

CORTLAND COUNTS:

An Assessment of Health and Well Being in Cortland County



Photo By: Roger William These

THE SEVEN VALLEYS HEALTH COALITION, INC

*In cooperation with: Cortland County Health Department • Cortland Regional Medical Center
SUNY Cortland's Institute for Civic Engagement • United Way for Cortland County, Inc.*

Visit our website: www.sevenvalleyshealth.org

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Section 1 Introduction

I. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Community Assessment Team (CAT) presents to you the third edition of *Cortland Counts: An Assessment of the Health and Well Being in Cortland County, 2009*, 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.

Brian Mitteer -- Cortland Regional Medical Center

Cindy Eberhart -- United Way for Cortland County, Inc

Cathy Feuerherm -- Cortland County Health Department

Craig Little, Richard Kendrick, and John Suarez -- SUNY Cortland's Institute for Civic Engagement.

Staff

Jackie Carlton, Executive Director, Seven Valleys Health Coalition

Christella Yonta, Project Coordinator, Seven Valleys Health Coalition

Nicole Dintino, Research Asst., SUNY Cortland Graduate Student, Americorp Member

Joan Martin, Project Coordinator, Seven Valleys Health Coalition

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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 four-five years and the community Report Card annually. The SVHC is one of thirty-five rural health networks funded by the NYS Department of Health, Charles D. Cook Office of Rural Health.

I. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (Continued)

Focus Groups

4-H Teen Council
Cortland Regional Medical Center Annual meeting
Senior Advisory Board
Loaves and Fishes
Youth in Foster Homes
Health and Human Service Agency Leaders
SUNY Cortland Students
Charles Street House and Lawrence House Residents
Salvation Army
Meals on Wheels Recipients
Members of the Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender (LGBT) Community

The Community

Carol Deloff, Cortland Area Agency on Aging
Dan Dineen of the Cortland County Planning Department
Cathy Feuerherm, Cortland County Health Department
Jackie Gailor, Community Member, Retired Public Health Director
Ann Hotchkin – Thoma Development
Garra Lloyd-Lester, Cortland County Mental Health
Diane Maddok-Lamont, Cortland County Health Department
Brian Mitteer, Cortland Regional Medical Center
Kristen Monroe, Cortland County Dept. Social Services
Karen Niday of the Business Development Corporation
Tom Quinn, Cortland Regional Medical Center
Joan Stivers, Seven Valleys Council on Alcoholism and Substance Abuse
SUNY Cortland Americorps and the Corporation for National and Community Service

Outside Readers

Jackie Gailor, Community Member, Retired Public Health Director
Tom Gallagher, Mayor of the City of Cortland
Ann Hotchkin, Thoma Development
Manny Lann, Cortland County Youth Bureau
Craig Little, SUNY Cortland, Department of Sociology
Garra Lloyd-Lester, Director of Prevention Services for Youth
Andrea Rankin, Community Member
Robin Sandwick, Director of Cortland County Employment and Training
Carol Tytler, Seven Valleys Health Coalition Board Member
Gary VanGorder, Director, BDC/IDA
JoAnn Wickman, Community Member

Section 1 Introduction

II. OVERVIEW

Report Formats, Print Schedule and Distribution

This 2009 *Cortland Counts: An Assessment of the Health and Well Being in Cortland County* is available on-line at www.sevenvalleyshealth.org. The comprehensive *Cortland Counts* is completed to coincide with New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) mandates to the County, which is every four -five years.

The 2009 Report Card (Pages 5-25) 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 2009 Report Card and the 2009 *Cortland Counts* are at local libraries and at the Seven Valleys Health Coalition, 50 Clinton Ave, 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 (now the Cortland Regional Medical Center), 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 Community Assessment Team (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 year since 2002 the Blue Ribbon Committee meets to check progress and update the goals and objectives set the previous year. Beginning in 2004, the entire community has been invited to join Key Leaders to what is now an annual Community Forum. In 2006, Housing was added as a fourth track, as several issues and goals stemmed from Housing Confabs that were initiated as a result of the Committee Forum.

Cortland Counts brings together a great deal of research and the opinions of many Cortland residents. In May 2009, 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. There were 562 people who 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.

The Community Assessment Report

Cortland Counts: An Assessment of Health and Well Being in 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 2008 Community Assessment Team Surveys

The Report Card

The eight-page *Cortland Counts Report Card*, which follows, gives a set of indicators by which we can compare our data with other localities. Beyond the indicators, there are *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 four to 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 future editions. 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 2009 Community Report Card

OVERVIEW

Since 2001, the Seven Valleys Health Coalition (SVHC), Cortland County Health Department, SUNY Cortland, Cortland Regional Medical Center, and the United Way for Cortland County have been working to create *Cortland Counts*, an annual "Report Card" on the health and well-being of our community.

This ninth annual Report Card for Cortland County provides a brief update of data presented in *Cortland Counts: An Assessment of Health and Well-Being in Cortland County, 2005 Edition*. As in previous editions, 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 the Healthy People 2010 goals established by the federal government; these serve as a guide in establishing our local priorities.

An apple symbol is used to indicate a favorable status while a magnifying glass symbol indicates that the community should take a closer look at this indicator. The up and down arrows in the last column, "Cortland County Goal," signal the desired direction of change.

REPORT CARD COMPARABILITY

Report Cards from 2003 forward use population projections based on the 2000 census, and some indicators are age adjusted (AA), unlike the first two Report Cards (2001 and 2002). 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 in 2002 created a *Strategic Plan* with three tracks: Economic Development, Youth, and Health.

At the January 2006 BRC meeting, Housing was added as a fourth track in response to the growing need for better quality, affordable housing. There are now four broad community priorities established out of the *Cortland Counts* process. In each case, an organization (or a coalition of organizations) has emerged to focus on the needs in each of these priority areas:

The Business Development Corporation is, of course, spearheading **Economic Development**.

The Seven Valleys Health Coalition, in conjunction with the County Health Department, Cortland Regional Medical Center, Family Health Network, and others is directing special attention to **Health** issues.

The improvement of conditions for **Youth** in our community is being organized under the auspices of the Cortland Area Communities That Care Coalition (CACTC).

Housing is being addressed by several agencies, but this track lacks the leadership needed to steer priority goals.

The BRC continues to meet annually and invites the entire community to participate and help to refine priorities and update the strategic plans. The *Cortland Counts* reports form the basis of the county's plan of action for many community agencies. Local government officials, organizations, and community grant writers delight in finding so much information about Cortland County in one place.

TRACK PROGRESS & UPDATES

Economic Track

While Cortland County has not escaped the impact of the national recession — companies with strong ties to the automotive, travel, and high tech sectors have experienced the most significant downturn — it has at the same time been able to hold its own and even see growth in other areas.

The county's economic progress was reaffirmed this past year by several projects moving forward, including:

- The closing on \$37 million dollars in financing for the development of Hope Lake Lodge, a four-star hotel/condominium complex with a conference center, restaurant and water park;
- Marvin Windows' new 28,000-square-foot office, warehousing, and training facility in Polkville;
- The \$4 million project to rebuild the "Clock Tower" building in the heart of the downtown business district;
- \$5 million in financing to construct a 74-room Holiday Inn Express in the City of Cortland adjacent to Exit 11 off Interstate 81;
- \$1.1 million in financing committed to the IDA for the acquisition of land and infrastructure for the Finger Lakes East Business Park in the Town of Cortlandville, and;
- A \$725,000 investment by Marathon Boat Group Inc. for an expansion to manufacture and sell a line of pontoon boats.

Together with a tourism sector buoyed by ongoing Cortland Regional Sports Council events (more than a \$10 million local economic impact over the past five years), the summertime camp activities of the New York Jets, and Tompkins Cortland Community College's ongoing commitment to provide customized professional development workshops and training to the business community, these projects will help keep our community moving forward as the nation begins its long road to economic recovery.

TRACK PROGRESS & UPDATES

Health Track

The Health Track Team has identified the following as priority health needs in Cortland County:

- ❖ **Increased access to behavioral health services:** Coordinated efforts to meet this need include continuing education workshops, developed and taught by Department of Psychiatry staff from SUNY Upstate Medical University. These workshops provide current information about children’s mental health conditions for primary care providers, social workers, and school personnel. The Think Again Group (TAG) continues its efforts to reduce the stigma associated with mental illness, increase community awareness about the prevalence of behavioral health conditions, and encourage access to behavioral health services. The group has developed the “Think Again!...About Mental Health” campaign—which utilizes media resources such as posters, bookmarks, and newspaper articles—to promote public awareness and education about mental health.
- ❖ **Chronic disease control and injury prevention:** The Health Track Team has identified the need to increase public awareness about co-morbidity for people with chronic conditions, such as obesity, diabetes, heart disease, and mental illness.
- ❖ **High rates of alcohol, tobacco and drug use:** There is a substantial increase in the abuse/misuse of prescription and over-the-counter drugs (OTC) by youth and adults. An OTC/Rx Task Force has been created to raise awareness of the issue and to educate stakeholders and the public on how to prevent OTC/Rx abuse. Adult tobacco use has decreased significantly, but the need remains for education and awareness programs which encourage this progress.
- ❖ **Access to quality, affordable healthcare:** Public transportation services are limited or non-existent for residents of the rural municipalities and for county residents seeking specialty services not available in Cortland County.
- ❖ **Increased awareness of oral health and promotion of available dental services:** The Dental Steering Committee continues its efforts to increase oral health education and promote the value of healthy teeth & gums. Barriers include a lack of steady funding for educational resources, such as dental care kits, and a strongly organized resistance to fluoridation.

The Health Track Team also recognizes the need to: *maintain preparedness for emerging health issues; continue communicable disease surveillance and control; and continue efforts to maintain low teen pregnancy rates.*

Youth Track

The Cortland Area Communities That Care Coalition (CACTC) and its partner agencies are guided by a process that allows us to identify major issues in our community, prioritize efforts, and use proven approaches to make positive change in a coordinated fashion.

Environmental strategies are approaches that recognize that risks associated with substance abuse are a function of the interplay between the environment and the substances an individual uses. Environmental strategies enhance access and reduce barriers to services, change consequences, change physical design, and modify/change policies. CACTC selected scientifically validated programs and environmentally strategies that will address priorities by:

- ❖ **Positively changing parental attitudes and involvement in their children’s problem behaviors;**
- ❖ **Improving families’ abilities to manage problems;**
- ❖ **Directing efforts toward families with histories of problem behaviors;**
- ❖ **Improving neighborhood attachment and community organization; and**
- ❖ **Decreasing the availability of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana and other drugs.**

You can assist us with this project:

- ❖ What other data would you like to see in this report?
- ❖ How will you use these data?
- ❖ How can we make a better report, a better community?

For previous report cards and comprehensive assessments, go to www.sevenvalleyshealth.org.

Housing Track

The Housing track is a collaboration of individuals, organizations, and service groups (a/k/a Housing Confabs) working on public/private investment to improve Cortland’s Housing. This past year, housing rehab grants were secured for the City of Cortland, Village of Marathon and Cortlandville. Comprehensive plans for McGraw, Virgil, Marathon, Homer and Cortland are in progress or completed, which will help set priorities for orderly community growth and development, including housing. The City is developing a strategic plan for its East End. Habitat for Humanity completed construction on their first “green” home in the city. The Clock-tower building reconstruction is underway, as is a large student housing complex in Cortlandville.















A City committee discussed rental housing and passed a local permit law. Property taxes remain a burden and options for affordable housing are limited. Housing is a multi-faceted issue that affects the quality of life of the community and it is one of the standards by which a community is judged. It is a retention and attraction tool for economic development. Housing development and maintenance should be a community wide, shared responsibility. Priorities for 2009 include:













- ❖ **Housing choices for professionals, and seniors; retain/expand single family housing in the City**
- ❖ **Develop upper floors on Main Street;**
- ❖ **Maintain/create safe, quality, accessible and affordable housings;**
- ❖ **Provide home and housing related education.**












Please phone, email or write to:

Christella Yonta, Project Coordinator
 Seven Valleys Health Coalition
 50 Clinton Ave., Cortland, NY 13045
 607-756-4198
 Email: cyonta@sevenvalleyshealth.org

I. INDICATORS OF HEALTH AND SAFETY

Indicators	Cortland County	Upstate NY	New York State	National Data	Healthy ¹⁰ People 2010 Goal	Cortland Status	Cortland County Goal
1) Births to women receiving 1 st trimester prenatal care ^{5, 22}	72.4% ⁵ (2006)	70.0% ⁵ (2006)	69.9% ⁵ (2006)	83.2% ²² (2006)	90%		▲
2) Hospitalization for asthma in children ages 0-4 yrs ^{3, 2}	33.7/10,000 ³ (2004-2006)	37.8/10,000 ³ (2004-2006)	61.7/10,000 ³ (2004-2006)	60.0/10,000 ² (2005)	25.0/10,000		▼
3) Low birth weight babies - all births (<2500g) ^{22, 5}	8.5% ⁵ (2006)	7.9% ⁵ (2006)	8.3% ⁵ (2006)	8.3% ²² (2006)	5%		▼
4) Children/Youth in Indicated Reports of Abuse/Maltreatment ³	35.0% ^{****} (2007)	28.3% ^{****} (2007)	32.4% ^{****} (2007)				▼
5) Teen pregnancy (15-17 yrs) ⁵	20.4/1,000 ⁵ (2007)	22.2/1,000 ⁵ (2007) SCNY **	35.1/1,000 ⁵ (2007)		43/1,000		▼
Cigarette use:							
a) Women in Prenatal Care Program (PCAP/MOMS) ⁵	33.7% ⁵ (2008)	35.7% ⁵ (2008) SCNY**					▼
b) Adult Population everyday smoker ^{14, 4}	12.1% ¹⁴ (2008)	13.6% ¹⁴ (2008) ****	12.8% ⁴ (2007)	14.5% ⁴ (2007)			▼
c) Adult Population current smoker ^{14, 4}	14.2% ¹⁴ (2008)	15.2% ¹⁴ (2008) ****	18.9% ⁴ (2007)	20.8% ⁴ (2008)	12%		▼
d) Women during pregnancy ^{5, 6}	24.7% ⁵ (2006)	16.3% ⁵ (2006)	9.2% ⁵ (2006)	22.4% ⁶ (2006)	1%		▼
Alcohol use by women in prenatal care program (PCAP/MOMS) ⁵	4% (2008)	5% (2008) SCNY**			6%		▼
8) Reported DWI arrests (all ages) ⁵	55.9/10,000 (2008)	37.8/10,000 (2008)	26.6/10,000 (2008)				▼
9) Reported DWI arrests for youth 16-21 yrs. old ^{3, ****}	99.8/10,000 (2007)	65.9/10,000 (2007)	43.7/10,000 (2007)				▼
10) Dentists to low income population ratio ⁵	1:5,842 (2005)			1:5000 (is considered high need)			▼
11) Population with Fluoride in public water supply ^{5, 9}	2.2% ⁵ (2009) based on 2000 census		72.9% ⁹ (2006)	69.2% ⁹ (2006)	75%		▲

I. INDICATORS OF HEALTH AND SAFETY CONTINUED									
Indicators	Cortland County	Upstate NY	New York State	National	Healthy ¹⁰ People 2010 Goal	Cortland Status	Cortland County Goal		
12) Population with dental visit in past year, 18+ yrs ^{6,19}	65.1% ¹⁹ (2008)		70.5% ¹⁹ (2008)	64.9% ⁶ (2006)	56%		▲		
Colorectal cancer incidence									
13) a) rate for men ^{7,8,AA}	71.9/100,000 ⁷	64.5/100,000 ⁷	63.5/100,000 ⁷	59.2/100,000 ⁸			▼		
b) rate for women ^{7,8,AA}	54.9/100,000 ⁷ (2001-2005)	48.6/100,000 ⁷ (2001-2005)	47.3/100,000 ⁷ (2001-2005)	43.8/100,000 ⁸ (2001-2005)			▼		
14) Breast cancer incidence ^{7,8,AA}	125.3/100,000 ⁷ (2002-2006)	134.2/100,000 ⁷ (2002-2006)	124.5/100,000 ⁷ (2002-2006)	126.6/100,000 ⁸ (2002-2006)			▼		
15) Diseases of the heart mortality rate ^{16,6,AS}	215.0/100,000 ¹⁶ (2007)	255.3/100,000 ¹⁶ (2007)	255.5/100,000 ¹⁶ (2007)	222.0/100,000 ⁶ (2005)			▼		
Lung & bronchus cancer incidence									
16) a) rate for men ^{7,8,AA}	92.8/100,000 ⁷	89.0/100,000 ⁷	82.2/100,000 ⁷	79.4/100,000 ⁸			▼		
b) rate for women ^{7,8,AA}	70.0/100,000 ⁷ (2000-2004)	62.0/100,000 ⁷ (2000-2004)	53.9/100,000 ⁷ (2000-2004)	52.6/100,000 ⁸ (2001-2005)			▼		
17) Cerebrovascular disease mortality rate ^{16,6,AS}	63.2/100,000 ¹⁶ (2005)	43.9/100,000 ¹⁶ (2005)	34.0/100,000 ¹⁶ (2005)	46.6/100,000 ⁶ (2005)	48.0/ 100,000		▼		
18) Chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD or COPD) mortality rate - all ages ^{16,6,AS}	57.1/100,000 ¹⁶ (2005)	46.7/100,000 ¹⁶ (2005)	35.3/100,000 ¹⁶ (2005)	43.2/100,000 ⁶ (2005)	60.0/ 100,000 Age 45+		▼		
19) Cervical uteri cancer incidence rate ^{7,8,AA}	10.2/100,000 ⁷ (2001-2005)	7.5/100,000 ⁷ (2001-2005)	9.0/100,000 ⁷ (2001-2005)	8.4/100,000 ⁸ (2001-2005)			▼		
20) Prostate cancer incidence rate ^{7,8,AA}	174.1/100,000 ⁷ (2000-2004)	174.8/100,000 ⁷ (2000-2004)	170.3/100,000 ⁷ (2000-2004)	163.0/100,000 ⁸ (2001-2005)			▼		
Population Healthy Weight									
21) BMI = 18.5 to 24 for ages 18+ ^{4,AA}			38.0% ⁴ (2007)	37.0% ⁴ (2007)	60%	TBD			
22) Population Overweight/ Obese BMI =25+ for ages 20+ ^{22,19}	54.2% ¹⁹ (2008)		58.6% ²² (2007)	60.0% ²² (2007)			▼		

I. INDICATORS OF HEALTH AND SAFETY CONTINUED							
Indicators	Cortland County	Upstate NY	New York State	National	Healthy People 2010 Goal	Cortland Status	Cortland County Goal
Physical activity ages 18+ ⁴							
23) a) Moderate exercise (30min/5days/wk)			48.9% ⁴ (2007)	49.5% ⁴ (2007)	30%		
b) Vigorous exercise (20min/3days/wk)			27.3% ⁴ (2007)	28.3% ⁴ (2007)	30%		
Children overweight/obese ages 10-17 years ²²			15% ²² (2003)	15% ²² (2003)	5%		
25) Property crime reported ^{5, 23}	2,054.7/100,000 ⁵ (2008)	2,106.4/100,000 ⁵ (2008)	1,974.0/100,000 ⁵ (2008)	3,263.5/100,000 ²³ (2007)			▼
26) Violent crime reported ^{5, 23}	231.7/100,000 ⁵ (2008)	258.9/100,000 ⁵ (2008)	396.6/100,000 ⁵ (2008)	466.9/100,000 ²³ (2007)			▼
II. INDICATORS OF SOCIAL COHESION, CULTURE AND RECREATION							
Attendance at museums, theaters, galleries and cultural centers ⁵	69,825 (2008)						▲
Eligible voters actually registered to vote age 18 yrs+ ^{20, 21}	83.0% ²⁰ (2008)	87.5% ²⁰ (2008)	81.2% ²⁰ (2008)	68.0% ²¹ (2006)			▲
3) Registered voters Nov 2008 ²⁰	31,405	7,416,380	12,031,312				▲
4) Registered voters that actually voted in Presidential Race ²⁰	70.4% (2008)	68.5% (2008)	64.2% (2008)				▲
5) RSVP hours ⁵ (Retired Sr. Volunteer Program)	75,604 (2007)	72,219 (2008)					▲
6) Out of wedlock births compared to all births ^{16, 6}	43.8% ¹⁶ (2005)	33.1% ¹⁶ (2005)	39.0% ¹⁶ (2005)	36.9% ⁶ (2005)			▼

III. INDICATORS OF EMPLOYMENT, ECONOMY AND WELFARE							Cortland County Goal
Indicators	Cortland County	Upstate NY	New York State	National	Cortland Status		
1) Median household income ^{13, 24}	\$40,770 ¹³ (2007)		\$53, 514 ²⁴ (2007)	\$50,740 ²⁴ (2007)			▲
2) Number employed age 16 yrs+ ¹¹ (not seasonally adjusted)	22,290 ¹¹ (2008)	5,405,070 ¹¹ (2008)	9,078,030 ¹¹ (2008)	143,350,000 ¹¹ (2008)			▲
3) Unemployment ^{11, 18}	5.2% ¹¹ (2007)	6.5% ¹¹ (2008)	4.5% ¹¹ (2007)	7.2% ¹⁸ (2008)			▼
4) Children receiving public assistance ³ (ages 0-17 yrs.)	4.6% (2006)	3.7% (2006)	6.4% (2006)				▼
5) Children below poverty ^{3, 15} (ages 0-17 yrs.)	20% ³ (2005)	13.5% ³ (2005)	19.7% ³ (2005)	18% ¹⁵ (2007)			▼
IV. INDICATORS OF HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT							
1) Median housing value ^{24, 17}	\$160,336 ¹⁷ (2007)		\$311,000 ²⁴ (2007)	\$194,300 ²⁴ (2007)			
2) Vacant housing ^{5, 24}	8.9% ⁵ (2005)		10.6% ²⁴ (2007)	12.1% ²⁴ (2007)			▼
3) Mobile home housing ^{5, 24}	8.6% ⁵ (2005)		2.5% ²⁴ (2007)	6.7% ²⁴ (2007)			
Percent of drinking water systems in compliance for: a) max. contaminants ⁵ Bacteriological	99%		98%				▲
4) b) treatment technique ⁵	98%		94%				▲
c) reporting requirements ⁵	84% (2008)		71% (2008)				▲
V. POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE LIFE STAGES							
1) High school dropouts ^{3, 15}	2.7% ³ (2006-2007)	2.3% ³ (2006-2007)	3.1% ³ (2006-2007)	7.0% ¹⁵ (2007)			▼
2) High School graduates intending to go to college ³	82.1% ³ (2006-2007)	88.1% ³ (2006-2007)	83.0% ³ (2006-2007)				▲
3) Persons in need of supervision (PINS) ages 10 -17 yrs ³	25.9/1,000 (2006)	14.6/1,000 (2006)	11.3/1,000 (2006)				▼
4) Children in foster care ³ ages 0 - 21yrs.	7.4/1,000 ³ (2007)	3.1/1,000 ³ (2007)	4.9/1,000 ³ (2007)				▼

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

BRFSS = Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey

AA = Age adjusted, 2000 census

AS = Age and sex adjusted, 2000 census

* South Central New York
(Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Otsego, Tioga & Tompkins Counties)
Report Cards prior to 2007 included Delaware Co. & excluded Tompkins Co.

** South Central New York
(Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Tioga, Tompkins Counties)

*** Data combines Cortland and Tompkins counties and cannot be separated

**** Report card data prior to 2006 represented the rate of child abuse. Data 2006 and later reflects the % of indicated reports

***** Report cards 2001 - 2007 used 6 CNY counties, 2008 report card used 8 CNY counties and the current report card used 7 CNY counties.

***** Report cards prior to 2008 reported data for 16-20 year olds.

REFERENCES FOR FOOTNOTES

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HOUSING TRACK

Housing Track Goals Revised 1-20-09

Priority Goal	Objectives & Activities (include measurability)	Who is or who should be doing this?	Comments, Opportunities, Threats and/or Other Needed Data:
<p>I. Encourage the Cortland Housing Assistance Council to become the umbrella agency regarding housing needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for the creation of a new County Comprehensive (Master) Plan • Coordination/communication/advocacy of housing issues such as zoning, code enforcement, student housing, intergovernmental cooperation, development of needed housing options, homelessness, transitional housing, identification of funding sources, landlord/tenant issues, development of a housing court, urban and rural housing issues, etc. • Data collection on the local and regional level re: existing housing issues and emerging trends. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local governments • Community development organizations • Not-for-profit housing providers • Local lenders • Neighborhood/grassroots organizations • Health/environmental agencies • SUCC, TC3 • Private housing developers • Code Enforcement • “40 Below” and similar groups • Chamber of Commerce (CC of C) • Local churches • Volunteer organizations • Migrant worker program providers • CAPCO • Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE) 	<p>Housing is a multi-faceted issue that affects the quality of life of the community and it is one of the standards by which a community is judged. It is a retention and attraction tool for economic development. Housing development and maintenance should be a community-wide, shared responsibility.</p>
<p>II. Increase/Improve Housing Choices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attractive housing for young professionals and other professionals, including but not limited to those associated with the college. • Senior housing options, especially for those wishing to downsize/decrease maintenance. • The creation of housing units with four or more bedrooms. • Development of downtown housing • EA housing incentives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newly created housing agency • Local housing providers • Local governments • Private developers • Cortland Downtown Partnership • Local businesses 	<p>Marketing/creativity is needed in convincing developers of the need for this housing option(s).</p>
<p>III. Increase/Improve Accessible/Affordable Housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify needs – low income & special needs populations • Create accessible units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local governments • Local housing network, including Access to Independence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to seek funds to address the housing needs of low income and special needs populations. • Housing entities to partner on identifying needs and pooling resources.

HOUSING TRACK

Priority Goal	Objectives & Activities (include measurability)	Who is or who should be doing this?	Comments, Opportunities, Threats and/or Other Needed Data:
IV. Assess Homeless Issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate recent community homeless study • Consider a more coordinated, network approach to determine the best method of addressing the homeless issue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local governments • Community development organizations • Not-for-profit housing providers • Local churches • Volunteer organizations • Catholic Charities 	<p>The definition of “homeless” varies from agency to agency and may limit funding sources. It is difficult to determine the exact number of homeless because of their transient nature/lifestyle. Recent study shows the number of homeless is escalating.</p>
V. Conduct Student Housing Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate students on the importance of selecting quality and safe off-campus housing. (SUNY resource manual) • Provide a one-stop-shop for fielding questions related to off-campus housing and students’ rights as tenants. • Stricter penalties for code violations (city code officer) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SUCC/TC3 (student housing rep.) • Housing agency • Code enforcement • Local governments 	<p>Colleges and community should continue to address off-campus housing issues and consider impact of increased enrollments without a concurrent increase in on-campus housing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to increase students’ awareness of newly revised off-campus housing handbook published by SUNY Cortland.
VI. Develop Banks & first time home buyers Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and seek funds for first time homebuyer programs. Provide community outreach to identify potential applicants. • Increase home ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local governments • Local lenders • Housing agency • Not-for-profit housing providers 	<p>Area has many households who pay monthly rentals that are equal to or exceed monthly mortgage payments. Homebuyer programs need to assist first time homebuyers with down payment/closing cost assistance.</p>
VII. Develop Transitional Housing Program	<p>Identify populations needing transitional housing, including those persons discharged from alcohol/substance abuse institutions, pregnant and parenting teens, victims of violence, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New housing agency • Aid to Victims of Violence (AVV) • DSS • Catholic Charities • CAPCO • Access to Independence 	
VIII. Conduct Home and Housing Related Education	<p>Education on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortgages • Code • Home maintenance • Debt and unscrupulous lending practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cortland Housing Assistance Council • SUCC • CCE • CAPCO • Thoma Development 	

HOUSING TRACK

Priority Goal	Objectives & Activities (include measurability)	Who is or who should be doing this?	Comments, Opportunities, Threats and/or Other Needed Data:
IX. Promote Safe and Quality Housing	Educate public on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What the rules are • Code enforcement • Energy efficiency • Green materials • Radon resistant construction • Housing rehabilitation opportunities • HUD Healthy Homes-related housing issues such as radon, lead, wells, septic systems, safe/adequate electric systems, energy efficiency, trash disposal, smoke/carbon monoxide detectors, and good neighbor policies. • Judicial issues such as establishing a City housing court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholic Charities • Local governments • CCHD • Code enforcers • Local fire departments • New housing agency • Local homeowner associations 	CACTC support
X. Conduct Housing Confab VI	Healthy and Energy efficient housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing confab steering committee • Environmental groups • CCHD • SUCC • CCE • CAPCO 	
KEY Catholic Charities – Catholic Charities for Cortland CAPCO -Cortland County Community Action Program CCHD - Cortland County Health Department CCE – Cornell Cooperative Extension of Cortland EA - Employer Assisted HUD – Housing and Urban Development SUCC - State University College at Cortland TC3 -Tompkins Cortland Community College			

YOUTH TRACK

PRIORITY GOAL: To Increase Healthy Behaviors Among Cortland County Youth			
Objectives	Strategies/Activities to address objectives:	Responsible Person/agency	Comments, Opportunities or other data needed
<p>I. Positively change parental attitudes & involvement in children’s problem behaviors</p>	<p>A. Family Fun and Resource Center-<i>Talking About Positive Parenting</i> classes, <i>Parents Apart</i> program, various workshops. B. Parent advocacy and mentoring program. C. Parent/School/Student Support Meetings. D. Prevention, Chemical Dependence, and Mental Health Counseling and Parenting Skills development E. Strengthening Families, Project Northland</p>	<p>A. Cornell Cooperative Extension Cortland County (CCE), B. Career Works Career Center (CWCC), Catholic Charities, Community Outreach Program of Cortland County, Cortland City Youth Bureau, Cortland County school districts, CCE, New Justice Services, OCM-BOCES, the YMCA, and the YWCA C. Building Administration, School Social Workers D. Family Counseling Services (FCS), County Mental Health Clinic E. CACTC and partners</p>	<p>The Office of Service-Learning is working on a Learn and Serve grant to fund a program to teach job related interpersonal communication skills to 17- 25-year-olds living at or below 150% of the FPL. Lessons involve reflective listening, anger and stress management, and other parenting skills.</p> <p>Get more youth involved</p> <p>Use CACTC baseline data to measure success: By 2009, Decrease...</p>
<p>II. Improve parents/caregivers, and children’s ability to manage problems</p>	<p>A. Family Fun and Resource Center-Parent(s) & child(ren) drop-in center. B. Prevention, Chemical Dependence, and Mental Health Counseling and Parenting Skills development; anger management programs, bullying prevention programs; conflict resolution and relationship skills development (targeting selective and indicated populations of youth and parents in addition to the universal population). C. Parent Advocacy and Mentoring Program. D. Financial Education. E. Nutrition Education. F. Strengthening Families , Infant Carrier Program, Incredible Years</p>	<p>A. Cornell Cooperative Extension Cortland County (CCE) B. Family Counseling Services (FCS), New Justice Services, 7VCASA, YWCA Bridges for Kids and Model Moms Programs C. CACTC and Partners D. CCE E. CCE F. CACTC and Partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol use by 20% • Marijuana use by 15% • Tobacco Use by 15% • PINS cases by 20% • Attacks with intent to harm by 15% • Teen Pregnancy by 10% • High School dropout rate • Rx/OTC drug abuse

YOUTH TRACK

Objectives	Strategies/Activities to address objectives:	Responsible Person/agency	Comments, Opportunities or other data needed
<p>III. Increase availability and access to programs and services for parents, caregivers and children with “Histories of Problem Behaviors.”</p>	<p>A. 4-H Youth Development: 18 Chartered Clubs, school and afterschool programs, residential and day camp, special interest programs. Independent Living Skills program for youth in foster care C. PINS Diversion, Family Wrap Around, Parent-School Support Meetings D. Project Northland, Connecting Cortland Newsletter, Community Policing E. Outreach programs for counseling and parent skills training to families with histories of problem behaviors and with children exhibiting problem behaviors.</p>	<p>A. CCE B. Department of Social Services (DSS) C. County Probation, DSS, Building Administration, School Social Workers D. CACTC and partners E. CACTC and partners</p>	<p>There are no identified outreach services providing the level of intervention needed for families in greatest need. FCS has appropriately trained and qualified staff but lacks funding to provide the needed services.</p>
<p>IV. Improve neighborhood attachment & community organization</p>	<p>A. 4-H Youth Development: 18 Chartered Clubs, school/afterschool programs, residential and day camp, and special interest programs. B. Summer Parks Program. C. Empower Citizens- give them decision making power proportionate to how it affects them. D. Create an autonomous community space that is owned by the people to be used in any legal way. E. Getting youth, adults, families involved in community activities that promote healthy bonding, neighborhood attachment and community organization. F. Project Northland, Community Policing, College Connections SUNY & TC3, Youth survey, Safe Hosts, Youth conference, Red Ribbon campaign G. Increase Literacy</p>	<p>A. CCE B. County Youth Bureau C. Institute for Civic Engagement, Downtown Partnership D. FCS through Youth Activities and Youth Assist Program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lending library for youth, reading help night, and homework help night E. CATC and partners F. CATC and partners G. City Youth Bureau, Family Reading Partnership</p>	<p>Get more youth involved</p> <p>Use CACTC baseline data to measure success: By 2009, Decrease...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol use by 20% • Marijuana use by 15% • Tobacco Use by 15% • PINS cases by 20% • Attacks with intent to harm by 15% • Teen Pregnancy by 10% • High School dropout rate • Rx/OTC drug abuse

YOUTH TRACK

Objectives	Strategies/Activities to address objectives:	Responsible Person/agency	Comments, Opportunities or other data needed
<p>IV. Decrease the availability of alcohol, tobacco & marijuana</p>	<p>A. School Wide Campaigns, Educational Counseling, Curriculum, Social Alternatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are not decreasing availability, rather decreasing participation. <p>B. Prevention counseling for selected/indicated youth; alcohol and drug treatment program that includes family members of substance abusers; Annual FCS/Rite Aid Drug Quiz Show for grades 5-8.</p> <p>C. Develop and implement environmental strategies: i.e. policy change, social norms.</p>	<p>A. School Personnel, SUCC and TC3 College Connections, Safe Hosts, Rx/OTC task force, Majority Rules, CACTC and partners</p> <p>B. FCS</p> <p>C. Tobacco Free Cortland, CACTC and partners</p>	<p>Get more youth involved</p> <p>Use CACTC baseline data to measure success: By 2009, Decrease...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol use by 20% • Marijuana use by 15% • Tobacco Use by 15% • PINS cases by 20% • Attacks with intent to harm by 15% • Teen Pregnancy by 10% • High School dropout rate • Rx/ OTC drug abuse
<p>V. Secure resources to implement needed strategy.</p>	<p>A. Grant Submissions</p> <p>B. Rx/OTC task force</p>	<p>A. Administration</p> <p>B. CACTC and partners</p>	
<p>VI. Decrease violence</p>	<p>A. Bullying Prevention Activities, Character Education Initiatives, Parent/Student/School Support Meetings</p> <p>B. Bullying Prevention Programs for schools (e.g. "Too Good for Violence"); counseling for victims of domestic violence and child abuse (if not, the cycle will continue).</p> <p>C. Project Northland, Community Policing</p>	<p>A. Building Administration and School Personnel</p> <p>B. FCS</p> <p>C. CACTC and partners</p>	
<p align="center">KEY</p> <p>CACTC: Cortland Area Communities That Care Coalition CCMH: Cortland County Mental Health Clinic CCE: Cornell Cooperative Extension of Cortland County DSS: Cortland County Department of Social Services FCS: Family Counseling Services FPL: Federal Poverty Level</p> <p>PINS: Persons in Need of Supervision Rx/OTC: Prescription and Over the Counter Drug Abuse Task Force 7VCASA: Seven Valleys Counsel on Alcoholism and Substance Abuse SUCC: State University College at Cortland TC3: Tompkins Cortland Community College</p>			

ECONOMIC TRACK

ECONOMIC TRACK GOALS: Revised 1-20-09			
A) Priority Goal	B) Objectives and Activities	C) Responsible Person/agency	D) Comments and/or Other Data Needed
I. Expand local job opportunities	I. a) Market Cortland County (CC) – ongoing b) Regional coordination of workforce development activities and programs c) Review public transportation plan for commuter buses to Cornell, TC3, and explore commuter buses to other communities, (regional transportation). d) “Keep Us” effort to retain local college graduates e) Promote better work ethic starting with youth	I. a) BDC/IDA, CDP, CC WIB b) BDC/IDA, CDP, CC WIB, CWCC, Legislature c) Cortland County Planning Department,	I. Resources and potential markets include Syracuse/Onondaga County and Ithaca/Tompkins County
II. Promote entrepreneurship and new business development	II. a) Explore potential of business incubators and business innovation center for Cortland—space, training, support, education b) Provide opportunities for continuing business and economic education—accounting, budgeting, investing skills c) stabilize, grow and recruit	II. a) BDC/IDA b) CDP, BDC/IDA, CC WIB, Center for Economic Education (SUNY Cortland), SBA, 40 Below, TC3 c) BDC/IDA, SBA, CWCC	II. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High failure rate of new small businesses in area and annual # of local small business start-ups is dropping • Existing entrepreneurs need support • Use successful areas as models, e.g., Central Ave. • Need to identify potential markets & products for local area & region
III. Increase Coordination Between Schools, Colleges and Businesses	III. a) Promote dialogue to enhance training in soft skills and increase college internships in businesses b) WIB Career Ladder Mapping Project, including health, advanced manufacturing, energy, and environmental systems	III. a) Educational Institutes, businesses, CBN b) CC WIB, schools (secondary and college), businesses	III. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability • Tap local sources of expertise, e.g. retired business and educational professionals for mentoring

ECONOMIC TRACK

ECONOMIC TRACK GOALS: Revised 1-20-09

A) Priority Goal	B) Objectives and Activities	C) Responsible Person/agency	D) Comments and/or Other Data Needed																								
IV. Update Cortland County Comprehensive Plan	IV. a) Communicate need to Legislature AND County Planning AND County Economic Development b) Enhance community based planning for development and community investment	IV. a) County Planning Agency	IV. Municipalities are working on their plans and County is collaborating with them																								
V. Advocate for state and federal investment policy change	V. a) Funding for re-training of the Cortland work force	V.	V.																								
<p>KEY:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">BDC/IDA:</td> <td>Business Development Corporation/ Industrial Development Agency</td> <td style="width: 25%;">CBN:</td> <td>Cortland Business Network</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CDP:</td> <td>Downtown Business Partnership</td> <td>CC WIB:</td> <td>Cayuga Cortland Workforce Investment Board</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CAT:</td> <td>Community Assessment Team</td> <td>CWCC:</td> <td>Cortland Works Career Center</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CACTC:</td> <td>Cortland Area Communities That Care Coalition</td> <td>ICE:</td> <td>Institute for Civic Engagement (SUNY Cortland)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CC:</td> <td>Cortland County</td> <td>SVHC:</td> <td>Seven Valleys Health Coalition</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C of C:</td> <td>Chamber of Commerce</td> <td>SUCC:</td> <td>State University College at Cortland</td> </tr> </table>				BDC/IDA:	Business Development Corporation/ Industrial Development Agency	CBN:	Cortland Business Network	CDP:	Downtown Business Partnership	CC WIB:	Cayuga Cortland Workforce Investment Board	CAT:	Community Assessment Team	CWCC:	Cortland Works Career Center	CACTC:	Cortland Area Communities That Care Coalition	ICE:	Institute for Civic Engagement (SUNY Cortland)	CC:	Cortland County	SVHC:	Seven Valleys Health Coalition	C of C:	Chamber of Commerce	SUCC:	State University College at Cortland
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HEALTH TRACK

