



# Community Needs Assessment 2021

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## Methodology

The purpose of the community-wide needs assessment is to provide a current snapshot of the well-being of families and children in our Broome and Chenango County service area. The community-wide needs assessment assists Greater Opportunities in designing programs that meet community needs and builds on the strengths and resources of our community. This report also summarizes a quantitative and qualitative exploration of the causes and conditions of poverty. This assessment has demonstrated the complexity of how community health, safety and economic opportunity interconnect with the ability of low-income people to achieve stability and economic security. The report also contains important awareness about the community assets valued by stakeholders, as well as customer sources of personal strength and resilience. This document is prepared in accordance with 45 CFR 1302.11. It provides information compiled from various national, state, and local sources and identifies community trends, the conditions in the service area that impact children and families, the demographic make-up, and other resources in the community. The purpose of the community-wide needs assessment is as follows:

- To guide and solidify the strategic planning and direction of the agency.
- To inform decision-making and program planning
- To educate staff, stakeholders, and agency customers
- To establish the program goals, including long and short-term program objectives
- To address changing priorities within our communities and respond to trends
- To assess community resources and maximize community collaborations
- To identify the service and recruitment area served by Head Start and Early Head Start
- The number of Head Start eligible children and families in the service area and appropriate locations for services

The community assessment was prepared by the staff of Greater Opportunities for Broome and Chenango, Inc. The community assessment will serve as the Greater Opportunities' baseline for identifying current community needs, designing new strategic plans, developing community collaborations, evaluating the effectiveness and progress of current programming and interventions that serve low-income families and children in the community, and for making decisions about programming that can achieve outcomes for individuals and families.

## Sources of Data and Data Collection Methods

Numerous data sources were used to describe the demographics of the service area and the physical, social, and economic well-being of the two-county low-income population. The first data gathering phase included surveys distributed to clients in all Greater Opportunities program areas, as well as community stakeholders representing community-based, faith based, private sector, public sector and educational organizations. In addition, focus groups were held with Greater Opportunities customers from all programs, including Housing, Head Start, and WIC. Through the analysis of this data, we were able to collect stakeholder perceptions about the health of the community, the performance of existing community infrastructure, and the conditions of poverty

affecting its residents of all ages. In addition, the use of surveys and focus groups allowed Greater Opportunities the ability to collect information from our customer bases on community assets and sources of resilience that can be called upon on for community challenges.

Quantitative sources of data included population datasets, sources such as the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, New York State Department of Health, New York State Department of Temporary and Disability Assistance and others. Internal data included information from our agency centralized databases to create a profile of children and families, services received, and services for children with disabilities. These sources included the Head Start/Early Head Start Program Information Report for Greater Opportunities for Broome and Chenango, Inc. The primary data set used for the data collection was the U.S. Census 2015-2019 five- year estimates. Initial data analysis was completed by Greater Opportunities for Broome and Chenango, Inc. Findings, as well as recommendations, were prepared from this analysis for consideration by our Board of Directors and the Head Start Policy Councils. Findings and recommendations will form the foundation for planning and guide the agency strategies for the next several years.

## **Causes and Conditions of Poverty**

Many interconnected factors contribute to the prevalence of poverty in Broome and Chenango Counties. Poverty continues to be a major influence that impacts the ability of individuals to obtain employment and the ability of families to meet their self-sufficiency needs. Two trends are largely responsible for causes and conditions of poverty: a growing shortage of living wage jobs and a simultaneous increase in poverty. The economy, job structure and poverty are inextricably linked. Individuals living in poverty are frequently unable to pay for housing, food, childcare, utilities and health care. The number of recipients receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in Broome and Chenango County has continued to increase over the past three years. The number of households receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) has also increased over the past few years, with 7,149 households in Broome County and 1,652 in Chenango County receiving SSI.<sup>1</sup> The problem is only compounded for an individual/family that has documented disabilities, such as mental illness and/or chemical addiction, as these individuals and families need to further navigate a system of service providers to get their additional needs met. Difficult choices must be made when limited resources cover only some of the necessities.

Traditionally, research has identified the opportunities for socioeconomic advancement in the form of employment opportunities and/or higher wages. Rents are becoming increasingly unaffordable, especially to those employed in the service or retail sectors. Per the U.S. Census data nearly half of Broome and Chenango County is employed in service occupations, such as retail and hospitality sectors, that often pay a lower wage and do not offer the range of benefits that professional

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<sup>1</sup> Social Security Administration 2019 [https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi\\_sc/2019/ny.pdf](https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_sc/2019/ny.pdf)

occupations provide.<sup>2</sup> The COVID-19 pandemic has only compounded this issue, as many of these sectors were forced to lay employees off for an extended period of time or close altogether due to the economic climate. In addition, the Covid-19 pandemic has forced many of the manufacturing companies to lay off a large percentage of their workforce, leaving many unemployed or underemployed. In regards to manufacturing jobs stabilizing, this has not yet to be determined. Broome and Chenango County are still haunted by the long-term manufacturing industry trend, as much of our work is rudimentary in nature and can be easily outsourced into lower cost markets. Advanced, specialized, or niche production can only survive in a competitively priced global market.<sup>3</sup> The top 25 job openings in our area require a specific level of education, usually requiring additional training. The local Department of Social Services reported that many people applying for assistance is due to unemployment benefits ending, limited job availability, and people not having the education or skills to obtain employment. DSS continues to see people needing assistance with housing, food, utilities and health care. There are very few jobs opportunities for individuals with a High School Education/GED or less. For individuals struggling to pay the rent, a serious illness or disability can start a downward spiral into homelessness, beginning with a lost job, depletion of savings to pay for care, and eventual eviction.

Other caused of poverty can be attributed to a breakdown of social systems. Housing has become scarcer for those with little money. Earnings from employment and from benefits have not kept pace with the cost of housing and utilities for low-income and very low-income individuals. New York State Electric & Gas (NYSEG) has asked for substantial increases in recent years, which has made housing costs an even greater portion of a household budget. According to the National Low-Income Housing Coalition, an individual earning \$761.00 a month from SSI can afford no more than \$228 a month for an efficiency or one-bedroom unit while the fair market rents set by HUD are \$632 and \$654 a month respectively. The Fair Market Rent (FMR), according to the 2021 HUD Fair Market Rents Schedule, for a two-bedroom apartment is \$846 a month in Broome County and \$791 a month in Chenango County, and a one bedroom is \$646 per month in both counties. In order to afford this level of rent, without paying more than 30% of income, a family must earn \$33,900 per year and an individual must earn \$26,000 respectively a year. With rents unaffordable and the cost of utilities increasing, many individuals and families are forced to live in substandard housing, with family and friends, or in shelters and/or streets.<sup>4</sup> Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, an eviction moratorium was issued in New York State in March 2020. Because of this moratorium, individuals and families that are living in substandard housing or are experiencing homelessness, have been unable to secure housing due to the lack of mobility among renter households.

The nature of public service systems, especially in communities that lack needed resources, can create barriers for those trying to improve their economic mobility which can be linked to

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<sup>2</sup> U.S Census Bureau (online) 2019 [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

<sup>3</sup> Center for Community Futures," *Analyzing the Causes and Conditions of Poverty,*" *Masters and Stansbury, 2017.*

<sup>4</sup> [www.nlihc.org](http://www.nlihc.org) (online) 2019

generational poverty. Within both Broome and Chenango County, the transportation systems are severely inadequate, especially in the rural locations. In addition, both communities lack adequate services to meet the mental health, addiction, oral health, and physical health care needs of individuals and families. Lack of transportation resources also can be noted as a cause of poverty and poor health as it limits the ability of individuals to reach needed resources, such as food and/or medical care, and can present as a barrier to maintaining employment or attendance in career training programs.<sup>5</sup>

Education and access to education can be the key to moving out of poverty. The better public schools are often found in communities with higher income, with poorer schools being located in low-income neighborhoods. In addition, access to higher education is often blocked due to affordability, crowding, and the potential of a huge debt burden afterwards. Poverty is also more prevalent among specific cohorts based on age, gender, and race. Persistent issues of race and gender mean higher poverty among minorities and women. Many seniors are also forced to live on a fixed income from retirement, SSI, or SSD and these resources not provide enough to meet the rising cost of living.<sup>6</sup> The COVID-19 pandemic has only exacerbated the systematic inequities often stemming from structural racism in education, employment, and housing.

In Broome and Chenango County, there is a prevalence of high rates of unemployment, crime, illicit drug abuse, teenage pregnancy, mental and physical disorders, single-parent female households, child maltreatment, high levels of movement out of the area, lack of child and adult health and mental health services, and low developmental outcomes achieved for children and adolescents. These problems can be the direct consequences of poverty and data collected for this community needs assessment indicates that the cost of living continues to rise and poverty rates have remained consistent over time. For our service area, the poverty rates are higher than a majority of New York. Also, child poverty rates are higher than poverty rates among other groups which can contribute to collective disadvantages over time leading to generational poverty.

Health discrepancies can be a consequence and condition of poverty. Lack of affordable health insurance often puts families and individuals at risk for poor health outcomes. In addition, lack of medical and mental health services can lead to individuals not being able to work and in rural communities, such as the majority of our service area, there is often lack access to these services. In both Broome and Chenango Counties, there is a higher rate of mental and physical health issues than most areas in New York State, however, there is a shortage of medical, dental, and mental health providers in our area. In addition to limited availability of certain services, our community is home to a large number of neighborhoods without readily available access to fresh, healthy, and affordable food, which can contribute to higher levels of obesity and other health related concerns.

