage per job	D	N/A
Finance and Insurance - % all jobs in County	2.1%	1967
Average wage per job	\$44,162	369

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**Source: USA Counties IN Profile** provides current federal statistics on a variety of demographic and economic indicators. Read "About the Profile" for the best understanding of the data, ranks and computations. This profile is produced by **STATS Indiana**, a web service of the Indiana Business Research Center at the Indiana University Kelley School of Business. Major support for this effort is provided by the State of Indiana through the [Indiana Department of Commerce](#).

**Updated: January 14, 2005 at 14:57**

Table EW-15

### Maple Products 2003-2004

	2004 Total Gallons	2003 Total Gallons	2003 Average Price per Gallon	2003 Value of Production
Cortland*	n/a	3,725	\$26.15	n/a
New York State	255,000	210,000	26.80	\$ 5,628,000
Vermont	500,000	420,000	27.80	11,676,000
United States	1,507,000	1,260,000	28.30	35,601,000

Source: [www.nass.usda.gov/ny/maple.htm](http://www.nass.usda.gov/ny/maple.htm)

\* County level data is only available every five years, thus for Cortland County the data is from 2003.

Table EW-16

### 2005 Federal Poverty Levels

Number of People in Family	Annual Income	Monthly Income				Weekly Income			
		100%	150%	200%	250%	100%	150%	200%	250%
1	\$ 9,570	\$ 791	\$1,187	\$1,583	\$1,978	\$184	\$ 276	\$368	\$ 460
2	\$12,830	\$1,061	\$1,591	\$2,122	\$2,652	\$247	\$370	\$493	\$617
3	\$16,090	\$1,331	\$1,996	\$2,661	\$3,326	\$309	\$464	\$619	\$774
4	\$19,350	\$1,600	\$2,400	\$3,200	\$4,000	\$372	\$558	\$744	\$930
5	\$22,610	\$1,870	\$2,805	\$3,739	\$4,674	\$435	\$652	\$870	\$1,087
6	\$25,870	\$2,139	\$3,209	\$4,279	\$5,348	\$498	\$746	\$995	\$1,244
7	\$29,130	\$2,409	\$3,613	\$4,818	\$6,022	\$546	\$819	\$1,092	\$1,365
8	\$32,390	\$2,678	\$4,018	\$5,357	\$6,696	\$607	\$911	\$1,214	\$1,518

Source: [ahlers@ahlerssoftware.com](mailto:ahlers@ahlerssoftware.com)

NOTE: For each additional person after 8 add \$3,260

## Cortland at a Glance

Population: 48,691 (2003 Estimate)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 503.3 Square miles</li> <li>➤ 22 Miles of rivers and 130 miles of streams</li> <li>➤ 25 Lakes and ponds</li> <li>➤ 158,000 Acres of commercial forest and 30,000 Acres of state forest land</li> <li>➤ 127,052 Acres in active farming</li> </ul>
Major Highways: US Route 11, NYS Route 281, NYS Route 13, Interstate 81	
Rail Carriers: New York Susquehanna and Western Railway, Delaware and Otsego, CSX, Norfolk Southern, D&H	
Major Employers: SUNY Cortland, Cortland Memorial Hospital, Pall Trinity Micro, Marietta Corp., Suit-Kote, Intertek, JM Murray Center, Cooper Tools, Greek Peak, Albany International, Cortland Line, Cortland Foundations, Cortland Cable, Barden Homes, BMC - IED USA	
Employment in:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Manufacturing – 38.6%</li> <li>➤ Service Sector - 28.1%</li> <li>➤ Retail Sector – 15.6%</li> <li>➤ Wholesale Trade – 7.2%</li> <li>➤ Construction – 4.5%</li> <li>➤ Finance, Insurance and/or Real Estate – 3.4%</li> <li>➤ Transportation – 1.9%</li> </ul>
Workforce:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Average workforce - 22,588</li> <li>➤ Average Unemployment Rate 6.0%</li> <li>➤ 79% of residents work in county</li> <li>➤ Mean travel time to work – 21 minutes</li> <li>➤ Total Annual Payroll: \$321,900,000</li> <li>➤ 83% are high school graduates and 18.8% have Bachelor's degree or higher</li> </ul>
Housing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 18,210 Households (2000)</li> <li>➤ 20,198 Housing Units (2002)</li> <li>➤ 2000 Median Value of Homes \$74,700</li> </ul>
Income:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Median household income in 2000 - \$ 34,364</li> <li>➤ Per capita income in 2000 - \$16,622</li> <li>➤ Annual per capita income growth over past 10 years = 4.1%</li> </ul>
Agriculture:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 1,073 Private, non-farm establishments</li> <li>➤ \$39,700,000 Agricultural annual sales</li> <li>➤ 27,626 livestock and dairy cows</li> <li>➤ Dairy farming annual sales revenue - \$36,200,000</li> <li>➤ Market value of agricultural products sold per farm - \$69,786.00</li> <li>➤ Annual crop production sales \$3,500,000.00</li> <li>➤ Amount local farmers spend on feed each year - \$12,000,000.00</li> </ul>
Annual value of lumber board production - \$15,000,000.00	
Private sector investment (2000 – 2005) - \$170,000,000.00	
Small Business Association activity (2000 – 2005) - \$12,000,000.00	
Federal and state grants for economic development (2000 – 2005) - \$19,000,000.00	
Total economic impact (1.65 multiplier) - \$331,650,000.00	

Source: Cortland County Business Development Corporation -- March 2005

Table EW-18

**Cortland County Employment by Sector \***  
1997-2002

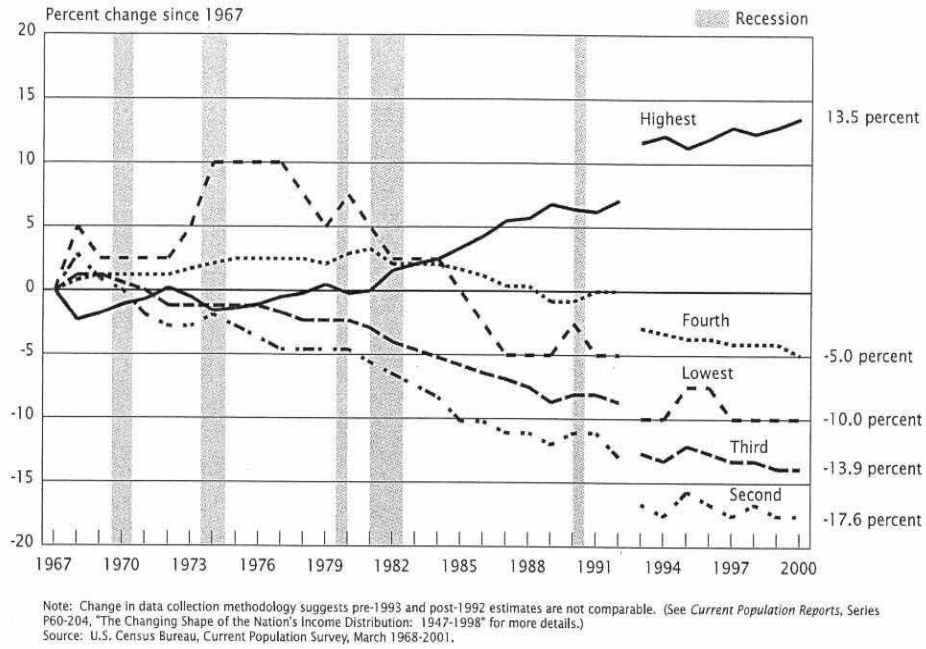
	1997	1999	2000	2001	2002
# of Businesses	1,023	1,031	1,043	1,073	1,078
Total # Employees	16,331	16,095	16,115	16,325	15,078
Annual Payroll	\$346,085,000	\$351,321,000	\$365,754,000	\$379,451,000	\$371,327,000
Manufacturing	4,319	3,844	3,760	3,808	3,614
Construction	433	466	533	456	420
Wholesale Trade	535	390	400	392	378
Retail Trade	4,088	2,528	2,304	2,540	2,496
Finance/Insurance	445	410	414	414	356
Professional, Scientific/ Technology Services	n/a	673	685	833	829
Health Care/Social Assistance	n/a	3,480	3,479	3,298	3,265
Accommodations & Food service	n/a	1,795	1,849	1,946	1,757
# Businesses Under 50 Employees	975	981	937	1,020	1,034
# Businesses Over 50 Employees	48	50	56	53	44

Source: [www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html](http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/view/cbpview.html)

Note: \* Excludes most government employees, railroad employees, self-employed and agricultural production employees.

Graph EW-5

### Percent Change in Quintile Shares Since 1967



Source: [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

This graph represents the percent changes in wealth from 1967 to 1999 within the U.S. population which has been divided into fifths or quintiles. It shows a fairly steady increase for the top 20% and a fairly steady decrease for the bottom three quintiles over that period of time.



## Section 3 Report of Findings

### XI HOUSING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

#### Highlights:

- There are nearly 1,000 subsidized or tax credit assisted public housing units in the county designated for elderly, disabled and low-income populations. A waiting list of nearly 400 already exists for this housing, and as the baby boomers age, the need for subsidized housing will increase (Table HE-1 and HE-2).
- Based on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) most current data as reported by the Environmental Defense Fund ([www.Scorecard.org](http://www.Scorecard.org)), Cortland ranked about average compared to all counties in the US with regard to cancer hazards from air and water pollutants (Table HE-4).
- Cortland waters rank among the cleanest/best in the US when measuring releases of major pollutants in to our waters (Table HE-7).
- Releases of major pollutants into our air have a more favorable ranking compared to the national average, but it does not rank as favorably as the water (Table HE-6).
- Compared to the U.S., Cortland ranks among the counties with the highest amount of cattle waste produced. However, between 1987 and 1997, there was a 27% decline in the amount of waste produced, with the greatest reduction coming from hogs and cattle (Table HE-8 and HE-9).
- The Rosen Site, one of three Superfund sites in the county, recently completed remediation (Table HE-10).
- 113 homes in Cortland County lack complete plumbing facilities (Table HE-16).

## **XI HOUSING AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

Community residents in focus groups and surveys indicated concern for housing and the environment. Residents say that they want a cleaner and greener environment with attention paid to the quality of the air, soil and water. They want Cortland history preserved in its old buildings and homes. Although residents want a comprehensive county plan for commercial and farm development, the County Planning Department only has the resources to create plans in piecemeal fashion. Other items frequently mentioned by citizens in the focus groups were:

- More planning needed
- More recycling: yearly big item and toxic waste pickup/household hazardous waste disposal
- Block grants for renovation of substandard housing
- Improving the gateways into the City of Cortland
- Creating a balance with nature, not influenced by dollars
- Implementing neighborhood pride campaigns
- Maintaining a more uniform and historical facade to downtowns
- Maintaining the “small town” rural atmosphere
- Limiting mall/paving over areas
- More attractive malls

### **Significant Environmental Findings**

#### Superfund Sites and Brownfields

In 2003, after years of campaigning by NYPIRG and other groups concerned about toxic waste dumps in New York, the New York State Legislature and Governor Pataki enacted a law to refinance the State Superfund and create a new brownfields cleanup program.