Priority Goal I: Increase the Availability & Accessibility of Behavioral Health Services

A) Objectives and Activities	B) Responsible Person/agency	C) Comments, Opportunities, Challenges and/or other data needed
<p>I. Conduct a factual assessment of the need for behavioral health services, as well as the levels and types of services currently available.</p>	<p>I. Seven Valleys Health Coalition (SVHC), County Mental Health (CMH), Family Counseling Services (FCS), Cortland Regional Medical Center (CRMC), Family Health Network (FHN), Cortland County Health Dept. (CCHD), medical providers, Employment Connection, Community Services Board (CSB), Catholic Charities,</p>	<p>I. Cortland County is designated as a Mental Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) for the low-income population Child & Family Clinic Plus Initiative: Prevention Services for Youth conducting assessments of 5th & 9th graders (opportunity to address stigma and foster care) Further assessment of mental health consumer's housing and employment needs, using consumer surveys and focus groups</p>
<p>II. Develop a comprehensive plan to meet the identified needs for behavioral health services that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase community awareness of behavioral health and prevalence of behavioral health issues, services available and the effects of behavioral health issues left untreated; ▪ Reduce stigma of needing/accessing mental health services, ▪ Increase access to behavioral health services in isolated communities and ▪ Increase access to child psychiatrists 	<p>II. Same as above, along with Think Again Group (TAG), Mental Health Association (MHA) and Access to Independence (ATI), Single Point of Access Committee (SPOA),</p>	<p>III. Evaluate community processes for expediting referrals for services for both adults and children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Teen suicide rate is on the rise; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Raise awareness of signs & symptoms of teen suicide among schools and parents ▪ Work with TAG to decrease stigma of needing/accessing behavioral health services; ▪ MHA's monthly newsletter and the Reach Basics Lectures ▪ Use data from the county wide survey conducted by Catholic Charities and processed by SUNY Cortland ▪ Use data from County Mental Hygiene Plan </p>
<p>III. Develop areas of collaboration to avoid duplication of services</p>	<p>IV. Same as above</p>	<p>III. Utilize Community Services Board <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary Docs collaborating with mental health ▪ Explore/develop Tele-psychiatry ▪ NYS Office of Aging on-line Long-Term Care resource at www.nyconnects.org </p>
<p>IV. Explore ways to provide/promote employment opportunities for mental health consumers</p> <p>V. Identify support groups that can fill the gap during waiting times.</p>	<p>V. MHA, Employment Connection, ATI, Cortland Works Career Center, Catholic Charities, JobQuest, BOCES VI. ATI</p>	<p>IV. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop consumer run businesses ▪ Access resources for additional consumer work programs <p>V. Refer stable patients to PCP's. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Utilize resources from SUNY Upstate Dept of Psychiatry (including teleconferencing) </p> </p>

Revised January 22, February 26 and May 14, 2009

HEALTH TRACK

Priority Goal II. Increase Health Education, Promotion and Screenings for Chronic Disease Control and Injury Prevention

A) Objectives and Activities	B) Responsible Person/agency	C) Comments, Opportunities, Challenges and/or other data needed
I. Assess obesity issue as it relates to chronic diseases	I. CCH D, SVHC, CRM, FHN, SUCC, Area Agency on Aging (AAA), SUCC, Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE)	I. Work with schools, parent groups to educate about not taking away recess time or physical education time as punishment
II. Increase awareness of co-morbidity (obesity, diabetes, heart disease)	II. CCHD, SVHC, CRMC, FHN, AAA, SUCC, CCE-Nutrition, MHA	II. REACH Basics, Lunch and Learn opportunities, Work-site Wellness Programs and MHA Newsletter
III. Increase awareness of current programs/ those that are in place.	III. SVHC, CCHD, CRMC, AAA	III. Keep SVHC on line Directory current, directories not realistic in print format; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Differentiate info for consumers & info. for providers ▪ Post information in Church Bulletins, ▪ Increase awareness of cancer screening programs ▪ CAPCO has printed resource guide, anyone others
IV. Improve health literacy	IV. SVHC, CCHD, CRMC, CCE	IV. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CCE- Nutrition Program
V. Identify resources/programs to promote prevention of athletic injuries	V. SUCC, CRMC, Cortland School District, SVHC	V.
VI. Identify and publicize the effects of alcoholism and alcohol abuse as an underlying cause of many chronic diseases	VI. CCHD, 7VCASA, CACTC, FCS, Catholic Charities	VI. Use the CTC model to identify programs & develop organizational support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FCS writes articles for the paper and offers education/information sessions throughout the county. ▪ Catholic Charities – Community Support Services, Residential Treatment, Peer Support Services, and community based case management for mentally ill, MICA, and those in recovery

Revised January 22, February 26 and May 14, 2009

HEALTH TRACK

Priority Goal III. Reduce Rates of Alcohol, Tobacco and Drug Use

A) Objectives and Activities	B) Responsible Person/agency	C) Comments, Opportunities, Challenges and/or other data needed
<p>I. Establish smoke free entry ways at all health care facilities and encourage smoke free entry ways at all businesses by July 2010.</p> <p>Establish baseline of businesses with smoke free entry ways by July 2010.</p>	<p>I. Tobacco Free Cortland (TFC), Team Act Cessation Center, Physicians/Health Care Providers, County Legislature.</p>	<p>I. CRMC and FHN are Smoke free buildings and grounds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Start with focus on government buildings going smoke free ▪ Health care providers reinforce the quit line, businesses promote the quit line. ▪ OASAS (new) regulations now require alcohol and substance abuse treatment providers to address nicotine dependence and to assist clients in achieving “Tobacco Independence” whenever possible. The new regulation also addresses staff use of tobacco products. Ongoing support services for achieving/sustaining tobacco-independence are addressed with clients during treatment and with staff. ▪ Baseline data (2008): 77.8% of Cortland County adults exposed to second hand smoke in public building entry ways. 85.9% of Cortland county adults favor either restricting or entirely eliminating smoking from public building entry ways.
<p>II. By July 2010, decrease the % of adult smokers to no more than 12% of adult population.</p>	<p>II. TFC, Reality Check (RC), Team Act Cessation Center, CACTC, and FCS</p>	<p>II. Baseline data (2008):14.2% of Cortland County adult residents are current smokers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horizon House offering smoking cessation programs ▪ Health care providers advising tobacco-using patients to quit. ▪ Baseline data (2008): 56.5% of current smokers were advised to quit by a healthcare professional. ▪ NYS smokers’ quit line data (2008): 629 calls were made to the quit line in 2008. 414 Cortland county clients received NRT from the Quitline in 2008. ▪ FCS clients are assessed for nicotine dependence and offered education and support services as well as referrals to smoking cessation programs (based upon new regulations for OASAS providers) ▪ CRMC offers Smoking cessation classes “Tobacco Free for Life”
<p>III. By July 2010, increase adult current smoker awareness of cessation resources by 15%</p>	<p>III. TFC, Team Act Cessation Center, SVHC worksite wellness, health care providers, businesses, FCS</p>	<p>III. Baseline data (2008): 61% of adult current smokers are aware of local tobacco cessation resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health care providers reinforce the quit line, businesses promote the quit line

Revised January 22, February 26 and May 14, 2009

HEALTH TRACK

<p>IV. Decrease % of youth using tobacco by 15% and % using alcohol by 20% by 2010.</p>	<p>IV. CACTC, RC, FCS,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Horizon House, CRMC, Team Act, Mothers & Babies Perinatal Network offering smoking cessation programs. ▪ FCS clients are assessed for nicotine dependence and offered education and support services as well as referrals to smoking cessation programs. Several FCS staff have been trained in smoking cessation models however, smoking cessation is not currently being offered on-site as a stand alone service. We currently rely on existing cessation programs to provide the direct service and actively include information to increase client awareness of cessation programs. (approx 95% of clients admitted for alcohol and substance abuse treatment also have concurrent nicotine addiction; the rate for clients with mental health disorders ranges from 40% to 88% depending upon diagnosis) ▪ Baseline data (2008): 49.3% of adult current smokers indicate that they want to stop smoking now.
<p>V. Decrease % of youth using marijuana by 15% per year.</p>	<p>V. 7VCASA, CACTC, FCS, RC, CCHD</p>	<p>IV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CACTC funded youth survey (data N/A until April 09) ▪ Prevention Program counseling and other prevention programs and activities target youth who are at risk or who are engaging in experimental use of substances including tobacco. ▪ CCHD – ATUPA program
<p>VI. Identify and publicize the effects of alcoholism, and alcohol abuse as an underlying cause/effect of mental health issues, child abuse, mental retardation....</p>	<p>VI. DSS, CRMC, CCHD, schools physicians, CACTC, FCS</p>	<p>V.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevention Program counseling and other prevention programs and activities target youth who are at risk or who are engaging in experimental use of substances including tobacco. ▪ Rx/OTC drug task force ▪ Education on drug storage, establish take back program, media campaign on proper drug disposal. ▪ School wellness teams
		<p>VI.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Family Support Services – respite mental health ▪ Education programs for teachers, physicians and parents ▪ FCS- licensed treatment and prevention provider, providing treatment, education, prevention and intervention programs for all ages.

HEALTH TRACK

Priority Goal IV. Increase Awareness of and availability of Affordable Health Care

A) Objectives and Activities	B) Responsible Person/agency	C) Comments, Opportunities, Challenges and/or other data needed
I. Develop educational material to promote, and distribute information on what programs/services are available locally.	I. SVHC, FHN, CRMC, MICAH, AAA	I. Link health and dental information with job training programs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use SVHC web site as disseminating vehicle ▪ Include oral health care available for low-income & Medicaid populations at FHN Dental Clinic
II. Improve use and access of health coverage programs (both public and private)	II. ATL, AAA, FHN, MICAH, CRMC, SVHC, CCHD	II. Encourage Human Resource Depts. to increase their employees knowledge of what their insurance covers
III. Advocate for Long-Term Care services	III. SVHC, AAA, SUCC, CRMC, ATI	III. Need an inventory of current services available and publicize Area Agency on Aging has a directory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No objective data on need in county ▪ Physician survey may provide this data

Priority Goal V. Increase Awareness of Oral Health and Promote Available Dental Services

I. Increase dental health education to promote value of healthy teeth & gums: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need annual plan/schedule for programs. ▪ Develop evaluation plan to gauge effectiveness (use 3rd grade state surveillance as the evaluation component). 	I. SVHC, FHN, CCHD, SBHC's, dentists	I. SVHC needs to find steadier funding source for educational program and resources (care-kits etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NYS Dental Bureau ready to work on 3rd grade assessment in 2009
II. Increase fluoride use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote use via marketing: refrigerator magnet, comic book, parent information fliers. ▪ Target groups/agencies like Child Care Centers and Head Start 	II. SVHC, FHN, CCHD, SBHC's, dentists	II. Face a strongly organized resistance to fluoridation
III. Increase sealants for children's teeth	III. FHN, SBHC's, Dentists, CCHD	III.

Maintenance Goal I: Maintain Preparedness for Emerging Health Issues

I. Increase community awareness of plans	I. CCHD	I. Plans mandated by national events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disability group rep needed
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HEALTH TRACK

Maintenance Goal II: Maintain Communicable Disease Surveillance & Control		
A) Objectives and Activities	B) Responsible Person/agency	C) Comments, Opportunities, Challenges and/or other data needed
<p>I. Maintain communication between CCHD and CRMC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • electronic surveillance of CRMC ED admit/discharge diagnosis • active telephone contact w/ CRMC ED and • communication between CRMC infection control and CCHD <p>II. Maintain weekly contact w/ PCP's and school health offices for CD reports</p> <p>III. Continue chronic disease follow up as per CDC/NYSDOH guidelines</p>	I – III. CCHD	I – III. All are in place and fully implemented.
Maintenance Goal III: Maintain Low Teen Pregnancy Rates		
<p>I. Continue current programs and services:</p> <p>A. serving teens in Jacobus Center for Reproductive Health (JCRH) (n=800)</p> <p>B. staff/Peers = 150 programs to 2500 teens</p> <p>C. teen programs at City Youth Bureau</p> <p>D. Lunch & Learn series at worksites</p>	<p>A. CCHD, JCRH, ZAP Program, Catholic Charities APPS program, CACTC</p> <p>B. Catholic Charities APPS, STEPS program, Cortland City Youth Bureau, and McGraw School prevention counseling</p> <p>C. CCE, FFRC</p>	<p>B. Concern that teen pregnancy rates are again rising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public Awareness needs an update <p>C. FFRC-Talking About Positive Parenting (TAPP) for Teens Class</p>
<p>KEY:</p> <p>7VCASA – Seven Valleys Council on Alcoholism and Substance Abuse</p> <p>AAA – Area Agency on Aging</p> <p>APPS – Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Program</p> <p>ATI – Access to Independence</p> <p>ATUPA- Adolescent Tobacco Use Prevention Act</p> <p>CSB – Community Services Board</p> <p>CCE – Cornell Cooperative Extension</p> <p>CTC- Communities That Care Process</p> <p>CACTC – Cortland Area Communities That Care</p> <p>CAPCO – Community Action Program of Cortland</p> <p>CCHD – Cortland County Health Department</p> <p>CRMC – Cortland Regional Medical Center</p> <p>CRMC-ED- CRMC Emergency Department</p>	<p>CMH – Cortland County Mental Health</p> <p>FCS – Family Counseling Services</p> <p>FHN – Family Health Network</p> <p>JCRH- Jacobus Center for Reproductive Health</p> <p>MHA – Mental Health Association</p> <p>MICAH - Moving in Congregations Acting in Hope</p> <p>OASAS- Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services</p> <p>RC – Reality Check</p> <p>SBHC – School Based Health Clinics</p> <p>SVHC - Seven Valleys Health Coalition</p> <p>SPOA – Single Point of Access Committee</p> <p>STEPS- Supportive Teen Education Parent Services</p> <p>TAG – Think Again Group</p> <p>TFC – Tobacco Free Cortland</p>	

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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 2008 and 2009. In May 2009, 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. Human service providers and key informants from the various fields of business, religion, and government were surveyed by mail 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 outside of 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 2007 teen pregnancy rate in Cortland County was 30.5 per 1,000 15-19 year old females. In Columbia County, that rate was 41.6 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 in 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 2002-2004, 2003-2005, 2004-2006.

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 as well as the population data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey. The following is a list of tables in the Demographics Section:

Table D:

1. Population of county municipalities, 2000 and 2007 estimate
 - *Map D-1 Cortland County*
2. US Census: Cortland County population by age, sex, race; Cortland County population by education, disability and commute time to work, 2000, 2005-2007 three year average
3. US Census: Cortland County housing, income, business and geography, 2000
4. Educational enrollment and attainment, 2000 and 2005-2007 three year average
5. County population age 65 and over by municipality, 2008 estimate
6. County population by age and sex
 - *Graph D-1 County population by age, 2000 and 2008 estimate*
 - *Graph D-2 County population by age and gender, 2008 estimate*
 - *Graph D-3 County population by age and gender, 2005-2007 three year average*
 - *Graph D-4 U.S. population age 65+, 1950-2050*
 - *Graph D-5 Percent U.S. population age 65+, 1950-2050*
 - *Graph D-6 County Relative to Aging Population*

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-1A Health insurance coverage, US, 1984-2006
 - Graph HS-1B Health insurance coverage, young adults
 - Graph HS-2 Length of time uninsured, 2006
 - Graph HS-3 Dental visits for teeth cleaning
3. Births, deaths, and infant mortality
4. Live births by financial coverage
5. Total pregnancy and teen pregnancy rates
 - Graph HS 4: Teen pregnancy
6. Low birth weight babies

7. Birth and Smoking statistics
 - Graph HS-5 Autism cases
8. Death -- top five causes
 - Graph HS-6 Causes of death
9. Cancer incidence rates
10. Asthma hospitalizations for children
11. STD's 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. DWI youth arrests
19. Accident and arrest reports -- city
20. SUNY Cortland Crime Statistics
21. Youth risk indicator rates
22. Community risk indicator rates
23. Characteristics of clients admitted to Alcohol and Substance Abuse treatment
24. Youth alcohol and substance abuse consequences indicators
25. Child abuse reports
 - Graph HS-7 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-8A What's killing us in the United States?
 - Graph HS-8B Leading causes of death in the United States, 2000
 - Graph HS-8C Actual causes of death in the United States, 2000
 - Graph HS-9A Overweight by age, United States, 1971 – 2006
 - Graph HS-9B Obesity by age, United States, 1971 – 2006
 - Graph HS-9C Overweight including obesity, by age, United States, 1971-2006
 - Graph HS-10 Obesity among adults, United States, 2008
 - Graph HS-11 Overweight in childhood, United States, 1963 – 2004
30. Domestic violence calls/victims sheltered – Aid to Victims of Violence
31. Immunization for children entering schools
 - Graph HS-12 Lead levels in children under 6 years of age
32. Tobacco use prevalence
33. 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

3. Voter participation in general election 2006, 2008
4. Voter participation in presidential election, 2008
5. RSVP hours donated and total monetary value
6. Marriages rates by County, Upstate and NYS
7. Dissolutions of marriages by County, Upstate and NYS
8. Out-of-wedlock births

3. 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 1991-2009, NYS
 - Graph EW-3 Change in non-farm jobs by super sector 1995-2009, NYS
2. Living wage for Cortland County, 2006
3. Cortland County Household Income and Benefits, 2007
4. Employees on non-agricultural payrolls, 2007-2008
5. Children in poverty by percent
6. Income and poverty statistics
 - Graph EW-4 Poverty by Age, U.S. 1966-2006
 - Graph EW-5 Low Income Population, U. S. 2006
7. Unemployment
8. Child support enforcement
 - Graph EW-6 Unemployment by county
9. Children and youth receiving public assistance
10. Children on food stamps
11. Department of Social Service statistics, 2008
12. Food and nutrition programs—number of meals served
13. Department of Social Services statistics, 2005-2008
14. Agriculture and farming census in Cortland County
15. Cortland County people, income and industry overview
16. Maple products inventory
17. Federal poverty levels, 2009
18. US Census: Cortland County – At a Glance
19. Employment by sector
 - Graph EW-7 Percent change in quintile shares –US 1967-1999 Cortland
20. Transit – Annual Ridership
21. Transportation Survey, 2008

4. Housing and Environment

Table HE:

1. Low Income & Elderly Subsidized Housing in Cortland County, 2009
2. Subsidized Housing, 2009
3. Cortland County Waste Management
4. Homelessness in Cortland County

- Graph HE-1 Homelessness
- 5. Cortland County Adolescent Tobacco Use Prevention Act (ATUPA) Enforcement Summary
- 6. Restaurant Citations
- 7. General Housing Characteristics, Cortland County, New York 2005-2007
- 8. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics, Cortland 2005-2007
- 9. Housing Unit Occupancy, US Census 2000, 2005-2007
- 10. Type of Occupancy US Census 2000, 2005-2007
- 11. Housing Vacancy Percents, US Census 2000
- 12. Housing Stock Values, US Census 2005-2007
- 13. Percent of Households Where Housing Costs Represent 30% or more of Household Income
- 14. Radon Levels in Cortland County by Zip Code

5. Positive Development Through Life Stages

Table PD:

1. Cortland County childcare slots
2. Students who meet state standards by district
3. School Profiles
4. Percent 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. Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) cases

Section 2 Background

VI. A PERSPECTIVE ON CORTLAND COUNTY

Located in the geographic center of New York State, along Interstate 81 and the banks of the Tioughnioga River, Cortland County has a long and rich history rooted in agriculture, industry, and quality of life. It features the best of small town America – abundant natural resources, excellent schools, stress-free transit, safe neighborhoods, top-shelf parks and recreational facilities, and historic downtowns – yet at the same time it has close proximity to the state’s major urban centers and all they have to offer.

Population Characteristics

Established in 1808, the county’s population is just under 50,000, with about 19,000 living in the city of Cortland and 31,000 others in more than a dozen neighboring rural towns and villages. Higher education has a strong influence here, with the city home to the State University of New York College at Cortland and with modern and fast-growing Tompkins Cortland Community College just a few miles to the south. Cortland County is also located in the center of an intellectual corridor including Cornell University, Ithaca College, Binghamton University, Syracuse University, SUNY’s College of Environmental Science and Forestry, and LeMoyne College.

Historical Perspective

Agriculture was the dominant industry in the early years, but 20th Century industrialization brought people away from family farms to companies in and around the city of Cortland. Manufacturers such as Smith Corona, Brockway Motors, Wickwire Brothers, and many others provided ample employment opportunities for county residents.

Industrial retrenchment in Cortland County began in the late 1970s, and the loss of what had been some of the county’s most significant manufacturing employers created undeniable challenges to the community’s economic viability. Today’s Cortland economy still features some manufacturing at such anchor businesses as Marietta Corporation, Pall Corporation, Borg Warner and Albany International, but now also includes major employers, such as Intertek, McNeil & Company, and a range of smaller businesses that have given the community greater insulation against the impact of the recent economic downturn.

Meanwhile, the town of Cortlandville is growing. Groundbreaking has taken place for a new Super Wal-Mart, and a new Lowe’s home center is in the design phase. The BDC/IDA is developing a new light industrial park, and planning is underway for the renovation of the former Smith Corona manufacturing site as a modern business center that will be home to a number of small businesses including the research and

development arm of Pall Corporation. Several other small business and retail centers are considering development there.

The county has also discovered itself as a tourism destination, with many fine natural resources, as well as a host of great festivals and seasonal events. Capitalizing on perhaps the finest Division III athletic complex in the nation, as well as superior municipal facilities, the Cortland Regional Sports Council has attracted more than \$10 million worth of sports-related tourism dollars to the community over the past five years. This past summer, the NFL's New York Jets held their inaugural summer training camp at SUNY Cortland, creating local employment and driving a significant number of dollars into the local economy.

In partnership with the state, the city of Cortland has spent millions of dollars on downtown revitalization, and much more has been directed to the redevelopment of the South Side neighborhood. Comprehensive planning is underway for the city's east side, and a multimillion-dollar expansion of Cortland Regional Medical Center is underway on the west side. The historic downtown Clocktower building, destroyed by fire in 2007, has also been rebuilt and now offers top commercial and residential space. Just east of the city, Marvin Windows has completed a new \$4 million warehouse, training, and office facility.

Economic Climate

There are many good things to report, but many challenges remain. The county's unemployment rate consistently ranks among the highest in the state, while flat population growth in the city and a high number of tax-exempt properties there have pushed local property and school taxes to high levels. Similarly, population loss, stagnant growth in tax base, and the increasing cost of providing basic services are major obstacles to growth in the county's towns and villages.

These issues, combined with a state fiscal condition that has forced many additional costs to municipal governments everywhere, have created serious – but not insurmountable – obstacles to business retention and recruitment efforts in Cortland County.

Section 2 Background

VII DEMOGRAPHICS

Highlights:

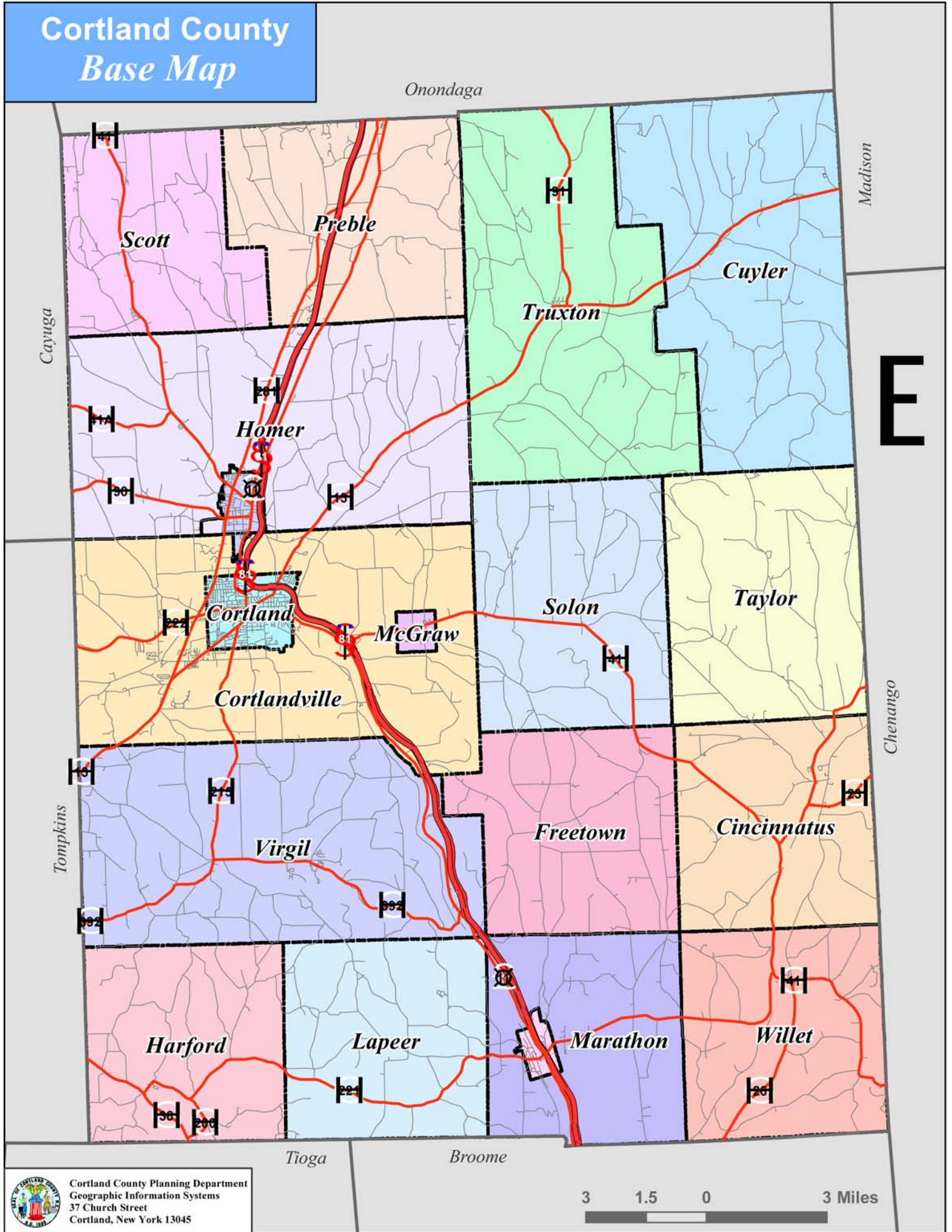
- According to the American Community Survey 2005-2007 population estimates, the population of Cortland County declined slightly since 2000. The city of Cortland lost over 358 people (Table D-1).
- The City of Cortland has a population of 18,850 and SUNY Cortland has a record number of students with 7,800.
- Nearly 97% of Cortland County residents identify themselves as white (Table D-2).
- The largest non-white populations in Cortland County identify themselves as Black or African American persons. This is 2.3% of the total population (Table D-2).
- County residents who identify as Hispanics constitute 1.2% of the population and those who identify as “persons of two or more races” constitute 1.1% of the total population (Table D-2).
- The 2005-2007 Cortland County median household income was \$44,307 compared to \$52,944 for New York State (Table D-3).
- The US Census Bureau 2005 -2007 estimates the median value of an owner-occupied home in Cortland County is \$89,100 contrasted with \$293,400 for the state (Table D-3).
 - The Median Housing Value for 2007 is listed on page 10 as \$160,336, according to City-Data.Com . This higher figure is not limited to owner-occupied housing, but also includes apartments, farms and other factors.
- Those over the age of 65 years are becoming an increasingly larger percentage of the population. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), by the year 2040, the population 75 years and older will exceed the population of those 65-74 years of age (Graph D-5).

Table D – 1

Population of County Municipalities

Area	2000	2007 Estimate	# Change 2000-2007
Cortland County	48,599	48,369	-230
City of Cortland	18,740	18,382	-358
Town of Cincinnatus	1,051	1,022	-29
Town of Cortlandville	7,919	7,966	47
Town of Cuyler	1,036	1,042	6
Town of Freetown	789	815	26
Town of Harford	920	915	-5
Town of Homer	6,363	6,292	-71
Village of Homer	3,368	3,270	-98
Town of Lapeer	686	677	-9
Town of Marathon	2,189	2,153	-36
Village of Marathon	1,063	1,025	-38
Village of McGraw	1,000	961	-39
Town of Preble	1,582	1,554	-28
Town of Scott	1,193	1,185	-8
Town of Solon	1,108	1,105	-3
Town of Taylor	500	485	-15
Town of Truxton	1,225	1,237	12
Town of Virgil	2,287	2,536	249
Town of Willet	1,011	1,003	-8
Source: www.census.gov 2000 Census, and 2007 Population Estimates			

Cortland County Base Map



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



Table D-2

<i>Cortland County Population by Age, Sex, and Race</i>	Cortland County	New York
Population, 2005-2007 3-year estimate	48,407	19,280,753
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, 2005-2007	5.6%	6.2%
Persons under 19 years old, percent, 2005-2007	27.8%	26.1%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2005-2007	12.5%	13.1%
Female persons, percent, 2005-2007		
	51.5%	51.5%
White persons, percent, 2005-2007		
	97.0%	67.8%
Black or African American persons, percent, 2005-2007		
	2.3%	16.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2005-2007		
	1.2%	0.7%
Asian persons, percent, 2005-2007		
	0.3%	7.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2005-2007		
	Z*	0.1%
Persons reporting some other race, percent, 2005-2007		
	0.4%	9.6%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2005-2007		
	1.1%	1.1%
White persons, not of Hispanic/Latino origin, percent, 2005-2007		
	96.2%	62.0%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2000 (b)		
	1.2%	15.1%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2005-2007		
	1.8%	21.6%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+,		
	N*	28.6%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct age 5+, 2000		
	54.6%	61.8%
<i>Cortland County Population by Education, Disability and Commute Time to Work</i>		
Percent high school graduate or higher, age 25+, 2005-2007		
	86.9%	83.9%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher, age 25+, 2005-2007		
	24.4%	31.2%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2005-2007		
	7,380	2,510,279
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000		
	21.0	31.2
(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		
N: Data can not be displayed because number of sample cases is too small		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey 2005-2007, 3 year average

Table D-3

Quick Facts: Cortland County Housing, Income, Business and Geography	Cortland County	New York
Housing units, 2005-2007	20,282	7,905,969
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, 2005-2007	\$89,100	\$293,400
Housing units authorized by building permits, 2002	71	49,149
Households (owner occupied), 2005-2007	18,034	7,096,035
Average household size, 2005-2007	2.51	2.63
<hr/>		
Median household income, 2005-2007	\$44,307	\$52,944
Per capita money income, 2005-2007	\$21,261	\$29,230
Persons below poverty, percent, 2005-2007	14.1%	14.0%
<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	
Federal Information Processing Standard (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

Educational Enrollment and Attainment Cortland County 2000 and 2005-2007

	2000 Census	2005-2007 Census
Total Population	48,599	48,369
School Enrollment: (Population 3 years and over)		
Nursery School	572	734
K-12	8,751	7,785
College or graduate school	5,898	6,456
Educational Attainment: (Population 25 years and over)		
Less than 9 th grade	1,538	890
Some high school	3,540	3,004
High school graduate	10,599	10,815
Some college	5,089	4,547
Associate's degree	3,238	3,250
Bachelor's degree	3,177	4,325
Graduate or professional degree	2,386	2,955
High school graduate or higher	82.8%	86.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	18.8%	24.4%

Source: <http://www.factfinder.census.gov>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see [Accuracy of the Data](#)). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Table D-5

Cortland County Population: Age 65 and over

Municipality	2008 Census Estimate Total # of People	2000 Census Total # of People 65+	2000 Census % of People 65+
Cortland	18,434	2,418	12.9%
Cincinnati	1,012	151	14.4%
Cortlandville	7,938	1,184	15.0%
Cuyler	1,034	95	9.2%
Freetown	809	68	8.6%
Harford	908	105	11.4%
Homer- Town	6,278	862	13.5%
Lapeer	677	52	7.6%
Marathon- Town	2,140	273	12.5%
Preble	1,547	155	9.8%
Scott	1,179	95	8.0%
Solon	1,099	94	8.5%
Taylor	486	47	9.4%
Truxton	1,229	133	10.9%
Virgil	2,531	217	9.5%
Willet	1,001	107	10.6%
Cortland County	48,302	6,056	12.5%

Source: Census 2000, July 2008 Population estimate (www.census.gov)

Table D-6

Cortland County Population by Age and Sex – 2005-2007

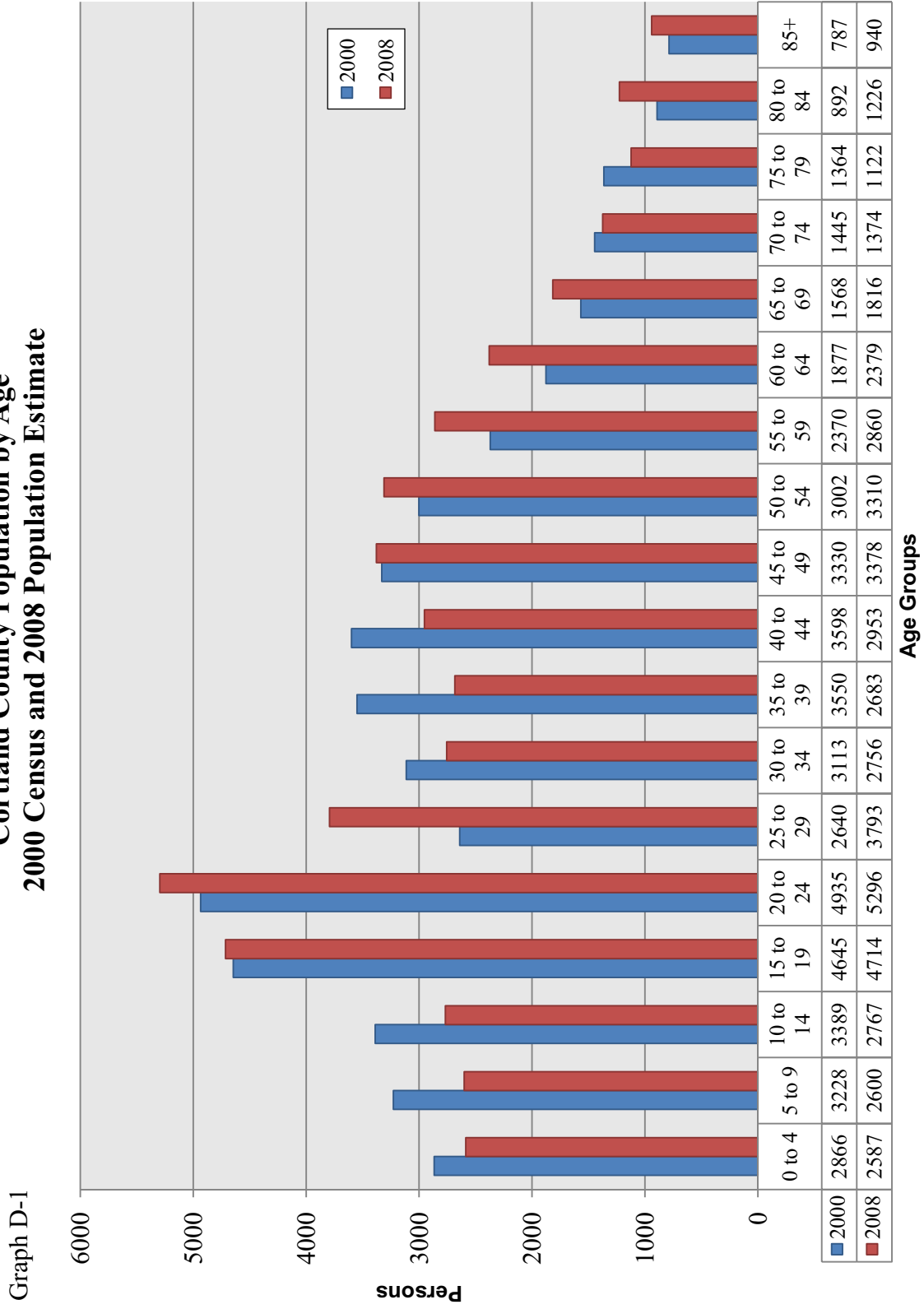
AGE GROUP	TOTAL		MALES		FEMALES	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	48,407	100.0	23,480	100.0	24,927	100.0
>5		5.6		6.1		5.1
5-9		5.7		6.6		4.9
10-14		6.3		6.5		6.2
15-19		10.2		9.8		10.6
20-24		10.6		10.8		10.5
25-29		6.8		6.5		7.0
30-34		5.4		5.2		5.7
35-39		5.9		6.1		5.7
40-44		6.4		6.7		6.2
45-49		7.3		7.4		7.2
50-54		6.8		7.4		6.3
55-59		5.6		6.0		5.3
60-64		4.8		4.4		5.2
65-69		3.2		3.4		3.0
70-74		3.1		2.6		3.7
75-79		2.6		1.9		3.3
80-84		1.9		1.8		1.9
85+		1.7		1.0		2.3

Source: <http://www.factfinder.census.gov>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey

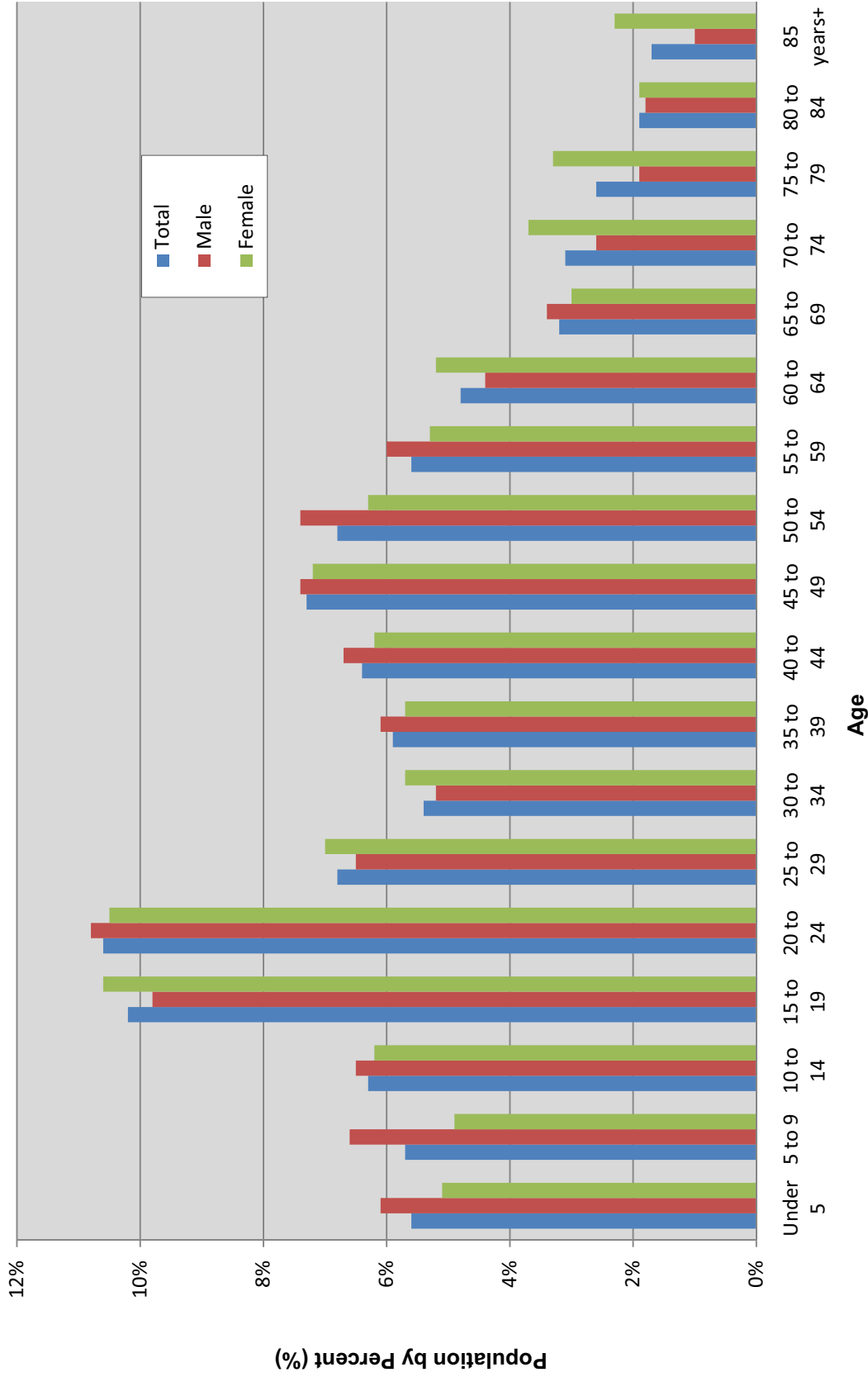
Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to non-sampling error (for a discussion of non-sampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of non-sampling error is not represented in these tables.