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<sup>5</sup> Center for Community Futures, "Analyzing the Causes and Conditions of Poverty," *Masters and Stansbury*, 2017.

<sup>6</sup> Center on Budget and policy Procedures (online) 2021 [www.cbpp.org/research/poverty-and-inequality/tracking-the-covid-19-recessions-effects-on-food-housing-and-resources](http://www.cbpp.org/research/poverty-and-inequality/tracking-the-covid-19-recessions-effects-on-food-housing-and-resources)

Although the consequences and conditions listed above is not exhaustive, it demonstrates that assisting individuals and families in overcoming poverty is a lengthy endeavor that will only happen through personal and systematic change. Agencies, like Greater Opportunities, must utilize innovative strategies and programs that address the needs of those experiencing poverty, as well as addressing the underlying causes of poverty.

## Findings and Recommendations

**Finding 1: The COVID-19 pandemic has only heightened the inequalities present in our communities and has made accessing needed resources and services, making the efforts of low-income people to achieve economic stability even more constraining.**

### **Recommendations for Finding 1:**

- *Prioritize unrestricted funding for safe and socially distant activities, such as an outdoor movie night or game night, to allow families and children the opportunity to engage in activities that encourage socialization.*
- *Provide staff training on how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected individuals and families, both emotionally and physically, and methods for assisting individuals and families in coping with the added stressors the pandemic may have caused.*
- *Create and provide training curriculum for individuals and families on how to navigate the new programs and resources that have developed during the pandemic. Examples can include the following: a training program for parents on how to use Chrome Books and remote access school programs (i.e. Zoom, Schoology); Classes that assist individuals in how to apply for resources, such as unemployment benefits, rental assistance, or accessing virtual appointments; and finally, support groups that allow individuals and families to discuss their concerns and work collectively to generate strength-based solutions.*
- *Create innovative ways of having parents and caregivers participate in and be active in the classroom so that they feel fully engaged in the educational process, even in a virtual world.*
- *Program leaders should fully engage in community-wide initiatives and efforts that advocate for the expansion of public transportation, especially in rural areas, to allow greater access to services.*

**Finding 2: Mental and behavioral health conditions, including addiction services, affect many individuals and families in the Greater Opportunities service area. Lack of these services is identified as a concern by stakeholders and clientele, while access to formal mental health services in each county is limited. When individuals and families face challenges or feel undervalued, many will access personal sources of strength and support to obtain emotional security.**



### **Recommendations for Finding 2:**

- *Continue efforts to teach and develop social-emotional competencies in individuals and families by utilizing research-based methods including, but not limited to, trauma-informed care, active listening, intensive interventions, and targeted social-emotional supports.*
- *Research social-emotional assessments used to determine the needs of individuals and families to ensure that they take into consideration the circumstances and community factors that may affect those that are economically disadvantaged, such as family dynamics, housing conditions, and access to resources. Individual Service Plans and development of personal goals should be based on the conditions and circumstances of the community in which they live. Assist individuals and families in determining their goals and how to reach those goals based on what is available to them.*
- *Continue to work with community service providers to expand and improve access to mental and behavioral health treatment, through the development and utilization of peer to peer advocates, mobile mental health crisis teams, and other innovative strategies to support emotional well-being and treatment compliance.*
- *Raise community and client awareness of substance abuse prevention initiatives, including Narcan training, use of evidence-based programs that have demonstrated positive results based on scientific evidence, and the promotion of programs that enhance protective factors and reduce risk factors.*

**Finding 3: Due to the rising costs and limited availability of quality early childhood programs, families face challenges in trying to both secure and/or maintain gainful employment and having high-quality early childhood education for their young children.**

### **Recommendations for Finding 3:**

- *Expand Early Head Start model and slots for center-based programming in both Broome and Chenango County. This initiative will provide education benefits from birth to age 3, while assisting in the reduction of childcare cost to parents and providing them an opportunity to obtain employment.*
- *Continue to explore Head Start and Early Head Start program models to ensure the provision of high-quality programming provision of intensive service delivery for children and the need to increase wages for Head Start personnel in order to avoid high turn-over rates in staffing. This would assist our programs in being in more uniformity state preschool programs operating in New York State.*
- *Explore collaborations with school districts and other service providers to provide wrap-around care and summer program options to Head Start children and families to relieve the child care cost burden for participating families.*

## State of the Grantee

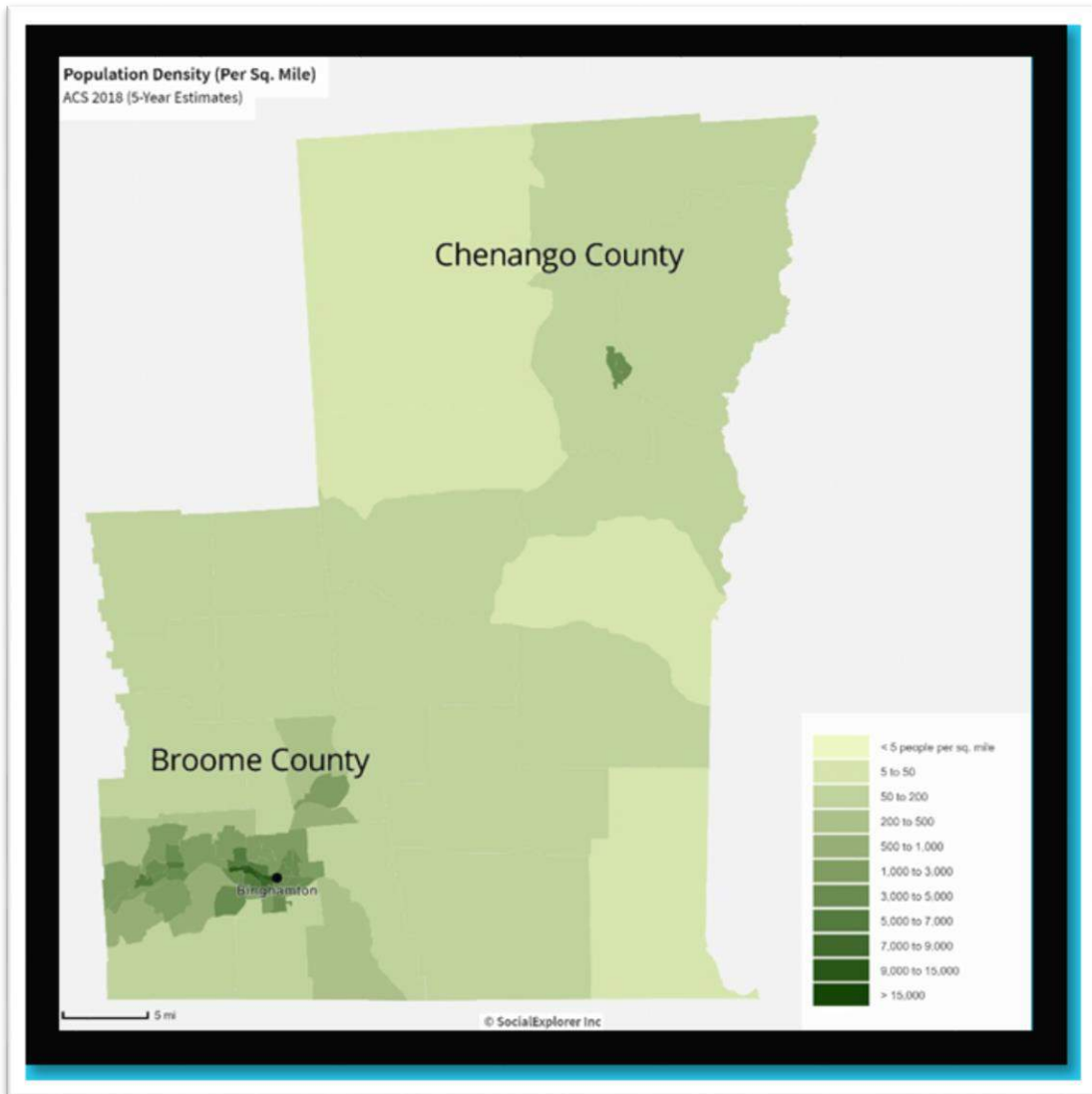
On July 27, 2020, Opportunities for Broome, Inc. merged with Opportunities for Chenango, Inc. to create the current agency of Greater Opportunities for Broome and Chenango, Inc. The unique thing about OFB and OFC's decision to merge, is that neither agency needed to merge. Both agencies had remarkable reputations with funders and were considered strong agencies within our communities. The former OFB and OFC were not weak agencies, looking to survive in a turbulent economic climate. Rather, they were progressive agencies looking to see what we could do better to serve our clients and our communities by coming together as one.

In 2013, Opportunities for Broome and Opportunities for Chenango, Inc. began discussing the possibility of a merger of the two agencies. With economic down turns and possible funding scarcity, a merger would accomplish multiples goals: enhance organizational capacity to achieve results; reduce administrative costs; increase flexibility to meet the needs of the clients we serve; and provide an opportunity to focus on our mission of empowering people and our communities. Although bigger is not always better, a merged agency would provide the agency the capability of adapting to meet the needs of their communities and those they serve. With the dedicated support of the Board of Directors, the trust and support of the personnel of both agencies, and a tremendous amount of hard work, the merger became a reality.

