



Cortland Counts:

An Assessment of Health and Well-Being in Cortland County

2013

SEVEN VALLEYS HEALTH COALITION, INC.

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

www.sevenvalleyshealth.org

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Introduction

This 2013 report is the fourth edition of ***Cortland Counts: An Assessment of Health and Well-Being in Cortland County***, compiled and published by Seven Valleys Health Coalition (SVHC) and the Community Assessment Team (CAT). In 2000, the CAT developed a collaborative process to determine community needs, establish goals and priorities, and provide objective data for evaluating progress. This process helps local agencies and organizations meet their individual missions, coordinate comprehensive long-term planning, and promote efficient use of limited resources, with the ultimate objective of promoting well-being and enhancing the quality of life for all residents of Cortland County.

A. Acknowledgements

This report is possible due to the vision, guidance, and perseverance of the Community Assessment Team. In addition, many people have contributed their time and effort to this update of *Cortland Counts*. We especially want to thank the directors and staff of organizations and agencies who responded to our requests for information and to the community leaders who served as key informants and provided much of the data included in the report.

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- Health and Human Service Providers and Agency Directors
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- Loaves and Fishes
- Meals on Wheels Recipients
- Members of the Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender (LGBT) Community
- Model Moms Group, YWCA
- Seniors, Homer Senior Center
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- SUNY Cortland Civic Engagement Students
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Cover photo by Emma Ignaszewski: *J. Smith barn and silo, Taylor Valley Road, Taylor, NY*

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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 major funding for the research, publication, and web site maintenance for *Cortland Counts*. SVHC is one of 32 rural health networks funded by the NY State Department of Health, Charles D. Cook Office of Rural Health.



B. Overview

Print Schedule, Report Formats, and Distribution: The comprehensive **Cortland Counts: An Assessment of Health and Well-Being in Cortland County** is updated four years. Publication coincides with New York State Department of Health requirements for a county-wide Community Health Assessment, issued by the Cortland County Health Department, and a Community Service Plan, issued by Cortland Regional Medical Center, both of which are currently updated on a four-year cycle. In addition, an annual eight-page **Cortland Counts Report Card** is printed as a stand-alone report. An integral part of the Cortland Counts process, the **Report Card** is updated each year and used to monitor progress on key health and well-being indicators.

Both the 2013 *Cortland Counts* Comprehensive Report and 2013 Report Card are available online at <http://www.sevenvalleyshealth.org/cortlandcounts.htm>, at public libraries in the county, and from Seven Valleys Health Coalition, 10 Kennedy Parkway, Cortland, NY 13045 (607-756-4198).

History of a Grass Roots Project:

- **2001:** The **Cortland Counts** community assessment was initiated by community organizations that were routinely conducting individual studies: Seven Valleys Health Coalition, 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 (now the Institute for Civic Engagement). Along with objective data, subjective information was gathered through interviews with key informants, surveys of agencies and the public, focus groups, and community visioning sessions. The group received repeated requests, from community members and staff of local agencies, to create a plan for the future, including an annual report card showing progress towards priorities.
- **December 2002:** the CAT used **Cortland Counts** and community feedback as guides to set local priorities divided among three tracks: Health, Economic, and Youth. The committee also identified groups and/or agencies responsible for carrying out activities to meet these priorities.
- **January 2004:** the CAT held the first annual **Cortland Counts Community Forum**.
- **2006:** Housing was added as a fourth track.
- **2010:** Sustainability was added as a fifth track.

C. A Vision for Wellness

Wellness results from overall well-being. Each aspect of wellness can affect quality of life for individuals and for a community, so it is important to consider them all.



Eight Dimensions of Wellness

Emotional: Coping effectively with life and creating satisfying relationships

Environmental: Good health by occupying pleasant, stimulating environments that support well-being

Financial: Satisfaction with current and future financial situations

Intellectual: Recognizing creative abilities and finding ways to expand knowledge and skills

Occupational: Personal satisfaction and enrichment from one's work

Physical: Recognizing the need for physical activity, healthy foods and sleep

Social: Developing a sense of connection, belonging, and a well-developed support system

Spiritual: Expanding our sense of purpose and meaning in life

Source: Eight Dimensions of Wellness, www.samhsa.gov

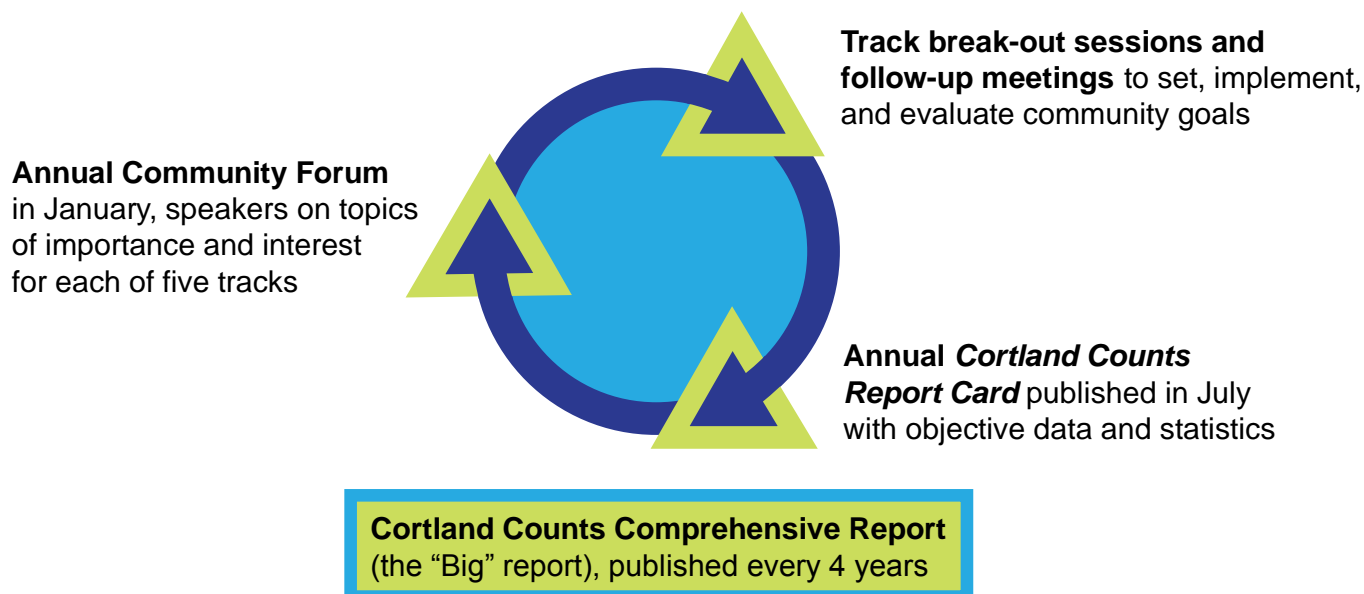
D. The Community Assessment Process:

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 for the future.

- **Cortland Counts** is an integrated assessment, planning, and evaluation process. It clearly demonstrates the interdependence of all sectors of the community in influencing quality of life for local residents.
- It gives organizations and individuals in Cortland County a voice in determining local priorities and solutions.
- The process is sensitive to local needs, changes in state and national health care policies, and evidence-based practice guidelines.

The Community Assessment ongoing process entails annual events and publications. It looks at where Cortland County has been in the past, where we are now, and where we would like to be in the future. By obtaining a broad view of conditions in the local community, individual agencies and groups are better able to plan for and obtain adequate resources to meet newly identified, under-served, and/or emerging needs.

This is a *community* assessment process, and all community members are invited to attend the annual forum and track break-out sessions. Together we can chart a better future for Cortland County.



Community Forum: The annual Community Forum, held each January, presents speakers with knowledge and expertise in each of five “track” areas:

Health

Housing

Youth

Economic

Sustainability

Community members are invited to join key leaders in hearing the presentations. Over 115 key leaders and community members attended the 2013 Forum.

Track Break-out Sessions: Sessions following the annual forum are used to update track goal sheets in response to changing needs. Follow-up meetings are held periodically during the year as needed for each track area. Community members are welcome to attend.

Cortland Counts Report Card: The annual Report Card, published in July, provides current objective data in the following categories:

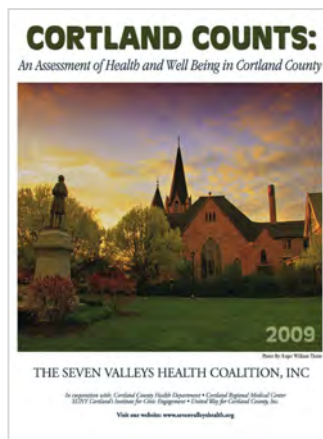
- Health and Safety
- Social Cohesion, Culture and Recreation
- Employment, Economy, and Welfare
- Housing and Environment
- Positive Development Through the Life Stages.

Statistics and data are compared for the following:

- Cortland County
- Upstate New York
- New York State
- United States
- Healthy People 2020 Goals



For most indicators, “Upstate” or “Rest of State” consists of all New York counties excluding the five counties (boroughs) of New York City. The Healthy People 2020 Goals are given for measures where they are available. These goals, developed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and revised every 10 years, are national objectives for improving the health of all Americans. Sources of objective data, including the U.S. Census, NY State Department of Health, and others are referenced in the footnotes.



Cortland Counts Comprehensive Report: Issued every four years, the nearly 200-page comprehensive report includes more extensive objective data for each of the five categories included in the shorter report card. Sources of all data and resources for further research are listed. The report also incorporates community opinion and subjective feedback through focus group sessions with various constituencies and stakeholders, “polling” on priority health issues at the annual Cortland Business Showcase and other events, and surveys of service providers and key leaders within the community. It serves as a resource for community vision and planning; it also provides a set of indicators that serve as an index for monitoring the health and well-being of the community over time.

Archive: All previous editions of **Cortland Counts** are available online at:

<http://www.sevenvalleyshealth.org/cortlandcounts.htm>.

Hard copies for selected years are available through Seven Valleys Health Coalition.

- Report Cards: 2001-2012
- Comprehensive Reports: 2001, 2002, 2005, 2005, 2009

E. Organization, Data Sources, and Indicators

After the introductory material and general demographic information, data and statistics in the comprehensive report are grouped into one of five major areas of study:

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

Highlights of significant findings and an introductory narrative precede each section. Note that the five areas of study above do not align exactly with the five track areas and break-out groups reported on at the annual Community Forum.

Data Sources:

Public opinion has been obtained from numerous focus groups and surveys conducted in early 2013. In May 2013 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 health, human service, business, and government were also surveyed by mail. 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. Sources of objective data, including the U.S. Census, NY State Department of Health, and others 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 New York City 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. This is why it is usually better to compare Cortland to the 57-county composite, known as "Upstate" New York, or "Rest of State." In some cases, data is given for selected counties in South Central New York, and this is indicated where applicable.

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 and to determine which county has the lower frequency of teen pregnancy relative to its teen 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 the 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 distributions. The incidence of cancer is one example of age-adjusted rates cited.

5. Raking: beginning in 2011, the Center for Disease Control (CDC) implemented use of a sophisticated statistical method called "raking" to compare rates across different demographic areas to a standard sample population. For example, raking is used for data from the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Raking incorporates many demographic variables,

including age, race, ethnicity, home ownership, educational level, marital status, and other factors. Recently, the CDC incorporated cell phone ownership into the raking system, as it has been shown that people with cell phones have a different demographics profile than people with landlines only.



Question Mark: The question mark symbol directs readers to additional sources of information about a particular figure or topic. Often the source is a web site which served as a primary resource for the data in that figure. The web site may provide more information than is feasible to include in the *Cortland Counts* Report or background explanations for trends.

F. 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 a unique quality of life. It features the best of small town America – abundant natural resources, excellent schools, stress-free transit, safe neighborhoods, scenic 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 remains at just under 50,000, with about 19,000 living in the city of Cortland and just over 31,000 in more than a dozen neighboring rural towns and villages. Higher education has a strong influence; the city is home to the State University of New York College at Cortland and 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 challenges to the community’s economic viability. Today, Cortland’s economy still features manufacturing at some anchor businesses, such as Marietta Corporation, Pall Corporation, and Albany International, but now also includes non-manufacturing employers, such as Intertek, McNeil & Company, and a range of smaller businesses.

The town of Cortlandville continues to grow. The Business Development Corporation/Industrial Development Association developed the Finger Lakes East Business Park on Route 13, and in October of 2012, Byrne Dairy announced plans to purchase the park and an adjoining farm to create a yogurt production facility and agri-tourism park. In the retail sector, a new Super Wal-Mart and a new Lowe’s home center have opened. The former Smith Corona manufacturing site has become a modern business center housing the research and development arm of Pall Corporation and a number of small businesses.

The county continues to develop its potential to be a significant tourism destination, as a gateway to the Finger Lakes region of the state, and by offering natural resources, festivals, and seasonal events. In 2013 the New York Jets are returning to SUNY Cortland for their third summer training camp, which attracts thousands of visitors from the Northeast and Midwest and provides a significant stimulus to the local economy.

There is a push for local sustainability through farmers' markets, supporting small businesses, and "buy local" initiatives.

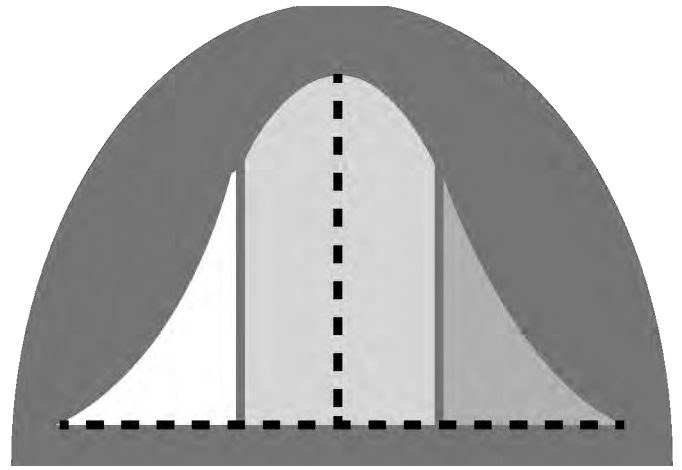
There has been a continued emphasis on maintaining our strong agricultural base of dairy farms, some of which have been purchased by Amish families moving to Central New York from areas where land is more expensive. There is also a push for local sustainability through farmers' markets, supporting small businesses, and "buy local" initiatives.

In partnership with the state and with private organizations, the City of Cortland has spent millions of dollars on downtown revitalization. Smaller block grants written by Thoma Development Consultants have allowed many of the county's towns and villages to upgrade downtown areas, improve sidewalks, and rehabilitate housing. Towns have received other individual grants as well. Two "gateway" projects are underway to improve appearance, traffic flow, and bicycle access for two of the city's main entrance corridors at the Exit 11 off of I-81 on the east side of the city and along the Route 11 corridor between Homer and Cortland.

Cortland County was significantly affected by the recession in 2008-2009, but the local economy continues to gradually recover and employment rates are slowly rebounding towards pre-recession levels. However, the county's unemployment rate consistently ranks among the highest in the region. Flat population growth in the city, as well as a large number of tax-exempt properties within the city limits, have pushed local property and school taxes to high levels. Stagnant growth in the tax base and the increasing cost of providing basic services are major obstacles to growth in the county's towns and villages.

The impacts of future state and national energy policies on the local area and economy remain to be seen. Cortland County lies within the boundaries of the Marcellus Shale formation. A moratorium on hydrofracking, a method of extracting natural gas from shale, is still in place on the state level. There continues to be heated local, state, and national debate about the safety of hydrofracking and its long-term effects on health and the environment. Despite the current limitations on shale gas production, the Millennium Pipeline Company recently proposed a 60-mile natural gas pipeline from Binghamton to the town of Onondaga near Syracuse. The pipeline would run east of I-81 through Cortland County. TCI Renewables, a British company, has proposed the installation of 44 wind turbines in the eastern part of the county, but concerns about the size of the turbines and their impact on neighboring properties have factored into local resistance to approving the project.

There are many good things to report, but challenges remain. The state fiscal condition has forced additional costs on to municipal governments. State Medicaid reform and the Affordable Care Act have long-term implications for the health of residents, the local economy, and even public transportation in Cortland County. However, by having objective information, such as the data in this report, and though working together to achieve common goals, the people of Cortland County will continue to meet future challenges.



Demographics

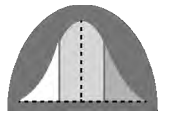
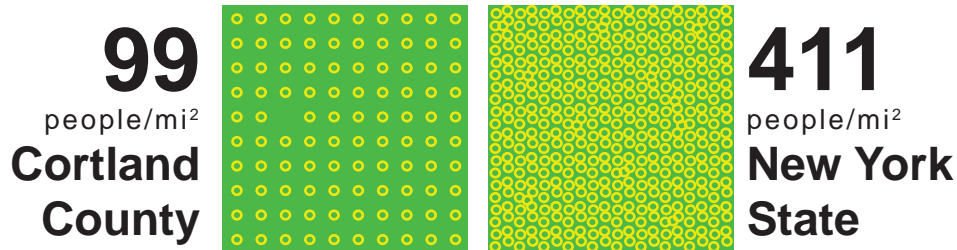


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Demographics:

Visual Data Sheet, Cortland County

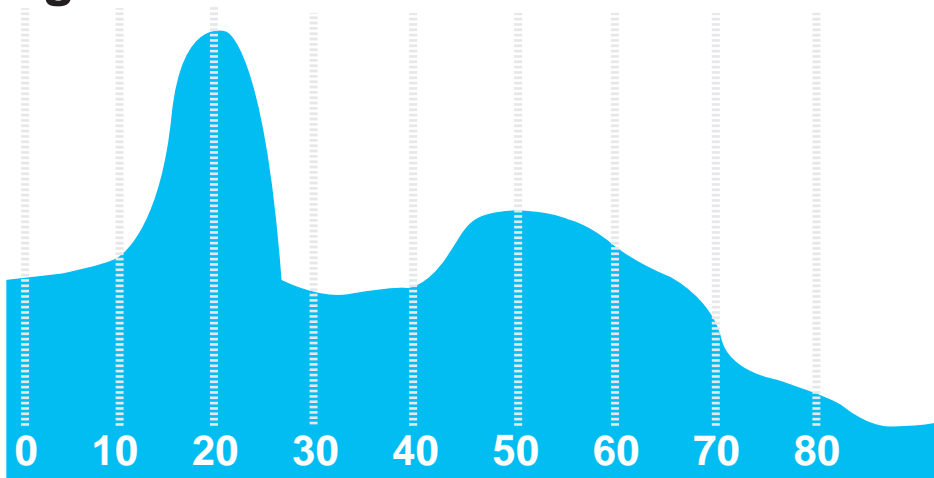
population density



race



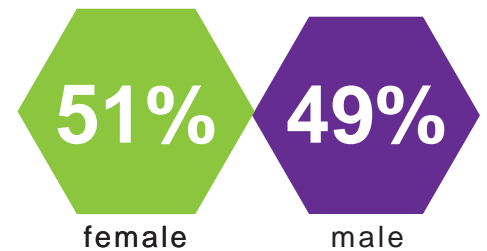
age distribution



income

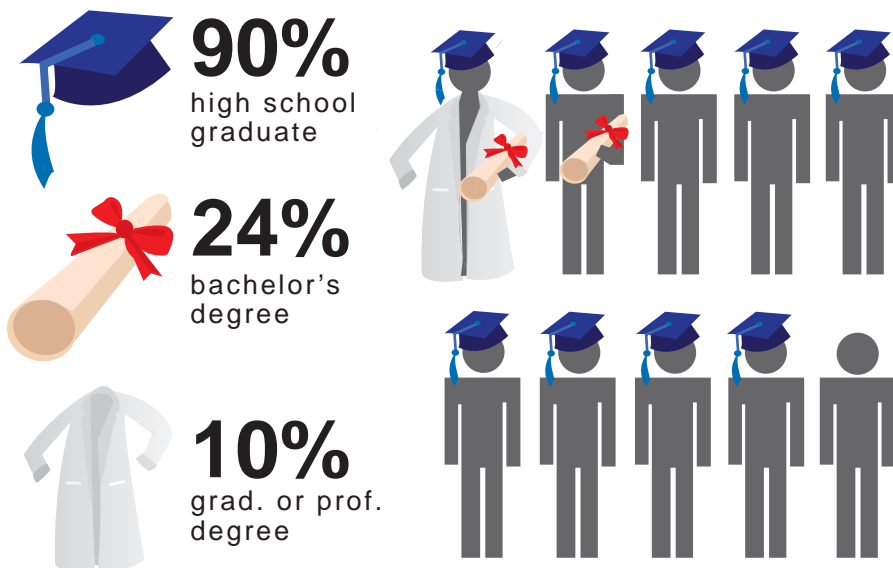


sex



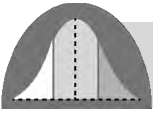
highest level of education

for population age 25 years or older



disability

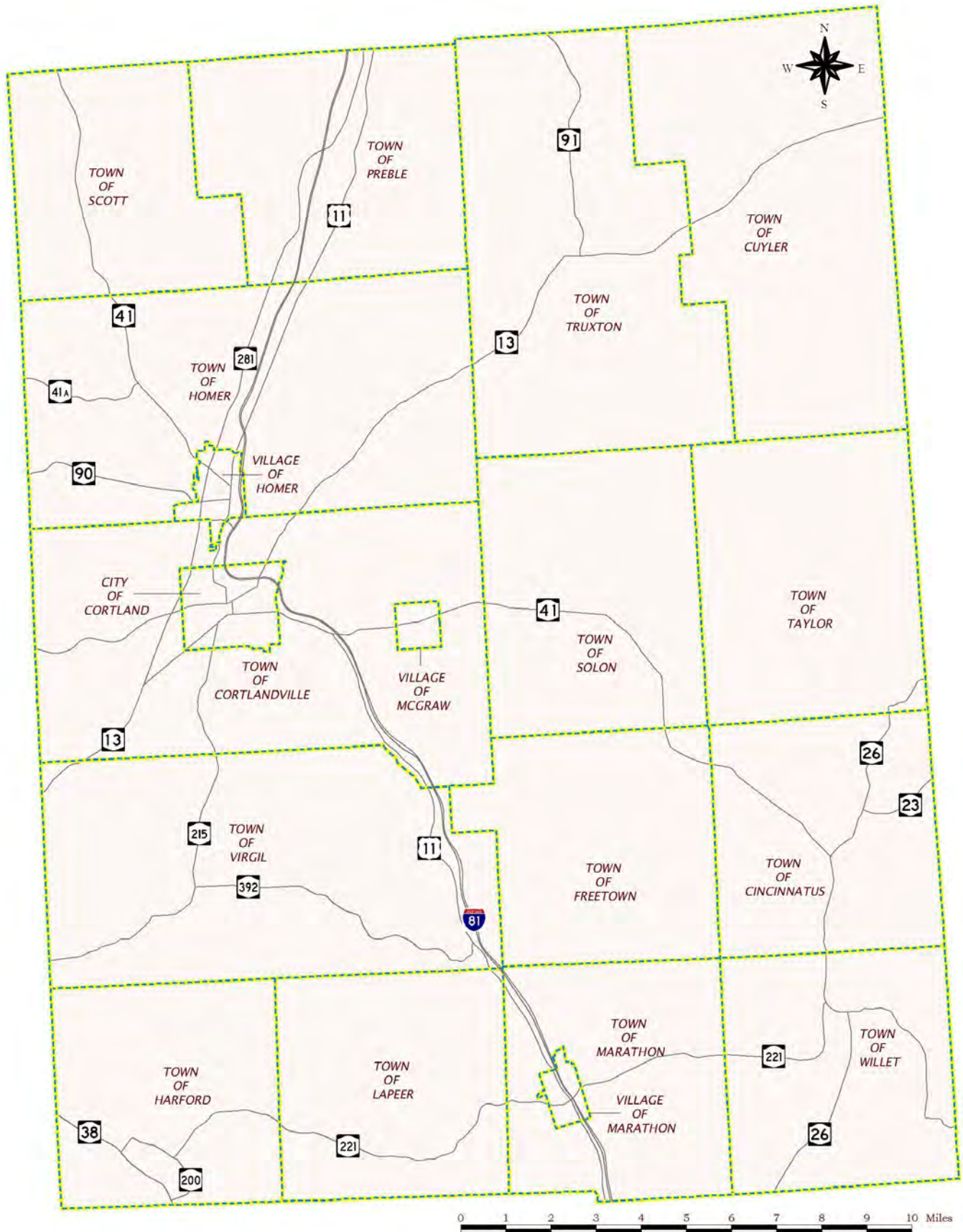
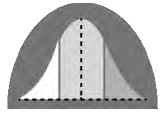




Highlights Demographics

- According to U.S. Census Bureau estimates, the population of Cortland County has increased slightly from 2000 to 2012, increasing by 875 people. **Figure D-3**
- The City of Cortland has also increased in population from 2000 to 2012, increasing by 552 people. **Figure D-3**
- 95% of Cortland County residents identify themselves as white. **Figure D-5**
- The largest non-white populations in Cortland County identify themselves as of Hispanic or Latino origin. This is 2.5% of the population and replaces people who identify as Black or African American as the largest non-white population. **Figure D-5**
- County residents who identify as Black or African American constitute 1.8% of the population and those who identify as persons of two or more races constitute 1.7% of the total population. **Figure D-5**
- Cortland County has a land area of 499 square miles and a population density of 99 people per square mile, compared to a New York State land area of 47,126 square miles and a population density of 411 people per square mile. **Figure D-6**
- Those over the age of 65 years are becoming an increasingly larger percentage of the population. According to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), by the year 2050, the population 65 and older will be comparable to the population 18 and younger. **Figure D-13**

Figure D-1 Physical Map of Cortland County



Source: Cortland County Planning Department

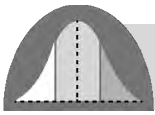
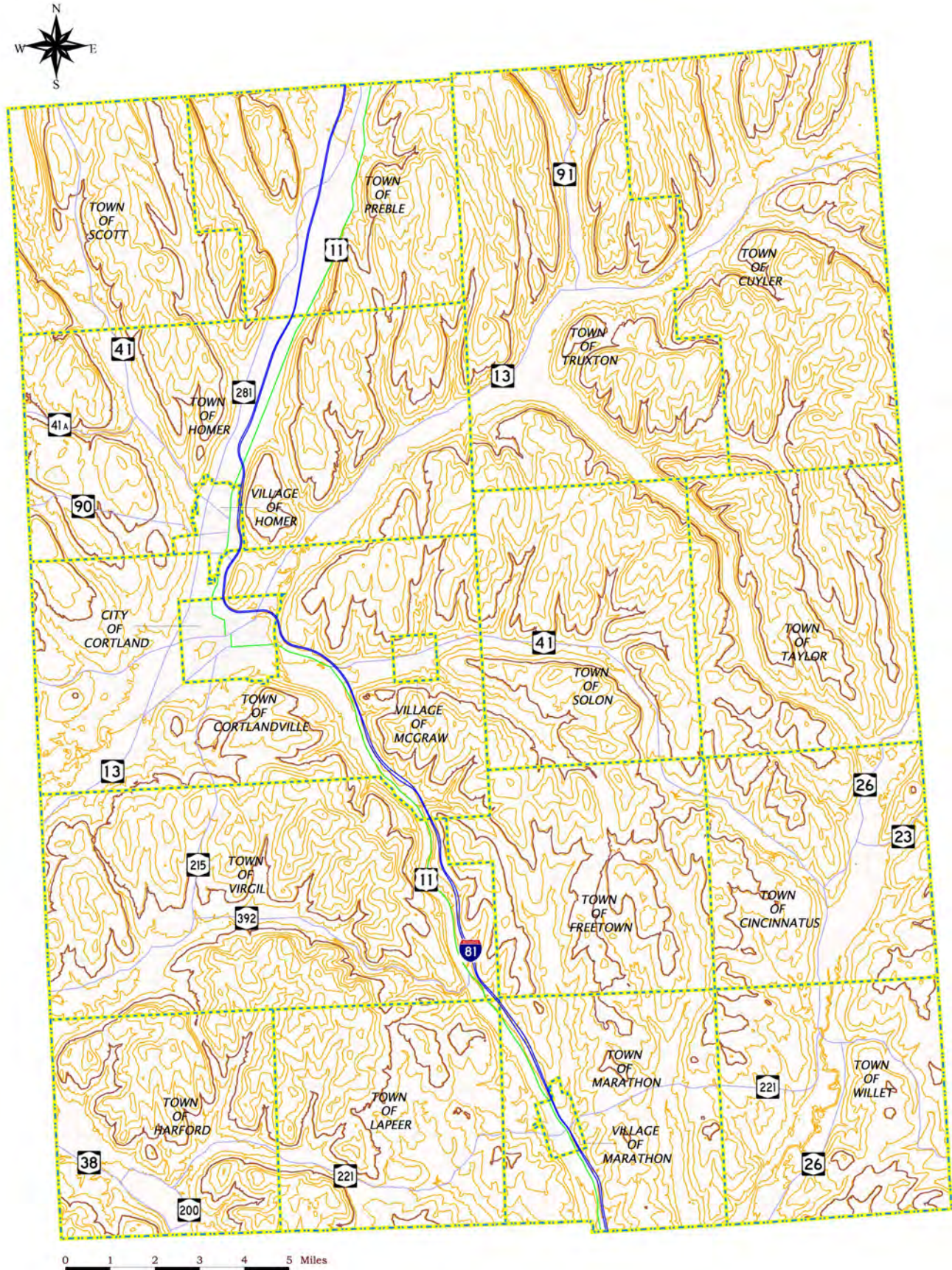
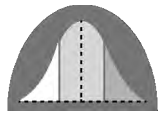


Figure D-2 Topographic Map of Cortland County



Source: Cortland County Planning Department

Figure D-3 Population of County Municipalities

Area	2000	2007 Estimate	2010 Census	2012 Estimate	# Change, 2010-2012
Cortland County	48,599	48,369	49,336	49,474	138
City of Cortland	18,740	18,382	19,204	19,292	8
Town of Cincinnatus	1,051	1,022	1,056	1,052	-4
Town of Cortlandville	7,919	7,966	8,509	8,498	-11
Town of Cuyler	1,036	1,042	980	974	-6
Town of Freetown	789	815	757	768	1
Town of Harford	920	915	943	948	5
Town of Homer	6,363	6,292	6,405	6,464	59
Village of Homer	3,368	3,270	3,291	3,274	-17
Town of Lapeer	686	677	767	770	3
Town of Marathon	2,189	2,153	1,967	1,965	-2
Village of Marathon	1,063	1,025	919	917	-2
Village of McGraw	1,000	961	1,053	1,044	-9
Town of Preble	1,582	1,554	1,393	1,385	-8
Town of Scott	1,193	1,185	1,176	1,169	-7
Town of Solon	1,108	1,105	1,079	1,082	3
Town of Taylor	500	485	523	519	-4
Town of Truxton	1,225	1,237	1,133	1,133	0
Town of Virgil	2,287	2,536	2,401	2,417	16
Town of Willet	1,011	1,003	1,043	1,038	-5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, 2000 Census, 2010 Census, and 2007 and 2012 Population Estimates. Cortland County Planning Department.

Figure D-4 Zip Codes Serving Cortland County

Municipality	Zip	Municipality	Zip
Cincinnatus/E. Freetown	13040	Truxton/Cuyler	13158
Cortland	13045	Blodgett Mills	13738
DeRuyter*	13052	Harford	13784
Dryden*	13053	Harford Mills	13785
East Homer	13056	Marathon	13803
Homer	13077	Richford*	13835
Little York	13087	Smithville Flats*	13841
McGraw	13101	Whitney Point*	13862
Preble	13141	Willet	13863

*Town in adjoining county, but zip code serves parts of Cortland County.

Source: http://www.zipmaps.net/New_York/Cortland_County.htm

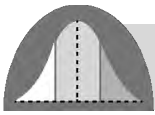


Figure D-5 Cortland County Population Statistics

Cortland County Population by Age, Sex, and Race	Cortland Co.	New York
Population, 2012	49,474	19,570,261
Population, 2010	49,336	19,378,102
Population, percent change, April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2012	0.3%	1.0%
Population, percent change, 2000-2010	1.52%	2.12%
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2012	5.3%	6.0%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2012	20.1%	21.8%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2012	14.1%	14.1%
<hr/>		
Female persons, percent, 2012	51.1%	51.5%
White persons, percent, 2012 (a)	95.2%	71.2%
Black or African American persons, percent, 2012 (a)	1.8%	17.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2012 (a)	0.3%	1.0%
Asian persons, percent, 2012 (a)	0.9%	8.0 %
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2012 (a)	Z*	0.1%
Persons reporting some other race, percent, 2011	0.9%	9.8%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2012	1.7%	2.2%
White persons, not of Hispanic/Latino origin, percent, 2012	93.2%	57.6%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2012 (b)	2.5%	18.2%
<hr/>		
Foreign born persons, percent, 2007-2011	2.1%	21.8%
Language other than English spoken at home, % age 5+, 2007-2011	4.3%	29.5%
Living in same house 1 year & over, percent, 2007-2011	83.5%	88.5%
<hr/>		
Cortland County Population by Education, Disability and Commute Time to Work		
Percent high school graduate or higher, age 25+, 2007-2011	89.6%	84.6%
Percent bachelor's degree or higher, age 25+, 2007-2011	24%	32.5%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2009-2011	5,571	2,063,351
Veterans, 2007-2011	3,637	986,313
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2007-2011	20.8	31.4

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

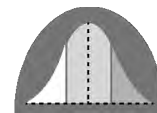
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

N: Data cannot be displayed because number of sample cases is too small

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Cortland County Planning Department.

Figure D-6 Quick Facts: Cortland County Housing, Income, Business, Geography



Indicator	Cortland County	New York
Housing units, 2011	20,565	8,119,364
Homeownership rate, 2007-2011	66.2%	54.80%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2007-2011	29.30%	50.50%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2007-2011	\$98,400	\$301,000
Building permits, 2011	37	22,575
Households (owner occupied), 2011	11,994	3,916,752
Average household size, 2007-2011	2.59	2.60
Median household income, 2007-2011	\$45,956	\$56,951
Per capita money income in the past 12 months, 2007-2011	\$22,322	\$31,796
Persons below poverty, percent, 2007-2011	15.0%	14.5%
Private non-farm establishments, 2010	1,014	519,504 ¹
Private non-farm employment, 2010	14,378	7,266,189 ¹
Private non-farm employment, percent change 2000-2010	-10.8%	-1.2 ¹ %
Non-employer establishments, 2010	2,405	1,575,780
Manufacturers shipments, 2007 (\$1000)	603,729	162,720,173
Retail sales, 2007 (\$1000)	523,122	230,718,065
Retail sales per capita, 2007	\$10,828	\$11,879
Black-owned firms, percent, 2007	F	10.4%
American Indian- and Alaska Native-owned firms, percent, 2007	F	0.7%
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2007	S	10.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander-owned firms, percent, 2007	F	0.1%
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2007	F	9.9%
Women-owned firms, percent of total, 2007	S	30.40%
Federal funds and grants, 2002 (\$1000)		
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	498.76	47,126.40
Persons per square mile, 2010	98.9	411.2
Metropolitan Area	Cortland, NY Micro	
Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) Code	23	36

1: Includes data not distributed by county
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.
S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
F: Fewer than 100 firms

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

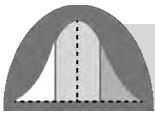


Figure D-7 Educational Enrollment and Attainment, Cortland County

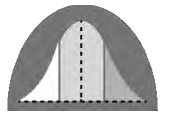
	2008-2010	2009-2011
School enrollment, ages 3 years and over		
Nursery School	851	895
K-12	7,674	7,372
College or graduate school	6,928	7,084

Local College Enrollment, full and part-time students	
SUNY Cortland (Fall 2012)	7,098
Tompkins Cortland Community College (Spring 2012)	3,505

Educational Attainment, ages 25 years and over	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 9 th grade	943	3.1%	826	2.7%
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	2,394	7.9%	2,279	7.5%
High school graduate	10,771	35.6%	10,856	35.8%
Some college	5,511	18.2%	5,571	18.4%
Associate's degree	3,157	10.4%	3,711	12.2%
Bachelor's degree	4,506	14.9%	4,112	13.6%
Graduate or professional degree	2,989	9.9%	2,989	9.9%
High school graduate or higher		89.0%		89.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher		24.8%		23.4%
Total Population, ages 25 years and over				
	30,271		30,344	

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey, 3-year Estimate, Selected Social Characteristics (Table DP02); U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey, 3-year Estimate, Selected Social Characteristics (Table DP02), <http://factfinder2.census.gov>; SUNY Cortland, <http://www2.cortland.edu/home/>; TC3, <http://www.tc3.edu>.

Figure D-8 Population: Age 65+, Cortland County



Municipality	2000 Census # of People 65+	2000 Census % of People 65+	2010 Census # of People 65+	2010 Census % of People 65+
Cortland	2,418	12.9%	2,085	10.8%
Cincinnati	151	14.4%	183	17.3%
Cortlandville	1,184	15.0%	1,435	16.9%
Cuyler	95	9.2%	116	11.8%
Freetown	68	8.6%	97	12.8%
Harford	105	11.45%	129	13.6%
Homer-Town	862	13.5%	929	14.5%
Lapeer	52	7.6%	110	14.3%
Marathon-Town	273	12.5%	264	13.4%
Preble	155	9.8%	201	14.4%
Scott	95	8.0%	157	13.3%
Solon	94	8.5%	133	12.3%
Taylor	47	9.4%	66	12.6%
Truxton	133	10.9%	132	11.7%
Virgil	217	9.5%	289	12.0%
Willet	107	10.6%	132	12.6%
Cortland County	6,056	12.5%	6,458	13.1%

Source: Census 2000; 2010 Census Interactive Population Search

www.census.gov/2010census/popmap/ipmtext.php?fl=36023

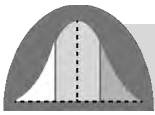


Figure D-9 Population by Age and Sex, Cortland County

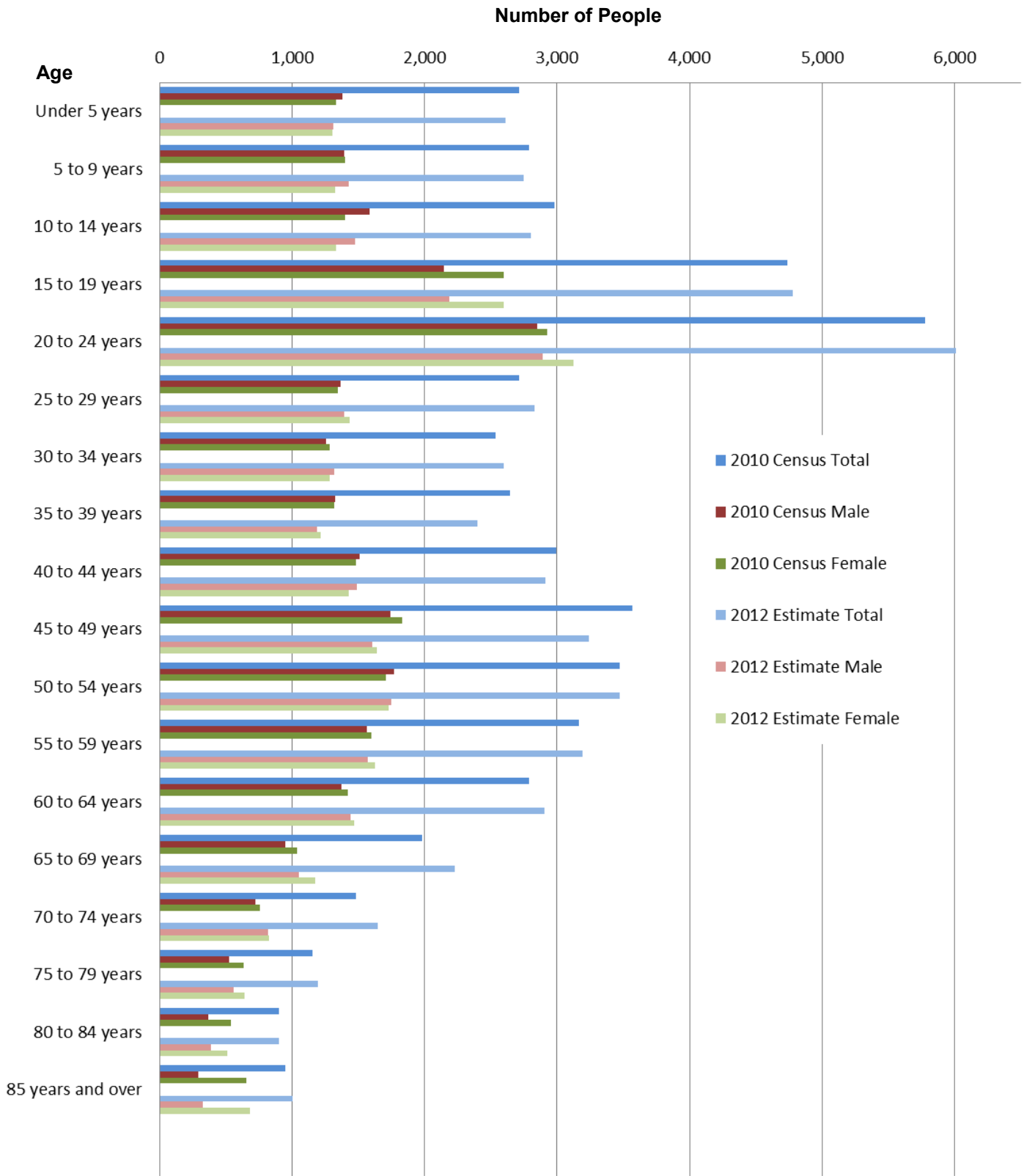
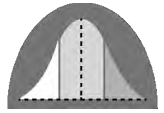
AGE GROUP	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,348	100%	23,894	100.0	25,454	100%
<5		5.5%		5.4%		5.7%
5-9		5.4%		5.8%		4.9%
10-14		6.2%		7.0%		5.5%
15-19		9.6%		8.8%		10.3%
20-24		11.8%		11.7%		11.9%
25-29		5.4%		5.5%		5.3%
30-34		5.0%		5.1%		4.9%
35-39		5.1%		5.3%		4.8%
40-44		6.6%		6.7%		6.5%
45-49		7.1%		7.2%		7.0%
50-54		7.0%		7.3%		6.8%
55-59		6.5%		6.6%		6.4%
60-64		5.7%		5.8%		5.6%
65-69		3.9%		3.6%		4.2%
70-74		3.1%		3.3%		3.0%
75-79		2.4%		2.2%		2.5%
80-84		1.8%		1.4%		2.2%
85+		1.9%		1.3%		2.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Figure D-10

**Total Population by Age and Sex,
Cortland County 2010 and 2012 Estimate**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

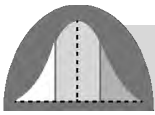
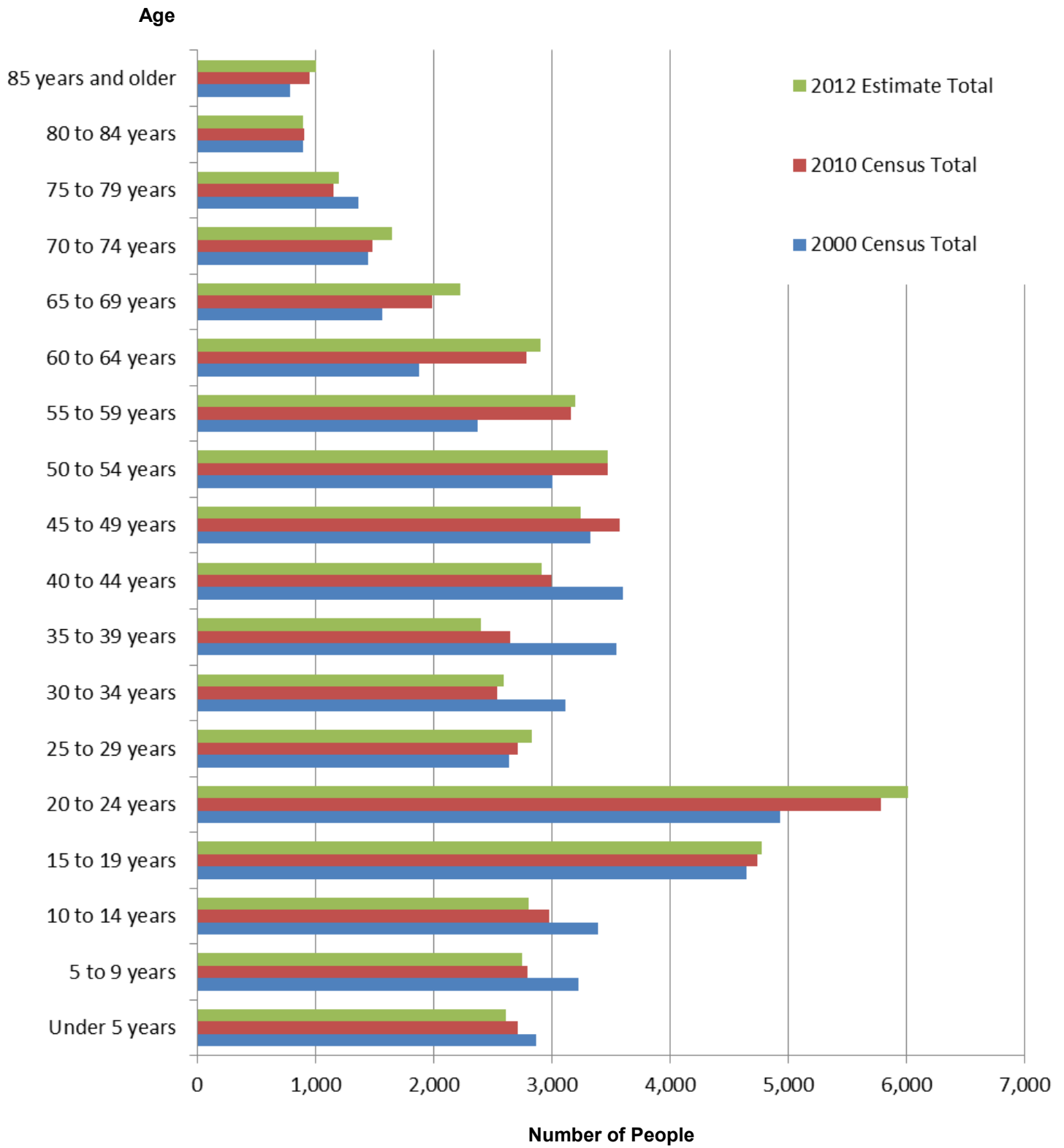


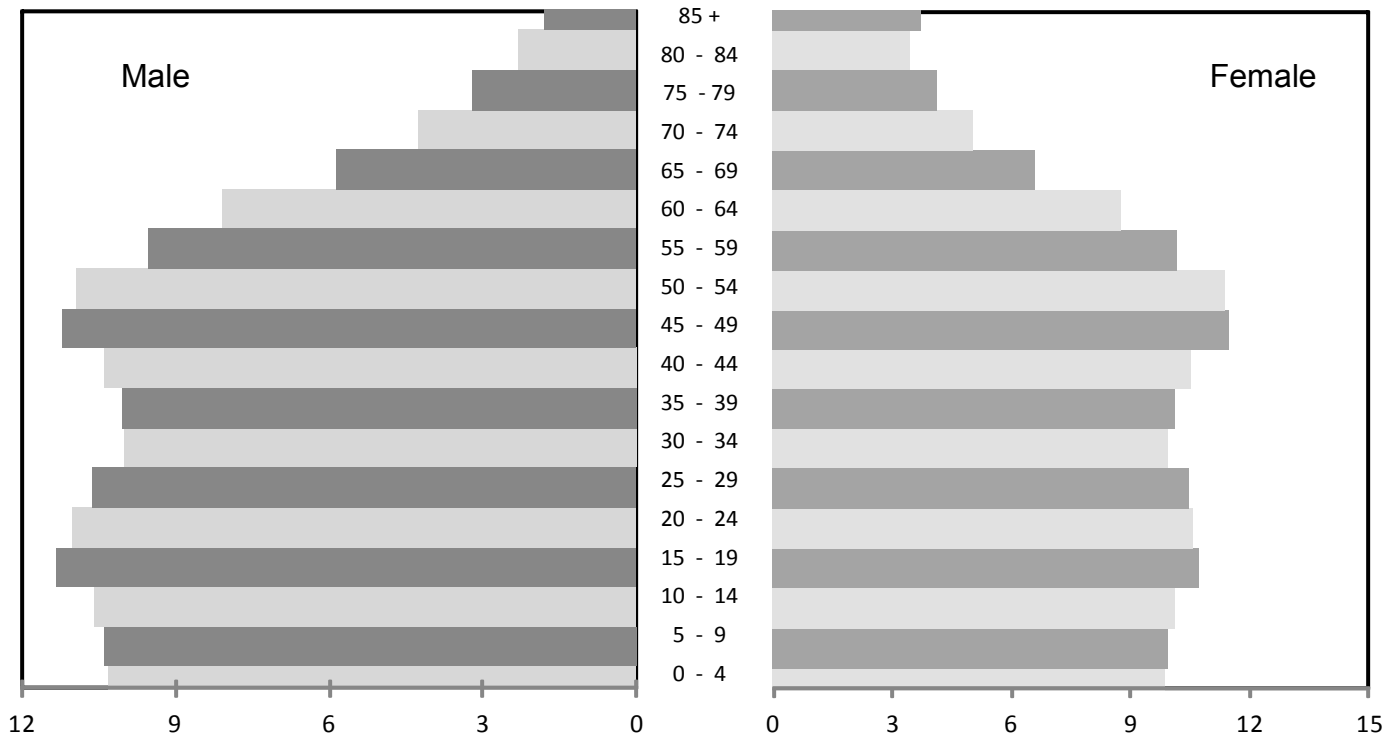
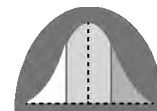
Figure D-11