**Cortland County Population by Age
2000 Census and 2008 Population Estimate**



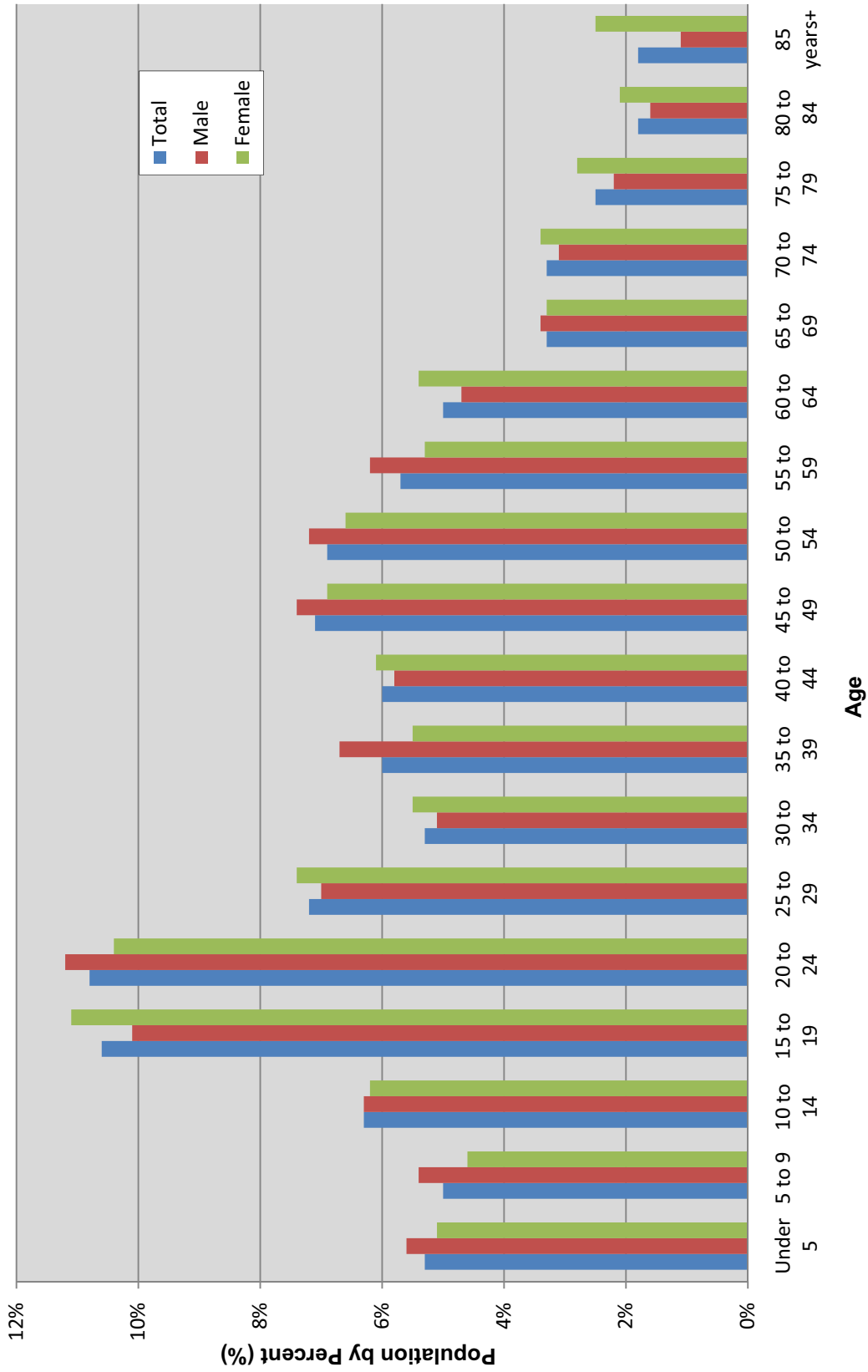
Source: Us Census Bureau, American FactFinder, 2005-2207 population estimates

Cortland County Population by Age and Gender, 2005-2007



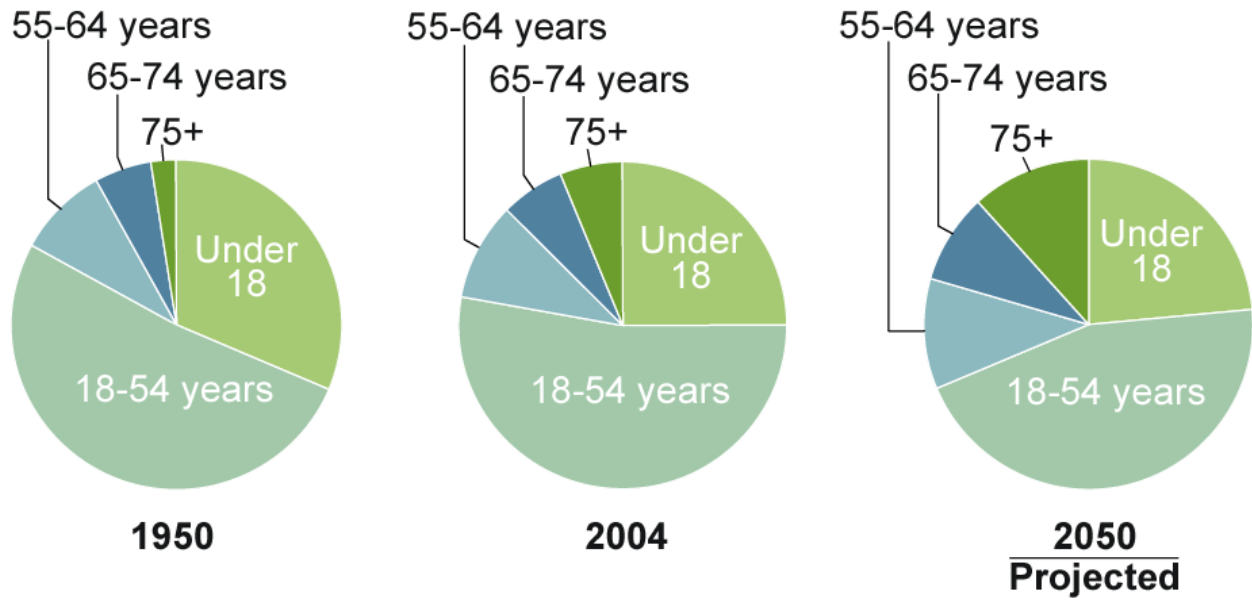
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, 2005-2007, 3-year population estimates

**Graph D-3
Cortland County, Population by Age and Gender, 2006-2008**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder, 2006-2008, 3-year population estimates

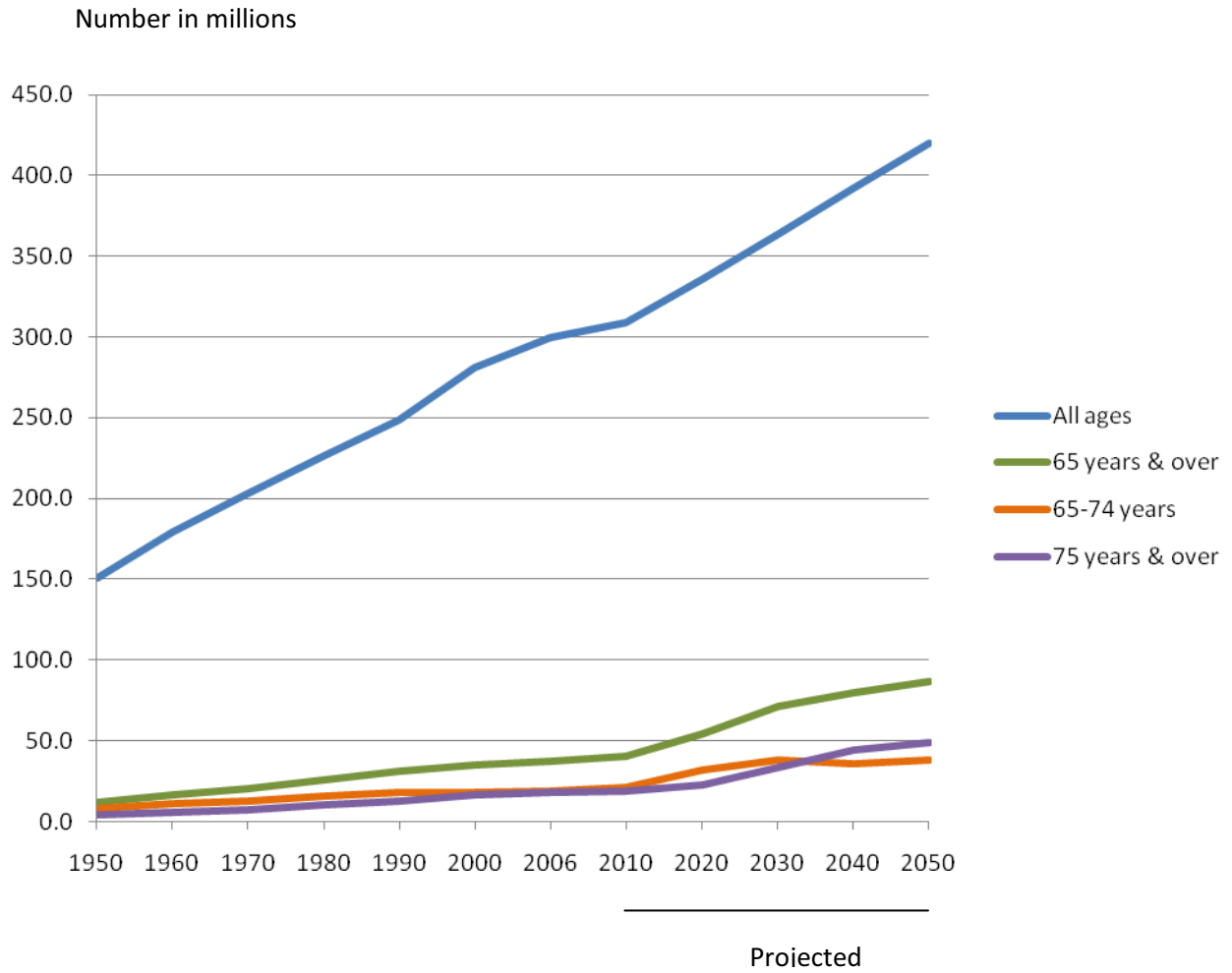
United States Population by age



SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, *Health, United States, 2005*, figure 2.

Graph D-5

Total population and older population, United States, 1950-2050



NOTES: Data are for the resident population. Data for 1950 exclude Alaska and Hawaii. Data for 2010-2050 are projected.

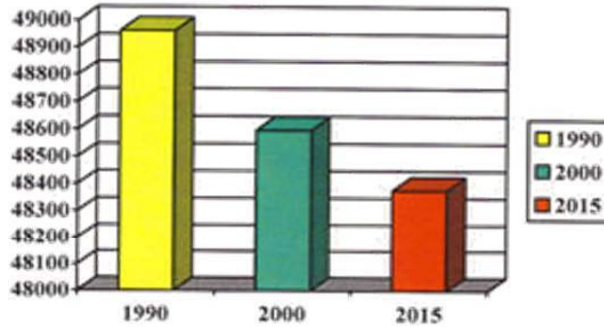
SOURCES: *Health, United States 2008*, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Cortland County Demographics Relative to the Aging Population

Changes in the County's Total Population

Percentage of Decrease:

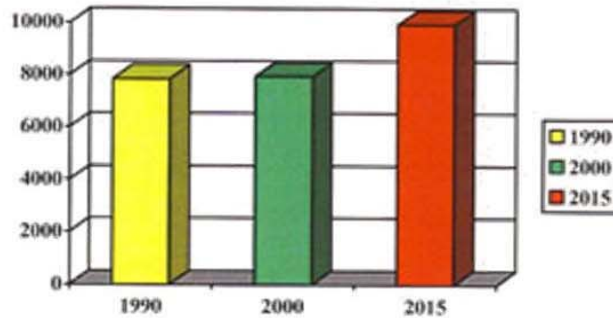
- **0.74% from 1990 to 2000**
(48,963) (48,599)
- **0.45% from 2000 to 2015**
(48,599) (48,378)
- **1.19% from 1990 to 2015**
(48,963) (48,378)



Changes in the County's 60+ Population

Percentage of Increase:

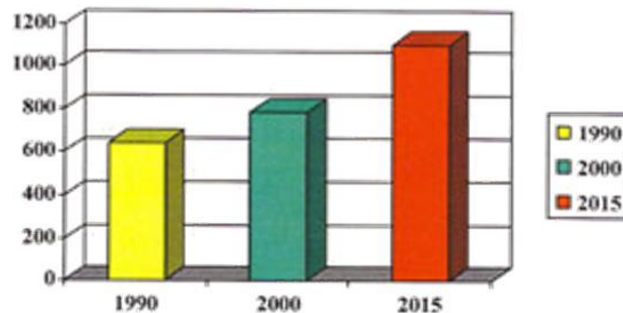
- **1.26% from 1990 to 2000**
(7834) (7933)
- **25.24% from 2000 to 2015**
(7933) (9935)
- **26.82% from 1990 to 2015**
(7834) (9935)



Changes in the County's 85+ Population

Percentage of Increase:

- **23.35% from 1990 to 2000**
(638) (787)
- **39.52% from 2000 to 2015**
(787) (1098)
- **72.10% from 1990 to 2015**
(638) (1098)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 Census

Section 3 Report of Findings

VIII. HEALTH AND SAFETY

Highlights:

- The percentage of individuals who are uninsured in Cortland County is lower than the national and state percentages (Table HS-2).
 - Eighteen percent or more of young adults ages 18 to 29 are uninsured; almost 40% of young men ages 20 to 24 are uninsured (Graph HS-1B).
 - Less than 2/3 of Americans visit the dentist for regular teeth cleaning, with the lowest rate of visits for cleanings among young adults ages 18-29 year old (Graph HS-3).
 - Fifty percent or less of people below 200% of the poverty level visits the dentist for regular cleanings.
- The percentage of births covered by Medicaid continues to increase, while the number of births covered by private insurance continues to decline (Table HS-4).
- Pregnancy and teen pregnancy rates in Cortland County are consistently lower than rates in Upstate and NYS (Table HS-3, Graph HS-4).
- The rate of smoking among pregnant women, regardless of income, is higher in Cortland County than South Central NY, Upstate, or Healthy People 2010 goals (Table HS-7).
- The number of cases of autism in children in New York State continues to rise, from just under 2000 in 1992 to nearly 18,000 in 2007 (Graph HS-5).
- Diseases of the heart continue to be one of the leading causes of death in Cortland County (Table HS-8).
 - In 2007 the rate of death from malignant neoplasms surpassed the rate of death from diseases of the heart for the first time in Cortland County.
 - The annual rate of death from Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD, formerly called COPD) in Cortland County continues to surpass that of Upstate or NYS. Tobacco use and Radon exposure may be contributing factors.
 - Increased efforts to vaccinate eligible persons along with added categories of people eligible for pneumonia vaccine has positively affected the rate of death from pneumonia.
- The rates of asthma-related hospitalization in children in the County continue to decline and are now comparable to Upstate and NYS rates (Table HS-10).
- Rate of colorectal cancer among **both** males and females are higher for Cortland County than for Upstate (Table HS-13).
 - Males in Cortland County have higher rates of esophageal cancer, cancer of the lung and bronchus, and prostate cancer than Upstate.

- Females in Cortland County have a higher rate of cervical and uterine cancers and higher rate of mortality from these cancers than Upstate.
- Death rates due to motor vehicle accidents, unintentional injuries, and lung cancer are higher in Cortland County than in NYS (Table HS-14).
- Rates of violent crime in Cortland County continue to be lower than Upstate and NYS rates, while rates of property crime continue to be higher (Table HS-16).
- The percentage of admissions from Cortland County to OASAS-certified treatment programs for alcohol dependency has declined, while admissions for heroin/opiate addiction and marijuana/hashish addiction have increased (Table HS-23).
- Indicated reports of child abuse in Cortland County continue to be higher than in Upstate or NYS, however, Cortland County rates declined from 2006 to 2007 (Table HS-25).
- Rates of cigarette, alcohol, and marijuana use, and rates of consensual sex, as self-reported on the Cortland County 8th Grade Zero Adolescent Pregnancy (ZAP) survey, continue to decline. However, of those who do engage in consensual sex, the rate of teens who self-report using "something to prevent HIV or pregnancy" is also declining (Tables HS-26, HS-27, HS-28).
- The United States is not in the top ten countries for healthy life expectancy (Table HS-29).
- Rates of overweight (BMI \geq 25) show a downward trend from 2001/2002 to 2005/2006 in people ages 30 and up, but rates of overweight in 18-29 year olds continues to rise (Graph HS-9A). However, rates of obesity (BMI \geq 30) continue to climb for all ages (Graph HS-9B). The percentage of children who are overweight also continues to rise steadily for all age groups (Graph HS-11).
- The number of domestic violence cases on file with the YWCA's Aid to Victims of Violence Program was 230 in 2008, a high number compared to previous years (Table HS-30).
- The rate of children under age 6 with elevated blood lead levels increased from 6 cases per 1,000 children to more than 17 cases per 1,000 children in 2008. These results did not follow the previous 3-year downward trend for both Cortland County and NYS. There has been an increased effort in Cortland County to screen children for lead (Graph HS-12).
- Tobacco use in Cortland County has declined significantly: Only 14.2% of the population identified themselves as current smokers, compared to 23.9% in 2004 (Table HS-32)

I. HEALTH AND SAFETY

At the Business Showcase in May 2009, community members were polled to determine public opinion on the most significant needs in Cortland County. Participants were given tokens with which to identify their top three areas of concern. With 19 categories to choose from, the following 5 issues were selected as priority areas of concern:

1. **Jobs / Employment**
2. **Child Abuse and Neglect**
3. **Schools**
4. **Access to Health Care**
5. **Job Skills / Retraining**

Jobs / Employment: Cortland's unemployment rate hit a record 11% in February of 2009. The second highest unemployment rate on record for February in Cortland County was in 1994 when the unemployment rate was 9.9 percent. In that year, Smith-Corona completed the phase out of its typewriter factory in South Cortland. The state unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) increased to 8.4% from 5% in February 2008. Nationally, the unemployment rate increased to 8.9% from 5.2% in February 2008.

According to the State Department of Labor, the total number of non-farm jobs in the county decreased to 18,800 from 19,100 in February 2008.

Child Abuse and Neglect: Surveys done at the Business Showcase in 2002, 2005, and 2009 indicate that the prevention of child abuse was the second most important priority for the county. Reports about incidents of neglect or inappropriate behavior with a minor are frequent in the *Cortland Standard*. Cortland continues to rank high in the state in terms of indicated reports of child abuse but we are showing improvement. We no longer have the highest rate in indicated reports in our 10-county area and have shown a decline in indicated reports rather than a progressive trend upward.

At several of the focus groups held in the summer of 2008 (Appendix 4), the issue of domestic violence was raised, with people noting that incidents of domestic violence are frequently in the newspaper. In 2005, the YWCA's Aid to Victims of Violence Program (AVV) had 169 domestic violence cases on file, and in 2008 AVV had 230 cases on file. Programs like AVV, Bridges for Kids, and Positive Parenting are efforts to help address abuse against women and children. Agencies such as Cortland County Community Action Program (CAPCO), County Mental Health, Catholic Charities, Cornell Cooperative Extension, and Family Counseling offer parenting and/or anger management programs to help deter violence. The Department of Social Services has added case workers to help, and many of the case workers have been involved in community programs with kids and their families to help foster communication.

In 2009, the YWCA of Cortland County added a Child Advocacy Program for child victims of sexual and physical abuse and their non-offending family members. Children are referred by the Police Department and the Department of Social Services. The program offers a multidisciplinary approach in a child-friendly environment.

Schools: When it comes to investing in our community, Business Showcase voters identified schools as a high priority. School districts have phased out local diplomas and are now offering a Regents diploma. Teachers are challenged to meet the State Regents standards while having more students per class and more demands on their time to assist students who fall behind.

Access to Health Care: The United States Department of Health and Human Services designates Cortland County as having a shortage of Primary Health Care, Dental, and Mental health professionals (HPSA) for the low-income population. Those with health insurance may face barriers to access if their provider does not participate in their insurance program or if the services needed are not available locally. But according to a recent survey done by the Cortland County Health Department, 80% of the community does have some type of health insurance and is able to access services.

The Cortland Dialysis Center opened its doors in May 2007 at the Cortland Regional Medical Center (CRMC) West Road campus. The center brings much-needed dialysis services to Cortland and the surrounding communities. The 6,000 square foot building houses a modern, comfortable treatment facility with 10 fully equipped dialysis stations. CRMC also received approval from the New York State Department of Health to build a three-story addition at the southeast corner of its campus. According to Brian Mitteer, President/CEO, the medical center will upgrade the physical space and technology of the facility to expand the capacity of obstetric and surgical services. The proposed structure will be home to the ambulatory surgery unit, maternity services, and five operating rooms. It is anticipated that the project will break ground in 2010 and then take 24 to 30 months to complete.

Cayuga Medical Center continues to expand the services they provide in Cortland, along with their imaging and convenient care center, a sports medicine clinic is now offered and athletic training services are contracted to local high schools.

Job Skills/Retraining: According to the State Department of Labor, Central New York in general is losing government and retail trade jobs, but other places in Central New York, such as Syracuse, are gaining jobs in the professional and business services sector. Cortland doesn't have as high a concentration of business services jobs as some other areas. Central New York is gaining in leisure and hospitality jobs but losing manufacturing jobs. With little or no local opportunities to utilize their specialty skills, displaced workers have to relocate, go back to school, or face becoming under-employed. Funding for education and retraining is not always easy to come by, and the local Workforce Investment Board and Cortland Works Career Center have seen a steady increase of laid-off workers with no job prospects without re-training.

Onondaga-Cortland-Madison BOCES offers full-time career training programs for adults 18 years of age and older. There has been about a 30% increase in enrollment from past years and they have been able to expand programs that they were previously unable to fill. The certified clinical health aid program was expanded to offer 3 certifications: personal care aid, home health aide, and certified nursing assistant. Two new programs, automotive tech and electrical maintenance, have been added. OCM BOCES also offers 6-8 week job training programs.

TC3.biz, the business development and training arm of Tompkins Cortland Community College, received \$91,421 in grant funding from the SUNY Workforce Development Training Program to provide workforce development training courses in 2009 and 2010 to businesses and organizations, to promote and encourage the creation and retention of employment opportunities.

Other Areas of Concern

Teen Risk Behaviors: Cortland Area Communities that Care (CACTC) is a community-wide coalition of health and human service agencies, businesses, community members, and representatives from local churches, schools and all sectors of the community. CACTC advocates for the use of scientifically-proven programs to address youth high-risk behaviors. High-risk behaviors are identified through an annual survey of youth in grades 8, 10, and 12. The use of alcohol and tobacco has been the main target areas for awareness and education, and now there is a new focus on prescription and over-the-counter drug abuse. There is increased awareness that bullying and peer pressure remain underlying issues that contribute to youth problems. The number of youth arrested for DWI before they are legally allowed to drink alcohol is extremely high in Cortland County: 99.8/10,000 compared with 65.9/10,000 for upstate and 43.7/10,000 for New York State (Report Card page 7).

Chronic Disease: The top five causes of death in Cortland County are: diseases of the heart, malignant neoplasms, chronic lower respiratory disease, cerebrovascular disease, and pneumonia (Graph HS-4). The way "cause of death" is reported changed in January 2009 to include dementia as a contributing cause of death; since then, 56 out of 227 deaths in Cortland County (24.5%) have been related to dementia or advanced age. Many controllable health behaviors contribute to our risk of disease. Smoking is known to contribute to all of these causes, and people in Cortland County might finally be getting the message. The rate of smokers has decreased from 23.9% in 2004 to 14.2% in 2008. This is a very favorable trend that hopefully continues as the U.S. spends 75 billion dollars a year for smoking-related diseases. Efforts by Tobacco Free Cortland and Reality Check have helped to educate the community about the tactics of big tobacco to entice young, new smokers and keep current smokers.

The Centers for Disease Control report chronic diseases, such as heart disease, cancer, and diabetes, as the leading causes of death and disability in the United States. Chronic diseases account for 70% of all deaths in the U.S., or 1.7 million deaths each year. These diseases also cause major limitations in daily living for almost 1 out of 10 Americans, or about 25 million people. Although chronic diseases are among the most common and costly health problems, they are also among the most preventable. Adopting healthy behaviors such as eating nutritious foods, being physically active, and avoiding tobacco use can prevent or control the devastating effects of these diseases.

Obesity: According to the Centers for Disease Control, 33+% of U.S. adults and 16% of U.S. children are obese. Since 1980, obesity rates have doubled for adults and tripled for children. Obesity rates among all groups in society—irrespective of age, sex, race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, education level, or geographic region—have increased markedly. Data collected in 2007 showed 25 - 29% of all New Yorkers were obese. Overweight contributes to

multiple health problems such as high blood pressure, diabetes, and heart disease. *Co-morbidity* is a condition which occurs when a person has a combination of health problems. High cholesterol, high blood pressure, and overweight are all warning signs of potential health problems if behaviors don't improve. The trend of overweight children and adults goes hand-in-hand with the increased incidence of diabetes.

Future Health and Well Being Concerns

In 2009, the United States expected to spend \$2.5 trillion on health care, accounting for 17.6 percent of the gross domestic product, yet we fail to be one of the top ten healthiest countries. Cortland has many concerns that are unique to rural areas, such as limited core health services for mental health, substance abuse, and a limited number of primary care providers. Maintaining an adequate health care workforce is an on-going challenge in rural areas. Rural clinicians are more isolated and are often without alternate coverage, making it difficult to take time off for illness, vacation or continuing medical education. This isolation, combined with the workload and lack of support from professional colleagues, create additional stress for rural clinicians that their urban counterparts do not face. The rural environment is also difficult for spouses and families of clinicians undergoing the stress of providing coverage for rural residents, sometimes on a twenty-four-hour a day basis.

According to a recent study for the Community Health Foundation of Western and Central New York, rural communities also have higher rates of obesity, unintentional injury, and smoking among teens. These challenges are identified to enable decision makers to invest healthcare dollars where they will make the biggest impact and meet the needs of our population.

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.

Healthy People 2010 Focus Areas *(appearing in alphabetical order)*

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 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-1A Health insurance coverage, US, 1984-2006
 - Graph HS-1B Health insurance coverage, young adults
 - Graph HS-2 Length of time uninsured, 2006
 - Graph HS-3 Dental visits for teeth cleaning
3. Births, deaths, and infant mortality
4. Live births by financial coverage
5. Total pregnancy and teen pregnancy rates
 - Graph HS 4: Teen pregnancy
6. Low birth weight babies
7. Birth and Smoking Statistics
 - Graph HS-5 Autism cases
8. Death -- top five causes
 - Graph HS-6 Causes of death
9. Cancer incidence rates
10. Asthma hospitalizations for children
11. STD's 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. DWI youth arrests
19. Accident and arrest reports -- city
20. SUNY Cortland Crime Statistics
21. Youth risk indicator rates
22. Community risk indicator rates
23. Characteristics of clients admitted to Alcohol and Substance Abuse (ASA) treatment
24. Youth alcohol and substance abuse consequences indicators
25. Child abuse reports
 - Graph HS-7 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-8A What's killing us in the United States?
 - Graph HS-8B Leading causes of death in the United States, 2000
 - Graph HS-8C Actual causes of death in the United States, 2000
 - Graph HS-9A Overweight by age, United States, 1971 – 2006
 - Graph HS-9B Obesity by age, United States, 1971 – 2006

- Graph HS-9C Overweight including obesity, by age, United States, 1971 – 2006
 - Graph HS-10 Obesity among adults, United States, 2008
 - Graph HS-11 Overweight in childhood, United States, 1963 – 2004
30. Domestic violence calls/victims sheltered – Aid to Victims of Violence
31. Immunization for children entering schools
- Graph HS-12 Lead levels in children under 6 years of age
32. Tobacco use prevalence
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 (2005-2007, 3-year estimate)	10.1%
People age 25+ with no high school diploma (2000)	17.2%
Unemployed individuals (2005-2007, 3-year estimate)	1,575
Unemployed civilian labor force (2008, annual)	6.5%*
Persons with a disability, age 5+ (2005-2007)	7,380
Number of people 85 and older (2004)	797
<i>This group is at risk due to frailty and limitations as a result of 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.</i>	

* Data are not seasonally adjusted and do not include those who are underemployed or who have stopped seeking employment.

Source: www.census.gov, www.labor.state.ny.us

I. Table HS-2

Cortland County Access to Care

	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2009
Medicaid Beneficiaries ¹ :		
Medicaid Only	3,164	3,073
Medicaid Disabled (SSI recipients):	1,208	1,264
Uninsured individuals (18-64yrs) ⁴		2008
U.S.		17.1%
NYS		14.5%
Cortland County		13.3%
Uninsured Encounters at Cortland Regional Medical Center ²	2004	2008
Total encounters	143,791	157,309
Number of uninsured encounters	13,433	11,199
% Uninsured encounters	9.3%	7.1%

Cortland is designated as a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) for primary care, dental and mental health services for 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 2009, 100% of poverty is \$22,050 a year for a family of four, therefore 200% of poverty would be twice that or \$44,100. See Table EW-16 for more information on the federal poverty levels.

Cortland County Primary Care HPSA's:

- Primary Care Provider to Low-Income Population ratio: 1:4,421,
 - Score: 8 out of 25 (2005).
- Family Health Network, Facility-Based: Score of 6 out of 25

Cortland County Dental Care HPSA's:

- Dentists* to low-income population ratio: 1:5,842,
 - Score: 7 out of 26 (2005).
- Family Health Network, Facility-Based: Score of 11 out of 26

Cortland County Mental Health HPSA's:

- Psychiatrists to low-income population ratio: 1:54,527,
 - Score of 12 out of 26.
- Family Health Network, Facility-Based: Score of 15 out of 26

Ratio given is provider Full Time Equivalent (FTE) to population. HPSA's are also assigned a numerical score based on the level of need. Scores range from 2 to 26, with 26 being the highest need area (25 for primary care HPSA's).

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

Sources:

¹Cortland County DSS

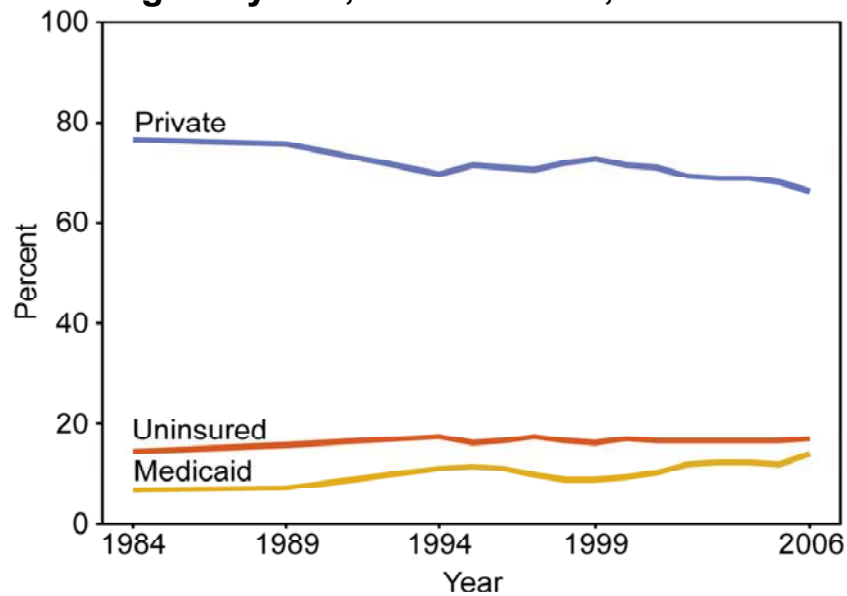
²Cortland Regional Medical Center

³Seven Valleys Health Coalition

⁴www.cdc.gov/brfss

Graph HS-1A

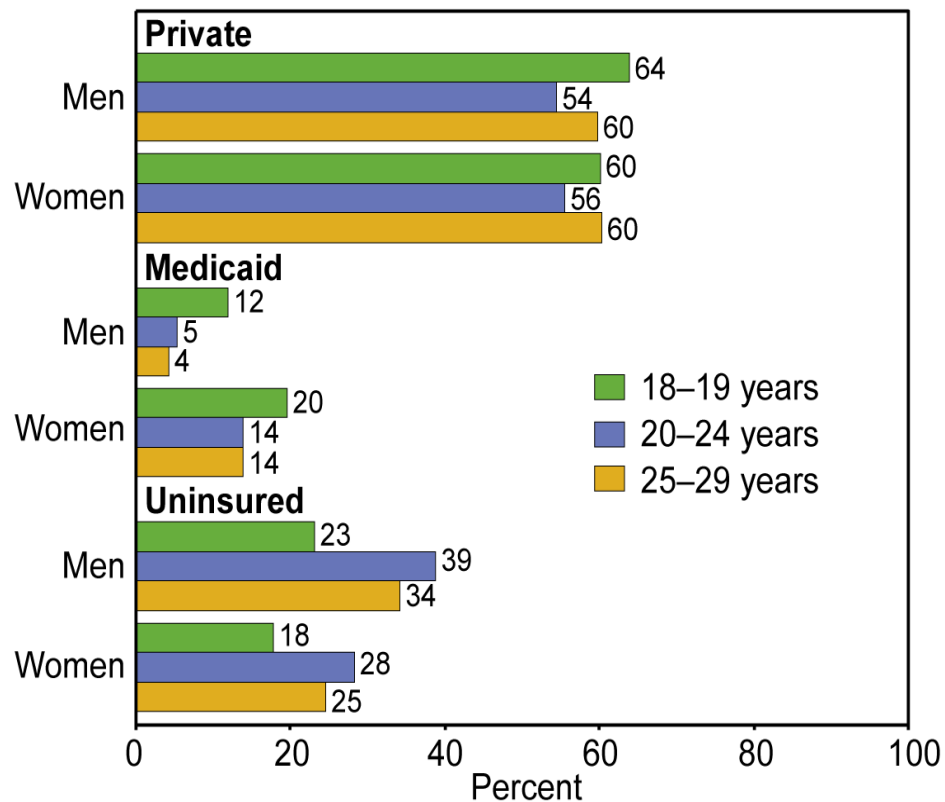
Health insurance coverage among people under age 65 years, United States, 1984-2006



SOURCES: CDC/NCHS, *Health, United States, 2008*, Figure 17. Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

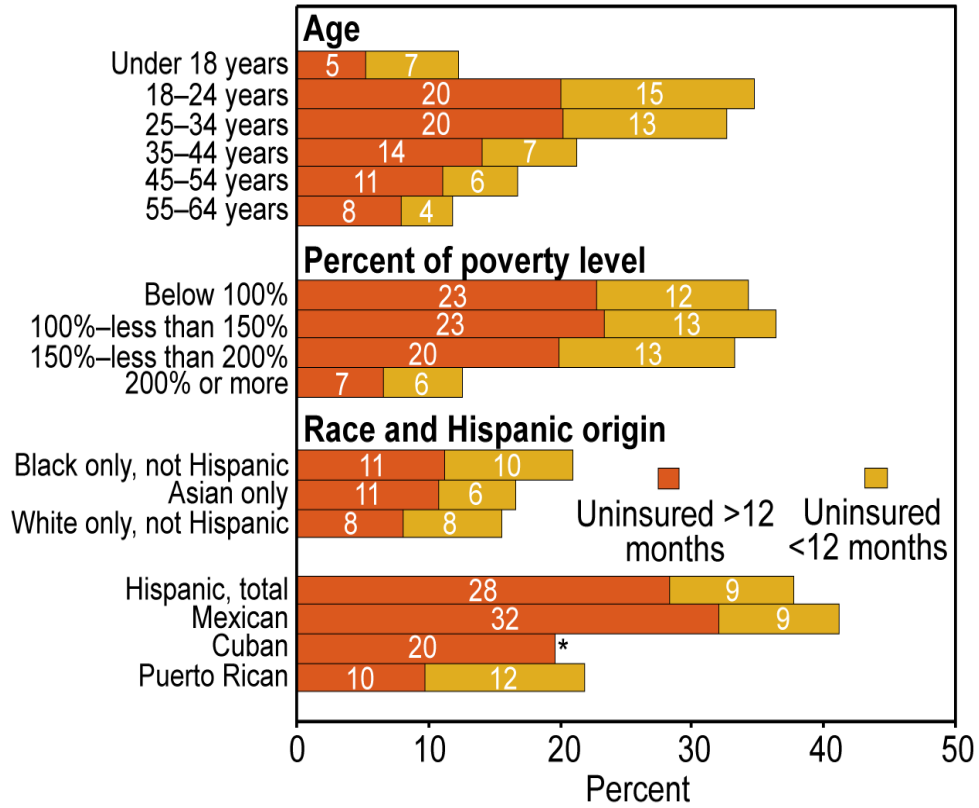
Graph HS-1B

Young adults: Health insurance, 2006



SOURCES: CDC/NCHS, *Health, United States, 2008*, Figure 38. Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

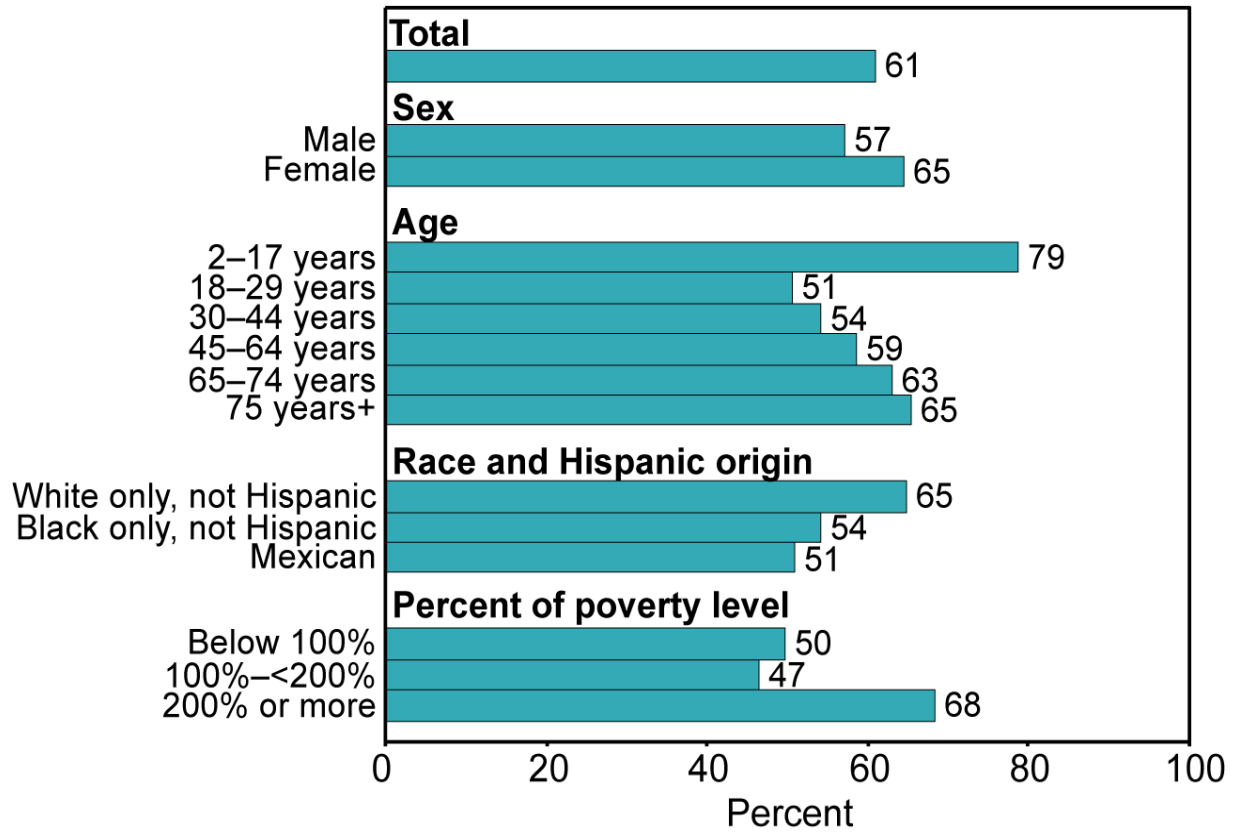
Length of time uninsured among people under age 65 years, 2006



* Data not shown. Relative standard error greater than 30%.