Since 1965, Greater Opportunities has helped to serve their respective communities with their greatest needs. Community Action Agencies, like Greater Opportunities, were born out of President Johnson's War on Poverty and were designed with the idea that local communities know best how to meet their needs. Greater Opportunities receives seed-funding from the federal Community Services Block Grant (CSBG). The mission of Greater Opportunities is to educate, advocate, and empower individuals and families to improve the quality of their lives through the development of self-reliance, while promoting a culture of people working together to help themselves, one another, and their community. The braiding of community resources and the building of effective partnerships, serves as the cornerstone for the foundation and success of the agency. Greater Opportunities works with their customers to help create the opportunities and programs that work for them as individuals. They do this with a hands-on approach in order to help track their progress and ensure their on-going journey to success. Greater Opportunities currently serves all of Broome and Chenango County and provides numerous services to the community through the following departments:

- Early Childhood Services: Head Start and Early Head Start
- Energy Services
- Supportive Housing Services
- First Time Homebuyer Programs
- Rehabilitative Housing Program

## Service Area Profile



## Population

Population change within the report area from 2000-2019 is shown below. During the sixteen-year period, total population estimates for the report area declined by 4.3 percent, decreasing from 251,937 persons in 2000 to 241,097 persons in 2019. Since 2000, the service area counties have experienced a population decrease while the remainder of New York State, and the nation as a whole, experienced population increase.

Report Area	Total Population, 2019 ACS	Total Population, 2000 Census	Population Change from 2000-2019 Census/ACS	Percent Change from 2000-2019 Census/ACS
Report Location	241,097	251,937	-10,840	<b>-4.30%</b>
Broome County, NY	193,188	200,536	-7,348	-3.66%
Chenango County, NY	47,909	51,401	-3,492	-6.79%
New York	19,572,319	18,976,457	595,862	3.14%
United States	324,697,795	281,421,906	43,275,889	15.38%

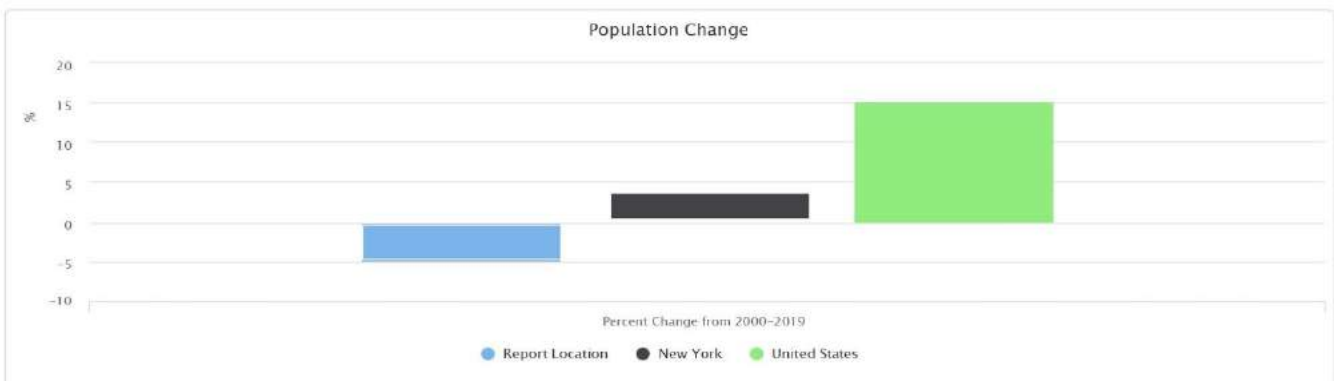


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Population, Density (Persons per Sq Mile) by Tract, ACS 2015-19



## Age and Gender Demographics

Population by gender within Broome and Chenango County is shown below. According to the ACS 2015-2019 5-year population estimates for the service area, the female population comprised 51.06% of the report area, while the male population represented 48.94%. Aging has a significant impact on society. People of different ages and gender tend to differ in many aspects, such as legal and social responsibilities, outlooks on life, and self-perceptions. Young people tend to have fewer legal privileges (if they are below the age of majority), they are more likely to push for political and social change, to develop and adopt new technologies, and to need education. Older people have different requirements from society and government, and frequently have differing values as well, such as for property and pension rights.

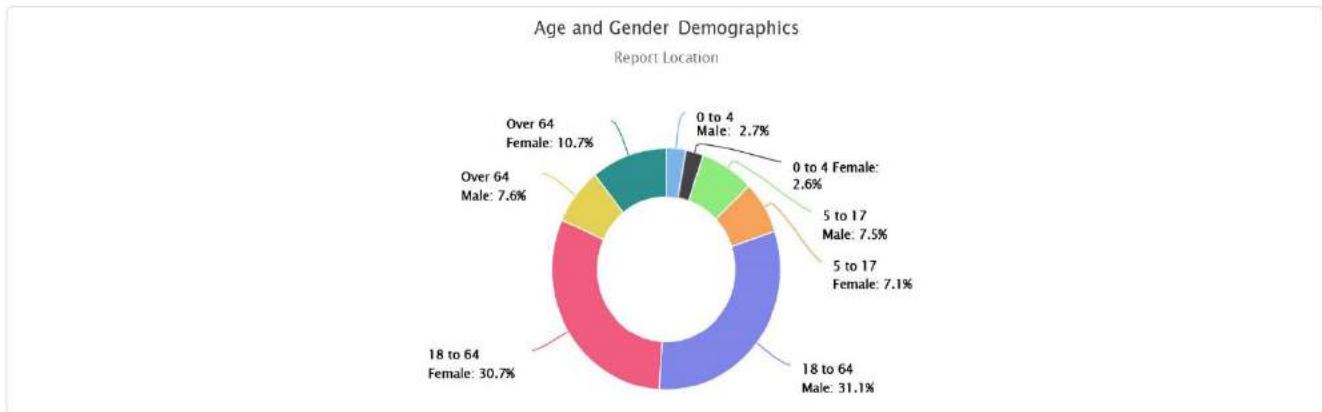
Report Area	0 to 4 Male	0 to 4 Female	5 to 17 Male	5 to 17 Female	18 to 64 Male	18 to 64 Female	Over 64 Male	Over 64 Female
Report Location	6,539	6,123	18,028	16,889	74,306	73,428	18,092	25,577
Broome County, NY	5,243	4,863	14,247	13,275	59,959	59,494	13,858	20,479
Chenango County, NY	1,296	1,260	3,781	3,614	14,347	13,934	4,234	5,098
New York	590,459	563,742	1,510,451	1,443,847	6,051,827	6,265,687	1,199,629	1,798,042
United States	10,112,614	9,655,056	27,413,920	26,247,802	99,841,782	100,642,825	20,320,351	28,265,193

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: Tract

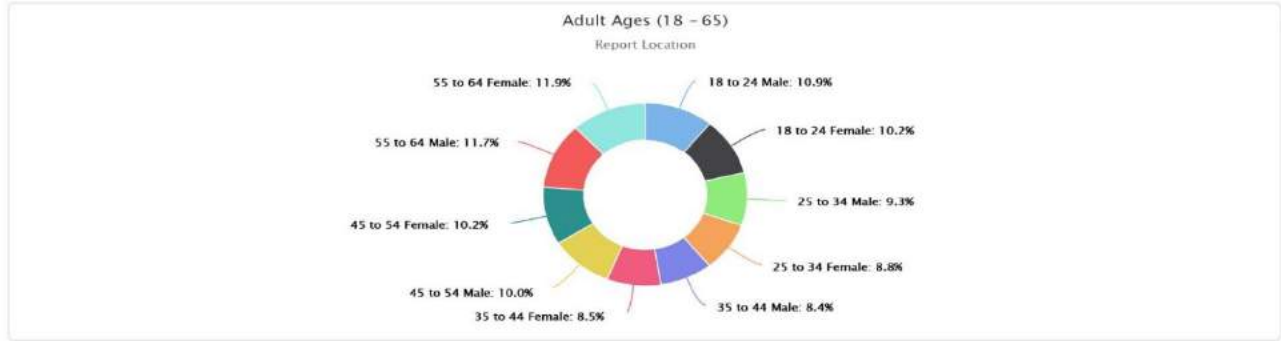


[View larger map](#)

Median Age by Tract, ACS 2015-19

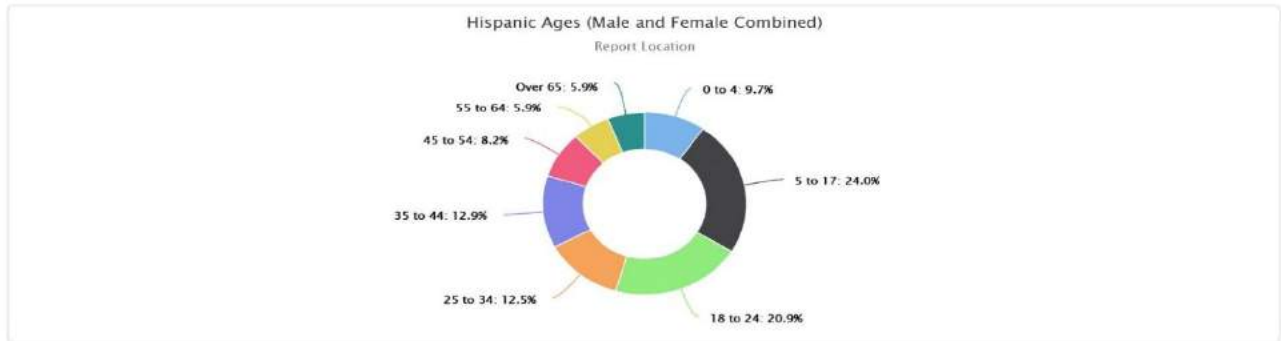


Both Broome and Chenango County features a male majority population, which has been a shift over the last several years. Areas in which the population is comprised of a greater proportion of women than men may be more impacted by issues related to gender equality. Research has shown that gender and poverty can be linked. For example, a woman’s risk of living in poverty is closely related to her marital and family status. Studies have shown that more single mothers within an area, contribute to higher rates of poverty within that area.