**Total Population by Age, Cortland County ,
2000 and 2010 Census and 2012 Estimate**



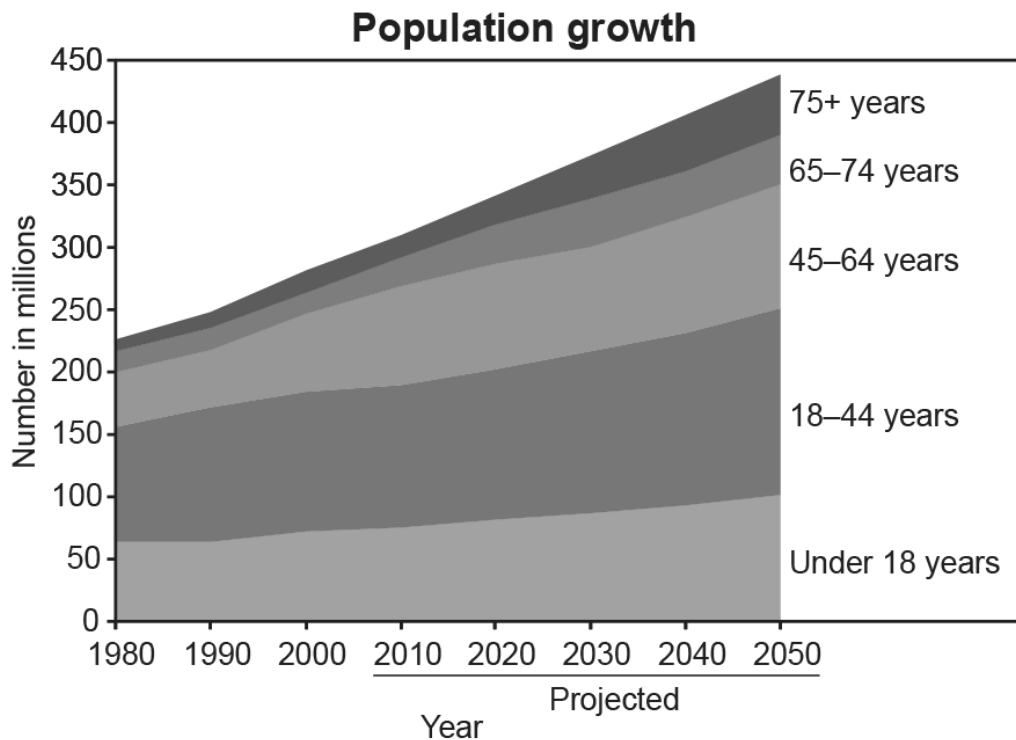
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure D-12 United States Population by Age and Gender



Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

Figure D-13 U.S. Population Growth by Age, 1980-2050



Source: CDC/NCHS, Health, United States, 2009, Figure 1A. Data from the U.S. Census Bureau

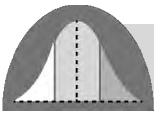


Figure D-14

Projected Demographics Relative to the Aging Population, Cortland County

Percent Change:

1.5% from 2000 to 2010

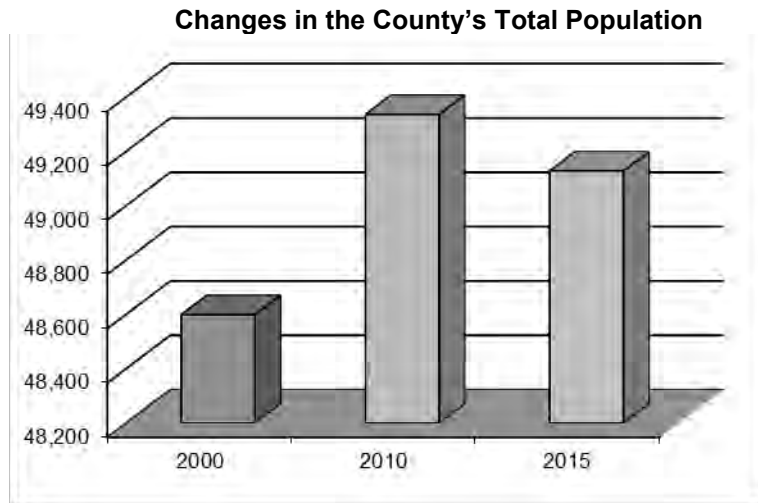
(48,599) (49,336)

-0.45% from 2010 to 2015

(49,336) (49,128)

1.1% from 2000 to 2015

(48,599) (49,128)



Percent Change:

7.6% from 2000 to 2010

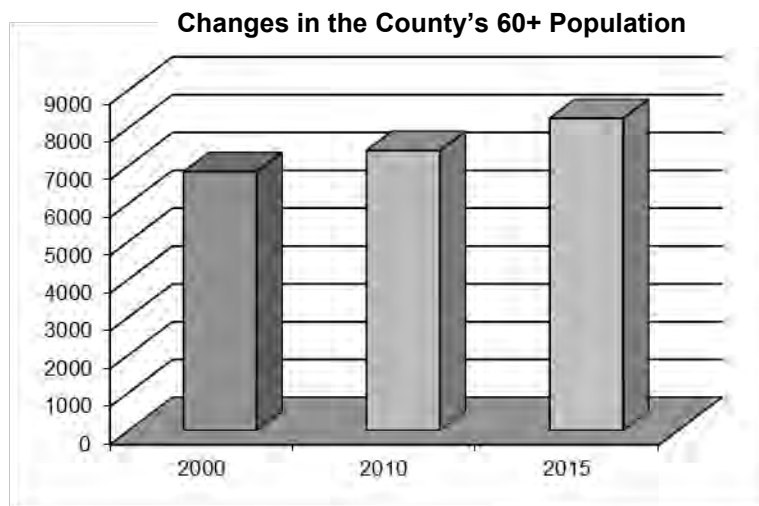
(6,843) (7,403)

10.3% from 2010 to 2015

(7,403) (8,250)

17.1% from 2000 to 2015

(6,843) (8,250)



Percent Change:

16.7% from 2000 to 2010

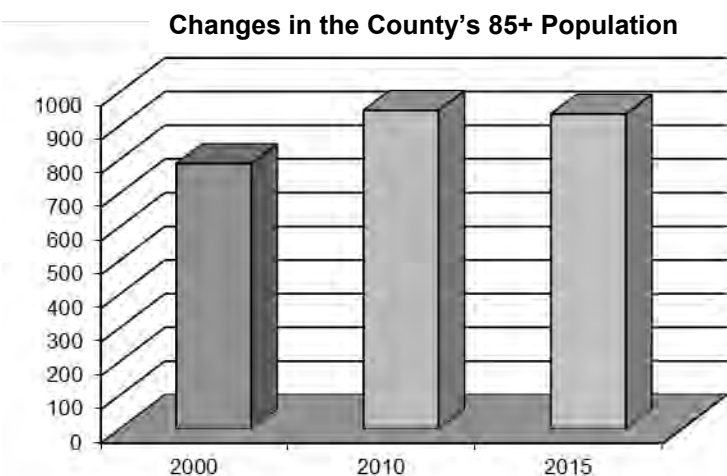
(787) (945)

-1.2% from 2010 to 2015

(945) (934)

15.7% from 2000 to 2015

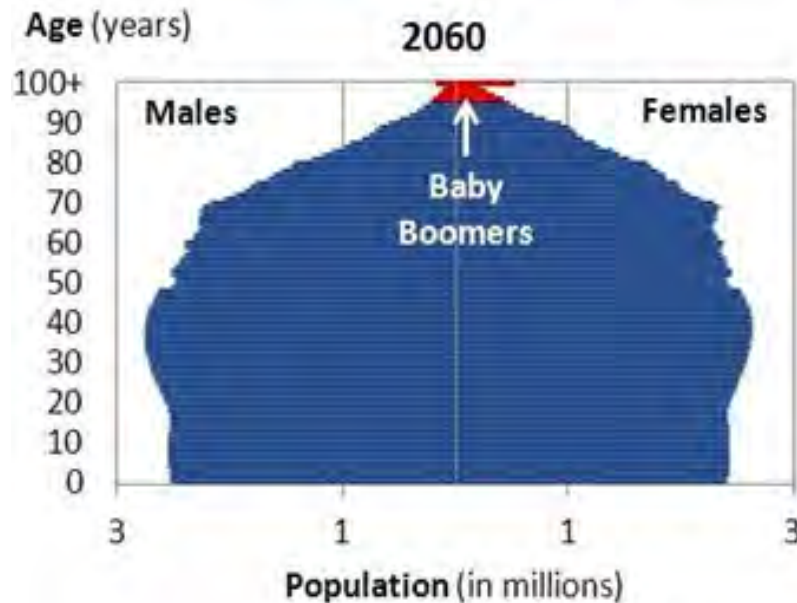
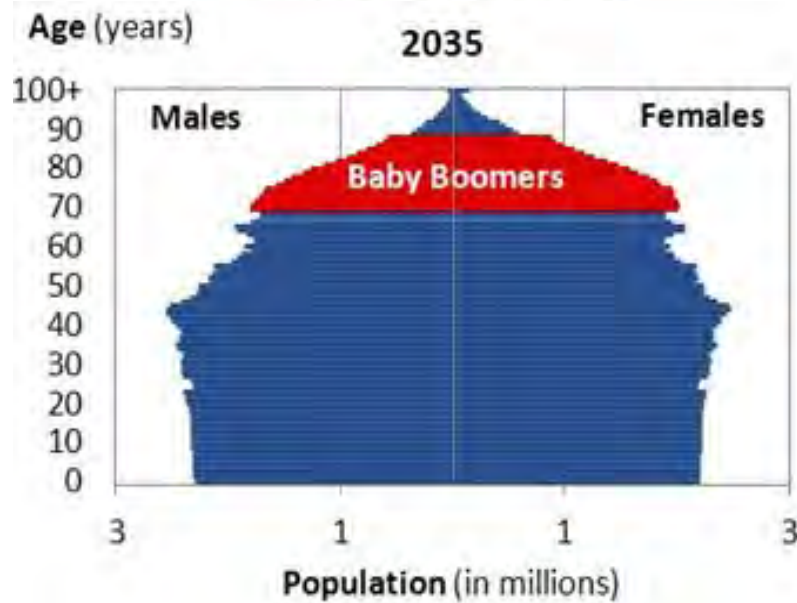
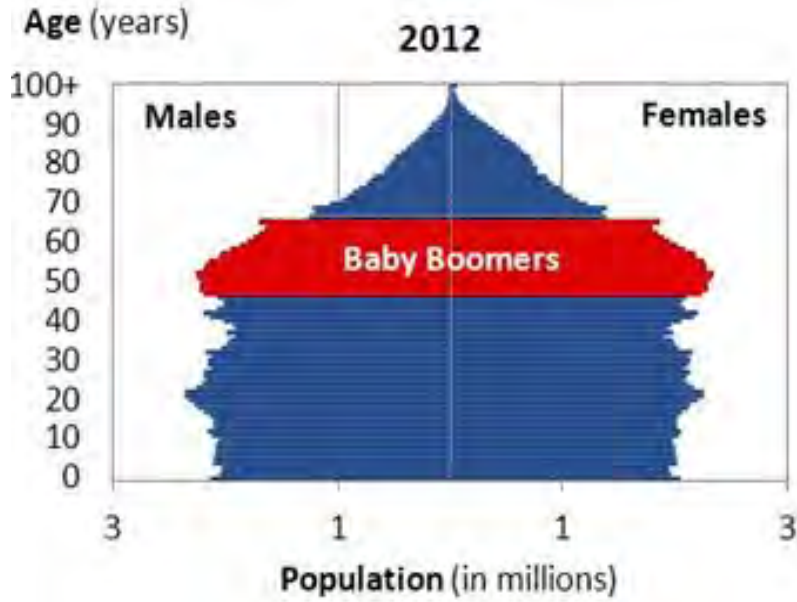
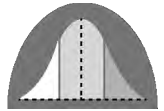
(787) (945)



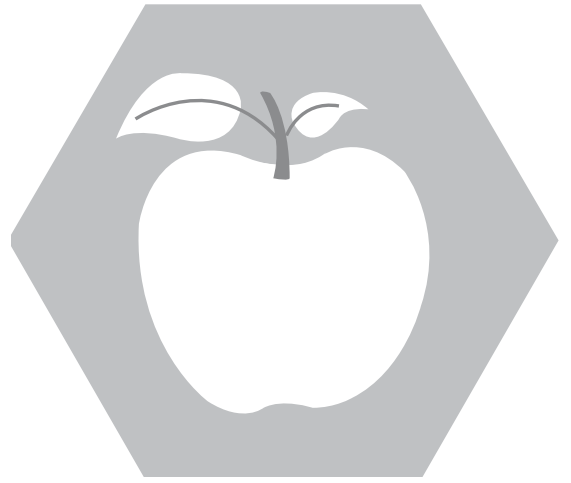
Source: <https://www.census.gov/>, 2012 National Population Projection

Figure D-15

U.S. Population by Age and Sex, with Baby Boomer Projection



Source: <https://www.census.gov>



Health and Safety



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Health and Safety:

Visual Data Sheet, Cortland County

smoking during pregnancy

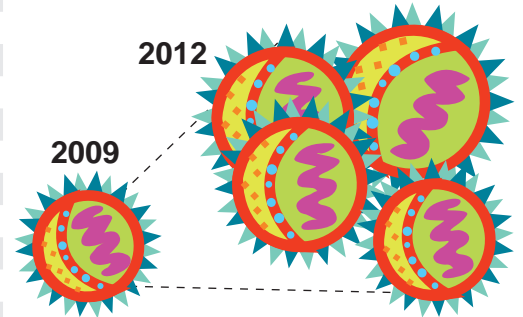


26% south central new york



33% cortland county

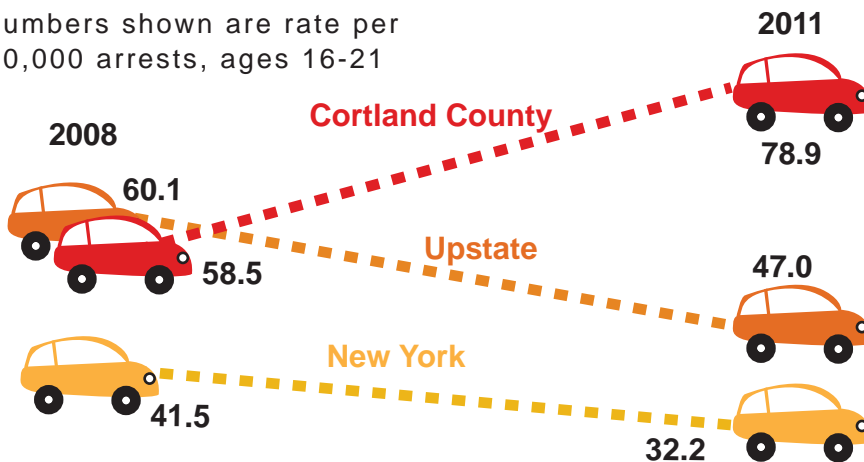
hepatitis c



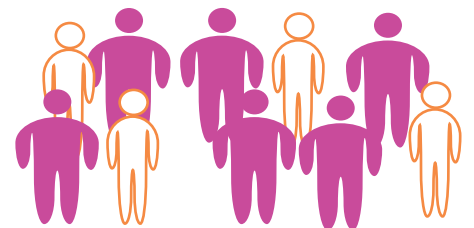
438% increase in number of cases

teen DWI arrests

numbers shown are rate per 10,000 arrests, ages 16-21

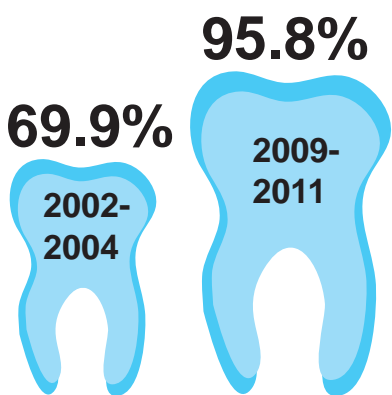


obesity



60.9% overweight or obese adults

dental and oral health



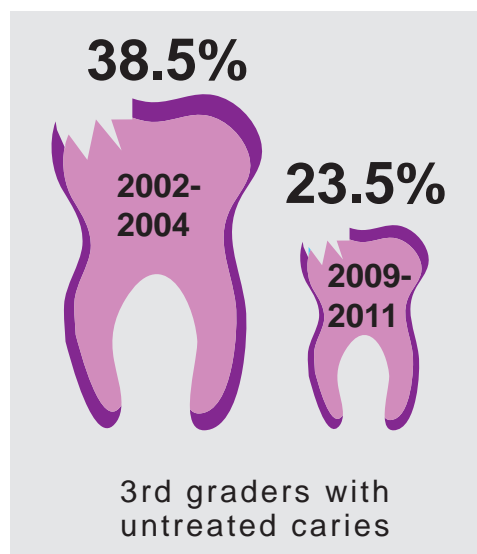
69.9%

2002-2004

95.8%

2009-2011

3rd graders with dental visit in the last year



38.5%

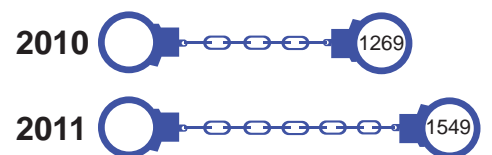
2002-2004

23.5%

2009-2011

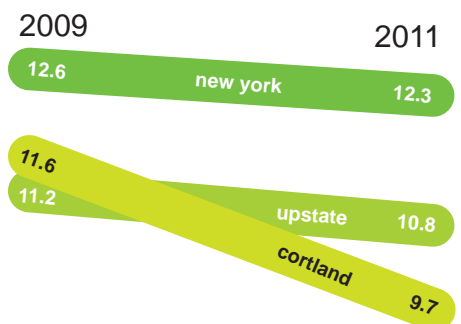
3rd graders with untreated caries

arrests



+22% total increase in adult arrests

birth rate





Highlights Health and Safety

- In 2013 Cortland County ranked 43 out of 62 counties in New York State on the County Health Rankings, developed by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin. This is down from a rank of 41 in 2012 but up from a rank of 53 in 2010.

Figure HS-2

- The percentage of low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams) in Cortland County has declined from 8.9% in 2007 to 6.2% in 2011. The rate in 2007 was higher than comparable Upstate and NY State rates, but current rates are now lower than Upstate and NY State rates. **Figure HS-12**
- The rate of women who smoke while pregnant in Cortland County is 32.8%, one of the highest in the region. The rate for women who are pregnant and are enrolled in either the Medicaid Prenatal Care Provider or Medicaid Obstetrical and Maternal Services (MOMS) Program is even higher at 40.6%. **Figure HS-15**
- Since 2001, the rate of elevated blood lead levels in children in both Cortland County and Upstate have been reduced by half. However, Cortland County rates of elevated blood lead levels per 1000 children remain higher than Upstate rates. **Figure HS-16**
- Results from the 2009-2011 Third Grade Oral Health Surveillance done by the NY State Bureau of Dental Health show increases in the percentages of third graders with regular dental visits and reductions in the total number of caries and untreated caries. **Figure HS-21**
- The percentage of children in Cortland County who are overweight or obese is 31.1%. This includes children in elementary, middle, and high school. The percentage of adults who are overweight or obese is 60.9%. **Figure HS-26**
- The incidence rate of lung cancer for adult men in Cortland County is 108.5 per 100,000; this rate continues to be higher than Upstate and NY State rates. **Figure HS-32**
- The number of new cases of hepatitis C in Cortland County increased from 13 in 2009 to 57 in 2012. Most new cases are attributable to IV drug use and sharing of drug paraphernalia. The Cortland County Health Department has instituted a vigorous campaign to educate the public about the risks of hepatitis C. **Figure HS-36**
- In 2011, suicide replaced stroke as one of five leading causes of premature death in Cortland County. **Figure HS-41**
- The number of retailers selling tobacco products in Cortland County has increased. In compliance checks done in 2012, retailers illegally sold tobacco products to minors in 16% of cases. **Figure HS-53**
- The number of youth, ages 16-21, arrested for driving while intoxicated has increased in Cortland County, from 58.5 to 78.9 per 10,000 from 2008 to 2011. The current rate is higher than the Upstate rate of 47.0 per 10,000. **Figure HS-57**
- There were increases in the number of critical violations found during county restaurant inspections in 2012. Of violations found, 59 were high-risk violations and 30 were medium-risk violations. **Figure HS-63**



The goal of the Community Assessment Team (CAT) is to optimize the quality of life for all Cortland County residents, from newborns to seniors. Health and safety are essential elements of individual and community well-being. As seen in the highlights, Cortland County is making good progress in some areas: the percentage of low birth weight babies and heart disease mortality rates have declined (**Figures HS-12 and 39**), but other challenges continue or have emerged, such as increases in the rates of women who smoke during pregnancy, lung cancer in men, and hepatitis C in adults under age 35 (**Figures HS-15, 32, and 36**). In addition, rates of obesity and lack of physical activity are concerns both locally and nationally; weight status and lack of exercise are important factors in the development of many chronic diseases, including hypertension, heart disease, and diabetes. The Public Health Institute estimates that 75% of America's health care costs come from diseases that are preventable.¹

NY State Prevention Agenda, 2013-2017: The New York State Department of Health has established a proactive stance towards the health of all state residents through its 2013—2017 Prevention Agenda, the state's health improvement plan for the next five years. The agenda focuses on five priorities:

- Prevent Chronic Diseases
- Promote a Healthy and Safe Environment
- Promote Healthy Women, Infants, and Children
- Promote Mental Health and Prevent Substance Abuse
- Prevent HIV, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Vaccine-Preventable Diseases and Healthcare-Associated Infections

The plan is action-oriented and emphasizes a “Health in All Policies” approach. It seeks to eliminate health disparities, such as those related to race, ethnicity, socio-economic status, mental health, and disabilities (**Figure HS-1**).

Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP): The New York State Department of Health (NYS DOH) directs health departments and hospitals in each county to select two of the five Prevention Agenda priorities as action areas on which to focus strategies for change. The Cortland County Health Department and Cortland Regional Medical Center have jointly selected “Promote Healthy Women, Infants and Children” and “Prevent Chronic Diseases” as the two priority areas for their 2013 Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP). Action steps and performance measures will be incorporated into the updated plan submitted to NYS DOH.

State and Federal Health Care Reforms: Both the 2010 Affordable Care Act and the 2011 NY State Medicaid Redesign Initiative will have significant impacts on the way health care is delivered and paid for in New York State. To meet regulations of the federal Affordable Care Act, New York is one of 17 states that has opted to set up its own Health Exchange system, rather than participating in the federal exchange. An exchange is an organized marketplace designed to help people shop for and enroll in health insurance coverage. Individuals, families, and small businesses can use the exchange to compare commercial insurance options, calculate costs, and select coverage. The system also helps determine eligibility for Medicaid or for financial assistance to help pay for insurance purchased through the exchange. Plans for coverage can be selected beginning in October, 2013 and will be effective as of January 1, 2014.² Traditional private and group insurance coverage plans will continue to be available to individuals and large businesses who prefer to maintain their previous insurance.

In August 2012, New York State submitted an application for a waiver from the federal government that will allow the state to invest up to \$10 billion in savings generated by the Medicaid Redesign Team (MRT) reforms to implement changes in the state's health care system. One cost-saving

measure involves the establishment of medical “Health Homes” for high-needs individuals receiving Medicaid. These individuals meet the following criteria:

- Have 2 or more chronic conditions; OR
- Have one chronic condition and are at risk for a second; OR
- Have one serious and persistent mental health condition.

The health home concept allows for better integration of care and potential avoidance of complications, thereby improving health care and reducing costs.³

Triple Aim Initiative: Integral to both the Affordable Care Act and NY State Medicaid Redesign is the Triple Aim Initiative framework, developed by the Institute for Healthcare Improvement. The framework seeks to optimize health systems performance by simultaneously pursuing the following:

- Improving the patient experience of care (including quality and satisfaction);
- Improving the health of populations; and
- Reducing the per capita cost of health care.

The US health care system is the most costly in the world, accounting for 17% of gross domestic product; it is estimated that the percentage will grow to nearly 20% by 2020.¹ Aging of the baby boomer population will demand even greater resourcefulness to meet and pay for health care needs.

County Health Rankings: Developed by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin, the *County Health Rankings* evaluate selected measures that influence health and longevity for most counties in the nation. Measures include access to healthy foods; air and water quality; rates of smoking, obesity and teen births; income; unemployment; and high school graduation rates. The rankings allow comparison of counties within a state (but not of counties in different states). In 2013, Cortland County ranked 43rd out of 62 counties in New York State (**Figure HS-2**).

Kids’ Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC): Much of the health and safety data relating to children and youth is obtained from the KWIC web site, developed by the New York State Council on Children and Families. KWIC’s goal is to monitor children’s health, education and well-being data to improve outcomes for New York’s children and families and to serve as a planning and evaluation tool. Statistics can be compared by year for County, Rest of State (NY State excluding the five boroughs of NY City), and NY State.

Achieving physical, mental, and emotional health allows individuals to fulfill their potential and reduces the burden and cost of disease for the community.

Wellness and Prevention: Promoting wellness and healthy lifestyle habits, such as good nutrition and exercise, are important for people of all ages, from children to seniors. Achieving optimum physical, mental, and emotional health allows individuals to fulfill their potential and also reduces the burden and cost of disease for the community. For example, seniors who are physically active may delay the onset or reduce the severity of Alzheimer’s disease.⁴

Creating Healthy Places to Live, Work and Play: The New York State Department of Health awarded a grant to Seven Valleys Health Coalition (SVHC) to implement sustainable policy, systems, and environmental changes over a 5-year time period in an effort to prevent chronic disease. The approach emphasizes supportive environments and population-wide efforts that accelerate improvements in individual health behaviors and health outcomes, with the prevention of type 2 diabetes and obesity as the primary targets. Local collaboration on health initiatives is accomplished through HealthyNOW, a coalition of agencies working on the following strategies:

- Establish and promote the use of neighborhood and community trails
- Enact transportation policies that ensure streets are safe & accessible for all users
- Create community gardens
- Implement innovative strategies to promote access to fruits and vegetables
- Enhance variety and visibility of fruits and vegetables in convenience stores/small stores



Other efforts in the community to promote an increased consumption of fruits and vegetables include the option of using EBT cards at local farmers' markets. Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) shares for produce are available to families participating in CAPCO programs. Main Street Farms in Homer has recently established an urban farm on South Avenue in Cortland and is developing CSA, education, and mentoring programs for neighborhood kids and families.

Maternal and Child Health Care: The percentage of low birth weight babies (less than 2500 grams or 5.5 pounds) has declined in Cortland County; rates were above Upstate and New York State rates in 2007, but less than both Upstate and State rates in 2011 (**Figure HS-12**). However, nearly one third of pregnant women in Cortland County report using tobacco during pregnancy, and the rate of smoking among pregnant women receiving Medicaid services is 40.6% (**Figure HS-15**). Smoking during and after pregnancy can cause serious harm to both mother and child, including premature deliveries, low birth weight babies, and childhood asthma.⁵

Oral Health: Recent results from a three-year study by the NY State Bureau of Dental Health show progress in improving the oral health of children. First conducted in 2004-2006, the study of third graders in selected elementary schools in each county was repeated in 2009-2011. The results for Cortland County show significant improvements in most areas, including frequency of dental visits and reductions in the total number of caries and untreated caries (**Figure HS-21**).

Improvements in children's oral health can be attributed in part to increased awareness of good oral health habits and increased accessibility to preventive care. Family Health Network operates school-based dental programs in local school districts, including screenings, cleanings, sealants, and education. Seven Valleys Health Coalition visits local elementary schools and community events with two popular characters, Mighty Molar and Murray the Toothbrush; children attending programs receive care kits with dental supplies and educational materials.

Overweight and Obesity: Childhood and adult overweight and obesity have reached epidemic proportions on local, state and national levels. In Cortland County, 30-35% of school-aged children are overweight (body mass index of 25.0 - 29.9) or obese (body mass index \geq 30.0). In the state, 32% of public school students ages 6-12 years are overweight or obese, and over 60% of adults are overweight or obese. Nationally, 17% of kids ages 2-19 years are obese, and the prevalence of overweight and obesity in adults is nearly 64% (**Figure HS-26 through HS-31**).

New York ranks second highest among states for medical expenditures attributable to obesity, with expenditures totaling \$11.1 billion (in 2009 dollars). Preventing and controlling obesity has the potential to save hundreds of millions of dollars annually, as well as to prevent premature death and disability. Unless current obesity trends are reversed, American children are predicted to have a shorter lifespan than their parents for the first time in history.⁶ Two recent CDC reports indicate obesity rates may be leveling off in some populations and that childhood obesity may be declining in some states, including New York.^{7,8}

Unless current obesity trends are reversed, American children are predicted to have a shorter lifespan than their parents for the first time in history.⁶

Smoking: In 2012, 22% of Cortland County adults surveyed indicated that they smoke cigarettes; over 5500 packs a day are consumed in the county. Smoking rates are lower than regional averages, but lung cancer rates in Cortland County are higher than Upstate and New York State rates, especially in men. As mentioned, tobacco use during pregnancy is high (**Figure HS-15**). However, cigarette use among youth has declined over the last 10 years, according to the 8th grade ZAP survey and CACTC survey results (**Figure PD-6, PD-15 through PD-18**).

Mental Health: One in four American adults suffers from a diagnosable mental health condition in any given year.⁹ Also, morbidity and premature mortality are high in this population: diabetes and heart

disease may occur due to lifestyle factors, such as poor nutrition and lack of exercise, as well as from the metabolic side effects of some psychiatric medications.¹⁰ Many individuals and agencies have come together in Cortland County to promote the reduction of stigma and provide community education about mental health, recovery, and wellness. The Think Again Group (TAG), which includes representatives from many local agencies, coordinates mental health awareness activities, including monthly articles in the *Cortland Standard* and education events for families and professionals. With sponsorship from local agencies, “May is Mental Health Month” is celebrated with a community walk, weekly newspaper articles, and an annual dinner, which has featured well-known mental health advocates as speakers. In March of 2013, city and other local law enforcement officers participated in an Emotionally Disturbed Persons Response Team (EDPRT) training, learning intervention strategies for crisis situations involving people with mental health needs.

The Wishing Wellness Center opened in February of 2012. The peer-run center offers mental health and wellness resources to the community in a safe, welcoming place. It also provides peer-to-peer support and collaborates on local projects.

Substance Abuse and Hepatitis C: Substance abuse affects personal health, family stability, employment, and community safety (see below). Issues of local concern include abuse of alcohol and prescription pain medications, and methamphetamine production and use. Cortland County has a high rate of youth DWI arrests (**Figure HS-57**). In 2011, surveillance by the Cortland County Health Department showed an increase in the number of cases of acute hepatitis C among county residents. Historically, hepatitis C was seen most frequently in adults over 35, but the majority of recent cases are in younger people. Investigation determined that most new cases were attributable to intravenous drug use. The Health Department has initiated a public education campaign to raise awareness about the dangers of hepatitis C and the sharing of needles and other drug paraphernalia (**Figure HS-36**).

Community Safety: Survey results from focus groups and seniors who receive Meals on Wheels indicate that residents of Cortland County like its small town, friendly atmosphere and think the area is a safe place to live and raise a family. However, survey respondents also express concern about their perceptions of increasing drug-related activities and violence. In the past few years there have been several high-profile “meth lab” arrests in both the City of Cortland and outlying areas. (**Figures HS-60** and **HS-61** report crime and arrest rates).

Local efforts are underway to encourage alternative means of transportation—public transit, walking, and biking—in order to promote healthy and active lifestyles.

Safe and Healthy Transportation Options: Local efforts are underway to encourage alternative means of transportation—public transit, walking, and biking—in order to promote healthy and active lifestyles. The goal is to have streets be accessible and safe for all users. A public awareness campaign, including commercials and signage, is ongoing. The Traffic Safety Board oversees grant funding for programs in local agencies that

focus on injury prevention, such as child safety seats, bike helmets, and education on distracted driving and seat belt usage. The newly formed Transit Coalition is supplementing these activities with efforts to improve pedestrian access. The need to maintain and repair sidewalks throughout the area was mentioned repeatedly in focus groups and the Meals on Wheels survey (**Appendix 5**).

¹<http://www.phi.org/>; ²<http://www.healthbenefitexchange.ny.gov/>; ³<https://www.cms.gov/>;

⁴<http://www.alz.org/>; ⁵<http://www.marchofdimes.com/>; ⁶<http://www.health.ny.gov/>;

⁷<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db82.pdf>;

⁸<http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/ChildhoodObesity/>; ⁹<http://www.nimh.nih.gov/index.shtml>

¹⁰http://promoteacceptance.samhsa.gov/10by10/PDF/Facts_ProvidersOrgs.pdf

Figure HS-1 New York State Prevention Agenda 2013-2017



The Prevention Agenda is the blueprint for state and local action to improve the health of New Yorkers in five priority areas and reduce health disparities for racial, ethnic, disability, socioeconomic and other groups who experience them. The five-point plan consolidates the 10-point plan from the 2008-2012.

Vision: New York is the Healthiest State. New York currently ranks as the 18th healthiest state, according to the 2012 United Health Foundation Rankings.

The Prevention Agenda has five overarching goals:

- Improve health status in five priority areas and reduce racial, ethnic, socioeconomic and other health disparities including those among persons with disabilities.
- Advance a 'Health in all Policies' approach to address broad social determinants of health.
- Create and strengthen public-private and multi-stakeholder partnerships to achieve public health improvement at state and local levels.
- Increase investment in prevention and public health to improve health, control health care costs and increase economic productivity.
- Strengthen governmental and nongovernmental public health agencies and resources at state and local levels.

The Five Priority Areas for 2013-2017 (and focus areas for each priority):

Prevent Chronic Diseases

Reduce Obesity in Children and Adults

Reduce Illness, Disability and Death Related to Tobacco Use and Secondhand Smoke Exposure

Increase Access to High-Quality Chronic Disease Preventive Care and Management in Clinical and Community Settings

Promote a Healthy and Safe Environment

Outdoor Air Quality

Water Quality

Built Environment

Injuries, Violence, and Occupational Health

Promote Healthy Women, Infants and Children

Maternal and Infant Health

Child Health

Reproductive, Preconception and Inter-Conception Health

Promote Mental Health and Prevent Substance Abuse

Promote Mental, Emotional and Behavioral Well-Being in Communities

Prevent Substance Abuse and other Mental Emotional Behavioral Disorders

Strengthen Infrastructure across Systems

Prevent HIV, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Vaccine-Preventable Diseases and Healthcare-Associated Infections

Prevent HIV and STDs

Prevent Vaccine-Preventable Diseases

Prevent Health Care-Associated Infections



For more information on the 2013-2017 NY State Prevention Agenda and the interventions specified for each focus area, go to:

http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/index.htm.



Figure HS-2 County Health Rankings: Cortland County, 2013 Robert Wood Johnson Found. and Univ. of Wisconsin

Cortland County, rank out of 62 counties in NY State:

2013: 43 2012: 41 2011: 51 2010: 53

	Cortland County	Error Margin	New York	National Benchmark*
Health Outcomes (ranked 43rd)				
Mortality (ranked 29th)				
Premature death (years of life lost before age 75 per 100,000 people)	5,957	5,185-6,730	5,650	5,317
Morbidity (ranked 50th)				
Poor or fair health	15%	9-24%	15%	10%
Poor physical health days (in past 30 days)	3.3	2.0-4.5	3.5	2.6
Poor mental health days (in past 30 days)	3.6	2.3-5.0	3.4	2.3
Low birthweight	8.4%	7.5-9.2%	8.2%	6.0%
Health Factors (ranked 31st)				
Health Behaviors (ranked 20th)				
Adult smoking	21%	15-30%	18%	13%
Adult obesity	27%	21-33%	25%	25%
Physical inactivity	27%	21-34%	25%	21%
Excessive drinking	12%	7-19%	17%	7%
Motor vehicle crash death rate (per 100,000 people)	9	6-13	7	10
Sexually transmitted infections (per 100,000 people)	385		516	92
Teen birth rate (per 1,000 females aged 15-19)	18	16-20	25	21
Clinical Care (ranked 47th)				
Uninsured	11%	10-13%	14%	11%
Primary care physicians	1,701:1		1,222:1	1,067:1
Dentists	2,783:1		1,414:1	1,516:1
Preventable hospital stays (per 1,000 Medicare enrollees)	105	96-114	66	47
Diabetic screening	85%	78-93%	85%	90%
Mammography screening	75%	67-84%	66%	73%
Social & Economic Factors (ranked 34th)				
High school graduation	79%		77%	
Some college	59%	55-64%	64%	70%
Unemployment	8.4%		8.2%	5.0%
Children in poverty	22%	17-28%	23%	14%
Inadequate social support	20%	13-30%	24%	14%
Children in single-parent households	33%	28-38%	34%	20%
Violent crime rate (per 100,000 people)	194		391	66
Physical Environment (ranked 14th)				
Daily fine particulate matter (in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	11	10.8-11.1	10.9	8.8
Drinking water safety (percent of population exposed to water exceeding violation limit in past year)	0%		4%	0%
Access to recreational facilities (rate of facilities per 100,000 people)	10		11	16
Limited access to healthy foods	3%		2%	1%
Fast food restaurants (as percent of all restaurants)	42%		45%	27%

*90th percentile, i.e., only 10% are better.

Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. *County Health Rankings* 2013.

Accessible at www.countyhealthrankings.org.



Figure HS-3 Cortland County Access to Care

Health insurance is a major determinant of access to health care. From 2001 to 2011, among adults aged 18–44, the percentage with private coverage declined from 70% to 61%, while the percentage with Medicaid coverage doubled from 6% to 12%. The rate of uninsured adults aged 18–44 increased from 22% to 25%. Similarly, the percentage of adults aged 45–64 with private coverage declined from 79% to 71%; the percentage with Medicaid coverage increased from 5% to 8%; and the percentage uninsured increased from 12% to 15%.

Medicaid Cases (households)¹	Dec. 2004	Jan. 2009	Dec. 2012
Medicaid Only	2,486	3,073	4,025
Medicaid Disabled (SSI recipients):	1,208	1,264	1,331
Family Health Plus	678	563	595
Total	4,372	4,900	5,951
Medicaid Recipients (individuals)¹			
Medicaid Only	4,038	4,921	6,408
Medicaid Disabled (SSI recipients):	1,210	1,266	1,331
Family Health Plus	1,785	1,285	1,590
Total	7,033	7,472	9,329
Individuals without health care coverage, (18-64yrs)²		2008	2011
U.S.		17.1%	21.3%
New York State		14.5%	17.3%
Cortland County		13.3%	11.1% ^{AA,3,5}
Uninsured Encounters, Cortland Regional Medical Center⁴	2004	2008	2012
Total encounters	143,791	157,309	144,421
Number of uninsured encounters	13,433	11,199	7,600
% Uninsured encounters*	9.3%	7.1%	5.3%

* Decrease in % uninsured encounters from 2008 to 2012 corresponds to a 2.1% increase in Medicaid encounters for same period.

^{AA} Age-adjusted

Sources:¹Cortland County DSS, WST002 report; ²www.cdc.gov/brfss;

³Expanded BRFFS, <http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/expanded/2009/county/docs/cortland.pdf>;

⁴Cortland Regional Medical Center ⁵Data from 2009

Figure HS-4 Cortland County HPSA Designations

Cortland County is designated as a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) for primary care and mental health services for the low-income population. Also, Family Health Network, a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC), is designated as a primary care and mental health HPSA, and as a dental HPSA for its Groton Avenue Dental Clinic. The federal HPSA designation is assigned to areas or facilities where there are not enough providers to meet the needs of the population. Benefits include access to state and federal programs providing physician recruitment assistance and financial incentives such as student loan forgiveness and Medicare bonuses for providers. HPSA scores are based on the number of hours per week of direct patient care and wait times for appointments. Scores range from 2 to 26, 26 indicating highest need area (25 for primary care).⁴

Cortland County Primary Care HPSA's⁵:

Medicaid Eligible: Score of 11 out of 25 (2013)

Family Health Network, Comprehensive Health Center: Score of 6 out of 25

Cortland County Mental Health HPSA's⁵:

Medicaid Eligible: Score of 14 out of 26 (2013)

Family Health Network, Comprehensive Health Center: Score of 15 out of 26

Cortland County Dental Care HPSA's⁵:

Family Health Network, Comprehensive Health Center: Score of 11 out of 26

Sources: ⁴Seven Valleys Health Coalition; ⁵HRSA: <http://hpsafind.hrsa.gov/HPSASearch.aspx>



Figure HS-5 Populations Vulnerable to Health Disparities in Cortland County and New York State

Health disparities are differences in health among groups of people. These differences can include how frequently a disease affects a group, how many people get sick, or how often a disease causes death. Populations experiencing poor health due to life circumstances, discrimination or exclusion include:

- Racial and Ethnic Populations
- Rural Residents
- Women, Children and Senior Citizens
- People with Disabilities
- Lower Socioeconomic Classes (low-income/poor)
- People of Various Religious Groups
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Individuals
- Individuals and Families Experiencing Mental Illness

Vulnerable Population	Cortland County	NY State
People age 25+ with no high school diploma (2007-2011) ¹	10.4%*	15.4%*
Percent unemployed, population 16 years and over (2007-2011) ¹	7.6%	8.2%
Persons with a disability (2009-2011) ¹	5,571 (11.4%)	2,063,351 (10.8%)
Children under 5 years old ¹	2,688 (5.4%)	1,158,007 (6.0%)
People 85 and older (2007-2011) ¹	977 (2.0%)	378,090 (2.0%)
Persons below poverty level, (2007-2011) ¹	15.0%	14.5%
Poor mental health 14 or more days within the past month, adults, age-adjusted ²	10.2%	10.2%

*Calculated value

Sources: NY State Department of Health, Office of Health Disparities Prevention (OHDP), <http://www.health.ny.gov/community/minority/>

¹ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 3 and 5-Year Estimates, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>

² NY State Department of Health, <http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/expanded/2009/county/docs/cortland.pdf>

Figure HS-6 Services* to Special Populations, Cortland County

	Unduplicated visits, Number served, 2012	Individuals served
Mental Health Programs, inpatient, outpatient, and day treatment ¹	10,890	
Development Disabilities Programs ¹	1,830	
Chemical Dependence Programs ¹	7,681	
People with Disabilities ²	5,635	
Veterans (includes both Cortland and Tompkins County)		2117

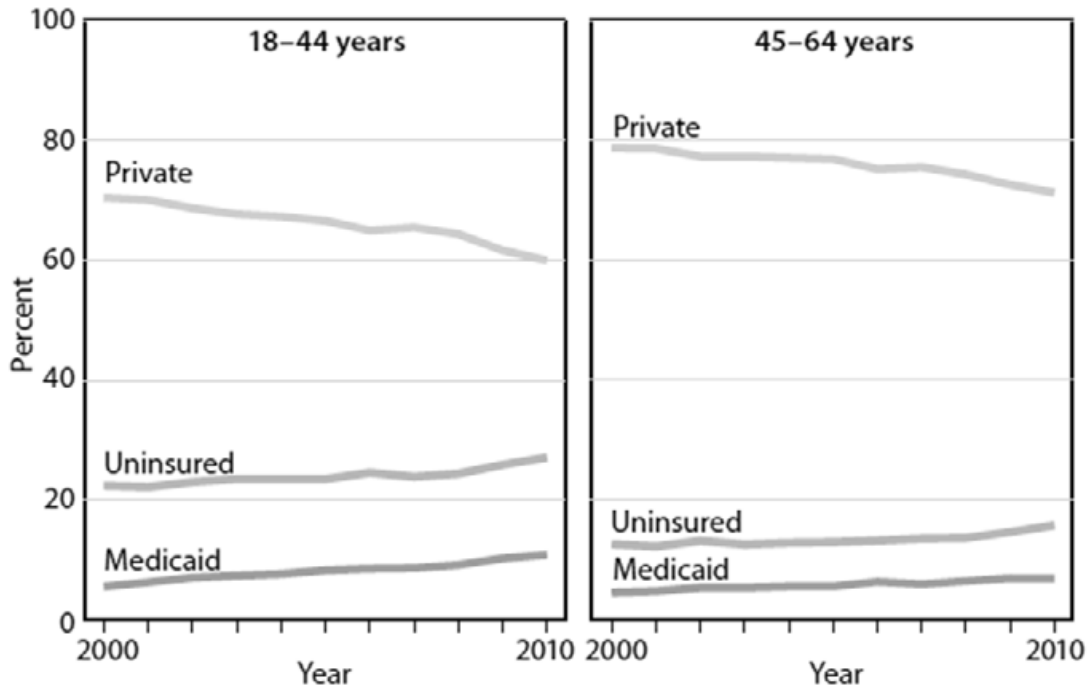
*Services may include health, counseling, vocational, transportation, adaptive, and other.

Sources: ¹Cortland County Mental Hygiene System Overview, 2012-2013, Cortland County Mental Health;

²Access to Independence, Cortland, NY; ³VA Outpatient Clinic, Freeville, NY.



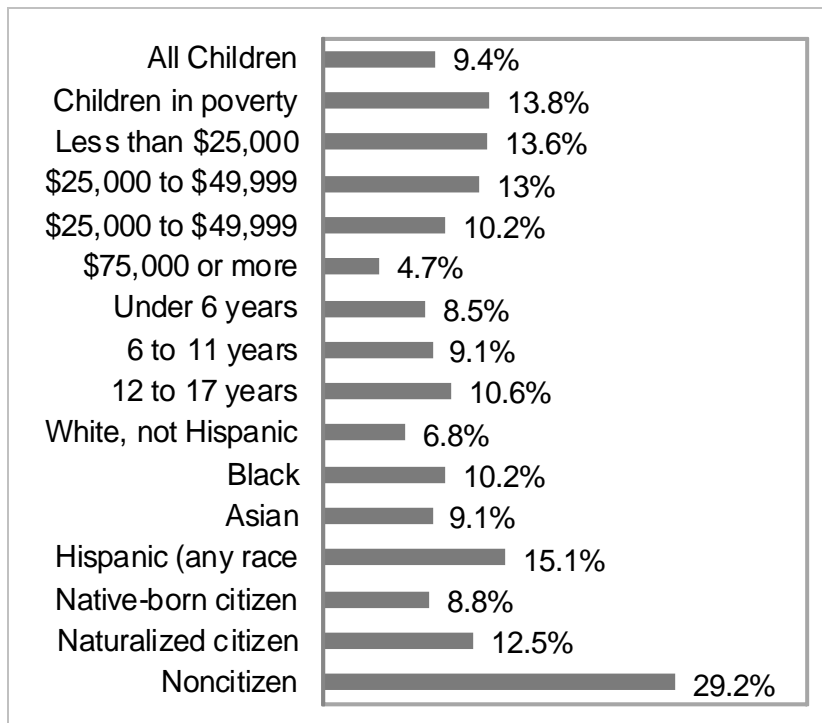
Figure HS-7 Health Insurance Coverage Among Adults, Ages 18-64, by Age Group, United States



Note: The Medicaid category includes Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

Source: Center for Disease Control, *Health, United States 2012*, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/hus12.pdf>.