SOURCES: CDC/NCHS, *Health, United States, 2008*, Figure 18. Data from the National Health Interview Survey.

Dental visits for teeth cleaning, 2003–2004



SOURCES: CDC/NCHS, *Health, United States, 2008*, Figure 23. Data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

Table HS-3

Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths, Neonatal Deaths

Cortland, Upstate New York and NYS 2002-2006

1. Live births: births per 1,000 population
2. Deaths per 1,000 population
3. Infant deaths: deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 births
4. Neonatal deaths: deaths within 28 days of birth per 1,000 live births

CORTLAND COUNTY

	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	<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 ¹	560	11.5	528	11.4	507	11.6	572	11.7	518	11.7
Deaths ²	406	8.3	450	9.1	424	8.8	441	8.9	439	8.7
Infant deaths ³	1	1.8	2	3.6	4	8.9	7	12.2	5	9.7
Neonatal deaths ⁴	1	1.8	1	1.8	4	9.4	5	8.7	2	3.3

UPSTATE NEW YORK

	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	<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 ¹	132,867	12.0	133,532	12.2	130,351	12.5	128,316	12.5	129,752	12.5
Deaths ²	98,300	8.9	97,098	8.9	95,390	8.9	95,212	8.8	93,425	8.7
Infant deaths ³	802	6.0	778	5.9	782	6.3	758	5.9	712	5.5
Neonatal deaths ⁴	593	4.5	537	4.0	625	6.4	557	4.1	579	4.2

NEW YORK STATE

	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	<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 ¹	250,806	13.1	253,001	13.4	249,000	13.6	245,402	13.8	249,182	13.8
Deaths ²	156,656	8.2	155,015	8.3	151,455	8.3	150,987	8.5	147,615	8.4
Infant deaths ³	1,491	5.9	1,518	5.7	1,502	6.3	1,412	5.8	1,390	5.6
Neonatal deaths ⁴	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 2002-2006

Table HS-4

Cortland County Live Births: By Primary Financial Coverage 2004-2007

Year	# Births	# Medicaid Births	% Medicaid Births	# Private Insurance	% Private Insurance	# Other Insurance	% Other Insurance	# Self Pay	% Self Pay	# Not Stated	% Not Stated
2004	506	251	49.6%	224	44.3%	3	0.6%	3	0.6%	0	0.0%
2005	572	274	47.9%	274	47.9%	13	2.3%	4	0.7%	1	0.2%
2006	518	274	52.9%	223	43.1%	11	2.1%	4	0.8%	1	0.2%
2007*	528	295	55.9%	219	41.5%	2	0.4%	3	0.6%	1	0.2%

Source: Vital Statistics of New York State 1997-2002

* 2007 data includes Family Health Plus coverage in the Medicaid births

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
2002	60.0	33.8	77.0	45.1	93.8	65.7
2003	54.5	27.6	76.7	43.2	94.2	63.3
2004	58.0	31.8	75.9	41.0	94.1	61.9
2005	65.9	37.4	76.0	40.9	93.5	60.7
2006	57.5	31.2	78.0	41.5	94.8	59.2
2007	59.1	30.5	78.9	41.6	95.9	58.4

Source: Vital Statistics of New York State 2002-2007

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 4

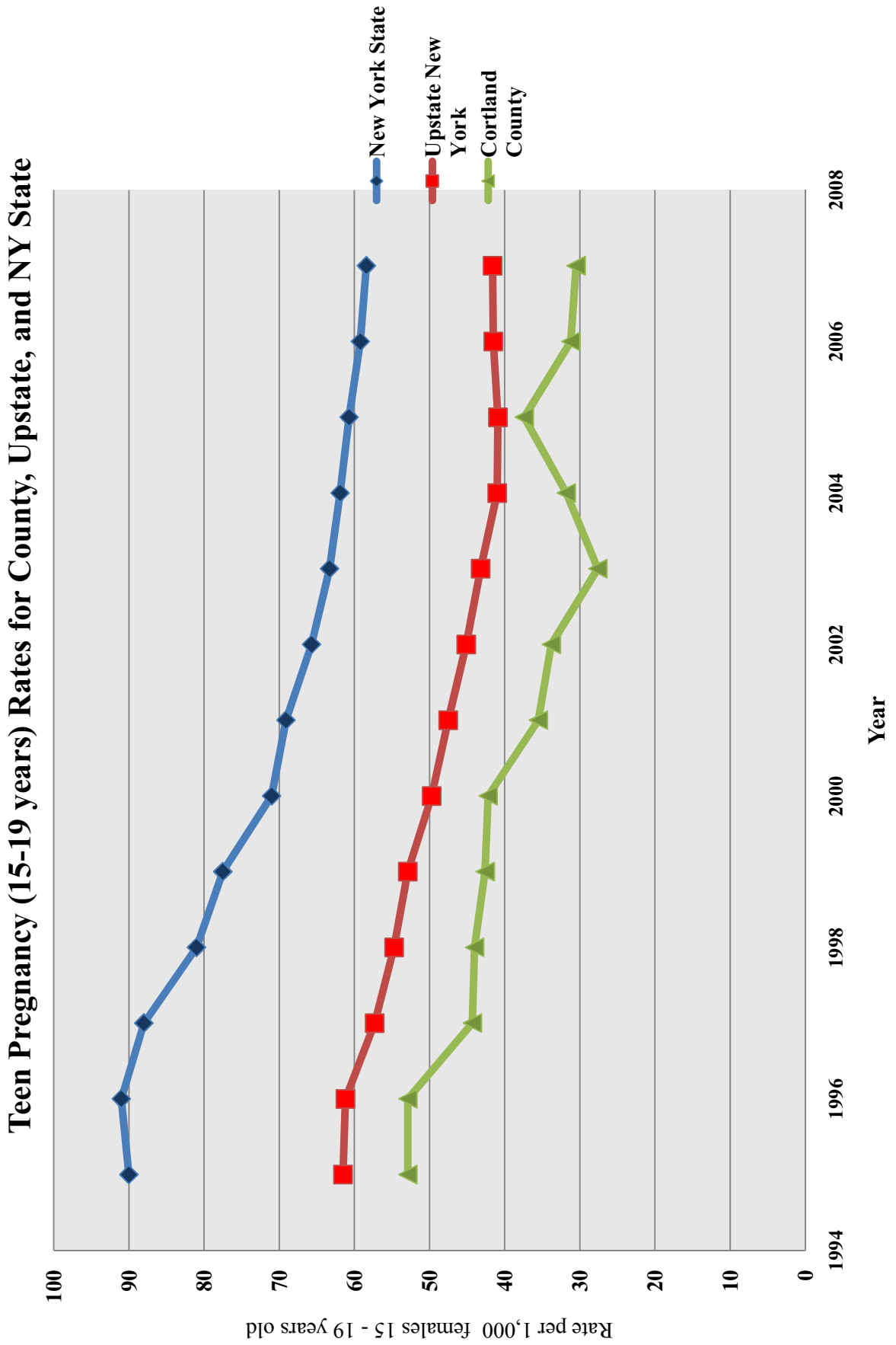


Table HS- 6

Low Birthweight (<2500 grams) as % of Live Births 2002-2006

Year	Cortland		Upstate		NYS	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2002	36	6.4	9,894	7.4	19,853	7.9
2003	44	8.3	9,822	7.4	19,970	7.9
2004	42	8.3	9,873	7.6	20,361	8.2
2005	54	9.4	9,933	7.7	20,392	8.3
2006	44	8.5	10,235	7.9	20,756	8.3

Source: Vital Statistics of New York State 2002-2006

Table HS-7

Birth and Smoking Statistics, 2005 - 2007, 3 Year Average

Indicator	Source	Cortland	SCNY*	Upstate NY	HP 2010
% Low birth weight (2007)	NYSDOH	6.7	8.5	n/a	5.0
% Very low birth weight (2007)	NYSDOH				0.9
% Preterm births (<37 weeks) (2007)	NYSDOH	5.2	2.5	n/a	
% smoke cigarettes during pregnancy (2008)	NYSDOH	33.7	28.7	16.2	1.0
% MOMS/PCAP smoke cigarettes during pregnancy (2005)	M&B PN	36.7	35.7	n/a	n/a
% MOMS/PCAP alcohol use (2007)	M&B PN	1.7	3.6	n/a	6.0
% unintended pregnancy (2005)	NYSDOH	38.1	35.4	30.6	30.0
% MOMS/PCAP unintended pregnancy (2007)	M&B PN	54	65.1	n/a	30.0

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

* South Central NY is a six county average of Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Otsego, Tioga, and Tompkins Counties

Source: Mothers & Babies Perinatal Network (M&B PN) and NYS Dept of Health (NYSDOH)

Autism Cases in New York State

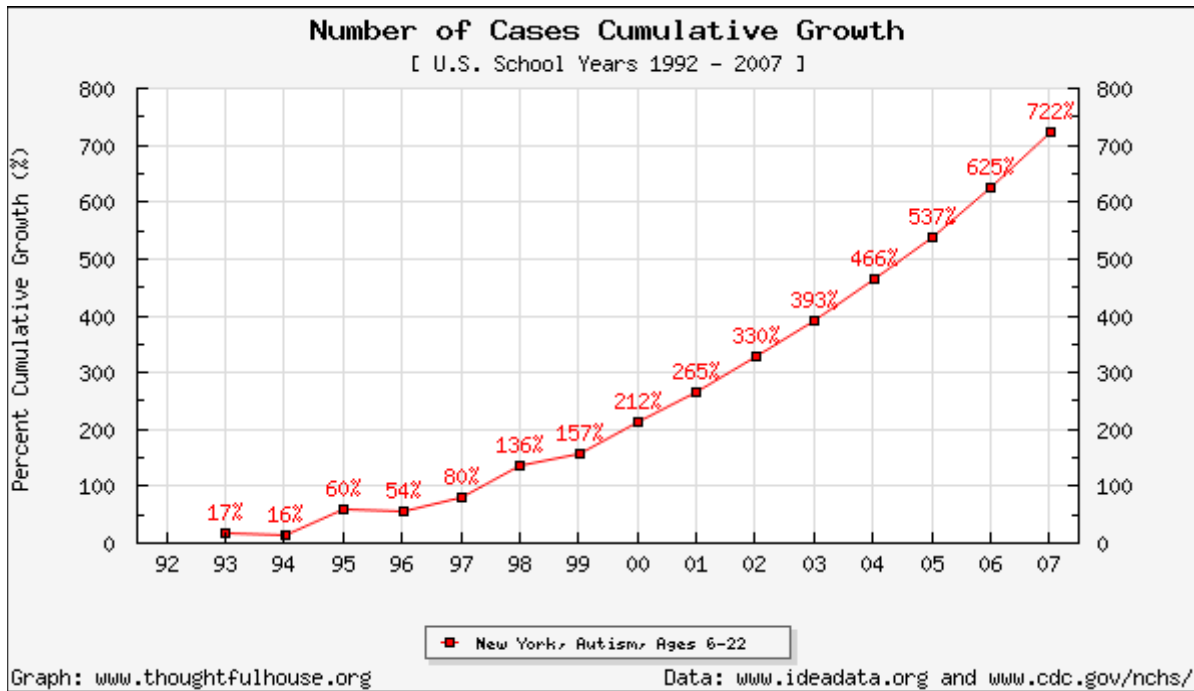
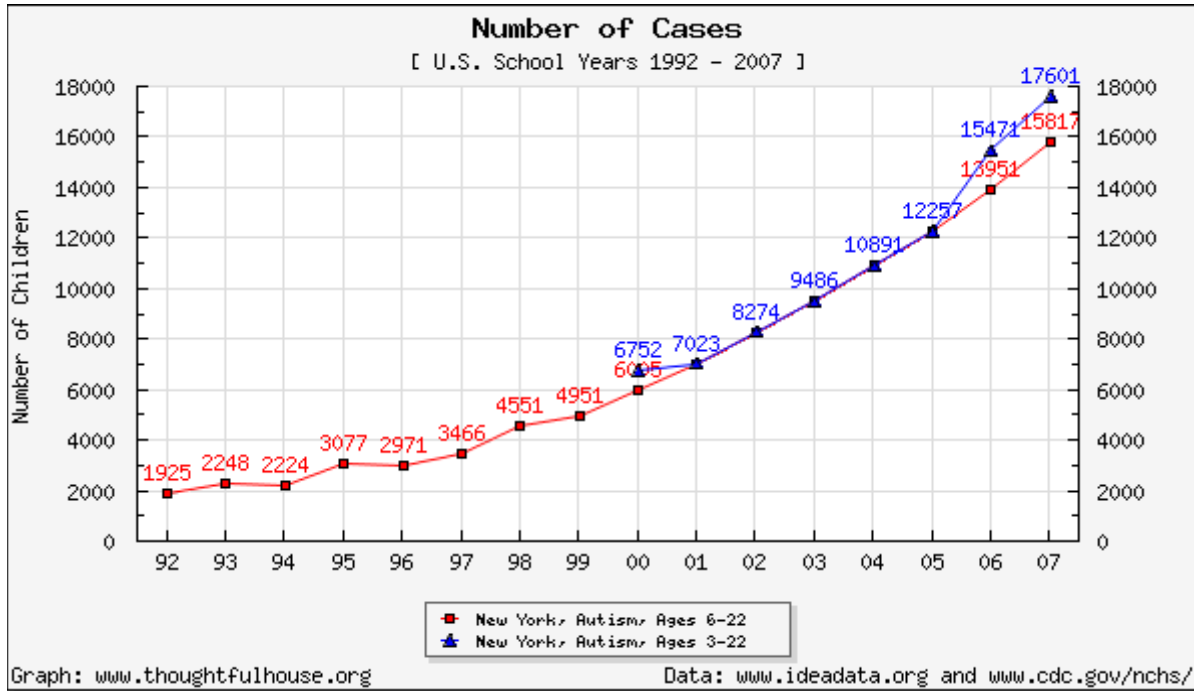


Table HS-8

Top Five Causes of Death

Rates are per 100,000 population

Diseases of the Heart				
Year	Cortland County		Upstate Rate	NYS Rate
	Number	Rate		
2002	136	272.5	253.3	272.6
2003	138	283.4	283.8	287.9
2004	121	246.9	267.0	271.1
2005	116	236.7	265.2	270.5
2006	110	224.5	256.5	261.1
2007	104	215.0	255.3	255.5

Malignant Neoplasms				
Year	Cortland County		Upstate Rate	NYS Rate
	Number	Rate		
2002	87	176.4	190.9	180.7
2003	98	201.3	208.6	187.9
2004	100	204.1	208.6	186.5
2005	87	177.5	205.2	183.6
2006	110	224.5	204.5	182.2
2007	110	227.4	206.2	182.3

Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD) formerly COPD				
Year	Cortland County		Upstate Rate	NYS Rate
	Number	Rate		
2002	32	65.3	41.7	34.2
2003	26	53.4	45.0	34.9
2004	26	53.1	45.3	35.1
2005	28	57.1	46.6	35.4
2006	34	69.4	43.6	32.6
2007	35	72.4	45.9	33.5

Cerebrovascular Disease				
Year	Cortland County		Upstate Rate	NYS Rate
	Number	Rate		
2002	27	52.2	44.1	36.2
2003	26	53.4	48.2	37.6
2004	35	71.4	45.2	35.7
2005	38	77.5	44.1	34.1
2006	26	53.1	41.1	32.8
2007	16	33.1	38.8	30.5

Pneumonia				
	Cortland County		Upstate Rate	NYS Rate
	Number	Rate		
2002	11	21.7	22.6	25.8
2003	20	41.1	24.7	28.2
2004	17	34.7	24.0	29.2
2005	19	38.8	24.0	28.9
2006	15	30.6	21.1	25.4
2007	11	22.7	19.6	23.3

Source: Vital Statistics of New York State 2002-2007

Selected Causes of Death in Cortland County

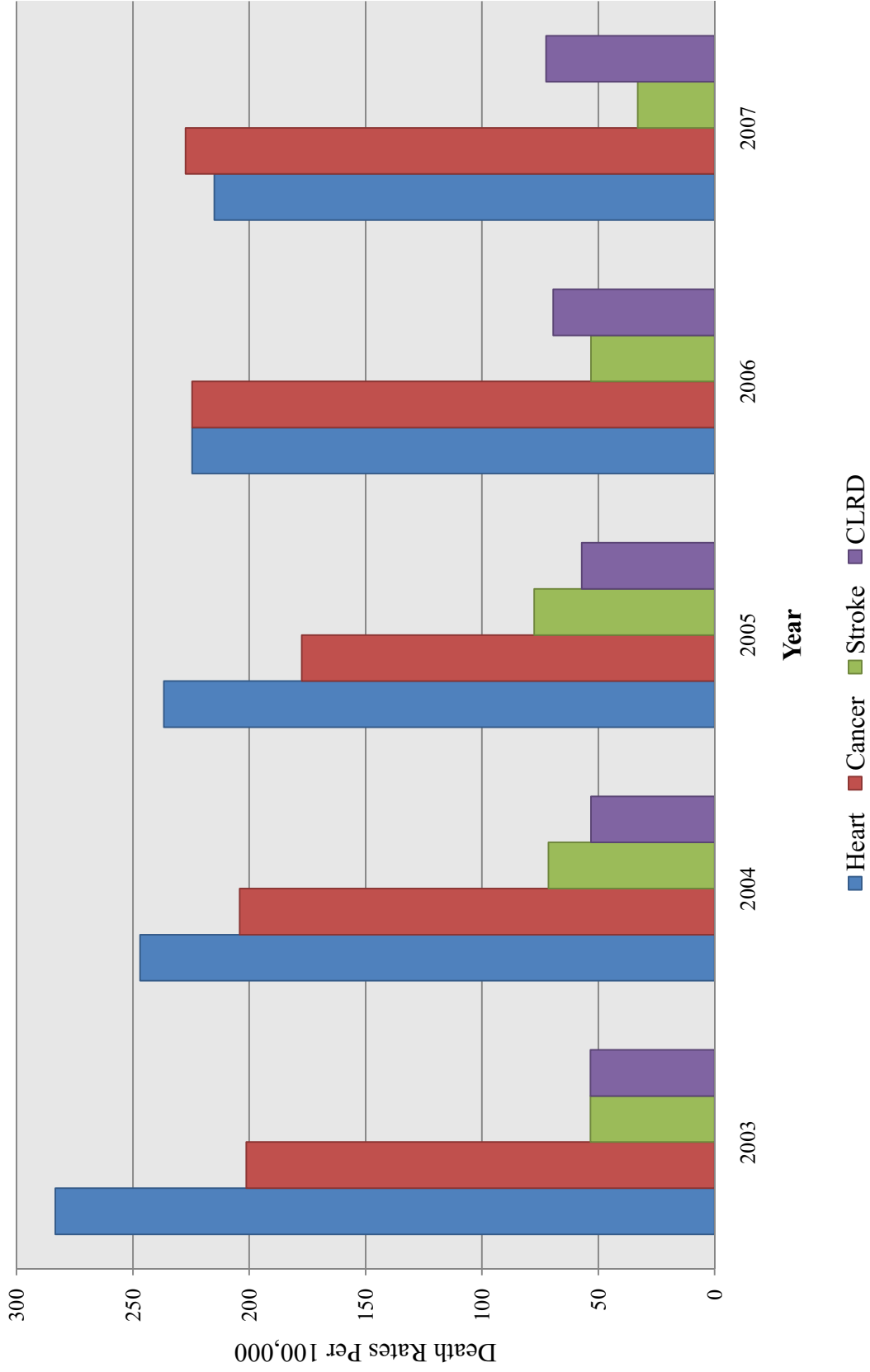


Table HS-9

Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rate 2001-2005

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

All Cancers	Cortland County		Upstate	NYS
	<i>Number*</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Male	132.2	611.7	594.3	567.0
Female	119.2	446.6	453.8	427.0
Lung/Bronchus				
Male	20.2	93.7	87.7	80.8
Female	17.2	64.3	62.3	53.8
Colorectal				
Male	14.6	71.9	64.5	63.5
Female	15.8	54.9	48.6	47.3
Prostate	43.4	197.0	172.6	166.3
Cervical- Uteri	2.6	11.6	7.5	8.9
Female Breast	35.2	136.8	134.0	124.8

Source: <http://www.health.state.ny.us/statistics/cancer/registry/docs/volume1.pdf>

Table HS-10

Hospitalizations Resulting from Asthma by Age

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

<i>Year</i>	Cortland County		Upstate		NYS	
	<i>Number*</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>
2002-2004						
Age 0-4	13	50.6	2,544	38.8	8,439	67.6
Age 5-14	9	16.2	1,521	10.4	5,910	23.7
2003-2005						
Age 0-4	9	34.1	2,569	38.8	8,328	66.8
Age 5-14	7	11.6	1,606	10.7	6,030	23.7
2004-2006						
Age 0-4	9	33.7	2,479	37.8	7,707	61.7
Age 5-14	6	11.0	1,625	11.1	5,837	23.4

Source: 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
Syphilis						
2002-2004	0	0	4	0.5	65	4.9
Gonorrhea						
2002-2004	3	65.8	2,406	296.5	4,867	369.2
2004-2006	4	87.7	2,053	253.0	4,402	333.9

Source: www.nyskwic.org

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

Table HS-12

AIDS Death Rate by County, Upstate and NYS

*Rates based on 100,000 population

Year	Cortland Rate	Upstate Rate	NYS Rate
2003	0	2.5	9.6
2004	0	2.7	8.7
2005	2.2	2.3	8.3
2006	0	2.5	7.3

Source: Vital Statistics of New York State

Cancer by Incidence and Mortality -- Annual Rate from 5 Year Rolled Averages 2001 to 2005 Average - Compared to the Federal Healthy People 2010 Goal

Site of Cancer	<u>Adjusted Rate of Cancer Incidence</u>				<u>Adjusted Rates of Cancer Mortality</u>				<u>HP 2010</u>
	Cortland County		Upstate NY		Cortland County		Upstate NY		Mortality Rate Goal Male & Female
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
All Invasive Malignant Tumors	446.6	611.7	453.8	594.3	170.3	235.8	165.9	227.6	158.6
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	6.2	11.7	6.2	14.5	2.2	3.6	1.4	3.5	2.4
Esophagus	0.5	17.0	2.2	9.3	1.0	18.8	2.0	8.7	
Stomach	3.2	9.9	5.3	11.4	1.6	4.3	2.9	5.8	
Colorectal	54.9	71.9	48.6	64.5	24.9	28.9	16.6	23.1	13.7
Colon excluding rectum	43.4	54.7	36.5	45.2	23.2	18.6	14.2	19.0	
Rectum & rectosigmoid	11.5	17.2	12.1	19.3	1.6	10.3	2.5	4.2	
Liver/intrahepatic Bile Duct	3.1	5.8	2.8	8.2	2.4	7.4	2.5	6.3	
Pancreas	11.7	14.5	11.8	14.7	10.8	9.5	10.3	12.9	
Larynx	0.8	7.0	1.7	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.3	
Lung & Bronchus	64.3	93.7	62.3	87.7	39.7	69.5	43.8	66.8	43.3
Melanoma of the Skin	9.4	16.4	12.8	20.5	0.7	1.0	1.9	3.8	2.3
Female Breast	136.8		134.0		21.5		25.5		21.3
Cervix Uteri	11.6		7.5		2.5		2.2		2.0
Corpus uterus & NOS	35.3		29.3		7.7		4.6		
Ovary	12.9		15.1		8.6		9.6		
Prostate		197.0		172.6		24.3		25.4	28.2
Testis		8.0		6.3		0.0		0.3	
Urinary Bladder (incl. In situ)	9.2	41.4	12.9	48.9	0.8	3.2	2.6	8.6	
Kidney & Renal Pelvis	5.3	18.7	10.4	20.6	2.9	1.8	2.7	5.7	
Brain & other Nervous System	3.8	5.6	6.3	8.9	4.6	5.3	3.6	5.2	
Thyroid	10.4	5.1	16.3	5.7	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.4	
Hodgkin Lymphoma	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.9	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	
Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas	17.4	16.6	17.9	25.1	7.0	11.0	5.7	8.9	
Multiple Myeloma	5.3	11.9	4.7	7.8	1.9	7.9	2.7	4.4	
Leukemias	10.8	22.1	11.2	18.5	6.3	12.2	5.7	10.3	

Source: New York State Department of Health and HP2010 (revised goals)

Table HS-14

Comparison of Select Indicators for Cortland County, NYS and Healthy People (HP) 2010					
INDICATOR	2005		2006		HP2010 Target Rate
	CORTLAND COUNTY	NYS	CORTLAND COUNTY	NYS	
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	12.2	5.8	9.7	5.6	4.5
Pregnancies among adolescent females; per 1,000, ages 15-17 years	30.9	36.5	21.1	36.3	39.0
Birth rate among females; per 1,000, ages 15-17 years	12.2	13.7	10.6	13.1	N/A
Deaths from motor vehicles accidents per 100,000 ^{AA}	10.3	7.7	12.4	7.9	8.0
Homicides per 100,000 ^{AA}	0.0	4.7	0.0	4.9	2.8
Rate of deaths by unintentional injuries per 100,000 ^{AA}	32.9	22.6	33.0	23.0	17.1
Suicide rate all ages per 100,000 ^{AA}	8.2	6.7	6.2	6.7	4.8
Suicide rate per 100,000, ages 15-19 years	0.0	N/A	0.0	3.9	N/A
Lung cancer mortality rate per 100,000 ^{AA}	55.5	48.2	55.7	47.5	43.3
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 ^{AA}	11.9	28.6	43.8	27.3	21.3
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 ^{AA}	26.7	18.2	14.4	18.1	13.7
Diseases of the heart per 100,000 ^{AA}	238.6	270.1	226.9	260.0	

Sources: NYS CHA data sets, <http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/chac/chds.htm>;

Birth rate and pregnancy rate data from New York State Department of Health Vital Statistics, <http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/vital-statistics>
 Healthy People 2010 goals (revised) from <http://wonder.cdc.gov/>

AA = Age Adjusted

Table HS-15

Rate Increases or Decreases for Selected Items

Comparisons of Rolled Averages of 2000-2002 to 2004-2006

	Cayuga	Cortland	Herkimer	Madison	Oneida	Onondaga	Oswego	Tompkins	NYS
Infant deaths	↑*	↑*	↑	↓	↓	↓	↑	↓*	↓
Pregnancy 15-17	↓	↑*	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓	↓	↓
Motor vehicle deaths	↓	↑	↑*	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓
Homicides	↑*	↓	↑*	↑	↑*	↓	↑*	↓*	↓
Unintentional injury deaths	↑	↓	↑	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓	↑
Suicide	↑	↑*	↓*	↓*	↑	↑	↓	↓	↓
Suicide, 15-19	↑	↑*	↓	↓*	↓*	↓	↓	↓	↓
Lung Cancer deaths**	↑	↓	↑	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓	↓
Breast Cancer deaths**	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓
Colorectal Cancer deaths**	↓	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓	↑	↓	↓
Cardiovascular deaths	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓

Chart shows whether rates increased or decreased by county between the 2 three-year periods of 2000-2002 and 2004-2006

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

** Cancer deaths based on comparing rates from 1998-2002 to 2001-2005

Source: The Commission for a Healthy Central New York, Regional Health Assessment 2004-2005

Table HS-16

Criminal Justice Indicators 2004 - 2007*Crime Rates per 100,000 population*

Violent Crime	Cortland	Upstate NY	NYS
2004	NA	NA	438.3
2005	NA	NA	444.1
2006	229.7	283.3	434.1
2007	240.0	264.9	413.6
Property Crime			
2004	NA	NA	2164.7
2005	NA	NA	2097.3
2006	2168.1	2142.1	2040.9
2007	2414.3	2085.8	1972.0
Conviction Rate (% of disposed)			
2004	85.8	79.1	66.9
2005	89.0	79.9	66.8
2006	87.1	78.8	68.0
2007	90.8	79.5	69.5
Incarceration Rate(% of convicted)			
2004	49.1	50.8	49.6
2005	46.4	51.1	49.5
2006	50.0	51.5	49.9
2007	46.5	50.4	48.6

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

Table HS-17

Number of Adult Arrests: Cortland County

FELONIES	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	349	310	366	313	315
Violent	94	77	89	75	43
Drug	29	23	31	30	57
Other	189	181	211	182	183
MISDEMEANORS	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	1,263	1,095	1,055	890	978
Drug	36	35	31	27	22
DWI	298	245	241	211	252
Other	619	540	508	421	430

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

Table HS-18

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
2004	56	85.8	6,642	69.9	7,024	45.4
2005	56	85.3	6,570	68.6	7,028	44.9
2006	45	69.0	6,717	69.2	7,262	45.6
2007	63	99.8	6,449	65.9	7,063	43.7

Source: www.nyskwic.org

Table HS - 19

Accident and Arrest Report -- City of Cortland

	2005	2006	2007
Total accidents	553	450	479
Personal injuries	83	60	57
Deaths due to accidents	0	2	0
Bicyclists injured	5	5	4
Persons charged with DWI	109	104	106
Parking tickets	6,915	7,998	6,230
Felony arrests	235	134	146
Misdemeanors	542	459	468
Domestic incidents	519	493	574
Controlled substance arrests	131	90	128
Number of patrol officers	27	31	29
Homicide mortality	0	0	0
SUNY students arrested *	357	326	410
Calls to 911 (Dec. only)	329	386	430

Source: City of Cortland Police Dept. Annual Reports, 2005-2007

* Arrests of SUNY students in this report if the crime occurred off campus

Table HS- 20

SUNY Cortland Crime Statistics, 2006 – 2008

Criminal Offenses	On Campus Total Offenses (Including Residence Halls)			Residence Halls Only			Non-Campus Buildings			Public Property		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
Murder/Non-negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Sex Offenses	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	0	2	0	0	0
Non Forcible Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	13	30	26	9	24	24	0	4	2	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: www.cortland.edu/offices/university-police-department

In accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Code 20 USC 1092), SUNY Cortland provides information relating to the crime statistics and security measures to prospective students, matriculated students and employees. The College's University Police Department submits a monthly Uniform Crime Report to the Division of Criminal Justice Services for the State of New York.

Table HS-21

2002 Youth Risk Indicators Rates
Rates are per 10,000 population of the age group

	CORTLAND COUNTY	Average rate from similar Counties	NYS Average*
Intrapersonal Problems			
Emotionally Disturbed Students	47.2	73.8	71.3
Youth Alcohol & Substance Abuse (ASA) -Related Mental Health Diagnoses ¹	**	NA	**
Family Dysfunction			
Foster Care Admissions	62.8	45.0	24.9
Children in Foster Care	87.2	65.6	43.9
Preventive Service Openings	167.4	128.2	69.0
Children's Protective Services (CPS) Indicated Cases	238.9	186.0	92.1
CPS Total Reports Received	776.0	639.8	356.7
Divorces	40.9	36.1	30.3
School Conduct			
Average Daily Absenteeism	4.9	5.3	5.4
Students Suspended	5.2	4.8	4.9
School Separation			
High School Dropouts	3.0	2.9	3.0
High School Graduates - Not Attending College	22.6	20.5	18.6
Problem Behavior - Delinquency			
Youth Violent Crime Arrests	17.1	27.7	35.0
Youth Property Crime Arrest	146.8	170.6	130.1
Youth Other Arrests (non-ASA)	648.2	643.8	361.7
Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) Cases Opened	160.6	181.7	118.7
PINS Cases Total Served	191.5	228.3	155.0
Youth in OCFS ² Custody	3.5	5.6	5.8
Problem Behavior- Sexual			
Teenage Pregnancy	217.9	258.6	223.6
Teenage Abortions	79.2	81.4	94.4
Youth Hospital Diagnoses of STD's	0.0	0.3	0.4

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

Source: www.OASAS.state.ny.us

¹ See "Youth ASA-Related Mental Health Diagnoses" trend chart for 1999 data

² OCFS = Office of Children and Family Services

Table HS-22

2002 Community Risk Indicators Rates

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

COMMUNITY DISORGANIZATION	Cortland County	Average rate from similar Counties	NYS Average*
Urbanicity			
Population Density	97.3	97.8	350.9
Percent Urban	55%	50%	50%
Violence			
Violent Crime Arrests	13.6	13.7	15.3
Hospital Diagnoses of Intentional Injury	2.7	2.7	3.7
Homicides	0.2	0.4	0.4
Crime			
Property Crime Arrests	64.0	51.8	47.7
Other Arrests	420.4	304.1	186.6
Poverty/Economic			
Percent Unemployment	7.6	6.0	5.6
Median Family Income	\$43,200	\$40,750	\$47,205
Children in Poverty **	1083.8	1124.3	816.0
Couple-Headed Families in Poverty **	382.9	444.8	324.9
Male-Headed Families in Poverty **	1465.1	1141.8	1141.8
Female-Headed Families in Poverty**	3261.9	2268.0	2268.0
ASA Exposure - Alcohol Accessibility			
Adult Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Arrests	99.5	74.6	48.3
On-Premise Alcohol Outlet	17.9	18.0	15.0
Off-Premise Liquor and Wine Outlets	1.2	1.5	1.4
Off-Premise Beer and Wine Cooler Outlets	9.3	10.3	8.7
Adult Alcohol Health/Treatment			
Adult Alcohol-Related Deaths	1.2	1.1	1.1
Adult Alcohol-Related Hospital Diagnoses	8.7	13.5	12.7
Adult OASAS ¹ Alcohol Treatment	83.0	58.2	46.5
Adult Probation - Alcohol			
Adult Probation Cases: Use at Offense – Alcohol	65.9	12.9	33.1
Adult Probation Cases: Court Mandates – Alcohol	56.0	59.4	49.1
Adult Drug Indications			
Adult Drug Arrests	41.5	46.7	40.6
Adult DUI Drug Arrests	3.6	1.7	2.1
Adult Drug-Related Hospital Diagnoses	19.8	36.6	45.0
Adult OASAS Drug Treatment	14.4	14.8	33.9
Adult Probation Cases: Use at Offense-Drugs	16.8	12.9	8.7
Adult Probation Cases: Court Mandates – Drugs	37.3	59.4	41.0

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

** Data available from US Decennial Census. No trend charts are provided.

Source: www.OASAS.state.ny.us¹ OASAS – Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services

Table HS-23

**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:	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Demographic Data						
Number of residents admitted to treatment	500	503	494	459	485	523
% Male	72.0	71.6	72.3	72.1	73.2	70.0
% Female	20.0	28.4	27.7	27.9	26.8	30.0
% White Non Hispanic	86.2	83.3	90.3	90.6	92.0	89.7
% Under 18 years of age	4.6	10.3	7.5	10.2	7.0	7.8
% 18-24	18.4	17.9	26.1	20.3	20.6	23.5
% 25-34	28.4	23.1	23.9	27.9	27.0	22.9
% 35-44	26.4	27.6	21.9	25.3	24.9	25.4
% 45+	22.2	21.1	20.6	16.3	20.4	20.3
Primary Drug						
% Alcohol	74.6	60.6	65.4	59.7	61.0	62.3
% Heroin/Opiates	6.0	6.8	3.0	3.5	4.7	7.8
% Marijuana/Hashish	10.4	16.5	17.6	19.0	18.4	17.8
% Crack	3.8	6.6	5.9	7.0	3.5	2.9
% Cocaine	3.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.7	2.9
Other Characteristics						
% Veteran	11.2	8.9	6.7	3.7	5.2	5.5
% High School Graduate	70.4	68.2	70.6	69.1	71.3	69.2
% Criminal Justice Client	51.4	47.7	56.3	61.4	64.5	65.4
% Prior Chemical Dependency Treatment	61.6	61.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
% Mental Illness	26.6	31.0	26.9	32.5	35.3	39.2
% Employed (at least part time)	33.4	34.4	34.8	30.9	35.1	35.6

Source: NYS OASAS Data Warehouse 2009

Table HS-24

2002 Youth Alcohol and Substance Abuse Consequences Indicators

Rates are per 10,000 population of the age group

	CORTLAND COUNTY	SIMILAR COUNTIES AVERAGE	NYS AVERAGE*
ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES			
Youth Driving While Intoxicated Arrests (DWI)	77.4	75.8	46.6
Youth Probation Cases: Use at Offense – Alcohol	52.3	55.9	25.9
Youth Probation Cases: Court Mandates – Alcohol	122.0	163.3	95.4
Youth OASAS Alcohol Treatment	14.1	15.5	11.0
DRUG CONSEQUENCES			
Youth Drug Arrests	116.8	155.0	118.4
Youth Drug-Related Hospital Diagnoses	8.2	24.5	20.0
Youth Probation Cases: Use at Offense - Drug	25.2	35.6	20.3
Youth Probation Cases: Court Mandates – Drugs	75.5	159.3	90.1
Youth OASAS Drug Treatment	18.8	39.9	42.4

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

Source: www.OASAS.state.ny.us

Table HS - 25

Indicated Reports of Child Abuse and Maltreatment			
	Cortland County	Upstate New York	New York State
2005	37.4%	29.2%	30.3%
2006	43.6%	28.7%	32.5%
2007	35.0%	28.3%	32.4%

Source: <http://www.nyskwic.org>

The percent is calculated by dividing the number of indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment by the total number of reports received.