**Hispanic Ages (Male and Female Combined)**

Report Area	0 to 4	5 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	Over 65
Report Location	894	2,207	1,920	1,148	1,182	758	542	538
Broome County, NY	791	1,960	1,819	1,022	1,061	607	474	406
Chenango County, NY	103	247	101	126	121	151	68	132
New York	300,814	709,375	398,969	612,172	532,079	467,327	350,426	349,821
United States	5,106,555	13,350,096	6,758,665	9,232,392	8,409,995	6,798,614	4,657,233	4,165,820



**Adult Ages (18 - 65)**

Report Area	18 to 24 Male	18 to 24 Female	25 to 34 Male	25 to 34 Female	35 to 44 Male	35 to 44 Female	45 to 54 Male	45 to 54 Female	55 to 64 Male	55 to 64 Female
Report Location	16,033	15,077	13,807	12,992	12,343	12,626	14,777	15,135	17,346	17,598
Broome County, NY	14,161	13,335	11,060	10,444	9,709	10,098	11,470	11,767	13,559	13,850
Chenango County, NY	1,872	1,742	2,747	2,548	2,634	2,528	3,307	3,368	3,787	3,748
New York	920,349	911,534	1,432,624	1,433,326	1,196,866	1,236,141	1,269,799	1,343,282	1,232,189	1,341,404
United States	15,706,354	14,939,973	22,811,448	22,218,967	20,425,649	20,553,182	20,752,102	21,320,518	20,146,229	21,610,185

## Households

The change in number of households within the report area from 2000 to 2015/2019 is shown below. Total households for the report area decreased by -1,429 \* -1, or -1.42% in those counties reported in the 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data. This compares to a statewide increase of 4.06%.

Report Area	Total Households (2000)	Total Households (2019)	Change in Households	Percent Change
Report Location	100,675	99,246	-1,429	<b>-1.42%</b>
Broome County, NY	80,749	78,549	-2,200	-2.72%
Chenango County, NY	19,926	20,697	771	3.87%
New York	7,056,860	7,343,234	286,374	4.06%
United States	105,480,101	113,661,693	8,181,592	7.76%



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2015-19. Source geography: County

## Families

The American Community Survey (ACS) estimated there were 59,272 families in the report area in 2019. Married couple families comprised 72.78% of the total number. Families headed by men without wives comprised 7.96% of the total, while women without husbands headed 19.26% of families. Children living in single-parent households are overrepresented all areas of Greater Opportunities programming, including Head Start and Early Head Start. For children, growing up in single-parent households can increase their risk of poverty, physical health issues and mental health problems later in life.

Report Area	Total Number of Families	Married Couple	Female, Spouse Absent	Male, Spouse Absent
Report Location	59,272	43,138	11,418	4,716
Broome County, NY	46,045	33,487	9,248	3,310
Chenango County, NY	13,227	9,651	2,170	1,406
New York	4,632,289	3,235,721	1,030,818	365,750
United States	79,114,031	58,198,771	15,016,964	5,898,296

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Single Parent Households with Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



Children from single-parent households, especially those living with single-mothers, are more likely to have moderate to very poor health outcomes, score higher on the emotional problem scale, and may experience more home environmental stress. These conditions most likely stem from lack of access to resources, which is evident in the reduced income for single mothers as demonstrated throughout the community assessment data. Single mothers also face additional barriers because they are frequently the only caregiver for their children.<sup>7</sup>

## Poverty

2019 poverty estimates show a total of 38,330 persons living below the poverty level in the report areas. Poverty information is at 100% of the federal poverty income guidelines.

Report Area	All Ages		Age 0-17		Age 5-17	
	No of Persons	Poverty Rate	No of Persons	Poverty Rate	No of Persons	Poverty Rate
Report Location	38,330	15.90%	10,780	22.66%	7,087	20.30%
Broome County, NY	31,962	17.8%	8,893	24.9%	5,920	22.8%
Chenango County, NY	6,368	13.7%	1,887	20.1%	1,167	16.9%
New York	2,471,760	13.1%	716,817	18.2%	485,664	17.2%
United States	39,490,096	12.16%	12,000,470	16.34%	8,258,906	15.39%



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, 2019. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Population Below the Poverty Level, Percent by County, SAIPE 2019

- Under 12%
- 12.01% - 16%
- 16.01% - 22%
- 22.01% - 30%
- Over 30%
- Report Location

## Poverty Rate (ACS)

The following report section shows population estimates for all persons in poverty for the report area. According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates, an average of 16.62% of all persons lived in a state of poverty during the 2015 - 2019 period. The poverty rate for all persons living in the report area is greater than the national average of 13.42%.

<sup>7</sup> Scharte, M. & Bolte, G. "Increased health risks of children with single mother: Impact of socio-economic and environmental factors" European Journal of Public Health 2012



Report Area	Total Population	Population in Poverty	Population in Poverty, Percent
Report Location	230,531	38,313	16.62%
Broome County, NY	183,481	31,945	17.41%
Chenango County, NY	47,050	6,368	13.53%
New York	19,063,180	2,681,277	14.07%
United States	316,715,051	42,510,843	13.42%

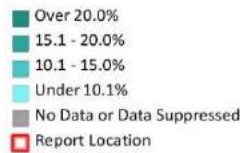


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
 Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: Tract



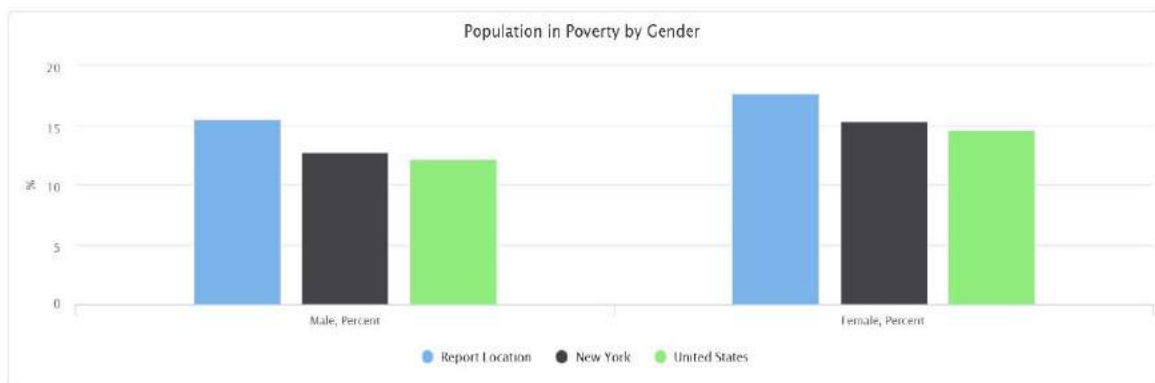
[View larger map](#)

Population Below the Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



The poverty rate among the Broome County residents is 17.41%, compared to a rate of 13.53% in Chenango County, 14.07% in the state, and 13.42% of U.S. residents living in poverty. Among children aged 0 to 17 years old, the poverty rate is 22.6% in the service area, compared to a rate of 18.2% in New York, and 16.34% in the nation. Poverty is experienced at a higher rate for families headed by a single-mother, especially in Broome and Chenango County where single-parent female householders experienced a significantly higher rate of poverty than the state, and the nation at 54.7%.