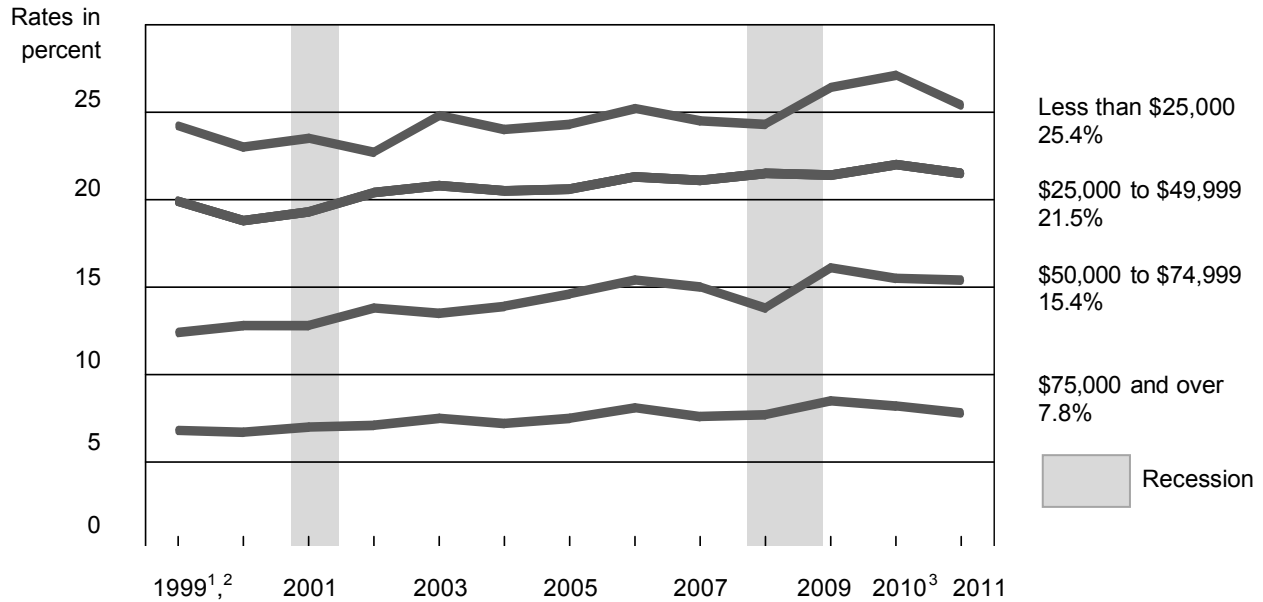
Figure HS-8 Uninsured Children by Selected Characteristics



Source: US Census Bureau: *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2011* <http://www.census.gov/prod/2012pubs/p60-243.pdf>



Figure HS-9 Uninsured Rate by Real Household Income 1999 to 2011, United States



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2000 to 2012 Annual Social and Economic Supplements. <http://www.census.gov/prod/2012pubs/p60-243.pdf>

1. Implementation of Census 2000-based population controls occurred for the 2000 ASEC, which collected data for 1999. Estimates also reflect the results of verification questions asked of those who responded "no" to all questions about specific types of health insurance coverage to verify whether they were actually uninsured. This change increased the number and percentage of people covered by health insurance, bringing the CPS more in line with estimates from other surveys.
2. The data for 1999 through 2009 were revised to reflect the results of enhancements to the editing process.
3. Implementation of 2010 Census population controls. Notes: Income in 2011 dollars. Respondents not asked detailed health insurance questions before the 1988 CPS. The data points are placed at the midpoints of the respective years.

Figure HS-10 Healthy Life Expectancy, by Country

Country	Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)	Life expectancy at birth: The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Top Countries:		
Japan	83	
San Marino	83	
Andorra	82	
Australia	82	
Iceland	82	
Israel	82	
Italy	82	
Monaco	82	
Singapore	82	
Spain	82	
Switzerland	82	
Bottom Countries:		
Malawi	47	
Afghanistan	48	
Central African Republic	48	
Chad	48	
Lesotho	48	
Zambia	48	

The United States has a life expectancy at birth of 79 years.

Source: World Health Organization, 2009, <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.710>



Figure HS-11 Cortland County Live Births By Primary Coverage 2008-2011

Year	# Births	# Medicaid Births/ Family Health Plus	% Medicaid Births/ Family Health Plus	# Priv. Ins.	% Priv. Ins.	# Other Ins.	% Other Ins.	# Self Pay	% Self Pay	# Not Stated	% Not Stated
2008	574	287	50.0%	278	48.4%	2	0.35%	1	0.17%	1	0.17%
2009	556	287	51.6%	256	46.0%	5	0.90%	3	0.53%	0	0%
2010	455	207	45.5%	204	44.8%	3	0.66%	5	1.1%	3	0.66%
2011	481	267	55.5%	194	40.3%	0	0%	8	1.7%	2	0.4%

Priv. = Private
Ins. = Insurance

Source: Vital Statistics of New York State, http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/vital_statistics/

Figure HS-12 Low Birthweight (<2500 grams) as % of Live Births 2007-2011

Year	Cortland		Upstate		New York State	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2007	47	8.9%	10,005	7.7%	20,560	8.1%
2008	51	8.9%	9,752	7.6%	20,471	8.2%
2009	52	9.4%	9,640	7.7%	20,226	8.2%
2010	36	7.9%	9,495	7.7%	19,910	8.2%
2011	30	6.2%	9,409	7.8%	19,417	8.1%

2500 grams is approximately 5.5 lbs.

Source: Vital Statistics of New York State 2007-2011, http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/vital_statistics/



Figure HS-13 Births, Infant and Neonatal Deaths, and Prenatal Care

	Cortland County 2005		Cortland County 2010		NYS 2010
	Number	%	Number	%	%
Births - Premature Births (Less Than 37 Weeks), females ages 10-19 years	6	15	3	11.1	13.5
Prenatal Care - Births to Women All Ages Receiving Late (3rd Trimester) or No Prenatal Care	8	1.5	10	2.5	5.8
Prenatal Care - Births to Women Receiving Early (First Trimester) Prenatal Care	418	79.6	316	80.2	73.2

	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Live Births¹								
Cortland Co.	574	11.9	556	11.6	455	5.9	481	9.7
Upstate NY	127,899	11.5	124,847	11.2	122,911	11.0	121,017	10.8
New York State	249,655	12.8	246,592	12.6	242,914	12.5	239,736	12.3
Deaths²								
Cortland Co.	434	9.0	405	8.4	426	8.6	429	8.7
Upstate NY	94,468	8.5	93,424	8.4	94,061	8.4	95,761	8.6
New York State	147,469	7.6	144,874	7.4	144,913	7.5	147,105	7.6
Infant Deaths³								
Cortland Co.	1	1.7	5	9.0	4	8.8	5	10.4
Upstate NY	739	5.8	705	5.6	686	5.6	683	5.6
New York State	1,359	5.4	1,296	5.3	1,227	5.1	1,202	5.0
Neonatal Deaths⁴								
Cortland Co.	1	1.7	5	9.0	4	8.8	3	6.2
Upstate NY	507	4.0	498	4.0	500	4.1	496	4.1
New York State	919	3.7	886	3.6	855	3.5	833	3.5

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

Sources: New York State Kids' Wellbeing Indicators Clearinghouse , www.nyskwic.org
Vital Statistics of New York State, http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/vital_statistics/

Figure HS-14 Pregnancy Rates and Teenage Pregnancy Rates



Year	Cortland County		Upstate New York		New York State	
	Preg. Rate	Teen Preg. Rate	Preg. Rate	Teen Preg. Rate	Preg. Rate	Teen Preg. Rate
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
2008	62.3	29.7	77.3	39.4	94.7	56.0
2009	63.1	35.6	77.9	37.3	94.2	54.2
2010	54.5	23.5	75.8	35.4	92.0	50.2
2011	55.4	29.7	72.7	30.8	89.8	45.9

Pregnancy Rate: Total Pregnancies per 1,000 female population aged 15-44
 Teen Pregnancy Rate: Total pregnancies per 1,000 female population aged 15-19

Source: Vital Statistics of New York State, http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/vital_statistics/;
 NY State Department of Health, <http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/birth/outwed11.htm>

Figure HS-15 Tobacco Use During Pregnancy, South Central New York, 2011

All numbers are percentages.

Broome County	25.6
Delaware County	33.8
Tioga County	23.3
Chenango County	35.0
Cortland County	32.8
Tompkins County	11.1
Rest of State (NY State excluding NY City)	15.1

Percent of women in Medicaid Prenatal Care Provider or Medicaid Obstetrical and Maternal Services (MOMS) Program who smoke cigarettes during pregnancy:

Cortland County, 2012: 40.6%

The New York State rate of 8.5% is under-reported due to under-reporting of New York City data.

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



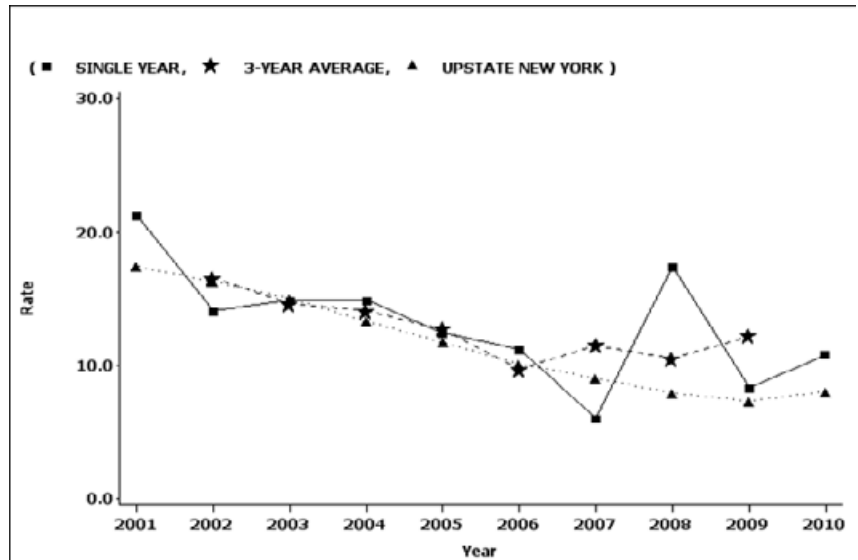
For more statistics on tobacco use and smoking behaviors, see **Figures 49-53**.



Figure HS-16 Lead Levels in Children Cortland County and Upstate NY

Cortland County Incidence rate per 1,000 among children <72 months of age with a confirmed blood lead level greater than or equal to 10 micrograms per deciliter

Crude Rate per 1,000 children			
Year	Single Year	3-Year Avg.	Upstate New York
2001	21.3		17.4
2002	14.1	16.5	16.3
2003	14.9	14.6	15.0
2004	14.9	14.1	13.3
2005	12.4	12.7	11.7
2006	11.2	9.7	10.1
2007	6.0	11.5	9.0
2008	17.4	10.5	7.9
2009	8.3	12.2	7.3
2010	10.8		8.0



Source: NYS Department of Health, http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/general/g28_11.htm

Figure HS-17 Hospitalizations Resulting from Asthma, by Age

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

	Cortland County		Upstate		NYS	
	Number*	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
2006-2008						
Age 0-4	6	23.1	2,254	35.7	7,107	59.4
Age 5-14	4	6.7	1,454	10.4	5,134	21.4
2007-2009						
Age 0-4	4	14.2	2,265	35.8	7,101	58.8
Age 5-14	3	5.0	1,550	11.2	5,143	21.5
2008-2010						
Age 0-4	2	7.7	2,300	35.8	7,026	57.4
Age 5-14	2	3.7	1,565	11.1	4,986	20.7

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

Source: www.nyskwic.org



Figure HS-18 Autism in Children, ages 3 to 21 years old, US and New York State

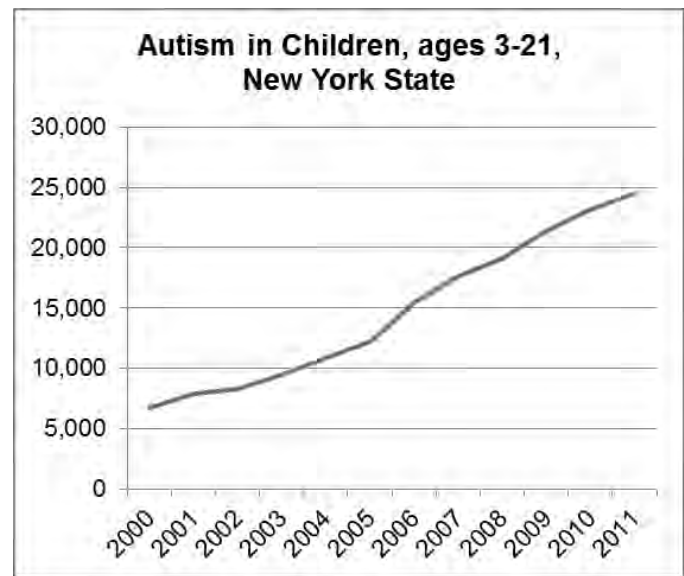
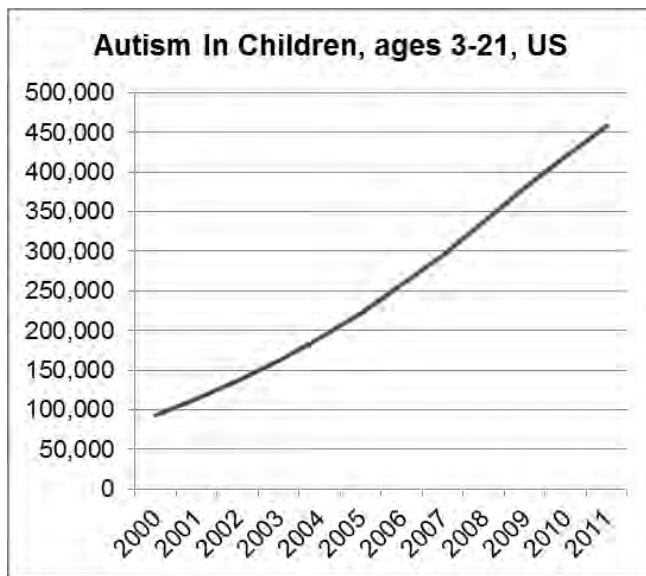
Children and students served under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), 2000-2011

Year	US*	NY State
2000	93,624	6,752
2001	114,201	7,922
2002	136,986	8,274
2003	162,776	9,486
2004	191,216	10,891
2005	222,803	12,257
2006	258,278	15,471
2007	295,681	17,601
2008**	337,572	19,132
2009	380,187	21,321
2010	419,647	23,182
2011	458,209	24,533

Prevalence

- About 1 in 88 children has been identified with an autism spectrum disorder (ASD) according to estimates from CDC's Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring (ADDM) Network.
- ASDs are reported to occur in all racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups.
- ASDs are almost 5 times more common among boys (1 in 54) than among girls (1 in 252).

Prevalence Data Source: CDC Autism Spectrum Disorders, Data and Statistics: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/autism/data.html>



*2001 - 2007 data for 50 states and Washington D.C.; data for other years for 50 states, Washington D.C., and Puerto Rico

**calculated value

Chart and Graphs Data Source: Data Accountability Center, Office of Special Education Programs, US Department of Education: <https://www.ideadata.org/PartBChildCount.asp>



Figure HS-19 Child Immunization Rates, Cortland County

Cortland County: 63% of children have received 4:3:1:3:3:1* by 36 months of age (2011).

Healthy People 2020 Goal: 90% for full immunization.

***Child immunization series:** 4 DTaP (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis); 3 Polio; 1 MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella); 3 Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b); 3 HepB (Hepatitis B);

Source: Cortland County Health Department

Figure HS-20 Physical and Emotional Health, Cortland County Children and Youth

	Cortland County 2004-2006*		Cortland County 2008-2010*		NYS 2008- 2010*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Rate
Rates are per 100,000					
Mortality by Age - Adolescents 10-14 years	1	21.9	0	0	12.8
Mortality by Age - Adolescents 15-19 years	2	43.9	0	6.7	37.6
Mortality by Age - Children 1-4 years	1	48.1	0	16.4	19.9
Mortality by Age - Children 5-9 years	1	24.6	1	25.6	10.2
Motor Vehicle Crashes - Hospitalizations young adults 15-24 years	6	61.8	8	72.6	102.6
Self-Inflicted Injuries - Hospitalizations 10-14 years	1	43.8	0	11.7	18
Self-Inflicted Injuries - Hospitalizations 15-19 years	5	117	7	146.8	97.5
Self-Inflicted Injuries - Suicide Mortality , youth 10-19 years	0	4.4	0	0	2.4
Unintentional Injuries - Hospitalizations 0-19 years	29	225.2	20	151.3	259.3

* Based on 3-year averages

Note: The Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC) is a tool to gather, plot and monitor New York State children's health, education and well-being indicator data in order to improve outcomes for children and families.

Source: NYS KWIC, <http://www.nyskwic.org>

Figure HS-21

**Third Grade Oral Health Surveillance
2009-2011 and 2002-2004**



	Cortland County		New York State (excludes NY City)		New York State	
	2002-2004	2009-2011	2002-2004	2009-2011	2002-2004	2009-2011
Oral health survey of 3rd grade children						
% with caries experience	63.1	50.1	53.8	45.4	53.8	N/A
% with untreated caries	38.5	23.5	29.6	24	29.6	N/A
% with dental sealants	N/A	47.9	38.1	41.9	38.1	N/A
% with dental insurance	83.1	87.5	75.9	81.8	75.9	N/A
% with at least one dental visit in last year	69.9	95.8	77.7	83.4	77.7	N/A
% reported taking fluoride tablets regularly	72.2	58.3	26.9	41.9	26.9	N/A

Source: NY State Department of Health

2002-2004 data: http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/chai/docs/ora_cortland.htm

2009-2011 data: <http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/indicators/ora.htm>

Figure HS-22

Other Children’s Oral Health Indicators

	Cortland County		New York State (excludes NY City)		New York State	
	2002-2004	2008-2010	Central NY Region** 2002-2004	2008-2010	2002-2004	2008-2010
Caries emergency department visit rate per 10,000, ages 3-5 years	19.0*	88.1	66.1	83.4	57.5	65.8

*Rate is unstable due to small numbers.

**Central NY Region includes the following counties: Cayuga, Cortland, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, St. Lawrence, and Tompkins

Sources: NY State Department of Health, <http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/indicators/ora.htm>; http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/chai/docs/ora_cortland.htm

**Figure HS-23 Adult Oral Health Indicators, 2008-2010**

	Cortland County	Central NY Region**	New York State
Medicaid oral health indicators, rate is in percent			
Medicaid enrollees with at least one dental visit within the last year	29.1%	28.2%	31.3%
Medicaid enrollees with at least one preventive dental visit within the last year	23.4%	22.3%	25.9%
Medicaid enrollees (ages 2-20 years) who had at least one dental visit within the last year	38.6%	37.1%	40.8%
Oral cancer, rate is per 100,000			
Oral cavity and pharynx cancer incidence	9.6	12	10.4
Oral cavity and pharynx cancer mortality rate	2.0*	2.1	2.1
Oral cancer mortality (ages 45-74 years)	4.3*	4.7	4.4

*Rate is unstable due to small numbers.

**The Central NY Region includes the following counties: Cayuga, Cortland, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, St. Lawrence, and Tompkins

Source: NYS Department of Health, <http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/indicators/ora.htm>



For more information about oral health in New York State, including county and regional comparisons with tables and maps, go to: <http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/indicators/ora.htm>

Figure HS-24 Oral Health Care For Adults, 2008-2009, Age-Adjusted

	Cortland County	NY State (excludes NY City)	NY State
Have had a dentist visit within the past year	64.1%	72.7%	71.1%
Have had teeth cleaned within the past year	68.6%	73.2%	71.7%
Have had permanent teeth extracted due to decay or gum disease	58.5%	46.6%	49.4%
Have had all permanent teeth extracted due to decay or gum disease among adults aged 65 and older	27.7%	15.8%	19.4%

Source: NY State Department of Health, <http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/expanded/2009/county/docs/cortland.pdf>; http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/expanded/2009/county/docs/new_york_state_exclusive_of_new_york_city_new_york_city_new_york_state.pdf



For more information on oral health for adults in Cortland County and New York State, including statistics by age, gender, race, and income level, go to the NY State Expanded Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Cortland County Final Report, July 2008 - June 2009: <http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/expanded/2009/county/docs/cortland.pdf>

Figure HS-25

Length of Time since Last Contact with Dentist or Dental Health Professional, United States



	6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year ago	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years ago
Total*	43.3%	17.0%	13.3%
Male	40.2%	16.1%	13.6%
Female	46.3%	17.8%	13.0%
18 to 44 years	39.7%	18.8%	15.3%
45 to 64 years	49.0%	15.8%	12.1%
65 to 74 years	46.4%	13.6%	9.7%
75 years and over	41.7%	13.2%	8.6%
White	45.1%	16.3%	13.0%
Black or African American	31.1%	19.8%	16.0%
Hispanic or Latino	29.8%	17.9%	16.3%
Below 100% (Poor)	24.1%	14.2%	15.6%
100% < 200% (Near Poor)	27.1%	15.8%	15.9%
200% or more (Not Poor)	51.4%	17.6%	12.0%

*Note: Age-adjusted

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_10/sr10_252.pdf



Figure HS-26

Child and Youth Overweight and Obesity Rates, Cortland County, Upstate, and New York State

Direct comparisons should not be made between data from different sources or different years.

	Cortland County ¹	New York State ²	National ^{2,3}	Healthy People 2020 Goal
All Students				
Children overweight but not obese*	14.30%			
Children, obese, all students**	16.80%			
Children overweight and obese***	31.10%			
Elementary School				
Children overweight but not obese*	15.70%			
Children, obese**	14.30%		18.0% (ages 6-11)	
Children overweight and obese***	30.00%			15.7% (ages 6-11)
Middle/High School				
Children overweight but not obese*	12.60%	14.7% (high school)	15.2% (grades 9-12)	
Children, obese**	19.90%	11.0% (high school)	13.0% (grades 9-12)	
Children overweight and obese***	32.50%	25.7% (high school), calculated value	28.2% (grades 9-12), calculated value	16.1% (ages 12-19)

*Overweight but not obese, body mass index at 85th through less than 95th percentile

**Obese: body mass index at 95th percentile or higher

***Overweight and obese: body mass index at 85th percentile or higher

Sources: ¹ NY State Department of Health, 2008-2010 Student Weight Status Category Reporting System Data, <http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/indicators/obs.htm>; ² Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2011, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6104.pdf>; ³ CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2009–2010, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db82.pdf>; ⁴ Healthy People 2020, <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/default.aspx>

Figure HS-27 Adult Overweight and Obesity Rates, Cortland County, Upstate, and New York State



Direct comparisons should not be made between data from different sources or different years. Also see note regarding 2011 BRFSS data below.

	Cortland County ¹ (2008-2009)	New York State ² (2011)	National Data ³ (2010)	Healthy People 2020 Goal ⁴
Adults, Healthy Weight		39.7%	35.30%	33.90%
Adults, Overweight but not obese*	31.2%	35.8%	36.20%	
Adults, Obese**	29.7%	24.5%	27.60%	
Adults, Overweight and Obese (calculated value) ^{***}	60.9%	60.3%	63.80%	

*Overweight but not obese: body mass index = 25.0 - 29.9

**Obese: body mass index = 30.0 or higher

***Overweight and obese: body mass index = 25.0 or higher

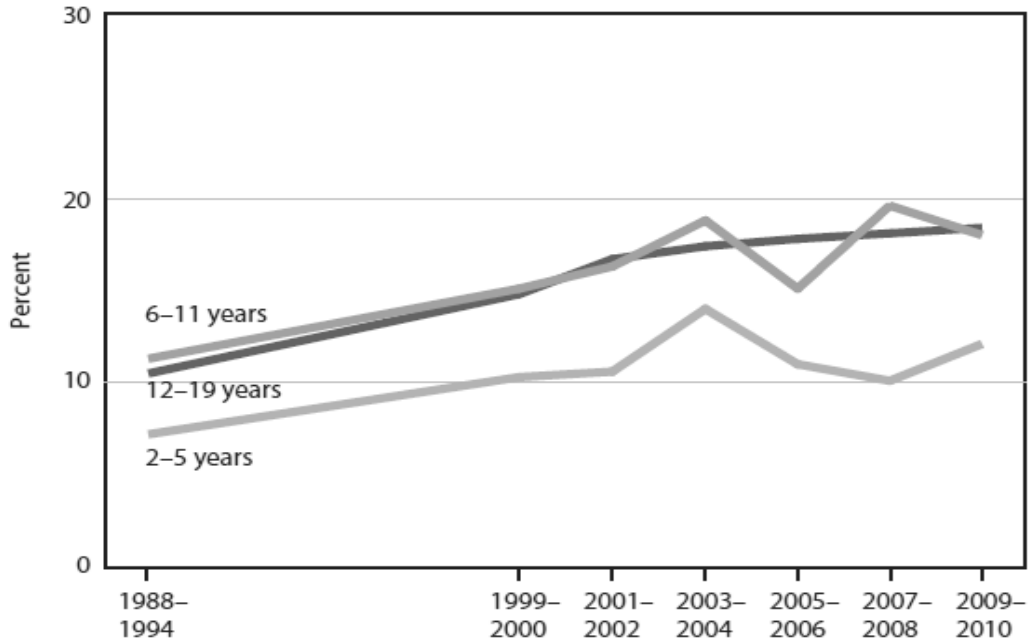
Note for BRFSS data, sources 1, 2 and 3 above: Because of the differences in data collection, it is not appropriate to compare 2011 data to prior years, and the BRFSS 2011 prevalence data should be considered a baseline year for data analysis.

Sources:

¹ <http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/indicators/obs.htm>, from 2008-2009 NYS Expanded Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Data, as of 2010; ² http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/reports/docs/1304_overweight_and_obesity.pdf; ³ <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/list.asp?cat=OB&yr=2010&qkey=4409&state=All>; ⁴ Healthy People 2020, <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/default.aspx>



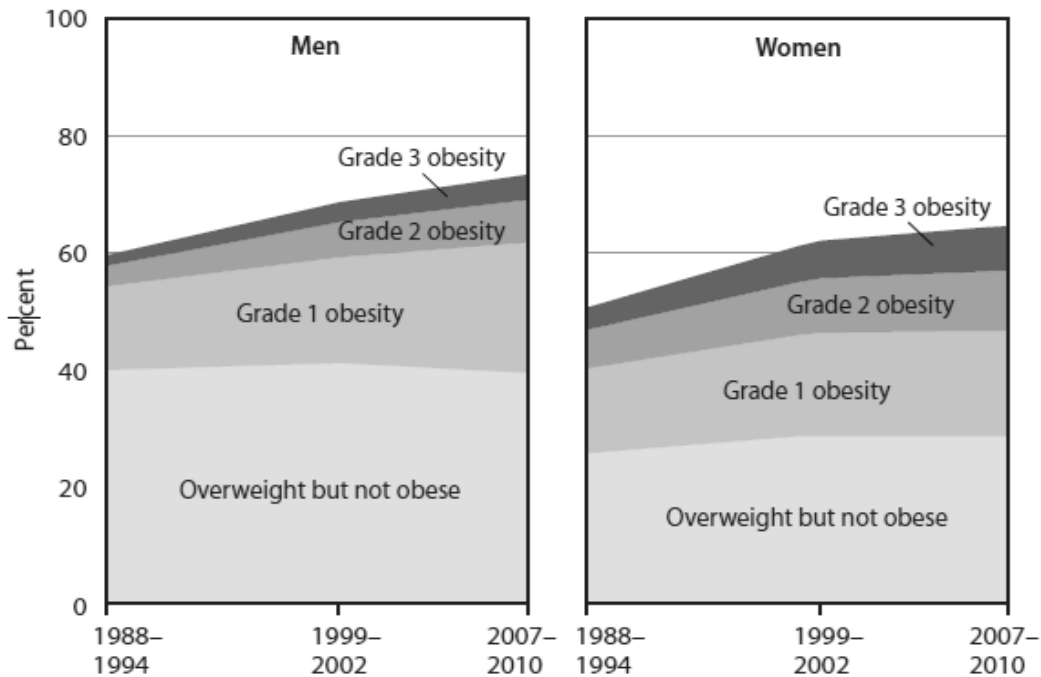
Figure HS-28 Obesity among Children and Adolescents, by Age, United States, 1988–1994 through 2009–2010



Note: Obesity is body mass index (BMI) at or above the sex- and age-specific 95th percentile BMI cutoff points from the 2000 CDC Growth Charts.

Source: CDC/NCHA, *Health, United States, 2011*, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2012.htm#fig10>

Figure HS-29 Overweight and Obesity Among Adults, United States, Ages 20 and Over, 1988 - 2010



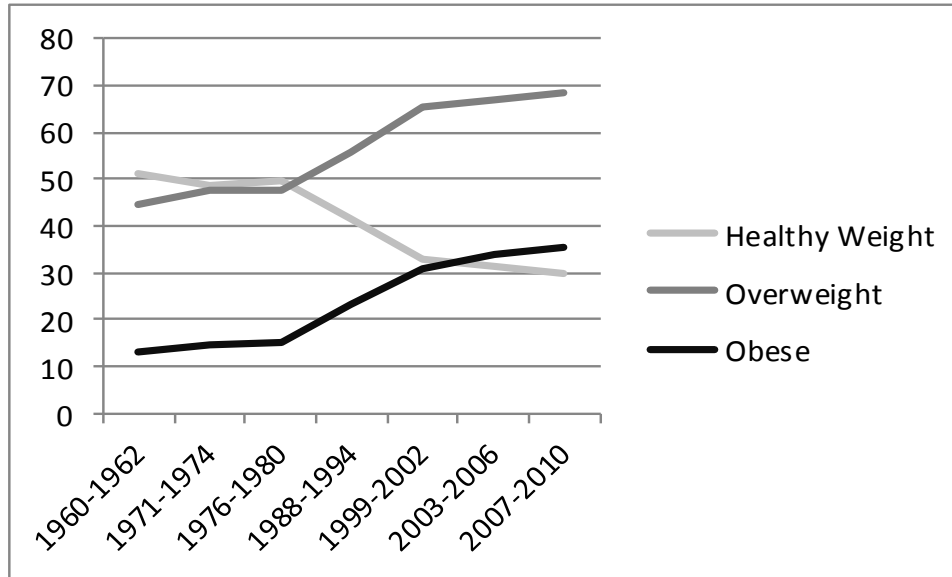
Note: Grade 1 obesity: BMI greater than or equal to 30 but less than 35; Grade 2 obesity: BMI greater than or equal to 35 but less than 40; Grade 3 obesity: BMI of 40 or higher

Source: CDC/NCHS, *Health, United States, 2012*, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2012.htm#fig11>



Figure HS-30

Healthy Weight, Overweight, and Obesity, Ages 20 to 74 in the United States, Percent



Definitions

Healthy Weight
Body Mass Index (BMI) from 18.5 to 24.9

Overweight
Includes Obese.
BMI ≥ 25.0

Obese
BMI ≥ 30.0

Source: CDC/NCHS, *Health, United States*, 2012, Table 68. Data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (1982–1984), and National Health Examination Survey (1960–1962).

Figure HS-31

Percent of United States Population who are Healthy Weight, Overweight and Obese by Age, 2007-2010

	Male	Female
Healthy Weight		
20-34 Years	37.5	41.1
35-44 Years	19.8	34.4
45-54 Years	21.8	30.7
55-64 Years	19.4	26.7
65-74 Years	21.6	23.9
75 Years and Over	25.4	35.4
Overweight and Obese		
20-34 Years	61.1	55.4
35-44 Years	80.2	63.9
45-54 Years	76.8	66.2
55-64 Years	79.8	72.2
65-74 Years	77.5	74.2
75 Years and Over	73.2	63.2
Obese		
20-34 Years	27.1	30.4
35-44 Years	37.2	37.1
45-54 Years	36.6	36.9
55-64 Years	37.3	43.4
65-74 Years	41.5	40.3
75 Years and Over	26.6	28.7

Source: CDC/NCHS, *Health, United States*, 2011, Table 74. Data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (1982–1984), and National Health Examination Survey (1960–1962).



**Figure HS-32 Cancer Incidence and Mortality
Cortland County, 2006-2010**

Site of Cancer	Incidence				Mortality			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Avg. Annual Cases	Rate per 100,000 Males	Avg. Annual Cases	Rate per 100,000 Females	Avg. Annual Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Males	Avg. Annual Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Females
All Invasive Malignant Tumors	144.2	611.4	135.2	473.9	51.6	227.2	51.8	176.4
Oral cavity and pharynx	4.6	18.3	1.8	6.1	0.6	2.3	0.4	1.4
Esophagus	4.2	17.7	0.8	2.9	3.6	15.1	0.6	2.2
Stomach	2.0	7.7	1.0	3.0	1.0	4.1	0.4	1.1
Colorectal	11.4	50.1	16.2	52.9	4.0	17.5	4.4	13.9
Colon excluding rectum	8.6	38.3	12.6	41.5	3.4	15.1	3.6	11.5
Rectum & rectosigmoid	2.8	11.8	3.6	11.5	0.6	2.4	0.8	2.4
Liver / intrahepatic bile duct	1.2	4.7	0.8	2.8	1.0	4.5	1.2	4.1
Pancreas	3.8	17.6	6.0	20.8	3.6	16.0	4.6	15.5
Larynx	1.4	5.8	0.6	2.0	0.8	3.2	0.4	1.3
Lung and bronchus	25.6	108.5	20.4	70.5	17.4	76.7	13.2	45.9
Melanoma of the skin	4.2	19.1	4.4	17.0	1.0	4.3	0.8	2.6
Female breast			29.0	103.2			5.6	19.3
Cervix uteri			1.0	4.2			0.8	3.3
Corpus uterus and NOS			10.4	36.6			1.2	4.9
Ovary			5.0	16.9			3.2	11.1
Prostate	42.2	170.2			4.2	19.9		
Testis	1.2	4.5			0.0	0.0		
Urinary bladder (incl. in situ)	11.8	52.8	5.2	18.2	2.0	9.2	0.8	2.7
Kidney and renal pelvis	3.0	11.3	2.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.0
Brain and other nervous system	0.8	3.4	1.2	4.3	1.2	5.4	0.4	1.7
Thyroid	1.0	4.8	4.4	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.6
Hodgkin lymphoma	0.8	2.9	0.4	1.7	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0
Non-Hodgkin lymphomas	4.6	20.7	5.2	18.6	2.4	10.3	2.2	7.9
Myeloma	2.0	8.0	1.8	6.6	1.4	6.3	0.8	2.6
Leukemias	5.8	26.6	3.4	12.8	2.2	10.1	2.0	6.3

Incidence data are provisional, November 2012.

Rates are per 100,000 persons, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population, with 95% confidence intervals.

Rates based on fewer than 4 cases or deaths per year are unstable and should be used with caution.

NOS = Not otherwise specified.

Source: New York State Cancer Registry



Figure HS-33 Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rates, Cortland County, Upstate, NY State, National

Rates per 100,000

	2008 (2000-2004)	2009 (2001- 2005)	2010 (2003-2007)	2011 (2004-2008)	2012 (2006-2010)
Men					
Cortland County	76.9	71.9	59.7	59.7	50.1
Upstate	67.0	64.5	58.8	57.1	52.1
NYS	66.1	63.5	58.4	56.7	53.3
National	59.2	59.2	58.8	55.0	52.2
Women					
Cortland County	58.3	54.9	58.0	49.4	52.9
Upstate	50.4	48.6	45.2	43.6	40.8
NYS	49.0	47.3	44.3	43.0	40.9
National	43.8	43.8	41.7	41.0	39.3

Sources, Figures HS-36 and HS-37: NY Dept. of Health, <http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/cancer/registry/vol1.htm>
National Cancer Institute Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results, <http://seer.cancer.gov/>

Figure HS-34 Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates 2006-2010 Cortland County, Upstate, New York State

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

	Cortland County		Upstate Rate	NYS Rate
	Number	Rate		
All Cancers				
Male	144.2	611.4	605.9	585.4
Female	135.2	473.9	472.2	449.2
Lung/Bronchus				
Male	25.6	108.5	82.1	76.3
Female	20.4	70.5	64.4	56.0
Colorectal				
Male	11.4	50.1	52.1	53.3
Female	16.2	52.9	40.8	40.9
Prostate	42.2	170.2	169.5	167.3
Cervical-Uteri	1.0*	4.2*	7.4	8.4
Female Breast	29.0	103.2	134.3	127.7

Incidence data are provisional, November 2012. Age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population, with 95% confidence intervals.

*Rates based on fewer than 4 cases or deaths per year are unstable and should be used with caution.

Source: New York State Cancer Registry, <http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/cancer/registry/>



For more information on change in cancer incidence rates in Cortland County, visit: <http://sevenvalleyshealth.org/cortlandcounts.htm>



Figure HS-35 AIDS Death Rate, Cortland County, Upstate, New York State

*Rates based on 100,000 population

Year	Cortland Rate	Upstate Rate	NYS Rate
2008	0.0	1.9	6.4
2009	2.1	1.6	5.5
2010	2.0	1.6	5.1
2011	4.1	1.4	4.6

Source: Vital Statistics of New York State

Figure HS-36 Hepatitis C Cases, Cortland County

Year	Newly Diagnosed Cases by Age Group		Total New Cases
	> 35 years old	< 35 years old	
2009	9	4	13
2010	12	2	14
2011	5	16	21
2012	21	36	57*

*56 chronic cases, 1 acute

During routine surveillance, a marked increase in newly diagnosed Hepatitis C cases was identified in the last six months of 2011. Most cases were in people younger than age 35, which is unusual.

After a formal investigation of the cases, the following commonalities were identified:

- The majority of cases were associated with intravenous drug use specifically “sharing the works” (cotton, water, bottle caps, etc).
- Drug of choice is Opana (pain medication) which is obtainable by prescription (pill is boiled down and once dissolved injected intravenously).
- People did not feel they were at risk because they shared needles and/or works with intimate partner or close friends not realizing that person may already be infected.

Outreach and education about Hepatitis C is ongoing. This includes information about causes, testing recommendations, and prevention of the spread of infection. The Cortland County Health Department has taken the lead in these initiatives, in partnership with local law enforcement, local health and human service agencies and the Southern Tier AIDS Program (STAP).

Source: Cortland County Health Department

Figure HS-37 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Among Teens



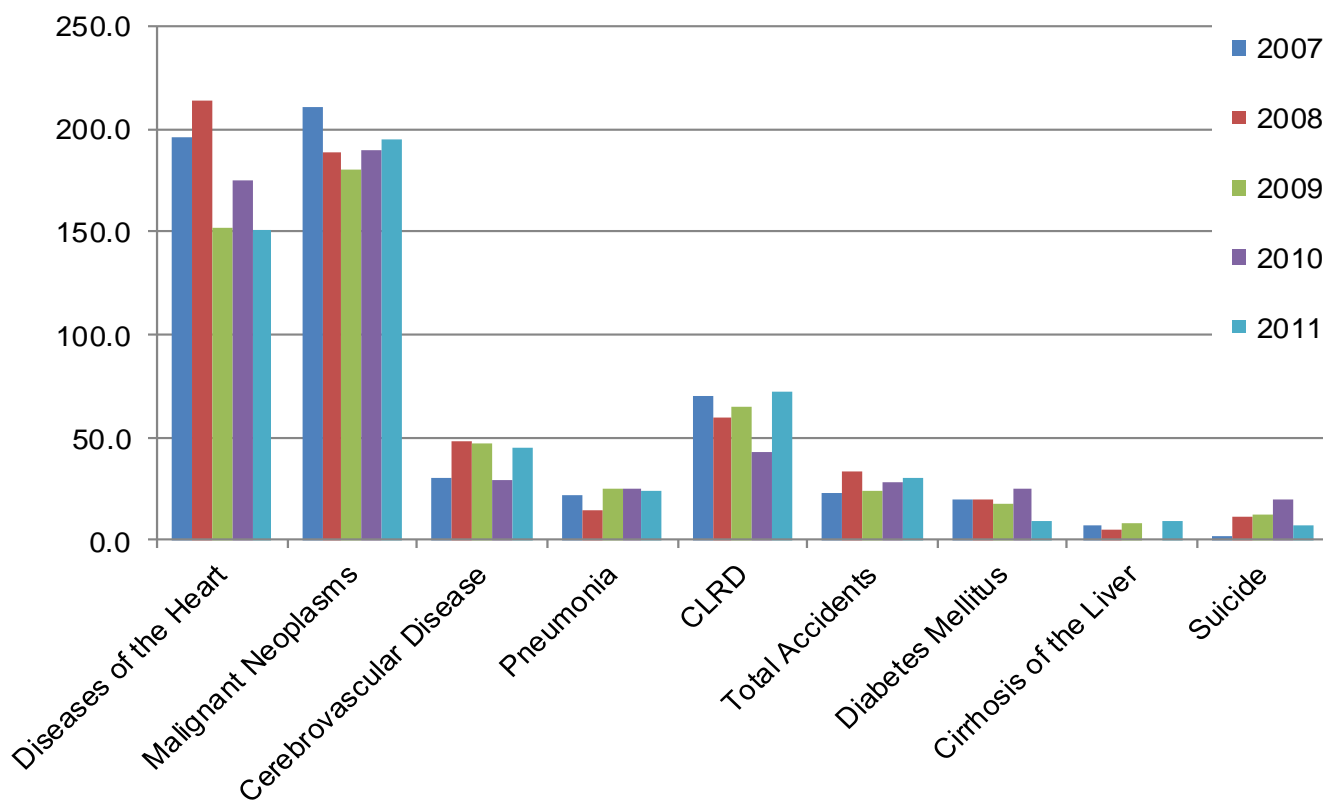
	Cortland		Upstate		NYS	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Chlamydia (15-19 years old)						
Females, 2006-2008	40	1,615.8	8,601	2,085.1	20,277	2,965.2
Males, 2006-2008	*6	*288.5	2,076	476.5	5,628	789.3
Females, 2008-2010	44	1,634.8	9,568	2,317.2	24,171	3,618.5
Males, 2008-2010	*7	*287.0	2,548	583.6	7,143	1,023.1
Gonorrhea (Three year average)						
2006-2008	*3	*57.3	1,998	235.6	4,407	315.5
2008-2010	*1	*20.0	1,774	208.8	4,484	328.2

Rates per 100,000 youth 15-19 years

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

Source: www.nyskwic.org

Figure HS-38 Death Rates, Age- and Sex-Adjusted, Selected Causes, Cortland County, 2007-2011



Rates are per 100,000 population

CLRD: Chronic lower respiratory disease (formerly called COPD, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease)

Source: Vital Statistics of New York State 2007-2011



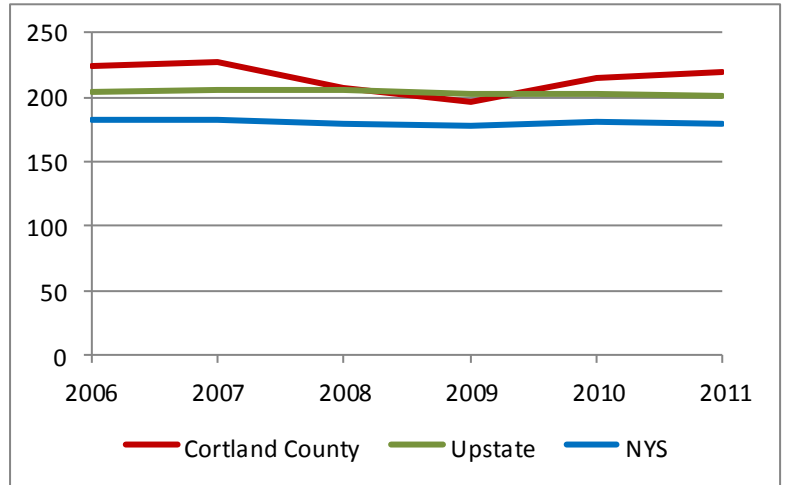
Figure HS-39

Mortality Rates for Leading Causes of Death, 2006-2011, Cortland County, Upstate, New York State

Rates are per 100,000 population

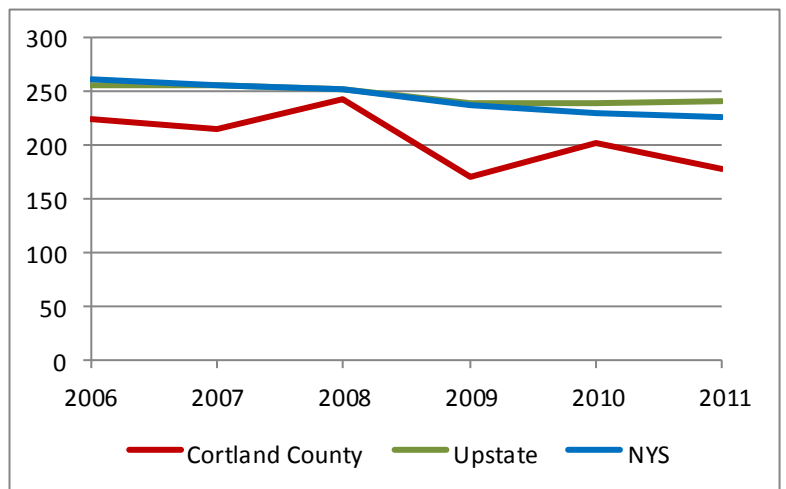
Malignant Neoplasms

Year	Cortland County		Upstate Rate	NYS Rate
	Number	Rate		
2006	110	224.5	204.5	182.2
2007	110	227.4	206.2	182.3
2008	100	207.0	205.5	180.1
2009	94	195.8	202.2	178.2
2010	106	214.9	202.5	181.1
2011	108	218.8	201.0	180.0



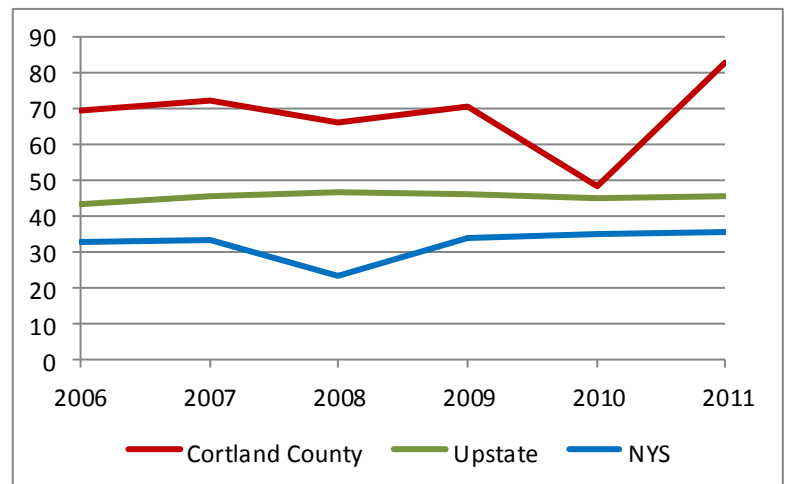
Diseases of the Heart

Year	Cortland County		Upstate Rate	NYS Rate
	Number	Rate		
2006	110	224.5	256.5	261.1
2007	104	215.0	255.3	255.5
2008	117	242.2	252.3	252.1
2009	82	170.8	238.5	237.0
2010	100	202.7	240.0	229.9
2011	88	178.3	242.1	225.9



Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD), formerly COPD

Year	Cortland County		Upstate Rate	NYS Rate
	Number	Rate		
2006	34	69.4	43.6	32.6
2007	35	72.4	45.9	33.5
2008	32	66.2	46.9	23.3
2009	34	70.8	46.0	34.1
2010	24	48.6	45.1	35.0
2011	41	83.1	45.6	35.5



Source: Vital Statistics of New York State 2006-2011, <http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/>

Figure HS-39

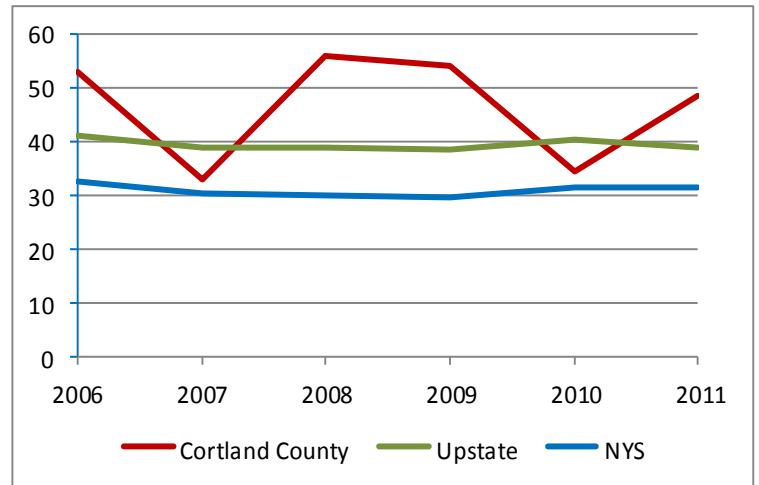
Mortality Rates for Leading Causes of Death (continued)



Rates are per 100,000 population

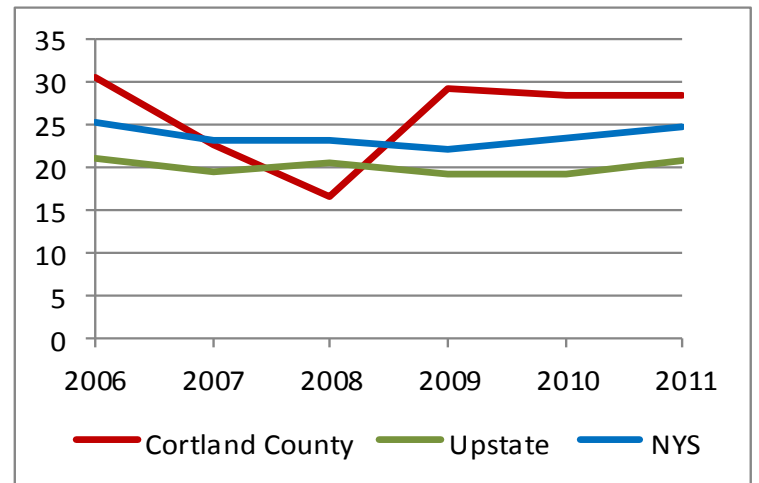
Cerebrovascular Disease

Year	Cortland County		Upstate Rate	NYS Rate
	Number	Rate		
2006	26	53.1	41.1	32.8
2007	16	33.1	38.8	30.5
2008	27	55.9	38.9	30.2
2009	26	54.2	38.7	29.8
2010	17	34.5	40.4	31.6
2011	24	48.6	39.0	31.6



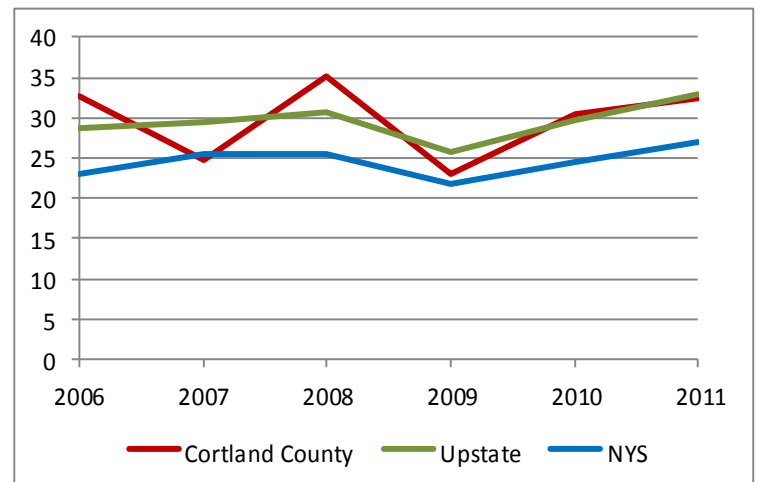
Pneumonia

Year	Cortland County		Upstate Rate	NYS Rate
	Number	Rate		
2006	15	30.6	21.1	25.4
2007	11	22.7	19.6	23.3
2008	8	16.6	20.5	23.3
2009	14	29.2	19.3	22.2
2010	14	28.4	19.3	23.6
2011	14	28.4	20.8	24.7



Total Accidents

Year	Cortland County		Upstate Rate	NYS Rate
	Number	Rate		
2006	16	32.6	28.8	23.0
2007	12	24.8	29.5	25.4
2008	17	35.2	30.6	25.6
2009	11	22.9	25.8	21.8
2010	15	30.4	29.7	24.4
2011	16	32.4	32.8	27.0



Source: Vital Statistics of New York State 2006-2011, http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/vital_statistics/



Figure HS-40

**Leading Causes of Death, 2011,
Cortland County, Upstate, NY State, and National**

Rates are per 100,000 (age-adjusted)

		#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	
Cortland County, 2011	Cause of Death	Cancer	Heart Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (CLRD)	Stroke	Unintentional Injury	
	Total: 429	Number	108	88	41	24	16*
		Rate	197	159	75	46	31*
Rest of State (NY State excluding NY City), 2011	Cause of Death	Heart Disease	Cancer	CLRD	Stroke	Unintentional Injury	
	Total: 95,734	Number	27,165	22,556	5,117	4,374	3,680
		Rate	189	165	37	31	30
New York State, 2011	Cause of Death	Heart Disease	Cancer	CLRD	Stroke	Unintentional Injury	
	Total: 147,078	Number	43,959	35,032	6,902	6,152	5,246
		Rate	191	159	31	27	25
National, 2011**	Cause of Death	Diseases of heart	Malignant Neoplasms	CLRD	Cerebrovascular diseases	Unintentional injuries	
	Total: 2,512,873	Number	596,339	575,313	143,382	128,931	122,177
		Rate	191.4	184.6	46.0	41.4	39.4

*Rates based on fewer than 20 events in the numerator are unstable. **National figures are preliminary 2011 data.