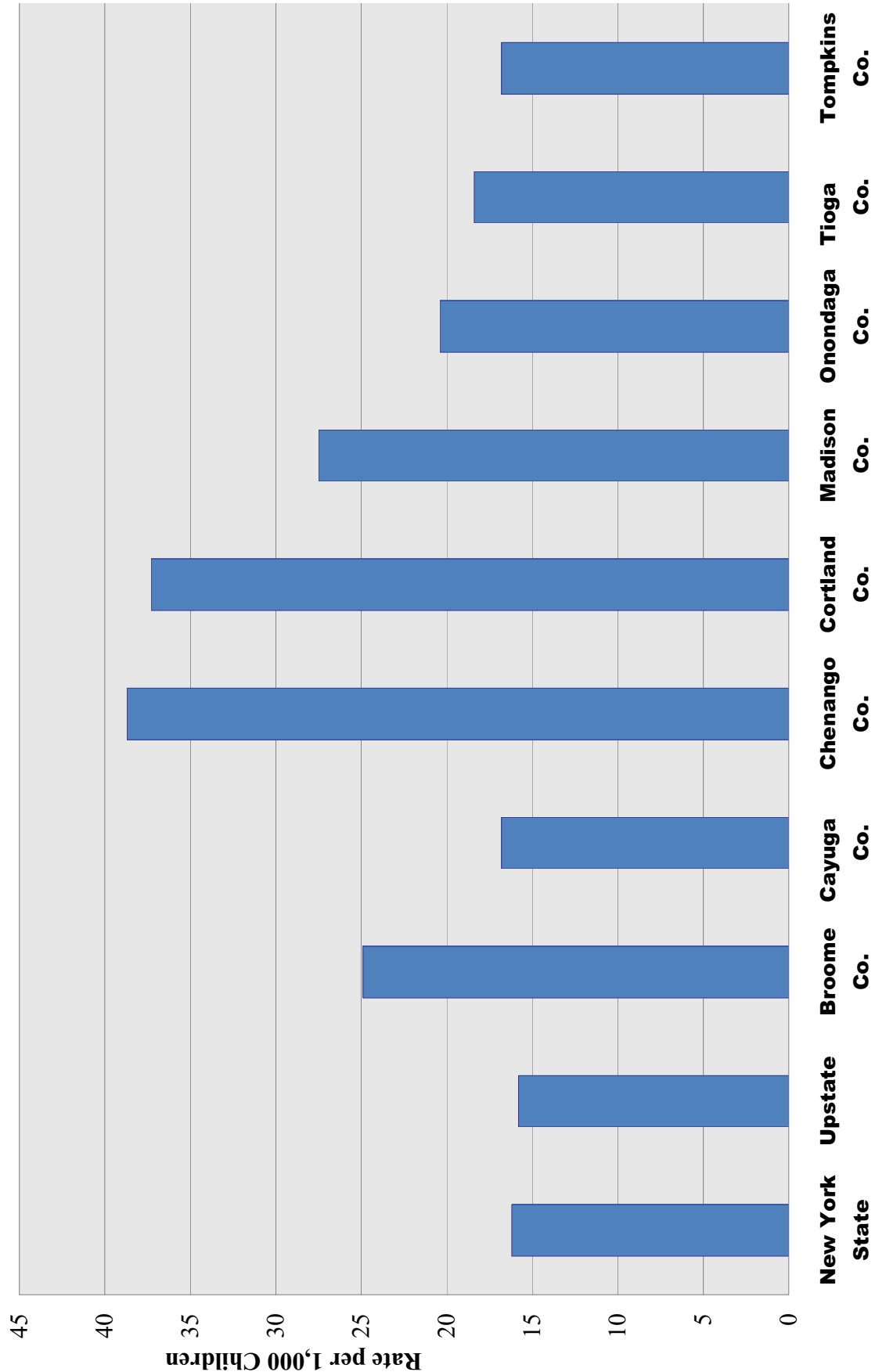
The terms neglect and maltreatment are used interchangeably but are not synonymous in the law. Neglect is defined in law at Section 1012 of the Family Court Act and maltreatment is defined in law at Section 412 of the Social Services Law.

*Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

Indicated Reports of Child Abuse - 2007

Rate per 1,000 children 0-17 years

Graph HS-7



Source: www.nyskwic.org

Table HS-26

The following table summarizes seven rounds of surveys conducted over the past fourteen 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, 2006, 2008

Question Asked/Answer:	Percent Responding "YES" to Questions						
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
Have you ever used these tobacco products: Cigarettes?				28%	27%	22%	21%
Have you ever had alcohol to drink? <i>(Not counting a sip or taste for religious uses.)</i>	70%	67%	53%	45%	42%	48%	39%
Have you ever gotten drunk?	28%	30%	18%	22%	22%	23%	20%
Have you ever used marijuana? <i>(pot, grass, hash, etc.)</i>	30%	24%	20%	21%	15%	13%	11%
Do you currently have a boyfriend or girlfriend?	35%	31%	31%	34%	34%	36%	37%
Have you ever had consenting sex with anyone? <i>(When you CHOSE to have sex, not if anyone forced you to.)</i>	24%	14%	10%	12%	16%	14%	12%
Total Number of Students Surveyed:	261	224	271	241	281	528	514

Note: "Consenting sex" was carefully defined for the respondents on the surveys from 1996 to 2006: Question: Have you ever had consenting sex with anyone (when you **chose** to have sex, not if anyone forced you to)? In 2008, the survey wording was changed slightly to: Have you ever had consenting vaginal intercourse with anyone (when you **chose** to have sex, not if anyone forced you to)?

Source: Cortland County Health Department, ZAP report, 2008

Table HS-27

The following table summarizes seven rounds of surveys conducted over the past fourteen 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, 2006, 2008

Question Asked/Answer:	Percent Responding "YES"						
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
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 A Few or More	34%	43%	50%	52%	43%	49%	54%
If your friends found out that you were having sex, how do you think they would feel? They would disapprove: They wouldn't care/would approve:	50%	55%	55%	58%	62%	63%	62%
If your mother found out that you were having sex, how do you think she would feel? Very Upset Pretty Upset, not upset	75%	78%	80%	76%	74%	77%	79%
Number surveyed in comparable schools over the five surveys	261	224	271	241	281	528	514

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. The term "sexual intercourse" was changed to "vaginal intercourse" in the 2008 survey.

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.

Source: Cortland County Health Department, ZAP report, 2008

Table HS-28

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 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008

Question Asked/Answer:	Percent responding "YES"				
	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
Sexual Behaviors:					
Did you use or do anything to prevent HIV or pregnancy the last time you had consenting sex?	81%	82%	78%	73%	75%
Has anyone, ever in your life, forced you to have sex when you didn't want to?	4%	4%	6%	4%	6%
Physical Violence:					
During the last year, did you push or shove?	63%	64%	64%	70%	69%
During the last year, did you punch or hit someone with something that could hurt?	53%	48%	40%	43%	45%
During the last year, did you beat up someone?	31%	30%	26%	25%	27%
During the last year, have you felt physical pain that still hurt the next day because of a fight with someone?	25%	24%	27%	23%	23%
During the last year, did you threaten someone with a knife or gun?	4%	5%	8%	3%	6%
Total Number Respondents	271	241	281	528	514

Source: Cortland County Health Department, ZAP report, 2008

Table HS- 29

Healthy Life Expectancy

Country	HALE Healthy Life Expectancy
Top 10 Countries:	
Japan	74.5
Australia	73.2
France	73.1
Sweden	73.0
Spain	72.8
Italy	72.7
Greece	72.5
Switzerland	72.5
Monaco	72.4
Andorra	72.3
The Bottom 5:	
Sierra Leon	25.0
Niger	29.1
Malawi	29.4
Zambia	30.3
Botswana	32.3

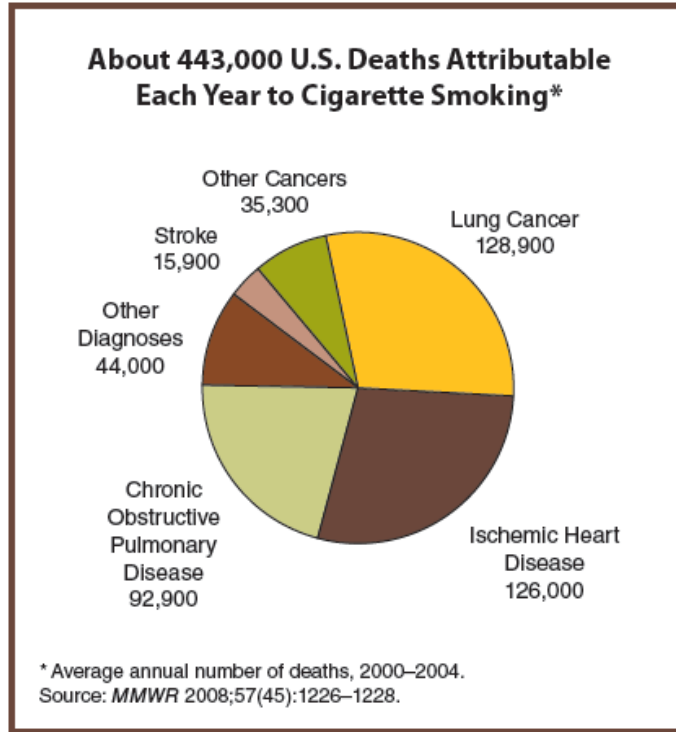
Healthy Life Expectancy: The average number of years that a person can expect to live in “full health” by taking in to account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury.

The United States is ranked 24th with a HALE value of 70.0

Source: World Health Report, 2004

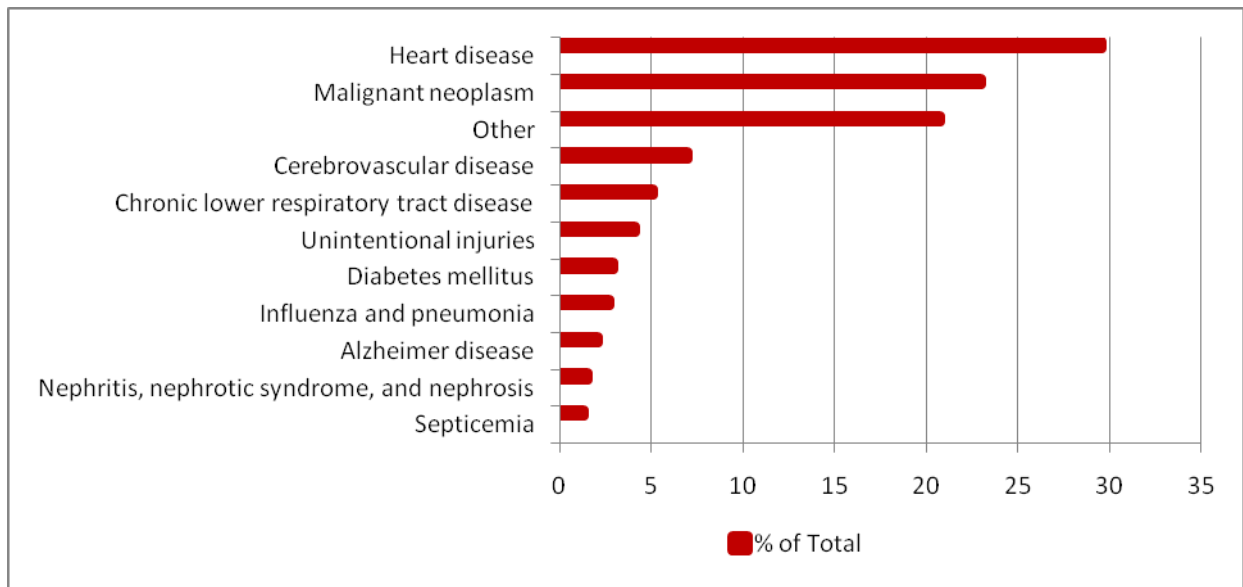
What's Killing Us?

Annual Deaths Attributable to Cigarette Smoking—United States, 2000–2004, 5yr. avg.



Source: <http://www.cdc.gov>

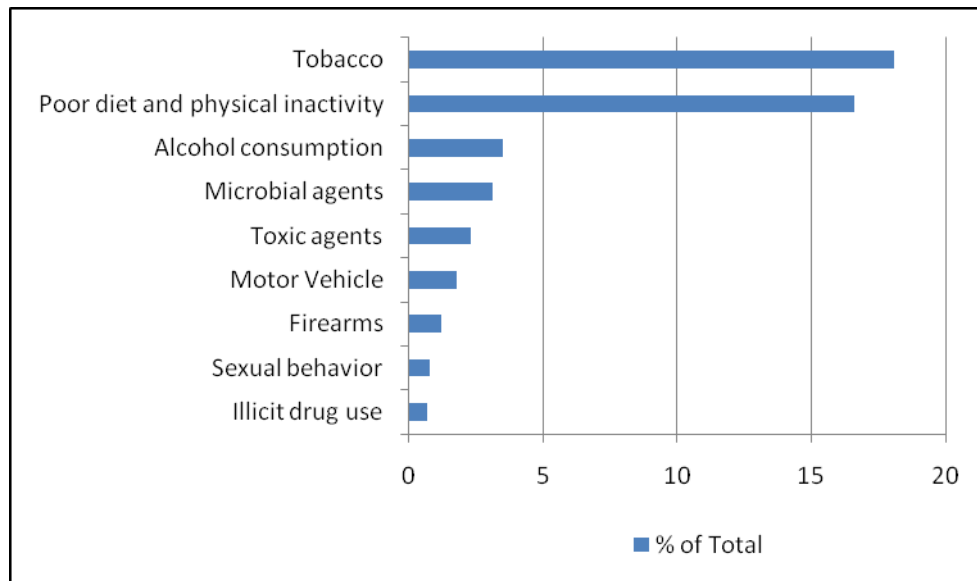
Leading Causes of Death in the United States in 2000



Source: www.cdc.org: *JAMA*, 291:10, 1239-1240

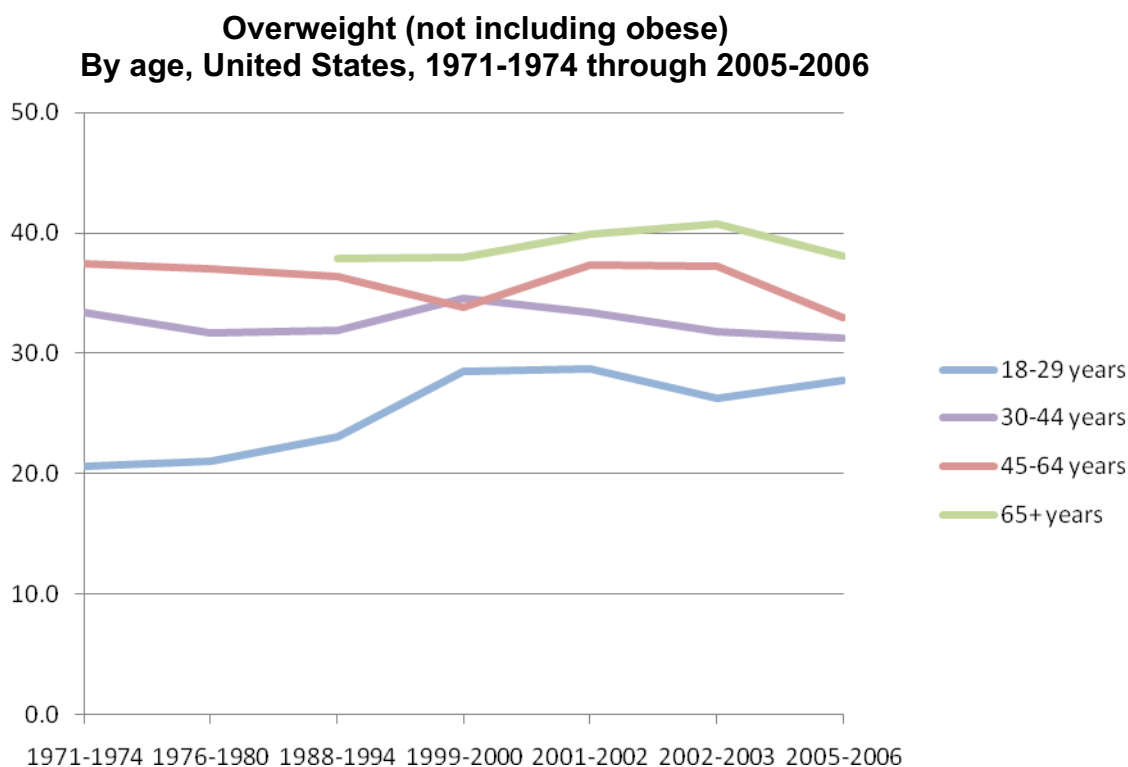
Graph HS-8C

Actual Causes of Death in the United States in 2000

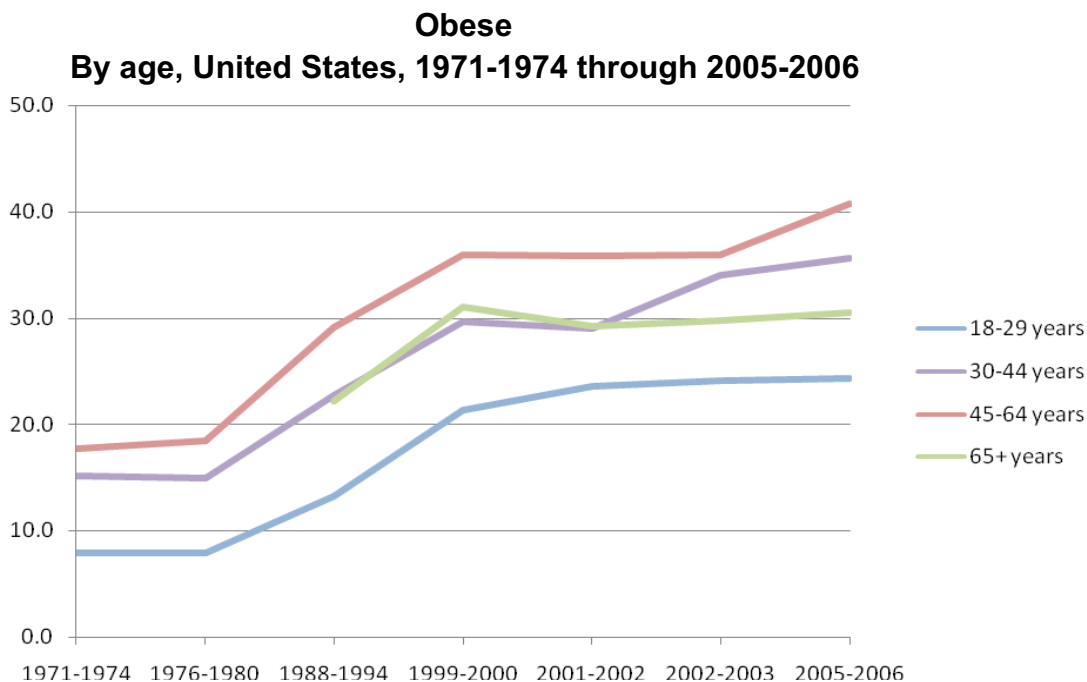


Source: www.cdc.org; JAMA, 291:10, 1239-1240

Graph HS-9A



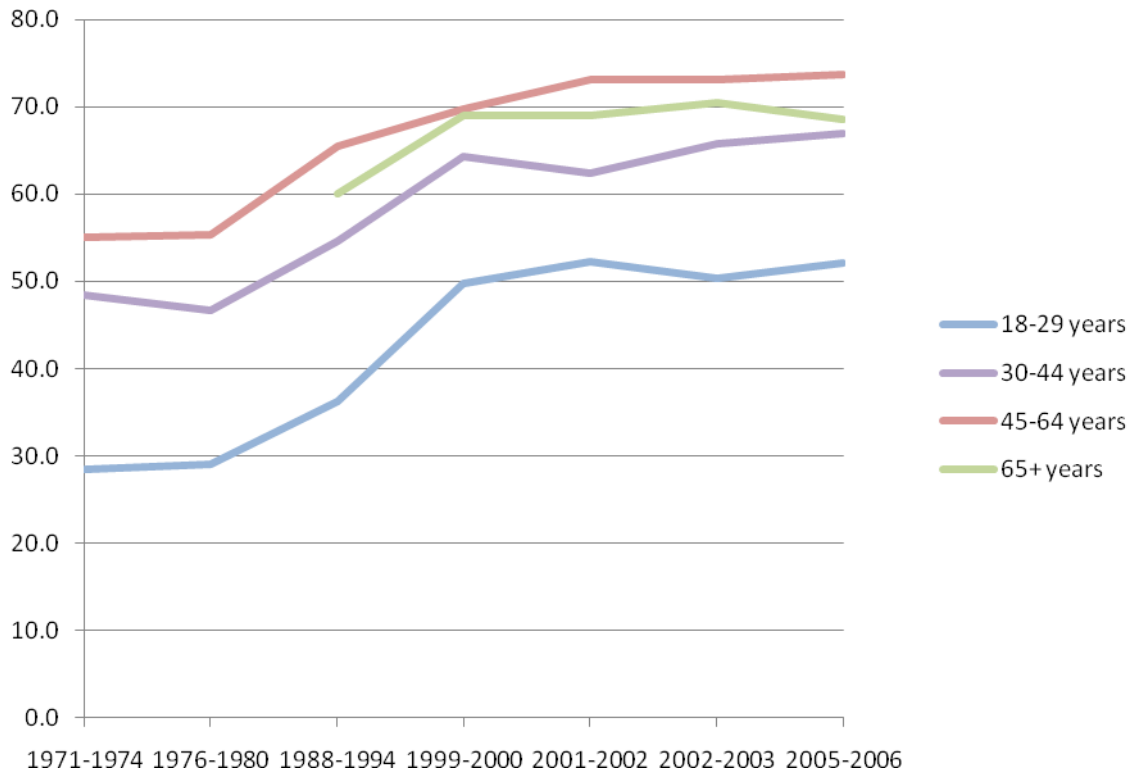
Graph HS-9B



Source: CDC/NCHS, *Health, United States, 2008*, Chartbook pages 117-118. Data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). 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.

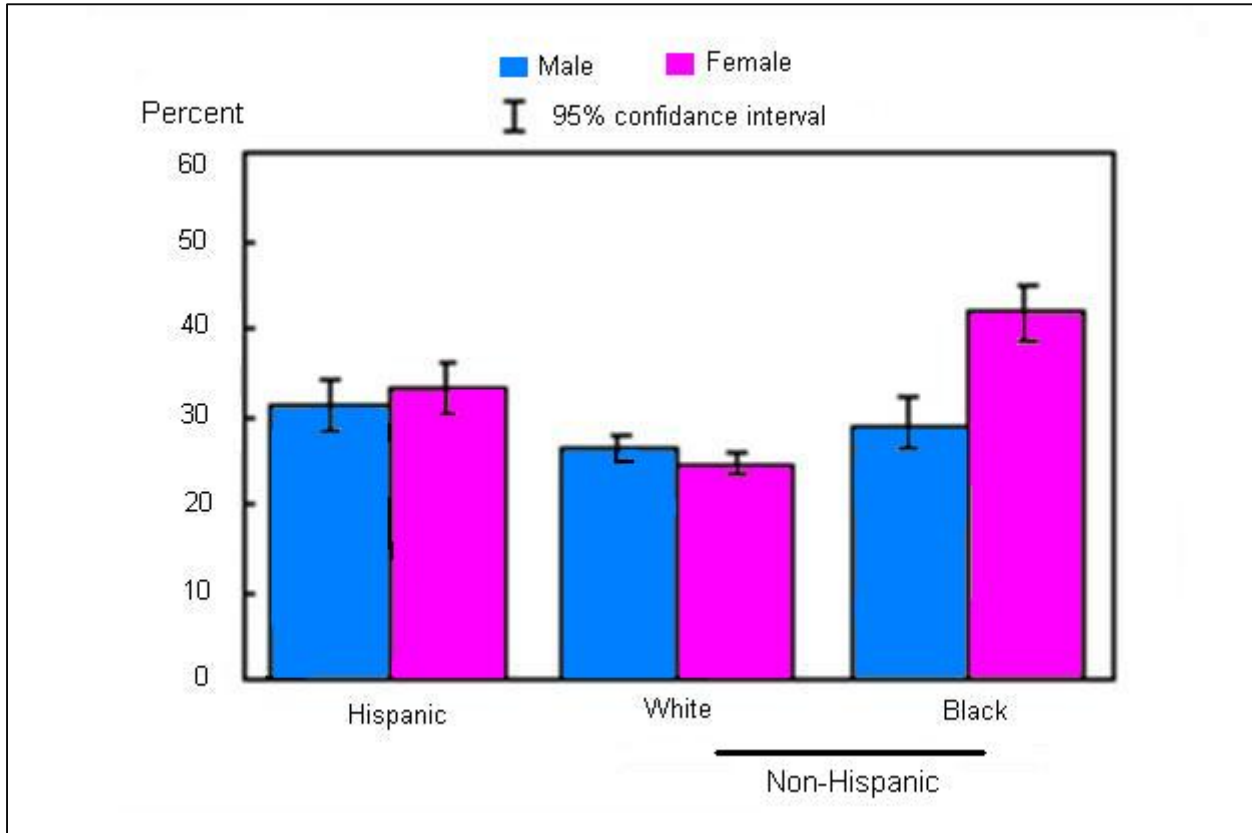
Graph HS-9C

Overweight, including Obese
By age, United States, 1971-1974 through 2005-2006



Source: CDC/NCHS, *Health, United States, 2008*, Chartbook pages 117-118. Data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). 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.

Obesity among adults 20 years of age and over by sex, race/ethnicity, and Hispanic origin: United States, January-September 2008



SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008 National Health Interview Survey

NOTES: Percents are age-adjusted. Obese is defined as a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30.

Graph HS-11: U.S. Childhood Overweight

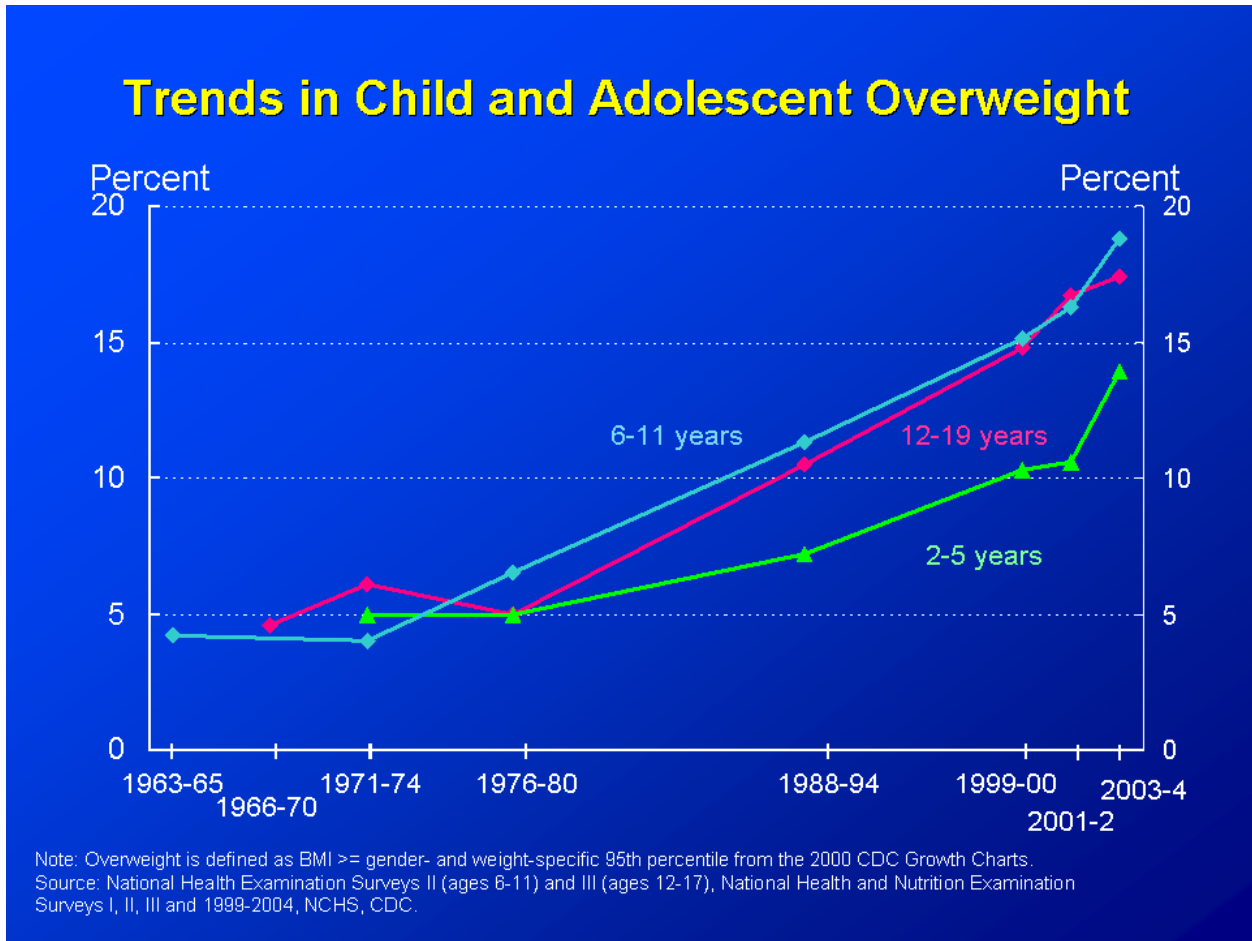


Table HS-30

Statistics from Cortland YWCA's Aid to Victims of Violence

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Domestic Violence Calls	2,475	1,835	2,511	2,412
Domestic Violence Cases	169	192	172	230
Women Sheltered	60	31	18	31
Children Sheltered	84	39	19	23
Rape/Sexual Assault (includes incest)	18	22	17	11
Child Sexual Assault (includes incest)	40	37	34	21
Child Abuse Cases	16	31	28	16

Source: YWCA

Table HS-31

Percent of Cortland County Children Immunized As They Enter School

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
DTP/DDT/TD	97	97	98	97	98	98	98	98
Polio	95	96	96	96	97	97	98	97
Measles	94	96	96	96	96	96	97	96
Rubella	95	96	96	96	97	96	97	96
Mumps	95	96	96	96	97	96	97	96
Hep B	94	95	94	95	95	96	97	96
% Fully Immunized	92	95	95	95	94	93	95	94

Source: New York State Department of Health Immunization Program

Table HS-32

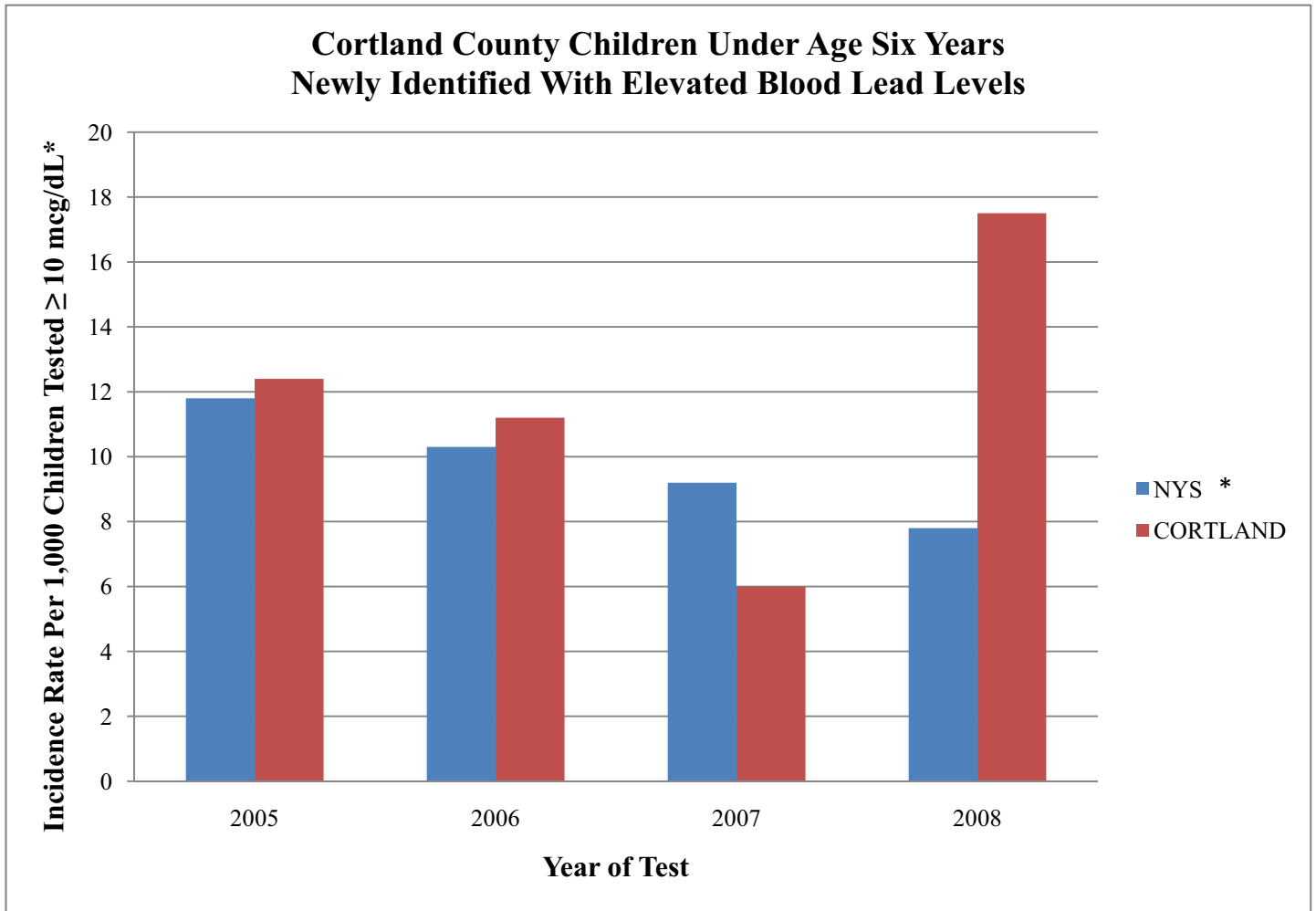
Percent Prevalence of Tobacco Use 2008

	Cortland County	CNY* Average
Current Smokers	14.2	15.2
Medically Advised to Quit	56.5	58.9
Agree, secondhand smoke is harmful	95.2	93.9
See anti-tobacco advertisements on TV?	71.9	67.5
Smokers:		
Some Days	2.0	1.9
Every Day	12.1	13.6

*CNY Avg. = 7 counties: Cayuga, Cortland, Herkimer, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Tompkins

Source: Random Phone Survey (n =400) conducted by Tobacco Free Cortland & the NYSDOH Tobacco Control Program

Graph HS-12



** Data for New York State excludes New York City.*

Source: Cortland County Health Department

Table HS-33

Liquor Licenses in Cortland County
Social clubs, bars, restaurants

	2009	2007	2005
City of Cortland (includes Cortlandville and Virgil)	88	90	94
Homer	13	12	16
Marathon	9	9	7
Cincinnatus/East Freetown	5	5	7
Truxton/Cuyler	5	5	4
Preble	3	3	3
Willet	0	0	1
McGraw	7	7	7
Blodgett Mills	0	0	0
Harford	0	0	0
Harford Mills	0	0	0
<u>Little York</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	131	132	138

Source: www.abc.state.ny

Note: License is by owner residence and not by establishment location.

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 both indoor and outdoor.
- Cortland's rich historical past is well documented by our county's historians and in our many museums (Table SC-2).
- The dramatic increase in attendance at cultural events between 2004 and 2008 is primarily due to community awareness of cultural events through the Cortland Downtown Partnership and the Cultural Council (Table SC-2).
- A greater percentage of Cortland citizens vote compared to NYS (Table SC-3).
- Retired senior citizens volunteered 72,219 hours of community service in 2008 for a value of \$516,369 in minimum wage dollars (Table SC-5).
- There was a substantial decrease in the number of divorces in Cortland County between 2003 and 2007 (Table SC-6, and SC-7).
- There was an increase in the number of Out Of Wedlock (OOW) births between the years 2003 and 2007 for Cortland County, Upstate NY, and New York State (Table SC-8).

IX SOCIAL COHESION/CULTURE AND RECREATION

Coming Together

Volunteerism has been encouraged to help bridge the gap during tough economic times. Cortland County has a terrific group of senior volunteers (RSVP) who assist with programs and provide numerous organizations with help to complete projects. RSVP volunteers contributed over 72,200 hours of service in 2008; this represents an estimated economic value of \$516,400. SUNY Cortland's Institute for Civic Engagement has received funding through the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act and a continuing grant from the Corporation for National and Community Service to implement the AmeriCorps program. AmeriCorps offers opportunities for adults of all ages and backgrounds to serve their communities through a network of partnerships with local and national non-profit groups. SUNY Cortland and its ten community partners are now offering opportunities throughout Cortland County to serve as AmeriCorps members. In addition to the AmeriCorps program, SUNY Cortland student internships, service-learning, and cooperative educational experiences are wonderful learning experiences for the students that greatly contribute to the community.

The college continues to be supportive of efforts to improve off-campus housing and a presence downtown where classes are offered and organizations can utilize the space to meet. The SUNY Alumni Association has assured the historically appropriate maintenance of the Gibson-Wickwire House on Tompkins Street. The Children's Museum is filled with projects by students majoring in education and activities follow a weekly theme. Local children have the pleasure of exploring and playing at the center during the college school year and the students learn from observing the children as they play.

We have a new farmers market on the City's East End, held in Dexter Park on Saturday mornings, in addition to the Cortland Farmer's Market on Main Street, and the Cincinnatus and Virgil Farmer's Markets that continue to offer local products. Community gardens have nurtured a renewed interest in buying things locally and enjoying fresh, home grown products.

Music, Theatre and Recreation

A common theme coming out of focus groups is the beauty of the area we live in. Cortland has several areas for hiking, picnics, recreation and other outdoor activities that can be enjoyed each season of the year. Festivals such as the Pumpkin, Celtic, Food and Wine, Maple, and Corn continue to be well supported events in the county and give everyone an opportunity to get out and enjoy all our communities have to offer. Focus Groups also consistently make mention of the music in the park, summer concerts and such events that have something to offer to everyone (refer to table SC-1).

A number of museums in Cortland County keep our historical roots alive. The 1890 House and the Historical Society – Suggett House remind us of Cortland past. Cortland Repertory Theater located in the turn-of-the-century pavilion at the county-owned Little York Park

continues to provide great programming and is supported by local theater enthusiasts. The Center for the Arts in Homer has taken off from its introduction in the last report to a well established venue that showcases all sorts of talent.

A number of museums in Cortland County keep our historical roots alive. The 1890 House and the Historical Society – Suggett House remind us of Cortland past. The Central New York Living History Museum is still making progress to establish a permanent home for the military memorabilia and model railroads previously housed at the Homeville museum as well as items that preserve the significance of Brockway Trucking to the economy of Cortland.

SUNY Cortland serves as a major cultural contributor to the community. Plays, art exhibits, musical, and dance events are brought to the campus and shared with the community. State-of-the-art recreational facilities are also shared. The SUNY stadium hosts numerous regional sporting events and for the first time hosted the New York Jets pre-season training camp in August, 2009.

The J.M. McDonald Sports Complex has an indoor turf field ideal for soccer, lacrosse, etc. during those spring seasons when weather prohibits using the outdoor fields. The Sports complex also hosts several sports programs for youth as well as adults and is home to the Cortland-Homer Golden Eagles high school ice hockey team. The Fitness Gap workout facility is located in the sports complex and it is also home to the YMCA Comets Gymnastics team.

Ted Testa park located on Starr Road in Cortlandville is now complete and provides a location for little league, softball and soccer. The facility is home to the new Cortland Little League program and enhances the opportunity for families, neighbors and the community to come together in positive ways.

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-2

Cortland County Museums, Theaters, Art Galleries and Cultural Centers Attendance Records			
Facility	Attendance 2000	Attendance 2004	Attendance 2008
1890 House Museum	5,500	3,700	N/A
Lime Hollow Nature Center	11,000	10,000	15,821
Cortland Country Music Park	97,000	7,400 *	6,511
Cortland County Historical Society/ Suggett House Museum	2,500	3,200	2,842
Dowd Fine Arts Theatre, SUNY Cortland	7,000	5,000	6,000**
Cortland Repertory Theater	13,641	16,000	17,122
Cortland County Farm Museum	100	N/A	N/A
Harford Town Historical Exhibits	35	N/A	N/A
Virgil Historical Society	30	Closed in 2004	N/A
NYS Grange Museum, Clinton Ave (Opened October 2001)	NA	600	300
Cornell Cooperative Extension's Family Resource Center on Main St. (Opened April 2001)	NA	542	10,299
SUNY Cortland Children's Museum (Opened November 2001)	NA	780	NA
Center for the Arts (Opened 2005)			10,000
TOTAL	137,806	48,222	68,895

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.