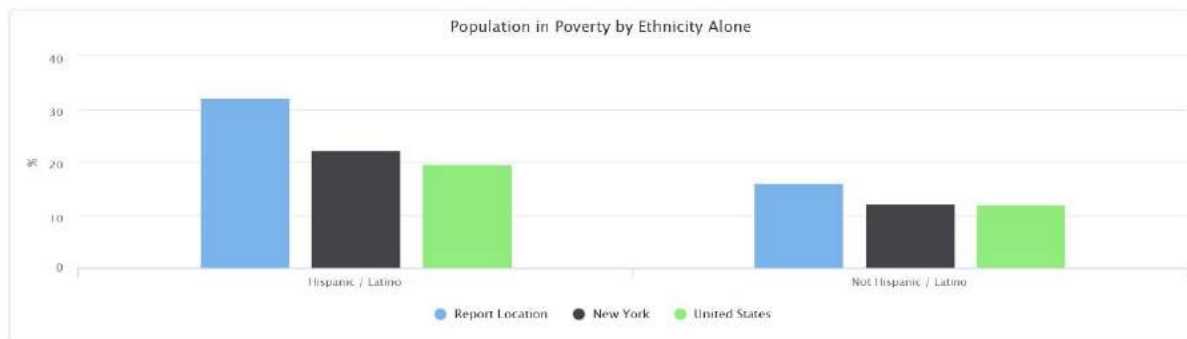
Report Area	Male	Female	Male, Percent	Female, Percent
Report Location	17,647	20,666	15.51%	17.70%
Broome County, NY	14,554	17,391	16.16%	18.62%
Chenango County, NY	3,093	3,275	13.07%	14.00%
New York	1,174,844	1,506,433	12.74%	15.31%
United States	18,909,451	23,601,392	12.19%	14.61%



## Poverty Rate by Race and Ethnicity

There is a large racial disparity in the poverty rate exists in both Broome and Chenango counties. Of the total Black/African American population in the service areas, 38.5% are living in poverty which is higher the state average poverty rate of 21.06% and the national average of 23.04% of the entire Black/African American population. A total of 13.81% of the White population in the service area live in poverty, which is higher than the state and nation poverty rate for the White population. In addition, the services area also experiences a higher poverty rate than the state and the nation among other populations, including the Hispanic population (32.24%) and Asian Population (38.40%).

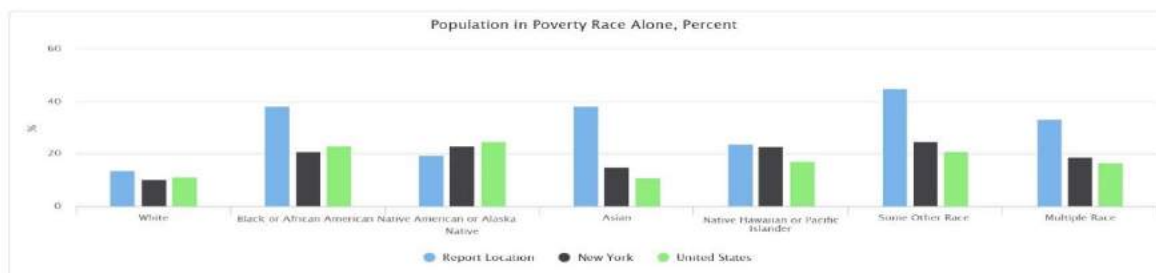
Report Area	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino, Percent	Not Hispanic or Latino, Percent
Report Location	2,714	35,599	32.24%	16.03%
Broome County, NY	2,537	29,408	34.35%	16.70%
Chenango County, NY	177	6,191	17.13%	13.45%
New York	808,858	1,872,419	22.25%	12.14%
United States	11,256,244	31,254,599	19.64%	12.05%



## Population in Poverty Race Alone, Percent

This indicator reports the percentage of population in poverty in the report area by race alone.

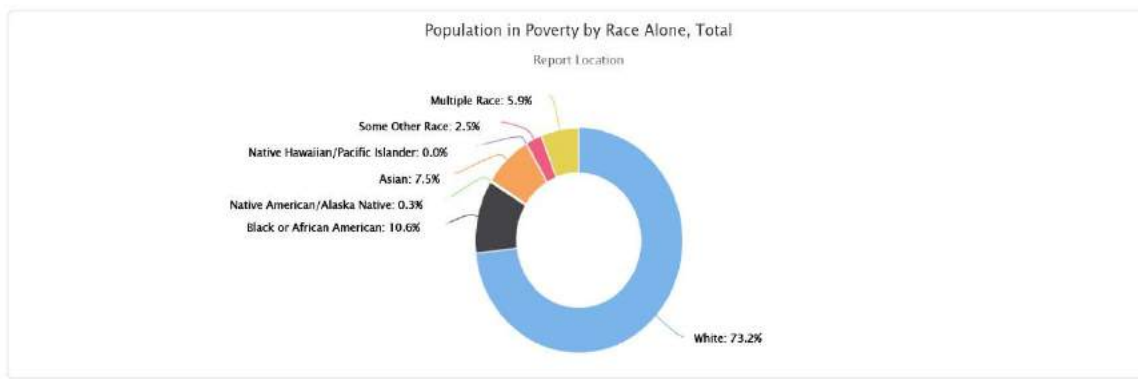
Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	13.81%	38.35%	19.60%	38.40%	23.61%	45.19%	33.21%
Broome County, NY	14.06%	38.47%	19.21%	39.09%	19.35%	48.82%	33.31%
Chenango County, NY	12.97%	35.48%	20.35%	15.21%	50.00%	9.18%	32.45%
New York	10.44%	21.06%	23.21%	14.97%	22.74%	25.08%	18.90%
United States	11.15%	23.04%	24.86%	10.94%	17.51%	21.04%	16.66%



## Population in Poverty by Race Alone, Total

This indicator reports the total population in poverty in the report area by race alone.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	28,034	4,044	98	2,891	17	968	2,261
Broome County, NY	22,169	3,890	63	2,858	12	950	2,003
Chenango County, NY	5,865	154	35	33	5	18	258
New York	1,268,529	621,618	17,858	241,278	1,893	417,017	113,084
United States	25,658,220	9,114,217	660,695	1,922,319	101,826	3,313,183	1,740,383



## Poverty Rate 200% (ACS)

In the report area 35.12% or 80,959 individuals are living in households with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

Report Area	Total Population	Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL	Percent Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL
Report Location	230,531	80,959	35.12%
Broome County, NY	183,481	64,156	34.97%
Chenango County, NY	47,050	16,803	35.71%
New York	19,063,180	5,665,922	29.72%
United States	316,715,051	97,747,992	30.86%

Percent Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: Tract



[View larger map](#)

Population Below 200% Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19

- Over 50.0%
- 38.1 - 50.0%
- 26.1 - 38.0%
- Under 26.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Location

## Poverty Rate 125% (ACS)

In the report area 20.99% or 48,391 individuals are living in households with income below 125% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

Report Area	Population, Total	Population with Income at or Below 125% FPL	Population with Income at or Below 125% FPL, Percent
Report Location	230,531	48,391	20.99%
Broome County, NY	183,481	39,714	21.64%
Chenango County, NY	47,050	8,677	18.44%
New York	19,063,180	3,459,108	18.15%
United States	316,715,051	56,269,559	17.77%

Percent Population with Income at or Below 125% FPL



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019. Source geography: Tract

## Family Poverty Rate 125% (ACS)

In the report area 14.24% or 8,439 family households are living with income below 125% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).

Report Area	Family Households, Total	Families with Income at or Below 125% FPL	Families with Income at or Below 125% FPL, Percent
Report Location	59,272	8,439	14.24%
Broome County, NY	46,045	6,669	14.48%
Chenango County, NY	13,227	1,770	13.38%
New York	4,632,289	641,267	13.84%
United States	79,114,031	10,336,134	13.06%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

## Poverty Rate 200% (ACS) by School District

This indicator reports the number of people living in households with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), by school district boundaries.

County	School District	Total Population	Population at 200% Poverty	Age 0-5 at 200% Poverty	Age 6-11 at 200% Poverty	Age 12-17 at 200% Poverty	Age 18-64 at 200% Poverty	Age Over 65 at 200% Poverty
Broome County	Marathon Central School District	4,682	1,365	202	164	106	696	197
Broome County	Windsor Central School District	10,655	3,383	223	580	266	1,698	616
Broome County	Deposit Central School District	3,458	1,400	146	57	120	804	273
Broome County	Chenango Valley Central School District	11,725	2,963	172	346	390	1,595	460
Broome County	Afton Central School District	3,596	1,176	116	56	78	585	341
Broome County	Johnson City Central School District	17,919	7,291	703	794	483	4,140	1,171
Broome County	Bainbridge-Guilford Central School District	5,184	1,828	251	207	215	825	330

County	School District	Total Population	Population at 200% Poverty	Age 0-5 at 200% Poverty	Age 6-11 at 200% Poverty	Age 12-17 at 200% Poverty	Age 18-64 at 200% Poverty	Age Over 65 at 200% Poverty
Broome County	Maine-Endwell Central School District	14,896	3,474	323	338	367	1,717	729
Broome County	Vestal Central School District	25,457	5,918	527	331	360	3,778	922
Broome County	Binghamton City School District	43,484	23,175	1,760	1,917	1,651	15,039	2,808
Broome County	Chenango Forks Central School District	9,098	2,395	261	210	188	1,332	404
Broome County	Union-Endicott Central School District	29,976	9,024	945	694	626	5,144	1,615
Broome County	Susquehanna Valley Central School District	10,086	2,217	172	132	122	1,365	426
Broome County	Harpursville Central School District	5,401	1,645	59	197	319	712	358
Broome County	Whitney Point Central School District	8,708	2,601	214	312	219	1,387	469
Chenango County	Harpursville Central School District	5,401	1,645	59	197	319	712	358
Chenango County	Chenango Forks Central School District	9,098	2,395	261	210	188	1,332	404
Chenango County	Greene Central School District	6,643	1,717	160	132	135	876	414
Chenango County	Cincinnatus Central School District	3,509	1,259	125	136	105	652	241
Chenango County	Bainbridge-Guilford Central School District	5,184	1,828	251	207	215	825	330
Chenango County	Gilbertsville-Mount Upton Central School District	3,006	978	54	31	49	573	271
Chenango County	Afton Central School District	3,596	1,176	116	56	78	585	341
Chenango County	Unadilla Valley Central School District	5,434	2,086	170	128	210	1,165	413
Chenango County	Norwich City School District	12,200	4,795	555	356	282	2,808	794
Chenango County	Sidney Central School District	7,005	2,822	330	416	214	1,362	500
Chenango County	DeRuyter Central School District	2,437	805	110	131	88	335	141
Chenango County	Georgetown-South Otselic Central School District	2,284	814	64	44	59	485	162
Chenango County	Oxford Academy and Central School District	4,876	1,694	122	135	155	911	371
Chenango County	Sherburne-Earlville Central School District	8,811	3,245	249	393	321	1,785	497