The Rosen Site on South Main Street in the city was originally contaminated with PCBs and TCA and has been on the Superfund list since 1989. Clean up of 5-acres of the Rosen Site was recently completed with the installation of a Fiber & Gravel cap and cover. Next to that site is land formerly occupied by the Wickwire factory, now called Noss Park. The City, which holds the deeds to both the Rosen and Noss properties, gave the go ahead for cleanup of the Noss Site in September 2004.

Clean-up at the Smith Corona site is in an operational and maintenance phase although the water beneath the site remains undrinkable and remediation continues. The Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for completing the cleanups; both properties can be developed when clean.

A \$3.3 million Department of Environmental Conservation cleanup of contaminated soil, groundwater and sediment in the Tioughnioga River is slated for 2006. Benzene, toluene, cyanide, and other pollutants have emanated from the former New York State Electric and Gas (NYSEG) operated manufactured gas plant in Homer. This site is one of 300 manufactured gas plants contaminated sites throughout the state. Two-thirds of them have been cleaned.

## Nitrate Contamination

There are two areas in Cortland County with elevated levels of nitrates in groundwater. Both places are agricultural areas. Nitrate is the number one chemical contaminant effecting drinking water supplies in Cortland County. Regardless of differing opinions on the source and health effects, the fact remains that it is an indicator of contamination. More research is needed to assess the causes of and possible solutions to these elevated levels.

## Radon

Radon has been identified as a known environmental exposure risk factor. This odorless gas is a health hazard present in about 75% of all Cortland County homes, but only 6% of all homes in the U.S. A 3-year radon grant provides limited funding to address the issue in Cortland County which has the highest average radon levels in the state. The work plan includes efforts to encourage local municipalities to pass a local law requiring radon resistant construction in high radon areas.

Community efforts to reduce radon in air will also greatly reduce costs associated with the pending federal Radon Rule in drinking water. Although much has been done to encourage radon testing and remediation in the community, many residents within the county still have elevated radon levels in their home.

Greater educational outreach is needed. One of ten lung cancer deaths is attributable to radon gas in homes. Radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer deaths, second only to cigarette smoking. Nationwide, radon is responsible for 15,000 - 22,000 lung cancer deaths annually. The risks are compounded for smokers living in homes with high levels of radon.

## Other Environmental Health Risks

The Environmental Defense Fund ([www.scorecard.org](http://www.scorecard.org)) compares Cortland County to the nation with regard to toxins released into the environment; cancer and non-cancer health risks from air and water; and pollution related to animal wastes. They use EPA data to look at Cortland's cancer risks. Eighty-two percent of the air cancer risk is from mobile sources – cars, trucks, and diesel emissions; 17% is from area sources.

## **Significant Housing, Infrastructure and Transportation Findings**

### **Infrastructure**

Several studies indicate that Americans spend one full week per year stuck in traffic on crowded roadways. Cortland is no different. We are on a Department of Transportation waiting list for reconstruction (and widening) of Route 13/281 in Cortlandville to lessen traffic jams and reduce motor vehicle accidents in that area. A major reconstruction of South Main Street in the city of Cortland in June 2005 repaired streets and sidewalks.

A recent report issued by the American Society of Civil Engineers paints a grim picture of the conditions of the nation's infrastructure. They studied roads, waterways,

waste treatment plants, drinking water, public schools and power grids, and then called for a \$1.6 trillion investment to bring these items up to minimum standards. This does not include upgrades for security, which has become a national concern.

A plan to build a new Super Wal-Mart has ignited major debates throughout the community. Leading the fight against the new super center is a citizen group that sites concern for ground water pollution due to building and parking lot run-off that will occur as a result of the larger facility and 1000 new parking spaces. The store would be located 8-20 feet above the county's sole source aquifer, the source of water for more than 50% of the county residents. There also is concern for increased vehicle traffic and pollution, particularly for the nearby senior citizen housing and Walden Oaks neighborhood.

### **City's Comprehensive Plan**

In 2001, the city of Cortland released its comprehensive plan, focusing on:

- Economic development
- Historical landmarks
- Housing and code enforcement (with a specific focus on absentee landlords and the exterior structure maintenance of rental properties)
- Inter-municipal cooperation
- Infrastructure
- Parks and recreation

### **Community Development**

The city of Cortland was the recent recipient of a \$400,000 Community Development Block Grant for the repair of rental properties for low and moderate income people. According to Rich Cunningham of Thoma Development Consultants, 65-75% of the homes in the city are substandard with a disproportionate share being rental property. Off-campus college housing is not eligible for this rehabilitation due to the fact that students are not generally considered low income because they are dependent on their parents' higher incomes.

### **Transportation**

Several focus groups noted that the regional bus station on Grant St. is in poor condition and potentially unsafe for passengers. The City Council voted down a proposal in 2005 to install a new shelter citing liability concerns in having a city owned shelter on private property.

Cortland Transit, the local bus service consists of four fixed routes that serve the city between 6AM and 6PM weekdays, one rural route that operates four times a day and a dial-a-ride service. Local bus service could be improved by adding night and weekend services and implementing a marketing campaign.

### **Railway Development**

Unique among Southern Tier cities, Cortland still has a rail system largely due to the local lumber and steel processing plants. The BDC has encouraged redevelopment of the local rail system. Recently, \$1million in public money was allocated to subsidize construction of a railroad transfer station for Bestway Enterprises, next to the site of their proposed \$2 million manufacturing facility. This rail transport would eliminate 800-1000 tractor-trailers per year using local roadways for the Bestway business alone.

## **Housing Confabs**

Nearly 100 citizens have participated in three Housing-Confabs during the first half of 2005. Three factors prompted this series of community housing meetings:

1. The increasing deterioration of the county's housing stock;
2. The realization that community redevelopment starts with housing, and that quality housing and economic development go hand in hand;
3. The identification of low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization as one of the five greatest risk factors for youth in our community.

To date, housing resources for low and middle-income folks have been charted, photo collages of "good " and "bad" housing were created to help set local housing norms and task groups were formed to seek public-private investment in improving Cortland's housing and to consider other possible solutions. Actual housing improvement initiatives have already sprung up. The Tompkins-Cortland Habitat for Humanity is building its first house in four years, utilizing approximately 100 energized volunteers. SUNY Cortland's Institute for Civic Engagement and Service Learning Program are both organizing various home improvement projects for SUNY students, targeting deteriorating neighborhoods in need of improvements.

One major deterrent to local home improvement articulated at the Confab meetings is the notion that there will automatically be a higher tax assessment and property taxes if basic home maintenance is done. If this widespread belief is correct, a review of the policy is essential for housing improvement. If the belief is false, a publicity campaign should be developed to dispel the myth.

## **General Housing Affordability**

Housing costs for most people represent their largest monthly expense. Although the Cortland County Business Development Corporation (BDC) has been actively recruiting new industries and encouraging expansions of existing ones, lower paying service jobs are replacing the higher paying manufacturing jobs lost to outsourcing and exportation. The 2000 census reports that 15.5% of county residents live below the federal poverty level, compared to 14.6% of the population in NYS. The median per capita income in Cortland County is \$16,622. Based on a 40-hour work week, this calculates out to an average wage of \$7.99 per hour, where as the NYS average is \$11.24 per hour.

## **Housing Costs**

The cost of housing defines the quality and stability of neighborhoods. Again and again the people we surveyed said they liked living in this county because of the rural beauty, central location and reasonably priced housing. The 2000 census confirms the accurate perception of low cost housing; the average value of an owner-occupied home in Cortland is \$74,700, compared to the average in New York State of \$148,700. Housing values in Cortland have not kept pace with inflation. The local Board of

Realtors report that prices were fairly static in the 1990s, representing a 25% drop in housing values if one adjusts to inflation. Furthermore:

- In 2004, the average Cortland home sold for \$82,500
- In 2004 the average Tompkins County home sold for \$160,000.
- Eighty percent of Cortland's housing is valued at less than \$100,000
- Thirty percent of all housing in NYS is valued at less than \$100,000
- One in five homeowners in the county (20%) pay more than 30% of their income for housing and utilities,
- In NYS more than 26% pay more than 30% of their income.

### **Housing Stock**

The long-term effects of poverty on this county are evident in the substantial decline of the housing stock. More than 50% of the housing in the city is used as rental property. Many comments have been voiced about absentee landlords who do not invest as much in maintenance compared to owner occupied homes. The foreclosure rules are being changed in the city of Cortland. Many homes will be available in 2006 for back taxes. This includes many homes that have simply been abandoned.

One-third of the homes in Cortland County were built before 1940; two-thirds before 1970. This is significant in that many energy conservation technologies emerged in the 1970's. Age is not necessarily a negative. Cortland County's mansions, when well maintained, prove that. However, many of the large older homes have been "remuddled" into multiple housing units.

### **Rental Costs**

The National Low Income Housing Coalition report, "Out of Reach," noted that in only four of the nation's 3,066 counties could a full-time worker making minimum wage afford a typical one-bedroom apartment. Rent and utilities costing more than 30% of gross pay is considered unaffordable by the federal government. Table HE-17 reveals that more than 40% of Cortland County renters pay over 30% of gross pay for housing. The U.S. Dept of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) designated Cortland County as a Difficult Development Area because of the "high" cost of housing compared to the low incomes.

For many working poor who rent, their income from minimum wage jobs has not kept up with rental costs. In Cortland a modest 1-2 bedroom apartment requires a salary of about \$8.70/hr., making it unaffordable for many of those people who serve us in the community. Combined with 3,000-4,500 college students competing for low-cost housing in Cortland, housing options for the county's low-income population are limited. Lengthy waiting lists for subsidized housing indicate that federal spending has not kept up with demand. In fact, there has been no new public housing in the past 12 years.

Rents charged in Cortland increased 19% between 1990 and 2000. The average rent in 2000 was \$471 per month, 70% of the state average. Inflation was 32% during that same time period.

## **Homelessness**

Homelessness in Cortland County as tracked by the Department of Social Services (DSS) has ranged from a low of 36 in 1984 to a high of 473 in 1991. Homeless people may be runaway youth, victims of domestic violence or natural disasters, evictees, transients, or persons recently released from prisons or rehabilitation centers.