** Only reflects performances with ticket sales, number do not include attendance at free programs.

Table SC-3

General Election - Voter Participation

Year	# Registered Cortland	% Voted Cortland	% Voted NYS
2006 Governor's Race	30,508	50.1%	40.3%
2006 State Senate/Assembly races	30,508	50.1%	39.5%
2007 Local elections	23,719	43.6%	N/A
2008 Presidential Race	31,405	72.9%	64.2%

Source: www.elections.state.ny.us; Cortland County Board of Elections

Table SC-4

Voter Participation in Presidential Election, 2008

Worst and best voting percentages

Top 5 Districts	%	Bottom 5 Districts	%
City Ward 3	85.4	City Ward 5	66.1
City Ward 1	81.1	Cuyler	67.2
City Ward 4	80.5	Solon	67.4
Truxton	80.2	City Ward 8	70.3
Preble	79.7	City Ward 6	71.1

Source: Cortland County Board of Elections

Table SC-5

Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)

	2006	2007	2008
# Hours Volunteered	77,378	75,604	72,219
Monetary Value	\$553,253	\$540,570	\$516,369

Source: RSVP Volunteers hour summary 2006-2008

Table SC - 6

Marriages 2003-2007

	Cortland County	Upstate NY	NYS
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
2003	313	67,287	128,388
2004	304	66,663	128,454
2005	310	64,322	130,822
2006	246	62,369	132,471
2007	261	61,319	127,817

Table SC - 7

Dissolutions of Marriages 2003-2007

	Cortland County	Upstate NY	NYS
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
2003	186	31,507	61,107
2004	176	31,332	59,368
2005	158	31,252	59,479
2006	160	29,539	59,928
2007	136	27,697	55,243

Table SC-8

Out of Wedlock (OOW) Live Births 2003-2007

	Cortland County	Upstate NY	NYS
	<i>#OOW</i>	<i>#OOW</i>	<i>#OOW</i>
2003	184	39,689	92,596
2004	211	40,527	93,731
2005	250	41,535	94,705
2006	222	45,246	99,981
2007	237	46,482	102,394

Source for Tables SC-6 - SC-8: Vital Statistics of New York State 2003-2007

Section 3 Reports of Findings

X ECONOMY, EMPLOYMENT AND WELFARE

Highlights:

- Non-farm jobs in Cortland County remained at 18,800 from November 2007 to November 2008 (Table EW-1).
- Like the nation, Cortland County continues to experience a decline in manufacturing and a slight increase in service industry jobs (Tables EW-1 and EW-3).
- A 2006 living wage study concluded that a single person would have to earn \$10.35/hour or \$20,450 annually to be minimally self-sufficient, with the employee paying for their own health insurance (Table EW-2).
- Poverty is more prevalent in the City of Cortland compared to the county and NYS (Table EW-6).
- Cortland unemployment has consistently been higher (and often significantly higher) than that for NYS as a whole (Table EW-7).
- The number of children on public assistance in the county is slightly higher than in upstate NY (Table EW-9).
- More children receive food stamps in Cortland County than upstate NY and NYS (EW-10).
- The number of monthly cases for food stamps and Medicaid grew fairly consistently throughout 2008 (Table EW-11).
- The number of meals served by the food pantries increased by 63,724 between 2000 and 2008 (Table EW-12).
- There are one hundred and twenty five dairy farms that milk 11,990 cows, producing annual sales revenue of \$36,200,000 (Table EW-14).
- Significant unmet needs for transportation remain in the community (Table EW-20, 21).

X ECONOMY, EMPLOYMENT AND WELFARE

Jobs were identified as the main priority again in 2009 at the Business Showcase voting booth. This was the same priority identified at the booth in 2005 and 2002. A slightly different twist this year.... job re-training was also identified as a priority. With manufacturing companies closing or re-locating from Cortland it isn't easy to find another place to work that utilizes specialized skills. Workers are finding that they have to be re-trained to find employment.

Since the last report in 2005, lots has happened locally and nationally to affect our economy. Four years ago BorgWarner was in high gear with nearly 250 new high paying manufacturing jobs. In 2009, they were forced to lay-off workers. In 2005 Marietta completed its expansion to the former Rubbermaid facility and announced in 2007 that it would be hiring more than 200 workers. In 2009, production has slowed. In June of 2006, Cortland was touting a 4.9% increase in private sector jobs over the previous year. The Central New York economy was on a roll and ranked in the top three for job growth only to see all of this positive momentum come to a screeching halt by June 2009 when the unemployment rate went up to 9.6%. Cortland saw a handful of dairy farms go out of business and several companies re-locate from our community; WetStone technologies and Plastisol North America, as well as Barden Homes.

Community Planning: The Cortland County Planning Department continues to work with the town of Cortlandville on refinements to its local land use policies to balance growth and environmental concerns along the Route 13 – Route 281 corridor which is experiencing rapid development. In conjunction with that process, the Planning Department collaborated with the Central New York Regional Planning and Development Board on a transportation corridor study that will address mobility and access issues, as well as land use suggestions. Several local community plans are now complete and lay the groundwork for development.

One area of the City that hopes to take advantage of funding to help revitalize neighborhoods is the East Side. Larger companies have come in like Rite Aid and the CFCU Community Credit Union as well as smaller family owned businesses as East Side Bakery on Elm and Amelia's on Port Watson Street. All of the new growth and revitalization made the late Alderman Jim Partigiannoni proud as he was always the biggest cheerleader for the East End.

The City's south side saw the completion of renovation and improvements that were announced at the Blue Ribbon Committee meeting held in January of 2006. Housing Visions received a tax break for the project that allowed them to revitalize nine properties in the south end and rehabilitate them to 30 low-income housing units.

In 2005, Wal-Mart proposed building a 205,000 square foot Supercenter on Route 13. An environmental impact statement was required and after months of public comment and concern for the aquifer that runs under the proposed location, the Final Environmental Impact Statement was submitted and the project continues to move forward.

Agricultural Impact

Outside the county's population centers of the City of Cortland and Village of Homer the county has a strong rural character with beautiful views. Cortland County is nearly square shaped

covering a total of 502 square miles, or 321,280 acres. Nearly 40% of the land (183,439 ac) is involved in agricultural production.

According to the 2007 Census of Agriculture there were 587 farms in the county. Dairy Farms number around 128 and dairy products make up about 81% of total agricultural receipts estimated at \$44 million dollars annually. Affiliated with dairy farming are the farm gate receipts for crops including grains, hay and silage as well as cattle and calves, which earn \$8.4 million dollars. Dairy and field crop production are the predominant agricultural enterprises. Other enterprises include about 160 beef, sheep and other livestock farms, fresh market produce, blueberry farms and a small commercial nursery and greenhouse industry.

Cortland serves as a regional business hub for agriculture. It is difficult to quantify the economic impact of the many agribusinesses including machinery dealers, milk handlers, milking equipment dealers and feed suppliers to name a few. These businesses have many employees and generate many dollars in sales of goods and services. Studies have estimated that for every new job on a dairy farm, an additional 1.2 jobs are created in the community. Income from agricultural sales have the greatest estimated turnover rate at 2.3, compared to 1.6x for construction, 1.5x for services and 1.4x for manufacturing and retail.

Transportation: The Cortland County Legislature, with funding from the Federal Transit Association and NYSDOT, commissioned a Transportation Needs Assessment to address concerns about public and human service agency client transportation services available to residents of Cortland County. The study was undertaken by consultants selected and overseen by the Legislature's Transportation Advisory Committee (TAC).

Understanding what constituents want was a major project objective and the study included several public involvement initiatives to engage community and institutional leaders, as well as bus riders, agency clients, and other residents. Interviews were conducted with more than 20 individuals and small groups of stakeholders representing agencies, interest groups and units of local and county government. Three concurrent surveys targeted Cortland Transit System bus riders, human service agency managers, and the general public. A half-day workshop was held in May 2008 bringing together agency representatives, TAC members and other stakeholders to focus on ways that human service agencies and Cortland Transit may better coordinate the services they provide.

The study process uncovered several positive examples of coordination in the form of purchase of service arrangements, pre-paid bus token and pass distribution to clients, informal ride sharing and limited vehicle sharing. However, significant unmet needs remain for client transportation and better coordination of existing programs and services is recommended to address them. Various stakeholders articulated the need for the following services over the course of the study:

- Better information about existing services, including Cortland Transit, Dial-a-Ride, not-for-profit agency services, and affordable services offered by for-profit transportation providers.
- More accessible vehicles to transport people who are unable to use Cortland Transit fixed route service and require a lift or ramp-equipped vehicle for personal travel.

- Service availability on weeknights and weekends.
- Access to major employers, including Greek Peak, Pall, Martin-Marietta and JM Murray, as well as entry level retail and service employers spread out across the City of Cortland and Towns of Cortlandville and Homer.
- Increased access to the SUNY-Cortland campus and the TC3 campus in Dryden.
- Connections to regional employment destinations in Syracuse, Ithaca and Binghamton.

Significant Findings

Poverty: From 2005 Cortland has seen the largest increase of people on temporary assistance, food stamps, Medicaid and supplemental security income of all New York counties. The 9.2% increase was the largest the county had seen in more than 6 years (Table EW-12). Meal service and distribution programs for the needy saw a dip in numbers served between 2005 -2007, but in 2008 the total meals served reached the highest number of the decade at 378,339 meals (Table EW-11).

According to the 2000 census, Cortland County has a median household income of \$34,364. 9.3% of families fall below poverty, 15% of individuals and 16% of children (Table EW-5).

Minimum Wage: The federal increase in minimum wage from \$6.75 per hour to \$7.15 an hour, significantly impacting local businesses. Some businesses had to cut staff while others had to increase their prices.

Gas Prices: The price of gas has jumped and dipped nationally, but one constant has been that the average cost of gas in Cortland County has been highest in the state.

Taxes: According to a report released by the Tax Foundation, homeowners in Cortland County paid 2.7 percent of their home value in property taxes, the 7th highest percentage of the 1,817 counties sampled in the nation. The U.S. average homeowner pays 1 percent of their home value in property taxes. Municipal and county tax rates vary for each town and village in Cortland County, and school tax rates vary by district. Of the 25 counties with the highest percentage of home value paid in taxes, 22 are in New York State.

Expansion: St. Joe's Hospital in Syracuse completed a satellite clinic in Cortland to offer kidney dialysis. This center enabled residents to receive treatments locally rather than having to commute.

The Cortland County Industrial Development Agency accepted a final environmental impact statement for a proposed 300-acre business park on Route 13. The business park is part of the Build Now-NY program that identifies sites in New York that are shovel-ready for new businesses.

Greek Peak Ski Resort received a \$10 million loan guarantee from the federal government, to create an indoor water park, convention center and hotel/condominium complex.

Top Five Employers in Cortland:

Employer	
SUNY Cortland	1300+
Cortland Regional Medical Center	700+
Cortland County	700+
Pall Trinity	700+
Marietta Corporation	700+

Cortland BDC/IDA, Calls to Agencies, Sept. 2009

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 1991-2009, NYS
 - Graph EW-3 Change in non-farm jobs by super sector 1995-2009, NYS
2. Living wage for Cortland County, 2006
3. Cortland County Household Income and Benefits, 2007
4. Employees on non-agricultural payrolls, 2007-2008
5. Children in poverty by percent
6. Income and poverty statistics
 - Graph EW-4 Poverty by Age, U.S. 1966-2006
 - Graph EW-5 Low Income Population, U. S. 2006
7. Unemployment
8. Child support enforcement
 - Graph EW-6 Unemployment by county
9. Children and youth receiving public assistance
10. Children on food stamps
11. Department of Social Service statistics, 2008
12. Food and nutrition programs—number of meals served
13. Department of Social Services statistics, 2005-2008
14. Agriculture and farming census in Cortland County
15. Cortland County people, income and industry overview
16. Maple products inventory
17. Federal poverty levels, 2009
18. US Census: Cortland County – At a Glance
19. Employment by sector
 - Graph EW-7 Percent change in quintile shares –US 1967-1999
20. Cortland Transit – Annual Ridership
21. Transportation survey, 2008
22. Cortland County Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

Table EW-1

Employment in Non Agricultural Establishments Cortland County

INDUSTRY	Nov-08	Oct-08	Nov-07	Net change over month	% change over month	Net change over year	% change over year
Total Non-farm	18.8	18.8	18.8	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Total Private	14.1	14.1	14.1	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.7%
Goods Producing	2.7	2.9	2.8	-0.2	-6.9%	-0.1	-3.6%
Natural Resources, Mining and Construction Manufacturing	0.5 2.2	0.6 2.3	0.6 2.2	-0.1 -0.1	-16.7% -4.3%	-0.1 0.0	-16.7% 0.0%
Service-Providing	16.1	15.9	16.0	0.2	1.3%	0.1	0.6%
Private Service-Providing	11.4	11.2	11.4	0.2	1.8%	0.0	0.0%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Information	2.9 0.1	2.8 0.1	2.7 0.1	0.1 0.0	3.6% 0.0%	0.2 0.0	7.4% 0.0%
Financial Activities Professional and Business Services	0.5 1.8	0.5 1.8	0.5 1.7	0.0 0.0	0.0% 0.0%	0.0 0.1	0.0% 5.9%
Educational and Health Services Leisure and Hospitality	3.0 1.9	3.0 1.8	2.9 2.2	0.0 0.1	0.0% 5.6%	0.1 -0.3	3.4% -13.6%
Other Services	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-7.7%
Government	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	0.0%	0.1	2.2%

Employment, Workforce & Industry Data, Current employment by Industry (CES)

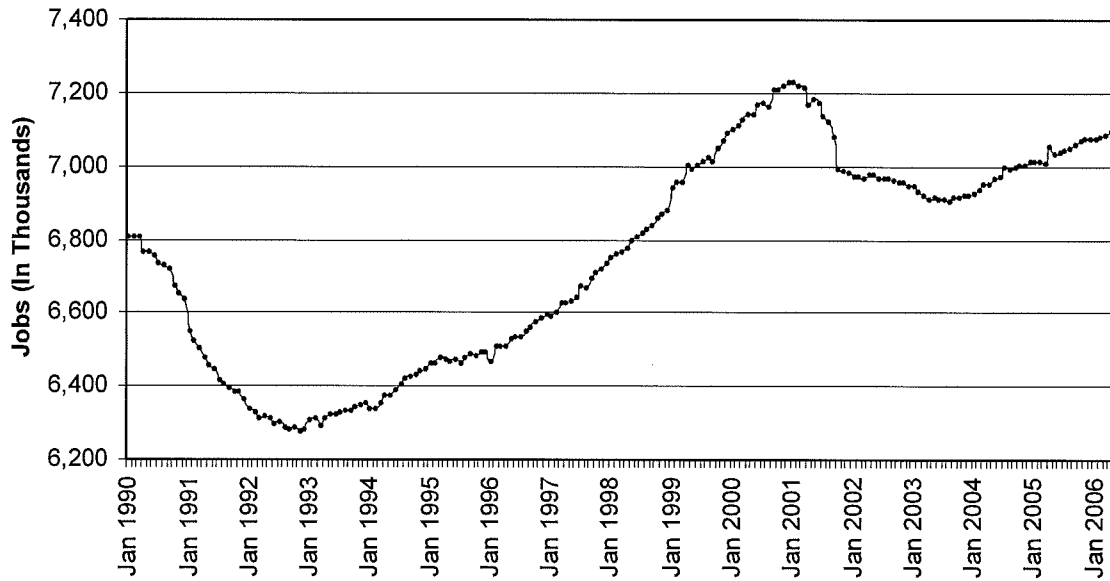
Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Data are preliminary and subject to change.

Source: www.labor.state.ny.us

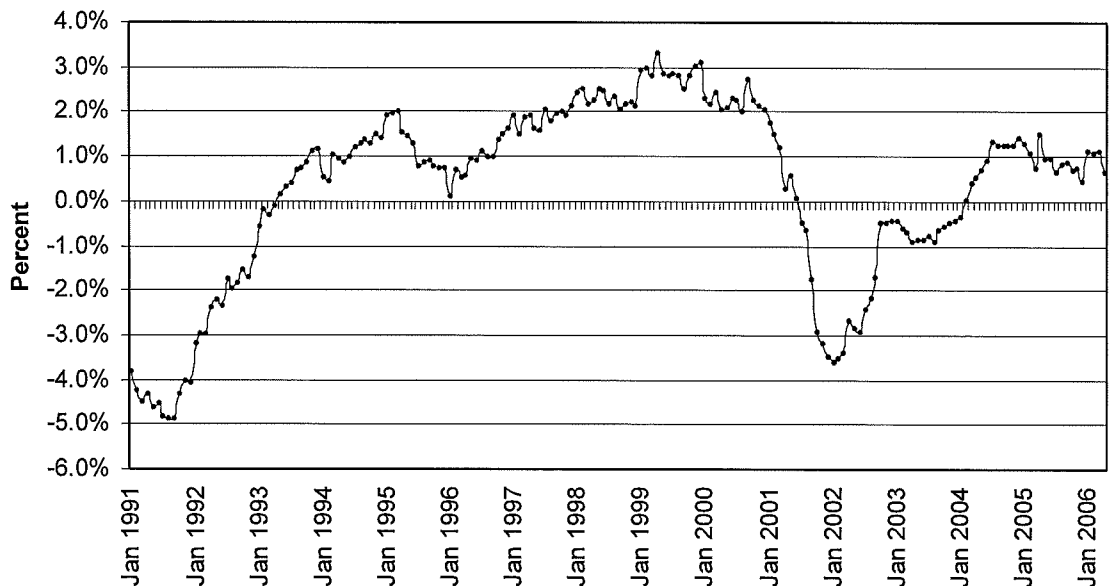
Graph EW-1

CHART 1: PRIVATE SECTOR JOB COUNT
(Seasonally Adjusted)
NEW YORK STATE
JANUARY 1990 – APRIL 2006



Graph EW-2

CHART 2: OVER-THE-YEAR CHANGE IN PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)
NEW YORK STATE
JANUARY 1991 – APRIL 2006



Note: The current private sector jobs series begins in January 1990; thus, over-the-year changes in the series start in January 1991.

CHART 3: OVER-THE-YEAR CHANGE IN NONFARM JOBS BY SUPERSECTOR
NEW YORK STATE
 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)
 APRIL 2003 - APRIL 2004, APRIL 2004 - APRIL 2005, APRIL 2005 - APRIL 2006

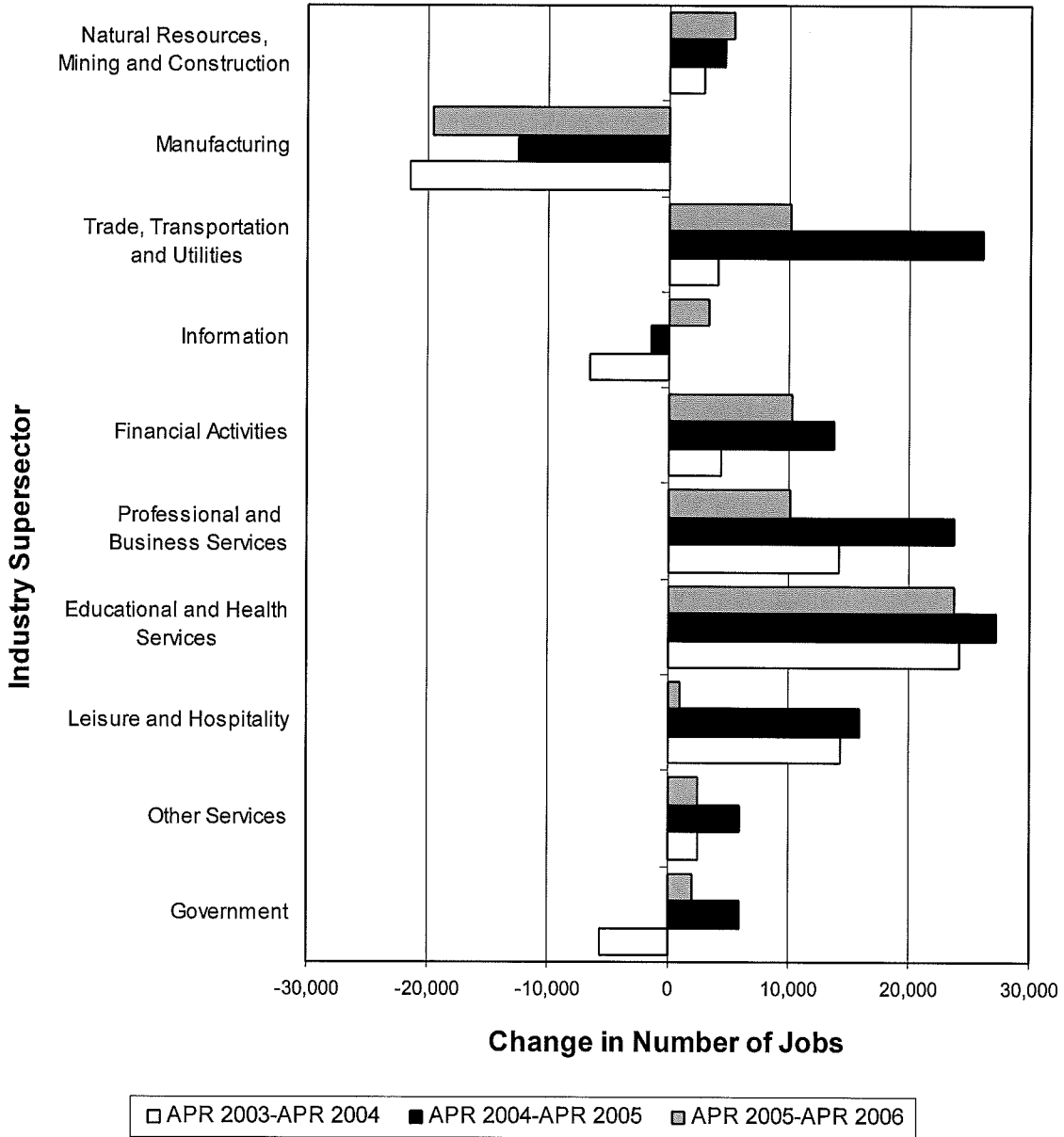


Table EW-2

Cortland County Living Wage, 2006

Expense	Monthly Cost	Annual Cost
Rent/Utilities	\$628	\$7,536
Food	180.95	2,171
Health Care	122.62	1,471
Health Care Other		
Telephone		
Transportation	164.22	1,971
Recreation	100	1,200
Savings	56	672
Miscellaneous	105.08	1,261
Payroll tax	130.42	1,565
Federal tax	118.58	1,423
State tax	41.83	502
TOTAL	\$1,704	\$20,450

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 \$10.35/hr. based on a 38 hr. week and \$9.83 on a 40 hr. week where the employer does not pay health insurance.

Table EW-3

Cortland County Household Income & Benefits-
(2007 Inflation Adjusted Dollars)

<i>INCOME</i>	<i># OF HOUSEHOLDS</i>	<i>% of TOTAL</i>
Less than \$10,000	1,368	7.6%
\$10,000 - 14,999	1,128	6.3%
\$15,000 - 24,999	2,358	13.1%
\$25,000 - 34,999	1,877	10.4%
\$35,000 - 49,999	3,140	17.4%
\$50,000 - 74,999	3,809	21.1%
\$75,000 - 99,999	2,418	13.4%
\$100,000 - 149,999	1,399	7.8%
\$150,000 - 199,999	262	1.5%
\$200,000 or more	275	1.5%
Total	18,034	100%
<i>Cortland County Median Household Income: \$44,307 (3 year average)</i>		

Source: 2005-2007 American Community Survey- (www.census.gov)

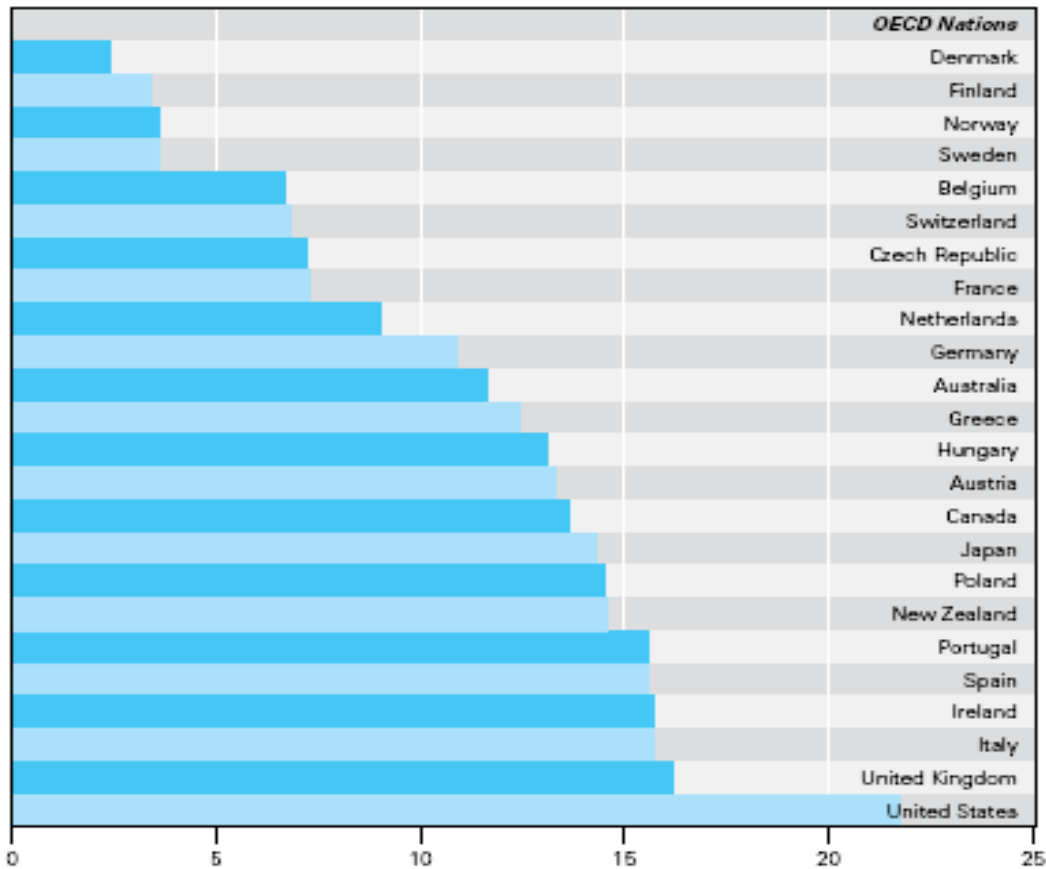
Table EW-4

Employees on Non-Agricultural Payrolls: Cortland County 2007-2008					
	Nov 2008	Oct 2008	Nov 2007	% Change Over The Month	% Change Over The Year
Total Non-Agricultural	18.8	18.8	18.8	0%	0%
Total Goods Producing	2.7	2.9	2.8	-0.2%	-3.6%
Total Service-Providing	16.1	15.9	16.0	1.3%	0.6%

Sources: Roger Evans, NYS Dept of Labor and www.labor.state.ny.us

Table EW-5

Relative income poverty: Percentage of children (0 – 17 years) in households with equivalent income less than 50% of the median



Date: 2006; 1999 (Australia, Austria and Greece), 2001 (Germany, New Zealand and Switzerland).

Source: UNICEF, *Innocenti Report Card 7*, 2007

Table EW-6

Income and Poverty Statistics, 2000

	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

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

Source: 2000 Census

Table EW-7

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	5.8
2005	5.5	5
2006	5.4	4.6
2007	5.2	4.5

* Not seasonally adjusted

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

Table EW - 8

Cortland County Child Support Enforcement

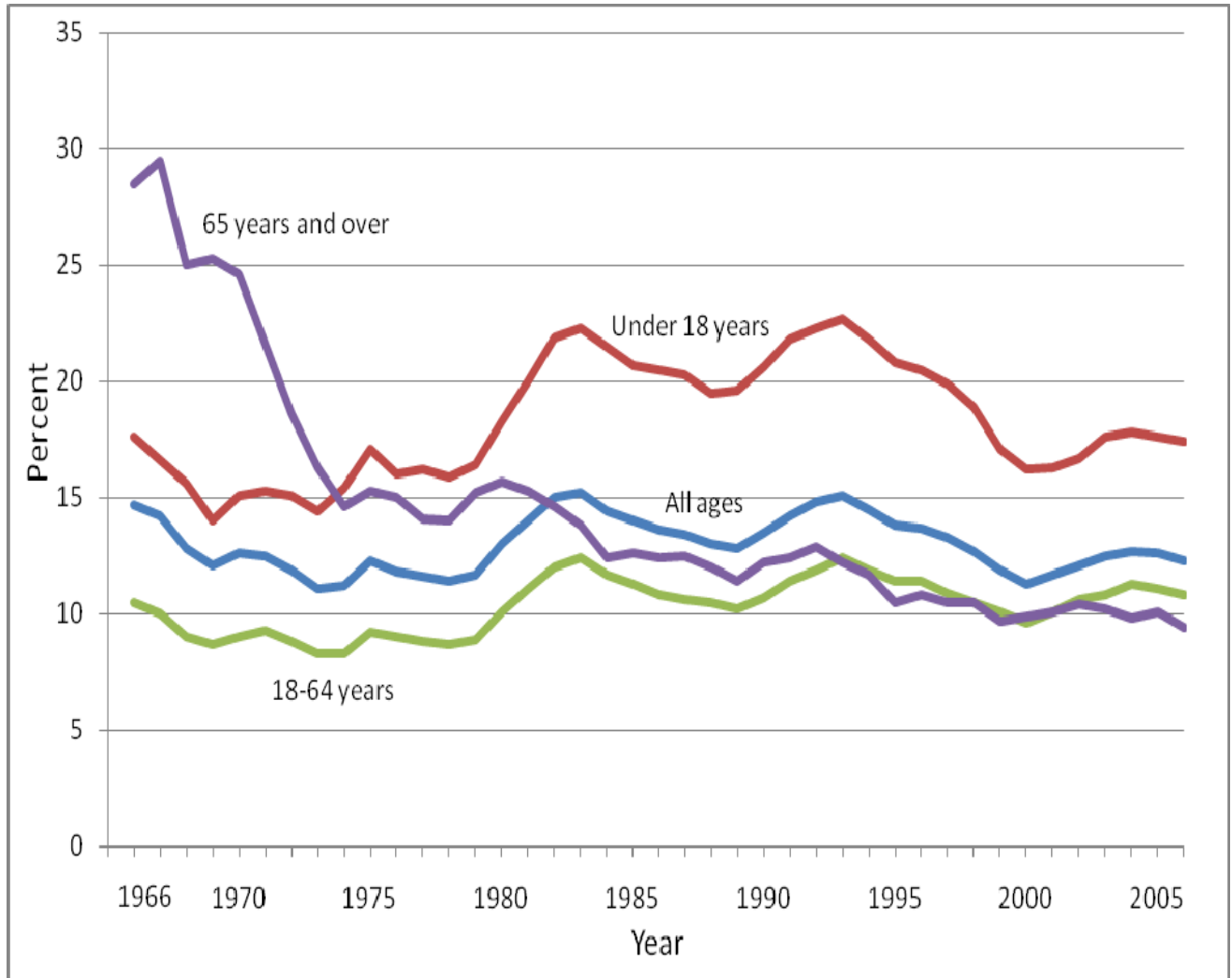
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Total Child Support Cases	3,107	3,090	3,077	3,341
Parent - TANF* Recipient	1,793	1,755	1,681	1,750
Parent - Non-TANF Recipient	1,314	1,335	1,396	1,591
Paternity Cases Established	179	171	92	92
Total Child Support Collections	\$5,141,747	\$5,078,105	\$5,183,552	\$5,468,274

*TANF is Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Source: Cortland County Dept of Social Services

Graph EW-4

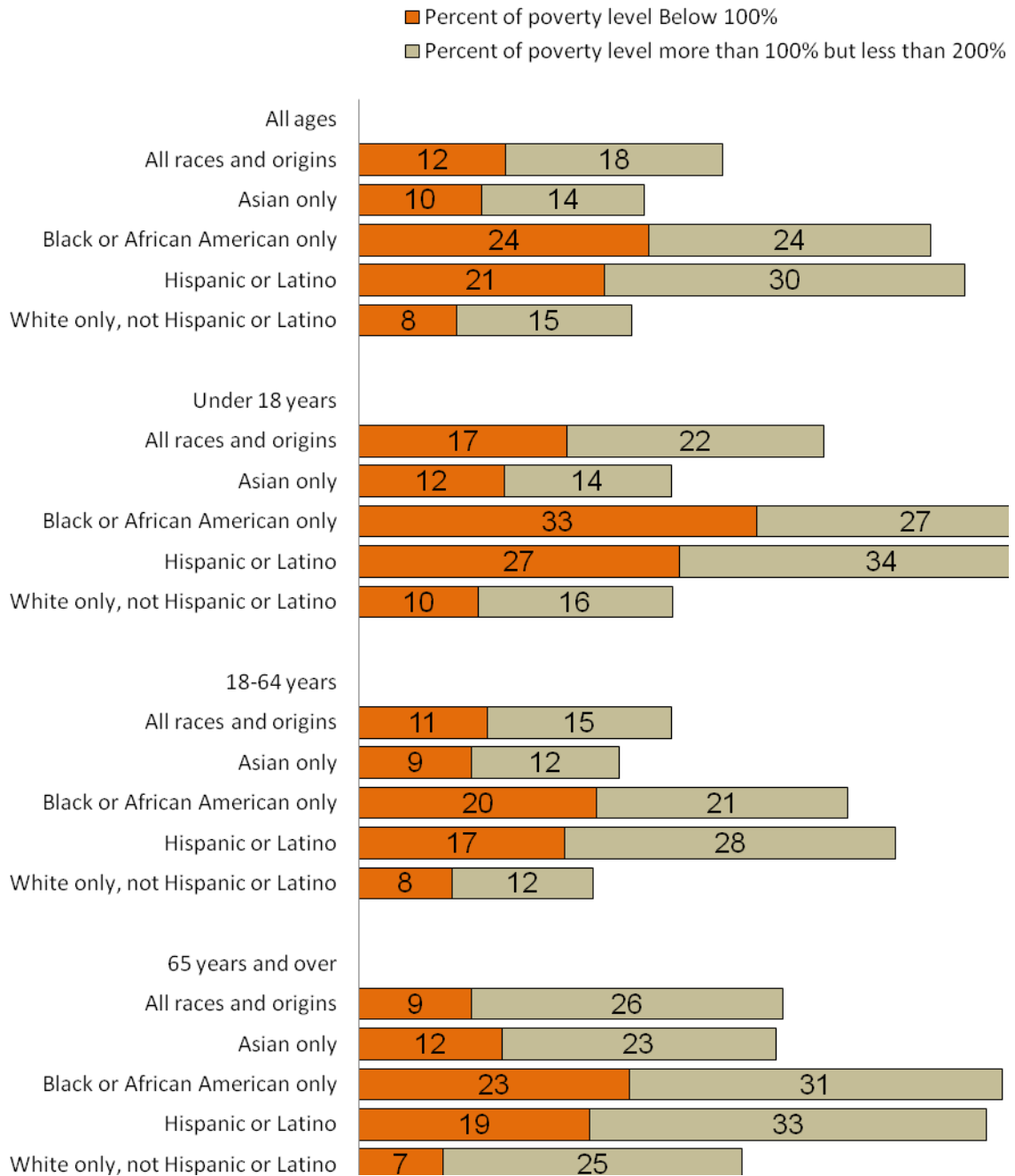
Poverty by Age: United States, 1966—2006



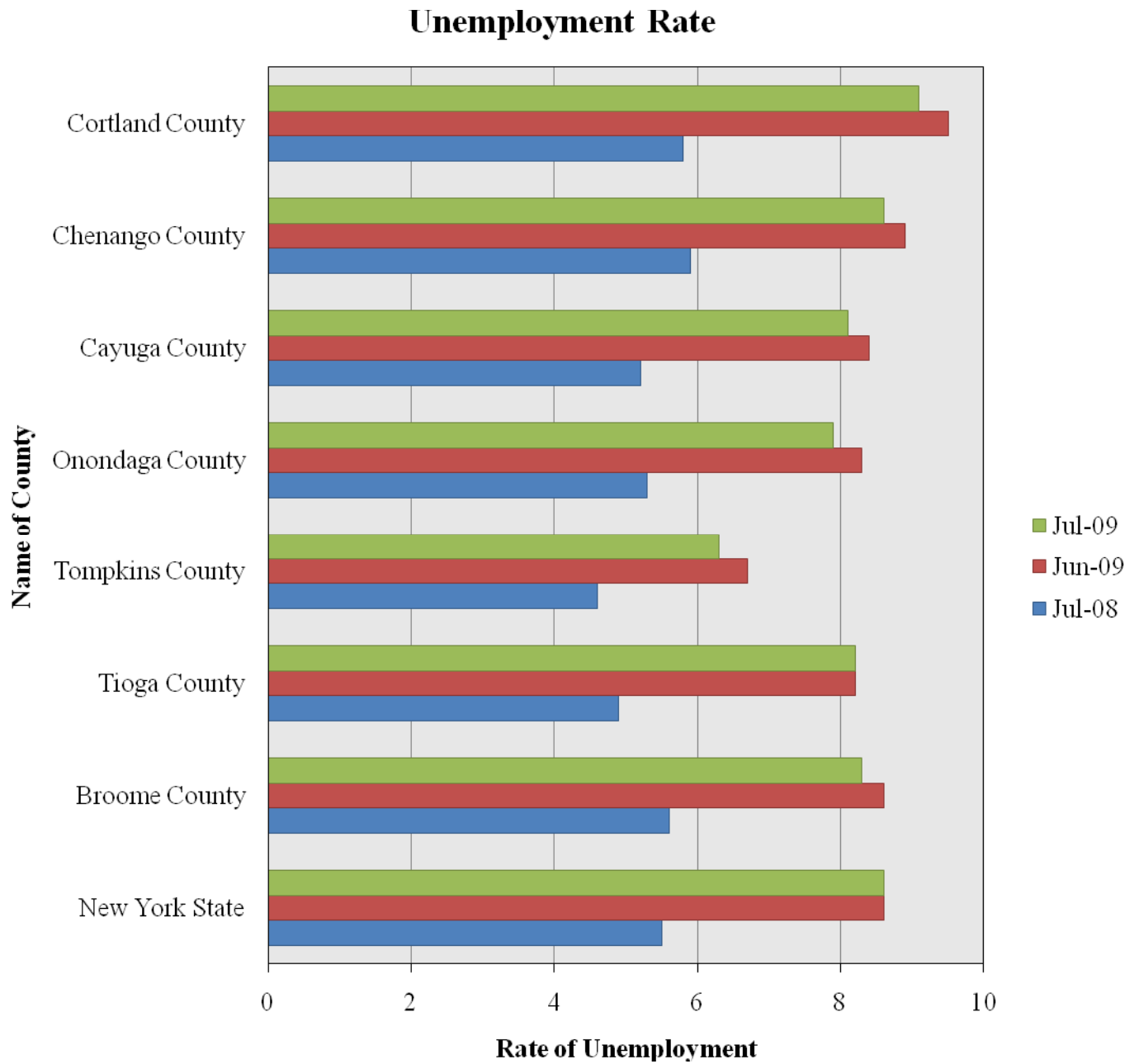
NOTES: Data are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Poverty level is based on family income and family size and composition using U.S. Census Bureau poverty thresholds.