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

**Poverty Rate 200% (ACS) by School District: Continued**

County	School District	Total Population	Percent at 200% Poverty	Age 0-5 at 200% Poverty	Age 6-11 at 200% Poverty	Age 12-17 at 200% Poverty	Age 18-64 at 200% Poverty	Age Over 65 at 200% Poverty
Broome County	Harpursville Central School District	5,401	30.46%	1.09%	3.65%	5.91%	13.18%	6.63%
Broome County	Susquehanna Valley Central School District	10,086	21.98%	1.71%	1.31%	1.21%	13.53%	4.22%
Broome County	Union-Endicott Central School District	29,976	30.10%	3.15%	2.32%	2.09%	17.16%	5.39%
Broome County	Chenango Forks Central School District	9,098	26.32%	2.87%	2.31%	2.07%	14.64%	4.44%
Broome County	Whitney Point Central School District	8,708	29.87%	2.46%	3.58%	2.51%	15.93%	5.39%
Broome County	Binghamton City School District	43,484	53.30%	4.05%	4.41%	3.80%	34.59%	6.46%
Broome County	Vestal Central School District	25,457	23.25%	2.07%	1.30%	1.41%	14.84%	3.62%
Broome County	Maine-Endwell Central School District	14,896	23.32%	2.17%	2.27%	2.46%	11.53%	4.89%
Broome County	Bainbridge-Guilford Central School District	5,184	35.26%	4.84%	3.99%	4.15%	15.91%	6.37%
Broome County	Johnson City Central School District	17,919	40.69%	3.92%	4.43%	2.70%	23.10%	6.53%
Broome County	Afton Central School District	3,596	32.70%	3.23%	1.56%	2.17%	16.27%	9.48%
Broome County	Chenango Valley Central School District	11,725	25.27%	1.47%	2.95%	3.33%	13.60%	3.92%
Broome County	Deposit Central School District	3,458	40.49%	4.22%	1.65%	3.47%	23.25%	7.89%
Broome County	Marathon Central School District	4,682	29.15%	4.31%	3.50%	2.26%	14.87%	4.21%
Broome County	Windsor Central School District	10,655	31.75%	2.09%	5.44%	2.50%	15.94%	5.78%
Chenango County	Harpursville Central School District	5,401	30.46%	1.09%	3.65%	5.91%	13.18%	6.63%
Chenango County	Sherburne-Earlville Central School District	8,811	36.83%	2.83%	4.46%	3.64%	20.26%	5.64%
Chenango County	Oxford Academy and Central School District	4,876	34.74%	2.50%	2.77%	3.18%	18.68%	7.61%
Chenango County	Chenango Forks Central School District	9,098	26.32%	2.87%	2.31%	2.07%	14.64%	4.44%
Chenango County	Greene Central School District	6,643	25.85%	2.41%	1.99%	2.03%	13.19%	6.23%
Chenango County	Georgetown-South Otselic Central School District	2,284	35.64%	2.80%	1.93%	2.58%	21.23%	7.09%
Chenango County	DeRuyter Central School District	2,437	33.03%	4.51%	5.38%	3.61%	13.75%	5.79%
Chenango County	Cincinnatus Central School District	3,509	35.88%	3.56%	3.88%	2.99%	18.58%	6.87%
Chenango County	Sidney Central School District	7,005	40.29%	4.71%	5.94%	3.05%	19.44%	7.14%
Chenango County	Bainbridge-Guilford Central School District	5,184	35.26%	4.84%	3.99%	4.15%	15.91%	6.37%
Chenango County	Gilbertsville-Mount Upton Central School District	3,006	32.53%	1.80%	1.03%	1.63%	19.06%	9.02%

### Poverty Rate 185% (ACS) by School District

This indicator reports the number of people living in households with income below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), by school district boundaries.

County	School District	Total Population	Population at 185% Poverty	Age 0-5 at 185% Poverty	Age 6-11 at 185% Poverty	Age 12-17 at 185% Poverty	Age 18-64 at 185% Poverty	Age Over 65 at 185% Poverty
Broome County	Harpursville Central School District	5,401	1,422	59	197	319	590	257
Broome County	Susquehanna Valley Central School District	10,086	1,905	126	121	76	1,189	393
Broome County	Union-Endicott Central School District	29,976	8,532	888	669	626	4,927	1,422
Broome County	Chenango Forks Central School District	9,098	2,065	252	210	162	1,140	301
Broome County	Whitney Point Central School District	8,708	2,341	202	301	206	1,243	389
Broome County	Binghamton City School District	43,484	22,007	1,738	1,873	1,553	14,295	2,548
Broome County	Vestal Central School District	25,457	5,382	507	291	309	3,502	773
Broome County	Maine-Endwell Central School District	14,896	3,210	323	325	367	1,591	604
Broome County	Bainbridge-Guilford Central School District	5,184	1,665	213	195	215	736	306
Broome County	Johnson City Central School District	17,919	6,935	681	794	483	3,871	1,106
Broome County	Afton Central School District	3,596	1,092	112	43	78	538	321
Broome County	Chenango Valley Central School District	11,725	2,809	172	346	372	1,485	434
Broome County	Deposit Central School District	3,458	1,260	116	54	120	740	230
Broome County	Marathon Central School District	4,682	1,313	202	164	104	669	174
Broome County	Windsor Central School District	10,655	2,712	105	408	217	1,466	516
Chenango County	Harpursville Central School District	5,401	1,422	59	197	319	590	257
Chenango County	Sherburne-Earlville Central School District	8,811	2,965	233	364	287	1,621	460
Chenango County	Oxford Academy and Central School District	4,876	1,450	112	91	155	773	319

County	School District	Total Population	Population at 185% Poverty	Age 0-5 at 185% Poverty	Age 6-11 at 185% Poverty	Age 12-17 at 185% Poverty	Age 18-64 at 185% Poverty	Age Over 65 at 185% Poverty
Chenango County	Chenango Forks Central School District	9,098	2,065	252	210	162	1,140	301
Chenango County	Greene Central School District	6,643	1,539	155	102	118	780	384
Chenango County	Georgetown-South Otselic Central School District	2,284	659	62	32	48	392	125
Chenango County	DeRuyter Central School District	2,437	769	106	129	85	316	133
Chenango County	Cincinnatus Central School District	3,509	1,174	115	132	105	602	220
Chenango County	Sidney Central School District	7,005	2,666	320	416	208	1,254	468
Chenango County	Bainbridge-Guilford Central School District	5,184	1,665	213	195	215	736	306
Chenango County	Gilbertsville-Mount Upton Central School District	3,006	846	32	31	38	497	248
Chenango County	Afton Central School District	3,596	1,092	112	43	78	538	321
Chenango County	Norwich City School District	12,200	4,533	546	340	270	2,670	707
Chenango County	Unadilla Valley Central School District	5,434	1,890	156	114	165	1,063	392

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey.



## Households in Poverty

The number and percentage of households in poverty are shown in the report area. In 2019, it is estimated that there were 15,758 households, or 15.9%, living in poverty within the report area.

Report Area	Total Households	Households in Poverty	Percent Households in Poverty
Report Location	99,246	15,758	15.88%
Broome County, NY	78,549	12,737	16.2%
Chenango County, NY	20,697	3,021	14.6%
New York	7,343,234	1,019,879	13.9%
United States	120,756,048	15,610,142	12.9%



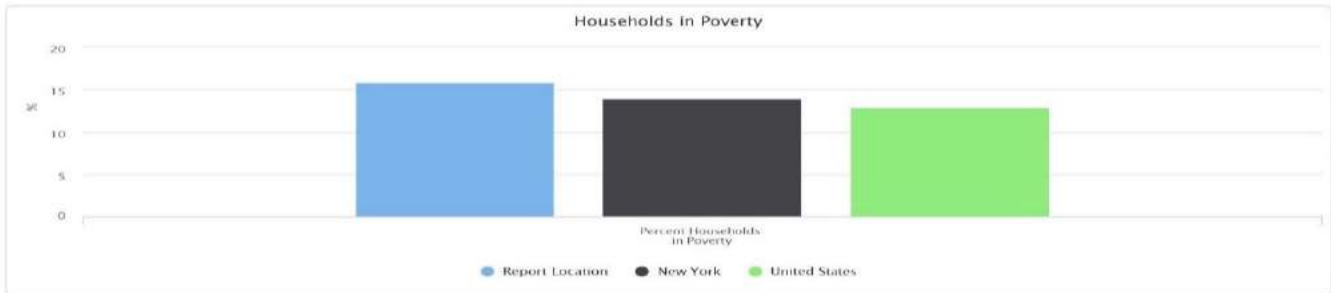
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



Households Living Below the Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



[View larger map](#)



## Families in Poverty by Family Type

The number of families in poverty by type are shown in the report area. According to ACS 2015-2019 5-year estimates for the report area, there were 6,213 families living in poverty.