Sources: NY State Department of Health, http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/leadingcauses_death/deaths_by_county.htm; Centers for Disease Control, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr61/nvsr61_06.pdf

Figure HS-41

**Leading Causes of Premature Death*, 2011,
Cortland County, Upstate, NY State, and National**

*Death before age 75. Rates are per 100,000 (age-adjusted)

		#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	
Cortland, 2009-2011	Cause of Death	Cancer	Heart Disease	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases (CLRD)	Unintentional Injury	Suicide	
	Total: 515	Number	171	92	40	29	18*
		Rate	349	237	115	68	43*
Rest of State (NY State excluding NY City), 2009-2011	Cause of Death	Cancer	Heart Disease	Unintentional Injury	CLRD	Stroke	
	Total: 35,364	Number	35,364	21,139	6,505	4,918	3,085
		Rate	294	176	65	38	25
NY State, 2009-2011	Cause of Death	Cancer	Heart Disease	Unintentional Injury	CLRD	Diabetes	
	Total: 174,360	Number	56,321	37,699	9,876	6,762	5,299
		Rate	273	182	55	31	26

*Rates based on fewer than 20 events in the numerator are unstable. Source: NY State Department of Health, http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/leadingcauses_death/pm_deaths_by_county.htm.



Figure HS-42 Leading Causes of Death, United States, 1980 and 2010

1980			2010		
	Cause of death	Deaths		Cause of death	Deaths
Rank	All causes	1,989,841	Rank	All causes	2,468,435
1	Diseases of heart	761,085	1	Diseases of heart	597,689
2	Malignant neoplasms	416,509	2	Malignant neoplasms	574,743
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	170,225	3	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	138,080
4	Unintentional injuries	105,718	4	Cerebrovascular diseases	129,476
5	Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	56,050	5	Unintentional injuries	120,859
6	Pneumonia and influenza	54,619	6	Alzheimer's disease	83,494
7	Diabetes mellitus	34,851	7	Diabetes mellitus	69,071
8	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	30,583	8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	50,476
9	Atherosclerosis	29,449	9	Influenza and pneumonia	50,097
10	Suicide	26,869	10	Suicide	38,364

Source: CDC, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/2011/027.pdf>

Figure HS-43 Disability Statistics, New York State and National, 2009

Number and Percent of People 16 to 64 Years With a Disability, 2009

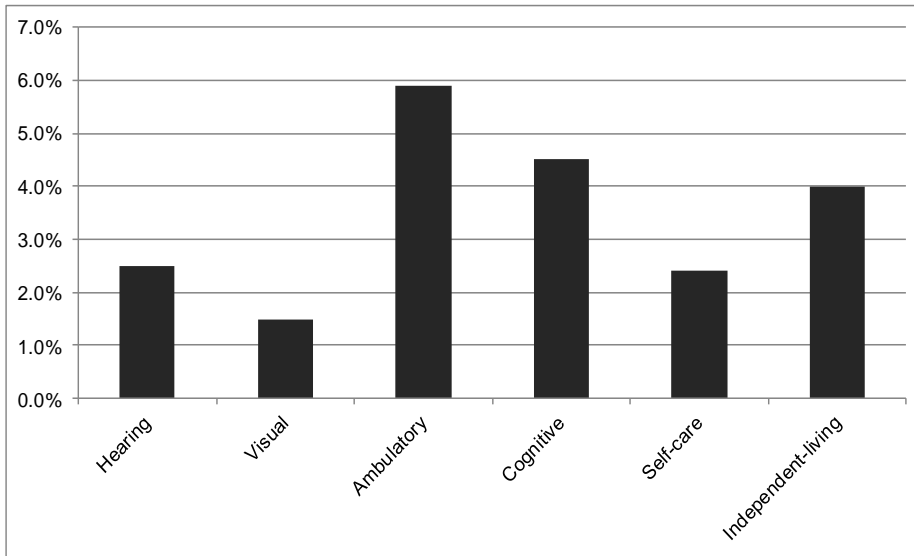
Area	Number	Margin of Error	Percent of Population	% Margin of Error
New York	1,109,513	16,133	8.6	0.1
United States	19,511,992	83,745	9.9	0.1

- In 2009, 19.5 million people, or 9.9 percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized population aged 16 to 64, had a disability.
- About 34.7 percent of people with disabilities were employed compared with 71.9 percent of people without a disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/acsbr09-12.pdf>



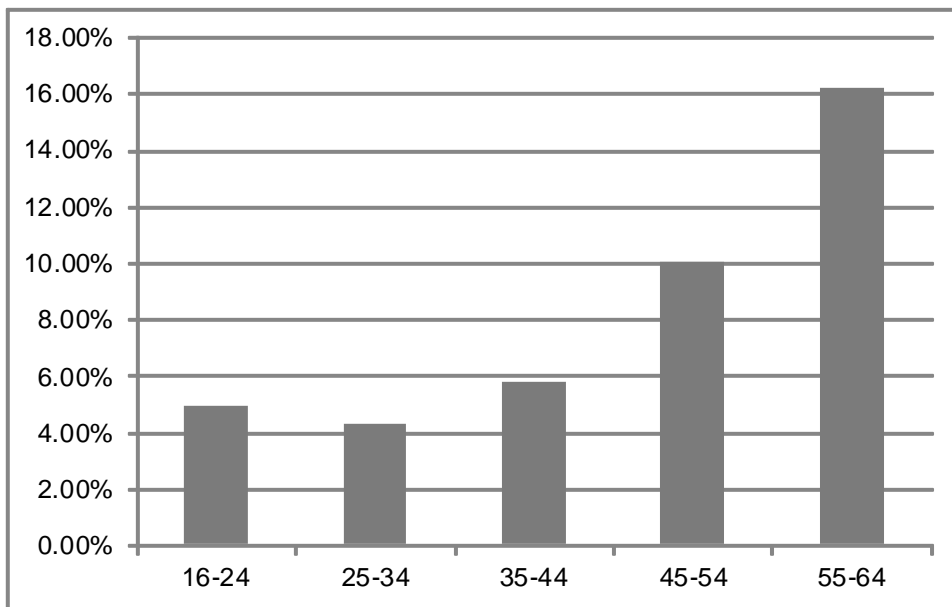
Figure HS-44 Percentage of Adults with a Disability by Disability Type, Cortland County



Questions used to determine disability: **Hearing Disability:** Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?; **Visual Disability:** Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?; **Cognitive Disability:** Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?; **Ambulatory Disability:** Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?; **Self-Care Disability:** Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?; **Independent Living Disability:** Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

Source: Calculations by Cornell University, Employment and Disability Institute, 2010 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS). Estimates are for New York State working age (21-64) civilian non-institutionalized population.

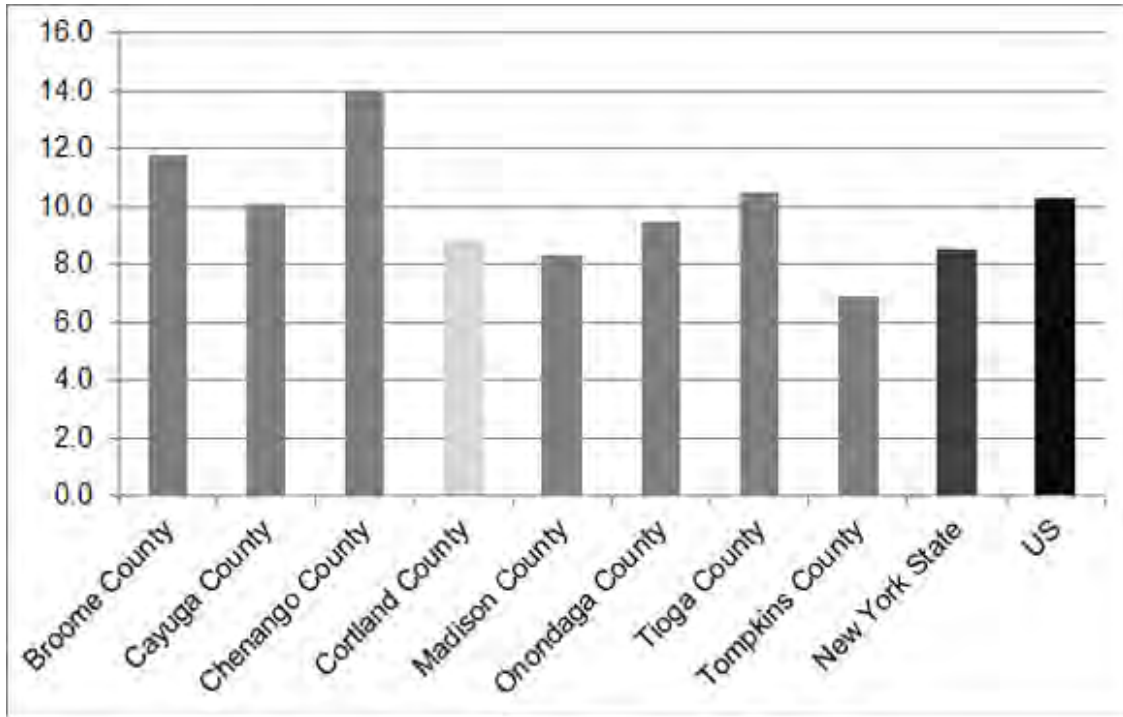
Figure HS-45 Percentage of Adults with a Disability by Age Group, New York State



Source: Calculations by Cornell University, Employment and Disability Institute, 2010 American Community Survey, Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS). Estimates are for New York State working age (21-64) civilian non-institutionalized population.



Figure HS-46 Percentage of Estimated Working Age Population Reporting Having One or More Disabilities*



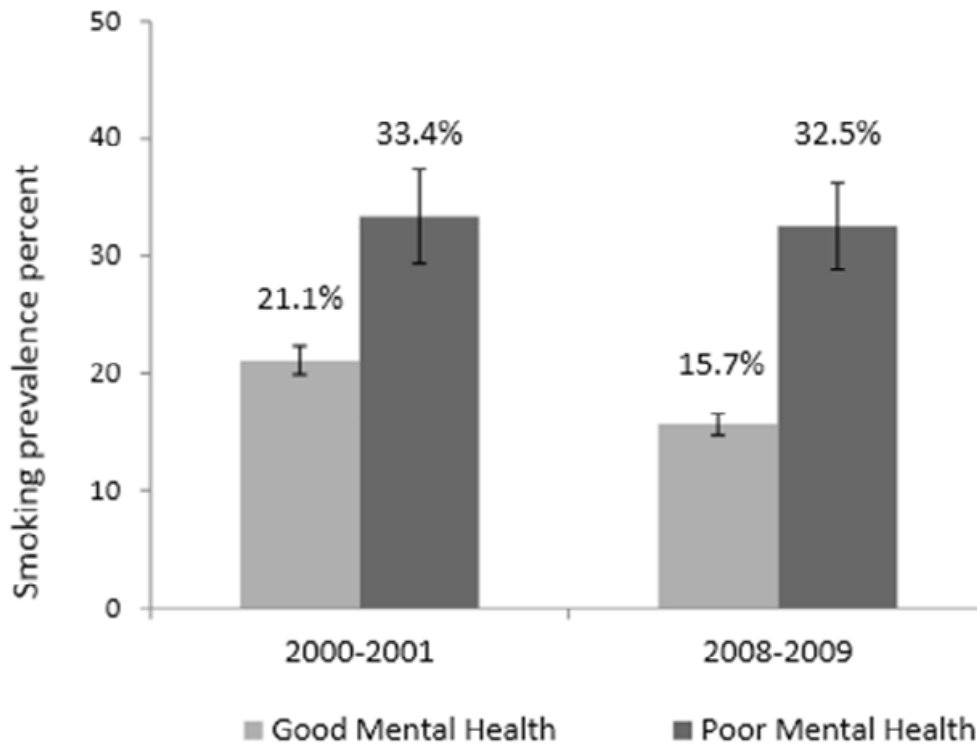
*Margin of error for Cortland County is 1.3%. Margins of error for other counties range from 0.5 to 1.5%.

Source: von Schrader, S., Erickson, W., Vilhuber, L., & Golden, T.P. (2012). Disability and Employment Status Reports, 2010. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, Employment and Disability Institute on behalf of the New York Makes Work Pay Comprehensive Employment System Medicaid Infrastructure Grant. February, 2012; <http://ilr-edi-r1.ilr.cornell.edu/nymakesworkpay/status-reports/index.cfm>,



Figure HS-47 Mental Health and Smoking Prevalence, New York State

Smoking Prevalence by Self-Reported Mental Health Status 2000-2001 and 2008-2009, New York State BRFSS



Source: http://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/tobacco_control/reports/statshots/volume5/n2_mental_health_and_smoking_prevalence.pdf



For more information about mental health in youth, including rates of youth depression, youth self-harm, and youth suicide in Cortland County, see **Figure PD-13** and **Figure PD-14**.

Figure HS-48 Poor Mental Health Days* in Cortland County and New York State, Adults, age-adjusted, 2009

	Cortland County, % of respondents	NY State, % of respondents
Total	10.2	10.2
Male	8.8	7.9
Female	11.4	12.2

*Defined as 14 or more days within the past month when mental health was not good. Prevalence estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 US Standard population.

Source: New York State Expanded Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2009
<http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/brfss/expanded/2009/county/docs/cortland.pdf>

Figure HS-49 Opinions, Behaviors, and Perceptions Related to Smoking, Cortland County



Pharmacies should or should not sell tobacco products?		
	Count	%
Should	153	38.6%
Should Not	222	55.8%
Don't Know	22	5.6%
Total	397	100.0%

Smoking rules inside your rental residential unit		
	Count	%
Allowed in all residential units	14	27.5%
Allowed in some residential units	4	7.1%
Not allowed in any residential units	33	64.1%
Don't know/Not sure	1	1.3%
Total	52	100.0%

Favor a policy that prohibits smoking everywhere inside your building?		
	Count	%
Yes	43	82.5%
No	9	16.8%
Don't know/Not sure	0	0.7%
Total	52	100.0%

Cigarette Smoking Status		
	Count	%
Current smoker	96	24.0%
Former smoker	69	17.3%
Never a smoker	235	58.8%
Total	400	100.0%

Public Park or Outdoor Recreational Area		
	Count	%
Allow Anywhere	83	20.9%
Restrict to Certain Areas	126	31.4%
Not Allowed at All	184	46.0%
Not Sure/No Opinion	7	1.6%
Total	399	100.0%



For more information about attitudes and behaviors about smoking and tobacco for youth in Cortland County, see ZAP and CACTC survey results, **Figures PD-6 and PD-15 through PD-18.**

Source: Community Tobacco Survey of Adult Residents of Cortland County (New York) Joel LaLone Consulting, June 2012



Figure HS-50 Tobacco Use Findings, 2012, Cortland County

	Cortland County	Regional Average
Adult Cigarette Smoking Rate, 2012	22%	16.4%*
Youth Cigarette Smoking Rate (9 th -12 th grade students in Cortland County)	12%	
Adult Use of Other Tobacco Products (other than cigarettes)	10%	
Youth Smokeless Tobacco Product Use (9 th -12 th grade students in Cortland County)	9%	
Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day by Cortland County Adults	110,400	
Number of Packs Smoked Per Day by Cortland County Adults	5,520	

- The adult current cigarette smoking rate has virtually remained unchanged in the last decade and remains slightly higher than the state average of ~18% (BRFSS 2011).
- The demographics of the majority of current smokers in Cortland County are males in the 18-34 age group, have no college coursework experience and have an annual household income of <\$25,000.
- Use of other tobacco products (those other than cigarettes) among Cortland County adult residents has increased significantly since 2006 (~3.3%); 2008 (~3.7%); 2010 (~5.3%). This rate is significantly above the current regional average of 4.5% (2012 Community Survey).
- Cortland County youth smokeless tobacco product use exceeds the state average (~5% of high school students NYS YTS, 2010), but comparable with the national average.

Note: Numbers are approximate

* The regional average in 2008 consisted of 7 counties: Cortland, Cayuga, Herkimer, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego and Tompkins. In 2012 the regional average consisted of 16 counties.

Source: Tobacco Free Cortland, Cortland County Health Department; Surveys cited include: Adult Community Survey, BRFSS, and 2011 CACTC Youth Survey



For more information about tobacco use during pregnancy in Cortland County, see **Figure HS-15**.

Figure HS-51 Smoking Attributable Costs, New York State

Medical Costs (Total)	Medical Costs Per Pack	Productivity Costs (Total)	Productivity Costs Per Pack	Direct Medicaid Costs	Medicaid Costs Per Pack
\$8,171,000	\$12.62	\$6,018,000	\$9.29	\$5,471,000	\$8.45

Source: Tobacco Free Cortland, Cortland County Health Department; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Figure HS-52

Cortland County Tobacco-Free and Smoke-Free Parks, Playgrounds, and Other Facilities



Example tobacco-free signage

Parks & Playgrounds

- Town of Cincinnatus
- Town of Cortlandville
- City of Cortland
- Town of Cuyler
- Town of Harford
- Village of Homer
- Village of McGraw
- Town of Virgil

Child Care & Recreation Sites

- Camp Owahta
- Child Development Center
- Crown City Little League
- Here We Grow Daycare
- Learning Adventure Daycare
- Lime Hollow Nature Center
- Cortland County Family YMCA
- SUNY Cortland Childcare

Other Organizations & Businesses

- Cayuga Medical Center
- Cortland County Government Buildings
(50 foot buffer zone policy)
- Cortland County Historical Society
- Cortland Health Center
- Cortland Regional Medical Center
- Cortlandville Fire District
- Family Health Network (all sites)
- SUNY Cortland Campus

Many Downtown Cortland businesses, as well as other businesses, organizations, and worksites in the county, post "Tobacco Free Zone: Please keep this area smoke-free" signage/decals in their entrances. In addition, places such as the CNY Living History Center, JM McDonald Sports Complex, Copeland Avenue Counseling, and Super Cream have customized entranceway/area signage.

Source: Tobacco Free Cortland, Cortland County Health Department

Figure HS-53

Enforcement of ATUPA (Adolescent Tobacco Use Prevention Act), Cortland County

	2010	2011	2012
NYS Fiscal Year	4/10 -3/11	4/11-3/12	4/12-3/13
Number of Tobacco Retailers	40	40	44
Adult Compliance Checks/NYS Tax & Finance Registration	40	40	44
Adolescent Compliance Checks	37	45	55
Sales to Minors	3	5	9
% Violation	8%	11%	16%
Notice of Violation	3	5	7
Admit Stipulate	3	5	5
Hearings	0	0	1
Penalties Assessed	\$1,700	\$2,350	\$3,950

Source: Cortland County Health Department, Division of Environmental Health



Figure HS-54 Indicated Reports of Child Abuse and Maltreatment by Year

	Cortland County	Upstate New York	New York State
2008	39.7%	27.4%	31.8%
2009	40.1%	27.4%	41.4%
2010	38.5%	25.4%	30.4%

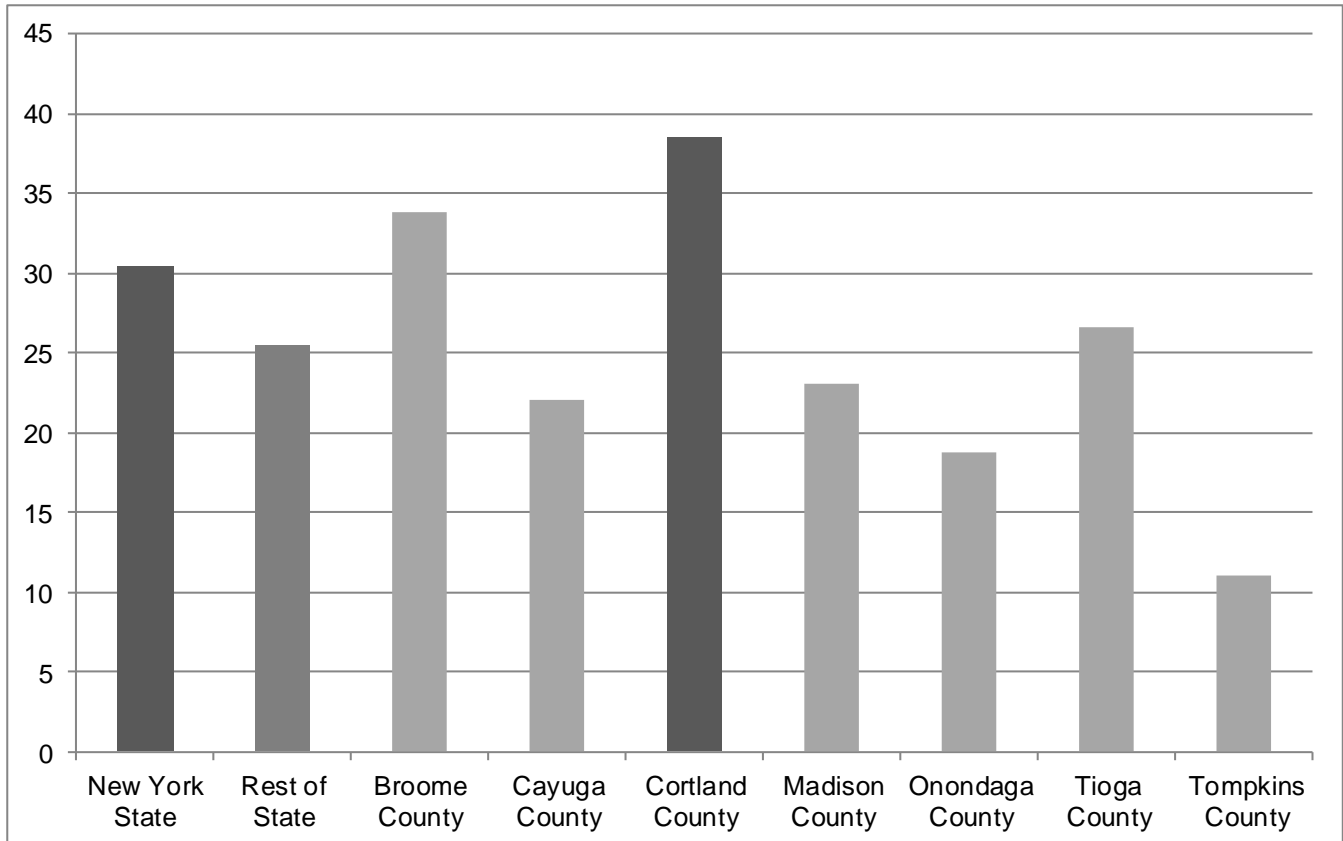
The percent is calculated by dividing the number of indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment by the total number of reports received.

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.

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

Figure HS-55 Indicated Reports of Child Abuse Ages 0-17, by County, 2010

Rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17



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

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

Figure HS-56

Youth Risk Indicators: Drug Use, Alcohol Use, Crime, Self-injury, and Youth Violence



Indicator	Cortland County		Upstate New York		New York State
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Rate
Hospitalizations Resulting from Assault, ages 10-19 years ^{a, b, e}	2*	25.5*	508	32.1	66.1
Juvenile Arrests for Drug Use/Possession/Sale, under 16 years old ^{c, e}	0*	0*	456	3.6	N/A
Juvenile Arrests - Property Crimes, under 16 years old ^{c, d}	17*	35.2*	4475	35.3	N/A
Juvenile Arrests - Violent Crimes, under 16 years old ^{c, d}	0*	0.0*	900	7.1	N/A
Young Adult Arrests - Property Crimes, ages 16-21 years ^{c, d}	130	176.8	17,811	175.1	168.5
Young Adult Arrests - Violent Crimes, ages 16-21 years ^{c, d}	22	29.9	4,189	41.2	82.6
Young Adults - Driving While Intoxicated, ages 16-21 years ^{c, d}	58	78.9	4,784	47.0	32.2
Self-Inflicted Injuries – Hospitalizations, ages 10-14 years ^{a, e}	0*	11.7**	148	20.2	18.0
Self-Inflicted Injuries – Hospitalizations, ages 15-19 years ^{a, e}	7*	146.8*	927	109.2	97.5
Self-Inflicted Injuries - Suicide Mortality, ages 10-19 years ^{a, b, e}	0*	0*	45	2.9	2.4

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

** The number displayed for this three-year average is 0 yet the rate displayed is greater than 0. This occurs when very few cases are reported during a three year period. Due to rounding, the number is presented as 0 and the rate, while very small, is greater than 0.

^a 2008-2010 ^b Three-Year Average ^c 2011 ^d Rates are per 10,000 ^e Rates are per 100,000

Source: Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC), New York State Council on Children and Families, http://www.nyskwic.org/get_data/county_report.cfm



For more data on national drug use, go to: Results from the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/NSDUH/2k10NSDUH/2k10Results.htm>

Figure HS-57

Driving While Intoxicated Ages 16-21

Year	Cortland County		Upstate		New York State	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
2008	44	58.5	6,212	60.1	6,878	41.5
2009	52	69.5	5,845	56.4	6,483	39.1
2010	47	62.8	5,402	52.1	6,023	36.3
2011	58	78.9	4,784	47.0	5,342	32.2

Number and rate/10,000 arrests for young adult's ages 16-21 years

Source: www.nyskwic.org



Figure HS-58

**Accident and Arrest Report, City of Cortland
2005 - 2012**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Parking tickets	6,915	7,998	6,230	6,857	7,461	6,352	5,676	5,327
Calls to 911	329	386	430	2,852	3,416	3,399	3,687	3,848
Misdemeanors	542	459	468	597	700	681	743	789
Domestic incidents	519	493	574	453	487	587	729	662
SUNY students arrested**	357	326	410	438	312	355	494	616
Total accidents	553	450	479	511	495	521	559	480
Felony arrests	235	134	146	173	261	300	283	234
Persons charged with DWI	109	104	106	104	96	118	159	190
Controlled substance arrests	131	90	128	101	123	133	174	178
Personal injuries	83	60	57	28*	53*	41*	46*	68*
Number of patrol officers	27	31	29	29	29	28	28	28
Bicyclists injured	5	5	4	3	8	8	12	2
Deaths due to accidents	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homicide mortality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Number of personal injuries is based on number of accidents; does not indicate if more than one person was injured in any given accident.

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

Source: City of Cortland Police Department Annual Reports, 2005-2012

Figure HS-59

**Cortland YWCA's Aid to Victims
of Violence Statistics**

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Domestic Violence Calls	3,325	4,239	3,147	3,055
Domestic Violence Cases	276	306	240	229
Women Sheltered	44	26	41	21
Children Sheltered	43	14	22	9
Rape/Sexual Assault Calls	32	93	53	230
Rape/Sexual Assault Cases	6	22	12	17
Child Sexual Assault Calls	42	181	150	82
Child Sexual Assault Cases	14	19	52	150
Child Abuse Calls	155	32	128	198
Child Abuse Cases	23	12	18	37

Source: YWCA of Cortland

Figure HS-60 Criminal Justice Indicators, 2006-2012



Crime Rates per 100,000 population

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Violent Crime							
Cortland County	229.7	240.0	231.7	219.7	137.1	149.3	129.0
Upstate NY	283.3	265.1	259.3	255.7	247.3	231.6	232.6
NYS	434.1	413.6	396.8	383.0	391.2	397.0	404.9
Property Crime							
Cortland County	2168.1	2,418.5	2,054.7	2,026.6	2,111.8	2,078.4	2,093.5
Upstate NY	2142.1	2,088.5	2,111.4	2,087.1	2,120.3	2,035.9	2,026.4
NYS	2040.9	1,973.5	1,976.9	1,916.5	1,928.6	1,898.5	1,898.5
*Index Crime							
Cortland County	NA	2,658.5	2,286.5	2,246.3	2,248.9	2,227.7	2,222.5
Upstate NY	NA	2,353.6	2,370.6	2,342.7	2,367.5	2,367.5	2,259.1
NYS	NA	2,387.1	2,373.6	2,299.5	2,319.8	2,295.6	2,302.5

*Index offenses include the violent crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.



For a detailed breakdown of Cortland County crime statistics, conviction rates and sentences by charge and age of offender visit <http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/dispos/cortland.pdf>

Source: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services
<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/countycrimestats.htm>

Figure HS-61 Number of Adult Arrests, Cortland County

Felonies	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Drug	57	27	41	34	49	39
DWI	32	38	32	39	42	29
Violent	43	67	97	93	103	84
Other	185	179	226	183	220	250
Total	317	311	396	349	414	402
Misdemeanors	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Drug	22	26	28	53	74	50
DWI	253	240	264	222	275	250
Property	272	240	262	268	351	404
Other	433	467	409	377	441	418
Total	980	973	963	920	1,141	1,122

Source: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services
<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/arrests/index.htm>



Figure HS-62 SUNY Cortland, Crime Statistics, 2010-2012

Categories	2010	2011	2012
ABC (Alcohol Beverage Control) Law	8	76	45
Aggravated Harassment	6	10	6
Arson	0	0	2
Assault (Felony)	1	0	0
Assault (Misdemeanor)	0	2	1
Burglary	21	13	14
Computer Crimes	0	2	2
Criminal Mischief	34	43	36
Disorderly Conduct	33	15	22
Drugs	30	64	57
DWI	0	8	13
Forcible Touching	3	0	0
Harassment	19	12	19
Larceny-Bike	2	2	2
Larceny-Grand	15	10	11
Larceny-Petit	38	42	13
Mental Health (Threat to Self or Others)	1	4	20
Murder	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0
Rape	0	1	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Sex Abuse	0	1	0
Sexual Misconduct	0	0	0
Suicide	0	0	2
Vehicle & Traffic Misdemeanor/Felony	7	14	23
Weapons	1	2	2
Total Crimes*	250	389	330

*Total crimes include all crimes reported by University Police. Not all crime categories reported are included in the table above, so numbers do not add to totals.



For detailed monthly crime statistics and University Police annual reports, go to:
<http://www2.cortland.edu/offices/university-police-department/reports/monthly-reports.dot>

Source: SUNY Cortland University Police Department
<http://www2.cortland.edu/dotAsset/1f2352ea-c47d-49c3-9a29-3eb6ded55ba4.pdf>

Figure HS-63 Restaurant Inspection Interventions, Cortland County



Restaurant Category	2010		2011		2012	
	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	33	33	16	16	59	57
Medium Risk	22	21	18	18	30	27
Low Risk	6	6	0	0	0	0

Source: Cortland County Health Department, Division of Environmental Health



For more information on specific restaurants and violations go to: <https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/Food-Service-Establishment-Last-Inspection/cnih-y5dw>. This interactive map and data base can be searched by county, city or town, and restaurant name or address. Details are given for all violations found.

Figure HS-64 Liquor Licenses in Cortland County,* Social Clubs, Bars, Restaurants

	2005	2007	2009	2013
City of Cortland (includes Cortlandville and Virgil)	94	90	88	98
Homer/Scott	16	12	13	11
Marathon	7	9	9	8
Cincinnatus/ East Freetown	7	5	5	5
Truxton/ Cuyler	4	5	5	5
Preble	3	3	3	3
Willet	1	0	0	0
McGraw	7	7	7	6
Blodgett Mills	0	0	0	0
Harford	0	0	0	0
Harford Mills	0	0	0	0
Little York	1	1	1	1
Total	138	132	131	137

*License is by owner residence and not by establishment location. License is for establishments serving liquor.

Source: www.sla.ny.gov



For more information about liquor licensing and establishments, visit the New York State Liquor Authority website at www.sla.ny.gov.



Social Cohesion, Culture, and Recreation

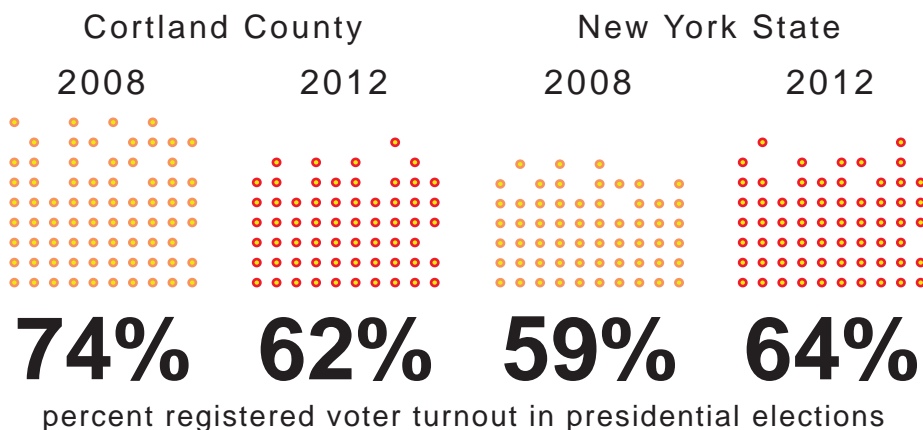


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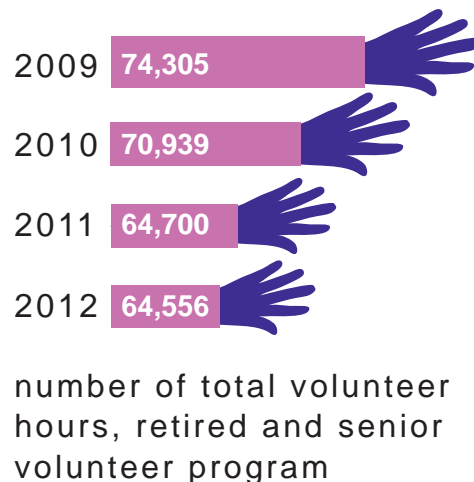
Social Cohesion, Culture, and Recreation

Visual Data Sheet, Cortland County

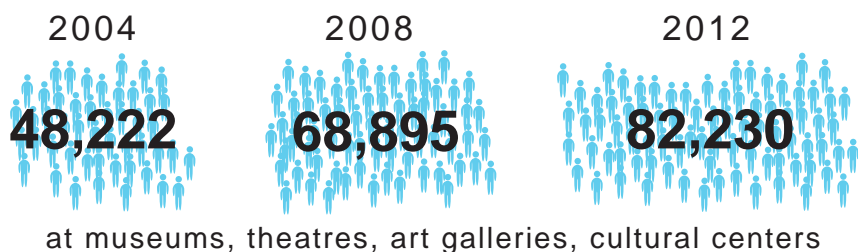
voting participation



volunteering



cultural attendance

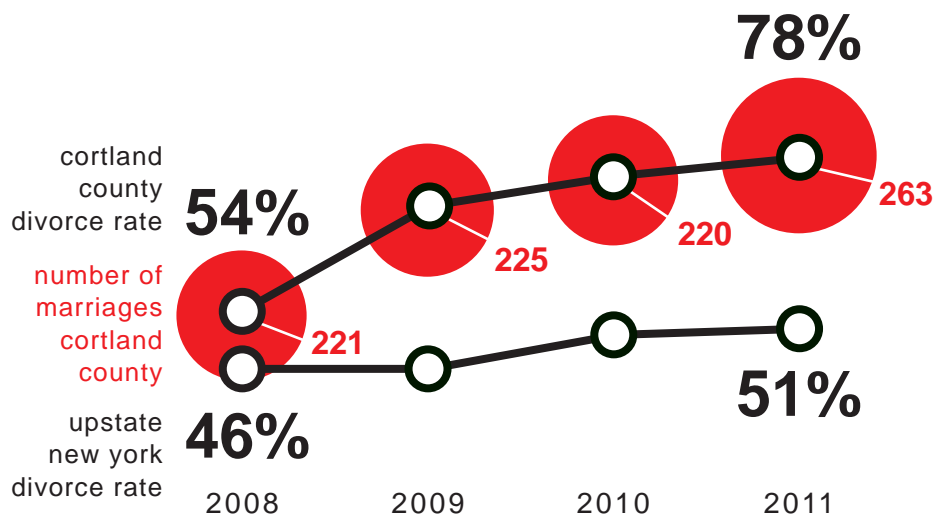


venues

2012 attendance



marriage and divorce





Highlights Social Cohesion, Culture, and Recreation

- There are numerous recreational opportunities for the entire family, both indoor and outdoor, available in Cortland County. See list in **Figure SC-1**.
- Attendance at cultural events continues to grow, in part due to expanded programs at Lime Hollow Center for Environment and Culture and the opening of the new CNY Living History Center. **Figure SC-3**
- The percentages of registered voters in Cortland County who voted in recent elections are similar to Upstate New York and New York State. **Figure SC-5**
- Retired senior citizens volunteered 64,556 hours of community service in 2012, for a value of \$468,301 (in minimum wage dollars). **Figure SC-4**
- There was a substantial increase in the number of divorces in Cortland County from 2007 to 2011. **Figure SC-9**

Report of Findings Social Cohesion, Culture, and Recreation

Cortland County may be considered rural, but there is no lack of things to do throughout the year. Annual festivals range from winter fun at Chillibration and Homer Winterfest, to summer relaxation at Taste of Downtown in July, to harvest-time activities at October's Pumpkinfest. The county's location near the geographic center of the state and the extensive athletic facilities at SUNY Cortland make the area an ideal host for the Empire Senior Games and regional and state playoffs for high school and college sports. The NY State Grange Headquarters and Museum are also located in Cortland. Proximity to Syracuse, Ithaca, and the Finger Lakes provides residents with additional recreational, cultural, and leisure-time activities. Residents and visitors alike enjoy the small town character and friendly atmosphere of the area and its people.

Recreation: A common theme emerging from focus groups is an appreciation for the scenic beauty of the area we live in. There are 14 state forests located in the county, as well as at Labrador Hollow Unique area on the Cortland/Onondaga County line. The Finger Lakes Trail bisects Cortland County diagonally from southwest to northeast. There are plenty of opportunities to enjoy hiking, skiing, and snowshoeing, and the Seven Valley Snow Goers Club maintains a network of snowmobile trails throughout the county in the winter.

Cortland County is one of only two counties in the state that does not have a state park. However, the county's Dwyer Memorial Park, on Little York Lake, has a network of trails and a boat launching area, and the park's Little York Pavilion, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is the summer home of the Cortland Repertory Theater.

The trail system at Lime Hollow Center for Environment and Culture continues to grow. In 2011, funding from a NY State Department of Health "Creating Healthy Places to Live, Work, and Play" grant allowed for development of a 2.4 mile connector now known as the Lehigh Valley Trail, which links Lime Hollow to adjoining neighborhoods and to two large off-campus housing complexes, thus allowing increased access to physical activity opportunities. Two footbridges on the trail were built by local Scouts for their Eagle projects.



Lime Hollow recently announced a unique partnership with OCM BOCES to build a LEED¹-certified Environmental Education Center. The Center will house the BOCES New Vision Environmental Science program for high school seniors and will also be used for expanded programming for Lime Hollow. Scheduled to open in 2014, the building will be assembled from modules built off-site by students in the BOCES Construction Technology program.

Residents both young and old can get involved in the county's numerous sports and recreation opportunities. Local school teams provide a focal point for community spirit in many towns. There are also many sports sponsored by various agencies, businesses, and churches. The YWCA recently completed a major renovation to better house their fitness and child care programs. The YMCA hosts the Cortland Stingers swim team and has recently purchased the site of the old P&C supermarket on Homer Avenue for a new facility. The J.M. McDonald Sports Complex has indoor soccer and lacrosse on its turf field and is home for the Cortland-Homer high school ice hockey team. Town parks throughout the county have playgrounds, summer swimming, and field sport opportunities.

SUNY Cortland provides the public with open times for swimming and skating. In addition, 2013 marks the third season for the New York Jets summer training camp at the campus. The three-week training camp draws both locals and visitors from out of state and is a source of revenue for area businesses and restaurants.

Music, Theater, and Art: Local residents interviewed for focus groups consistently mention how much they enjoy the many musical offerings available in the community, including school concerts, summer concerts, and music in the park series. Summer festivals, such as the Arts and Wine Festival and Seedstock at Reed's Seeds, feature music by local and regional artists.

The Center for the Arts in Homer has brought to the area well-known artists, such as Judy Collins, Richie Havens, and Arlo Guthrie. The Cortland Repertory Theater (CRT) offers professional summer productions at Little York Pavilion in Dwyer Park, including workshops and shows for kids. CRT is creating a downtown venue at the former bowling alley on Port Watson Street; renovations include a box office and small theater.

SUNY Cortland has active performing and visual arts programs and shares its plays, concerts, and art exhibits with the community. Dowd Fine Arts Center on campus, which includes a theater and art gallery, is currently undergoing extensive renovations. The "Arts at Grace" series of concerts is highlighted by a combined college-community orchestra and choir each spring. The Cultural Council hosts a "First Friday" event each month, featuring music, dance, improv, and poetry slams.

Museums: The county's historical roots are kept alive by the Suggett House Museum, which houses the Cortland County Historical Society, and the 1890 House Museum. SUNY Cortland's Children's Museum provides a place for local children to explore and play while education majors gain experience and perspective in early childhood development.

The CNY Living History Center, located in the former A. B. Brown Building, opened in June, 2012. The Center combines three previous collections: the Homeville Museum's assembly of military memorabilia; the Brockway Truck Museum; and the Tractors of YesterYear collection of antique farm implements and machinery. A small auditorium seating 90 people was completed in 2013.



Cortland Fair Grounds: The Fair Grounds site keeps our agricultural heritage alive for young and old. Every July, it hosts the Cortland County Junior Fair; local children and youth can exhibit animals, food and garden projects, and craft work. Many go on to the New York State Fair in Syracuse after the Junior Fair. There are additional 4-H events and the annual Ag-Stravaganza for county 4th graders, as well as an annual Draft Horse Show and Sale.

Community Gardens and Farmers' Markets: The number of community gardens and farmers' markets in the area has grown in recent years (see **Figure SC-1**). They offer residents a chance to enjoy fresh, home-grown produce and promote local sustainability. Main Street Farms, an aquaponics business in Homer, is starting a new urban farm in a low income neighborhood on the south side of Cortland. The plan is to encourage neighborhood families to obtain fresh produce through a low income CSA (Community Supported Agriculture) group and participate in educational events.

Senior Adults: Cortland is fortunate to host many services to benefit seniors. Eight senior centers throughout the county, staffed by the County's Area Agency on Aging, offer social opportunities, hot meals, and programs that encourage seniors to stay active and healthy.

Volunteerism, Service Opportunities, and Internships: Cortland County has a wonderful group of Retired and Senior Volunteers (RSVP) who assist with programs and provide numerous organizations with help. Retired senior citizens volunteered over 64,556 hours of community service in 2012; this represents an estimated economic value of \$468,301 (**Figure SC-4**). Cortland Regional Medical Center also has a large and active volunteer program.

SUNY Cortland students engage in the community activities in many ways, including SUNY Institute for Civic Engagement (ICE) service learning opportunities; volunteer activities of fraternities, sororities, and sports teams; and student teaching in local schools. Students can also gain valuable experience by doing individual internships at local agencies. For the past five years, the AmeriCorps program has been implemented through ICE. AmeriCorps members are currently serving part- and full-time at 16 health and human service agencies and businesses, including the YWCA, YMCA, Lime Hollow, and the adaptive sports program at Greek Peak.

As a case in point, this 2013 edition of **Cortland Counts** was made possible by the enthusiastic help of two special people. Amanda Linehan, a senior Health major at SUNY Cortland, completed an internship with SVHC during the 2012 Spring Semester. She updated nearly 100 charts and graphs with current statistics and researched dozens of data sources and web sites for the latest and most accurate information. Emma Ignaszewski, SVHC's AmeriCorps member, used her computer, graphic design, and writing skills to reformat the assessment and prepare it for printing. She also captured the cover photograph and designed the visual data sheets at the beginning of each section.

¹LEED, or Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design, is a certification program for buildings, homes and communities administered by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC). For more information, visit <http://www.usgbc.org/leed>.