## **Indicator Charts for Housing and Environment**

Table HE:

1. Low Income & Elderly Subsidized Housing in Cortland County, 2005
2. Subsidized Housing, 2005
3. Chemical Releases or Waste Generation, 2002
4. Releases Weighted by Potential Environmental Health Impacts, 2002
5. Releases Sorted by Recognized Health Effects, 2002
6. Air Releases Sorted by Suspected Health Effects, 2002
7. Water Releases Sorted by Suspected Health Effects, 2002
8. Amount of Animal Waste Produced in Cortland County
9. Animal Waste Summary, 1997
10. Cortland County Three Superfund Sites, 2002 Update
11. Cortland County Waste Management
12. Cortland County ATUPA Enforcement Summary
13. Lead Hazards in Cortland County
14. Restaurant Citations
15. General Housing Characteristics, Cortland County, New York 2000
16. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics, Cortland 2000
17. Housing Unit Occupancy, US Census 2000
18. Type of Occupancy, US Census 2000
19. Housing Vacancy Percents, US Census 2000
20. Housing Stock Values, US Census 2000
21. Percent of Households Where Housing Costs Represent 30% or more of Household Income, US Census 2000

Table HE - 1

### Low Income & Elderly Subsidized Housing in Cortland County, 2005

<b>PUBLIC</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b># on Waiting List</b>	<b>Occupancy Rate</b>
<b>CORTLAND HOUSING AUTHORITY</b>			
• <b>Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher*</b>	306	153	90 - 92%
• <b>Public Housing:</b> Cortland City, Homer, Truxton, Marathon, McGraw, and Cincinnatus	380	208	97%
▪ Senior Disabled	300		
▪ Family Units --low income	80		
<b>CORTLAND HOUSING ASSISTANCE COUNCIL</b>			
• <b>State funded units in City (low income)</b>	61		NA
<b>PRIVATE</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b># on Waiting List</b>	<b>Occupancy Rate</b>
<b>PIONEER DEVELOPMENT</b>			
• Port Watson Commons (low income)	72		
• Creamery Hills – Harford (elderly & disabled)	24		
<b>CONTIN SEC CORPORATION</b>			
• Friendship House (elderly/disabled)	101		
<b>CONIFER DEVELOPMENT NORTHCLIFFE (low income)</b>	58		

Source: Cortland Housing Authority, Thoma Development Consultants and the Cortland Housing Assistance Council

\*Housing Choice Voucher program assists very low income households to rent housing in the private market

Table HE – 2

### Subsidized Housing

<b>Low Income Tax Credit Housing -- 2005</b>	<b># Units</b>
• Port Watson Commons	72
• Harford Creamery Hills	2
<b>Section 8 Assisted Projects</b>	
• Friendship House	101
• Northcliffe Apartments for families	58

Source: Cortland Housing Authority



Table HE-3

**Major Chemical Releases or Waste Generation for Cortland 2002**  
**Chemical Releases or Waste Generation**

Cleanest/Best Counties in the US						Dirtiest/Worst Counties in the US				
0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
30 – 40%				Total Environmental Releases						
Air Releases					40-50%					
0 -10%	Water Releases									
Land Releases			20-30%							
Total Off-Site Transfers							60-70%			
Total Production-Related Waste					50-60%					

Table HE-4

**Releases Weighted by Potential Environmental Health Impacts**  
 Air and Water Releases

Cleanest/Best Counties in the US						Dirtiest/Worst Counties in the US				
0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Cancer Risk Score:							70-80%			
Non-Cancer Risk Score			30-40%							

Table HE-5

**Releases Sorted by Recognized Health Effects**

Cleanest/Best Counties in the US						Dirtiest/Worst Counties in the US				
0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Air Releases of Recognized Carcinogens					50-60%					
40-50%				Air Releases of Recognized Developmental Toxicants						
10-20%		Water Releases of Recognized Developmental Toxicants								
0-10%	Air Releases of Recognized Reproductive Toxicants									

The source for all charts on this page is: [www.scorecard.org](http://www.scorecard.org)

Note: 0%= best in US, 50% = national average, 100% = worst in US

Table HE-6

**2002 Air Releases Sorted by Suspected Health Effects**

Cleanest/Best Counties in the US					Dirtiest/Worst Counties in the US					
0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
10-20%		Air releases of suspected carcinogens								
40-50%					Air releases of suspected cardiovascular or blood toxicants					
40-50%					...of suspected developmental toxicants					
40-50%					...of suspected endocrine toxicants					
30-40%				...of suspected immuno-toxicants						
50-60%						...of suspected kidney toxicants				
30-40%				...of suspected gastrointestinal or liver toxicants						
40-50%					...of suspected neurotoxicants					
30-40%				...of suspected reproductive toxicants						
30-40%				...of suspected respiratory toxicants						
30-40%				...of suspected skin or sense organ toxicants						

Table HE-7

**2002 Water Releases Sorted by Suspected Health Effects**

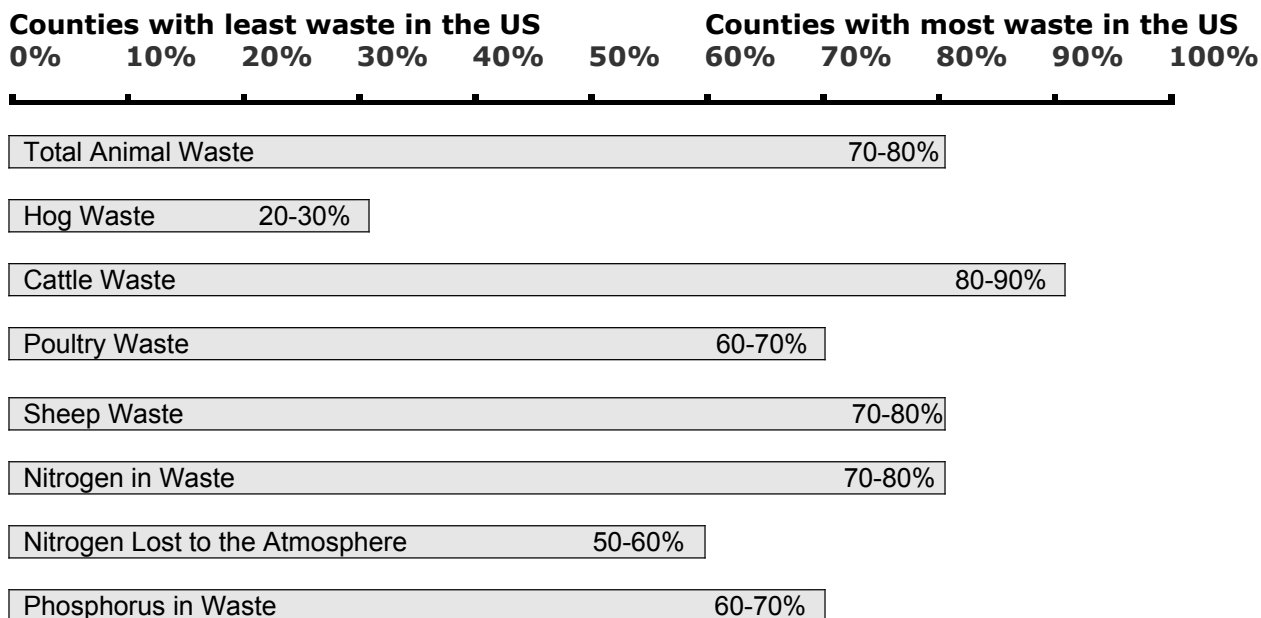
Cleanest/Best Counties in the US					Dirtiest/Worst Counties in the US					
0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
10-20%		Water releases of suspected cardiovascular or blood toxicants								
0-10%		Water releases of suspected developmental toxicants								
10-20%		...releases of suspected immuno-toxicants								
10-20%		...of suspected kidney toxicants								
10-20%		...of suspected gastrointestinal or liver toxicants								
10-20%		...of suspected neurotoxicants								
0-10%		...of suspected reproductive toxicants								
0-10%		...of suspected respiratory toxicants								
0-10%		...of suspected skin or sense organ toxicants								

The source for all charts is [www.scorecard.org](http://www.scorecard.org)

Note: 0%= best in US, 50% = national average, 100% = worst in US

Table HE-8

### Amount of Animal Waste Produced in Cortland County



Note: 0% = best in US, 50% = national average, 100% = worst in US

Table HE-9

### Animal Waste Summary, 1997

	Hogs	Cattle	Poultry	Sheep	Total Animals
<b>Number of Head</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>29,115</b>	<b>5,862</b>	<b>3,558</b>	<b>39,107</b>
Amount of Waste (tons per year)	1,100	380,000	280	1,400	380,000
Volume of Waste (gallons per year)	260,000	90,000,000	68,000	7,400	91,000,000
Amount of Nitrogen in Waste (pounds per year)	13,000	3,900,000	340,000	30,000	4,000,000
Nitrogen Lost to Atmosphere (pounds per year)	9,600	1,200,000	2,100	22,000	1,200,000
Amount of Phosphorous in Waste (pounds per year)	4,500	870,000	2,700	6,100	880,000
Change in Animal Waste: <i>Percent change from 1987-1997</i>	-71%	-27%	+ 104%	+58%	- 27%

Source for all tables: [www.scorecard.org](http://www.scorecard.org)

\*Note: County totals are compiled using 1997 Census of Agriculture data.

Table HE-10

### Cortland County Three Superfund Sites -- 2002 Update

Site	Chemicals	Size in Acres	Status of Site
<p><b>Rosen Dump</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On Pendleton Street</li> <li>• Former site of Wickwire Company</li> <li>• Overlies sole source Aquifer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paint and pesticides</li> <li>• Fluids from car crushing</li> <li>• Unknown industrial and municipal wastes</li> <li>• TCA/PCB</li> <li>• Trans 1,1 dichloroethane</li> </ul>	20	Class 2:  <i>Significant Threat</i>
<p><b>SCM</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30+private wells contaminated</li> <li>• City water threatened</li> <li>• Soil gas vent system in place</li> <li>• Ground water pump &amp; treat system in place</li> <li>• Ground water remains contaminated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TCE</li> <li>• Xylene</li> <li>• Ethyl benzene</li> </ul>	84	Class 4:  <i>Requires Management</i>
<p><b>NYSEG Dump</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Route 11, South Main Street in Village of Homer is contaminating:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➢ Homer-Preble Principal aquifer</li> <li>➢ ground water &amp;</li> <li>➢ Sediment in Tioughnioga River</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wood scrubber chips (cyanide)</li> <li>• Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) (contaminant to aquifer)</li> <li>• Coal tar</li> </ul>	2.2	Class 2:  <i>Significant Threat</i>

Source: www.nypirg.org

Table HE-11

### Cortland County Waste Management

Tonnage to Landfill or Recycling	1998	2000	2002	2004
Municipal solid waste	20,141	24,923	18,490	23,367
Sludge from sewer treatment plant	2,512	2,844	2,380	3,020
Saleable products recycled	3,000	3,000	6,011	4,334
Construction and demolition debris	n/a	n/a	821	1,854