Source: CDC/NCHS, *Health, United States, 2008*, Data from the US Census Bureau.

United States, low income population, 2006



Source: CDC/NCHS, *Health, United States, 2008*, Figure 5. Data from US Census Bureau



*This graph shows the unemployment rates for the months of July 2008, June 2009, and July 2009

Source: www.labor.state.ny.us

Table EW-9

Children and Youth Receiving Public Assistance
Children ages 0-17

<i>Year</i>	Cortland County		Upstate NY		New York State	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
2003	508	4.8	110,232	4.2	352,652	7.8
2004	543	5.1	110,472	4.2	349,831	7.7
2005	501	4.8	106,400	4.1	334,946	7.3
2006	546	5.4	99,108	3.9	308,207	6.8
2007	459	4.6	94,098	3.7	284,388	6.4

Source: www.nyskwic.org

Table EW-10

Children and Youth Receiving Food Stamps
Children ages 0-17

<i>Year</i>	Cortland County		Upstate NY		New York State	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
2003	1,566	14.8	272,164	10.4	691,183	15.2
2004	1,664	15.5	284,743	10.8	731,586	16
2005	1,705	16.4	292,560	11.2	747,793	16.4
2006	1,747	17.2	293,593	11.4	744,778	16.5
2007	1,778	17.7	299,858	11.9	754,462	17.1

Source: www.nyskwic.org

Table EW-11

Cortland County Department of Social Services: Number of Cases by Month in 2008												
	2008											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temporary Assistance Cases	397	400	402	390	397	383	374	362	366	377	412	380
Food Stamp Cases	2,209	2,216	2,243	2,234	2,262	2,260	2,315	2,308	2,349	2,410	2,611	2,547
Medicaid-(MA) Only Cases	3,374	3,349	3,411	3,411	3,395	3,441	3,485	3,496	3,506	3,528	3,611	3,547
Managed Care Individuals	3,046	3,128	3,340	3,435	3,526	3,669	3,756	3,791	3,865	3,865	3,865	3,865
MA/SSI Cases	1,245	1,252	1,255	1,251	1,249	1,251	1,253	1,248	1,260	1,263	1,258	1,265
MA Total Cases	4,619	4,601	4,666	4,662	4,644	4,692	4,738	4,744	4,766	4,791	4,869	4,859
HEAP Cases (heating assistance)	2,141	2,215	2,277	2,330	2,343	2,288	2,181	1,598	1,574	1,637	1,787	2,021
Foster Care Total	104	104	104	103	107	100	106	106	106	107	107	98
Adult Services Cases	108	104	104	101	108	110	110	112	113	117	120	119
Long Term Care Cases	181	183	190	186	198	181	182	177	196	200	199	200
Child Protective Services Hotline Cases	103	81	91	79	94	96	90	87	97	73	95	72
Child Preventive Cases	103	101	100	93	77	89	89	83	82	71	96	89
Day Care Children	152	152	165	165	175	172	172	152	151	165	158	151
Total Individual Services	1,255	1,219	1,252	1,292	1,267	1,303	1,277	1,256	1,276	1,286	1,288	1,312
Child Support Cases	3,044	3,064	3,081	3,096	3,092	3,105	3,116	3,157	3,181	3,248	3,296	3,341
Fraud Referrals	15	22	28	25	29	18	29	18	25	25	21	25
Estimated Total Clients	15,730	15,849	16,065	16,364	16,406	16,474	16,463	15,155	15,215	15,413	16,035	16,654

Source: Cortland County Department of Social Services

Table EW-12

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

Number of Meals Served or Distributed				
FOOD & NUTRITION PROGRAMS	2005	2006	2007	2008
Salvation Army (Estimates)	61,135	58,217	48,378	46,779
Loaves and Fishes	28,090	28,933	26,992	27,762
Catholic Charities Summer Children's Lunch	6,892	7,507	5,980	7,836
Catholic Charities Food Pantries	85,972	83,088	74,754	79,615
Cortland County Area Agency on Aging: Helping Hands Food Pantry	46,902	46,319	49,728	61,191
8 Senior Center Nutrition Programs & Meals on Wheels	129,219	136,878	141,851	155,156
Total Meals Served	358,210	360,942	347,683	378,339

Source: Calls made to local agencies

Note: These numbers do not include the food distributions from smaller food pantries located throughout the county.

Table EW-13

Department of Social Services Statistics, 2005-2008

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Temporary Assistance	386	394	395	387
Food Stamp <i>(Number of cases in December)</i>	2,011	2,120	2,138	2,330
Medicaid <i>(Number of cases in December)</i>	3,338	3,393	3,366	3,467
Medicaid SSI: disabled individuals <i>(Number of cases in December)</i>	1,227	1,249	1,243	1,254
Total Annual DSS Cost	\$25,057,312	\$26,230,051	\$26,910,987	\$26,552,948
Annual DSS Cost to County	\$9,876,313	\$11,095,602	\$11,272,798	\$12,981,783

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-14

Agriculture and Farming in Cortland County		2007
Number of Farms		587
Total Acres Farm Land		124,824
Average Acres Land per farm		213
Estimated market value of land and buildings - per farm		\$331,184
Estimated market value of land and buildings - per acre		\$1,557
Estimated market value of all machinery and equipment - per farm		\$72,069
Farms by Size:		
1 to 9 acres		35
10 to 49 acres		112
50 to 179 acres		239
180 to 499 acres		133
500 to 999 acres		50
1,000 acres or more		18
Number farms with crop land		500
Total acres crop land		61,458
Total Crop Land - Harvested cropland (farms)		412
Total Crop Land - Harvested cropland (acres)		48,780
Number farms with irrigated land		12
Total acres of irrigated land		18
Market Value of agricultural products sold (\$1,000)		\$54,884
Market Value of agricultural products sold - Average per farm		\$93,500
Market Value of agricultural products sold - Crops (\$1,000)		\$5,498
Market Value of agricultural products sold - Livestock, poultry, and their products (\$1,000)		\$49,386
Farms by value of sales:		
less than \$1,000		183
\$1,000 to \$2,499		65
\$2,500 to \$4,999		52
\$5,000 to \$9,999		57
\$10,000 to \$19,999		51
\$20,000 to \$ 24,999		13
\$25,000 to \$39,999		21
\$40,000 to \$49,999		6
\$50,000 to \$99,999		37
\$100,000 or more		102
Total farm production expenses (\$1000)		\$45,836
Total farm production expenses - Average per farm		\$78,086
Number principal operator by primary occupation - Farming		301
Number principal operator by primary occupation - Other		286
Principal operator by days worked off farm - Any (number)		301
Principal operator by days worked off farm - 200 days or more (number)		215
Livestock and Poultry:		
Number Farms w/ cattle and calves inventory		249
Total number cattle and calves		24,855
Number farms with Beef Cows		113

Table EW-14

Total number beef cows	1,529
Number farms with milk cows	125
Total number milk cows	11,990
Number farms with cattle and calves sold	205
Number cattle and calves sold	9,085
Number farms with hogs and pigs inventory	35
Total number hogs and pigs	1,022
Number farms with hogs and pigs sold	31
Total number of hogs and pigs sold	2,164
Number farms with sheep and lambs inventory	29
Total number Sheep and lambs	1,291
Number farms with layers 20 weeks old and older inventory	43
Total Number layers 20 weeks old and older	766
Number farms with broilers and other meat-type chickens sold	1
Total number broilers and other meat-type chickens sold	(D)
Selected Crops Harvested:	
Number farms with corn for grain	53
Number acres of corn for grain	4,671
Number bushels corn for grain	601,489
Number farms with corn for silage or greenchop	90
Number acres of corn for silage or greenchop	7,860
Number tons of corn for silage or greenchop	145,151
Number farms with oats for grain	21
Number acres of oats for grain	497
Number bushels oats for grain	28,040
Number of potato farms	9
Number acres of Potatoes	8
Number farms with forage	355
Number acres of forage	34,375
Total dry tons of forage	92,726
Number farms with vegetables harvested to sell	23
Number acres vegetables harvested to sell	228
Number farms with orchards	6
Number acres of orchards	11

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

Source: <http://www.agcensus.usda.gov>, 2007

Table EW -15

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)	48,369	983
Growth (%) since 1990	-1.2%	2324
Households (2000)	18,210	955
Labor Force (persons) (2007)	23,611	993
Unemployment Rate (2007)	5.2	1069
Per Capita Personal Income (2006)	\$25,878	1942
Median Household Income (2007)	\$40,770	1580
Poverty Rate (2007)	14.8	1414
H.S. Diploma or More - % of Adults 25+ (2000)	82.8	965
Bachelor's Deg. or More - % of Adults 25+ (2000)	18.8	835
2007 Industry Overview		
Covered Employment	17,295	994
Average wage per job	\$32,384	1123
Manufacturing - % all jobs in County	13.0%	1308
Average wage per job	\$50,128	445
Transportation & Warehousing - % all jobs in County	0.5%	2816
Average wage per job	\$42,820	704
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	2.0%	2080
Average wage per job	\$46,824	527

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.

Table EW-16

Maple Products 2004-2005

	2005 Total Gallons	2004 Total Gallons	2004 Average Price per Gallon	2004 Value of Production
Cortland*	1,677	n/a	n/a	n/a
New York State	222,000	255,000	\$28.20	7,191
Vermont	410,000	500,000	\$27.30	13,650
United States	1,242,000	1,507,000	\$28.40	42,795

* County level data is only available every five years, thus for Cortland County the data is from 2005.

Source: www.nass.usda.gov

Table EW-17

2009 Federal Poverty Levels

Number of People in Family	Annual Income	Monthly Income			
		100%	175%	200%	250%
1	\$10,830	\$903	\$1,579	\$1,805	\$2,256
2	\$14,570	\$1,214	\$2,125	\$2,428	\$3,035
3	\$18,310	\$1,526	\$2,670	\$3,052	\$3,815
4	\$22,050	\$1,838	\$3,216	\$3,675	\$4,298
5	\$25,790	\$2,149	\$3,761	\$4,298	\$5,373
6	\$29,530	\$2,461	\$4,306	\$4,922	\$6,152
7	\$33,270	\$2,773	\$4,852	\$5,545	\$6,931
8	\$37,010	\$3,084	\$5,397	\$6,168	\$7,710

Source: Foundation for Health Coverage Education.

http://www.coverageforall.org/pdf/FHCE_FedPovertyLevel.pdf

Cortland at a Glance

Population: 48,369 (2007 Estimate)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 503.3 Square miles ➤ 22 Miles of rivers and 130 miles of streams ➤ 25 Lakes and ponds ➤ 158,000 Acres of commercial forest and 30,000 Acres of state forest land ➤ 127,052 Acres in active farming
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 Regional Medical Center, Pall Trinity Micro, Marietta Corp., Suit-Kote, Intertek, JM Murray Center, Cooper Tools, Greek Peak, Albany International, Cortland Line, Cortland Cable, Borg Warner MorseTEC, Economy Paving, Gutches Lumber, Cortland County	
Employment in:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Manufacturing – 38.6% ➤ Service Sector - 28.1% ➤ Retail Sector – 15.6% ➤ Wholesale Trade – 7.2% ➤ Construction – 4.5% ➤ Finance, Insurance and/or Real Estate – 3.4% ➤ Transportation – 1.9%
Workforce:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Average workforce – 23,128 ➤ Average Unemployment Rate 6.0% ➤ 79% of residents work in county ➤ Mean travel time to work – 21 minutes ➤ Total Annual Payroll: \$321,900,000

Source: Cortland County Business Development Corporation -- June 2009
Development Alliance.com (2006 Estimate)

Table EW-19

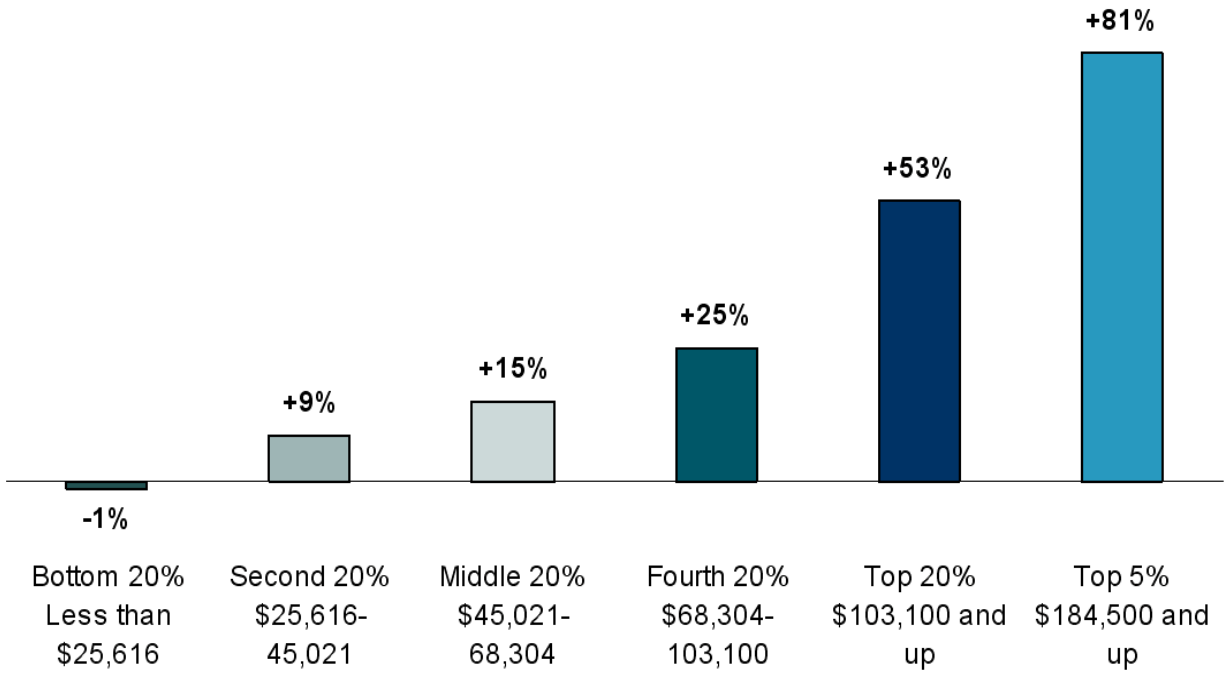
Cortland County Employment by Sector *
2003 - 2007

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Manufacturing	3,629	3,479	3,194	3,269	3,169
Construction	461	362	343	408	417
Wholesale Trade	243	285	293	330	345
Retail Trade	2,487	2,417	2,319	2,401	2,262
Finance/Insurance	368	396	356	369	355
Professional, Scientific/ Technology Services	816	829	670	724	796
Health Care/Social Assistance	3,482	3,378	2,325	3,262	2,931
Accommodations & Food service	2,030	2,044	1,973	1,913	1,959
Number Businesses Under 50 Employees	1,054	1,051	1,049	1,044	1,035
Number Businesses Over 50 Employees	43	49	46	49	46
Number of Businesses	1,097	1,100	1,095	1,093	1,081
Total Number Employees	16,123	15,917	14,454	15,483	14,959
Annual Payroll	\$382,770,000	\$382,700,000	\$381,500,000	\$399,627,000	\$438,570,000

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

Source: <http://censtats.census.gov>

Change in Real Family Income by Quintile and Top 5% , 1979-2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Historical Income Tables, Table F-3.

Table EW-20

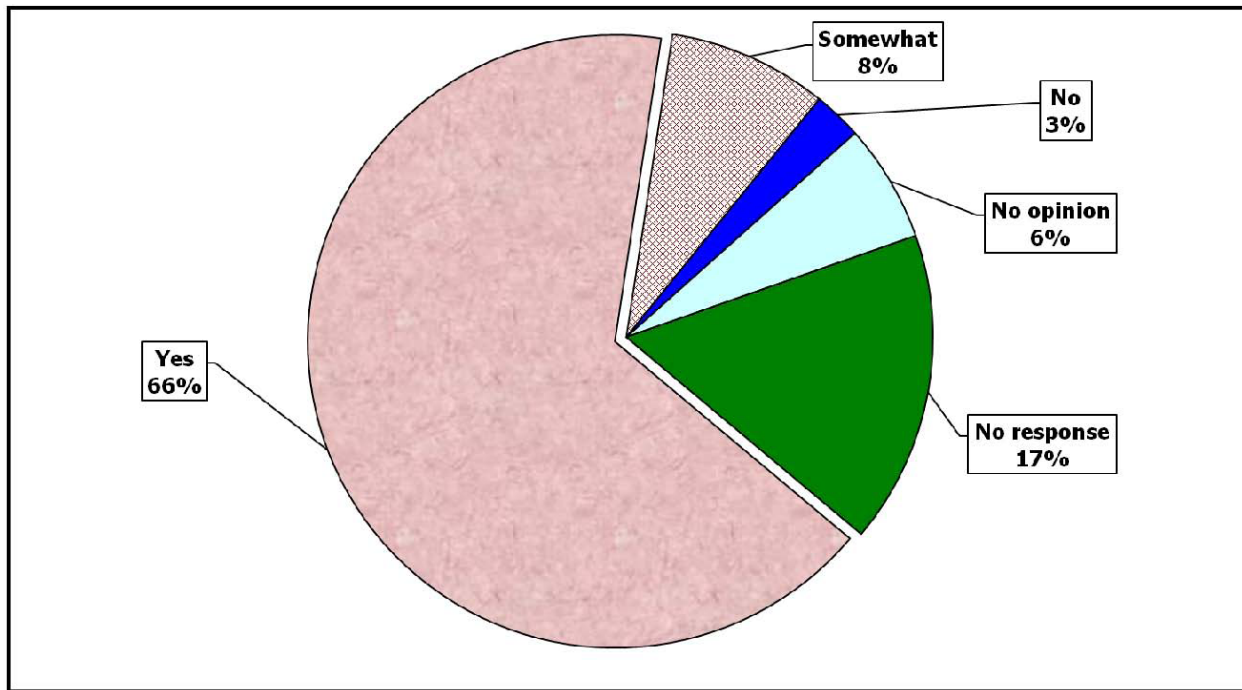
Cortland Transit Annual Ridership, FY 2002 - 2007

Fiscal Year	Revenue Passengers	Non-Revenue Passengers	Total Passengers	% Change
2002	138,287	2,714	141,001	---
2003	140,856	3,081	143,937	2.1
2004	148,617	2,827	151,444	5.2
2005	144,919	3,732	148,651	-1.8
2006	161,055	2,074	163,129	9.7
2007	163,921	1,305	165,226	1.3

Source: *Cortland County Transportation Needs Assessment, Jan. 2009. Page 12*

Table EW-21

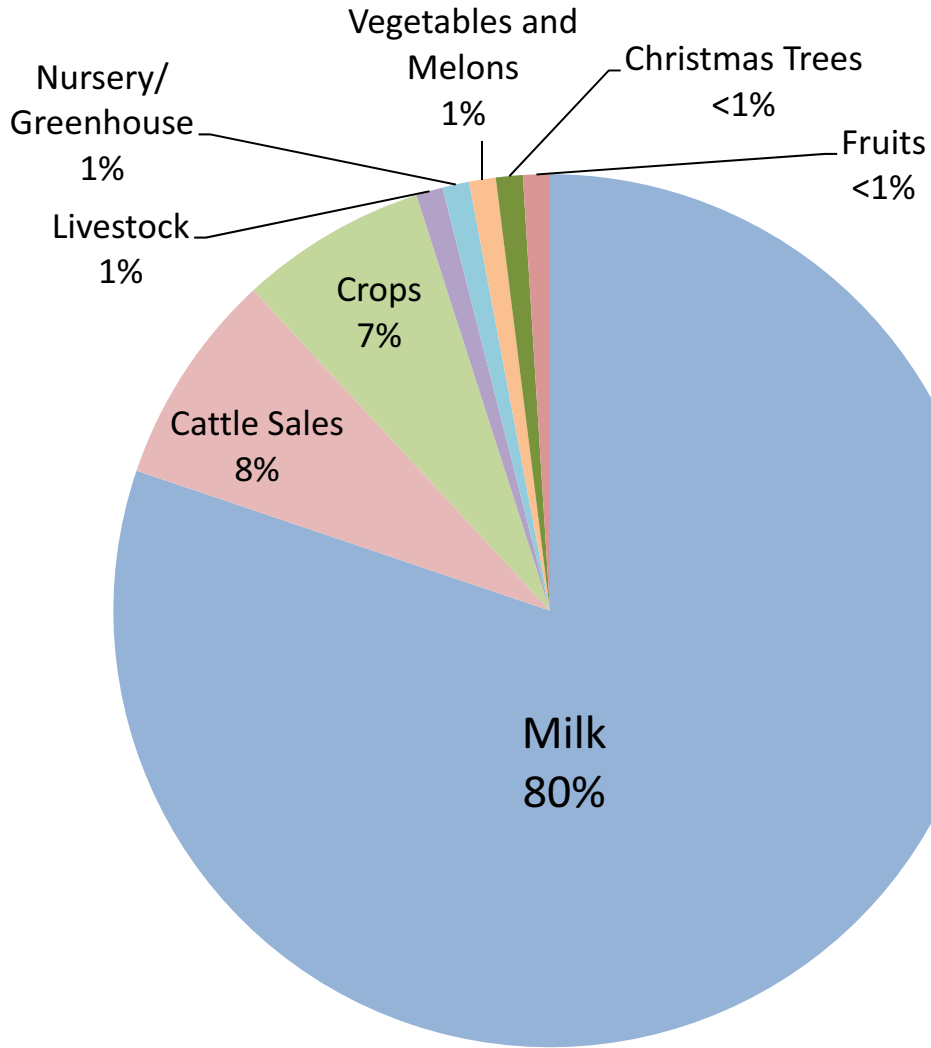
Does having a public transit system contribute to the quality of life for area residents?



*Number of people surveyed = 273

Source: *Cortland County Transportation Needs Assessment, Jan. 2009. Page 39*

Cortland County: Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold



Source: 2007 Census of Agriculture

Section 3 Report of Findings

XI. HOUSING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Highlights:

- Occupancy rates for low income, elderly, and disabled subsidized housing in Cortland County are running at 95% and above; almost all public and private housing complexes have waiting lists for subsidized units (Table HE-1).
- The amount of saleable products which are recycled have increased over the last year, while the amount of construction and demolition debris which are recycled have decreased over the same period (Table HE-3).
- Relatively few people surveyed met the definition of homeless, but those that did, most had been so for a significant period of time (6- months to 1-year). Most became homeless due to unemployment and receive mental health services, food stamps, and/or Medicaid (Table HE-4 and Graph HE-1).
- The number of retailers and vending machines selling tobacco products has decreased. Eight percent (8%) of retailers were found to be illegally selling tobacco products to minors during compliance checks (Table HE-5).
- The number of high risk critical violations in restaurants decreased from 2006 to 2008; all critical violations in 2008 were corrected at the time of inspection (Table HE-6).
- Over 40% of the housing units in Cortland County were built prior to 1939. The majority of housing units, 60 percent, are single-family, detached homes; 10 percent are mobile homes (Table HE-8).
- One-third of the housing units in Cortland County are renter-occupied units. In the city of Cortland, 56% of all units are renter-occupied. Over 10 percent of the county housing units are vacant; the majority of vacancies are in rental units or seasonal/recreational housing (Table HE-10).
- At \$89,100, the median value of owner-occupied homes in Cortland County is well below the NYS median value of \$293,400, and the median rent, \$609, is well below the NYS median of \$898 (Table HE-12).
- During the three periods tested for Radon, zip codes 13045 and 13077 had higher average indoor radon levels than most other zip codes in Cortland County (Table HE-14). The average radon level for Cincinnatus for 2002-2006 is much higher than previous averages for that area.

XI. HOUSING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Community residents in focus groups and surveys indicated a real love for the natural beauty of our area. Efforts to restore some housing areas and preserve the historic architecture have made a noticeable difference in the look and feel of Cortland. Thoma Development Consultants has been working with the City of Cortland to develop a new Comprehensive Plan to guide and focus future development within the City. The village of Homer initiated a comprehensive plan in 2007 and the Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee has finalized the development of draft goals and implementation measures.

In a recent survey conducted by Thoma Development during the community visioning process for the Cortland plan, at least 50% of the respondents reported that property maintenance/housing conditions and the conversion of homes to student housing were the top housing concerns. Employment opportunities were identified as the most important thing for the development of the comprehensive plan. Parking and traffic flow, protection of the water supply, neighborhood preservation, energy conservation, and shared services between City, County and Town were all close seconds in the Thoma survey.

Housing costs should not exceed 30% of income to be considered affordable. Individual communities in Cortland County continue to seek funding to improve housing and assist homeowners with housing affordability.

Superfund Sites: Environmental clean-up has been completed at the 21 acre site off Pendelton Street. The location was originally part of Wickwire Brothers Steel Mill and was later used by Rosen Brothers as a waste chemical recycling site but much of the material was illegally dumped on location. The Rosen Brothers site was placed on the federal superfund list in 1989.

Adjacent to the Rosen site is the Noss Industrial Site, a 5 acre square parcel of land that was the previous location of the Wickwire Factory. The Department of Environmental Conservation has classified this site as a location with possible contamination but does not know the nature and extent of the contamination. A remedial investigation has been conducted and results are inconclusive. Pending evaluation of a forthcoming remedial investigation report, the next steps will be determined.

The State Department of Environmental Conservation also initiated a project to remove contaminated soil from a former gas plant in Homer and soil and sediment from parts of the Tioughnioga River.

Charles Street Remote Holder Site: New York State Electric and Gas, worked cooperatively with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and the Department of Health to complete a comprehensive study of environmental conditions associated with remnants of a former gas holder on Charles Street. In 1858, the Homer & Cortland Gas Light Company constructed and operated a manufactured gas plant in the Village of Homer. In 1867, the Homer & Cortland Gas Light Company acquired property to construct a 22,000 cubic foot gas holder at the Charles Street Site as part of the distribution network. The former tank was called a remote holder where gas was stored

but not produced. Between 1915 and 1926 the gas holder was removed and houses were constructed. The remedial investigation of this site found no groundwater contamination. Soil vapor and indoor air samples were consistent with homes not affected by environmental contamination.

Marcellus Shale Gas Drilling: The Marcellus Shale runs from the Southern Tier of New York through western Pennsylvania, into the eastern half of Ohio and through West Virginia. Natural gas companies hope to use a new method of drilling to tap previously unreachable underground formations. State officials have proposed environmental regulations for natural gas drilling and local governments and property owners are paying attention to the issues of geology, water issues related to drilling and the potential economic benefits and community impact associated.

Water Supply: Cortland County is blessed with an abundance of water but we unfortunately experience flooding on occasion. Flood maps have been revised and flood plain management is now on the radar of home owners. Flood insurance for those in the flood plain has become an additional economic burden as the expense runs \$1,200 per year and up.

In 2006, eleven farmers received state grant funds administered by the Cortland County Soil and Water Conservation District to help keep the farms environmentally friendly and prevent run-off into water ways. The aquifer is a sole source water supply for Cortland and many residents raise concerns when it comes to development.

Radon: Cortland County has the highest average radon levels in the state. Radon, an 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. Radon is a known environmental exposure risk factor and is the second leading cause of lung cancer (after smoking). Radon is in the soil surrounding foundations beneath houses, can be in well water, and in some building materials. Radon gas can enter a home through dirt floors, crawl spaces, cracks in the foundation, floors, and walls, as well as utility entrances; such as sump pump pits. An independent study by the Cortland County Health Department showed a positive correlation between high radon levels in homes and lung cancer incidence rates. Charts reflecting some of the radon data can be found in HE- 14.

Indicator Charts for Housing and Environment

Table HE:

1. Low Income & Elderly Subsidized Housing in Cortland County, 2009
2. Subsidized Housing, 2009
3. Cortland County Waste Management
4. Homelessness in Cortland County 2008, 2009
 - Graph HE-1 Homelessness in Cortland County
5. Cortland County Adolescent Tobacco Use Prevention Act (ATUPA) Enforcement Summary
6. Restaurant Citations
7. General Housing Characteristics, Cortland County, New York 2005-2007
8. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics, Cortland 2005-2007
9. Housing Unit Occupancy, US Census 2000, 2005-2007
10. Type of Occupancy, US Census 2000, 2005-2007
11. Housing Vacancy Percents, US Census 2000
12. Housing Stock Values, US Census 2005-2007
13. Percent of Households Where Housing Costs Represent 30% or more of Household Income, US Census 2005-2007
14. Radon Levels in Cortland County by Zip Code

Table HE-1

Low Income & Elderly Subsidized Housing in Cortland County, 2009

<u>PUBLIC</u>	Units	# on Waiting List	Occupancy Rate
CORTLAND HOUSING AUTHORITY			
• Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher*	306	239	97 - 99%
• Public Housing: Cortland City, Homer, Truxton, Marathon, McGraw, and Cincinnatus	380	171	95%
▪ Senior Disabled	300		
▪ Family Units --low income	80		
CORTLAND HOUSING ASSISTANCE COUNCIL			
• State funded units in City (low income)	80	20	NA
<u>PRIVATE</u>	Units	# on Waiting List	Occupancy Rate
PIONEER DEVELOPMENT			
• Port Watson Commons (low income)	72	10	
SEPP MANAGEMENT COMPANY			
• Creamery Hills – Harford (elderly & disabled)	24	8	
CONTIN SEC CORPORATION			
• Friendship House (elderly/disabled)	101	25	
CONIFER DEVELOPMENT NORTHCLIFFE (LOW INCOME)			
	58	50	
ELLIS PINES SENIOR HOUSING (elderly/disability)			
	24	25	

Source: Cortland Housing Authority, Cortland Housing Assistance Council, Pioneer Development, Contin SEC, Conifer Development and SEPP Management. Co.

Table HE-2

Subsidized Housing

Low Income Tax Credit Housing, 2009	# Units
• Port Watson Commons	72
• Harford Creamery Hills	24
• Ellis Pines Apartments	24
Section 8 Assisted Projects	
• Friendship House	101
• Northcliffe Apartments for families	58

Table HE-3

Cortland County Waste Management

Tonnage to Landfill or Recycling	2006	2008
Municipal solid waste	20,663	19,562
Sludge from sewer treatment plant	2,674	2,703
Saleable products recycled	2,010	2,622
Construction and demolition debris	1,233	411

Source: Cortland County Highway Department

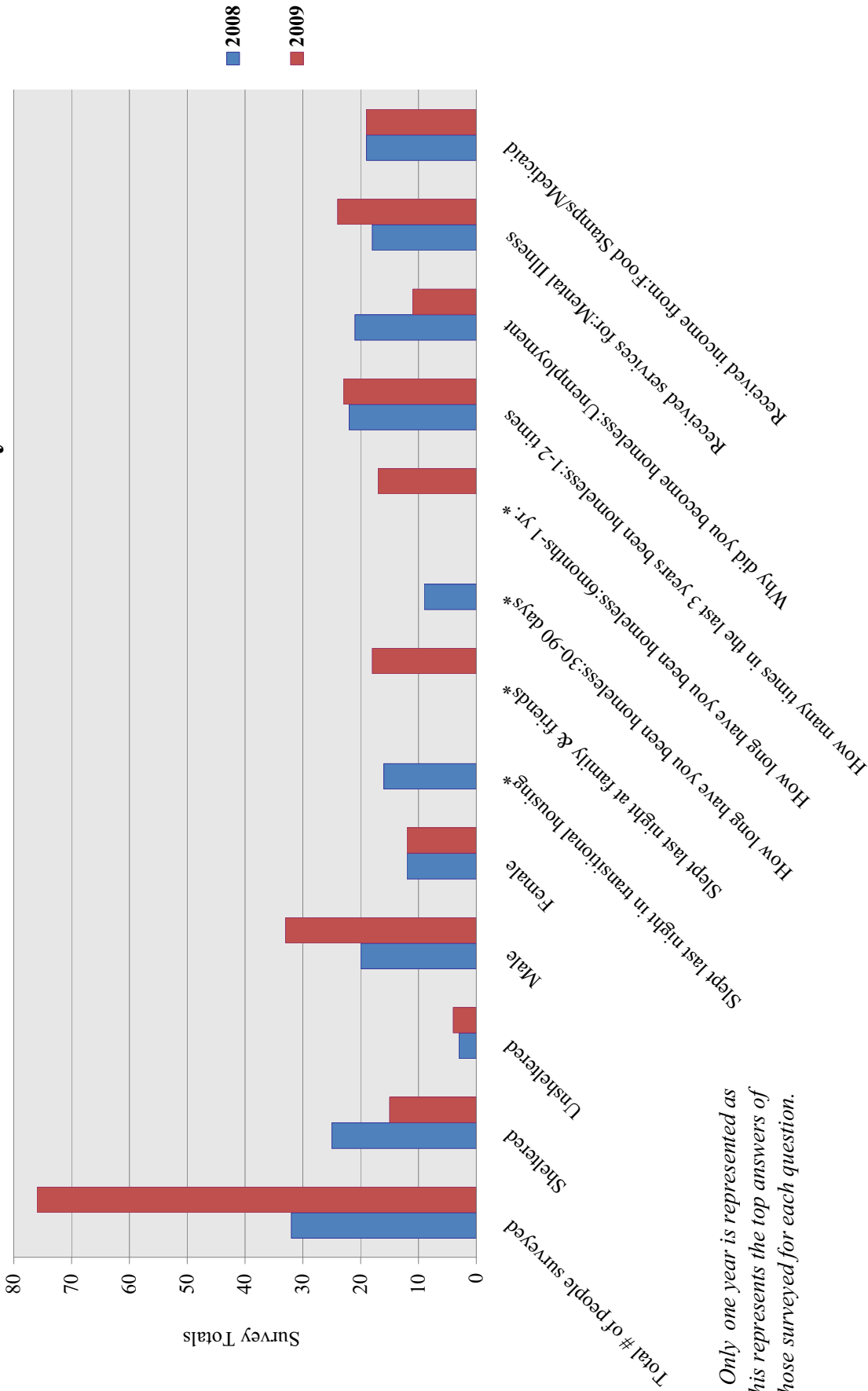
Table HE-4

Homelessness in Cortland County		
	2008	2009
Total Number of People Surveyed	32	76
Sheltered	25 people	15 people
Unsheltered	3 people	4 people
No Answer to Sheltered or Unsheltered	4	47
Male	20	33
Female	12	12
Where did you spend last night? (top answer)	Transitional Housing	Family and Friends
How long have you been homeless this time? (top answer)	30-90 days	6 months - 1 year
In the last three years how many times have you been homeless (top answer)	1 - 2	1 - 2
Why did you become homeless? (top answer)	Unemployment	Unemployment
What have you received services for? (top answer)	Mental Illness	Mental Illness
Where do you receive your income/resources? (top answer)	Food Stamps /Medicaid	Food Stamps /Medicaid
Not Homeless (currently or ever)	NA	30 people

Source: Catholic Charities Homeless Count, 2008, 2009

Homelessness in Cortland County

Graph HE-1



* Only one year is represented as this represents the top answers of those surveyed for each question.

Top Answers of Those Surveyed

Table HE-5

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

Year	2004		2005		2006	
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	102		88		87	
	Number	% of Facilities	Number	% of Facilities	Number	% of Facilities
Compliance Checks ¹	54	51%	64	73%	73	84%
Sales to Minors	9	4%	2	2%	6	7%
	% of Checks in violation 8%		% of Checks in violation 3%		% of Checks in violation 8%	
Hearings	0		0		0	
Admit/ Stipulation	7		1		6	
Penalties Assessed	\$3,800.00		\$600.00		\$1,400.00	

1. Compliance checks in Cortland County are not conducted at facilities that are deemed unsafe for youth, such as stand-alone bars.

Source: Cortland County Health Department, Division of Environmental Health

Table HE-6

Restaurant Inspection Interventions, Cortland County
By Risk Category and Year

RESTAURANT CATEGORY	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	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	35	35	76	74	59	59	48	48
Medium Risk	32	31	34	34	23	23	22	22
Low Risk	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0

Source: Cortland County Health Department, Division of Environmental Health
J:\BOHREPTS, annual, planning\PLANNING\Restaurant Inspection Interventions.doc

General Housing Characteristics-- Cortland County, 2005-2007
(3 Year Average)

SUBJECT	NUMBER	PERCENT
OCCUPANCY STATUS		
Total housing units:	20,282	100.0
Occupied housing units	18,034	88.9
Vacant housing units	2,248	11.1
TENURE		
Occupied housing units:	18,034	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	12,039	66.8
Renter-occupied housing units	5,995	33.2
VACANCY STATUS		
Vacant housing units:	2,248	100.0
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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices H3, H4, H5, H6,
<http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsfl1u.htm>

Table HE-8

Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: Cortland, 2005-2007

SUBJECT	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	20,282	100.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1-unit, detached	12,259	60.4
1-unit, attached	182	.9
2 units	2,354	11.6
3 or 4 units	1,711	8.4
5 to 9 units	830	4.1
10 to 19 units	468	2.3
20 or more units	456	2.2
Mobile home	2,022	10.0
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	0.0
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
2005 or later	124	0.6
2000 to 2004	577	2.8
1990 to 1999	1,936	9.5
1980 to 1989	1,975	9.7
1970 to 1979	2,403	11.8
1960 to 1969	1,728	8.5
1950 to 1959	1,421	7.0
1940 or 1949	1,092	5.4
1939 or earlier	9,026	44.5
ROOMS		
1 room	150	0.7
2 rooms	445	2.2
3 rooms	2,129	10.5
4 rooms	2,494	12.3
5 rooms	4,302	21.2
6 rooms	4,307	21.2
7 rooms	2,665	13.1
8 rooms	1,912	9.4
9 or more rooms	1,878	9.3
Median (rooms)	5.6	(X)
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	18,034	100.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
2005 or later	3,030	16.8
2000 to 2004	5,062	28.1
1990 to 1999	4,628	25.7
1980 to 1989	2,352	13.0
1970 to 1979	1,415	7.8
1969 or earlier	1,547	8.6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	8,654	48.0
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1,470	8.2
Electricity	2,088	11.6
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	4,105	22.8
Coal or coke	316	1.8
Wood	1,280	7.1
Solar energy	8	0.0
Other fuel	113	0.6
No fuel used	0	0.0
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	87	0.5
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	70	0.4
No telephone service	1,743	9.7

Source: US Census 2000, Table DP-4

Table HE-9

Housing Unit Occupancy

	City of Cortland (2000)		Cortland County, 2005-2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Units	7,550	100	20,282	100
Total Occupied	6,922	91.7	18,034	88.9

Table HE-10

Type of Occupancy

	City of Cortland (2000)		Cortland County (2005-2007)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Renter Occupied	3,899	56.3	5,995	33.2
Owner Occupied	3,023	43.7	12,039	66.8
Total Occupied	6,922	91.7	18,034	88.9
Vacant	628	8.3	2,248	11.1
Total Units	7,550	100	20,282	100

Table HE-11

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-12

Housing Stock Values, 2005 - 2007

Median	Cortland County	NYS
Median Value of Owner Occupied House	89,100	293,400
Median Year Built		
Homes Valued at \$100,000 or Less	62.0%	20.6%
Median Gross Rent	609	898

Table HE-13

Percent of Households Where Housing Costs Represent 30% or more of Household Income, 2005 - 2007

	City of Cortland	Cortland County	NYS
Renters	NA	38.7	48
Home Owners	NA	16.9	26.3

Source for all charts: census.gov American Community Survey

Table HE -14

Radon Levels in Cortland County by Zip Code

Primary ZIP Code	Post Office	Secondary zip code	Average Indoor Radon Level (acceptable readings < 4.0 pCi/L)		
			1992-1996	1997-2001	2002-2006
13040	Cincinnatus	13136	10.9 pCi/L	8.81 pCi/L	19.09 pCi/L
13045	Cortland	13738	14.93 pCi/L	11.13 pCi/L	12.89 pCi/L
13053	Dryden	13784	2.17 pCi/L	5.64 pCi/L	no data
13077	Homer		13.65 pCi/L	18.67 pCi/L	12.73 pCi/L
13101	McGraw		6.74 pCi/L	10.77 pCi/L	10.02 pCi/L
13141	Preble	13087	10.77 pCi/L	0.5 pCi/L	8.5 pCi/L
13158	Truxton	13056	6.29 pCi/L	2.86 pCi/L	3.42 pCi/L
13159	Tully	13020	11.20 pCi/L	10.01 pCi/L	no data
13803, 13863	Marathon		7.71 pCi/L	2.78 pCi/L	9.22 pCi/L

Source: Cortland County Health Department

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 majority of 4th grade students improved their scores and are meeting the NYS standards on both the English and Math state exams (Table PD-2).
- The majority of students in Cortland County scored between 65-84 on the math and English regents from 2004-2006 (Table PD-3).
- Cortland County has a significantly higher rate of children and youth in foster care than both Upstate NY, and NYS (Table PD-5)
- In 2005 Cortland County had a higher rate of children and youth living below poverty than both Upstate NY, and NYS (Table PD-6).
- Fewer high school graduates from Cortland County intend to enroll in college compared to those from upstate NY or NYS (Table PD-7).
- Although Cortland County had a lower percentage of annual dropouts for the 2006-2007 school-year than NYS, it was higher than 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

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. The average cost of child care in a local center is \$150/week. Every center that accepts children for daycare has a waiting list for services, with the most needed being slots for infants. There are only 64 slots for infant care in our community.