Figure SC-1 Parks, Culture, and Recreation in Cortland County

Arts and Entertainment:

Blue Frog Coffee House
Center for the Arts of Homer
Center for Victorian Arts
Cortland Repertory Theatre
Country Music Park
Downtown Cortland
Dowd Gallery
Music in the Parks
SUNY Cortland Masquers
SUNY Main Street
Syracuse Symphony (in Cortland)

Camping:

Country Hills Campground
Country Music Park
Forest Lake
Wildwood Camp and Retreat Center
Yellow Lantern Campground

Canoeing/Kayaking:

Durkee Park
Dwyer Memorial Park
Lovell Field (Marathon)
Scott Family Park
Toughnioga River at Rt. 91
Water Street Bridge
YMCA Canoe Classic

Clubs/Organizations:

American Association of University Women
Brockway Truck Preservation Assoc.
Celtic Cultural Association
Cortland Country Club
Cortland-Lime Hollow Bird Club
Cortland Rotary Club
Cortland Rotary Breakfast Club
Crown City Toastmasters
Cultural Council
Habitat for Humanity
Kiwanis Club
Library Book Club
Lions Club
National Autism Association
Skyline Amateur Radio Club
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Zonta Club

Festivals/Parades/Events:

4th of July at Dwyer Park
Apple Jazz Festival
Arts and Wine Festival
Blue Grass Ramble
Chillabration
Cincinnati 4th of July Celebration
Corn-Ducky Derby
Cortland Celtic Festival
Cortland County Water Festival
Cortland First Light
Great Cortland PumpkinFest
Cortland Blooms
Cincinnati Corn Festival
Dairy Parade
Empire State Senior Games
Fiber Festival
Holiday in Homer
Homer Bluegrass Festival
Homer WinterFest
Magic on Main Street (Homer)
Marathon Maple Festival
Music on Main Street
Senior Citizen Enrichment Day
Taste of Downtown
United Way Polar Bear Plunge & Triathlon

Fitness/Health:

JM McDonald Fitness Gap
YMCA
YWCA
Cortland Fitness Center
Anytime Fitness
Pure and Simple Yoga
Golden Lotus Yoga Center

Martial Arts/Self Defense

Bailey's Karate
CNY Mixed Martial Arts
North East Martial Arts Institute
YMCA
YWCA

Ice-Skating:

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



Figure SC-1

Parks, Culture, and Recreation in Cortland County (continued)

Golf Courses: (Public)

Elm Tree Golf Course
Knickerbocker Country Club
Maple Hill Golf Course
Walden Oaks Country Club
Willowbrook Golf Club

Museums/History:

1890 House
CNY Living History Museum
NYS Grange Museum
Marathon Train Station
Suggett House Museum/
Cortland County Historical Society
SUNY Cortland Children's Museum

Parks:

City Parks: Beaudry, Dexter, Randall, Suggett
Citizen's Park, Cortlandville
Dwyer Memorial Park
Preble Park
Testa Park, Cortlandville
Yaman, includes Skate Park

Ski Areas (Cross-Country/Downhill):

Song Mountain
Labrador Mountain
Greek Peak
Cortland Waterworks
Dwyer Memorial Park

Swimming:

Suggett Park (Wickwire Pool)
Yaman Park
Hope Lake
SUNY Cortland Park Center
YWCA
YMCA
McGraw Recreation Center

Team Sports/Group Activities:

Community Sports Leagues
Bike Clubs
Bowling Alleys
Dance Programs

Tennis:

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

Walking/Hiking/Biking Trails:

Cortland (1st United Methodist Church)
Dwyer Memorial Park
Finger Lakes Trail
Hoxie Gorge
Lime Hollow Center for Environment and Culture
Millennium Bike Trail
McGraw
Lehigh Valley Trail
State Lands
Virgil
YMCA Bon Ton Roulette
YMCA Turkey Trot

Youth:

4-H
Cortland Library Youth Book Club
Cortland Youth Center
Homer Youth Center
Scouting

Farmers' Markets:

Cincinnatus Farmers Market
Cortland Downtown Farmers Market
Homer Farmers Market
Virgil Farmers Market

Community Gardens:

Common Ground (Armory)
Homer
Lorings Crossing
McGraw
United Methodist Church



Figure SC-2 State Lands in Cortland County

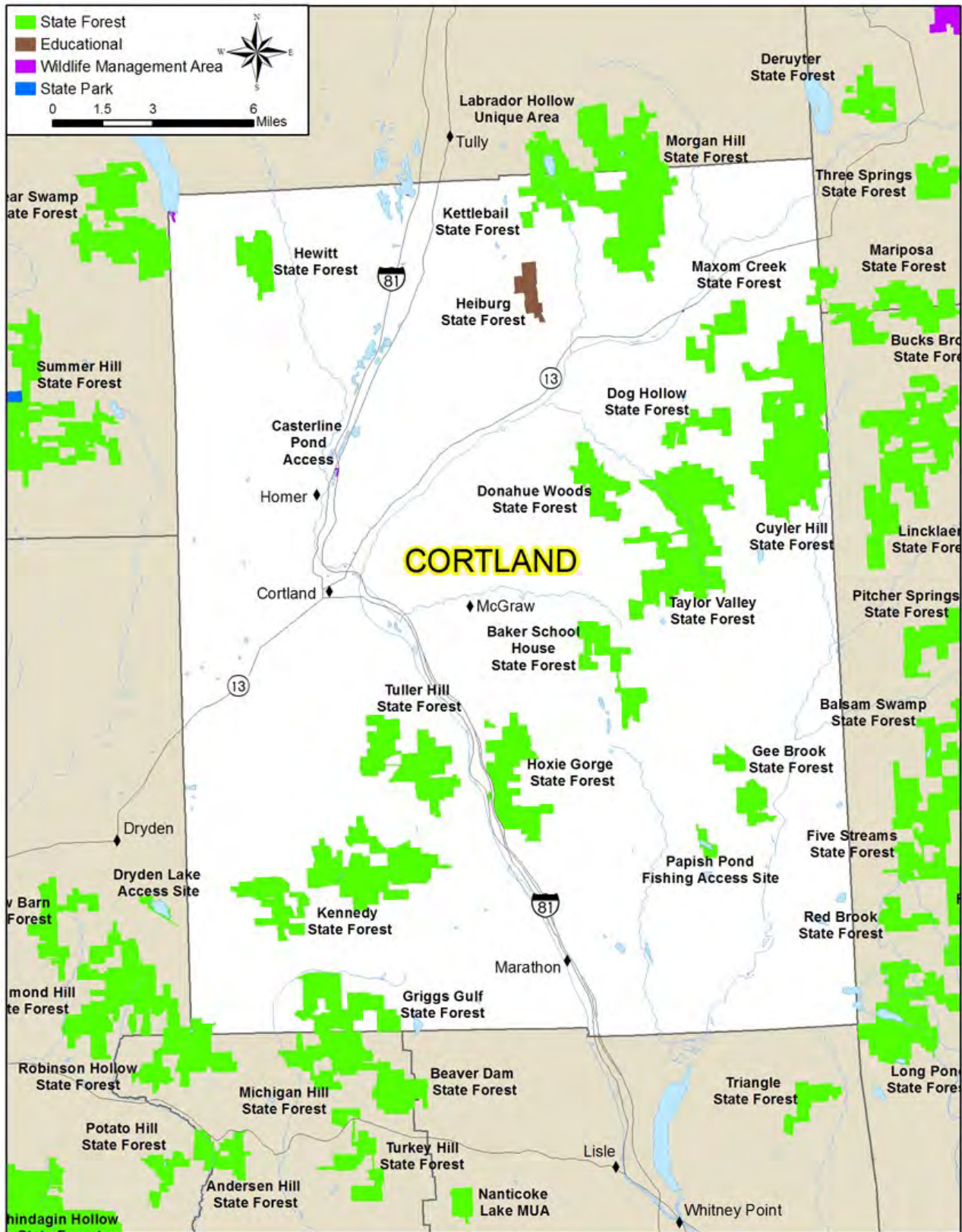




Figure SC-3

**Museums, Theaters, Art Galleries,
and Cultural Centers Attendance Records**

Facility	Attendance 2004	Attendance 2008	Attendance 2012
1890 House Museum	3,700	N/A	1,128
Lime Hollow Center for Environment and Culture	10,000	15,821	25,607
Cortland County Music Park	7,400	6,511	8,241
Cortland County Historical Society/ Suggett House Museum	3,200	2,842	2,134
Dowd Fine Arts Theatre, SUNY Cortland	5,000	6,000*	2,611
Cortland Repertory Theater	16,000	17,122	20,220
NYS Grange Museum, Clinton Ave	600	300	75
Cornell Cooperative Extension's Family Resource Center on Main St.	542	10,299	5,668
SUNY Cortland Children's Museum	780	N/A	546
Center for the Arts (Opened 2005)	N/A	10,000	12,500
CNY Living History Center (Opened June 2012)	N/A	N/A	3,500
Total	48,222	68,895	82,230

Source: Phone calls to Facilities

*Only reflects performance with ticket sales, number does not include attendance at free programs

Figure SC-4

Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hours Volunteered	74,305	70,939	64,700	64,556
Monetary Value*	\$531,281	\$514,308	\$469,075	\$468,301

*Monetary values are based on minimum wage

Source: Cortland County RSVP



Figure SC-5 General Elections—Voter Participation

		2010 Gov./ U.S. Senate	2010 State Senate/ Assembly	2012 Presidential
Cortland Co.	Registered Voters	30,937	30,937	31,946
	Active Voters	27,220	27,220	14,132
	Registered Voters who voted	14,132	27,688	19,739
	%, Registered Voters who voted	46%	89%	62%
Upstate NY	Registered Voters	7,257,782	7,257,782	7,328,770
	Active Voters	6,598,969	6,598,969	6,749,425
	Registered Voters who voted	3,360,143	n/a	4,661,127
	%, Registered Voters who voted	46%	n/a	64%
NY State	Registered Voters	11,806,744	11,806,744	11,969,192
	Active Voters	10,680,536	10,680,536	10,974,236
	Registered Voters who voted	4,769,741	n/a	7,128,852
	%, Registered Voters who voted	40%	n/a	60%

Source: www.elections.ny.gov/2012ElectionResults.html, Cortland County Board of Elections

Figure SC-6 Voting Districts

Assembly District 125	All of Cortland County except areas in District 126
Assembly District 126	City of Cortland, Cortlandville, Virgil, Homer, and Lapeer
Senate District 51	
Congressional District 22	

Redistricting occurred in 2011, based on the 2010 census results.

Source: Cortland County Board of Elections



For maps of district boundaries, go to: www.cortland-co.org/election/ccboe.html


For detailed information on enrollment statistics and voting results by county, district, race and party, go to: www.elections.ny.gov

Figure SC-7 Voter Participation in 2012 Presidential Election, Highest and Lowest Voting Percentages

Top 5 Districts	%*	Bottom 5 Districts	%*
City Ward 1	76.8	City Ward 5	60.1
Preble	75.7	City Ward 8	61.0
Virgil	74.9	Willet	61.8
Lapeer	74.3	City Ward 7	62.6
Homer	72.5	Cuyler	63.3

Source: Cortland County Board of Elections percentages calculated from data provided

**Figure SC-8 Marriages, 2007-2011**

	Cortland Co.	Upstate NY	NY State
2007	261	61,319	 61,319
2008	221	60,386	60,386
2009	225	57,101	57,101
2010	220	57,145	57,145
2011	263	60,114	60,114

Source: Vital Statistics of New York State 2007-2011

Figure SC-9 Dissolution of Marriages, 2007-2011

	Cortland Co.	Upstate NY	NY State
2007	136	27,697	55,243
2008	119	27,824	53,166
2009	163	26,287	50,310
2010	170	28,665	56,814
2011	206	30,925	57,025

Source: Vital Statistics of New York State 2007-2011

Figure SC-10 Out of Wedlock Live Births

	Cortland Co.	Upstate NY	NY State
2007	237	46,482	102,394
2008	253	47,222	102,799
2009	249	47,073	102,318
2010	224	47,368	101,608
2011	258	47,161	99,018

Source: Vital Statistics of New York State 2007-2011



Economy, Employment, And Welfare



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Economy, Employment, and Welfare

Visual Data Sheet, Cortland County

median income

Cortland County

+34%

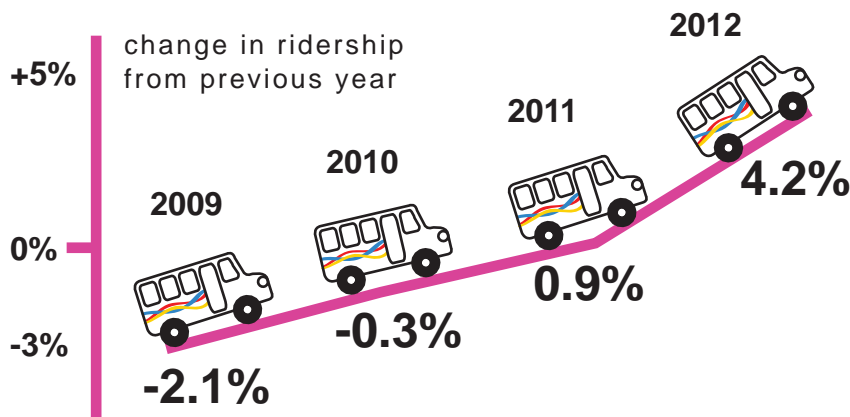


New York

+31%



public transportation use



employment sectors

change in number of employees since 2007, by sector:



medicaid

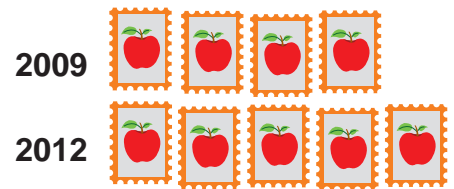


2009

2012

+16% total increase, number of cases

food stamps



2009

2012

+26% total increase, number of cases

living wage



2006

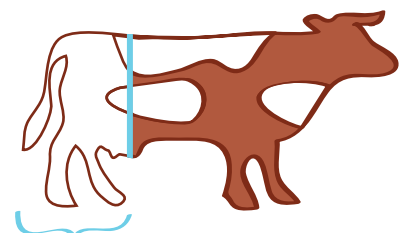
2012

\$9.83

\$9.06

hourly wage for basic needs in Cortland County

dairy sector



-17% change in head of dairy cattle, 2007 to 2011



Highlights

Economy, Employment, and Welfare

- In 2012, 19,400 people were employed in non-farm jobs in Cortland County, up from 18,800 in 2008. **Figure EW-5**
- Since 2007, Cortland County has experienced increases in employment in the following sectors: professional/technology, accommodations/food service, and health care/social services. The county has experienced declines in manufacturing, retail trade, and construction employment. **Figure EW-6**
- Cortland County unemployment peaked at 9.2% in 2009 and slowly declined to 8.8% at the end of 2012, compared to 8.5% for NY State in 2012. The county's unemployment rate remains one of the highest in the region. **Figures EW-11**
- A 2012 living wage study concluded that a single person would have to earn \$9.06 per hour, or \$18,843 annually, to be minimally self-sufficient. **Figure EW-14**
- 17.7% of Cortland County residents live in poverty, greater than both state (15.1%) and national (15.9%) rates, according to the Census Bureau's 2011 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). Median income in the county for 2011 was \$44,397, compared with \$55,147 for NY State and \$50,502 nationally. **Figure EW-20**
- The rate of children living in poverty in Cortland County is 22.3%, which is more than the Upstate rate of 17.5% but less than the NY State rate of 22.8%. Rates of children receiving public assistance and SNAP benefits in the county are less than in Upstate and NY State. Overall, child poverty indicators locally and statewide have been rising over the last eight years. **Figure EW-26**

Report of Findings

Economy, Employment, and Welfare

Jobs and Employment: Reflecting regional and national patterns, Cortland County's manufacturing base continues to decline, while accommodations/food service and health care/social services sectors are growing (**Figure EW-6**). In March of 2012, Borg-Warner, a producer of powertrain components for the automotive industry, announced the closure of its Cortland facility, with a loss of 160 jobs over 12 to 18 months. It is presently unclear if some employees will transfer to the Ithaca plant.

Unemployment Rate: The 2008 to 2009 recession resulted in a steep rise in unemployment rates in Cortland County, reaching a high of 9.2% in 2009. Rates are declining slowly, but the 2012 rate of 8.8% is still significantly above pre-recession rates, and Cortland County continues to have one of the highest unemployment rates in the South Central New York region (**Figures EW-11**). Therefore, it is not surprising that the category "Jobs/Employment" was once again identified as the highest community priority at the 2013 Business Showcase voting booth (see **Appendix 2**).

In the retail sector, rapid development continues along the Route 13 corridor in Cortlandville. A new Walmart Supercenter opened in 2010; Lowes renovated the old Walmart store and opened a home improvement center in 2011. A new retail complex on Bennie Road is occupied by clothing and shoe stores.



In October of 2012, Byrne Dairy, a family-owned dairy processing company which also operates more than 50 convenience stores in the region, purchased the Finger Lakes East Business Park and adjoining Osbeck Farm, with plans to create a large-scale yogurt production facility and agri-tourism center. The project will employ 80 people. The business park, on Route 13 in Cortlandville, was developed by the county's Business Development Corporation. Construction will begin in 2013.

Greek Peak continues to grow into a four-season resort and is a major employer in the area. Its Hope Lake Lodge offers travel/conference accommodations and an indoor water park. A \$20 million

A \$20 million expansion in 2011 included an outdoor adventure center with zip lines, bungee jumping, and outdoor laser tag.

expansion in 2011 included an outdoor adventure center with zip lines, bungee jumping, and outdoor laser tag. Greek Peak was forced into foreclosure in 2012 when the bank holding its mortgage failed. Two investors from Elmira purchased the operation and will utilize current management to run the business. New area hotels include a Holiday Inn Express on the east side of Cortland and a Best Western under construction on the west side of town.

The county is building on its potential as a tourism destination and gateway to the Finger lakes region. It offers natural resources, festivals, and seasonal events. Visitors from the Northeast and Midwest are drawn to the area in August for the New York Jets summer training camp at SUNY Cortland. The Jets' presence generated \$5.5 million in revenue in 2012. 2013 will mark the Jets third summer in town.

The area is maintaining its strong agricultural traditions. There are currently 585 farms operating in the county, from large dairy operations to small farms growing produce and raising small livestock. Total farm land is 122,000 acres (**Figure EW-34**). Some local farms have been purchased by Amish families moving to Central New York from areas where land is more expensive. Services supporting agriculture include a new Empire Tractor retail site on Route 13, as well as existing milk processing facilities, equipment dealers, and feed suppliers. There is also a push for local sustainability through farmers' markets, supporting small businesses, and "buy local" initiatives. Interestingly, despite the popularity of Cortland apples, there are no commercial orchards in Cortland County.

The Local Agricultural Promotion Committee (LAP) coordinates initiatives related to agriculture and nutrition for all ages and income levels. It also encourages economic opportunities and development through growth of a local food system that increases the availability of fresh, local food to area residents, as well as continued growth of local farmers' markets and maintaining soil and water quality. The local Sustainable Cortland group provides community education and information about sustainable living and economic/environmental sustainability through workshops, speaker series, and events such as Cortland Blooms.

Thoma Development Consultants in Cortland has written and received block grants allowing several towns and villages to upgrade downtown areas, repair sidewalks, and rehabilitate housing. Several businesses along Main Street in Homer have undergone facelifts and renovations, including the Homer Market. Other grant funding has also been awarded to local towns, including funds used to convert the railroad depot in Truxton into the town offices.

Several new restaurants opened in the city of Cortland in 2012 and 2013, including those offering Asian and Mexican cuisines, and there are new ice cream and gelato shops in Cortland and Homer. Super Cream in Homer moved north on Route 281, to the previous site of Costa's Market, and is completing a major expansion.



Community Planning: The City of Cortland adopted a new Comprehensive Plan in May of 2012. The plan will assist city departments and residents in meeting challenges such as upgrading rundown areas of the city, stimulating the local economy, and protecting the city's sole source aquifer. Two "gateway" projects are underway to improve appearance and traffic flow for the city's main entrance corridors. Options proposed for the mile-long corridor--which extends from Exit 11, along Clinton Avenue, and into the city--include better landscaping and signage, bicycle and pedestrian lanes, and a traffic circle at the present 5-way intersection of Clinton Avenue and Church Street. Proposals to improve traffic flow and the appearance of Homer Avenue (Route 11) between Homer and Cortland are also under consideration. The future of rural areas of the county are considered in a multi-year project of the Cortland County Planning Department, which has released a *Draft Agriculture and Farmland Protection Plan* for the towns of Homer, Preble and Scott.

Two "gateway" projects are underway to improve appearance and traffic flow for the city's main entrance corridors.

Communications: With the importance of internet access for communication and business, another priority is expanding broadband internet to outlying areas of the county.

Transportation: Local and regional planning to improve public transportation is ongoing. In 2012, there were 187,490 total passenger trips using the Cortland Transit system, a 4.2% increase from 2011 (**Figure EW-35**). A Transportation Advisory Committee (TAC), consisting of representatives from the county planning department, county legislature, human service agencies, First Transit, SUNY Cortland, TC3, and Seven Valleys Health Coalition (SVHC) meets regularly. SVHC has a federal JARC/NF grant for a Mobility Management System to improve transportation options and access, especially for the low income, elderly and disabled populations.

In 2011, SVHC applied for and was awarded a Community Transportation Association of America (CTAA) technical assistance grant. The consultants' recommendations (see link in footnote section)¹, as well as input from the public in workshops, focus groups, forums and public hearings, form the basis for an update to the Cortland County Coordinated Transportation Plan, to be completed in 2013. Also in 2013, recommendations for changes to Cortland Transit routes were presented at several public hearings. Some changes will be implemented in the fall of 2013 and others will be reevaluated after examining the impact from the Medicaid brokerage system being implemented in October 2013. Currently, reimbursement from Medicaid heavily subsidizes public transportation in the county.

Representatives from Cortland County have also been actively participating in the seven-county Regional Transportation Study, which was completed in 2013 by the Wendel Duchscherer Architects & Engineers firm. The study took an in-depth look at transportation in the counties surrounding Tompkins County and recommendations have been made regarding improving services and options for inter-county travel.

Taxes: According to the Tax Foundation, a non-partisan tax research group based in Washington, D.C., Cortland County has the 6th highest property taxes as percent of home value in the nation. Of the top 32 counties in this ranking, 28 are in New York State. Cortland County ranks 84th among US counties for property taxes as a percentage of income. These rankings are based on 2008-2010 three-year averages. Input from focus groups conducted in the community indicates that high taxes are viewed as disincentives to business investment and are a significant concern among seniors and others on fixed incomes.



Flooding: Changes in rainfall patterns across the northeast in recent years have made flooding a frequent concern with serious economic consequences. Heavy rainfall during the summer of 2013 affected several hundred acres of Cortland County crops and farmland, and both large and small retailers suffered losses of equipment and inventory. At this point in time it is unclear if any state or federal aid will be made available to compensate farmers, business people, or homeowners for damages (see the narrative of the Housing and Environment section for more details).

Poverty: 17.7% of Cortland County residents live in poverty, greater than both the state rate of 16.1% and national rate of 15.9%, according to the Census Bureau's 2011 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). In 2011, median income in the county was \$44,397, compared with \$55,147 for NY State and \$50,502 nationally (**Figure EW-20**). The percent of children receiving public assistance in Cortland County is 5.8%, also higher than the Upstate rate of 4.8% but lower than the NY state rate of 7.0%. Nearly 25% of children ages 0 to 17 in the county receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits (**Figures EW-27 and 28**).

Sources: Calls to local agencies and businesses, www.cortlandbusiness.com; www.greekpeak.net; www.wsyr.com; www.byrnedairy.com; <http://www.suny.edu>; <http://www.nass.usda.gov>; <http://pad.human.cornell.edu/profiles/Cortland.pdf>; www.cortlandstandard.net; www.taxfoundation.org; <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/>.

¹ <http://www.lscs.com/projects/cortland/final.htm>



Figure EW-1 Cortland County At a Glance

Population: 49,348 (2009-2011 Estimate)

Geography:

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
124,824 Acres in active farming (2007)

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/Pall Trinity, Cortland County Government, Marietta Corporation, Cortland School District, J.M Murray Center, Intertek Testing Services, Crown Center for Nursing and Rehabilitation, Tops Friendly Market, Cortland Asphalt/Suit Kote, City of Cortland Government, Greek Peak Ski Resort, Gutches Lumber, Wal-Mart, BorgWarner, Price Chopper, Manpower, Albany International

Employment Sectors:

Manufacturing, 11.7%
Educational Services, Health Care, and Social Assistance, 31.8%
Retail Trade, 14.1%
Wholesale Trade, 2.2%
Construction, 5.6%
Finance, Insurance and/or Real Estate, 3.7%
Transportation, Warehouse and Utilities, 3.7%

Workforce:

Average labor force: 24,137
Average Unemployment Rate: 8.8%
70.4% of residents work in county
Mean travel time to work: 21 minutes
Total Annual Payroll: \$443,670,000

Sources: 2010 Census, NYS Department of Labor, American Community Survey 2009-2011, Cortland County Business Development Corporation

<http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsect.pl>

<http://labor.ny.gov/stats/laus.asp>

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_11_3YR_S0801&prodType=table

Figure EW-2 Labor and Job Industry Overview Cortland County National Rankings



Cortland County is one of 62 counties in New York. It has 498.8 square miles of land area and a population density of 99.2 per square mile. On the most recent census form, 98.3% of the population reported only one race, with 1.5% of these reporting African-American. The population of this county is 2.2% Hispanic (of any race). The average household size is 2.40 persons compared to an average family size of 3.00 persons.

In 2012 manufacturing was the largest of 20 major sectors. It had an average wage per job of \$59,346. Per capita income grew by 12.0% between 2001 and 2011 (adjusted for inflation).

People & Income Overview	Value	Rank in NYS
Population (2012)	49,474	50
Growth (%) since 2010	0.3%	20
Households (2011)	17,915	53
Labor Force (persons) (2012)	24,324	48
Unemployment Rate (2012)	8.8	21
Per Capita Personal Income (2011)	\$31,972	54
Median Household Income (2011)	\$44,397	44
Poverty Rate (2011)	17.7	13
High School Diploma or More, % of Adults 25+ (2011 ACS 5yr)	89.6	11
Bachelor's Degree or More, % of Adults 25+ (2011 ACS 5yr)	24.0	29
2012 Industry Overview		
Covered Employment	17,664	45
Average wage per job	\$35,561	49
Manufacturing, % all jobs in County	14.6%	15
Average wage per job	\$59,346	20
Transportation & Warehousing, % all jobs in County	0.4%	60
Average wage per job	\$48,065	10
Finance and Insurance, % all jobs in County	2.1%	34
Average wage per job	\$56,205	24

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.

http://www.stats.indiana.edu/uspr/a/us_profile_frame.html



Figure EW-3 Median Income, Cortland County, Three-Year Estimate, 2009-2011

Cortland County Median Household Income: \$45,603



Also see [EW-Z1](#) for the 2011 one-year estimate of median income.

Source: 2009-2011 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Figure EW-4 Top Employers in Cortland

Employer	# Employees
SUNY Cortland	1,000+
Cortland Regional Medical Center	750+
Pall Trinity Micro / Pall Trinity	750+
Cortland County Government	650+
Marietta Corporation	600+
Cortland School District	600+
J.M. Murray Center	250+
Intertek Testing Services	250+
Crown Center for Nursing and Rehabilitation	250+
Tops Friendly Markets	250+
Cortland Asphalt / Suit Kote	250+
City of Cortland Government	250+
Greek Peak Ski Resort	200+
Gutchess Lumbar	200+
Wal-Mart	200+
BorgWarner	150+
Price Chopper	150+
Manpower	150+
Albany International	150+
Auxiliary Services Corp.	100+
Onondaga-Cortland-Madison BOCES	100+
Alliance Bank/Norwich Bank and Trust*	100+
Family Health Network	100+
Lowes Home Improvement	100+

*Local Alliance Bank branches completed merger with Norwich Bank and Trust (NBT) in March 2013 and are now operating as NBT.

Source: Cortland BDC/IDA, 2012

http://www.cortlandbusiness.com/major_employers.php

Figure EW-5**Cortland County Nonfarm Employment
Estimates by Industry, 1990 - 2013****Data in thousands**

	1990	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (thru April)
Total Nonfarm	20.4	19.6	18.8	18.5	18.7	19.2	19.4	18.9
Total Private	16.2	15.2	14.6	14.1	14.2	14.8	15.0	14.6
Goods Producing	6.4	3.9	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.8
Service Providing	13.9	15.7	15.9	15.9	15.8	16.1	16.4	16.1
Private Service Providing	9.7	11.2	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.7	11.9	11.8
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Manufacturing	5.8	3.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6
Information	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Financial Activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Professional & Business Services	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Education & Health Services	2.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
Leisure & Hospitality	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7
Other Services	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Government	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3

Note: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) regulations require that minor area employment estimates be presented separately from [estimates for statewide and metropolitan areas](#), which are prepared following BLS-approved sampling procedures and methodologies.

Source: <http://www.labor.ny.gov/stats/cesminor.asp>



Figure EW-6

**Cortland County Employment Sectors*
Number of Employees, 2007-2011**

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Manufacturing	3,169	3,035	2,668	2,342	2,560
Construction	417	426	393	393	364
Wholesale Trade	345	346	381	327	376
Retail Trade	2,262	2,273	2,141	2,105	2,180
Finance/Insurance	355	358	365	372	357
Professional, Scientific, Technology Services	796	500-999 (range)	500-999 (range)	793	943
Health Care/Social Assistance	2,931	2,828	3,002	3,257	3,278
Accommodations & Food Service	1,959	2,054	2,066	2,190	2,534
Number of Businesses Under 50 Employees	1,035	1,013	983	970	980
Number of Business Over 50 Employees	46	49	41	44	51
Total Number of Businesses	1,081	1,062	1,024	1,014	1,031
Total Number of Employees	14,959	14,694	14,271	14,378	15,675
Annual Payroll	438,570,000	\$448,750,00	\$433,304,000	\$443,670,000	\$477,106,000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, <http://censtats.census.gov>

Figure EW-7

**Cortland County Employment by Industry,
as of March 2011**



NAICS code description*	# of Paid employees for pay period**	First-quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	Total number of establishments
Total for all sectors	15,675	113,233	477,106	1,031
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	20	126	490	7
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	n/a	n/a	n/a	3
Utilities				4
Construction	364	4,020	23,077	89
Manufacturing	2,560	26,500	108,879	58
Wholesale trade	376	3,126	13,929	35
Retail trade	2,180	11,701	48,883	174
Transportation and warehousing	179	1,443	5,777	25
Information	n/a	n/a	n/a	12
Finance and insurance	357	3,957	17,557	53
Real estate and rental and leasing	537	3,495	17,285	37
Professional, scientific, and technical services	943	16,882	53,189	84
Management of companies and enterprises	n/a	n/a	n/a	4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	446	3,256	14,670	37
Educational services	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
Health care and social assistance	3,278	23,325	98,935	125
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	n/a	n/a	n/a	27
Accommodation and food services	2,534	6,115	26,036	132
Other services (except public administration)	599	2,839	12,271	122
Industries not classified	n/a	n/a	n/a	1

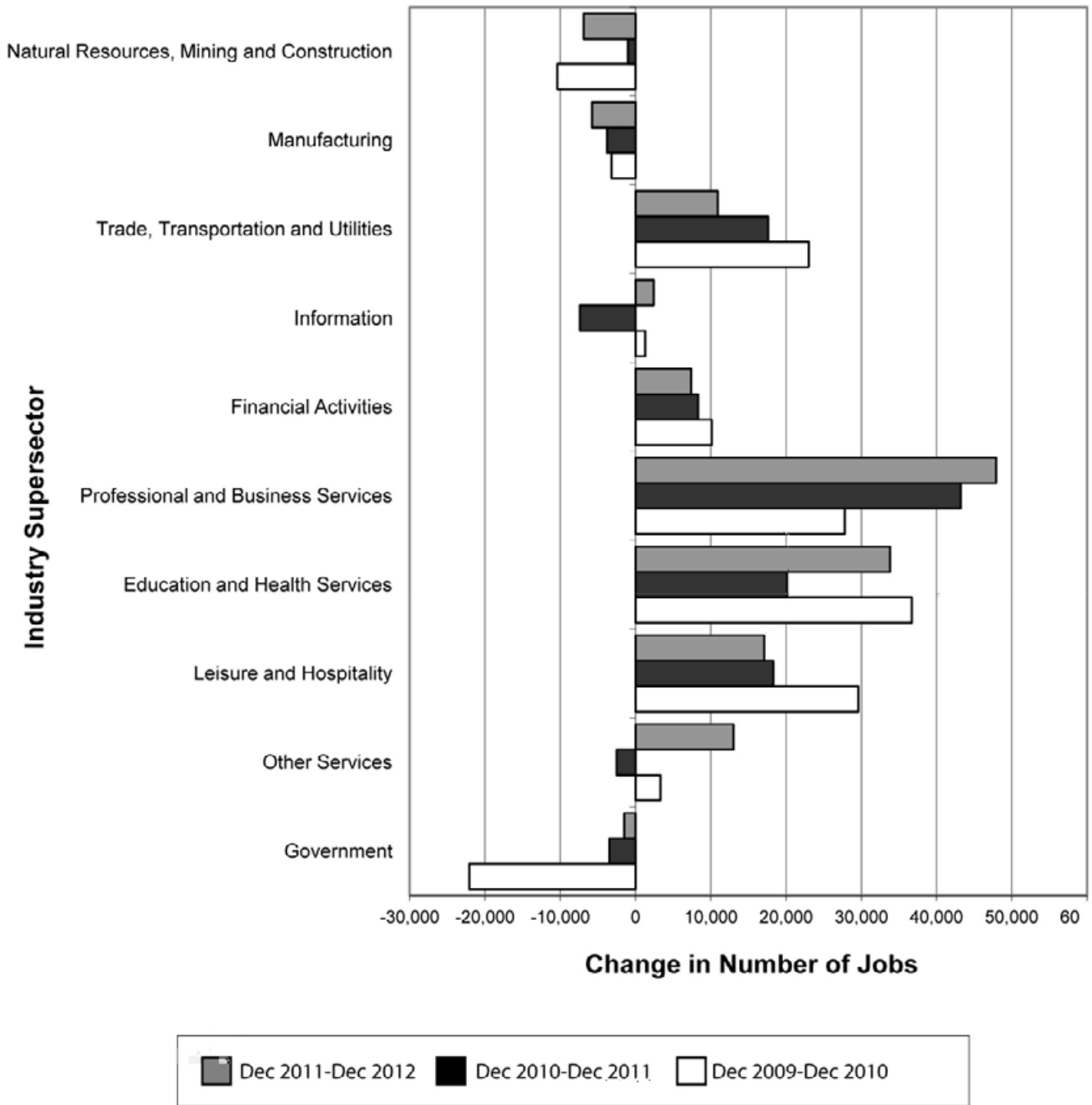
*The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy.

**including March, 2012

Source: US Census, <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic/cbpsect.pl>.



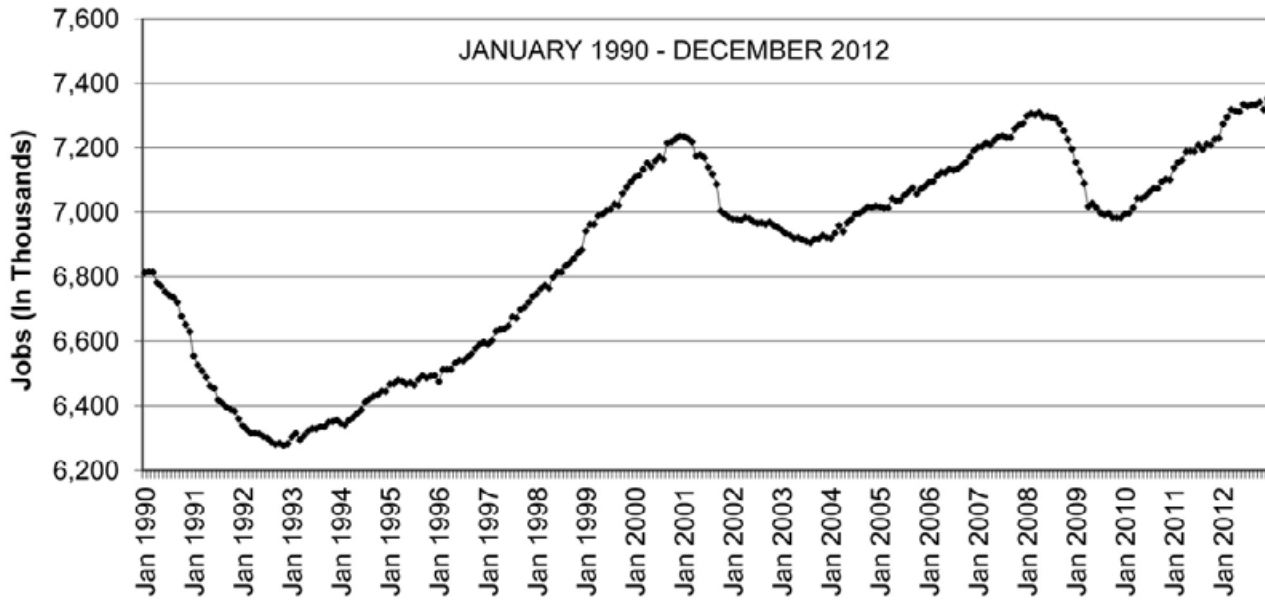
Figure EW-8 New York Over-the-year Change in Nonfarm Jobs by Super-Sector, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Source: New York State Department of Labor, <http://www.labor.ny.gov>

Figure EW-9

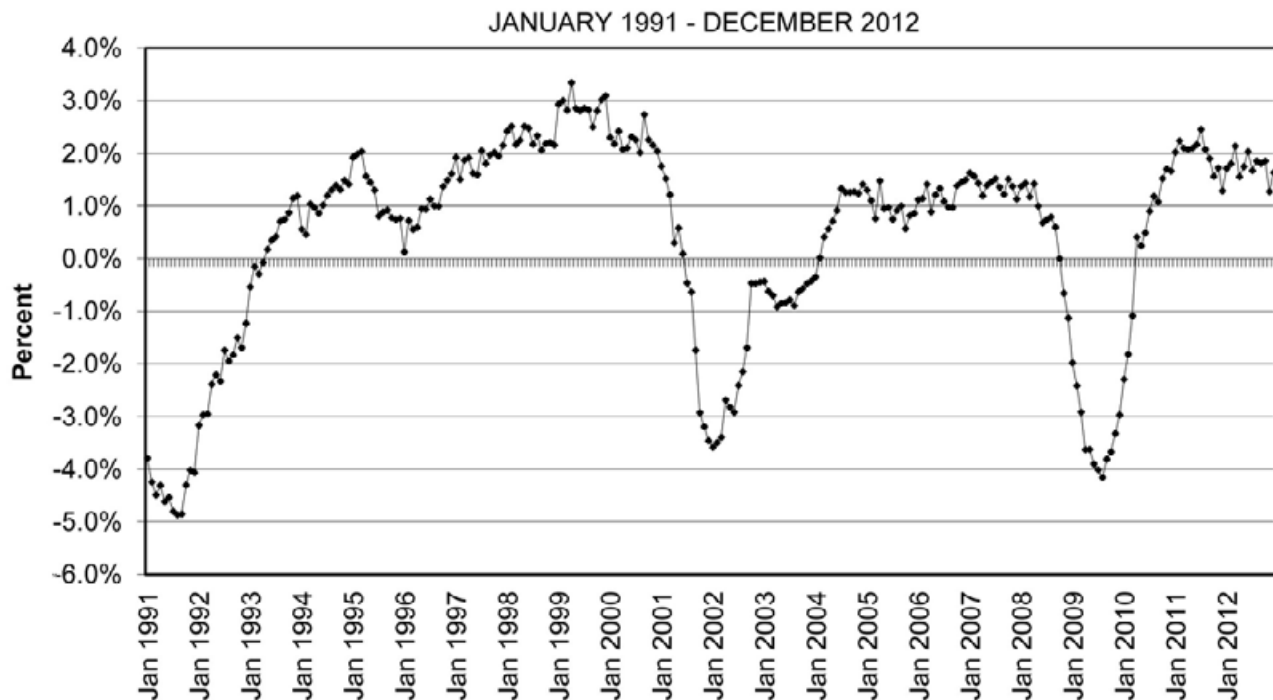
**New York State Private Sector Job Count
Seasonally Adjusted**



Source: New York State Department of Labor, <http://www.labor.ny.gov>

Figure EW-10

**Year Change in Private Sector Jobs
New York State (not seasonally adjusted)**



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

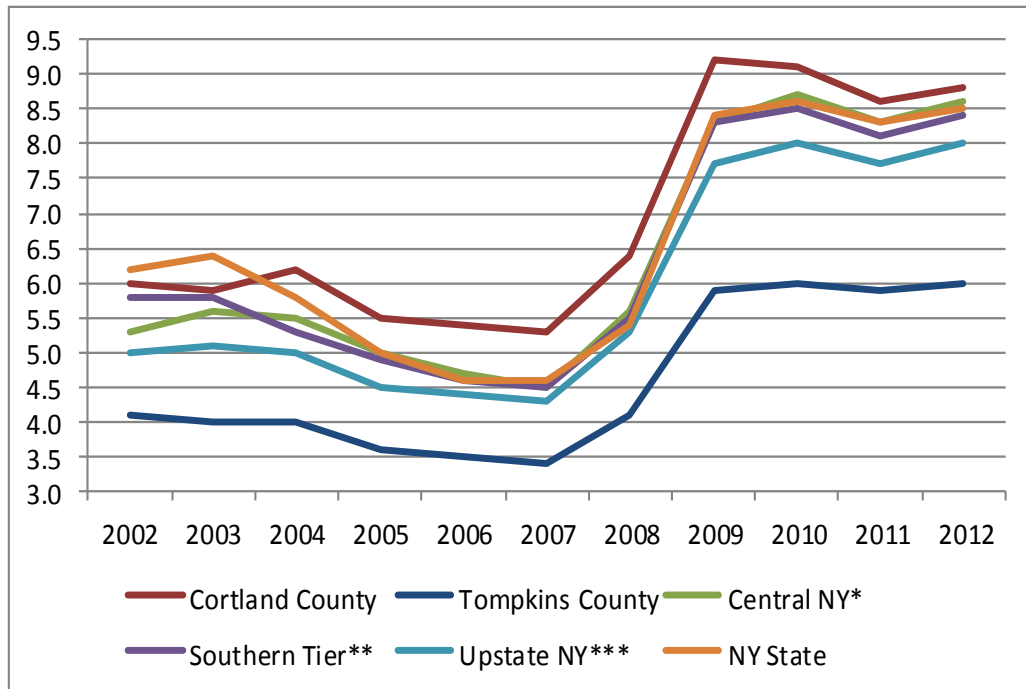
Source: New York State Department of Labor, <http://www.labor.ny.gov>



Figure EW-11

Annual Average Unemployment Rate, Percent, 2002 – 2012

Year	Unemployment Rate, percent					
	Cortland County	Tompkins County	Central NY*	Southern Tier**	Upstate NY***	NY State
2012	8.8	6.0	8.6	8.4	8.0	8.5
2011	8.6	5.9	8.3	8.1	7.7	8.3
2010	9.1	6.0	8.7	8.5	8.0	8.6
2009	9.2	5.9	8.3	8.3	7.7	8.4
2008	6.4	4.1	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.4
2007	5.3	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.6
2006	5.4	3.5	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.6
2005	5.5	3.6	5.0	4.9	4.5	5.0
2004	6.2	4.0	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.8
2003	5.9	4.0	5.6	5.8	5.1	6.4
2002	6.0	4.1	5.3	5.8	5.0	6.2



* Central NY counties include: Cayuga, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga, Oswego

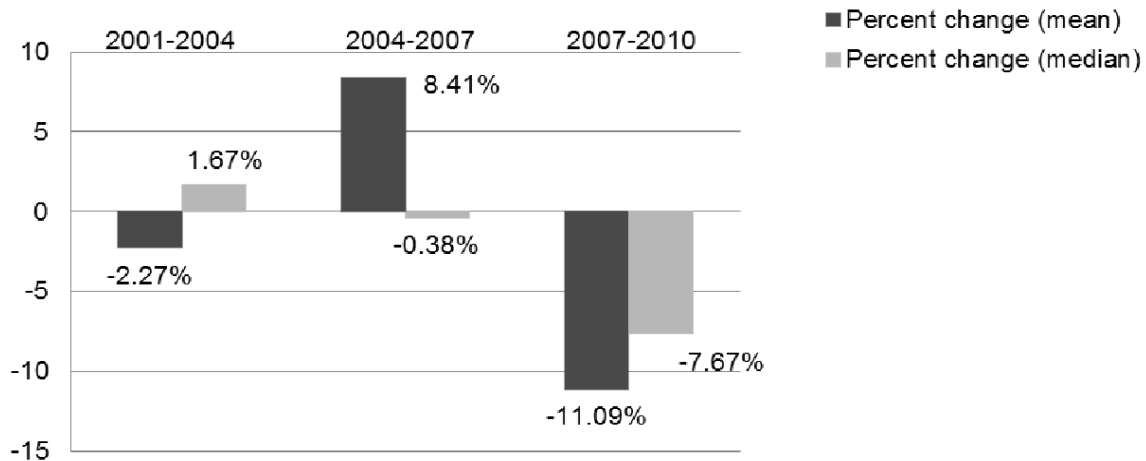
**Southern Tier counties include: Broome, Chenango, Chemung, Tompkins, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga

***Upstate = NY State minus NY City

Source: NY State Department of Labor, www.labor.state.ny.us; <http://labor.ny.gov/stats/LSLAUS.shtm>.

Figure EW-12

U.S. Percent Change in Median and Mean Incomes, 2001-10 Survey of Consumer Finances



Source: Federal Reserve Bulletin, June 22, 2012

<http://www.federalreserve.gov/Pubs/Bulletin/2012/articles/scf/accessible.htm#fig1>.



For detailed information on U.S. Family Finances from 2007 to 2010, including income, saving habits, and finances by selected family characteristics, go to: *Changes in U.S. Family Finances from 2007 to 2010: Evidence from the Survey of Consumer Finances*, Federal Reserve Bulletin, June 22, 2012, <http://www.federalreserve.gov/Pubs/Bulletin/2012/articles/scf/scf.htm>.

Figure EW-13

Cortland County Household Income & Benefits, 2011 Adjusted Dollars

Income	# of Households	% of Total
Less than \$10,000	1,600	8.8%
\$10,000-14,999	1,153	6.4%
\$15,000-24,999	2,049	11.3%
\$25,000-34,999	1,962	10.8%
\$35,000-49,999	3,250	17.9%
\$50,000-74,999	3,171	17.5%
\$75,000-99,999	2,377	13.1%
\$100,000-149,999	1,623	9.0%
\$150,000-199,999	719	4.0%
\$200,000 or more	216	1.2%
Total	18,120	100%

Source: 2009-2011 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates



Figure EW-14 Cortland County Living Wage, 2012

Hourly Wages	1 Adult	1 Adult, 1 Child	1 Adult, 2 Children	1 Adult, 3 Children	2 Adults	2 Adults, 1 Child	2 Adults, 2 Children	3 Adults, 3 Children
Living Wage	\$9.06	\$20.31	\$27.90	\$36.77	\$13.35	\$16.54	\$17.95	\$20.98
Poverty Wage	\$5.21	\$7.00	\$8.80	\$10.60	\$7.00	\$8.80	\$10.60	\$12.40
Minimum Wage	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$7.25

The living wage shown is the hourly rate that an individual must earn to support their family, if they are the sole provider and are working full-time (2080 hours per year). The state minimum wage is the same for all individuals, regardless of how many dependents they may have. The poverty rate is typically quoted as gross annual income. It has been converted it to an hourly wage for the sake of comparison.