Source: Cortland County Highway Department

Table HE-12

**Cortland County  
Adolescent Tobacco Use Prevention Act (ATUPA)  
Enforcement Summary**

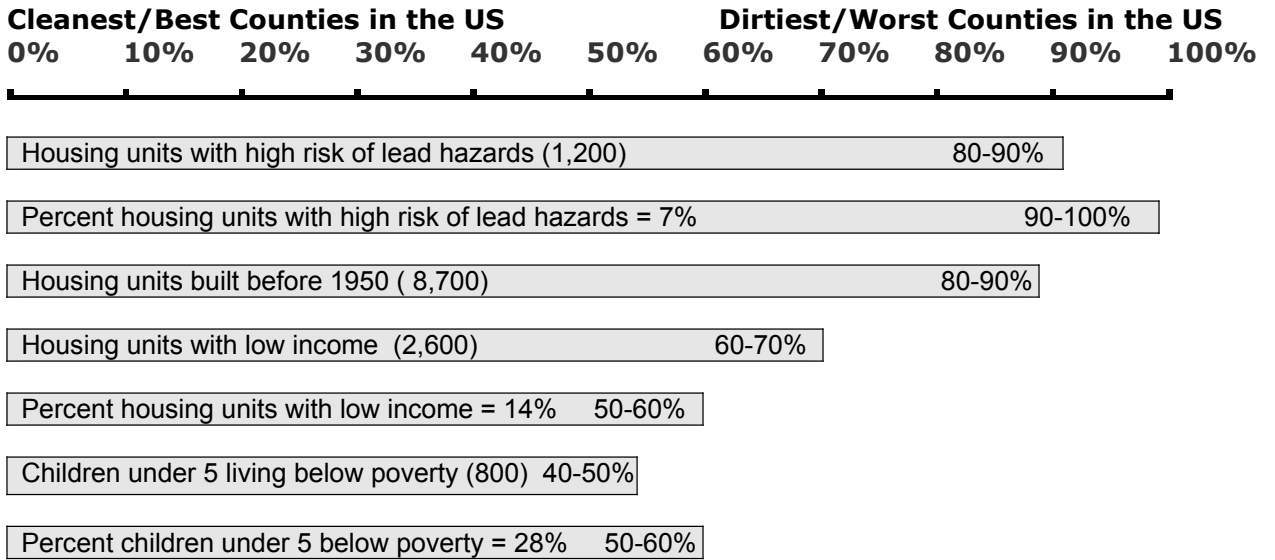
<b>Year</b>	<b>2001</b>		<b>2002</b>		<b>2003</b>	
Federal Fiscal Year	10/01 – 9/02		10/02 – 9/03		10/03 – 9/04	
Number of Retailers on Record	64		60		60	
Number of Vending Machines	38		28		27	
Total Number of Facilities <sup>1</sup>	102		88		87	
	Number	% of Facilities	Number	% of Facilities	Number	% of Facilities
Compliance Checks <sup>3</sup>	52	51%	64	73%	73	84%
Sales to Minors	4	4%	2	2%	6	7% <sup>2</sup>
	% of Checks in violation		% of Checks in violation		% of Checks in violation	
	8%		3%		8%	
Hearings	0		0		0	
Admit/ Stipulation	7		1		6	
<b>Penalties Assessed</b>	<b>\$3,800.00</b>		<b>\$600.00</b>		<b>\$1,400.00</b>	

1. Between 2000 and 2003 there are 35 fewer places to purchase tobacco products in Cortland County.
2. Despite compliance checks and increased penalties per violation, 7 % of the facilities sold tobacco products to youth in the 2003 FFY.
3. Compliance checks in Cortland County are not conducted at facilities that are deemed unsafe for youth, such as stand alone bars.

Source: \\Dtpcomputer\customer files\CD\Cortland counts book\Final Draft 11-16\HE Edited JC\HE-12 - ATUPA SUMMARY edited.doc

Table HE-13

### Lead Hazards in Cortland County



Source: [www.scorecard.org](http://www.scorecard.org)

Note: 0%= best in US, 50% = national average, 100% = worst in US

Table HE-14

**Restaurant Inspection Interventions, Cortland County**  
By Risk Category and Year

<b>RESTAURANT CATEGORY</b>	<b>2001</b>		<b>2002</b>		<b>2003</b>		<b>2004</b>	
	Critical Violations Found	Interventions at Time of Inspection	Critical Violations Found	Interventions at Time of Inspection	Critical Violations Found	Interventions at Time of Inspection	Critical Violations Found	Interventions at Time of Inspection
High Risk	41	36	66	66	48	48	41	35
Medium Risk	73	72	61	61	38	37	41	36
Low Risk	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4

Source: Cortland County Health Department, Division of Environmental Health  
\\Dipcomputer\customer files\CD\Cortland counts book\Final Draft 11-16\HE Edited JC\Table HE - 14 Restaurant Inspection jc.doc

**General Housing Characteristics-- Cortland County, 2000**

SUBJECT	NUMBER	PERCENT
<b>OCCUPANCY STATUS</b>		
<b>Total housing units:</b>	<b>20,116</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Occupied housing units	18,210	90.5
Vacant housing units	1,906	9.5
<b>TENURE</b>		
<b>Occupied housing units:</b>	<b>18,210</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Owner-occupied housing units	11,714	64.3
Renter-occupied housing units	6,496	35.7
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>		
<b>Vacant housing units:</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>100.0</b>
For rent	576	30.2
For sale only	280	14.7
Rented or sold, not occupied	139	7.3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	582	30.5
For migratory workers	1	0.1
Other vacant	328	17.2
<b>RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>		
<b>Occupied housing units:</b>	<b>18,210</b>	<b>100.0</b>
One race	18,039	99.1
White	17,737	97.4
Black or African American	131	0.7
American Indian and Alaska Native	53	0.3
Asian	71	0.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1	0.0
Some other race	46	0.3
Two or more races	171	0.9
<b>HISPANIC OR LATINO HOUSEHOLDER AND RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>		
<b>Occupied housing units:</b>	<b>18,210</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	150	0.8
Not Hispanic or Latino	18,060	99.2
White alone	17,639	96.9
<b>AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>		
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>18,210</b>	<b>100.0</b>
15 to 24 years	1,500	8.2
25 to 34 years	2,783	15.3
35 to 44 years	3,905	21.4
45 to 54 years	3,626	19.9
55 to 64 years	2,519	13.8
65 years and over	3,877	21.3
65 to 74 years	1,928	10.6
75 to 84 years	1,499	8.2
85 years and over	450	2.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices H3, H4, H5, H6,  
[Http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm](http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm)



Table HE-15 Continued

<b>OCCUPANTS PER ROOM</b>		
1.00 or less	17,984	98.8
1.01 to 1.50	208	1.1
1.51 or more	18	0.1
<b>SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED UNITS</b>		<b>8,452 100.0</b>
<b>VALUE</b>		
Less than \$50,000	1,098	13.0
\$50,000 to \$99,999	5,701	67.5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,143	13.5
\$150,000 to \$199,999	335	4.0
\$200,000 to \$299,999	148	1.8
\$300,000 to \$499,999	18	0.2
\$500,000 to \$999,999	0	0.0
\$1,000,000 or more	9	0.1
Median (dollars)	74,700	(X)
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>		
With a mortgage	5,740	67.9
Less than \$300	31	0.4
\$300 to \$499	232	2.7
\$500 to \$699	972	11.5
\$700 to \$999	2,450	29.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1,620	19.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999	362	4.3
\$2,000 or more	73	0.9
Median (dollars)	894	(X)
Not mortgaged	2,712	32.1
Median (dollars)	355	(X)
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999</b>		
Less than 15 percent	2,862	33.9
15 to 19 percent	1,710	20.2
20 to 24 percent	1,292	15.3
25 to 29 percent	853	10.1
30 to 34 percent	542	6.4
35 percent or more	1,159	13.7
\$300 to \$499	2,571	40.7
\$500 to \$749	2,084	33.0
\$750 to \$999	328	5.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499	135	2.1
\$1,500 or more	12	0.2
No cash rent	338	5.3
Median (dollars)	471	(X)
<b>GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999</b>		
Less than 15 percent	928	14.7
15 to 19 percent	897	14.2
20 to 24 percent	835	13.2
25 to 29 percent	678	10.7
30 to 34 percent	422	6.7
35 percent or more	2,119	33.5
Not computed	439	6.9

(X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrices H1, H7, H20, H23, H24, H30, H34, H38, H40, H43, H44, H48, H51, H62, H63, H69, H74, H76, H90, H91, and H94

NOTE: Data based on a sample except in P3, P4, H3, and H4. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions see <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf3.htm>.

Table HE-16

**Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: Cortland 2000**

SUBJECT	NUMBER	PERCENT
<b>TOTAL HOUSING UNITS</b>	<b>20,116</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>		
1-unit, detached	11,889	59.1
1-unit, attached	259	1.3
2 units	2,084	10.4
3 or 4 units	1,644	8.2
5 to 9 units	1,075	5.3
10 to 19 units	658	3.3
20 or more units	629	3.1
Mobile home	1,855	9.2
Boat, RV, van, etc.	23	0.1
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>		
1999 to March 2000	181	0.9
1995 to 1998	783	3.9
1990 to 1994	1,025	5.1
1980 to 1989	1,753	8.7
1970 to 1979	2,496	12.4
1960 to 1969	2,543	12.6
1940 to 1959	3,076	15.3
1939 or earlier	8,259	41.1
<b>ROOMS</b>		
1 room	220	1.1
2 rooms	633	3.1
3 rooms	1,734	8.6
4 rooms	2,763	13.7
5 rooms	3,786	18.8
6 rooms	3,707	18.4
7 rooms	2,884	14.3
8 rooms	1,959	9.7
9 or more rooms	2,430	12.1
Median (rooms)	5.7	(X)
<b>OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS</b>	<b>18,210</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>		
1999 to March 2000	3,858	21.2
1995 to 1998	4,136	22.7
1990 to 1994	2,799	15.4
1980 to 1989	3,225	17.7
1970 to 1979	1,983	10.9
1969 or earlier	2,209	12.1
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>		
Utility gas	9,224	50.7
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1,319	7.2
Electricity	1,874	10.3
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	4,411	24.2
Coal or coke	133	0.7
Wood	1,090	6.0
Solar energy	3	0.0
Other fuel	138	0.8
No fuel used	18	0.1
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	113	0.6
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	72	0.4
No telephone service	337	1.9

Source: US Census 2000, Table DP-4

Table HE-17

**Housing Unit Occupancy -- 2000**

	City of Cortland		Cortland County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Units	7,550	100	20,116	100
Total Occupied	6,922	91.7	18,210	90.5

Table HE-18

**Type of Occupancy -- 2000**

	City of Cortland		Cortland County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Renter Occupied	3,899	56.3	6,496	35.7
Owner Occupied	3,023	43.7	11,714	64.3
Total Occupied	6,922	100	18,210	100
Vacant	628		1,906	
<b>Total Units</b>	<b>7,550</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,116</b>	<b>100</b>
Seasonal/Recreational*	34		582	

\*These are not counted as housing units.