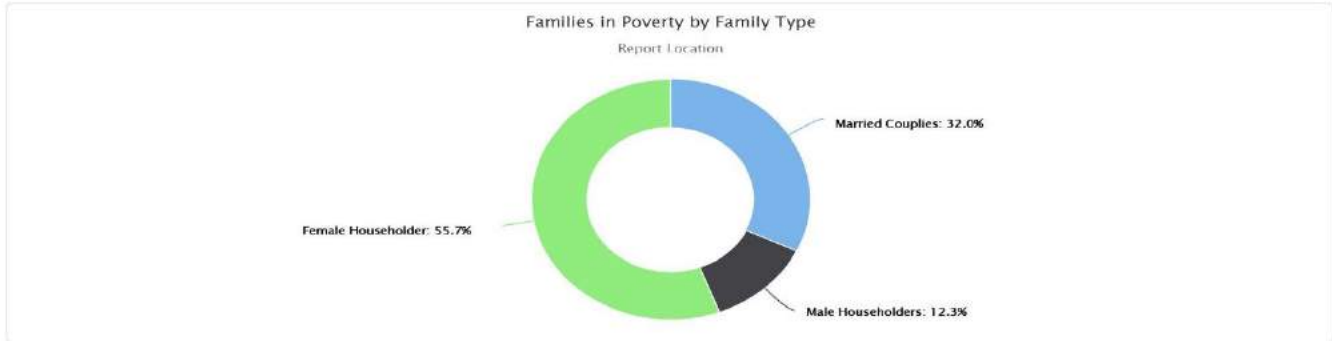
Report Area	Total Families	Families in Poverty Total	Families in Poverty Married Couples	Families in Poverty Male Householder	Families in Poverty Female Householder
Report Location	59,272	6,213	1,990	765	3,458
Broome County, NY	46,045	5,036	1,637	531	2,868
Chenango County, NY	13,227	1,177	353	234	590
New York	4,632,289	479,951	177,574	48,113	254,264
United States	79,114,031	7,541,196	2,764,595	803,863	3,972,738

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

**Married Family Households Living Below the Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19**



### Family Poverty Rate by Family Type

The percentage of households in poverty by household type are shown for the report area. It is estimated that 10.5% of all households were living in poverty within the report area, compared to the national average of 9.5%. Of the households in poverty, female headed households represented 55.7% of all households in poverty, compared to 32.0% and 12.3% of households headed by males and married couples, respectively.

Report Area	Poverty Rate All Types	Percent of Poverty Married Couples	Percent of Poverty Male Householder	Percent of Poverty Female Householder
Report Location	10.5%	32.0%	12.3%	<b>55.7%</b>
Broome County, NY	10.9%	32.5%	10.5%	56.9%
Chenango County, NY	8.9%	30.0%	19.9%	50.1%
New York	10.4%	37.0%	10.0%	53.0%
United States	9.5%	36.7%	10.7%	52.7%



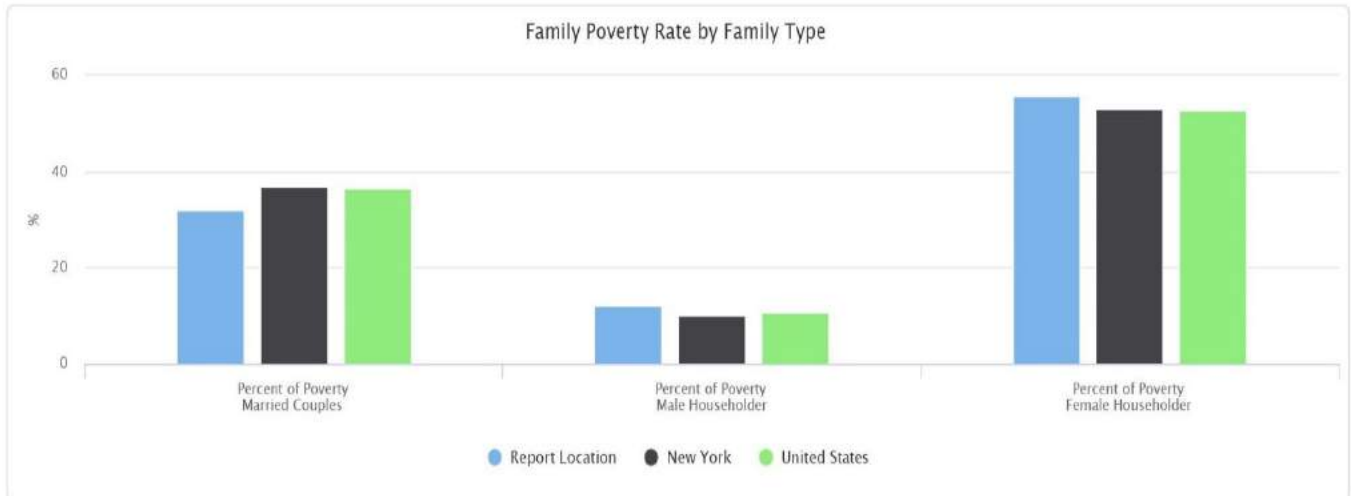
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

**Single Parent Family Households Living Below the Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19**





## Poverty Rate Change

Poverty rate change in the report area from 2010 to 2019 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate for the area was 17.0% in 2019 and was 16.4% in 2010.

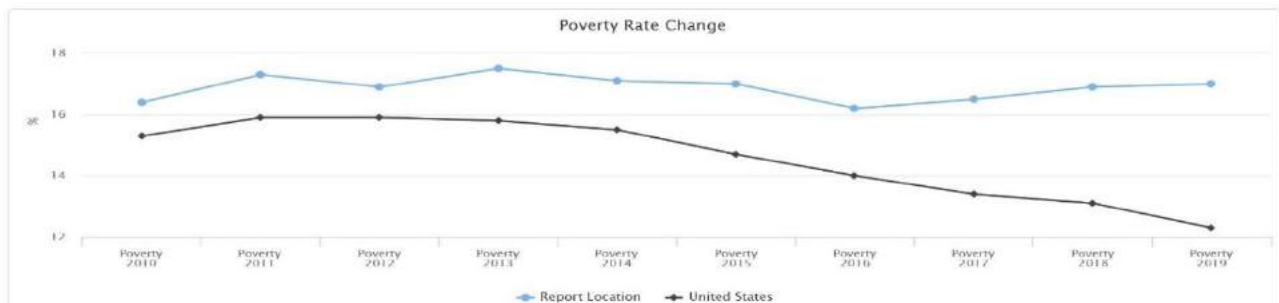
Report Area	Poverty 2010	Poverty 2011	Poverty 2012	Poverty 2013	Poverty 2014	Poverty 2015	Poverty 2016	Poverty 2017	Poverty 2018	Poverty 2019
Report Location	16.4%	17.3%	16.9%	17.5%	17.1%	17.0%	16.2%	16.5%	16.9%	<b>17.0%</b>
Broome County, NY	16.5%	17.5%	17.3%	17.7%	17.2%	17.7%	16.5%	17.5%	17.3%	17.8%
Chenango County, NY	16%	16.6%	15.3%	16.8%	16.7%	14.3%	15.2%	12.6%	15.1%	13.7%
United States	15.3%	15.9%	15.9%	15.8%	15.5%	14.7%	14%	13.4%	13.1%	12.3%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, 2019. Source geography: County



Population Below the Poverty Level, Percent by County, SAIPE 2019

- Under 12%
- 12.01% - 16%
- 16.01% - 22%
- 22.01% - 30%
- Over 30%
- Report Location



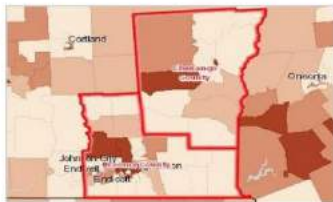
## Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 0-17

Population and poverty estimate for children age 0-17 are shown for the report area. According to the American Community Survey 5-year data, an average of 22.6% percent of children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in the report area is less than the national average of 18.5%.