Source: Poverty in America, Living Wage Calculator, <http://livingwage.mit.edu/counties/36023>

Figure EW-15 Typical Expenses, Cortland County, 2012

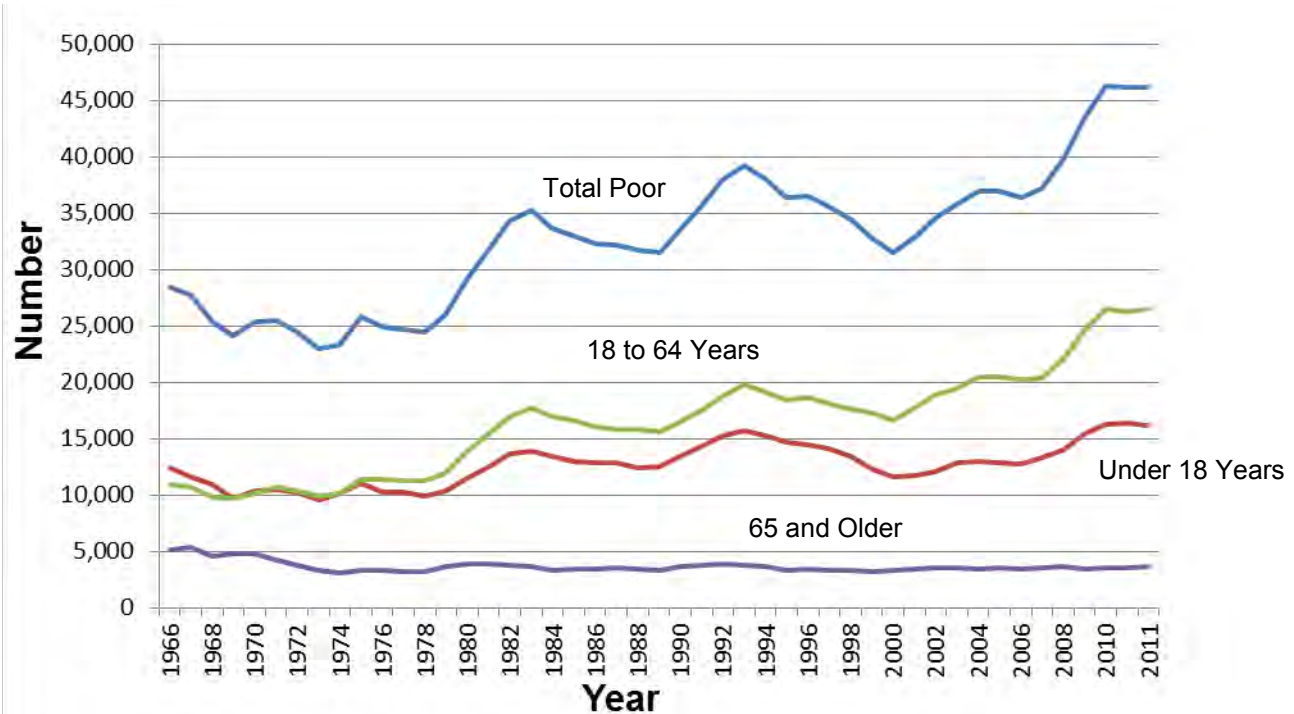
Monthly Expenses	1 Adult	1 Adult, 1 Child	1 Adult, 2 Children	1 Adult, 3 Children	2 Adults	2 Adults, 1 Child	2 Adults, 2 Children	3 Adults, 3 Children
Food	\$242	\$357	\$536	\$749	\$444	\$553	\$713	\$904
Child Care	\$0	\$788	\$1538	\$2288	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Medical	\$123	\$375	\$402	\$390	\$256	\$362	\$345	\$352
Housing	\$630	\$771	\$771	\$980	\$631	\$771	\$771	\$980
Transportation	\$262	\$509	\$587	\$629	\$509	\$587	\$629	\$640
Other	\$74	\$184	\$265	\$366	\$121	\$157	\$178	\$205
Required monthly income after taxes	\$1,331	\$2,984	\$4,099	\$5,402	\$1,961	\$2,430	\$2,636	\$3,081
Required annual income after taxes	\$15,972	\$35,808	\$49,188	\$64,824	\$23,532	\$29,160	\$31,632	\$36,972
Annual taxes	\$2,871	\$6,441	\$8,852	\$11,658	\$4,226	\$5,241	\$5,701	\$6,665
Required annual income before taxes	\$18,843	\$42,249	\$58,040	\$76,482	\$27,758	\$34,401	\$37,333	\$43,637

These figures show the individual expenses that went into the living wage estimate. Their values vary by family size, composition, and the current location

Source: Poverty in America, Living Wage Calculator <http://livingwage.mit.edu/counties/36023>



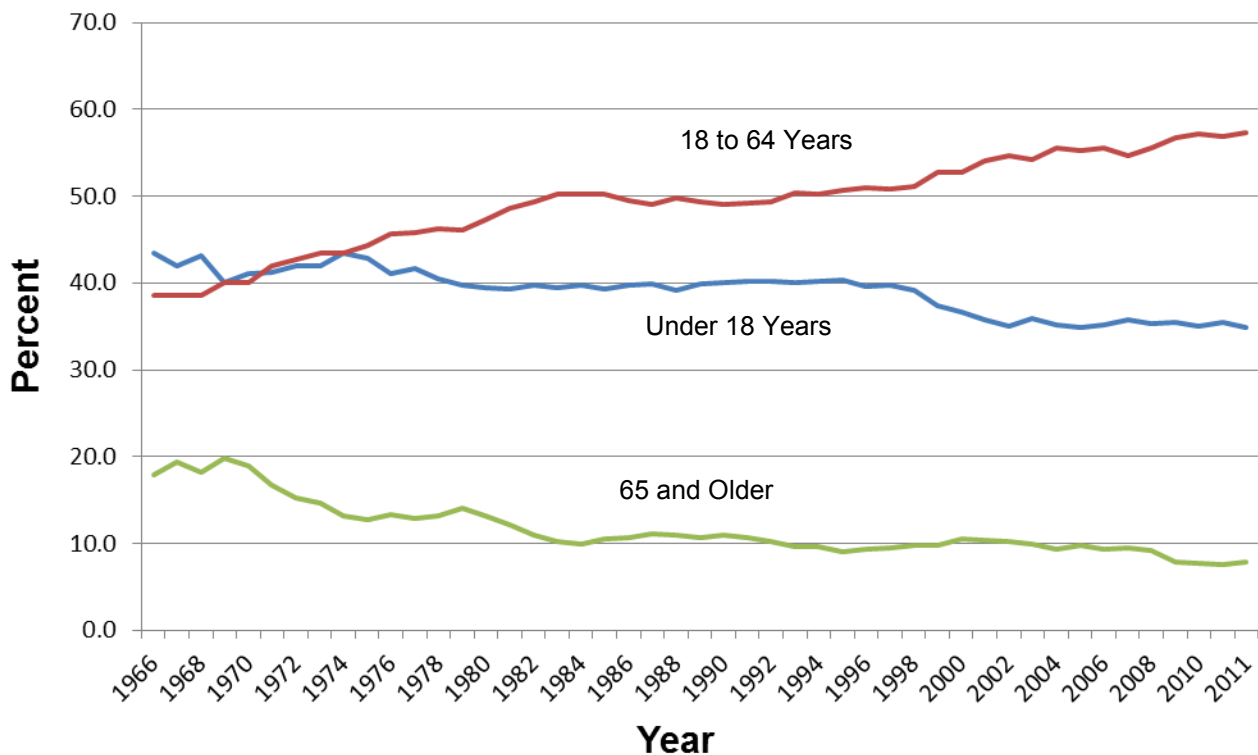
Figure EW-16 People in Poverty by Age
United States, 1966-2011



Note: Numbers in thousands.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Figure EW-17 Percent of Poverty by Age
United States, 1966-2011



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

**Figure EW-18****People in Poverty by Selected Characteristics
2010 and 2011, National**

Characteristic	2010			2011			Change (%)
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty		
		Number	%		Number	%	
People, total	306,130	46,343	15.1	308,456	46,247	15.0	-0.1
Race* and Hispanic Origin							
White	239,982	31,083	13.0	241,334	30,849	12.8	-0.2
White, not Hispanic	194,783	19,251	9.9	194,960	19,171	9.8	--
Black	39,283	10,746	27.4	39,609	10,929	27.6	0.2
Asian	15,611	1,899	12.2	16,086	1,973	12.3	0.1
Hispanic, any race	50,971	13,522	26.5	52,279	13,244	25.3	-1.2**
Sex							
Male	149,737	20,893	14.0	150,990	20,501	13.6	-0.4**
Female	156,394	25,451	16.3	157,466	25,746	16.3	0.1
Age							
Under 18	73,873	16,286	22.0	73,737	16,134	21.9	-0.2
18 to 64 years	192,481	26,499	13.8	193,213	26,492	13.7	-0.1
65 years and older	39,777	3,558	8.9	41,507	3,620	8.7	-0.2
Nativity							
Native born	266,723	38,485	14.4	268,490	38,661	14.4	--
Foreign born	39,407	7,858	19.9	39,966	7,586	19.0	-1.0**
Naturalized citizen	17,344	1,954	11.3	17,934	2,233	12.5	1.2**
Not a citizen	22,063	5,904	26.8	22,032	5,353	24.3	-2.5**
Work experience							
Total, 18 to 64 yrs.	192,481	26,499	13.8	193,213	26,492	13.7	-0.1
All workers	143,687	10,462	7.3	144,163	10,345	7.2	-0.1
Worked full-time, year round	95,697	2,600	2.7	97,443	2,732	2.8	0.1
Less than full-time, year round	47,991	7,862	16.4	46,720	7,614	16.3	-0.1
Did not work at least one week	48,793	16,037	32.9	49,049	16,147	32.9	0.1
Disability Status							
Total, 18 to 64 yrs.	192,481	26,499	13.8	193,213	26,492	13.7	-0.1
With a disability	14,974	4,196	28.0	14,968	4,313	28.8	0.8
With no disability	176,592	22,227	12.6	177,309	22,105	12.5	-0.1

Note: Numbers in thousands

Source: US Census, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/incpovhlth/2011/table3.pdf>.

*Federal surveys now give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. Therefore, two basic ways of defining a race group are possible. A group such as Asian may be defined as those who reported Asian and no other race (the race-alone or single-race concept) or as those who reported Asian regardless of whether they also reported another race (the race-alone-or-in-combination concept). This table shows data using the first approach (race alone).

** Statistically different from zero at the 90 percent confidence level.



For more detailed information on poverty estimates by race and ethnic origin, go to the following:
<http://www.census.gov/prod/2013pubs/acsbr11-17.pdf>.

US Census Bureau: Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2011,
<http://www.census.gov/prod/2012pubs/p60-243.pdf>.

Figure EW-19 2012 Federal Poverty Levels, 48 Contiguous States and District of Columbia



Note: The poverty guideline figures below are NOT the figures the Census Bureau uses to calculate the number of poor persons. The figures that the Census Bureau uses are the poverty thresholds. Alaska and Hawaii have higher guidelines, available at the source below. See explanation of poverty guidelines and poverty thresholds below.

Persons in family/household	Poverty guideline
1	\$11,170
2	15,130
3	19,090
4	23,050
5	27,010
6	30,970
7	34,930
8	38,890

For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$3,960 for each additional person.

What are the differences between the poverty guidelines and the poverty thresholds?

Poverty thresholds are used for calculating all official poverty population statistics — for instance, figures on the number of Americans in poverty each year. They are updated each year by the Census Bureau. The poverty guidelines are a simplified version of the federal poverty thresholds used for administrative purposes — for instance, determining financial eligibility for certain federal programs. They are issued each year in the *Federal Register* by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

Source: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/12poverty.shtml#guidelines>



Figure EW-20

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, State, County, and National Estimates for 2011

	Median Household Income	Poverty Estimate (Number of People), All Ages	Poverty % All Ages	Poverty Estimate (Number of People), Under Age 18	Poverty Percent Under Age 18	Poverty Estimate (Number of People), Ages 5-17	Poverty Percent Ages 5-17	Poverty Estimate (Number of People), Ages 0-4	Poverty Percent Ages 0-4
United States	\$50,502	48,452,035	15.9	16,386,500	22.5	10,976,987	20.8	5,110,087	25.8
New York State	\$55,147	3,043,461	16.1	960,956	22.8	658,371	21.5	286,025	25.1
Cortland County	\$44,397	8,080	17.7	2,215	22.3	1,517	20.8	n/a	n/a

Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, US Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saie/data/statecounty/data/2011.html>



For **Poverty Thresholds** for each year by year, age, and size of household unit, go to: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html>

For more information on yearly poverty estimates and comparisons to other states and counties, go to: <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saie/data/statecounty/data/2011.html>

Figure EW-21

Department of Social Services Statistics, 2009 – 2012, Cortland County

Data in number of cases

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Temporary Assistance*	452	446	475	471
Food Stamp*	2,868	3,224	3,453	3,618
Medicaid*	3,911	4,346	4,456	4,543
Medicaid SSI: Disabled Individuals*	1,263	1,272	1,309	1,326
Total Annual DSS Cost	\$28,359,061	\$28,345,541	\$29,505,694	\$30,084,013
Annual DSS Cost to County	\$12,259,820	\$12,389,313	\$13,832,360	\$13,647,832

* Monthly Average

Source: Cortland County Department of Social Services

Figure EW-22**Cortland County Department of Social Services
Number of Cases by Month, 2012**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temporary Assistance Cases	487	510	492	461	459	438	450	438	462	476	494	487
Food Stamp Cases	3,580	3,568	3,570	3,586	3,571	3,579	3,617	3,621	3,656	3,639	3,700	3,730
Medicaid (MA)-Only Cases	4,407	4,440	4,486	4,521	4,549	4,584	4,557	4,570	4,589	4,618	4,576	4,620
Managed Care Individuals	5,680	5,791	5,913	5,967	6,033	6,140	6,159	6,155	6,174	6,260	6,258	6,260
MA/SSI Cases	1,323	1,311	1,320	1,320	1,321	1,315	1,323	1,337	1,346	1,329	1,334	1,331
MA Total Cases	5,730	5,751	5,806	5,841	5,870	5,899	5,880	5,907	5,935	5,947	5,910	5,951
Foster Care Total	130	136	133	128	131	130	125	128	124	126	128	119
Adult Services Cases	176	183	183	188	175	162	167	179	187	189	188	182
Long Term Care Cases	217	214	212	215	215	211	210	220	213	219	205	209
Child Protective Services (CPS) Hotline Cases	92	86	97	117	115	119	88	104	86	99	75	99
Child Preventive Cases	119	118	106	117	111	108	103	110	110	106	109	114
Day Care Cases	199	207	208	223	219	230	224	202	206	220	217	172
Services Individual Total	1,428	1,445	1,377	1,389	1,411	1,458	1,490	1,463	1,488	1,508	1,369	1,279
Child Support Cases	3,648	3,532	3,538	3,527	3,424	3,464	3,486	3,505	3,531	3,527	3,511	3,467
Front End Detection Fraud Referrals (FEDS)	27	38	41	25	18	31	35	31	38	34	34	39
Estimated Total Clients	19,684	19,947	20,196	20,497	20,508	20,727	20,742	20,778	20,897	19,053	18,951	19,349

Source: Cortland County Department of Social Services



Figure EW-23

**Income and Poverty Statistics
2007-2011**

	City of Cortland	Cortland County	New York State
% Persons below poverty	23.3%	15.0%	14.5%
Per capita income in the past 12 months (2011 dollars)	\$18,893	\$22,322	\$31,796
Median household income	\$36,092	\$45,956*	\$56,951

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

*5-year estimate, 2007-2011

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/36/36023.html>

Figure EW-24

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

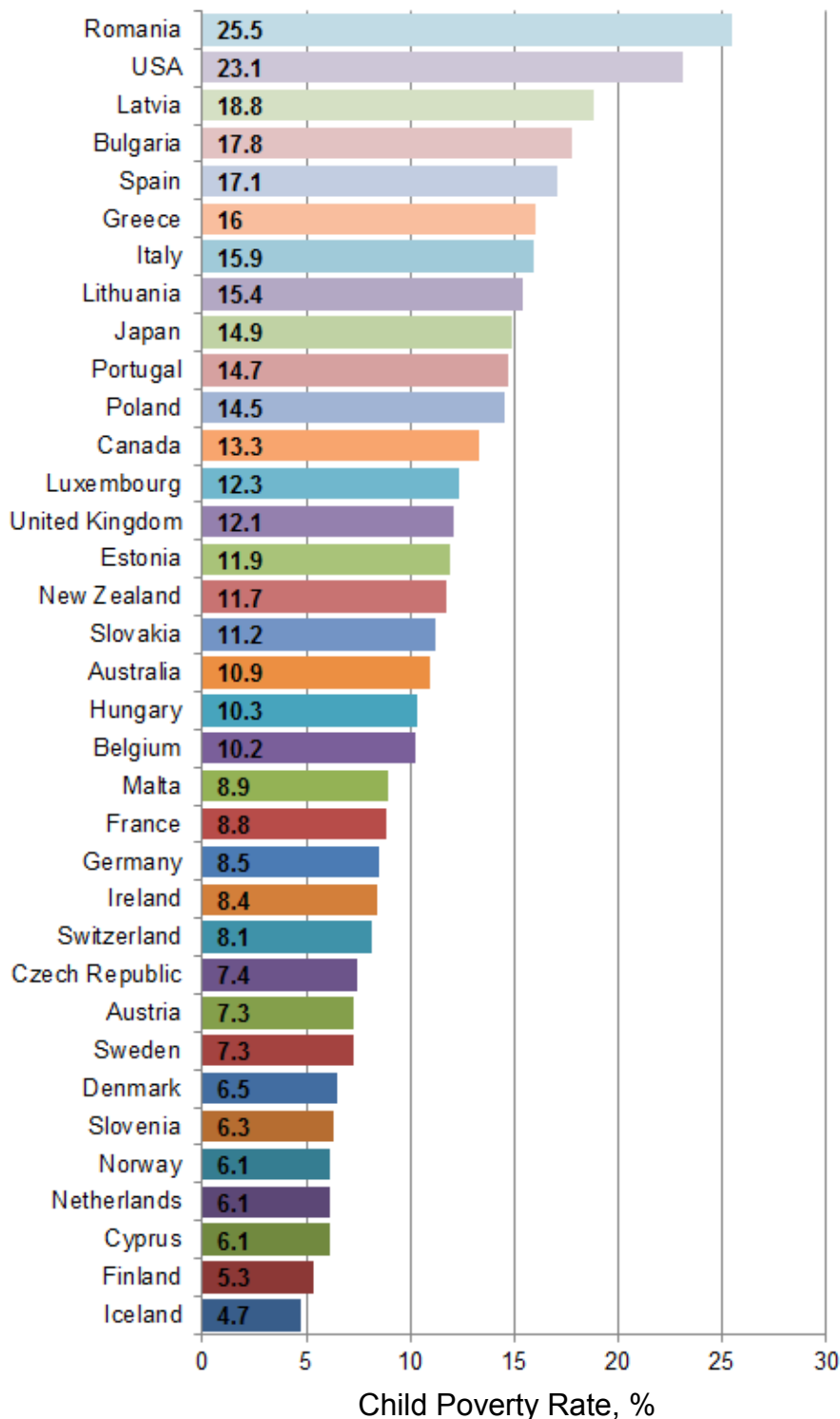
Program	Number of Meals Served or Distributed							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Salvation Army (Estimates)	61,135	58,217	48,378	46,779	46,779	36,782	32,984	37,651
Loaves and Fishes	28,090	28,933	26,992	27,762	27,535	27,158	27,091	27,096
Catholic Charities Summer Children's Lunch	6,892	7,507	5,980	7,836	10,859	7,860	8,505	10,383
Catholic Charities Food Pantries	85,972	83,088	74,754	79,615	70,883	75,636	68,031	56,385
Cortland County Area Agency on Aging:								
Food Pantries, including Helping Hands Food Pantry, Truxton Food Pantry, and Willet Food Pantry	46,902	46,319	49,728	61,191	55,503	51,885	52,065	33,336
8 Senior Center Nutrition Programs & Meals on Wheels	129,219	136,878	141,851	133,375	128,848	122,955	125,831	111,451
Total Meals Served	358,210	360,942	347,683	356,558	340,407	322,276	314,507	276,302

Source: Calls made to local agencies

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

Figure EW-25

Relative Child Poverty in Economically Advanced Countries



The figure shows the percentage of children, ages 0 to 17, living in relative poverty, defined as living in a household whose income, when adjusted for family size and composition, is less than 50% of the median income for the country in which they live. This is the definition of child poverty used by the majority of the world's developed economies. Broadly speaking, it shows the proportion of children who are to some significant extent excluded from the advantages and opportunities which most children in that particular society would consider normal.

Source: Unicef Innocenti Report Card

<http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/series/16>

**Figure EW-26****Child Poverty Statistics
Cortland County, Upstate, and New York State**

	Cortland Co. Baseline	Cortland Co. Current Data	Upstate Current Data	New York Current Data
Children/Youth Living Below Poverty, children/youth ages birth-17 yrs.	20.0% (2005)	22.3% (2011)	17.5% (2011)	22.8% (2011)
Children/Youth Receiving Public Assistance, children/youth ages birth-17 yrs.	4.8% (2005)	5.4% (2012)	4.9% (2012)	7.0% (2012)
Children/Youth Receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Benefits, children/youth ages birth-17 yrs.	16.4% (2005)	25.9% (2012)	20.4% (2012)	28.4% (2012)
Children/Youth Receiving Supplemental Security Income, children/youth ages birth-19 yrs.	1.3% (2000)	1.7% (2012)	1.6% (2012)	2.1% (2012)
Children Receiving Free or Reduced-price School Lunch - Public Schools, children in grades K-6	40.8% (2004-2005)	45.0% (2010-2011)	36.3% (2010-2011)	52.4% (2010-2011)

Source: Kids' Well-Being Information Clearinghouse, New York State Council on Children and Families,
<http://www.nyskwic.org>



For additional information on indicators which affect child health and well-being, including county reports and a Community Asset Mapping Tool, go to: <http://www.nyskwic.org>.

Figure EW-27 Children and Youth Receiving Public Assistance, Ages 0-17



Year	Cortland County		Upstate NY		New York State	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2007	459	4.6	94,098	3.7	284,388	6.4
2008	437	4.4	95,858	3.8	276,114	6.3
2009	565	5.7	107,049	4.2	293,711	6.6
2010	519	5.0	115,138	4.5	298,293	6.9
2011	586	5.8	119,918	4.8	299,441	7.0

Source: New York State Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse, www.nyskwic.org

Figure EW-28 Children and Youth Receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Benefits , Ages 0-17

Year	Cortland County		Upstate NY		New York State	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2007	1,778	17.7	299,858	11.9	754,462	17.1
2008	1,973	20.0	340,727	13.7	851,116	19.3
2009	2,438	24.4	418,877	16.5	1,043,142	23.6
2010	2,562	24.6	467,396	18.3	1,146,977	26.5
2011	2,529	24.9	492,374	19.6	1,179,082	27.5

Source: New York State Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse, www.nyskwic.org

Figure EW-29 Cortland County Child Support Enforcement

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Child Support Cases	4,122	3,724	3,774	3,467
Parent – TANF* Recipient	2,018	1,853	1,930	1,879
Parent - Non-TANF* Recipient	2,104	1,871	1,844	1,588
Paternity Cases Established	122	99	78	83
Total Child Support Collections	\$5,670,511	\$5,431,645	\$5,359,280	\$5,235,089

*TANF is Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Source: Cortland County Department of Social Services

**Figure EW-30****Cortland County Profile,
2007 Census of Agriculture**

The USDA Census of Agriculture is conducted every five years. Results of the 2012 census will be available in 2014.

ITEM	Quantity
Market Value of Agricultural Products (in thousands of dollars)	
Total value of agricultural products sold	54,884
Value of crops incl. nursery and greenhouse	5,498
Value of livestock, poultry, and their products	49,386
Value of Sales by Commodity Group (in thousands of dollars)	
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	1,987
Tobacco	-
Cotton and cottonseed	-
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	408
Fruits, tree nuts, and berries	181
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod	751
Cut Christmas trees and short rotation woody crops	58
Other crops and hay	2,113
Poultry and eggs	41
Cattle and calves	4,284
Milk and other dairy products from cows	44,353
Hogs and pigs	268
Sheep, goats, and their products	155
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeys	96
Aquaculture	-
Other animals and other animal products	189
Top Crop Items (in acres)	
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, greenchop	34,375
Corn for silage	7,860
Corn for grain	4,671
Oats for grain	497
Cut Christmas trees	423
Top Livestock Items (in quantity)	
Cattle and calves	24,855
Sheep and lambs	1,291
Horses and ponies	1,138
Hogs and pigs	1,022
Layers	766

*Data were collected for a maximum of three operators per farm.

Source: US Department of Agriculture, 2007 Census of Agriculture, http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Online_Highlights/County_Profiles/New_York/cp36023.pdf.



For more information: for the full 2007 agricultural census for NY State and Cortland County, go to: http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/New_York/.

Figure EW-30**Cortland County Profile,
2007 Census of Agriculture (continued)**

The USDA Census of Agriculture is conducted every five years. Results of the 2012 census will be available in 2014.

Economic Characteristics	Quantity
Farms by value of sales (in number of farms):	
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 to \$249,999	51
\$250,000 to \$499,999	31
\$500,000 or more	20
Total farm production expenses (in thousands of dollars)	45,836
Average per farm (in dollars)	78,086
Net cash farm income of operation (in thousands of dollars)	13,493
Average per farm (in dollars)	22,987
Operator Characteristics	Quantity
Principal operators by primary occupation:	
Farming	301
Other	286
Principal operators by sex	
Male	497
Female	90
Average age of principal operator (in years)	56.4
All operators by race*	
American Indian or Alaska Native	3
Asian	3
Black or African American	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-
White	919
More than one race	4
All operators of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino Origin*	8

*Data were collected for a maximum of three operators per farm.

Source: US Department of Agriculture, 2007 Census of Agriculture, http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Online_Highlights/County_Profiles/New_York/cp36023.pdf.



For more information: for the full 2007 agricultural census for NY State and Cortland County, go to: http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/New_York/.

**Figure EW-31****Agriculture and Farming in Cortland County****

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Farms					
Number of Farms	590	590	590	585	
Land in Farms (acres)	123,300	123,600	123,600	121,900	
Cash receipts total	52,593	54,750	40,413		
Cash receipts, all crops	5,958	7,052	5,913		
Cash receipts, all livestock	46,635	47,698	34,500		
Crops Harvested					
Acres Alfalfa Harvested	7,000	4,400	6,300	6,500	1/*
Tons of Alfalfa Produced (tons)	15,900	11,500	14,500	13,700	1/*
Acres Grain Harvested	4,600	7,800	1/*	7,800	7,200
Bushels of Grain Produced	585,300	954,000	1/*	1,136,000	1,044,000
Acres of Silage Harvested	7,800	7,000	1/*	8,500	9,900
Bushels of Silage Produced	143,800	144,700	1/*	158,000	136,000
Acres of Soybeans Harvested	1,000	1,300	1/*	1,600	1/*
Bushels of Soybeans Produced	44,000	44,200	1/*		1/*
Acres of Oats Harvested	700	1/*	800	1/*	1/*
Bushels of Oats Produced	37,500	1/*	71,300	1/*	1/*
Acres of Wheat Harvested	1/*	1/*	1/*	1/*	1/*
Bushels of Wheat Produced	1/*	1/*	1/*	1/*	1/*
Acres of Corn (Total) Harvested	12,400	14,800	1/*	16,300	17,200
Bushels of Corn (Grain) Produced	585,300	954,000	1/*	1,136,000	1,044,000
Tons of Corn (Silage) Produced	143,800	144,700	1/*	158,000	136,000
Milk Production					
Total Milk Production (1000 lbs.)	250,000	252,000	221,000	236,000	
Annual Average Milk Cows (#)	13,100	13,500	11,800	11,700	
Average Production Per Cow (lbs.)	19,100	18,700	18,700	20,200	
Livestock					
All Cattle and Calves	28,300	24,800	24,000	24,500	24,000
Milk Cows	14,100	12,000	11,900	11,700	11,700
Beef Cows	1,600	1,500	1,200	1,300	2,600

*Note: 1/ Included in other Counties

Source: United States Department of Agriculture,
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/New_York/Publications/County_Estimates/index.asp

**The USDA Census of Agriculture is conducted every five years.



For the full 2007 agricultural census for New York State and Cortland County, go to:
http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full_Report/Volume_1_Chapter_2_County_Level/New_York/. Results of the 2012 census will be available in early 2014.

Figure EW-32 NY State Agricultural Products, 2010



Product	Value	Production	NY Rank in Nation
Livestock	\$2.39 billion		
Milk	\$2.2 billion*	12.7 billion pounds	4th
Meat	\$191 million	289 million pounds	
Cattle and calves	\$183 million		
Hogs and Pigs	\$9.7 million		
Sheep and Lambs	\$4.4 million		
Poultry	\$111 million		
Eggs	\$66.2 million		20th
Field Crops	\$2.05 billion		
Corn (silage)	\$311 million		3rd
Corn (grain)	\$460 million		17th
Soybeans	\$147 million		22nd
Wheat			27th
Oats			9th
Hay	\$261 million**		26th
Fall potatoes	\$69.1 million		11th
Fruit	\$332 million		
Apples	\$233 million		2nd
Tart Cherries	\$1.36 million	7.8 million pounds	4th
Pears	4.25 million	8,300 tons	4th
Grapes	\$68.4 million	68% juice, 30% wine 2% fresh grapes	3rd
Strawberries	\$6.90 million	3.5 million pounds	8th
Vegetables	\$409 million		5th
Cabbage	\$74.4 million		3rd
Sweet corn	\$71.1 million		4th
Onions	\$54.2 million		5th
Snap beans	\$38.4 million		4 th (fresh market)
Tomatoes	\$28.5 million		11th
Pumpkins	\$35.1 million		2nd
Cucumbers	\$18.5 million		7th
Squash	\$36.8 million		4th
Cauliflower	\$3.44 million		3rd
Maple Syrup	\$12.3 million	564,00 gallons (2011)	2nd
Floriculture	\$183 million		7th

Agricultural production returned almost \$4.7 billion to the farm economy in 2010. About 23 percent of the state's land area or 7.00 million acres are used by the 36,300 farms to produce a diverse array of food products.

Source: NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets, www.agriculture.ny.gov/agfacts.html

*preliminary value

**most hay is used on farms and its value is realized through sale of milk and livestock.



Figure EW-33 New York State Maple Production

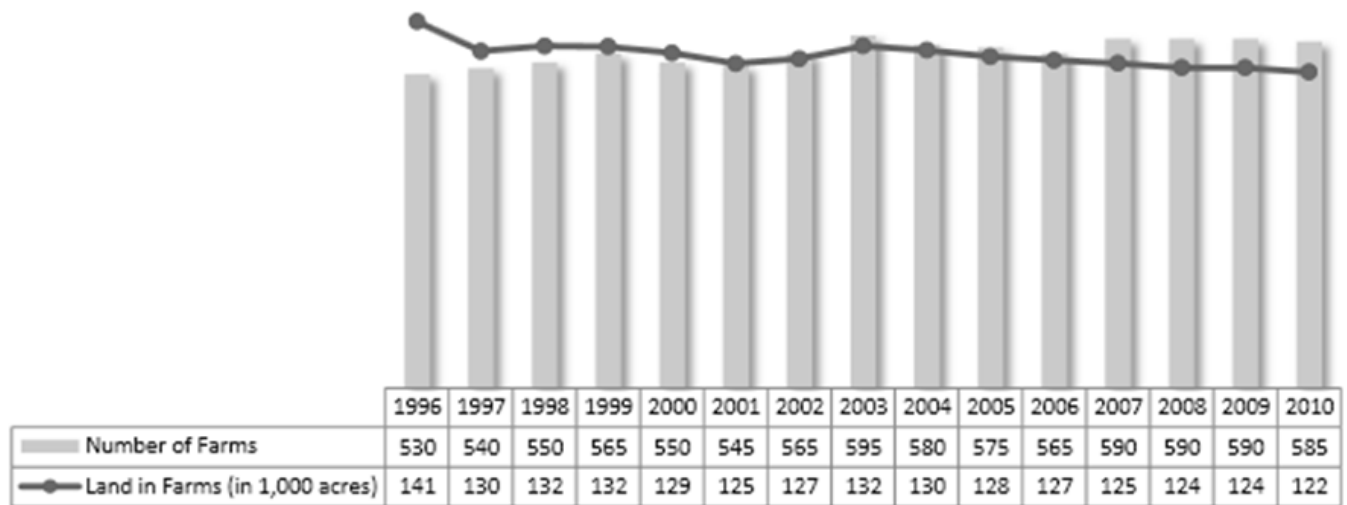
Year	Syrup made (1,000 gal.)	Date season opened	Date season closed	Gallons of sap per gallon of syrup (Gallons)	Average price per gallon (Dollars)	Value of production (1,000 Dol.)
2008	328	Jan. 05	Apr. 30	40	42.40	13,907
2009	439	Jan. 28	Apr. 30	43	40.60	17,823
2010	312	Jan. 20	Apr. 22	46	39.40	12,293
2011	564	Jan. 10	Apr. 27	46	39.10	22,052
2012	360	Jan. 10	Apr. 26	48	43.50	15,660
2013	574	Jan. 01	May 01	46	n/a	n/a

New York maple syrup 2012 production decreased 36 percent from 2011 production. Syrup production is estimated at 360,000 gallons, down from the 564,000 gallons produced in 2011. Only Vermont produced more syrup than New York. The final value of the 2011 crop is \$22.1 million, 79 percent above the previous year's value of production. The average price was \$39.10 per gallon equivalent for all sales.

Source: United States Department of Agriculture

http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/New_York/Publications/Current_News_Release/Maple/2012/Maple0612.pdf

Figure EW-34 Number of Farms and Land in Farms, Cortland County 1996-2010



Source: Cornell Program on Applied Demographics, <http://pad.human.cornell.edu/profiles/Cortland.pdf>



For more information, visit the source above and the USDA National Agriculture Statistics Service, <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

**Figure EW-35 Cortland Transit Ridership
2008-2012**



Year	Revenue Passengers	Non-Revenue Passengers	Annual Total Passengers	% Change
2008	179,896	2,824	182,720	
2009	176,178	2,701	178,879	-2.10%
2010	174,233	4,071	178,304	-0.32%
2011	174,554	5,382	179,936	0.92%
2012	181,124	6,366	187,490	4.20%
5-Year Total, 2008-2012	885,985	21,344	907,329	

Source: First Transit, Cortland, NY

Figure EW-36 Mean Travel Time to Work

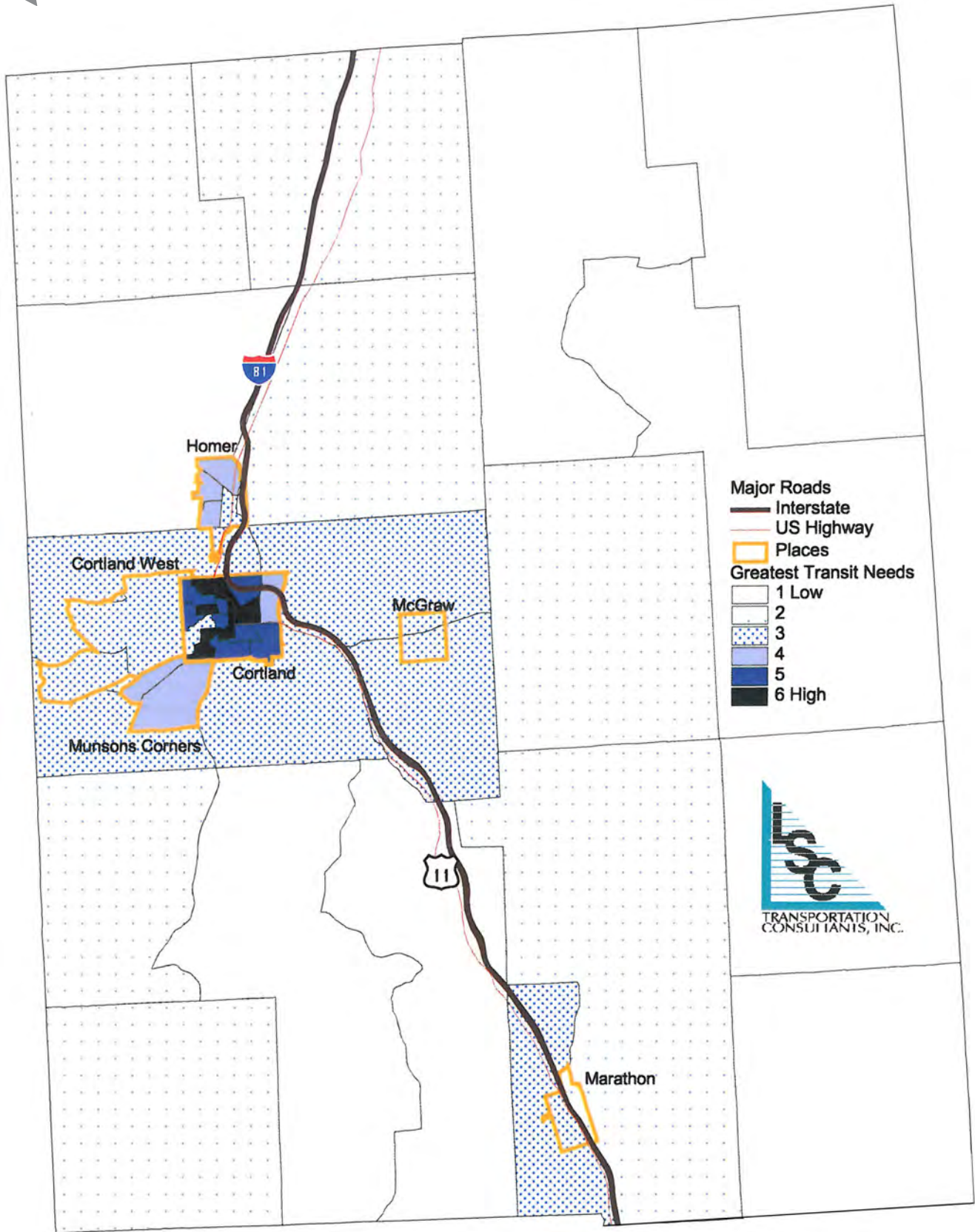
	City of Cortland	Cortland County	New York
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2007-2011	16.9	20.8	31.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/36/36023.html>



Figure EW-37

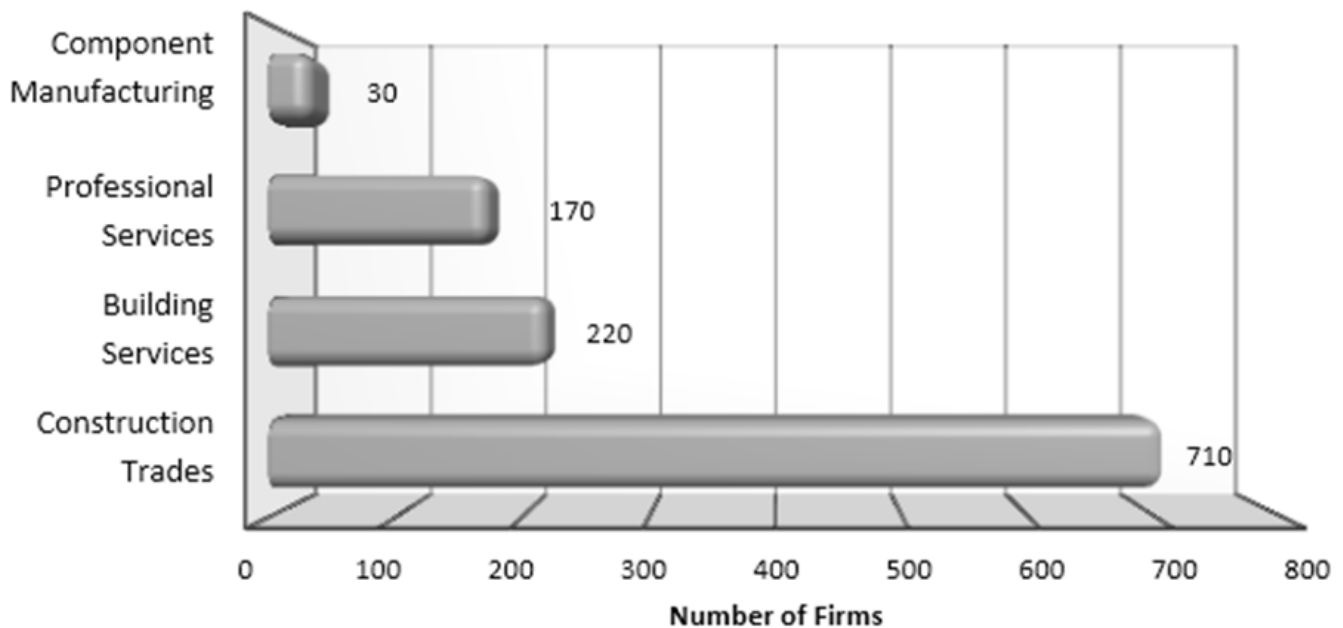
Map of Greatest Transit Needs Cortland County 2012



Source: Coordinating Transportation Services in Cortland County, Final Report, page IV-23, Oct. 29, 2012; prepared by LSC Transportation Consultants, Inc., Colorado Springs, CO.

Figure EW-38

Estimated Number of Firms with One or More Employees in a Green* Job, Central New York/Southern Tier Region**



***Green economic activities** include activities that produce goods or deliver services that increase energy efficiency or generate renewable energy. **Green employer:** An employer engaged in a targeted green economic activity, such as retrofitting buildings or generating power from wind energy. **Green employee:** A worker primarily engaged in producing green products or services, such as a photovoltaic installer, an insulation worker, or a wind turbine assembler.

**Includes the following counties: Broome, Cayuga, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Onondaga, Oswego, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga, and Tompkins

Source: New York State Department of Labor, New York State Green Jobs Survey, <https://www.labor.ny.gov/stats/green/centralny-southerntier.pdf>



For more information on Green Jobs, including occupations in demand, go to one of the following: for Central New York and the Southern Tier, <http://labor.ny.gov/stats/green/centralny-southerntier.pdf>, for New York State, <https://www.labor.ny.gov/stats/green/statewide-findings.pdf>.



Housing and the Environment

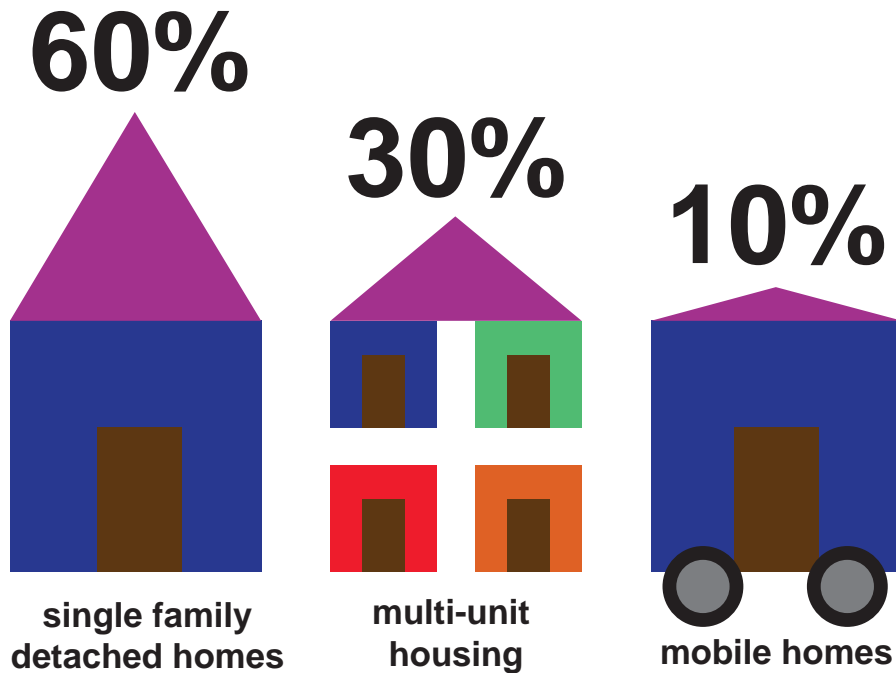


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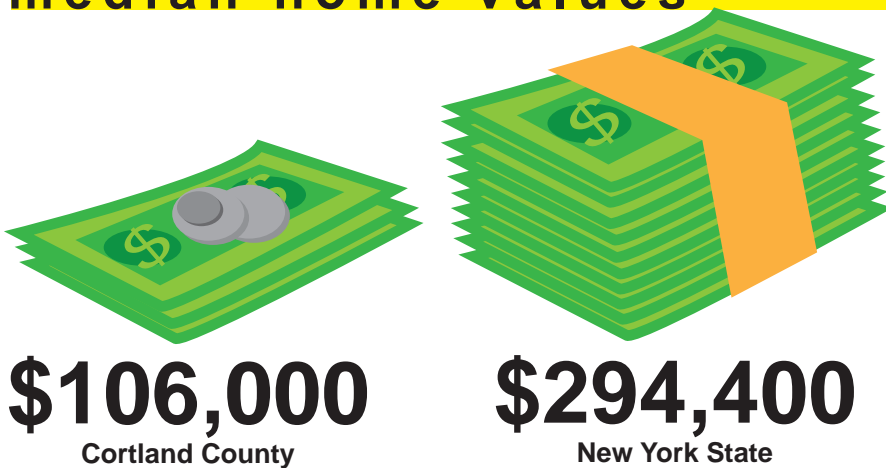
Housing and the Environment:

Visual Data Sheet, Cortland County

housing types



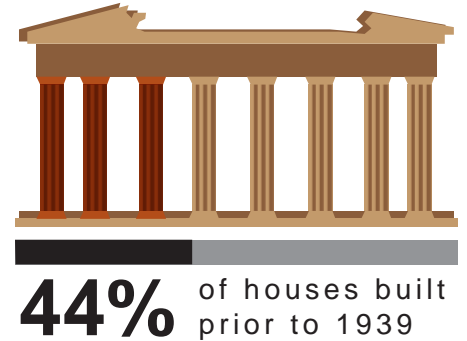
median home values



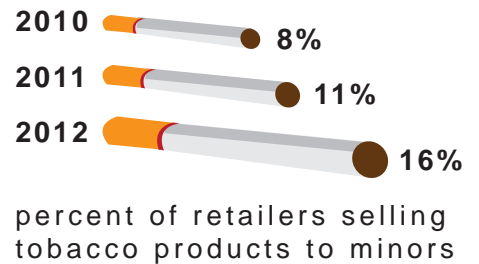
housing vacancy



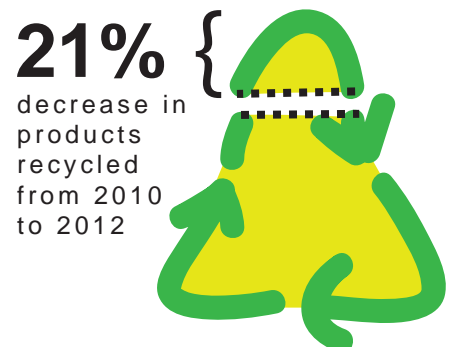
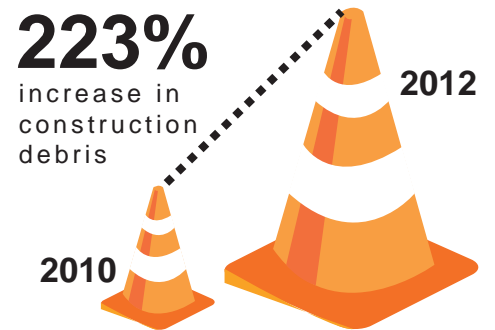
year built



illegal sales



waste





Highlights Housing and the Environment

- Some of the qualities people appreciate about living in Cortland County, as expressed in focus groups and surveys conducted for the 2013 Community Assessment, include the friendly, small town atmosphere; historic architecture; and proximity to scenic rural areas.
- More than 40% of the housing units in Cortland County were built prior to 1939. The majority of housing units, 60% are single-family, detached homes; 10% are mobile homes. **Figure HE-1**
- 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. **Figure HE-3**
- At \$106,000, the median value of owner-occupied homes in Cortland County is well below the NYS median value of \$294,400. Median home values in Cortland County increased 19% from 2005 to 2011. **Figure HE-4 and HE-5**
- To meet the definition of affordability, housing costs should be less than 30% of annual household income (US Department of Housing and Urban Development). Housing costs represent 30% or more of household income for a quarter of all home owners and nearly half of all renters in Cortland County. **Figure HE-6**
- Occupancy rates for subsidized housing for low income, elderly, and people with disabilities in Cortland County are 91% to 100%, with full occupancy at most sites. Waiting lists for apartments have increased over the last four years. **Figure HE-11**
- 43 people were identified as homeless in a point-in-time survey performed by Catholic Charities in January 2013. All but two had shelter in transitional housing. The majority had been homeless at least four times in the last three years. More than half were women and children. **Figure HE-13**
- Cortland County has the highest average radon levels in the state. The average level in tested homes in the county is 14.8 pCi/l (picoCuries per liter), well above the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) action level of 4 pCi/l. **Figures HE-15 and HE-16**
- The amount of saleable products which are recycled in Cortland County has decreased over the last two years, while the amount of construction and demolition debris has more than doubled. **Figure HE-17**
- The future impacts of hydraulic fracturing on local towns and landowners are yet to be determined. A state-wide moratorium is currently in place; bans passed by individual municipalities are being challenged in court. **Figure HE-18**



Housing

Housing track break-out meetings occur after the annual Cortland Counts Community Forum every January; these meetings provide an opportunity for input on housing issues from community members and the staff of local agencies. Access to Independence (ATI), the local independent living center, has taken an active lead in coordinating quarterly Housing Consortium meetings, which are attended by agency representatives, city and county legislators, the mayor of Cortland, developers, landlords, housing providers, and community members.

Cortland County was spared the boom and bust cycle in housing values which occurred in other parts of the country over the last ten years. There has been a slow but steady rise of 19% in median home values since 2005; the current median home value in the county is \$106,000 (Figure HE-5). However, seniors and residents on fixed incomes interviewed in focus groups said that they worry about high property taxes. According to the Tax Foundation, a non-partisan tax research group based in Washington, D.C., Cortland County has the 6th highest property taxes as percent of home values in the nation.¹

Cortland County was spared the boom and bust cycle in housing values which occurred in other parts of the country over the last ten years.

Even though 56% of the city's housing is rental housing, compared to 34% county-wide (Figure HE-3), quality, affordable rental housing is hard to find. Young professionals and others who may prefer the flexibility of renting have limited options. Options for the development of low-to-middle income housing for the "working poor" are being explored by a partnership of local agencies and individuals.