Table HE-19

**Housing Vacancy Percents -- 2000**

Type of Unit	City of Cortland	Cortland County	NYS
Rental	7.7	8.1	4.6
Owner Occupied	3.2	2.3	1.6

Table HE-20

**Housing Stock Values -- 2000**

Median	City of Cortland	Cortland County	NYS
Median Value of Owner Occupied House	\$71,000	74,700	148,700
Median Year Built	~1938	1947	1952
Homes Valued at \$100,000 or Less	90.8%	80.0%	32.0%
Median Gross Rent	\$449	471	670

Table HE-21

**Percent of Households Where Housing Costs Represent 30 % or more of Household Income -- 2000**

	City of Cortland	Cortland County	NYS
Renters	44.4	40.2	40.5
Home Owners	19.4	20.1	26.3

Source for all charts: US Census, 2000

## **Section 3 Report of Findings**

### **XII POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE LIFE STAGES**

#### Highlights:

- The majority of childcare slots are located within the city of Cortland as are the majority of places of employment (Table PD-1).
- The rate of children in foster care in Cortland County is considerably higher than that for upstate NY (Table PD-5).
- The rate of Cortland County's children living below poverty is high compared to upstate NY (Table PD-6).
- Fewer high school graduates from Cortland County intend to enroll in college compared to those from upstate NY or NYS, but the trend for Cortland is shifting in a positive direction (Table PD-7).
- More students in this county drop out of high school than is average in upstate NY (Table PD-9).
- Cortland County has one of the highest rates of Persons In Need of Supervision (PINS) cases in the state (Table PD-10).

## **XII POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE LIFE STAGES**

### **Childhood Development**

#### **1. Early Development**

Early emotional and mental development affects how well later learning takes place. Cortland County is fortunate to have an array of daycare providers and a Head Start program that recognize the importance of such early childhood investment. Unfortunately there is always a waiting list for low-income families to receive day care subsidies.

Dr. Richard Kendrick's Methods of Social Research class surveyed potential daycare users in the fall of 2002. The 678 respondents reported the average weekly cost for day care, per child was \$70.

- 39% obtained care at someone else's house;
- 35% in their own house provided by a caregiver;
- 32% reported in-home care by spouse and
- 24% used a licensed daycare center.

Those with higher incomes tended to use licensed day care centers more. Convenience, cost and location were the top 3 considerations in choosing daycare. Also noteworthy from the survey is that 36% would use a day care center on Saturday due to work responsibilities and 17% on Sundays. Twenty-three percent of those surveyed worked a second or third shift and said that they could use day care at those times.

#### **2. State Education Report Cards**

The state's annual school report cards show a long-term trend of more students passing high school exams, but also disappointing graduation rates, especially among minority students. For the class of 2004, nearly one-third of the class did not graduate and for African American and Hispanic youth, 60% did not graduate.

Ninety-two percent of students in the state passed all five of the state Regents exams required to graduate. However, the 92% success rate is a bit deceptive because not 100% of students qualify to even take the exams. Only 32% of the 2002 graduating class left school qualified to apply to college.

Looking at Cortland County school dropout rates (Table PD-9), it appears that only 2.9% of students dropped out. That percent represents nearly 70 Cortland students dropping out for the year. But, if we follow one class for four years, from grade 9 through 12, you will find we have a cumulative effect that is closer to the statewide 32% drop out rate.

#### **3. Higher Education**

The proportion of county residents with a bachelor's degree is only 70% of the state average, with that percent remaining relatively stagnant between 1990 and 2000.

#### **4. Cortland Area Communities That Care (CACTC)**

CACTC, the largest ever community effort on behalf of children and families, is an operating system based on prevention science and promoting youth development. It is a method to organize a community with the goal of developing a comprehensive, countywide plan to address prevention of adolescent problem behaviors. This coalition of community energies consists of representatives from over thirty youth-serving agencies, the college and all of the county schools.

In the fall of 2002, CACTC surveyed 2,081 Cortland County students in grades 6,8,10 and 12 to identify the levels of risk factors related to problem behaviors such as alcohol, tobacco and drug use, and to identify protective factors that help guard against those behaviors. The information obtained was used to develop a comprehensive, plan to prevent adolescent problem behaviors and to promote positive youth development throughout Cortland County.

In July 2005, CACTC was awarded a \$236,400 grant to prevent and minimize alcohol and drug use among youth 18 to 25 years of age. In October 2005 CACTC received a 5-year grant (\$99,700 per year) from SAMSHA (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration). Since its inception in 2002, CACTC's community planning process has included:

- Training of key leaders and community board members
- Identification/assessment of community needs, assets, programs and services
- Survey of Youth
- Identification of systems change strategies
- Development of comprehensive plan
- Implementation of several curricula and programs with evaluations on-going

#### **5. Family Reading Partnership**

This is a newly formed coalition of individuals, businesses, schools, libraries and other organizations who have joined forces to “create a culture of literacy” by promoting family reading practices throughout our community. National studies indicate that only 39% of parents read to their children on a regular basis. In Cortland it is estimated that 30 - 35% of children have had few or no experiences with books at home when they first enter a classroom. Programs have been initiated to create a culture of literacy from birth:

- *Give the Gift of Family Reading* is an annual holiday book drive that provides low-income families with new books to give to their children for the holidays;
- *Books at Birth* gives every baby born at Cortland Memorial Hospital a book; and
- *Welcome to School Book Project* provides all incoming kindergarten students in Cortland County with a new book as a gift.

#### **Come Back to Cortland**

A Syracuse University survey of 2300 students at 25 colleges in upstate counties, including Cortland, revealed that 41% plan to leave the state upon graduation. Despite the presence of several world-class colleges in central NY, a brain drain of graduates occurs each June. The number of persons with college degrees in Cortland remained essentially unchanged between the 1990 and 2000. Efforts are underway in Cortland to promote students investment in the community through more college internships and community interaction with students.

## **Crime in Schools**

Despite high profile shootings in schools the national crime rate fell sharply over the decade. According to a December 2004 report from the Justice Department and the Department of Education, school crime fell 50% between 1992 and 2002. Most of the homicides that did occur among young people did not occur at school. However the report warned that bullying, violent crime, drinking and drugs remain serious problems at many schools; it found that 659,000 students had been victims of violent crimes, including rape, robbery and aggravated assault while at school in 2002. In 2003, students at 20 % of public schools reported that their school had experienced one or more serious violent crimes, 7 % of students had been bullied while at school, and 21 % reported the presence of gangs in their schools.

Drug and alcohol use is also a concern with 5% of high school students reporting having had a drink on school property in the last 30 days and 29% had been approached with offers to give or sell them illegal drugs on school grounds in 2003.

The CACTC survey in 2002 also measured the actual prevalence of drug use, violence and other anti-social behaviors among Cortland County students. Overall, 14.4% of Cortland students surveyed reported having been drunk or high at school and nearly 11% had “attacked someone with intent to harm”. By grade level:

- 1.3% of 6<sup>th</sup> graders, 9.2% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders, 23.9% of 10<sup>th</sup> graders, and 26.6% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported being drunk or high in school.
- 6% of 6<sup>th</sup> graders, 13.7% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders, 13.6% of 10<sup>th</sup> graders, 8.7% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported “attacking someone with intent to harm” and
- 0.1% of students surveyed reported ever taking a handgun to school.

## **Adult Development**

Life long learning is fostered in a multitude of ways in Cortland County. SUNY Cortland, BOCES, and Tompkins Cortland Community College provide formal opportunities for continuing education. Seniors can audit college classes at no charge and each month, the SUNY College Round Table provides stimulating dialogue about the community. The Area Agency on Aging offers courses on a wide variety of topics. Several, if not all, school districts offer various educational programs for parents and other adults within their communities.

## **Indicators for Positive Development Through Life Stages**

Table PD:

1. Cortland County childcare slots
2. Students who meet state standards by district
3. School Profiles
4. % eligible for free lunch program
5. Children in foster care
6. Children living below poverty
7. High school graduates intending to enroll in college
8. High school graduates receiving regent’s diplomas
9. Countywide school dropout rate
10. PINS cases

**Distribution of Child Care Slots for Cortland County**

CENTER	NUMBER OF DAY CARE SLOTS BY AGE					Total
	6 weeks - 24 months	Toddler	Preschool	School Age		
Cortland Child Development	16	32	30	0		78
SUNY Cortland Child Care	16	12	39	0		67
Preble Children's Center	0	5	30	30		65
YWCA Here We Grow	16	18	30	0		64
YWCA Learning Adventure	16	12	35	0		63
YWCA Nursery & Day School	0	0	30	0		30
Head Start 882 Rt 13	0	0	50	0		50
Head Start Hartnett Elementary	0	0	17	0		17
Head Start OCM BOCES	0	0	34	0		34
Head Start Smith	0	0	17	0		17
Head Start McGraw	0	0	17	0		17
Franziska Racker Center Inc.	0	0	78	0		78
<b>CENTER TOTALS</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>30</b>		<b>580</b>

CERTIFIED FAMILY CHILD CARE	INFANT	2-12 YEARS	SCH-AGE
51 Family Child Care	102	306	102
14 Group Family Child Care	56	168	28
<b>FAMILY/GROUP TOTALS</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>130</b>

SCHOOL AGE PROGRAMS	SLOTS
Cortland Child Development/McGraw School	70
Cortland Child Development/Barry School	70
Homer Children's Center	35
YWCA, Clayton Avenue	90
YWCA, Randall School	80
YWCA, Parker School	40
YWCA Homer Intermediate	60
YWCA, Smith School*	40
YWCA Truxton Elementary School	30
YWCA Homer Elementary School	45
YWCA Appleby Elementary	30
<b>SCHOOL AGE PROGRAM TOTALS</b>	<b>590</b>

TOTAL SLOTS	
INFANT	222
TODDLER	79
PRE-SCHOOL	329
2-12 YEARS	474
SCHOOL AGE	750



Table PD-2

### State Standards in English and Math

School District	Percent of Elementary/Junior High Students Meeting Standard in:											
	4th Grade English			4th Grade Math			8th Grade English			8th Grade Math		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
Cincinnatus	55%	48%	56%	60%	49%	58%	40%	36%	37%	46%	34%	51%
Cortland	70%	71%	68%	83%	75%	78%	51%	46%	42%	38%	55%	58%
Dryden	60%	51%	68%	69%	71%	89%	40%	57%	50%	54%	68%	70%
Groton	51%	65%	66%	72%	58%	74%	49%	41%	40%	58%	57%	39%
Homer	68%	59%	58%	70%	65%	77%	49%	45%	41%	44%	53%	47%
Marathon	46%	55%	58%	76%	71%	84%	33%	31%	40%	46%	53%	64%
McGraw	48%	50%	42%	81%	50%	78%	44%	41%	51%	30%	25%	51%
State (Overall)	60%	62%	64%	69%	68%	79%	46%	44%	45%	39%	48%	51%