SUNY Cortland recently completed construction of a new education building and child care center that will enable education majors to observe and interact with the population they are learning to serve. The education program also provides a resource of materials and students that intern and work in local child care/education programs.

UNICEF's Innocenti Research Center has developed a list of 10 benchmarks against which countries can measure how they are doing in early care and education. These benchmarks include:

1. Parental leave of 1 year at 50 percent of salary
2. A national plan with priority for the disadvantaged
3. Subsidized and regulated child care services for 25 percent of children under 3
4. Subsidized and accredited early education services for 80 percent of 4-year-olds
5. 80 percent of all child care staff trained
6. 50 percent of all staff in accredited early education services with tertiary education and relevant qualification
7. Minimum staff-to-child ratio of 1:15 in pre-school education
8. 1 percent of GDP spent on early childhood services
9. Child poverty rate less than 10 percent
10. Near-universal outreach of essential child health services

The United States achieves only three of the 10 benchmarks: subsidized child care for 25 percent of children under 3; 50 percent of staff in accredited early education centers with tertiary degrees; and minimum staff-to-child ratio of 1:15. Furthermore, the US ranks below 18 out of 25 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries. While the United States compares pretty well with other OECD countries on benchmarks of child care, early education access and some quality measures, we fall short on others--particularly access to paid parental leave, where we are one of only two OECD countries to provide no paid parental leave at all (Australia is the other). And because of the lack of parental leave, the United States actually has a higher percentage of 0-3 year-olds in child care than all but four OECD countries.

State Education Report Cards: The No Child Left Behind Act that requires schools to have their students up to state standards in reading and math by the 2013-2014 school year will likely fall short of the goal. Cortland students have shown dramatic improvement each year toward proficiency in math and English and most local schools exceed the state average. Local schools are also ahead of the state in graduating students. In 2006, Cortland School District made a list of schools identified by the State Education Department that needed to improve special education performance. Most of the districts on the list had graduation rates below 35 percent and dropout rates above 20 percent for students with disabilities. State aid did increase in the 2007-2008 school year for every district in our county and in part was intended to help schools address such issues as large class size and poor graduation rates among students with disabilities.

Overall, graduation rate in Cortland County trended upward from the 2004/2005 school year and dropped again in the 2007/2008 school year in all county districts except Marathon and McGraw; these two districts were able to maintain their upward trend. Statewide, 67 percent of the students who started 9th grade in 2002 had graduated after four years. Only 11.5 percent of our population in 2007 had a bachelor's degree.

We have also noticed a steady increase in the number of youth aged 10-15 who are identified as PINS-Persons in Need of Supervision (Table PD-10). Our rates are higher than upstate and almost double the rate in New York State.

Cortland Area Communities That Care Coalition (CACTC) uses a scientifically validated operating system based on prevention science to promote positive youth development. It is a coalition of individuals, organizations, businesses, law enforcement and institutions organized within the community with a common goal of developing a comprehensive, countywide plan to address prevention of youth problem behaviors.

The initial plan in the fall of 2002 was based upon a survey of 2,081 Cortland County youth in grades 6,8,10, and 12 to identify risk and protective factors related to behaviors specific to the youth of our county. In July of 2005, CACTC was awarded a \$236,400 grant to prevent and minimize alcohol and drug use among youth ages 18-25. In October 2005 CACTC received an additional 5-year Drug Free Communities Grant (\$99,700 per year).

In October 2008, NYS OASAS (Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services) took over administration of the NYS Youth Survey which resulted in a significant delay in the results of our normally annual youth data reports. Therefore this year, we were unable to interpret our survey data in time for this report. As a result, we have included an appendix with raw data as of the submission of this report and plan to update our goals accordingly with more time spent on data analysis. Currently CACTC is addressing many of the same goals as in years past and has included new goals with increasing issues such as prescription and over-the counter drug abuse among youth as well as other areas of concern.

Foster Care: In 2007, Cortland had a rate of 7.4/1,000 children age 0-21 placed in foster care. Our rate far exceeds the rate of upstate 3.1/1,000 and New York State 4.9/1,000 for the same year. Current efforts by the Department of Social Services to increase staff and provide intervention services will work toward the goal of decreasing the need for foster home placement. In 2007, the cost to the county to place 35 children was \$248,000.

Adult Development:

This section of the report may evolve to encompass a broader perspective of issues as we age. Cortland is very fortunate to have some wonderful services for seniors and programs that continue to foster lifelong learning. 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. Future versions of this report will work to provide data and information for this section in three different categories; pre-adult, adult and senior.

Indicators for Positive Development through the Life Stages

Table PD:

1. Cortland County childcare slots
2. Students who meet state standards by district
3. School Profiles
4. Percent 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. Persons in need of Supervision (PINS) cases

Table PD-1

Distribution of Child Care Slots for Cortland County, 2009

NUMBER OF DAY CARE SLOTS BY AGE

CENTER	6 weeks - 24 months	Toddler	Preschool	School Age	Total
Cortland Child Development	16	32	30	0	78
SUNY Cortland Child Care	24	24	58	0	106
Preble Children's Center	0	5	30	30	65
YWCA Here We Grow	16	24	30	0	70
YWCA Learning Adventure	16	12	35	0	63
YWCA Nursery & Day School	0	0	30	0	30
Head Start YMCA	0	0	19	0	19
Head Start Appleby Elementary	0	0	18	0	18
Head Start Homer	0	0	16	0	16
Head Start Route 222	0	0	32	0	32
Head Start Randall	0	0	18	0	18
Head Start Sports Complex	0	0	19	0	19
Head Start Smith	0	0	17	0	17
Head Start McGraw	0	0	34	0	34
Cortland YMCA (wrap around for HS)	0	0	21	0	21
Head Start Parker	0	0	18	0	18
Franziska Racker Center Inc.	0	12	60	0	72
CENTER TOTALS	72	109	485	30	696

SCHOOL AGE PROGRAMS	SLOTS
Cortland Child Development/Barry School	70
SUNY Cortland Child Care	30
Homer Children's Center	35
YWCA, Clayton Avenue	90
YWCA, Randall School	80
YWCA, Parker School	40
YWCA Homer Intermediate	45
YWCA, Smith School*	40
YWCA Truxton Elementary School	30
YWCA Homer Elementary School	60
YWCA Appleby Elementary	30
McDonald Sports Camp	35
SCHOOL AGE TOTALS	585

There are also 43 private registered Family Child Care and Group Child Care Providers in Cortland with the following slots:

Infant	2-5 Years	School Age
108	215	82

Source: Cortland Child Care Council, Sept. 2009

Table PD-2

State Standards in English and Math, 2004-06

School District	Percent of Elementary/Junior High Students Meeting Standard in:											
	4th Grade English			4th Grade Math			8th Grade English			8th Grade Math		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Cincinnatus	43%	59%	81%	50%	64%	96%	27%	26%	56%	51%	36%	40%
Cortland	57%	75%	76%	62%	78%	83%	41%	50%	68%	58%	60%	71%
Dryden	49%	67%	76%	55%	85%	85%	39%	52%	62%	53%	61%	65%
Groton	63%	64%	59%	69%	79%	74%	45%	44%	51%	53%	51%	57%
Homer	51%	76%	61%	55%	76%	72%	48%	47%	63%	45%	59%	68%
Marathon	54%	71%	75%	59%	62%	92%	42%	48%	55%	43%	55%	59%
McGraw	70%	57%	54%	68%	75%	56%	30%	40%	43%	31%	31%	40%
State (Overall)	49%	69%	68%	46%	78%	80%	39%	49%	57%	46%	54%	59%

Source: www.emsc.nysed.gov/irts

Table PD-3

English and Math Regents, 2004-06

School District	Percentage of High School Students who Pass:											
	Regents English						Regents Math					
	<i>65 or above</i>			<i>85 or above</i>			<i>65 or above</i>			<i>85 or above</i>		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Cincinnatus	82%	75%	74%	21%	16%	28%	97%	94%	91%	37%	55%	43%
Cortland	84%	90%	81%	38%	43%	31%	96%	93%	85%	25%	40%	34%
Dryden	89%	91%	84%	48%	49%	32%	92%	87%	90%	59%	48%	43%
Groton	96%	92%	94%	55%	49%	45%	100%	N/A	N/A	48%	N/A	z
Homer	90%	82%	89%	43%	21%	47%	92%	91%	87%	37%	41%	45%
Marathon	82%	96%	90%	26%	44%	29%	95%	96%	95%	18%	20%	38%
McGraw	93%	98%	74%	37%	57%	28%	95%	98%	75%	36%	14%	23%
State (Overall)	77%	78%	78%	32%	32%	30%	78%	79%	77%	26%	30%	29%

Source: The NYS Education Department at www.emsc.nysed.gov/irts (<http://emsc.nysed.gov/irts/reportcard/>)

Table PD-4

Free Lunch Program by School District

School Districts	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Cincinnati			
Total Enrollment	724	659	628
% Reduced Price Lunch	12%	18%	15%
% Free Lunch	31%	45%	37%
Cortland			
Total Enrollment	2,833	2,810	2,798
% Reduced Price Lunch	7%	6%	7%
% Free Lunch	26%	27%	26%
Homer			
Total Enrollment	2,288	2,285	2,226
% Reduced Price Lunch	7%	8%	7%
% Free Lunch	19%	18%	17%
Marathon			
Total Enrollment	974	939	929
% Reduced Price Lunch	13%	13%	15%
% Free Lunch	24%	27%	27%
McGraw			
Total Enrollment	604	588	579
% Reduced Price Lunch	14%	17%	19%
% Free Lunch	29%	25%	31%
Total Enrollment	7,423	7,281	7,160
% Reduced Price Lunch	8.8%	9.5%	9.7%
% Free Lunch	24.3%	25.6%	24.7%
% Reduced & Free Lunch	33.2%	35.1%	34.4%

Source: NYS Dept. of Education: NYSTART
(NY State Testing and Accountability Reporting Site)

Table PD - 5

Children and Youth in Foster Care

Rate per 1000 population ages 0-21 years

	Cortland County		Upstate	NYS
	Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
2005	109	7.6	4.5	5
2006	136	9.6	4.4	5
2007	104	7.4	3.1	4.9

Table PD-6

Children & Youth Living Below Poverty

Rate per 1000 population ages 0-17 years

	Cortland County		Upstate	NYS
	Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
2003	1,834	17.3	13.5	20.2
2004	1,781	17.6	13.9	20.8
2005	1,988	20	13.5	19.7

Table PD-7

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

Rate per 1000 population ages 0-17 years

	Cortland County		Upstate	NYS
	Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
2003-04	396	86.5	86.3	81
2004-05	388	85.1	86	79.8
2005-06	369	79.5	86.3	65.2
2006-07	375	82.1	88.1	83

Source for Tables PD 5 - PD 7: www.nyskwic.org

Table PD -8

High School Graduates Receiving Regents Diplomas						
Years	Cortland County		Upstate		NYS	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
2003-2004	305	66.6	74,330	68.0	86,902	57.0
2004-2005	385	84.4	92,667	82.9	107,281	70
2005-2006	398	85.8	97,067	84.9	124,069	77.9
2006-2007	398	87.1	101,313	86.7	131,129	80

Table PD -9

Public Schools-Percent Annual Dropouts (Grades 9-12)						
Years	Cortland County		Upstate		NYS	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
2001-2002	70	2.9	12,767	2.4	45,778	5.6
2002-2003	45	1.9	13,327	2.5	37,331	4.5
2004-2005	41	2.1	10,387	2.1	22,723	3.0
2005-2006	76	3.2	15,992	2.8	38,137	4.3
2006-2007	80	2.7	16,581	2.3	34,459	3.1

Table PD -10

PINS- Persons in Need of Supervision: Cases Opened						
Rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-15						
Year	Cortland County		Upstate		NYS	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>
2002	99	24.7	17,135	17.8	23,694	14.7
2003	125	23.1	18,672	14.6	24,206	11.3
2004	107	20.2	18,054	14.2	19,635	9.2
2005	134	26.6	16,659	13.1	17,120	8
2006	129	25.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source for tables PD8-10: <http://nyskwic.org/>

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**United Way for Cortland County
Priorities for Allocation of UW Resources 2009**

(Based on 2009 Board and Allocation Committee analysis of 2005 Cortland Counts: An Assessment of Health and Well Being in Cortland County, and 2006-2008 Community Report Cards)

<p align="center">Priority Level I</p> <p>Child Abuse and Neglect Child Care/Day Care Domestic (Family) Violence Hunger Prevention/Nutrition Mental Health Services (Children) Nutrition/Obesity Prevention Substance Abuse (Alcohol and Other Drugs) Youth Development/Youth at Risk Services</p>	<p align="center">Priority Level II</p> <p>Disability Services (Physical and Mental) Disease/Injury Prevention and Control Emergency/Disaster/Blood Services Job Skills Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Mental Health Services (Adults) Parenting Education Prenatal/Infant Care Services Teen Pregnancy/Family Planning Tobacco Use Prevention</p>
<p align="center">Priority Level III***</p> <p>Aging Services Dental Services Education Improvement Foster Care and Adoption HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases Housing Medical Services</p>	<p align="center">Priority Level IV***</p> <p>Air Quality Community Participation (political and volunteer) Community Service Coordination Employment (Jobs) and Unemployment Global Environmental Approaches Substance Abuse Inadequate Health Insurance Local Government Improvement Public Safety/Crime Prevention Public Transportation Recreation and Cultural Services</p>

*** United Way for Cortland County will not be funding programs in Priority Level III or IV.

Cortland Business Showcase Opinion Poll 2002, 2005, 2009

The Seven Valleys Health Coalition provided visitors at the 2002, 2005 and 2009 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 18 priorities for the county to vote on. A 19th blank voting box was put in place so that other issues could be identified as well.

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

2009 Top Five Needs

N = 562

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. Job Skills and Re-Training

Appendix 4

FOCUS GROUP SUMMARIES

4-H Teen Council
Cortland Regional Medical Center Annual Meeting
Office of the Aging Advisory Board
Loaves and Fishes
Youth in Foster Homes
Health & Human Service Leaders
SUNY Students
Charles Street and Lawrence House Residents
Salvation Army
Meals on Wheels Recipients
Members of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender community

Small groups were gathered and asked questions about what they liked about the community, what they didn't like and what they would change. In addition to questions about the Cortland Community, they were given a list of 10 priorities identified by the New York State Commissioner of Health and asked to choose the 3 issues that they felt were most important. The list included:

- Access to Quality Health Care
- Chronic Disease
- Community Preparedness
- Healthy Environment
- Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies, Healthy Children
- Infectious Disease
- Mental Health and Substance Abuse
- Physical Activity and Nutrition
- Tobacco Use
- Unintentional Injury

The top 3 issues are reported by group below, access to quality health care was the main priority identified by each group. The data will be utilized by The Cortland County Health Department to establish goals in their Community Health Assessment and Cortland Regional Medical Center as they establish priorities for their Community Services Plan.

1. 4-H Teen Council — *22 participants*

Cornell Cooperative Extension of Cortland County hosts a Teen Council with representatives from several school districts in the county. Most of the students expressed anxiety about having economic resources as they planned to transition from high school to college. Some expressed a fear of failure and worried about meeting new people and fitting in. When asked about services or support in the community for teens to deal with depression or anxiety, most answered that they had no need, while a handful reported that they were aware of programs and have utilized them.

The teens were asked to identify the top three health priorities from a list of 10 choices identified by the New York State Health Commissioner. They chose Access to Quality Health Care as most important; Healthy Mothers, Babies, and Children second; and Physical Activity/Nutrition third.

2. CRMC ANNUAL MEETING — *40 participants*

Cortland Regional Medical Center hosted its annual meeting with board and foundation members, as well as medical staff present. The group listened to a presentation on the Cortland Counts process and received some information about how this report was coming along in terms of data. The group was also given an opportunity to weigh in on the top three health priorities and chose Access to Quality Health Care; Healthy Mothers, Babies, and Children; and Physical Activity/Nutrition as the top three.

3. OFFICE OF THE AGING ADVISORY BOARD — *12 participants*

Members of the senior Advisory Board reported that they liked the size of our community and enjoyed the “vitality” that the college brings (activities, sports, music, programs, and college volunteers). Being located between Syracuse, Ithaca, and Binghamton is ideal and provides for different experiences. Cortland has that small town atmosphere with friendly people.

What concerned them most is the stagnant growth of our community and the gap between people who have money and people who don’t. It also seems that there are a large number of abuse cases with children and domestic partners, and they praised the work of the YWCA domestic abuse program.

When asked about homelessness in Cortland County, they consider some local hotels as “homeless shelters” and recognize that we do have a problem, even though it isn’t as visible as it is in larger cities. They also reported that there are a lot of programs and services for people in the community, but people don’t always know about them. They pointed out that there is still a need for affordable senior housing and some type of extended care for seniors who want to live on their own but still need some care. They also mentioned that SUNY professors used to live in town, but now most of them commute, and they think the community should try and do something to attract the SUNY professional staff.

When choosing the top three health priorities they voted for Access to Quality Health Care and Mental Health as our top priority; Healthy Mothers, Babies, and Children second; and Chronic Disease third.

4. LOAVES AND FISHES — *5 participants*

Some of the things that people at Loaves and Fishes liked best about the community were the people, friends, and the college. They said that Cortland is a good place to raise children and there is not a lot of violence. It seemed a lot easier to list some of the things they liked the least, such as the lack of jobs, limited shopping choices for needs other than groceries, homelessness, "bad cops," the lack of affordable housing, and the community doing too much for college students and not enough for residents in terms of housing. They also complained about the Department of Social Services (DSS) and the lack of help they were receiving. Transportation was identified as a major obstacle, and they think some type of homeless shelter is necessary in Cortland.

Most reported that they were aware of services in Cortland but transportation needed to be more widespread. This group also identified violence toward children and domestic partners as a big problem in the community and suggested a gym with boxing might help to alleviate some of the violence, but it would have to be affordable. They also suggested a literacy program.

In five years they could see themselves in the military or running their own business. If they were mayor they would spend money on new roads, new jobs, better schools, a shelter, and lower shopping prices. When asked what stores they would like to see here they said more clothing stores, a timberland store, "FUBU" (for us, by us clothing line), and a homeless shelter. Top three health priorities are: Access to Quality Health Care; Mental Health; and Healthy Mothers, Babies, and Children.

5. YOUTH IN FOSTER HOMES — *8 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. 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 help 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 Department of Social Services (DSS) 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.

6. HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICE LEADERS — 36 participants

Representatives from local health and human service agencies met to share progress on health objectives for the county and share information on available services. Discussion focused on the need to get information out to the public on available services and where to go for information. Everyone agreed that health insurance programs are difficult to understand and suggested that human resource offices work with insurance companies to let their employees know what is covered and how to access information about their health coverage. Groups in the community continue to work on mental health services and reducing the stigma for individuals seeking those services. Prescription drug and over-the-counter drug abuse have been identified as problems, and efforts are currently underway to assist people in disposing of unused medications and making them aware of the problem use. This group identified Access to Quality Health Care; Mental Health/Substance Abuse; and a Healthy Environment as their top three health issues for Cortland to focus on.

7. SUNY STUDENTS — 15 participants

These SUNY students were enrolled in degree programs that involve spending time with children in education, social service, and special education settings. Most of the students liked Cortland for the small community atmosphere. They look forward to graduating and most will stay in New York State. The students stated that if they had money to spend in the community they would spend it on health education and insurance. In terms of health care their top health priorities are Access to Quality Health Care; Physical Activity/Nutrition; and Health Education for Early Childhood.

8. CHARLES STREET & LAWRENCE HOUSE RESIDENTS — 13 participants

Residents liked the friendly people in the community, the local atmosphere, BOCES programs, and the convenience of shopping on Main Street. They felt Cortland had too many bars and teens hanging out late at night. They also felt a need to fix many of the sidewalks in the community, since they tend to walk most places. It is also a negative that there is no bus service after 5:00 pm and on the weekends. If they could invest money in the community they would like to see more hiking and biking trails with some

fitness stations. They like the YWCA and the YMCA and think there is too much student housing and not enough affordable housing. It appears Cortland is losing some shops and there aren't any large stores for home furnishings.

When asked what concerns they have for Cortland they mentioned that there was little for teens to do and that mental health did not have a good image in the community. They felt Family Counseling had a lot of different services and opportunities. They were concerned about the lack of jobs and felt that the college students occupied jobs that local residents could have. They would also like to see more social or entertainment options that do not offer alcohol, like the Blue Frog Coffee House.

Residents of Lawrence house were concerned about the lack of affordable dental services locally and chose Access to Quality Health Care; Physical Activity/Nutrition; and Healthy Mothers, Babies, and Children as their top three health priorities. Residents of Charles Street chose Access to Quality Health Care; Mental Health/Substance Abuse; and a Healthy Environment as their top three health priorities.

9. SALVATION ARMY — 4 participants

Cortland is viewed as a nice quiet town with friendly people and little crime. Cortland High School is viewed as too fast paced and the college students tend to leave quite a mess outside rental properties. If they were mayor and could spend money on anything they would spend it on road improvement and bus transportation. They would also like to see more housing assistance. They commented on the lack of internet service in remote, rural areas and commented that if they used the computers in some rural libraries the service was dial-up and too slow for use during limited hours. They expressed the need for more jobs in the community.

This group picked Access to Quality Health Care; a Healthy Environment; and Physical Activity/Nutrition as the top three health priorities in the community.

10. MEALS ON WHEELS RECIPIENTS — 95 surveys returned

Paper surveys were delivered with meals to program recipients, data is summarized as follows:

- 60% of surveyed are 75 and older
- 66.3% of those surveyed live in the City of Cortland
- 54.7% of those surveyed rent while 45.3% own their home
- 44.2% of those surveyed feel their medical needs are well met, 41.1% feel they are very well met, 11.6% feel they are only somewhat met, while only 1.1% feel they are not met at all
- 25.3% of those surveyed feel that they are very familiar with programs and services that are offered, 34.7% well familiar, 33.7% are somewhat familiar, and only 4.2% are not at all familiar

- The most frequent answer for “what do you like best about living in Cortland County?” was friendly people, family, and everything.
- The most frequent response to what is the most important thing about living in Cortland County was small town friendly people (37.9%); the second was location (27.4%), followed by quiet living (17.9%)
- 16.8% of those surveyed said taxes were their least liked aspect about living in Cortland County. 15.8% said winter weather was the least liked part of living in Cortland County and 5.3% replied that there was nothing they didn’t like.
- Services or programs that need to be created or modified greatly ranged in response and frequency. Jobs, nothing, and transportation held the greatest number of responses
- The majority of those surveyed responded that they have no needs that are not being met (45.3%)
- 83.2% of those surveyed do not have email or internet access
- 63.2% of those surveyed have no need for public transportation

11. MEMBERS OF THE LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, TRANSGENDER (LGBT) COMMUNITY — 7 participants

Two small focus groups met to discuss barrier to health care for the LGBT population. The groups were also asked what they liked best and least about living in Cortland County. Cortland is viewed as a small town with friendly people and little crime. The location between Ithaca and Syracuse allows for easy access to cultural events, shopping, etc. The worst part of being in a small town as an LGBT individual can be the bias, misunderstanding, and ignorance toward them. There is also a limit to social clubs and activities that are non-alcohol related. There is a limit to the services a small town hospital can provide and it would be nice if we had a larger facility for more serious needs. If they were mayor they would focus spending on the healthcare needs of children, elder care, and affordable housing.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SERVICE PROVIDERS IN CORTLAND COUNTY

Year of Survey	1995		2000		2005		2008	
Organization Type	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Private – Non Profit	34	48	22	40	9	45	24	64.9
County Government Agency	18	25	17	32	4	20	8	21.6
Private – For Profit	7	9	5	9	2	10	3	8.1
State Government Agency	7	9	4	7	3	15	2	5.4
City Agency	3	4	1	2	0	0	2	5.4
Unincorporated Organization	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Group Consortium (unincorporated consortium)	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0
An Association or Group of Volunteers	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	2.7
Other	1	1	2	4	2	10	0	0
Total	71	100	54	100	20	100	Multiple	
Certification/Accreditation by								
State Department Social Services	13	18	0	0	2	9	3	8.1
State Health Department	13	18	6	11	6	27	15	40.5
Council on Accreditation	2	3	0	0	1	5	1	2.7
Commision on Accr./Rehab	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Medicare	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	16.2
Other	32	45	24	44	13	59	18	48.6
None or No Information	20	28	24	44	0	0	0	0
Total	multiple		54		100	22	Multiple	
Emergency Off Hour Services								
Yes	27	38	20	37	4	21	16	43.2
No	40	56	33	61	14	74	21	56.8
No Information	4	6	1	2	1	5	0	0
Total	71	100	54	100	19	100	37	100
Client Home Visits								
Yes	33	46	31	57	12	63	22	59.5
No	33	46	19	35	6	32	14	37.8
No Information	5	7	4	7	1	5	1	2.7
Total	71	100	54	100	19	100	37	100
Wheel Chair Access								
Yes	55	78	45	83	16	84	36	97.3
No	12	17	7	13	3	16	1	2.7
No Information	4	6	2	4	0	0	0	0
Total	71	100	54	100	19	100	37	100
Non-English Printed Materials								
Yes	24	34	24	44	6	32	25	67.6
No	43	61	30	56	13	68	12	32.4
No Information	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 2008 Cortland Community Assessment Team Provider Survey and 1990, 1995 and 2000 United Way for Cortland County Service Provider Surveys

Cortland County Service Provider Survey

Clients Served by Age Category

Number of Organizations Serving Age Groups					Number of Clients Served:			
Age Category	1995	2000	2005	2008	1995	2000	2005	2008
Birth to 2	15	11	13	16	1,912	2,118	142	2,467
3 to 5	23	14	13	16	5,154	3,196	526	1,958
6 to 11	22	17	13	15	12,183	6,743	2,153	7,067
12 to 14	19	15	13	15	5,5763	3,173	1,164	4,926
15 to 18	25	19	13	14	9,540	6,262	1,471	3,141
19 to 59	28	25	13	15	4,207	25,381	6,571	4,181
30 to 59	n/a	n/a	n/a	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	8,534
60 and over	21	19	14	15	9,574	6,069	3,198	7,026
TOTAL	153	120	92	121	68,333	52,942	15,225	39,300

Source: United Way for Cortland County Service Provider Surveys 1995, 2000 and the Community Assessment Team Provider Survey 2005, 2008.

- Based on 71 Service Provider returns in 1995; 54 Service Provider returns in 2000, 19 Service Provider returns in 2005 and 38 Service Provider Returns in 2008.
- Some agencies reported total number of clients served but were not able to break the number served into age categories.

Cortland County Service Provider Survey
Waiting Lists

CORTLAND COUNTY AGENCY	SERVICE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE CURRENTLY ON WAITING LIST			
		1995	2000	2005	2008
American Red Cross of Cortland	Utility	n/a	n/a	n/a	10
	Responding to Emergencies	n/a	n/a	n/a	5-6
	Lifeguard Training	n/a	n/a	n/a	6-10
	Babysitter's Training	n/a	n/a	n/a	20
	Child Care Training	n/a	n/a	n/a	80
Area Agency on Aging	EISEP	NR	NR	45	n/a
	Home Care	25	40	NR	n/a
	Make a Ramp	NR	8	NR	n/a
Catholic Charities	Lawrence House	8	3	NR	n/a
	OMH: Supportive apt.	n/a	n/a	n/a	3
	OMH: Community Res.	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
	OASAS: Halfway House	9	6	NR	2
	OASAS: Apartments	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
	OMH: Case Management	n/a	n/a	n/a	3
	Teen Case Management	n/a	n/a	n/a	20
CAPCO	Emergency Services	n/a	38	n/a	n/a
	HEAP	n/a	10	n/a	n/a
	Head Start	36	NR	30	n/a
Child Development Day Care Center	Child Care	11	NR	45	48
Center for Speech and Hearing Disorders	Speech/Language	n/a	n/a	n/a	4
Cortland Care Center	Long Term Care	54	15	NR	n/a
Cortland County Health Department Children with Special Needs	Speech	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
	Physical Therapy	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
	Occupational Therapy	n/a	n/a	n/a	3
	Children's Services	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
Cortland Regional Medical Center (CRMC)	Adult Day Healthcare	n/a	n/a	n/a	5
	Long Term Care	n/a	n/a	n/a	6
Family Counseling Services	Marriage Counseling	30	NR	NR	n/a
	Individual Counseling	30	18	33	n/a
	Substance Abuse Prevention	NR	7	3	n/a
	Substance Abuse Treatment	NR	37	7	n/a
	Home Health Care Aide	2	3	NR	n/a
	Family Counseling	n/a	n/a	n/a	22
	Mental Health Clinic	n/a	n/a	n/a	68
Franziska Racker Centers	Family Support Reimbursement Respite	n/a	n/a	n/a	12
	Supporting Success	n/a	n/a	n/a	5
Home Care	Home Health Care Aide	2	3	NR	n/a
Jacobus Health Center	Clinic	10	NR	NR	n/a
J.M. Murray Center	Medicaid Services	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
	Day Hab	n/a	n/a	n/a	0

J.M. Murray Center cont.	Employment Services	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
	Vocational Rehab	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
	Transition	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Madison Cortland Chapter NYSARC, Inc	Residential	n/a	n/a	n/a	10
	Day Hab	n/a	n/a	n/a	3
	Res Hab	n/a	n/a	n/a	14
	Family Support	n/a	n/a	n/a	20
Mental Health Clinic	Family Support Services	12	41	115	n/a
	Intensive Case Management	40	48		n/a
	Assessment & Treatment	85	78		n/a
SUNY Cortland Child Care	Child Care	45	70	76	NR
Thoma Development	T. Truxton, Lo/Med Rehab	NR	NR	8	n/a
	V. Homer Owner & Income Property Rehab	NR	NR	8	n/a
	C. Cortland Lo/Med Senior Rehab	NR	NR	24	n/a
Walden Place	Enriched Housing	n/a	n/a	n/a	12
YWCA	After School Day Care	6	NR	n/a	n/a
	Bridges for Kids	56	50	n/a	50
	Child/Infant Care	6	53	n/a	20
	Aquatics	n/a	n/a	n/a	20
Youth Bureau: County	TAP	15	30-50	n/a	n/a

Source: United Way for Cortland County Service Provider Surveys 1995, 2000 and the Community Assessment Team Provider Survey 2005, 2008

NR = No response
n/a = not available

Key Informant Survey Results

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
Number Respondents	118	170	58	49	39
Top 3 Unmet Needs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation 2. Alcohol Abuse Prevention and Out Patient Treatment 3. Drug Abuse Prevention Education 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child Protective Services 2. Child Care 3. Alcohol Abuse Prevention and Out Patient Treatment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child Protective Services 2. Drug Abuse Prevention Education 3. Child Care 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mental Health, including Alcohol & Substance Abuse Treatment 2. Financial Ability to Meet Health Care Needs 3. Delinquency Prevention 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mental Health 2. Mental Health Services for children 3. Jobs / employment
3 Most Needy Populations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working Poor 2. Children 3. Single Parents 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teens 2. Working Poor 3. Children 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teens 2. Children 3. Working Poor 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Working Poor 2. Teens 3. Single Parents 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unemployed / working poor 2. Teens 3. Children / unemployed poor / single parents
Top 3 Best Met Needs	Not Stated	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recreation and Culture 2. Services to Elderly 3. Transportation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Services to Elderly 2. Adult recreation 3. Financial Assistance (welfare) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sheltered Workshops 2. Primary Medical Care 3. Services for Victims of Rape and Domestic Violence 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health care 2. Food 3. Education / Health and Recreational services / Youth services
Top 3 Barriers to Service	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funding to Agencies 2) Transportation 3) Lack of Information about Services 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funding to Agencies 2. Lack of Child Care 3. Lack of Information about Services 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funding to Agencies 2. Lack of Child Care 3. Lack of Information about Services 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funding to Agencies 2. Cost to Client 3. Lack of Information about Services 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Money / Funding 2. High gas prices 3. Lack of awareness of services

YOUR OPINION COUNTS

Assessment of the Cortland County Community Needs Assessment 2009

This report is a work in progress. It will become more useful to the community if we have your feedback. Please complete this questionnaire and mail or fax it to the Seven Valleys Health Coalition.

1. I used this document for the purpose of:
(grant application, report, resource allocation, general interest)

2. Overall, I found the report to be:

Very useful

Somewhat useful

not useful at all

3. I would like to see the following information added in the next version:

4. My suggestions to improve the presentation and organization of the document are:

Please tell us your occupation and/or industry:

To mail: FOLD IN THIRDS, AFFIX A FIRST CLASS STAMP ON REVERSE SIDE AND MAIL.
Or fax: Seven Valleys Health Coalition 607-344-0048

Affix first
class stamp

Christella Yonta
Seven Valleys Health Coalition
50 Clinton Ave.
Cortland, NY 13045

AGENCY LISTING

Agency Name	Abbreviation	Phone	Website
Access to Independence of Cortland County	ATI	(607) 753-7363	www.aticortland.org
Aid to Victims of Violence (of YWCA)	AVV	(607) 756-6363	www.cortlandywca.org/avv.html
American Community Survey (Office)	ACS	(800) 923-8282	www.census.gov/acs/www
Business Development Corporation/ Industrial Development Agency	BDC/IDA	(607) 756-5005	www.cortlandbusiness.com
Catholic Charities of Cortland	CCOCC	(607) 756-5992	www.ccocc.org
Cayuga Cortland Workforce Investment Board	CC WIB	(607) 753-5201	www.cortland-co.org/cortlandworks/Default.htm
Center for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC	(800) 232-4636	www.cdc.gov
Communities That Care	CTC	(800) 729-6686	ncadi.samhsa.gov/features/ctc/resources.aspx
Community Action Program of Cortland	CAPCO	(607) 753-6781	www.capco.org
Community Credit Union	CFCU	(607) 756-6959	www.mycfcu.com
Community Outreach Partnership Center	COPC	(607) 753-4928	www.hud.gov/progdesc/copc.cfm
Cornell Cooperative Extension of Cortland	CCE	(607) 753-5077	blogs.cce.cornell.edu/cortland
Cortland Area Communities That Care Coalition	CACTC	(607) 756-5992	www.cortlandareactc.org
Cortland Business Network	CBN	(607) 756-5005	www.cortlandbusiness.com/BusinessNetwork.php
Cortland Chamber of Commerce	C of C	(607) 756-2814	www.cortlandchamber.com
Cortland County Area Agency on Aging	AAA	(607) 753-5060	www.cortland-co.org/ofa
Cortland County Community Action Program	CAPCO	(607) 753-6781	www.capco.org
Cortland County Department of Social Services	DSS	(607) 753-5248	www.cortland-co.org/dss
Cortland County Health Department	CCHD	(607) 753-5036	cchd.cortland-co.org
Cortland County Mental Health Clinic	CCMH	(607) 758-6100	www.cortland-co.org/mhealth/clinic.htm
Cortland Downtown Business Partnership	DBP	(607) 753-4928	www.cortlanddowntown.com/index.html
Cortland Regional Medical Center	CRMC	(607) 756-3500	www.cortlandregional.org
Cortland Regional Medical Center Emergency Department	CRMC-ED	(607) 756-3500	www.cortlandregional.org/patientcare/emergency-services-prompt-care.cfm
Cortland Works Career Center	CWCC	(607) 756-7585	www.cortland-co.org/cortlandworks/cortlandhome.asp
Family Counseling Services	FCS	(607) 753-0234	N/A

Family Health Network of Central New York, Inc.	FHN	(607) 753-3797	www.familyhealthnetwork.org
Federal Transit Administration	FTA	(202) 366-4043	www.fta.dot.gov
Housing and Urban Development	HUD	(202) 708-1112	www.hud.gov
Institute for Civic Engagement (of SUNY Cortland)	ICE	(607) 753-4270	www2.cortland.edu/civicengagement
Jacobus Center for Reproductive Health	JCRH	(607) 753-5027	www.cortland-co.org/health/jacobus/index.html
Medicaid Obstetrical and Maternal Services formerly known as Prenatal Care Assistance Program	MOMS/PCAP	(607) 753-5028	www.cortland-co.org/health/nursing/moms.htm
Mental Health Association	MHA	(518) 434-0439	www.mhanys.org
Mothers & Babies Perinatal Network	M&B PN	(607) 772-0517	www.mothersandbabies.org
Moving in Congregations Acting in Hope	MICAH	(607) 423-3446	www.stmargaret-homer.org/index.cfm?load=page&page=179
National Center for Health Statistics	NCHS	(800) 232-4636	www.cdc.gov/nchs
New York State Department of Health	NYSDOH	(518) 474-2011	www.nyhealth.gov
New York State Department of Labor	NYS DOL	(518) 457-9000	www.labor.state.ny.us
New York State Department of Transportation	NYS DOT	(518) 457-6195	www.nysdot.gov
Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services	OASAS	(518) 473-3460	www.oasas.state.ny.us
Office of Children and Family Services	OCFS	(518) 473-7793	www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main
Onondaga-Cortland-Madison Counties Boces	OCM BOCES	(315) 433-2600	www.ocmboces.org
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	OECD	(202) 785-6323	www.oecd.org
Retired and Senior Volunteer Program	RSVP	(607) 753-5057	www.cortland-co.org/ofa/rsvp.htm
Seven Valleys Counsel on Alcoholism and Substance Abuse	7VCASA	(607) 756-8970	www.7vcasa.org
Seven Valleys Health Coalition	SVHC	(607) 756-4198	www.sevenvalleyshealth.org
State University College at Cortland	SUCC	(607) 753-2011	www.cortland.edu
State University of New York at Cortland	SUNY	(607) 753-2011	www.cortland.edu
Supportive Teen Education Parent Services	STEPS	(607) 756-5992	www.cortland.org/youth/teenpages/resource/res.htm
Tobacco Free Cortland	TFC	(607) 758-5501	cchd.cortland-co.org
Tompkins Cortland Community College	TC3	(607) 844-8211	www.tc3.edu
United States Small Business Association	SBA	(800) 827-5722	www.sba.gov
United Way for Cortland County	UW	(607) 756-5639	www.cortlandunitedway.org
Young Men's Christian Association of Cortland	YMCA	(607) 756-2893	www.cortlandymca.org
Young Women's Christian Association	YWCA	(607) 753-9651	www.cortlandywca.org