Focus group participants, as well as the staff of health and human service agencies, express concern about the lack of appropriate housing for seniors and people with disabilities. These population groups are growing as our society ages. More than 75% of the homes in the county were built before 1980 (Figure HE-1). Many seniors live in older, multi-story homes requiring expensive maintenance and repair. "Aging in place" is a challenge, since older buildings rarely incorporated accessible and universal design principles, creating difficulties for people with increasingly limited mobility. Feedback from focus groups with seniors indicated that in rural areas, people who no longer drive risk are at risk for becoming isolated in their homes. Lack of neighborhood stores and public transportation make it difficult to meet basic needs for food and medications, so some individuals face moving into the city and paying high rents for apartments. A 2013 proposal for a housing subdivision in Cortlandville, geared towards seniors, was withdrawn by the developer when zoning variances were not obtained.

In addition, subsidized housing for seniors, people with low incomes, and people with disabilities is in short supply, with nearly 100% occupancy rates and long waiting lists for apartments at buildings managed by the Cortland Housing Authority, Cortland Housing Assistance Council, and private real estate management companies (Figure HE-10).

Using a variety of funding sources, ATI has completed about 20 home modifications per year over the past five years to make homes more accessible for current residents; the agency has an ongoing waiting list for similar projects. Habitat for Humanity of Tompkins and Cortland Counties completed three projects for qualifying families in 2010 and 2011, one funded by the Cortland Council of Churches. Habitat's recent projects have incorporated energy-efficient and accessible designs.

In 2012, the City of Cortland adopted an updated comprehensive plan, prepared by Thoma Development Consultants. Key provisions include improving the overall condition of the city's housing stock; increasing home ownership (especially for low-to-moderate income first-time homebuyers); and coordinating inspection of student housing with code enforcement to ensure that student housing meets housing code standards. The city adopted an updated rental housing code in June, 2009.

Neighborhood groups are trying to maintain safe, quiet, and attractive neighborhoods by working with City of Cortland common council members, landlords, and students. Opinions expressed at Housing Consortium meetings and in focus groups indicate that there has been progress in upgrading run down student housing in neighborhoods near the college. College Suites, a 356-bed complex on Route 13 was completed in 2009, and two smaller student apartment complexes, built by a local developer on Tompkins Street and Groton Avenue, have provided additional student housing options.

In 2011, the \$400,000 Community Development Block Grant was awarded to the City of Cortland for home ownership funds, including down payment, closing cost assistance, and rehabilitation funds for two- or three-unit homes in the city that are in need of repairs. The city is applying for additional funding through the Small Cities Community Development program. To encourage renovations of the upper stories of downtown buildings, the city common council and county legislature approved a tax abatement plan in July, 2013. The plan will defer increased taxes on renovated downtown properties for 12 years. The Board of Education needs to approve the plan as well.

Block grants, including those written by Thoma Development Consultants, have allowed many of the county's towns and villages to rehabilitate housing, as well as to upgrade downtown areas and improve sidewalks (Figure HE-8). The need for sidewalk repairs throughout the area was frequently mentioned in focus groups.

The Environment

County Landfill: Despite landfill operating losses of \$750,000 a year, a proposal to accept materials which meet the DEC's beneficial use determination (BUD) was not passed by the county legislature, due to public concerns about potentially hazardous materials and contamination of local water supplies. Opponents of the plan encouraged exploration of waste to energy options as alternatives to transporting waste from other areas into the county.

Route 11 Superfund site: In 2010, the DEC authorized clean-up of contamination at a two-acre site of a former NYSEG manufactured gas plant (MGP) on Route 11 between Homer and Cortland. The project is nearing completion as of July, 2013. In addition, two homes were removed and mitigation procedures performed at a former NYSEG remote holding site on Charles Street in Cortland.

Radon: Radon is a colorless, odorless gas; it is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the US after smoking. Cortland County has the highest average radon levels in the state (Figure HE-13-15). Radon enters a home through dirt floors, crawl spaces, and cracks in foundations, floors, and walls. Mitigation by a qualified contractor can include sealing cracks and installing ventilation systems.

Marcellus Shale and Natural Gas: Cortland County lies within the boundaries of the Marcellus Shale formation. Shale deposits occur at depths of 2000 feet below ground level or deeper in the southern half of the county, making it a potential area for hydraulic fracturing, commonly called hydrofracking, a method of extracting natural gas from shale. A state moratorium on the practice is entering a fifth year. There are continuing local and national debates about the procedure's safety, including its long-term impacts on the environment, economy, and health. The governor has put a decision about whether or not to allow hydrofracking in New York State on hold, pending a review of health implications by the state health commissioner.

As of June 2013, 61 municipalities in New York have passed permanent bans against hydrofracking, while 111 municipalities have implemented temporary moratoriums in order to explore the issue more fully. A state appeals court upheld a lower court ruling supporting the right of the neighboring town of Dryden, in Tompkins County, to prohibit the practice through "home rule" jurisdiction over permitted industries. Anshutz Corporation, which has gas leases in the town, is appealing the decision. The



outcome of this and similar cases have implications for all towns in the Marcellus Shale region. Whether or not hydrofracking will be allowed in New York State, shale gas production in neighboring Pennsylvania is already having an impact. The process, which involves millions of gallons of water per well, draws water from local waterways and produces waste water, the processing of which has the potential to affect local communities. In addition, the Millennium Pipeline Company is proposing a 60-mile natural gas pipeline from Binghamton, on the Pennsylvania border, to the town of Onondaga near Syracuse. The pipeline would run east of I-81 through Cortland County.

Flooding: Changes in rainfall patterns across the Northeast have caused frequent flooding in recent years. Locally, Cincinnatus, Willet, McGraw, and Marathon have all dealt with repeated flooding. Excessive rainfall caused serious local damage in July 2013, particularly in McGraw, Cuyler, and at St. Mary's Cemetery in Cortland. There was significant damage to crops throughout the county, as well as to some homes and businesses, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designated Cortland County as a disaster area. Although local governments will receive federal aid for infrastructure repairs, damage did not reach levels which would allow individual homeowners to apply for aid. Out of the eleven counties affected, state flood relief funds were diverted to the five counties experiencing the most damage, mainly in the Mohawk River Valley.

Excessive rainfall during a severe thunderstorm in August of 2012 caused damage to businesses, homes, cars, and roads in Cortland, Cortlandville, Virgil, and McGraw. Flooding along Route 13, Bennie Road, and South Cortland Virgil Road displaced 80 residents of the Walden Place Assisted Living facility and forced evacuations of WalMart and several other retailers. Since the event was limited to specific areas of Cortland and Tompkins County, it is doubtful if state or federal relief will be made available (see the narrative of the Economy, Employment, and Welfare section for more about the economic impacts of flooding).

FEMA updated its 100-year flood maps for the county in 2010. In the City of Cortland, FEMA initially added over 400 properties to the high-risk flood plain, but this was reduced to 52 properties on appeal. Flood insurance is required for residences in high-risk areas if the property has a mortgage, and annual premiums can run up to \$1200.

Energy Conservation and Alternative Energy: Both homeowners and businesses in the county are implementing energy conservation and alternative energy technologies in order to reduce consumption of fossil fuels. SUNY Cortland is integrating energy-saving designs in upgrades to campus buildings, including solar panels and energy-efficient lighting and windows. The YWCA has completed a major renovation which includes an array of solar panels on its roof. Intertek has a wind turbine at its plant on Route 11 and offers small wind turbine testing and certification. TCI Renewables, a British company, has proposed the installation of 44 wind turbines in the eastern part of the county, but concerns about the 492-foot height of the turbines and their impact on neighboring properties have factored into local resistance to the project.

Environmental Sustainability: Sustainable Cortland has sponsored educational and community events which promote energy conservation and environmental responsibility, including the Cortland Blooms Festival in April and open house tours of local residences which have incorporated alternative energy designs. The group is currently working on a CNY Energy Challenge, in conjunction with the CNY Regional Planning and Development Board, in which teams of local homeowners can reduce energy consumption and utility bills.

¹www.taxfoundation.org

Sources: <http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD>; www.cortlandstandard.net; www.cortland.org; www.syracuse.com; www.thomadevelopment.com; www.cortland-co.org; www.dec.ny.gov; www.ithacajournal.net; www.sustainablecortland.org; www.health.ny.gov; www.nytimes.com; www.fractracker.org



**Figure HE-1 Profile of Housing Characteristics
Cortland County, 2009-2011**

	Number	Percent
Total Housing Units	20,572	100.0
Units in Structure		
1-unit, detached	12,398	60.3
1-unit, attached	251	1.2
2 units	2,012	9.8
3 or 4 units	1,621	7.9
5 to 9 units	1,078	5.2
10 to 19 units	489	2.4
20 or more units	748	3.6
Mobile home	1,962	9.5
Boat, RV, van, etc.	13	0.1
Year Structure Built		
2005 or later	330	1.6
2000 to 2004	787	3.8
1990 to 1999	1,671	8.1
1980 to 1989	1,928	9.4
1970 to 1979	2,233	10.9
1960 to 1969	2,042	9.9
1950 to 1959	1,744	8.5
1940 to 1949	857	4.2
1939 or earlier	8,980	43.7
Rooms		
1 room	399	1.9
2 rooms	437	2.1
3 rooms	2,095	10.2
4 rooms	3,026	14.7
5 rooms	3,711	18.0
6 rooms	3,112	15.1
7 rooms	2,943	14.3
8 rooms	2,144	10.4
9 or more rooms	2,705	13.1
Median (rooms)	5.7	—

	Number	Percent
Occupied Housing Units	18,120	100.0
Year Household Moved into Unit		
2005 or later	6,872	37.9
2000 to 2004	3,060	16.9
1990 to 1999	3,346	18.5
1980 to 1989	2,178	12.0
1970 to 1979	1,442	8.0
1969 or earlier	1,222	6.7
Housing Heating Fuel		
Utility gas	8,842	48.8
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1,578	8.7
Electricity	2,461	13.6
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	3,196	17.6
Coal or coke	463	2.6
Wood	1,374	7.6
Solar energy	0	0.0
Other fuel	184	1.0
No fuel used	22	0.1
Selected Characteristics		
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	92	0.5
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	293	1.6
No telephone service	1,399	7.7

Source: US Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, www.census.gov.



For comparative statistics for adjoining counties and New York State, go to: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>, and click on the following bullet:

- [Occupancy and Structure, Housing Value and Costs, Utilities ...](#)

Figure HE-2 Housing Occupancy and Vacancy Status, Cortland County 3-Year Averages



Subject	2005-2007		2007-2009		2009-2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Occupancy Status						
Total housing units	20,282	100.0	20,393	100.0	20,572	100.0
Occupied housing units	18,034	88.9	17,575	86.2	18,120	88.1
Vacant housing units	2,248	11.1	2,818	13.8	2,452	11.9
Tenure						
Occupied housing units	18,034	100.0	17,575	100.0	18,120	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	12,039	66.8	11,508	65.5	11,994	66.2
Renter-occupied housing units	5,995	33.2	6,067	34.5	6,126	33.8
Vacancy Status						
Vacant housing units	2,248	100.0	2,818	100.0	2,452	100.0
For rent	576	30.2	537	19.1	360	14.7
For sale only	280	14.7	143	5.1	62	2.5
Rented or sold, not occupied	139	7.3	273	9.7	317	12.9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	582	30.5	667	23.6	847	34.5
For migratory workers	1	0.1	0	0	0	0
Other vacant	328	17.2	1,198	42.5	866	35.3

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, www.census.gov

Figure HE-3 Housing Unit Occupancy, City of Cortland and Cortland County

	City of Cortland, 2010		Cortland County, 2009-2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Occupied	6,946	93.4	18,120	88.1
Renter Occupied	3,906	56.2	6,126	33.8
Owner Occupied	3,040	43.8	11,994	66.2
Vacant	487	6.6	2,452	11.9
Total Units	7,433	100.0	20,572	100.0

Source: U.S Census Bureau, American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, www.census.gov

**Figure HE-4 Housing Stock Values, 2009-2011**

	Cortland County	New York State
Median Value of Owner Occupied House	\$106,000	\$294,400
Homes Valued less than \$100,000	45.7%	17.4%
Median Gross Rent	\$666	\$1047

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, www.census.gov

Figure HE-5 Median Home Values, Cortland County, New York State, and United States, 2005-2011

Median value estimate	Cortland County	New York State	United States
2005-2007	\$89,100	\$293,400	\$181,800
2006-2008	\$91,700	\$311,700	\$192,400
2007-2009	\$94,800	\$310,100	\$191,900
2008-2010	\$101,500	\$304,100	\$187,500
2009-2011	\$106,000	\$294,400	\$179,500
% change, 2005-2011	+19.0%	+0.3%	-1.3%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, www.census.gov

Figure HE-6 Percent of Households, Housing Costs Represent 30% or more of Household Income,* 2009-2011

	City of Cortland	Cortland County	New York State
Renters	48.8	46.2	53.3
Home Owners	25.9	26.2	41.2

*To meet the definition of affordability, housing costs should be less than 30% of annual household income (US Department of Housing and Urban Development).

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, www.census.gov

Figure HE-7 Comparison of Selected Housing Characteristics by Geographical Area



	City of Cortland	Cortland County	Broome County	Tompkins County	Cayuga County	New York State
Total Housing Units	7433*	20,572	90,577	41,703	36,506	8,110,823
Occupied	6946*	18,120	80,076	38,685	31,813	7,219,316
Vacant	487*	2,452	10,501	3,018	4,693	891,507
Out of Occupied						
Owner Occupied	43.8%*	66.2%	66.0%	54.3%	72.2%	54.3%
Renter Occupied	56.2%*	33.8%	34.0%	45.7%	27.8%	45.7%
Median Value						
Median Value	91,100**	106,000	108,500	167,100	101,500	294,400
Median Gross Rent						
Median Gross Rent	N/A	666	662	925	648	1,047
Built after 1979						
Built after 1979	7.9%**	22.90%	18.70%	33.50%	24.30%	20%
Built before 1940						
Built before 1940	61.8%**	43.70%	30.3%	27.7%	44.2%	33.3%

Unless otherwise indicated, data are 3-year averages 2009-2011 from the American Community Survey.

*2010

**2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-year estimate

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, www.census.gov

Figure HE-8 Long-term Housing and Residential Care for Special Populations, Cortland County

	Estimated number
People living in Skilled Nursing Facilities	477
People living in Assisted Living Facilities	205
People living in Supportive Housing, Mental Health, Chemical Dependency, or other (through Catholic Charities)	89
Total in Residential Care	771
People receiving Home Health Care or with a Personal Care Assistant	260
Other special long-term housing: Cortland County Jail	60

Sources: Franciscan Home Care, Cortland County Mental Health, phone calls to local agencies



**Figure HE-9 Grant Awards for Cortland County Municipalities
Written by Thoma Development Consultants, 2010-2013**

Year	Municipality*	Description	Amount
2010	V. Homer	NY Main Street Funds for downtown building and façade renovations, including rental housing rehab	\$310,000
2010	C. Cortland	HOME Program funds for owner-occupied rehab in the East End Neighborhood	\$384,000
2010	T. Cuyler	Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for housing rehab on a Town-wide basis	\$400,000
2010	T. Preble	CDBG funds for housing rehab on a Town-wide basis	\$400,000
2010	C. Cortland	CDBG assistance to microenterprises (5 employees or less), City-wide	\$200,000
2010	V. Homer	CDBG Technical Assistance to create downtown design guidelines	\$7,000
2011	V. Marathon	DEC Tree Planting grant for specific streets; 50/50 match	\$2,500
2011	C. Cortland	CDBG for owner-occupied housing rehab on a City-wide basis	\$400,000
2011	T. Cortlandville	CDBG for owner-occupied housing rehab on a City-wide basis	\$400,000
2011	V. Homer	CDBG for owner-occupied housing rehab on a City-wide basis, applicants must be senior citizens (65+)	\$400,000
2011	T. Marathon	CDBG for owner-occupied housing rehab on a City-wide basis	\$400,000
2011	T. Cortlandville	CDBG for economic development re: Pall PASS division of Pall Trinity	\$750,000
2011	C. Cortland	CDBG for economic development to ALPLA (plastic bottler)	\$132,000
2012	V. Homer	DEC Tree Planting grant for neighborhood in/around high school; 50/50 match	\$5,000
2012	T. Cortlandville	DEC Tree Planting grant for Ted Testa Park; 50/50 match	\$10,400
2012	V. Marathon	NY Main Street Funds for downtown building and façade renovations including rental housing rehab	\$250,000
2012	T. Preble	CDBG for economic development for Northeast Transformers (NETS)	\$750,000
2012	V. Homer	CDBG for economic development for Homer Soy	\$315,000
2012	C. Cortland	Empire State Development (ESD) for parking garage	\$250,000
2012	C. Cortland	Safe Routes to School for sidewalk, signage, handicap access near Barry Elementary School	\$275,000

* V - Village, C - City, T - Town

**Figure HE-10 Studies/Plans Completed by Thoma
for Cortland County Municipalities, 2010-2012**

Year	Municipality	Description
2010	Village of Homer	Comprehensive Plan
2011	City of Cortland	East End Neighborhood Strategic Plan
2012	City of Cortland	Comprehensive Plan
2013	City of Cortland, Town of Cortlandville, Village of Homer	Route 11 Corridor Study Plan

Note: 2013 Northeast Gateway and Clinton Avenue Corridor Enhancement Initiative was written by C & S Engineers. Thoma collaborated on the plan.

Source, HE-8 and HE-9: Thoma Development

Figure HE-11

Housing for Low Income, Elderly, and People with Disabilities, Cortland County 2013



Public	Units	# on Waiting List	Current Occupancy Rate
Cortland Housing Authority			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher* 	306 max, 280 current	301	91%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Housing: Cortland City and Rural Senior Housing in Homer, Truxton, Marathon, McGraw, and Cincinnatus 	380	211	94%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior Disabled 	(300)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Units (low income) 	(80)		
Cortland Housing Assistance Council			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State-funded units in City (low income) 	48	25	100%
Private			
Calabro Properties, Cortland			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Port Watson Commons (low income) 	72	10	100%
Sepp Management Company			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creamery Hills, Harford (elderly & disabled) 	24	8	100%
CRM Rental Management, Rome			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friendship House (elderly & disability) 	100	25	100%
Robert Primo Development, Syracuse			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stevens Manor Apartments (low income) 	59	15-20	100%
Conifer Development Northcliffe (low income)			
	58	100	100%
Ellis Pines Senior Housing (elderly & disability)			
	24	25	90-100%
Housing Visions, Syracuse			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cortland Crown Homes (low income) 	30	60	97%

*The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program is the federal government's major program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled to afford decent, safe, and sanitary housing.

Figure HE-12 Subsidized Housing

Low Income Tax Credit Housing	# Units
Port Watson Commons	72
Harford Creamery Hills	24
Ellis Pines Apartments	24
Section 8 Assisted Projects	
Friendship House	100
Northcliffe Apartments	58

Sources: Calls to Cortland Housing Authority, Cortland Housing Assistance Council, Friendship House, Housing Visions, Stevens Manor Apartments, Port Watson Commons, Ellis Pines, Conifer Development, and SEPP Management. Co.

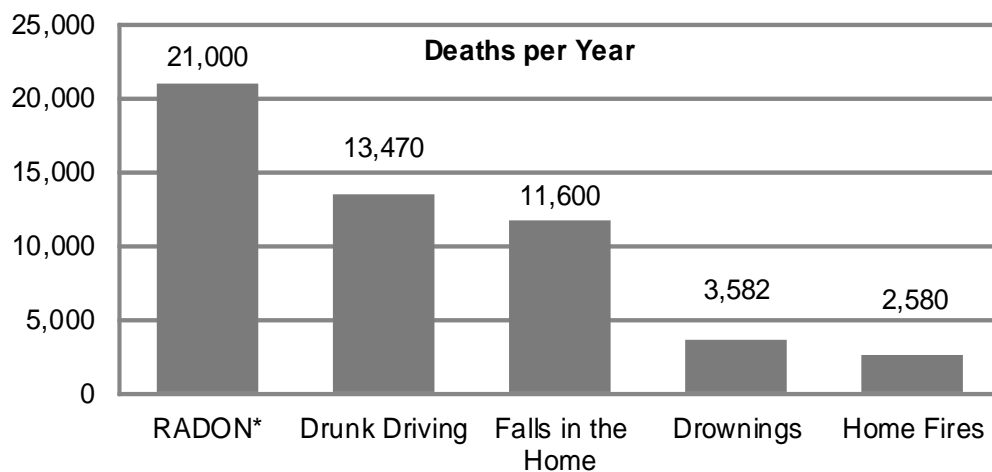


Figure HE-13 Homelessness in Cortland County

	2010	2013
Total Number People Surveyed	50	43
Sheltered	n/a	40
Unsheltered	n/a	2
Male	39	15
Female	11	18
Children	14	9
Other family members in home	6	n/a
Why did you become homeless? (most frequent answer)	Chemical Dependence	Multiple answers
Where did you spend the night last night? (most frequent answer)	n/a	Transitional Housing
How many times have you been homeless in the last 3 years? (most frequent answer)	n/a	At least 4 times
What have you received services for?	n/a	Multiple answers
Income (most frequent answer)	Public Assistance	Medicaid/Food Stamps

Source: Catholic Charities of Cortland County, Homeless Point in Time Count 2010, 2013

Figure HE-14 National Radon Deaths per Year



* Radon is estimated to cause about 21,000 lung cancer deaths per year, according to [EPA's 2003 Assessment of Risks from Radon in Homes](#) (EPA 402-R-03-003). The numbers of deaths from other causes are taken from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's 2005-2006 National Center for Injury Prevention and Control Report and 2006 National Safety Council Reports.

Source: NYS DOH; <http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/radiological/radon/radon.htm>

Figure HE-15 Radon Levels in Cortland County by Municipality



City/Town/Village*	Approx. Number of Residential Buildings	% of Buildings Tested	# of Samples	Result: Average	Result: Minimum	Result: Maximum
Cincinnatus (T)	394	5.58	22	9.7	0.6	52.7
Cortland (C)	4,145	26.75	1,109	12.2	0.1	107.6
Cortlandville (T)	2,310	16.32	377	17.2	0.1	105.2
Cuyler (T)	349	3.15	11	4.1	0.2	9.1
Freetown (T)	282	4.96	14	2.9	0.1	17.1
Harford (T)	302	5.63	17	4.1	0.1	26.8
Homer (T)	1,041	14.31	149	14.7	0.1	83.7
Homer (V)	1,082	13.58	147	14.6	0.1	96.1
Lapeer (T)	246	3.66	9	5.3	0.2	19.5
Marathon (T)	399	3.26	13	2.4	0.1	7.6
Marathon (V)	291	2.75	8	3.9	0.6	12.3
McGraw (V)	306	13.39	41	10.4	1.4	32.6
Preble (T)	551	9.43	52	13.2	0.3	54.4
Scott (T)	421	4.75	20	9.3	0.2	38.7
Solon (T)	395	3.03	12	6.3	0.8	21.4
Taylor (T)	228	0.87	2	7.0	3.8	10.2
Truxton (T)	421	13.3	56	7.1	0.3	29.3
Virgil (T)	977	7.67	75	8.6	0.1	46.1
Willet (T)	462	5.62	26	19.1	1.4	25.6
County Wide	14,602	14.79	2160	12.9	0.1	107.6

EPA Action Level is 4 pCi/l

Information contained on the chart is based on samples collected and reported to the NYS Health Department from 1987 thru 2012. Test results not submitted to NYS DOH are not included in chart. The amount of radon in a building does not change over time. There is some seasonal variation which is why testing is done during the heating season. Unless a home has had radon remediation, the naturally occurring radon in the home remains the same over time. 1987 sample data is still valid today.

Information in any given table may change as a result of additional residential testing. Additional test results may change the average, minimum and maximum test results of a given town. This data underscores the practice of advising radon testing and remediation (if necessary) for existing residential buildings, as well as, radon-resistant new construction in Cortland County.

* (C) City; (T) Town; (V) Village

Source: Cortland County Environmental Health Department



For more information on radon in New York State, including results by town/village/city in each county, go to: <https://health.data.ny.gov/Health/Radon-Test-Results-By-Town-Beginning-1987/hbu9-xsrx>



Figure HE-16 Measured Basement Screening Radon Levels by County, October 2012

County	Homes Tested	Radon Screening Values (pCi/L)*				Number of Homes		
		Average	GEO Mean**	GEO SD***	Maximum	<4 pCi/L	≥4 & <20 pCi/L	≥20 pCi/L
Broome	3,246	5.93	2.88	3.26	210.7	2,020	1,037	189
Cayuga	1,144	4.79	2.85	2.64	145.6	764	344	36
Chemung	2,006	12.5	7.05	3.24	118.3	594	1,004	408
Chenango	656	9.73	4.89	3.32	105.5	277	296	83
Cortland	1,574	14.82	8.69	3.19	125.3	364	834	376
Madison	1,108	6.16	3.26	2.97	203.6	648	402	58
Onondaga	8,677	8.25	3.64	3.61	348.8	4,576	3,323	778
Steuben	1,444	11.94	6.24	3.41	415.2	480	719	245
Tioga	923	10.49	4.93	3.59	236.8	397	404	122
Tompkins	1,457	5.01	2.84	2.9	206.8	907	505	45

* picoCuries per Liter (pCi/L); **geometric mean; ***geometric standard deviation

Source: NYS Dept. of Health, <http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/radiological/radon/county.htm>



For a link to state maps of long-term and short-term radon estimates by county, go to: http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/environmental/public_health_tracking/environmental/radon.htm

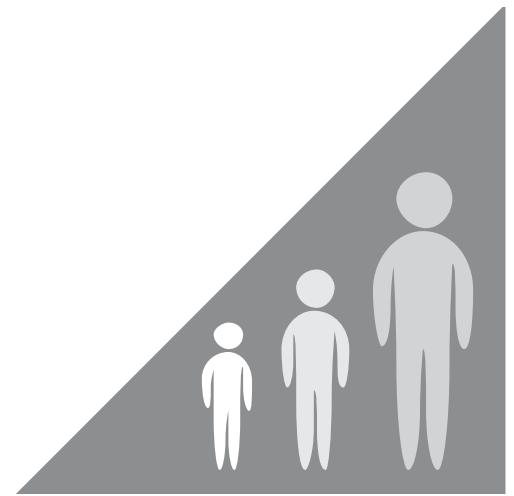
Figure HE-17 Cortland County Waste Management: Tonnage to Landfill or Recycling

	2010	2012
Municipal solid waste	19,646	18,321
Sludge from sewer treatment plant	2,625	2,855
Saleable products recycled*	3,131	2,491
Construction and demolition debris**	2,843	6,368

*Includes products brought to Cortland County Recycling Center and County Landfill only.

**Contractors may choose where to bring construction and demolition debris based on tipping fees and mileage, among other factors. Not all debris generated in Cortland County is disposed of within the county.

Source: Cortland County Highway Department



Positive Development through the Life Stages

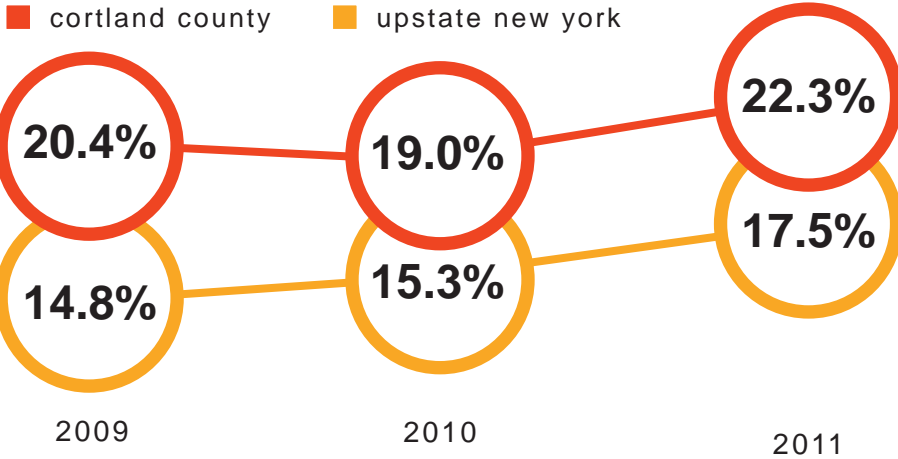


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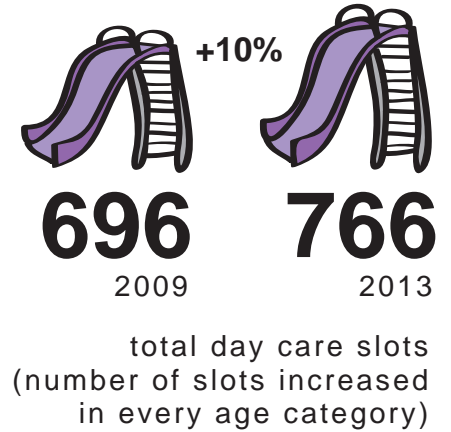
Positive Development through the Life Stages

Visual Data Sheet, Cortland County

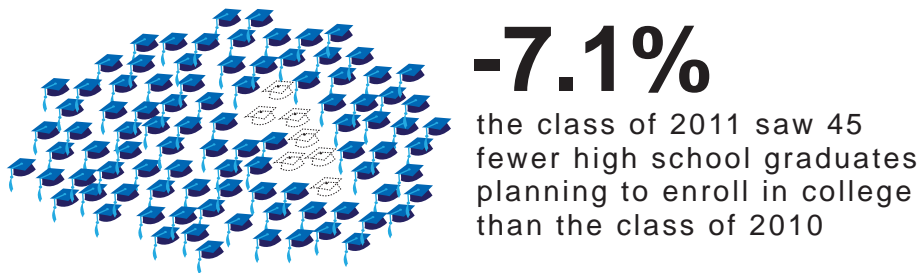
youth poverty rate



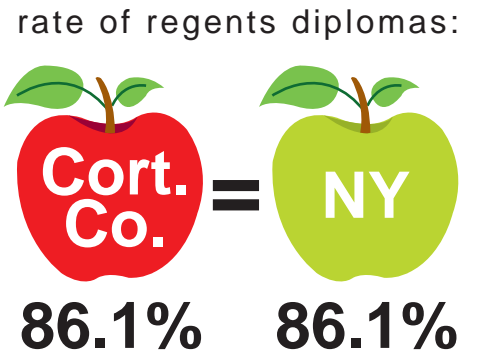
child care



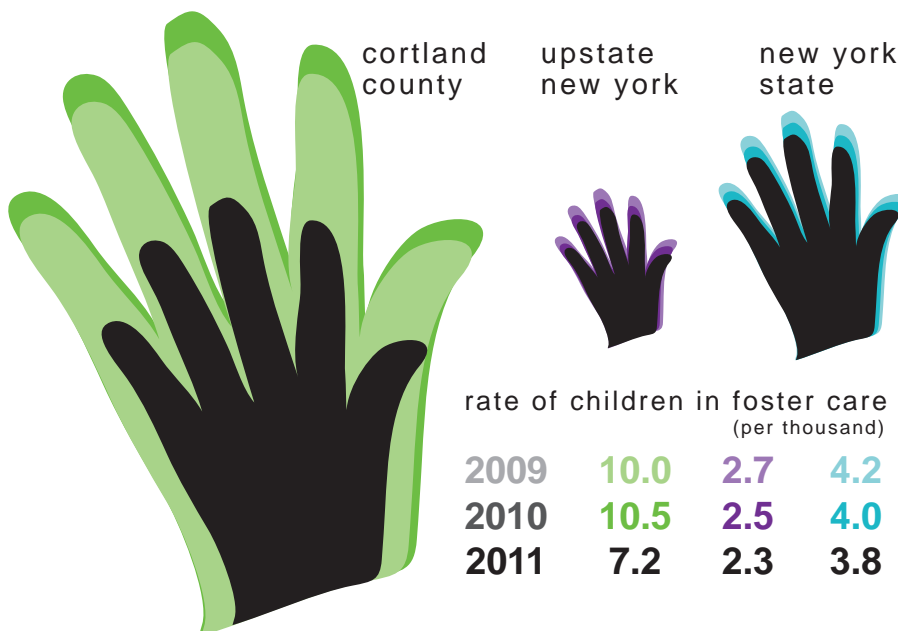
college aspirations



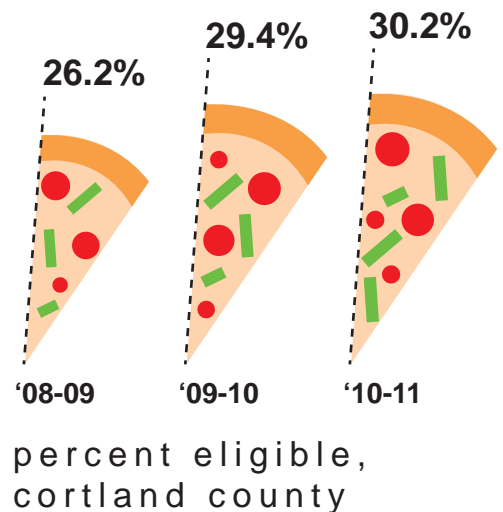
regents



foster care



free lunch





Highlights Positive Development through the Life Stages

- In 2011, Cortland County had a higher rate of children and youth living below poverty (22.3%) than Upstate NY (17.5%), and a slightly lower rate than New York State (22.8%). **Figure PD-2**
- Cortland County has a significantly higher rate of children and youth in foster care than both Upstate NY and New York State. However, the monthly average number of children and youth in foster care has been dropping in Cortland County since 2010. **Figure PD-3**
- The majority of childcare slots are located within the City of Cortland, as are the majority of places of employment. **Figure PD-4**
- From the 2008-2009 school year to the 2010-2011 school year, the percentage of students eligible for the Reduced Price Lunch Program decreased from 16% to 9%. The percentage of students eligible for the Free Lunch Program increased from 26% to 30% during the same time period. **Figure PD-5**
- The percentage of high school graduates receiving Regents Diplomas in Cortland County is the same as the New York State percentage, 86.1%, but lower than the Upstate percentage of 89.5%. **Figure PD-21**
- For the 2010-2011 school year, Cortland County's high school dropout rate was 2.5%, lower than New York State's rate of 2.7% but higher than the Upstate rate of 1.7%. **Figure PD-22**
- Fewer high school graduates from Cortland County intend to enroll in college compared to those from Upstate NY or New York State. **Figure PD-23**



Early Childhood Development: Early emotional and mental development affects how well later learning takes place. Cortland County is fortunate to have an array of day care providers and a Head Start program that recognize the importance of such early childhood investment. Recently, the federal government cut spending for Head Start. CAPCO, the local agency which coordinates Head Start programs, was able to implement a mandatory 6.27% cut in funding without cutting the actual number of program slots for children. The average weekly cost per child for care at a child care facility is \$180, up from an average of \$150 in 2009. The average weekly cost per child in a child care provider's home is \$145.

The Family Fun and Resource Center on Main Street, run by Cornell Cooperative Extension, served families as safe and fun center for parenting resources and drop-in play. Unfortunately 6 out of 13 Family Resource Centers in the state lost funding due to budget cutbacks, including the Cortland site, which closed in August of 2013. Efforts are underway to find alternative funding to keep this valuable community asset and its programs operating.

UNICEF's Innocenti Research Center releases report cards on child well-being in the 29 most economically advanced countries in the world, with rankings of the following: material well-being, health and safety, education, behaviors and risks; and housing and environment. The United States does not rank higher than 23rd out of 29 on any one of the individual rankings and ranks 26 out of 29 overall (**Figure PD-1**).

Foster Care: The decision by the Department of Social Services (DSS) to place a child in foster care considers the well-being and safety of the child as the highest priority. Reasons for foster care placement often involve a parent with an addiction problem or the presence of illegal drugs in the home. Although Cortland County has historically had one of the highest rates of children in foster care in the state, the average rate has been declining, and the average number of children in foster care per month was lower in the first six months of 2013 than in previous years (**Figure PD-3**). A new program of DSS, the Coordinated Children's Services Initiative (CCSI), was instituted in 2010 to help families and reduce foster care placements and expenditures. The mission of CCSI is to provide families and children experiencing multiple and complex needs with a strength based, community system of care in their home, schools, and the community. A parent partner works with each child and family to identify strengths, needs, and concerns and to provide immediate support if difficult situations arise.

Youth Development: Youth in Cortland County have many opportunities for positive development through 4-H, Scouts, school civic and music groups, church groups, and the County and City Youth Bureaus. There is a large volunteer program at Cortland Regional Medical Center, among others. The area has strong school and regional sports programs. There are also physical activity options at the YMCA, YWCA, J.M. McDonald Sports Complex, Lime Hollow, city parks, the skate park, and at Greek Peak, as well as on local hiking trails.

Three local agencies have teamed up to provide mentoring to at-risk youth: Family Counseling Services, the YWCA, and Access to Independence. Community members and SUNY Cortland students are among the people who volunteer as mentors.

Cortland Area Communities That Care Coalition (CACTC): 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 within the community with a common goal of developing a multi-faceted plan to address prevention of youth problem behaviors.

The CACTC Youth Survey consists of a comprehensive questionnaire administered in four out of the five school districts in the county. Youth in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 are asked questions about their perceptions and practices concerning sexual behavior; depression; suicide; bullying; and alcohol, tobacco, and drug use; among other things (**Figures PD-10 – 18**). For the past seven years, CACTC has also coordinated an annual youth conference, now called **JumpStart 10**, for Cortland County tenth graders. The day-long conference offers workshops, motivational speakers, and career exploration strategies for students entering a stage of development when they begin making significant life decisions.

State Education Report Cards: Changes in New York State requirements and initiatives to meet provisions of the Federal “No Child Left Behind Act” have resulted in more rigorous performance standards for Grades 3 through 8 in multiple subjects. Summaries of scores for Cortland County school districts, as well as Regents Tests results, can be found on the New York State Education web site, www.nysed.org. Changes in goals and standards make it difficult to compare scores from year to year, but most area schools have seen declines in the percentage of students in Grades 3 through 8 meeting proficiency standards (at or above Level 3 scores) in English and Mathematics. A high percentage of local students continue to meet proficiency standards on Grade 4 and Grade 8 science tests. For students receiving Regent’s diplomas, the Cortland County rate is the same as the statewide rate, 86.1% (**Figure PD-21**).

Cortland County has a high rate of youth aged 10-15 who are identified as Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS). County rates are high, but it is difficult to compare local, regional, and state rates due to differences in age ranges reported (**Figure PD-19**).

In Cortland County, 24.0% of residents have a bachelor’s degree, compared to 32.5% statewide.¹

1. www.quickfacts.census.gov

Figure PD-1

Child Well-Being in the U.S. Compared to Other Countries with Advanced Economies



Dimension of children's life	#1	#2	#3	US Rank (out of 29)
Material well-being	Netherlands	Finland	Norway	26
Health and Safety	Iceland	Sweden	Finland	25
Education	Netherlands	Belgium	Germany	27
Behaviors and Risks	Netherlands	Denmark	Iceland	23
Housing & Environment	Switzerland	Ireland	Norway	23
Overall Rank	Netherlands	Norway	Iceland	26

From the UNICEF Innocenti Research Center
 Rankings based on 29 economically-advanced countries around the world.

Source: UNICEF Office of Research, Innocenti Report Card, <http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/series/16>

Figure PD-2 Children and Youth Living below Poverty

	Cortland County		Upstate Rate	NYS Rate
	Number	Rate		
2009	1,995	20.4%	14.8%	20.2%
2010	1,976	19.0%	15.3%	21.1%
2011	2,215	22.3%	17.5%	22.8%

Statistics are for youth ages birth-17 years

Source: New York State Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse, <http://www.nyskwic.org/>

Figure PD-3 Children and Youth in Foster Care

Number and rate/1,000 children/youth, ages birth-21 years

	Cortland County Number	Cortland County Rate	Up-state Rate	NYS Rate
2008	103	7.4	2.9	4.5
2009	138	10.0	2.7	4.2
2010	145	10.5	2.5	4.0
2011	130	7.2	2.3	3.8

Cortland County, Children in Foster Care, monthly average	
2008	104
2009	115
2010	152
2011	148
2012	128
2013*	113

*through June 2013

Source: New York State Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse, <http://www.nyskwic.org/>

Source: Cortland County Department of Social Services



Figure PD-4

Distribution of Child Care Slots, School Age Programs, and Registered Family Child Care Providers, 2013

Center	Number of Day Care Slots by Age				Total
	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	School Age	
Child Development Center	16	32	30	0	78
SUNY Cortland Child Care Center	24	24	40	20	108
Preble Children's Center	0	5	30	30	65
YWCA Learning Adventure	16	12	35	0	63
YWCA Nursery and Day School	0	0	30	0	30
YWCA Here We Grow	16	24	30	0	70
Franziska Racker Center Inc.	0	12	60	0	72
Head Start, Route 222, Cortland	0	8	0	0	8
Head Start Homer Elementary	0	0	36	0	36
Head Start Smith Elementary	0	0	17	0	17
Head Start Randall Elementary	0	0	18	0	18
Head Start Parker Elementary	0	0	18	0	18
Head Start McGraw	0	0	34	0	34
Head Start YMCA	0	0	58	0	58
Head Start JMM Sports Complex	0	0	19	0	19
Head Start, 236 South Main St. Cortland	8	8	0	0	16
Head Start Homer Congregational	8	0	0	0	8
Head Start Marathon	0	0	18	0	18
Head Start, 3 Huntington St., Cortland	8	8	14	0	30
Center Totals	96	133	487	50	766

School Age Programs	Slots
Child Development Center	70
Homer's Children Center	35
JM McDonald Sports Camp	50
YWCA, Marathon	30
YWCA, Clayton Avenue	90
YWCA, Hartnett Elementary School	30
YWCA, Parker Elementary School	40
YWCA, Smith Elementary School	40
YWCA, Homer Elementary School	45
YWCA, Homer Intermediate School	60
YWCA, Randall Elementary School	80
School Age Totals	570

There are also 44 private registered Family Child Care Providers in Cortland:

	Family Day Care	Group Family Day Care
Number of Providers	32	12
Maximum Capacity	256	163

A Family Day Care Provider has a capacity of 8, with a maximum of 2 infant slots, 6 infant through preschool slots, and 2 school-aged child slots. Group Family Provider maximums are double those numbers.

Source: Cortland Child Development Council

Figure PD-5 Free Lunch Program by School District



School Districts	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
Cincinnati			
Total Enrollment	626	618	601
% Reduced Price Lunch	12%	11%	16%
% Eligible for Free Lunch	32%	40%	35%
Cortland			
Total Enrollment	2,750	2,709	2,715
% Reduced Price Lunch	8%	8%	7%
% Eligible for Free Lunch	29%	32%	36%
Homer			
Total Enrollment	2,181	2,139	2,715
% Reduced Price Lunch	10%	7%	8%
% Eligible for Free Lunch	18%	21%	21%
Marathon			
Total Enrollment	818	788	758
% Reduced Price Lunch	14%	13%	15%
% Eligible for Free Lunch	29%	28%	28%
McGraw			
Total Enrollment	580	577	565
% Reduced Price Lunch	13%	12%	12%
% Eligible for Free Lunch	32%	35%	35%
Total Enrollment	6,955	6,831	6,793
% Reduced Price Lunch	16.1%	8.8%	9.3%
% Eligible for Free Lunch	26.2%	29.4%	30.2%
% Reduced & Free Lunch	42.3%	38.2%	39.6%

Source: New York State Department of Education
<https://reportcards.nysed.gov/view.php?schedist=district&county=11&year=2011>



Figure PD-6

Drug and Alcohol Use, Sexual Activity, 8th Grade, Cortland County ZAP Survey Results, 2012

The following table summarizes nine rounds of surveys conducted over the past seventeen years in local schools. Zero Adolescent Pregnancy (ZAP) sponsored this research conducted by an outside evaluator.

*See footnote about methodological differences between previous Cortland Counts reports.

Question Asked/Answer:	Percent Responding "YES" to Questions								
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Have you ever used these tobacco products: Cigarettes?				28%	27%	22%	21%	20%	16%
Have you ever had alcohol to drink? (Not counting a sip or taste for religious uses.)	70%	67%	53%	45%	42%	48%	39%	43%	35%
Have you ever gotten drunk?	28%	30%	18%	22%	22%	23%	20%	20%	15%
Have you ever used marijuana? (pot, grass, hash, etc.)	30%	24%	20%	21%	15%	13%	11%	18%	18%
Do you currently have a boyfriend or girlfriend?	35%	31%	31%	34%	34%	36%	37%	40%	30%
Have you ever had consenting sex with anyone? (When you CHOSE to have sex, not if anyone forced you to.)	24%	16%	12%	12%	16%	14%	12%	17%	15%
Total Number of Students Surveyed:	261	224	271	241	281	528	514	491	488

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 **choose** 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 **choose** to have sex, not if anyone forced you to)?

* Over the years of the survey, there have occasionally been schools that did not participate. Therefore, for the trend analyses in reports prior to 2008, we included only schools that had participated in every survey since 1996. To make maximum use of the data we have collected, and being assured that the comparability of the results is not compromised, the trend analyses in this report include the entire sample for each year of the surveys dating back to 1996. This methodological difference accounts for any slight discrepancies readers may note when they compare specific percentages reported in previous years (prior to 2008) and those in this report.

Source: Cortland County Health Department, ZAP report, 2012

Figure PD-7

Sexual Activity and Perceptions, 8th Grade, Cortland County ZAP Survey Results, 2012



The following table summarizes nine rounds of surveys conducted over the past seventeen years in local schools. Zero Adolescent Pregnancy (ZAP) sponsored this research conducted by an outside evaluator.

* See footnote about methodological differences between previous Cortland Counts reports.

Question Asked/Answer:	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
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	34%	43%	50%	52%	43%	49%	54%	45%	44%
A few or More	66%	57%	50%	48%	57%	51%	46%	55%	56%
If your friends found out that you were having sex, how do you think they would feel?									
They would disapprove:	50%	51%	54%	55%	62%	63%	62%	63%	57%
They wouldn't care/would approve:	50%	49%	46%	45%	38%	37%	38%	37%	43%
If your mother found out that you were having sex, how do you think she would feel?									
Very Upset	75%	78%	80%	76%	74%	77%	79%	76%	77%
Pretty Upset, Not Upset	25%	22%	20%	24%	26%	23%	21%	24%	23%
If your father found out that you were having sex, how do you think he would feel?									
Very Upset	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	77%	75%	75%	74%
Pretty Upset, Not Upset					25%	23%	25%	25%	27%
Number surveyed in comparable schools over the five surveys	261	224	271	241	281	528	514	491	488

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.*

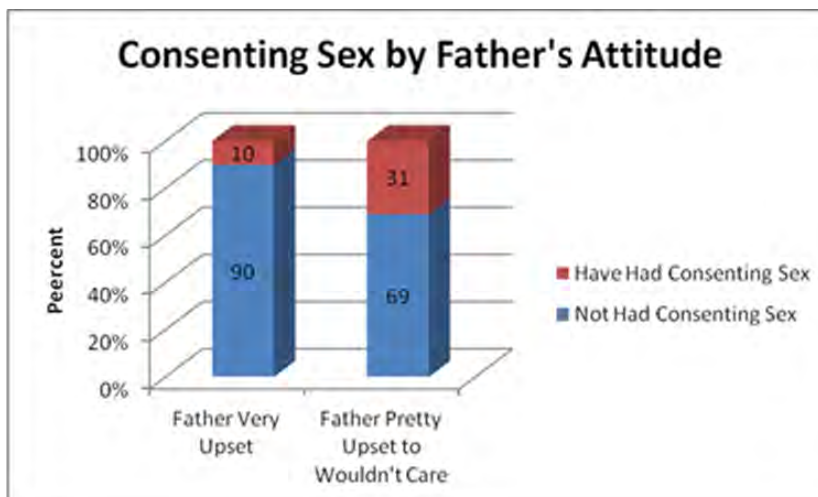
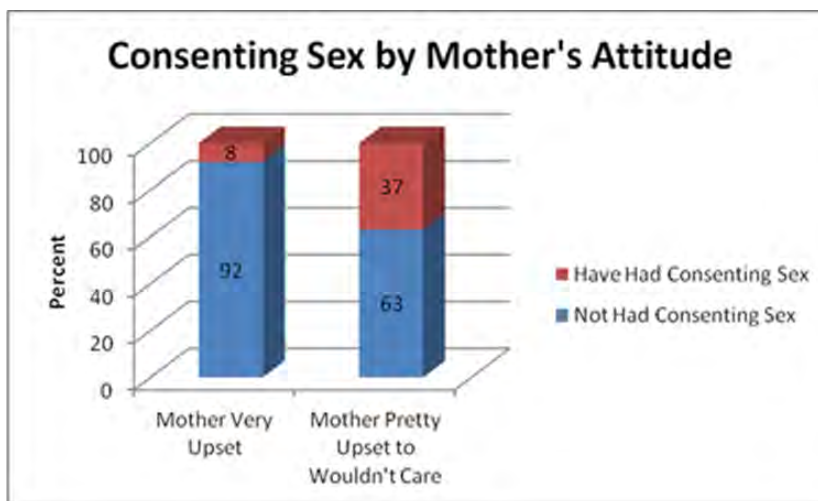
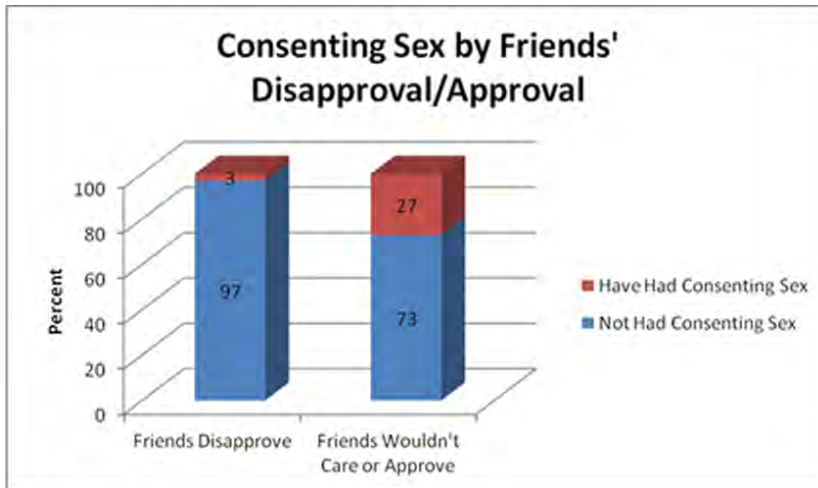
If your mother/[father] found out that you were having sex, how do you think she would feel? *Very upset; pretty upset; a little upset; Not at all upset; She wouldn't care.*

*Over the years of the survey, there have occasionally been schools that did not participate. Therefore, for the trend analyses in reports prior to 2008, we included only schools that had participated in every survey since 1996. To make maximum use of the data we have collected, and being assured that the comparability of the results is not compromised, the trend analyses in this report include the entire sample for each year of the surveys dating back to 1996. This methodological difference accounts for any slight discrepancies readers may note when they compare specific percentages reported in previous years (prior to 2008) and those in this report.