Source: www.emsc.nysed.gov/irts

Table PD-3

### English and Math Regents

School District	Percentage of High School Students who Pass:											
	Regents English						Regents Math					
	65 or above			85 or above			65 or above			85 or above		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
Cincinnatus	100%	84%	85%	5%	17%	32%	92%	89%	84%	46%	46%	55%
Cortland	88%	85%	77%	13%	30%	39%	93%	79%	75%	52%	44%	44%
Dryden	83%	78%	91%	17%	28%	61%	83%	80%	85%	56%	52%	63%
Groton	96%	91%	84%	30%	49%	48%	91%	92%	79%	52%	58%	50%
Homer	90%	85%	92%	17%	22%	38%	93%	83%	83%	43%	52%	47%
Marathon	85%	88%	80%	15%	34%	33%	92%	90%	91%	50%	42%	50%
McGraw	94%	80%	79%	11%	6%	20%	100%	80%	82%	61%	24%	53%
State (Overall)	72%	76%	74%	13%	24%	32%	76%	73%	71%	39%	38%	38%

Source: The NYS Education Department at www.emsc.nysed.gov/irts

Table PD-4

### Free Lunch Program by School District

<b>School Districts</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
<b>Cincinnati</b>							
Total Enrollment	770	777	725	768	771	780	749
% Free Lunch	42.7	37.3	36.4	32.0	35.0	36.0	35.0
<b>Cortland</b>							
Total Enrollment	2,858	2,912	3,470	3,825	3,402	3,525	3,424
% Free Lunch	14.2	33.6	26.9	24.0	27.0	26.0	28.8
<b>Homer</b>							
Total Enrollment	2,590	2,568	2,477	2,494	2,495	2,363	2,288
% Free Lunch	17.2	15.1	26.6	14.3	13.1	15.9	19.0
<b>Marathon</b>							
Total Enrollment	1,072	1,092	1,082	1,076	1,086	1,037	969
% Free Lunch	28.3	28.8	10.1	22.1	23.0	22.9	28.0
<b>McGraw</b>							
Total Enrollment	685	679	666	644	638	618	604
% Free Lunch	25.2	24.0	19.8	23.1	25.9	29.6	29.0
<b>Total Enrollment</b>	<b>7,975</b>	<b>8,028</b>	<b>8,420</b>	<b>8,807</b>	<b>8,392</b>	<b>8,323</b>	<b>8,034</b>
<b>% Free Lunch</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>

Source: Cortland County Health Dept's Community Health Assessment 2004

Table PD-5

**Children and Youth in Foster Care**

Rate per 1000 population ages 0-17 years

	<b>Cortland County</b>		<b>Upstate</b>	<b>NYS</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rate</b>
<b>1998</b>	110	8.8	4.9	11.5
<b>1999</b>	106	8.1	4.6	10.1
<b>2000</b>	96	7.9	4.3	8.5

Table PD-6

**Children & Youth Living Below Poverty**

Rate per 1000 population ages 0-17 years

	<b>Cortland County</b>		<b>Upstate</b>	<b>NYS</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rate</b>
<b>1998</b>	2371	19.0	17.0	23.3
<b>1999</b>	2229	19.6	15.3	21.0
<b>2000</b>	1843	16.8	12.6	19.1
<b>2001</b>	1699	16.0	12.6	19.5
<b>2002</b>	1755	16.8	12.9	20.2

Table PD-7

**Number and Percent of High School Graduates Intending to Enroll in College**

Rate per 1000 population ages 0-17 years

	<b>Cortland County</b>		<b>Upstate</b>	<b>NYS</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rate</b>
<b>1995/96</b>	344	72.9	81.1	81.7
<b>1999/00</b>	363	73.7	83.6	77.6
<b>2002-03</b>	395	78.7	85.8	82.1

Source for all charts: [www.nyskwic.org](http://www.nyskwic.org)

Table PD-8

<b>High School Graduates Receiving Regents Diplomas</b>						
	<b>Cortland County</b>		<b>Upstate</b>		<b>NYS</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1993-1994	240	50.0	43,302	44.0	50,001	38.0
1995-1996	217	46.6	46,770	47.8	54,194	39.6
1997-1998	221	45.9	51,821	51.8	60,623	43.4
1999-2000	260	56.3	58,353	56.8	68,783	48.5
2001-2002	290	59.5	65,406	64.6	77,367	55.6
2003-2004	325	64.9	68,807	64.7	80,813	56.4

Source of 2002-04 data: [www.nyskwic.org](http://www.nyskwic.org)

Source: Touchstones Kids Count Data Books, 1998, 2000, 2002

Table PD-9

<b>Public Schools-Percent Annual Dropouts (Grades 9-12)</b>						
	<b>Cortland County</b>		<b>Upstate</b>		<b>NYS</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1992-1993	80	3.4	11,754	2.5	29,427	3.9
1994-1995	93	3.9	12,201	2.5	32,443	4.1
1996-1997	93	4.2	11,075	2.2	27,586	3.4
1998-1999	83	3.6	11,304	2.3	32,612	4.1
1999-2000	81	3.5	11,645	2.3	32,996	4.0
2000-2001	59	2.5	11,274	2.2	30,799	3.7
2001-2002	70	2.9	12,767	2.4	45,778	5.6

Source 2002 data: [www.nyskwic.org](http://www.nyskwic.org)

Source: Touchstones Kids Count Data Books, 1998, 2000, 2002

Table PD-10

<b>PINS- Persons in Need of Supervision: Cases Opened</b>						
Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-15						
	<b>Cortland County</b>		<b>Upstate</b>		<b>NYS</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>
1993	82	19.7	12,752	16.1	18,597	13.8
1995	140	33.1	13,841	17.3	19,042	14
1997	136	31.9	16,245	18.3	21,758	15
1999	124	28.1	17,202	18.6	22,703	15.1
2000	124	27.4	16,306	17.3	21,873	14.2
2001	100	21.6	15,784	16.4	20,861	13.2
2002	99	24.7	17,135	17.8	23,694	14.7

Source 2002 data: [www.nyskwic.org](http://www.nyskwic.org)

Source: Touchstones Kids Count Data Books, 1998, 2000, 2002

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### City of Cortland's East End Survey Results Compared to Data From Census Tract 9906, County, State, and U.S.

Demographics	NYS	Cortland County	Census Tract 9906	East End Survey ('04) n = 257
Total Population	18,976,457	48,599	3,001	
Total Number of Households	7,056,860	18,210	1,513	
Family Households	65.7%	63.8%	38.5%	
w/children under 18	31.6%	31%	19.5%	
Owners	53%	64.3%	28.2%	
Renters	47%	35.7%	72.8%	
Male	48.20%	48.30%	50.20%	44.20%
Female	51.80%	51.70%	49.80%	55.80%
Median Age	35.9	38.0	27.0	
65 or over	12.9%	12.5%	17%	
College Degree	34.6%	29.9%	26.8%	21.4%
Some College	16.8%	17.2%	16.1%	13.4%
High School	27.8%	35.8%	32.8%	37.0%
Less than High School	20.9%	17.2%	24.1%	10.1%
	Census 2000 <sup>4</sup>	Census 2000	Census 2000	Door-to-door survey
Health Status Comparisons	National	NYS	Cortland	East End Survey ('04)
Cigarette Smoking	16.7% (everyday) <sup>1</sup>	16.5% (everyday) <sup>1</sup>	24.2% (some or everyday) <sup>3</sup>	34.1% (some or everyday)
Cholesterol (ever checked)	76.9%	79.9%	73.7%	58.1% (past 2 yrs)
High Blood Cholesterol	33.1%	34.9%	NA	28.5%
Blood Pressure Checked			NA	80.9% (past year)
High Blood Pressure	24.8%	25.3%	17.6%	33.2% (current & past)
Overweight (18yrs +) BMI 25-29	64% (99-02 <sup>2</sup> )	56.0%	32.0%	39.8%
Obese (18yrs +) BMI 30+	30% (99-02 <sup>2</sup> )	20.8%	19.6%	14.4%
No Physical Activity Time	25.8%	28.7%	NA	NA
Moderate Physical Activity	47.2%	74.6% (any exercise)	79.9% (any exercise)	67.8%
Vigorous Physical Activity	26.3%	in past 30 days	in past 30 days	18.9%
Fruits/Vegetables (Rec. 5+/day)	22.6%	27.7%	27.0%	25.5%
Medical care needed but no visit		7.6%	4.7%	24.3%
No Health Insurance	14.1%	15.0%	11.3%	10.8%
Dental visit in past year			72.1%	66.2%
Wants fluoride in public water	BRFSS 2003 <sup>1</sup>	BRFSS 2003	BRFSS 2003	51.8%
				Door-to door survey

Sources: 1) www.cdc.gov.brffss 2) www.cdc/nchs/fastats/ 3) LaLone Survey for the NYSDOH &amp; the local Tobacco Coalition and

4) www.census.us.gov



## **Cortland Business Showcase Opinion Poll 2002, 2005**

The Seven Valleys Health Coalition provided visitors at the 2002 and 2005 Business Showcases an opportunity to express their opinions on how resources should best be allocated in this county. From various focus groups and surveys, the Community Assessment Team determined that there were 19 priorities for the county to vote on. A 20<sup>th</sup> blank voting box was put in place so that other issues could be identified as well. Interestingly, people voted exactly the same in both years.

### 2002 Top Five Needs

N = 1089

1. More and Better Jobs
2. Child Abuse Prevention
3. Better Education for our Young People
4. Better Access to Medical and Dental Services
5. More Crime Prevention

### 2005 Top Five Needs

N = 667

1. More and Better Jobs
2. Child Abuse Prevention
3. Better Education for our Young People
4. Better Access to Medical and Dental Services
5. More Crime Prevention

## Appendix 4

### FOCUS GROUP SUMMARIES

Elected officials	03-01-2004
East End residents	04-14-2004, 04-21-2004, 04-28-2004
Head Start parents	03-23-2005
Victims of Violence/Model Moms	03-24-2005
Teens at Youth Center	04-04-2005
Arts, Recreation and Culture	04-05-2005
Union leaders	04-12-2005
Persons with disabilities	04-14-2005
Seniors	04-26-2005

#### 1. ELECTED OFFICIALS - 8 participants

The Census Tract 9906 neighborhood (the east end of the City of Cortland) was described as having many single parent households and many senior citizens living either alone or in one of the two high-rise apartments. Concerns were voiced about high traffic, loud parties and high tenant turnover have some concerned that the area has become drug infested. The sidewalks and streets need repair and the sixth ward needs a park.

There are some nicely kept houses and lawns, in spite of the increasing transition from owner occupied to rental housing. The neighborhood is becoming more diverse. Neighborhood coffee klatches and breakfasts continue. Problems with speeding, drugs, un-kept property and barking dogs are regular issues, along with domestic violence, major industry loss, unemployment and teen pregnancy.

There are resources available to address most of these issues such as YWCA, Salvation Army, CAPCO, Business Development Agency, Cortland Re-entry Program and Bridges for Kids. The Bridges program of the YWCA needs more volunteers as there is a long waiting list. The Libraries, Cortland Repertory Theater, Cortland Water Works, the Youth Center, and the availability of hunting/fishing and campgrounds are all valuable resources. Cortland has a lot to offer, including its central location, affordable housing and good daycare.

SUNY Cortland brings money in to the community and is the largest employer in the county. The college is a source of research and resources. Students often volunteer to help with community events.

Asked about neighborhood celebrations, people in this focus group said that they should honor the oldest resident, celebrate ethnic backgrounds and old industries. The idea of a historical home and building tour was discussed.

Asked how this group would improve the city, they identified creating a downtown parking facility, creating upscale lofts on Main Street, improving the parks and ball fields, consolidation of the city and county recreation departments, and the city and Cortlandville, changing the tax ratios between the city and the county, merging the city and county public safety facilities and developing more activities for kids (like roller skating).

## **2. EAST END RESIDENTS - 5 participants**

The neighborhood has a nice boulevard feel, it is spacious with trees along one side of the street. Most of the people are involved in the community and do raise their concerns. The area needs long-term planning. There is not a lot of rental property and a lot of truck traffic that needs to be routed off of Church Street.

The South Main Street area is unstable with very low-income housing. It would be nice to have more residents involved with clean-up in the areas of Union, South Avenue, South Main and Owego Streets. You can always hear profanity on Randall Street and incidents of bad behaviors involving drug and alcohol use were also cited for that street. A frequent lament of focus group participants -- there are too many bars in this area.

It was suggested to have a neighborhood "Day of Caring", that involved neighborhood churches and businesses helping with cleanup and landscaping. Having everyone in the ward involved would promote better neighborhood unity.

Cortland needs to improve the entrances to the city. The abandoned gas station on the corner of Clinton and Pendleton is an eye sore. Housing is affordable, it is nice to walk downtown and have Courthouse Park and Dexter Park. Hubbard Street was recently improved with sidewalks and curbs. The bus station is not always open when buses arrive. There is no phone and the area has no lighting. There is also a need to knock down some of the old abandoned buildings

The college provides employment opportunities, culture and a diverse population. College students are offered some poor housing and the downtown bars cater to the students. It would be nice to have a celebration that recognizes community diversity, such as an event at one of the parks that would offer an opportunity to meet neighbors. The event should offer something for every age and a variety of food.

If elected mayor, members of the group said they would: set up a railroad that ran from Syracuse through Cortland to Binghamton; create a dog park for residents; improve garbage removal; create mini-parks to promote more green areas; fix up the entrances to the city; get rid of the slum housing; bring in new industry; all this, and reduce property taxes.

## **3. EAST END RESIDENTS - 5 participants**

Residents were unhappy with the number of deserted buildings and condemned housing. And would like to see more people cleanup their yards, especially landlords, notorious for not maintaining their properties. The neighborhood is nice with some young families moving in, but there is concern that single-family homes are increasingly becoming rental properties.

The college is nice for our community; it brings culture as well as jobs. Residents of the neighborhood have had a "get to know your neighbor" picnic in the past and would like to have another event, like a street or neighborhood celebration with music and food.

If elected mayor, this group would like to see: areas of the city cleaned up especially the entrance ways to Cortland; landlords fined for not maintaining their property; and free trees distributed in the neighborhood.

#### **4. EAST END RESIDENTS - 5 participants**

The neighborhood is becoming more transient with people moving in and out and multi-family homes becoming rental units. There are too many bars for such a small area. This was the second focus group to report vomiting and public urination in the neighborhood yards.

There is not enough parking in the downtown area; and downtown employees should not have to abide by the 2-hour parking rule. The bus station is severely lacking with poor lighting, no benches or places to sit and no building to wait in. It is not a welcoming place for anyone coming to Cortland. The poor quality and upkeep of rental housing brings the neighborhood down; creating the overall “look” of Cortland. There are several church groups and local residents that would participate in a clean-up day.

The campus contributes greatly to the community. Students who do something bad get most of the media; there is a need to recognize contributing students. Parking on campus is a problem. Public transportation to the campus and throughout the area is needed and it would provide residents with access to some of the college facilities.

As mayor they would make the city responsible for the trash pick up and get rid of the blue bags. They would improve the cities entryways and try to bring in better paying jobs so people could afford to live in better housing.

#### **5. HEAD START PARENTS – 8 participants**

Picnics, gardening, hunting, rollerblading were favorite activities. Most mentioned the Dairy Parade as an enjoyable community event but would like to see it have more bands, and fewer floats that were purely advertising, as well as fewer vendors selling to their kids. The Children’s Free Fair and the County Fair were positively mentioned. The County Fair also should have bands, showcase community services and have a tractor pull to draw more people.

Participants were discouraged by the change of bus routes and objected to the limited hours of operation – no nights, weekends. Catching a bus was unsafe, especially where there are no sidewalks.

Unemployment was a concern. They suggest recruiting bigger industries to keep people here. All agreed that Cortland was a safe place with a low crime rate. They liked its central location and many opportunities for outdoor activities -- hunting and fishing. They thought the new sports complex was a great new addition and also thought that the Head Start program was fine.

They would, however, improve the opportunities for older children. College students leave town in August and parks have to close for lack of staff. Remove time limits on downtown parking to encourage shoppers. Have smaller businesses instead of Wal-Mart. The Youth Center shouldn’t be downtown; it appears as bar prepping with its pool hall atmosphere and inappropriate activities. There was concern that the Center did not keep track of the kids who attended events there. They complimented Jill Reeners Dance Studio for chaperoned dances for the older kids. The number of bars on Main Street discourages evening shopping. Cortland will be one big bar in 10 years. More entertainment is needed on Main Street from sources other than bars. Sadness was expressed on losing the main street movie theater.

## **6. VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE/MODEL MOMS – 22 participants**

As teenagers, participants of this group dreamed of going to college, having a family and doing better than their parents did. Most achieved their goal of a family, but became pregnant at a younger age than they wanted. Having a child changed the focus from their needs to those of their children and several women said that they were happy with that shift, but then partners who became violent and/or addicted to drugs disturbed their lives.

Now, most of them dream of independence, getting out of debt and a rich spiritual life. They also wanted to be involved with things that helped them to give back to the community. They thought it was important to instill a good work ethic in their children and teach them that they are responsible for their own actions and behavior. Children need to be educated to make the right choices and understand the consequences of their decisions.

They all thought Cortland had good programs for mothers and victims of violence. They thought that there were a lot of different programs and activities for kids and families to do together, as well as opportunities for spiritual love and support. They specifically supported Cortland's Alternative School and the programs at the Youth Center.

When asked what they would change about Cortland, the Departments of Social Services and Child Protective Services were most mentioned. The consensus was that both agencies needed to be more thorough, many employees had bad attitudes, and that it felt as though the DSS staff ran the courtroom and not the judge. High property taxes should be decreased and decent employment opportunities should increase. They talked about the number of vacant buildings and the poor management of rental properties by some landlords. They felt that law enforcement was not consistent -- stating that the law may apply to one person, but another person with "connections" might get off for the same violation. They thought Cortland could also use a mall.

## **7. TEENS AT YOUTH CENTER – 7 participants**

Members of this group enjoyed playing the piano, the guitar, and softball. Drawing and video games (play stations) also filled leisure time hours. They volunteer at Cortland Hospital through the teenage volunteer program, the Cortland Library and through the Youth Bureau assisting elderly with snow removal and yard work. They noted that there were also opportunities to volunteer through groups at school. The Pumpkin Festival, Cortland County Fair and First Night Cortland are community events that they enjoyed attending.

When asked to identify a time that they needed help they listed grief counseling (one participant lost 2 cousins in a car accident), help improving their grades and help finding a job at the Works and Career Center. It is difficult to find jobs for their age group. Job Training Placement Act (JTPA) assists them with job opportunities at TOPS, daycares etc. Career choices included: professional athlete, kindergarten teacher, novelty store clerk, radio station owner and NASA engineer.

Environmental concerns for our community included: the amount of trash/garbage that needed to be picked up, cigarette butts and trash being tossed into the rivers. They

had concerns for the clean-up needed after recent flooding and the pollution that contributes to poor air quality.

If elected Mayor, this group would clean up the trash, having college and high school students would help. They would make sure laws were enforced; police are currently too lenient with the cell phone law. They would decrease the number of bars and keep the college students on campus because the off-campus residents are too loud. Increase/improve training for College students that are employed at the parks. One student cut himself at the pool and needed stitches; the lifeguard didn't do anything to help him.

- *What did they like best about Cortland?* The parks, Youth Center and bowling.
- *What would they change?* Fix the streets, improve the rusted jumps at the skate park, restore broken down buildings to their original style, plant trees and flowers, and bring in more jobs for teens.
- *Where will they be in 10 years?* Living at home with their parents, graduating from college and starting a career as a counselor, interning in the music industry, training as a professional athlete, starting a career as an art teacher.

## **8. ARTS, RECREATION AND CULTURE – 5 participants**

Members of the group enjoy gardening, home repair, painting and hiking as leisure activities. In the past year, they attended the many community sponsored events, such as the east end history presentation, Maple Festival, press conference for the opening of the Arts Center and the Charlie Bertini music program.

The Cortland community should invest in: the Center for the Arts, parks improvement; more outdoor recreation like the River Trail; rehabilitated housing (especially in the student areas). There should be some type of urban design plans, a town center with fountain and a department and grocery store downtown.

Cortland's greatest assets include its location, size and quality of life. Cortland is pretty safe with a low crime rate. The educational programs in Cortland are excellent from nursery schools to college.

If they could change anything they would recruit stores for downtown and improve the student housing. Poor housing in the city causes a loss of tax base as folks move to outlying areas. They would like better cooperation and sharing between the city and the county with regard to the Youth Bureaus and other youth programming. Youth should be more involved with environmental projects; environmental science should be taught in the elementary schools. The town-gown relationship should be improved.

In 10 years, they would like to see kids from the entire county taking advantage of the cultural attractions in the same way they do for sports. They say that Cortland has proven to be a great place and we need to invest more in it.

## **9. UNION LEADERS – 2 participants**

The last community-sponsored events they participated in were: the 35+ softball league, CRT productions and music in the park events. CRT can improve its events by continuing to improve its accessibility. Music in the park is a convenient walking

distance for seniors. It would be nice to have wine and cheese or something similar during the events.

The flood of 2005 was identified as a time in the past year when they needed some help from their community. If they could change anything about Cortland, it would be to shorten the winters! Realistically, they would try to recruit businesses that would draw people to Cortland – manufacturing not service industry. The city needs to be selective about the types of businesses it recruits. Get businesses with a long-term commitment, not just those that come in for the tax breaks and leave. There is a need for better paying jobs; many people in Cortland have to work several jobs.