Source: Cortland County Health Department, ZAP report, 2012



Figure PD-8 Sexual Activity Perceptions, 8th Grade, Cortland County ZAP Survey, 2012



Actual Survey Questions:

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/[father] 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; S/he wouldn't care.

Source: Cortland County Health Department, ZAP report, 2012

Figure PD-9 Sexual Behavior and Physical Violence, 8th Grade, Cortland County ZAP Survey, 2012



The following table summarizes seven rounds of surveys conducted over the past thirteen years in local schools. Zero Adolescent Pregnancy (ZAP) sponsored this research conducted by an outside evaluator.

*See footnote about methodological differences between previous Cortland Counts reports.

Question Asked/Answer	Percent Responding "YES"						
	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Sexual Behavior							
Did you use or do anything to prevent HIV or pregnancy the last time you had consenting sex?	86%	78%	84%	73%	75%	74%	69%
Has anyone, ever in your life, forced you to have sex when you didn't want to?	3%	4%	6%	4%	6%	6%	4%
Physical Violence							
During the last year, did you push or shove?	65%	65%	72%	73%	69%	70%	69%
During the last year, did you punch or hit someone with something that could hurt?	51%	52%	45%	47%	45%	41%	45%
During the last year, did you beat up someone?	31%	30%	26%	25%	27%	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%	23%	22%
During the last year, how often would you say that you threatened someone with a knife or gun? (percent responding "yes" to one or more times).	5%	6%	9%	4%	6%	9%	7%
Total Number Respondents	271	241	281	528	514	491	488

* Over the years of the survey, there have occasionally been schools that did not participate. Therefore, for the trend analyses in reports prior to 2008, we included only schools that had participated in every survey since 1996. To make maximum use of the data we have collected, and being assured that the comparability of the results is not compromised, the trend analyses in this report include the entire sample for each year of the surveys dating back to 1996. This methodological difference accounts for any slight discrepancies readers may note when they compare specific percentages reported in previous years (prior to 2008) and those in this report.

Source: Cortland County Health Department, ZAP report, 2012



Figure PD-10

Youth Protective Factors by Grade, Cortland County, CACTC Survey

Protective factors, also known as assets, are conditions that buffer children and youth from exposure to risk by either reducing the impact of the risks or changing the way that young people respond to risks. Protective factors identified through research include strong bonding to family, school, community and peers. These groups support the development of healthy behaviors for children by setting and communicating healthy beliefs and clear standards for children’s behavior. Young people are more likely to follow the standards for behavior set by these groups if the bonds are strong. Strong bonds are encouraged by providing young people with opportunities to make meaningful contributions, by teaching them the skills they need to be successful in these new opportunities, and by recognizing their contributions.

Survey administered to students in Grades 6, 8, 10, and 12

	6 th	8 th	10 th	12 th
Community Domain				
Community Opportunities for Pro-social Involvement	50	50	49	51
Community Rewards for Pro-social Involvement	56	47	41	41
Family Domain				
Family Attachment	65	54	47	44
Family Opportunities for Pro-social Involvement	66	55	49	45
Family Rewards for Pro-social Involvement	68	55	49	44
School Domain				
School Opportunities for Pro-social Involvement	66	59	55	59
School Rewards for Pro-social Involvement	64	47	43	44
Peer-Individual Domain				
Religiosity	40	37	40	35
Social Skills	71	58	49	51
Belief in the Moral Order	76	64	55	57
Average	62	53	48	47

Source: Cortland Area Communities That Care Survey for Grades 6 to 12, 2012-13

Figure PD-11**Youth Risk Factors by Grade,
Cortland County, CACTC Survey**

Risk factors are conditions that increase the likelihood of a young person becoming involved in drug use, delinquency, school dropout and/or violence. For example, children living in families with poor parental monitoring are more likely to become involved in these problems. Research during the past 30 years supports the view that delinquency; alcohol, tobacco and other drug use; school achievement; and other important outcomes in adolescence are associated with specific characteristics in the students' community, school and family environments, as well as with characteristics of the individual. In fact, these characteristics have been shown to be more important in understanding these behaviors than ethnicity, income or family structure.

Survey administered to students in Grades 6, 8, 10, and 12

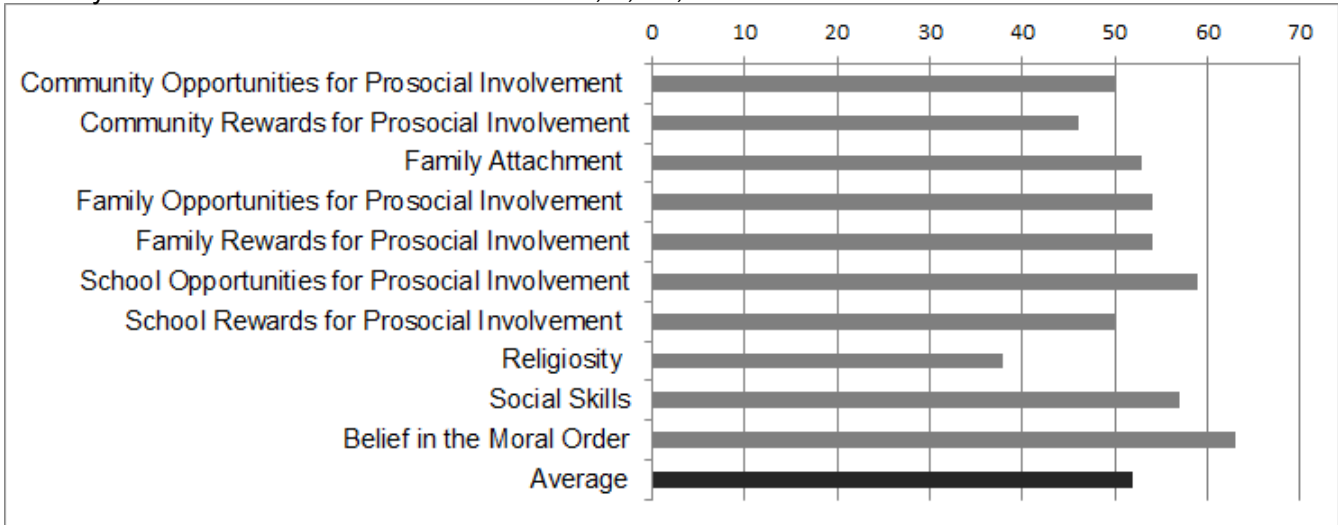
	6 th	8 th	10 th	12 th
Community Domain				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	41	48	57	61
Community Disorganization	50	55	62	64
Community Transitions and Mobility	44	53	46	48
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use and Firearms	23	40	61	65
Perceived Availability of Drugs and Firearms	16	24	40	48
Family Domain				
Poor Family Supervision	29	43	52	61
Poor Family Discipline	26	38	47	52
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	30	39	52	58
Parental Attitudes Favorable toward ATOD Use	33	39	48	56
Parental Attitudes Favorable toward Antisocial Behavior	40	47	54	54
School Domain				
Academic Failure	46	49	52	48
Low Commitment to School	30	45	50	49
Peer-Individual Domain				
Rebelliousness	28	36	47	61
Friends Delinquent Behavior	39	45	48	58
Friends Use of Drugs	22	33	52	49
Peer Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	28	41	55	55
Favorable Attitudes toward Antisocial Behavior	28	42	53	51
Favorable Attitudes toward Drug Use	22	32	50	45
Perceived Risks of Drug Use	31	35	49	51
Early Initiation of Drug Use and Antisocial Behavior	22	33	44	45
Sensation Seeking	27	37	46	51
Gang Involvement	43	44	44	43
Average	32	41	50	54

Source: Cortland Area Communities That Care Survey for Grades 6 to 12, 2012-13



Figure PD-12 Overall Protective Factor Scale Scores, Cortland County, CACTC Survey

Survey administered to students in Grades 6, 8, 10, and 12



Source: Cortland Area Communities That Care Survey for Grades 6 to 12, 2012-13

Figure PD-13 Youth Suicide and Self-Harm, Cortland County, CACTC Survey

Survey administered to students in Grades 6, 8, 10, and 12

During the past 12 months, how many times did you seriously consider attempting suicide?

RESPONSE	6th	8th	10th	12th	6-8th	9-12th	TOTAL
Never	91.1	81.2	80.4	74.5	85.4	77.9	81.8
1 time	5.0	12.7	9.2	13.0	9.4	10.8	10.1
2 to 9 times	3.0	4.3	7.6	11.4	3.8	9.2	6.4
10+ times	1.0	1.8	2.8	1.1	1.5	2.1	1.8
N of Valid	202	276	250	184	478	434	912
N of Miss	47	30	24	18	77	42	119

During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?

RESPONSE	6th	8th	10th	12th	6-8th	9-12th	TOTAL
Never	97.1	92.1	92.7	95.1	94.2	93.7	94.0
1 time	2.4	5.4	5.2	4.4	4.1	4.9	4.5
2 to 9 times	0.5	1.4	2.0	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.2
10+ times	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
N of Valid	205	277	248	183	482	431	913
N of Miss	44	29	26	19	73	45	118

During the past 12 months, how many times have you hurt yourself on purpose without wanting to die? (For example, cutting, carving, burning, or hitting yourself)

RESPONSE	6th	8th	10th	12th	6-8th	9-12th	TOTAL
Never	88.7	85.1	80.0	79.7	86.6	79.9	83.4
1 time	8.4	7.2	6.0	7.7	7.7	6.7	7.2
2 to 9 times	3.0	5.1	10.0	8.8	4.2	9.5	6.7
10+ times	0.0	2.5	4.0	3.8	1.5	3.9	2.6
N of Valid	203	276	250	182	479	432	911
N of Miss	46	30	24	20	76	44	120

Source: Cortland Area Communities That Care Survey for Grades 6 to 12, 2012-13

Figure PD-14 Youth Depression, Cortland County, CACTC Survey



Survey administered to students in Grades 6, 8, 10, and 12

In the past year have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you feel OK sometimes?

RESPONSE	6th	8th	10th	12th	6-8th	9-12th	TOTAL
NO!	49.8	52.5	48.1	41.0	51.3	45.1	48.4
no	21.6	11.9	19.8	24.0	16.2	21.6	18.7
yes	17.1	24.4	20.1	22.5	21.2	21.2	21.2
YES!	11.4	11.2	11.9	12.5	11.3	12.2	11.7
N of Valid	245	303	268	200	548	468	1016
N of Miss	4	3	6	2	7	8	15

Source: Cortland Area Communities That Care Survey for Grades 6 to 12, 2012-13

Figure PD-15 Core Measures for All Students, Cortland County, CACTC Survey

Survey administered to students in Grades 6, 8, 10, and 12

Measure	Cigarettes	Alcohol	Marijuana	Prescription Drugs
30-Day Use	6.3%	18.5%	12.5%	4.5%
Perceived Risk	90.2%	74.3%	68.9%	85.7%
Parental Disapproval	94.0%	92.2%	94.7%	96.7%
Friends Disapproval	82.2%	74.5%	72.5%	87.7%

Note: Core Measures consist of 30-day use (the percentage of students who have reported use in the last 30 days), perception of risk (the percentage of students who reported that a drug was a moderate risk or great risk when used regularly), perception of parental disapproval of use (the percentage of students who feel their parents who would feel it is wrong or very wrong to use) and the average age of onset of use. The drug categories examined are: cigarettes, alcohol and marijuana.

Source: Cortland Area Communities That Care Survey for Grades 6 to 12, 2012-13



Figure PD-16 Youth 30 Day Drug and Tobacco Use, Cortland County, CACTC Survey

Survey administered to students in Grades 6, 8, 10, and 12

Drug	Percent Use		
Smokeless Tobacco	6.5	Bath Salts	1.1
Cigarettes	6.3	Heroin	1.0
Alcohol	18.5	Hallucinogens	0.8
Inhalants	2.2	Ecstasy	1.1
Cocaine	1.3	Meth	0.8
Marijuana	12.5	Prescription Pain Relievers	4.0
Prescription Drugs	4.5	Prescription Tranquilizers	1.0
Synthetic Marijuana	1.8	Prescription Stimulants	1.5

Source: Cortland Area Communities That Care Survey for Grades 6 to 12, 2012-13

Figure PD-17 Lifetime Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs by Grade, Cortland County, CACTC Survey

Lifetime prevalence of use (whether the student has ever used the drug) is a measure of student experimentation. Past-30-day prevalence of use (whether the student has used the drug within the last month) is a measure of current use.

Survey administered to students in Grades 6, 8, 10, and 12

	Percent of Students Who Have Used				
	6th	8th	10th	12th	Total
Smokeless Tobacco	3.7	8.5	21.2	23.3	13.6
Cigarettes	4.9	17.4	29.9	34.7	21.2
Alcohol	8.6	35.0	62.6	81.2	45.2
Inhalants	4.1	5.9	9.9	6.4	6.6
Cocaine	0.4	0.7	4.1	7.0	2.7
Marijuana	1.6	11.3	36.5	45.5	22.5
Prescription Drugs	3.7	4.3	19.1	18.1	10.8
Synthetic Marijuana	1.2	2.3	11.1	12.9	6.5
Bath Salts	1.6	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.3
Heroin	–	0.3	2.6	2.0	1.2
Hallucinogens	0.4	0.7	2.9	2.5	1.6
Ecstasy	0.8	0.7	4.8	5.0	2.7
Meth	0.4	0.7	2.2	2.0	1.3
Prescription Pain Relievers	0.8	3.3	14.0	15.0	7.8
Prescription Tranquilizers	0.4	0.7	2.6	5.0	2.0
Prescription Stimulants	1.2	0.3	5.2	6.9	3.1

Source: Cortland Area Communities That Care Survey for Grades 6 to 12, 2012-13

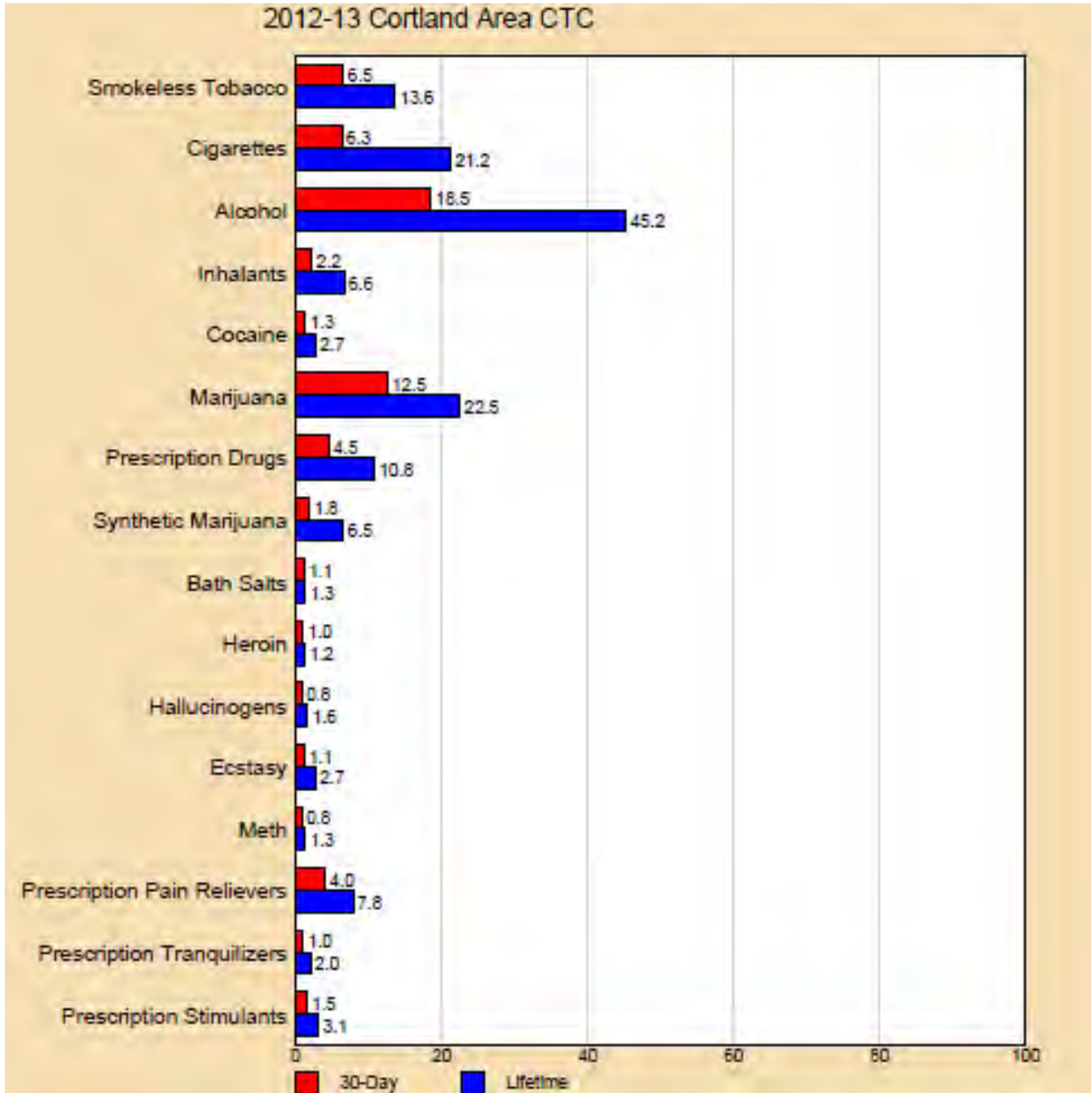
Figure PD-18

Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use, Lifetime and 30-day Prevalence of Use*, Cortland County, CACTC Survey



*Lifetime prevalence of use (whether the student has ever used the drug) is a good measure of student experimentation. Past-30-day prevalence of use (whether the student has used the drug within the last month) is a good measure of current use.

Survey administered to students in Grades 6, 8, 10, and 12



Source: Cortland Area Communities That Care Survey for Grades 6 to 12, 2012-13



Figure PD-19 Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS)

Year	Cortland County	
	Number	Rate per thousand ¹
2007	131	19.6 ¹
2008	130	20.3 ¹
2009	78	12.5 ¹
2010	120	18.3 ¹
2011	77 ²	
2012	68 ²	

Of the 41 counties in New York using probation departments for PINS intake, there were 6,444 PINS cases opened during 2011, which is a rate of 5.0 per 1,000 youth (for those 41 counties only).

¹ Comparisons across years cannot be made due to changes in reporting.

Source: NY State Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC), <http://www.nyskwic.org/>.

² **Source:** Cortland County Department of Social Services



For more indicators related to children and youth well-being in the areas of Economic Security, Physical and Emotional Health, Education, Civic Engagement, Family, and Community, go to the NY State Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC), <http://www.nyskwic.org/>.

Figure PD-20 Students with Limited English Proficiency, Cortland County

English Proficiency	Cortland County 2005/2006		Cortland County 2010/2011		NYS 2010/2011
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
Students with Limited English Proficiency - Public and Non-Public Schools, students enrolled in Pre-K-grade 12	18	0.2	16	0.2	9.6

Source: NY State Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC), <http://www.nyskwic.org/>

Figure PD-21 High School Graduates Receiving Regents Diplomas - Public Schools

	Cortland County		Upstate New York		New York State	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2007-2008	424	83.6	105,201	86.4	139,009	79.9
2008-2009	409	86.3	107,865	87.1	146,114	81.1
2009-2010	427	86.4	109,606	88.0	152,536	83.1
2010-2011	414	86.1	110,483	89.5	157,164	86.1

Source: NY State Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC), <http://www.nyskwic.org/>.

Figure PD-22 Annual Dropouts - Public Schools (Grades 9-12)



	Cortland County		Upstate New York		New York State	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2006-2007	80	2.7	16,581	2.3	34,459	3.1
2007-2008	67	2.2	16,171	2.3	32,320	2.9
2008-2009	60	2.1	13,511	1.9	30,081	2.7
2009-2010	66	2.3	12,870	1.8	29,409	2.7
2010-2011	70	2.5	11,658	1.7	29,226	2.7

Note: In New York State, the annual dropout rate refers to the proportion of students in grades 9 through 12 who left school prior to graduation for any reason, except death, and did not enter another school or high school equivalency preparation program. Annual high school dropout percentages are calculated by dividing the number of students who drop out during a single year by the enrollment in grades 9 through 12 (including the portion of any ungraded secondary enrollment for that year that can be attributed to grades 9 through 12), and multiplying by 100.

Source: NY State Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC), <http://www.nyskwic.org/>.

Figure PD-23 High School Graduates Intending to Enroll in College - Public Schools

	Cortland County		Upstate Percent	NYS Percent
	Number	Percent		
2007-08	369	79.5	86.3	65.2
2008-09	398	84.0	88.4	82.5
2009-10	416	84.2	88.2	83.3
2010-11	371	77.1	87.8	82.0

Number and percent graduating seniors

Source: New York State Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse, www.nyskwic.org



Note Regarding NY State Standardized Test Scores and Regents Test Results:

Previous editions of **Cortland Counts** included 4th and 8th Grade English and Math scores and percentages of students passing Regents English and Math tests for all county school districts. In recent years, standardized testing has expanded to multiple subjects in Grades 3 through 8, and changes in standards make comparisons between current and previous test results difficult. Rather than including the data in this edition of the report, readers are referred to the NY State Education Department's web site's link for School Report cards for each school district: <https://reportcards.nysed.gov/>. The school report cards also contain detailed information on school districts' enrollment, class sizes, attendance, race, economic status, students with disabilities, and language proficiency.

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Appendix 1 United Way for Cortland County, Priorities for Allocation of UW Resources, 2013

Priorities based on Board and Allocation Committee analysis of *Cortland Counts: An Assessment of Health and Well-Being in Cortland County*, and *Cortland Counts Community Report Cards*

Priority Level I

- 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

Priority Level II

- 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

Priority Level III*

- Aging Services
- Dental Services
- Education Improvement
- Foster Care and Adoption
- HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- Housing
- Medical Services

Priority Level IV*

- 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

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

Appendix 2 Cortland Business Showcase Opinion Poll 2002, 2005, 2009, 2013

Seven Valleys Health Coalition provided visitors at the 2002, 2005, 2009, and 2013 Business Showcases an opportunity to express their opinions on how resources should best be allocated in Cortland 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	N=1,089	Top Five Needs <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. More and Better Jobs2. Child Abuse Prevention3. Better Education for our Young People4. Better Access to Medical and Dental Services5. More Crime Prevention
2005	N=667	Top Five Needs <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. More and Better Jobs2. Child Abuse Prevention3. Better Education for our Young People4. Better Access to Medical and Dental Services5. More Crime Prevention
2009	N=562	Top Five Needs <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. More and Better Jobs2. Child Abuse Prevention3. Better Education for our Young People4. Better Access to Medical and Dental Services5. Job Skills and Re-Training
2013	N=375	Top Five Needs <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Jobs/Employment2. Schools3. Child Abuse and Neglect4. Mental Health Services5. Access to Health Care

N = Number of respondents

Appendix 3 Health Priorities Rankings, 2013

Staff from Seven Valleys Health Coalition (SVHC) conducted focus group listening sessions with community groups throughout Cortland County in the spring of 2013. Participants in most focus groups were given a survey asking them to rank the following 10 health priorities in order of importance. These health priorities were derived from the New York State's 2008-2012 Prevention Agenda toward the Healthiest State. The 2013-2017 Prevention Agenda is based on a consolidation of the ten original priorities below. In addition to the Seven Valleys focus group sessions, the Cortland County Health Department conducted surveys at two free community events, Safety Day and the Family Fun Picnic. These events provide health and safety information to high needs families and families with children in the Head Start program.

- Access to Quality Health Care
- Promoting Mental Health
- Promoting Healthy and Safe Environments
- Increased Physical Activity and Better Nutrition
- Decreased Substance Abuse
- Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies, Healthy Children
- Preventing Chronic Diseases
- Decreased Smoking, Tobacco Use
- Community Preparedness
- Preventing Infectious Diseases

Seven Valleys Health Coalition Health Rankings Surveys

Focus Groups (see Appendix 4 for more focus group feedback)	N=82	Top Five Needs <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Access to Quality Health Care2. Promoting Mental Health3. Promoting Healthy and Safe Environments4. Increased Physical Activity and Better Nutrition5. Decreased Substance Abuse
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Cortland County Health Department Health Rankings Surveys

June 13—Safety Day	N=22	Top Five Needs <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Decreased Substance Abuse2. Increased Physical Activity and Better Nutrition3. Access to Quality Health Care4. Healthy Mothers, Babies, and Children5. Decreased Smoking, Tobacco Use
June 20—Family Fun Night	N=17	Top Five Needs <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Access to Quality Health Care2. Increased Physical Activity and Better Nutrition3. Promoting Mental Health4. Healthy Mothers, Babies, and Children5. Preventing Infectious Diseases

N = Number of respondents

Appendix 4 Focus Group Summaries

Focus group listening sessions were held with 13 community groups in different parts of Cortland County in the spring of 2013. An effort was made to meet with people of all ages and from different walks of life, including people with various socio-economic backgrounds. Participants were asked what they did and didn't like about Cortland County, and then what they felt were the best met needs and unmet needs in the area. Additional questions about health care, education, employment, and other topics were asked, depending on the make-up of the group and issues of importance and concern brought up during the session. A 10-item Health Priorities Rankings Survey was administered at the end of most, but not all, focus group sessions. See Appendix 3 for survey results.

1. 4-H Teen Council, 9 participants

The youth at the 4-H Teen Council think there is teamwork and cooperation among the people of Cortland County. There are many fundraisers, community service opportunities, and ways to donate in the community. The location of Cortland between Ithaca and Syracuse makes it an ideal place to live. The participants believe there could be a better education system and more opportunity for both adult and youth employment. They commented that government funds should be given to those who need them and that if people have the ability to work then they should. The SUNY Cortland's Cortaca Jug football game against Ithaca College is a major concern among the teens. They feel that the town "becomes a mess," and drinking by college students downtown creates a hazard to people's personal safety, as well as reflecting badly on the community.

Participants say that 4-H has provided them with interpersonal skills, responsibility, and has improved their communication abilities. After they graduate from high school, many of the teens plan on leaving Cortland to attend college or a technical school. Health Priorities Ranking Survey not administered.

2. Access to Independence, 10 participants

Access to Independence empowers people with disabilities to lead independent lives in their community and strives to open doors to full participation and access for all.

The people participating in the Access to Independence focus group like the small town atmosphere of Cortland County and the fact that most people know each other and help each other. Festivals and music concerts bring the community together. The group commented that the transportation system was not the best. The buses do not run at night or on the weekend, making it difficult for people to go grocery shopping and make it to appointments. Participants felt that a transportation center where information on the buses is provided would be useful to the community. Housing was another major concern. Some landlords do not keep their properties in good repair, and there is limited affordable housing.

"It's a close-knit community with a small town atmosphere. People help each other out."

The group mentioned that sidewalks and accessibility to buildings and doctors' offices should be improved. The heavy doors to the Cortland post office and senior high rise buildings present accessibility challenges. Participants believe that if there were more health care facilities in the area, there would be more competition and lead to improved care at existing facilities. They also feel that medical office and hospital staff do not always know how to communicate or interact with people with disabilities; care providers should have additional training in this area. The group would also like to see more private businesses in the community that pay better wages.

The top three health priorities the group chose were: 1) Access to Quality Health Care; 2) Increased Physical Activity and Better Nutrition; and 3) a tie between Promote Mental Health, Promote Healthy and Safe Environments, and Prevent Chronic Disease.

3. Charles Street Residence, 7 participants

The Charles Street Residence provides a structured living environment for people recovering from alcohol and/or chemical dependency or addiction. It is certified by the NYS Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse (OASAS).

Residents like that there are a variety of good services in the area, such as Catholic Charities, Wishing Wellness Center, and the Youth Bureau. They had much to say about how the people in the community were nice, everything was accessible, and the churches were very supportive. Summer festivals and free concerts were positive attributes to the community and gave people something to do. The group wishes the buses would run on weekends, but overall the public transportation was a good service and relatively inexpensive. There were mixed feelings about the services the hospital provides, but they are happy that many facilities accept Medicaid.

Some of the unmet needs of Cortland County are limited employment opportunities and a lack of low income housing. There is also a drug problem in the community, and they believe that needle exchange programs would help reduce cases of Hepatitis C. The residents also commented that Cortland streets and sidewalks could be repaired and cleaned up to improve safety and the appearance of the city.

The top three health priorities chosen by residents of Charles Street were: 1) Access to Quality Health Care; 2) Decreased Substance Abuse; and 3) Promoting Mental Health.

4. SUNY Students, 4 participants

These SUNY students were enrolled in degree programs that focus on child education, rehabilitation, and speech. Things the SUNY students enjoy about the Cortland community are the atmosphere, walkability, and the size and location of the Cortland campus.

When asked what they like least about the community, the students wished that they had more access to retail stores and that there were better regional transportation options to cities like Syracuse. They commented that some sections of the town were run down and not well maintained.

When asked about the social life of college students, they responded that most students have a good balance between their workload and partying. The students look forward to graduating but are concerned with their economic future; some were not sure if they will stay in New York.

The top three health priorities the students chose were 1) Access to Quality Health Care; 2) Promoting Healthy and Safe Environments; and 3) Healthy Mothers, Babies, and Children.

5. Cortland Career Works, 5 participants

When asked what they like about Cortland County, participants said they enjoy the natural resources of the community. The area has clean water, an abundance of local food options, and open space. The participants also like the small town atmosphere, sense of community, and safe environment. However, there is not a lot of cultural diversity in the area.

Employment opportunities in Cortland County are limited. Due to lack of business competition, wages are relatively low. Local people and governments are resistant to change, and this makes it difficult for new businesses or manufacturing to establish themselves in the area. Current zoning regulations limit growth and change. Participants would like to work in their current field but will train for employment in another field or go back to school if necessary.

People have mixed feelings about the quality of local health care. Some receive good general care and some of the specialty care they need in Cortland County, while others go to Syracuse

for specialty care. One participant stated that some of the health care providers in Cortland have little experience with certain health issues, and that it is difficult to recruit new doctors into the community.

People are generally happy with local schools. However, one participant noted that bullying in schools is a major problem that leads to absenteeism, dropping out, and long-term economic challenges.

There are mixed feelings about the potential impact of hydrofracking on the community. One person stated that hydrofracking should be delayed but not prohibited outright, and all felt that safer chemicals should be used for the process. Meanwhile, sustainable energy sources such as solar and geothermal should be promoted; these would create economic opportunities and job growth.

This group picked 1) Access to Quality Healthcare; 2) Promoting Mental Health; and 3) Increased Physical Activity and Better Nutrition as the top three health needs of the community.

6. County Youth Bureau, 4 participants

The teenagers at the County Youth Bureau like that the city of Cortland is compact and said it is easy to get to most places by walking. They think the schools provides good education and that the teachers try to really hard to help students learn. Sports provide opportunities for youth and they like having the option of attending college locally at TC3 after graduation.

When asked what was needed in the community, the students stated that jobs for youth are hard to find and that drug use in the area needs to be addressed. They also believe that the city of Cortland should have a better appearance. Bullying is a major problem among the youth, and cyber bullying is now a huge concern. Bullying on Facebook and Twitter is public, which makes it much worse. When asked where they saw themselves in five years, some said they would move out of Cortland, while others said they would stay in the area. Health Priorities Ranking Survey not administered.

7. Homer Senior Center, 22 participants

Members of the Homer Senior Center like the services available in the community through the Office of Aging and Access to Independence. They think Greek Peak and the waterpark are assets to the community, as well as Cortland Repertory Theater and the Center for the Arts. There is a sense of history in Cortland, and the location of the community is ideal for traveling to any part of the state. Overall, they felt that local transportation options are good, but in some cases accessing areas outside of the county can be difficult and expensive. Sidewalks are a problem for those who walk to places in the community, and the taxis are often dirty and smell of smoke.

“There is a sense of history in Cortland, and its location makes it ideal for traveling to any part of the state.”

Concerns include the economic climate in the county, and how it is difficult for small businesses to start up. Affordable housing is hard to find, and there is a high cost of living due to high gas and utility prices. In general, individuals are satisfied with their health care experiences in Cortland, but there were mixed feelings about the quality of care the hospital provides.

Seniors at the Homer Senior Center chose 1) Access to Quality Health Care; 2) Decreased Substance Abuse; and 3) Promoting Mental Health as the top three health priorities in the county.

8. Lawrence House Residents, 7 participants

Lawrence House is a 10- bed community residence serving approximately 30 adults per year as in transition to independent community living from higher levels of care, such as hospitals or other inpatient settings. In addition, Lawrence House is known for expertise in working with individuals who suffer from co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse. The program assists residents in developing daily living skills for independent living.

Three of the focus group participants were from Cortland County, and the rest from other parts of Upstate New York. People like the quiet, “simple” atmosphere of the area, and natural beauty of the hills and parks. The area feels safe and people are polite, and these factors help with recovery.

There are good opportunities for mental health care and counseling, and Family Counseling Services was mentioned as a resource. However, long waiting times for appointments with psychiatrists at local mental health clinics and agencies were noted; two participants have one-month and three-month waits until their next psychiatric appointment. A participant seeing a psychiatric nurse practitioner feels he receives good care. One participant notes that it was very difficult to get a family member with serious mental health problems admitted to the hospital for treatment. People are happy with their general medical care; good experience with doctors at Family Health Network are noted. Participants are less content with the quality of dental care; they felt there is a tendency for expensive procedures to be recommended, such as root canals, crowns, and extractions, instead of restorative care to existing teeth.

Although Job Quest at Catholic Charities and Cortland Career Works provide valuable resources and training, job opportunities remain very limited. Finding affordable child care is a big challenge for working parents, and limits flexibility for finding and keeping a job.

Housing options are very limited and apartments are expensive. Participants felt that the demand for off-campus college housing drives up prices for all. “Irresponsible” landlords and neighborhoods where drugs are prevalent are also challenges to safe and adequate housing. There are concerns about finding good housing upon leaving Lawrence House.

The group feels city sidewalks and roads are in poor condition, which makes walking difficult for those who don’t drive. The pedestrian crosswalk lights do not allow enough time to cross. Local bus service is considered fairly good, but delays occur; this is a challenge, particularly in colder weather. Two participants who had used the bus to TC3 said the bus was often so full that people had to stand. Lack of a downtown ticket office for regional bus service complicates trips out of town.

There are mixed feelings about recreational activities available in the area. Some feel there are a lot of resources; others feel there is “nothing to do.” There was a consensus that there are too many bars and that social options are geared towards college students. The group expressed a need for economic opportunities and attractions which would increase tourism.

Lawrence House residents chose the following health priorities: 1) Promoting Mental Health; 2) a tie between Increased Physical Activity and Better Nutrition and Decreased Smoking and Tobacco Use; and 3) a three-way tie between Access to Quality Health Care, Promoting Healthy and Safe Environments, and Decreased Substance Abuse.

9. Members of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Community, 6 participants

The group said Cortland has a small town atmosphere and a close-knit community feeling. The location between Ithaca and Syracuse allows for easy access to these cities but a lower cost of living. People are becoming more accepting of the LBGT community and there is little related harassment. The college brings diversity to the community, which makes living in the area more comfortable. When the participants were asked what they liked least about Cortland County, it was stated that the area was “beautiful but boring”, due to the lack of social life and entertainment. Employment is limited and it is difficult to find a respectable job. “There are places to spend money, no places to earn money”. Transportation was a major concern as well as the drug use. Organizations that provide programs and services to the public are positive attributes to the community. There is access to general healthcare in Cortland, but it would be nice if there were more facilities that were focused on specialty services.

The top three health priorities the group chose were: 1) Promoting Healthy and Safe Environments; 2) a tie between Healthy Mothers, Babies and Children and Mental Health; and 3) a tie between Access to Quality Health Care and Decreased Substance Abuse.

10. Loaves and Fishes, 6 participants

Loaves and Fishes, located at Grace Episcopal and Holy Spirit Lutheran Church in Cortland, provides daily meals for people in need.

When asked what they like about Cortland County, clients and staff at Loaves and Fishes say it has a nice community atmosphere and everyone knows everyone. They feel Cortland is a friendly and comfortable place to live and the college brings diversity to the area. They enjoyed the flowers and other decorations around the community. The businesses in the community provide good services and have employees who are considerate and willing to help.

Transportation was mentioned as something that focus group participants liked least about Cortland County. Buses either don't arrive on time or leave earlier than scheduled. The group also mentioned that when the buses stop running Cortland might as well be closed. The lack of places to work was also a concern. The group felt adding more pizza places and bars did not provide good jobs or help with unemployment rates. They also mentioned that they would like to see less trash in front of the buildings and a decrease in drug use.

The top three health priorities the group chose were: 1) Promoting Healthy and Safe Environments; 2) a tie between Access to Quality Health Care and Increased Physical Activity and Better Nutrition; and 3) Healthy Mothers, Babies, and Children.

11. Model Moms, 14 participants

The Model Moms program at the YWCA offers parenting skills and support for moms of all ages.

The women in the program expressed enjoyment of events in the area available to families, such as the Maple Festival and Pumpkin Fest. They also appreciate the resources and support groups that can be found in the community at places like CAPCO, and that the town was small enough to walk to places.

When asked what they like least about Cortland County, the participants said transportation. Buses are not available during evening hours. Some of the recreation parks in the community have been vandalized and need better monitoring. Waiting lists for mental health services are long and frustrating, and there should be additional counseling facilities. The group commented that poor housing conditions are widespread and that many apartments are not up to code. They are concerned with the quality of care the hospital provides and believe that the hospital should be more open to alternative methods for child birth.

The women at Model Moms chose the following as health priorities for the community: 1) a tie between Access to Quality Health Care and Healthy Mothers, Babies and Children; 2) Increased Physical Activity and Better Nutrition; and 3) Promoting Healthy and Safe Environments.

12. Willet Senior Center, 10 participants

The seniors at the Willet Senior Center enjoy the close-knit community feeling of Cortland County and are happy that people help each other. The local fire department and emergency services are great, and the senior center provides them with activities. People like that they can drive themselves around and there is little traffic to worry about in rural areas. However, if a person can no longer drive then living out in a rural area may be difficult. Affordable housing

"If an older person can no longer drive, continuing to live out in a rural area can be difficult."

options are very limited. They know several people who are on waiting lists for housing in Cortland. Participants express a need for more local grocery stores, gas stations, and pharmacies in the eastern part of the county. There is little law enforcement of speeding and taxes are too high. For health care, some people go to Cortland, while the majority travel to Syracuse, Cayuga Medical, and the Family Health Network clinic in Marathon. One focus group participant goes to Sayre, Pennsylvania for care.

The group chose the following health priorities: 1) Preventing Chronic Diseases; 2) Access to Quality Health Care; and 3) a tie between Healthy and Safe Environments and Mental Health as the top health priorities in the community.

13. Wishing Wellness Center, 13 participants

Some of the things that the people like about Cortland County were the country atmosphere and the sense of history in the area. They feel that festivals and farmers markets bring the community together and that Cortland is becoming a safer place. The participants said the police in the community are very helpful and note that officers are continuing training on working effectively with people who may be having a mental health crisis. Bus service is inexpensive, but weekend service is needed. The group thought buses could be better maintained and cleaner.

Many participants walk often and feel that sidewalks should be kept in better repair. There are places without sidewalks that need them. There should also be more outdoor lighting for safety at night. They believe the local landlords need to better maintain apartments and parking lots for their tenants.

Participants feel there needs to be a reduction in stigma in Cortland County towards people who are different. They feel that younger people are more accepting of people with mental illnesses but that everyone needs better understanding and more education about mental health. The participants wished that the local businesses and services would also have more tolerance and understanding towards people with mental illness.

The waiting lists for mental health services are extremely long and appointments are very hard to get, even when participants felt they needed immediate help. Treatment needs to be more accessible for people who have a mental illness, and staff at the hospital needs to be more helpful and concerned. Health Priorities Ranking Survey not administered due to time constraints.

Appendix 5 Meals on Wheels Survey Results

Surveys distributed to Meals on Wheels recipients with their meal. Data is summarized as follows.

Note: DNG = Did Not Give

1. Age

31-59	4%
60-75	44%
75+	52%

2. Zip Code

13045	63%
13077	12%
13101	8%
Other	17%

3. Home

Rent	56%
Own	36%
Other	8%

4. To what extent are your medical needs being met?

Very well	62%
Well	28%
Somewhat	6%
Not at all	3%
DNG	1%

5. How familiar are you with the services and programs that are available in Cortland County?

Very well	26%
Well	37%
Somewhat	32%
Not at all	5%

6. What do you like best about living in Cortland County?

Selected answers include:

Area is beautiful, people are friendly, land is beautiful.
 Location to everything is near
 Quiet living
 The pace
 Born here, security. Comfortable with all the programs. I love it.
 Born here – it's home
 The beauty of the county
 People are nice and try to help you out

7. What is the single most important thing you value about living in Cortland County?

Small town, friendly people	35%
Location	17%
Quiet Living	14%
Other (including affordable, safety, family)	34%

8. What do you like least about living in Cortland County?

Selected answers include:

Winter weather
 Taxes
 Drugs, drama, violence
 Poor roads and sidewalks
 Trying to find ways to get to a doctor's appointment
 Boring
 Cost of living

9. What programs or services do you think need to be created or expanded in Cortland County?

Selected answers include:

- More apartments for elderly and disabled people
- Farmers' Market expanded and year round
- Counseling
- Housing for homeless people
- Bus service expansion
- Exercise program for older people
- Senior transportation program
- Temporary in home health and household care

10. Do you have email/internet access at home?

Yes	19%
No	73%
DNG	8%

11. Do you have a need for public transportation?

Yes	42%
No	51%
DNG	7%

12. Are there other needs that you have that are not being met?

Selected answers include:

- Need aide for help with transportation
- Weekend public transportation
- Home care provider

Appendix 6 Characteristics of Service Providers* in Cortland County

	2000		2005		2008		2013	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Organization Type								
Private –Non Profit	22	40	9	45	24	64.9	11	52.4
County Government Agency	17	32	4	20	8	21.6	3	14.3
Private-For Profit	5	9	2	10	3	8.1	3	14.3
State Government Agency	4	7	3	15	2	5.4	0	0
City Agency	1	2	0	0	2	5.4	2	9.5
Unincorporated Organization	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4.8
Group Consortium (unincorporated consortium)	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
An Association or Group of Volunteers	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	2.7	1	4.8
Other	2	4	2	10	0	0	0	0
Total	54	100	2	100	Multiple		21	100
Certification/ Accreditation by								
State Department Social Services	0	0	2	9	3	8.1	1	4.8
State Health Department	6	11	6	27	15	40.5	7	33.3
Council on Accreditation	0	0	1	5	1	2.7	0	0
Commission on Accred./Rehab	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Medicare	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	16.2	2	9.5
Other	24	44	13	59	18	48.6	0	0
None or No information	24	44	0	0	0	0	11	52.4
Total	24	44	100	22	Multiple		21	100
Emergency Off Hour Services								
Yes	20	37	4	21	16	43.2	9	42.9
No	33	61	14	74	21	56.8	12	57.1
No Information	1	2	1	5	0	0	0	0
Total	54	100	19	100	37	100	21	100
Client Home Visits								
Yes	31	57	12	63	22	59.5	15	71.4
No	19	35	6	32	14	37.8	6	28.6
No Information	4	7	1	5	1	2.7	0	0
Total	54	100	19	100	37	100	21	100
Wheel Chair Access								
Yes	45	83	16	84	36	97.3	19	90.5
No	7	13	3	16	1	2.7	2	9.5
No Information	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	54	100	19	100	37	100	21	100
Non-English Printed Materials								
Yes	24	44	6	32	25	67.6	8	38.1
No	30	56	13	68	12	32.4	11	52.4
No Information	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9.5
Total	54	100	19	100	37	100	21	100

*Responses represent agencies responding to survey only.

Source: 2013 Cortland Community Assessment Team Provider Survey and 2000, 2005, and 2008 United Way for Cortland County Service Provider Surveys

Appendix 7

Cortland County Service Provider Survey Clients Served by Age Category

High need areas: Service Provider Survey responses indicate that long waiting lists exist for the following services:

- Child care
- Mental health services
- Mentoring programs (due to need for volunteer mentors)

Number of Organizations Serving Age Groups					Number of Clients Served			
Age Category	2000	2005	2008	2013	2000	2005	2008	2013
Birth to 2	11	13	16	11	2,118	142	2,467	432
3 to 5	14	13	16	10	3,196	526	1,958	737
6 to 11	17	13	15	10	6,743	2,153	7,067	2,609
12 to 14	15	13	15	7	3,173	1,164	4,926	1,196
15 to 18	19	13	14	7	6,262	1,471	3,141	790
19 to 59	25	13	15	11	25,381	6,571	4,181	4,049
30 to 59	n/a	n/a	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	8,534	n/a
60 and over	19	14	15	11	6,069	3,198	7,026	6,016
Total	120	92	121	67	52,942	15,225	39,300	15,829

- Based on 54 Service Provider returns in 2000; 19 Service Provider returns in 2005; 38 Service Provider returns in 2008 and 16 out of 21 Service Provider returns in 2013.
- Some agencies reported total number of clients served but were not able to break the number served into age categories.

Source: United Way for Cortland County Service Provider Surveys 2000; and Community Assessment Team Provider Surveys 2005, 2008, and 2013

Appendix 8 Key Informant Survey Results

		1995	2000	2005	2008	2013
Number of Respondents		170	58	49	39	21
Top 3 Best Met Needs	1	Recreation and Culture	Services to Elderly	Sheltered Workshops	Health Care	Programs for Youth & Recreation and Culture*
	2	Services to Elderly	Adult Recreation	Primary Medical Care	Food	Child Care
	3	Transportation	Financial Assistance (Welfare)	Services for Victims of Rape and Domestic Violence	Education & Health and Recreational Services & Youth Services*	Education
Top 3 Unmet Needs	1	Child Protective Services	Child Protective Services	Mental Health, including Alcohol & Substance Abuse Treatment	Mental Health	Affordable Housing
	2	Child Care	Drug Abuse Prevention Education	Financial Ability to Meet Health Care Needs	Mental Health Services for Children	Jobs/ Employment
	3	Alcohol Abuse Prevention and Out Patient Treatment	Child Care	Delinquency Prevention	Jobs/ Employment	Mental Health Services & Drug Use and Treatment*
Top 3 Barriers to Service	1	Funding to Agencies	Funding to Agencies	Funding to Agencies	Money/Funding	Money/Funding & Resources*
	2	Lack of Child Care	Lack of Child Care	Cost to Client	High Gas Prices	Community Organizing
	3	Lack of Information about Services	Lack of Information about Services	Lack of Information about Services	Lack of Awareness of Services	Lack of Commitment to Issue
3 Most Needy Populations	1	Teens	Teens	Working Poor	Unemployed/ Working Poor	Working Poor
	2	Working Poor	Children	Teens	Teens	Teens
	3	Children	Working Poor	Single Parents	Children & Unemployed Poor & Single Parents*	Children

* tie

Source: Seven Valleys Health Coalition, Key Informant Survey

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