The best things about Cortland include: low crime, clean air, good water, great landscapes, family-oriented recreational facilities, cultural diversity, central location and friendly people were among those listed.

In ten years, they hope to be retired and enjoying a cottage on the lake or their family farm.

## **10. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES – 10 participants**

Free concerts in the parks, was mentioned again as a recurring comment from almost every focus group in 2001, 2004 and 2005. Activities enjoyed include group trips provided by Access to Independence, TV, movies, computer games, fireworks, and barbecues. Some have been volunteering with the Salvation Army to help clean up after the flood of 2005. One lament was for a drive-in movie.

Events attended include St Anthony's Day, New Year's Eve First Night celebration, Pumpkin Fest, and the Dairy parade. The Halloween Parade is missed. The Pumpkin Fest could be improved with more demonstrations and better parking, perhaps a shuttle bus. This led to a larger discussion on the bus service's limited hours and the need to, at least, have weekend bus services for special events. Although CRT is now accessible, you can't get there by bus. People were pleased that the buses were accessible. It is a disappointment that the train to the Marathon Maple Festival is not accessible.

Over the past year, Access clients needed help with transportation to grocery stores and carrying groceries. Taxi drivers sometimes were helpful but tips were required. Taxis are not accessible. There was much discussion about medical care. It was noted that doctors have to accept very low reimbursement rates when providing services to Medicaid and Medicare patients. Do these patients have an excessive number of visits? Do patients know when they should see a physician? One person worked in the ER and thought that folks misused the ER with complaints of headaches and colds. The availability of a lower level of service with the Nights and Weekends Too clinic was noted. In a final analysis, people had to take care of themselves and they knew their bodies best, especially with regard to their particular handicap.

Things they would change about Cortland included: running buses on Saturdays, repairing sidewalks, county legislators, providing more information about events and services available in Cortland, bring more big factories, keep jobs here, and create a 24 hour drop-in center for social interaction.

The best things are: quality of life despite the homeless living under the bridge; the good attitudes of J.M. Murray Center employees despite the low wages; Horizon House;

the friendly people; the restaurants; the low crime rate; historical houses; our “old town look”; section 8 housing; and no extreme weather conditions.

More so than any other group, this group was able to fantasize about their lives in 10 years. One was going to be a rich and famous author, another would manage a restaurant after finishing school, debts would be paid off; one would run an arts and crafts project and another would be living where it was warmer in the winter. They were all planning to lunch at the rich author’s mansion.

## **11. SENIORS – 18 participants**

The seniors enjoy playing cards, doing puzzles, knitting and crocheting. They are competitive with other senior centers when it comes to pool and they also enjoy bowling, golf, gardening, bike riding and swimming. A majority of the group said they walked daily. They mentioned the McDonald Sports Complex, YW and YMCA’s, Curves and the schools as locations they visited for regular physical fitness.

The last community sponsored activity attended included the senior dinner sponsored by the senior council, Homer High School Dinner theater, Cortland College Theater, Community Day in Willet, Summer Fest, Pumpkin Fest, Maple Festival, Music in the Park, Harvest Moon dinner/dance in Cincinnatus and the Marathon Car Show. These events would be better if people wouldn’t bring their dogs and if organizers put out chairs or benches for people to sit and rest.

This group also mentioned the flood of 2005 as a time when they needed some help. They would like to see some improvements to parking downtown, at the college, at community events and at the county office building. Things they would change about Cortland included high property taxes, high unemployment, and the potholes. Downtown needs to be cleaned-up; there are too many bars and they cater to the college. It is not safe to go downtown at night. They would also recruit better paying jobs and employment opportunities. It was difficult for seniors to find part time work and for farmers to find good help. Local youth won’t work for minimum wage; they have had too much given to them. A lot of road rage and speeding by younger drivers was a concern. Most deadly accidents involved high speed.

Cortland is a very friendly place with many activities for seniors. There is a sense of community here and plenty of opportunities for youth and seniors. Cortland is centrally located and folks don’t have to travel far for medical and dental facilities. They feel safe here; they have a lot of access to cultural events and enjoy the senior centers.

### **The commonalities include:**

- Enjoyment of music in the parks, theatre and the festivals;
- Concern for more public transit on nights and weekends;
- Lack of parking downtown and on campus;
- An appreciation for the college,
- Cortland’s central location, rural beauty, friendly people and the clean environment;
- Concern for the number of bars on Main Street
- Lack of a bus terminal,
- Lack of well paying jobs, and
- High property taxes.



### CHARACTERISTICS OF SERVICE PROVIDERS IN CORTLAND COUNTY S-1

Year of Survey	1990		1995		2000		2005	
<b>Organization Type</b>	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Private – Non Profit	31	48	34	48	22	40	9	45
County Government Agency	13	20	18	25	17	32	4	20
Private – For Profit	5	8	7	9	5	9	2	10
State Government Agency	5	8	7	9	4	7	3	15
City Agency	4	6	3	4	1	2	0	0
Unincorporated Organization	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0
Group Consortium	1	1	0	0	2	4	0	0
Other	5	8	1	1	2	4	2	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Certification/Accreditation by</b>								
State Department Social Services	3	5	13	18	0	0	2	9
State Health Department	5	8	13	18	6	11	6	27
Council on Accreditation	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	5
Other	22	34	32	45	24	44	13	59
None or No Information	34	53	20	28	24	44	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>multiple</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Emergency Off Hour Services</b>								
Yes	28	43	27	38	20	37	4	21
No	31	48	40	56	33	61	14	74
No Information	6	9	4	6	1	2	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Client Home Visits</b>								
Yes	33	51	33	46	31	57	12	63
No	25	38	33	46	19	35	6	32
No Information	7	11	5	7	4	7	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Wheel Chair Access</b>								
Yes	45	69	55	78	45	83	16	84
No	13	20	12	17	7	13	3	16
No Information	7	11	4	6	2	4	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Non-English Printed Materials</b>								
Yes	22	34	24	34	24	44	6	32
No	38	58	43	61	30	56	13	68
No Information	5	8	4	6	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: 2005 Cortland Community Assessment Team Provider Survey and 1990, 1995 and 2000 United Way for Cortland County Service Provider Surveys

## 2005 Cortland County Service Provider Survey S-2

### Clients Served by Age Category

Number of Organizations Serving Age Groups					Number of Clients Served:			
Age Category	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005
Birth to 2	10	15	11	13	5,196	1,912	2,118	142
3 to 5	14	23	14	13	2,624	5,154	3,196	526
6 to 11	18	22	17	13	6,334	12,183	6,743	2,153
12 to 14	16	19	15	13	4,707	5,5763	3,173	1,164
15 to 18	22	25	19	13	3,978	9,540	6,262	1,471
19 to 59	32	28	25	13	46,764	4,207	25,381	6,571
60 and over	23	21	19	14	16,985	9,574	6,069	3,198
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>86,588</b>	<b>68,333</b>	<b>52,942</b>	<b>15,225</b>

Source: 2005 Cortland Community Assessment Team Provider Survey and 1990, 1995 and 2000 United Way for Cortland County Service Provider Surveys

- Based on 65 Provider Survey returns in 1990; 71 Service Provider returns in 1995; 54 Service Provider returns in 2000 and 19 Service Provider returns in 2005.
- Some agencies reported total number of clients served but were not able to break the number served into age categories.

Appendix 7

**2005 Cortland County Service Provider Survey S-4**  
Waiting Lists

CORTLAND COUNTY AGENCY	SERVICE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE CURRENTLY ON WAITING LIST		
		1995	2000	2005
Access to Independence	Ramp Project		11	17
Area Agency on Aging	EISEP	NR	NR	45
	Home Care	25	40	NR
	Make a Ramp	NR	8	NR
Catholic Charities	Halfway House	9	6	NR
	Lawrence House	8	3	NR
CAPCO	Head Start	36	NR	30
	Emergency Services		38	
	HEAP		10	
Child Development Day Care Center	Child Care	11	NR	45
Cortland Care Center	Long Term Care	54	15	NR
Family Counseling Services	Family Counseling	30	20	15
	Marriage Counseling	30	NR	NR
	Individual Counseling	30	18	33
	Substance Abuse Prevention	NR	7	3
	Substance Abuse Treatment	NR	37	7
Home Care	Home Health Care Aide	2	3	NR
Jacobus Health Center	Clinic	10	NR	NR
Mental Health Clinic	Assessment & Treatment	85	78	115
	Family Support Services	12	41	
	Intensive Case Management	40	48	
SUNY Cortland Child Care	Child Care	45	70	76
Thoma Development	C.Cortland Lo/Med Senior Rehab	NR	NR	24
	T.Truxton, Lo/Med Rehab	NR	NR	8
	V. Homer Owner & Income Property Rehab	NR	NR	8
YWCA	Child/Infant Care	6	53	
	After School Day Care	6	NR	
	Bridges for Kids	56	50	
Youth Bureau: County	TAP	15	30-50	

Source: 2005 Community Assessment Team Provider Survey and United Way for Cortland County Service Provider Surveys from 1990, 1995 and 2000.

NR = No response

### 2005 Key Informant Survey Results

	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Number Respondents</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Top 3 Unmet Needs</b>	1) Transportation 2) Alcohol Abuse Prevention and Out Patient Treatment 3) Drug Abuse Prevention Education	1) Child Protective Services 2) Child Care 3) Alcohol Abuse Prevention and Out Patient Treatment	1) Child Protective Services 2) Drug Abuse Prevention Education 3) Child Care	1) Mental health Services, including Alcohol & Substance Abuse Treatment 2) Financial Ability to Meet Health Care Needs 3) Delinquency Prevention
<b>3 Most Needy Populations</b>	1) Working Poor 2) Children 3) Single Parents	1) Teens 2) Working Poor 3) Children	1) Teens 2) Children 3) Working Poor	1) Working Poor 2) Teens 3) Single Parents
<b>Top 3 Best Met Needs</b>	Not Stated	1) Recreation and Culture 2) Services to Elderly 3) Transportation	1) Services to Elderly 2) Adult recreation 3) Financial Assistance (welfare)	1) Sheltered Workshops 2) Primary Medical Care 3) Services for Victims of Rape and Domestic Violence
<b>Top 3 Barriers to Service</b>	1) Funding to Agencies 2) Transportation 3) Lack of Information about Services	1) Funding to Agencies 2) Lack of Child Care 3) Lack of Information about Services	1) Funding to Agencies 2) Lack of Child Care 3) Lack of Information about Services	1) Funding to Agencies 2) Cost to Client 3) Lack of Information about Services

Source: 2005 Community Assessment Team – Key Informant Survey and United Way for Cortland County Key Informant Surveys from 1990, 1995, and 2000.