Report Area	Ages 0-17 Total Population	Ages 0-17 In Poverty	Ages 0-17 Poverty Rate
Report Location	46,248	10,454	<b>22.6%</b>
Broome County, NY	36,630	8,813	24.1%
Chenango County, NY	9,618	1,641	17.1%
New York	4,031,379	791,913	19.6%
United States	72,235,700	13,377,778	18.5%

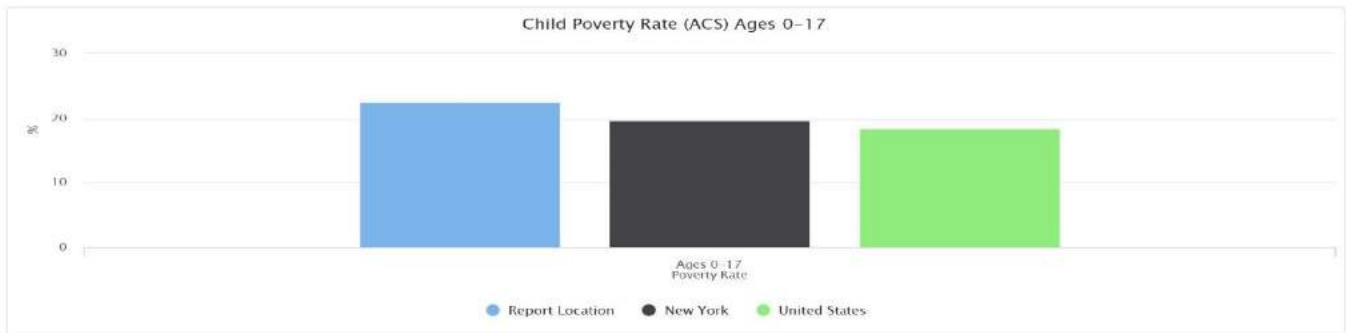


Note: This Indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



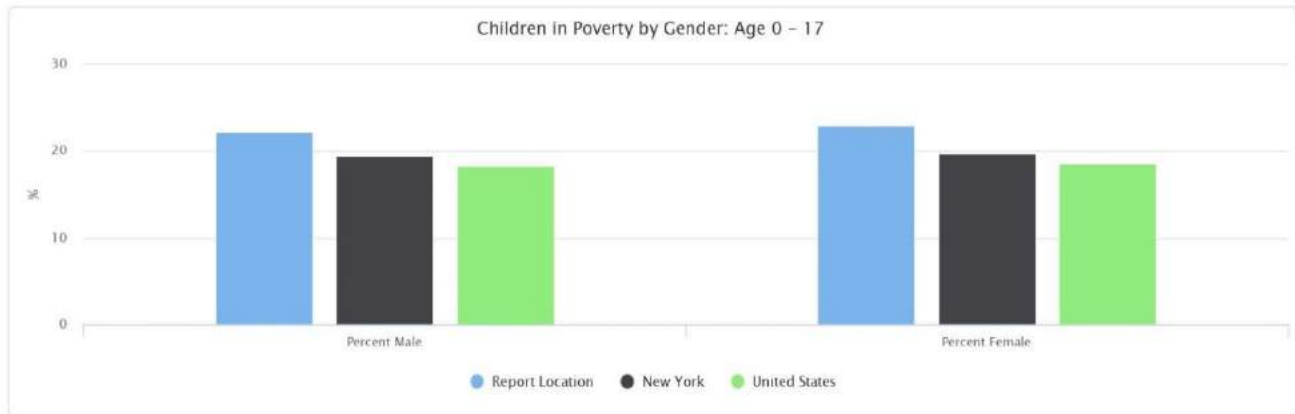
[View larger map](#)

### Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



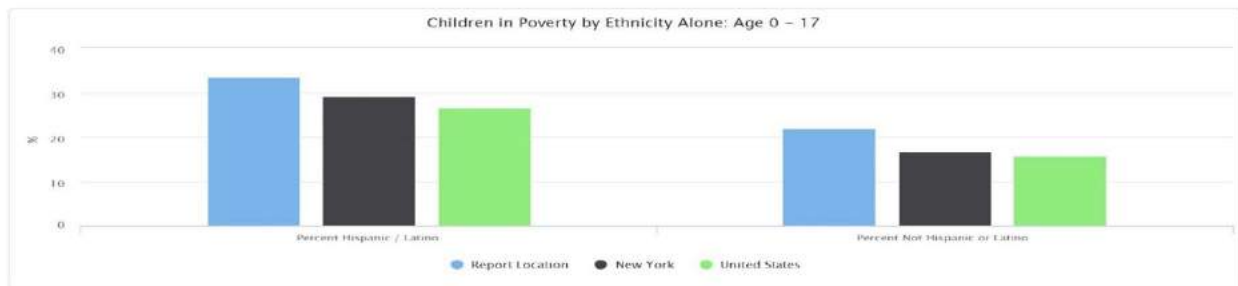
### Children in Poverty by Gender: Age 0 - 17

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Report Location	5,325	5,129	22.22%	23.02%
Broome County, NY	4,407	4,406	23.18%	25.01%
Chenango County, NY	918	723	18.53%	15.50%
New York	402,070	389,843	19.51%	19.78%
United States	6,799,287	6,578,491	18.43%	18.61%



### Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 0 - 17

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Report Location	971	9,483	33.46%	21.88%
Broome County, NY	884	7,929	34.53%	23.27%
Chenango County, NY	87	1,554	25.44%	16.75%
New York	287,906	504,007	29.21%	16.55%
United States	4,839,972	8,537,806	26.63%	15.79%



### Children by Race Alone, Total: Age 0 - 17

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	36,410	3,231	60	1,177	5	562	3,549
Broome County, NY	27,531	3,166	51	1,155	5	505	3,185
Chenango County, NY	8,879	65	9	22	0	57	364
New York	1,949,242	673,907	17,265	305,944	1,449	442,350	246,353
United States	36,581,731	10,072,070	718,805	3,484,579	146,972	4,645,363	4,819,378

### Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Total: Age 0 - 17

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	6,685	1,447	0	326	0	334	1,298
Broome County, NY	5,298	1,393	0	326	0	324	1,137
Chenango County, NY	1,387	54	0	0	0	10	161
New York	242,427	198,464	4,737	51,726	272	147,249	53,847
United States	4,070,361	3,346,711	231,663	370,660	35,458	1,356,208	905,096

### Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Percent: Age 0 - 17

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	18.36%	44.78%	0.00%	27.70%	0.00%	59.43%	36.57%
Broome County, NY	19.24%	44.00%	0.00%	28.23%	0.00%	64.16%	35.70%
Chenango County, NY	15.62%	83.08%	0.00%	0.00%	No data	17.54%	44.23%
New York	12.44%	29.45%	27.44%	16.91%	18.77%	33.29%	21.86%
United States	11.13%	33.23%	32.23%	10.64%	24.13%	29.19%	18.78%



### Poverty Rate Change Age 0-17

Poverty rate change for children ages 0 - 17 in the report area from 2010 to 2019 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate for the area was 23.9% in 2019 and was 23.4% in 2010.

Report Area	Poverty Age 0-17 2010	Poverty Age 0-17 2011	Poverty Age 0-17 2012	Poverty Age 0-17 2013	Poverty Age 0-17 2014	Poverty Age 0-17 2015	Poverty Age 0-17 2016	Poverty Age 0-17 2017	Poverty Age 0-17 2018	Poverty Age 0-17 2019
Report Location	23.4%	24.8%	24.4%	24.9%	23.8%	23.2%	23.9%	20.6%	23.6%	<b>23.9%</b>
Broome County, NY	23.4%	24.4%	24.4%	25%	23.6%	23.2%	24.4%	21.2%	23.9%	24.9%
Chenango County, NY	23.6%	26%	24.6%	24.7%	24.6%	23.3%	21.8%	18.2%	22.3%	20.1%
New York	21.5%	22.8%	23%	22.9%	22.9%	22.3%	20.8%	19.9%	18.8%	18.2%
United States	21.6%	22.5%	22.6%	22.2%	21.7%	20.7%	19.5%	18.4%	18%	16.8%

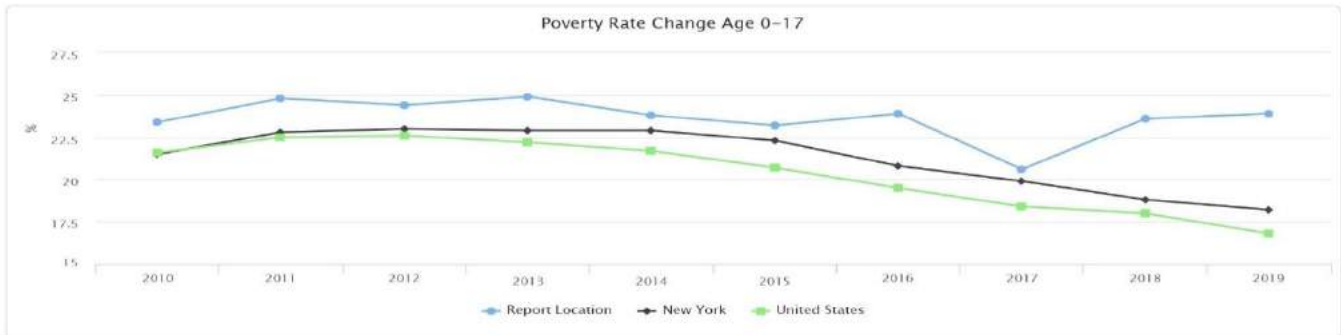
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, 2019. Source geography: County



Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-18), Percent by County, SAIPE 2019



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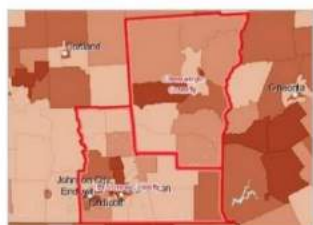
### Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 0-4

Population and poverty estimate for children age 0-4 are shown for the report area. According to the American Community Survey 5-year data, an average of 25.5% percent of children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in the report area is than the national average of 20.3%.

Report Area	Ages 0-4 Total Population	Ages 0-4 In Poverty	Ages 0-4 Poverty Rate
Report Location	12,332	3,149	25.5%
Broome County, NY	9,815	2,542	25.9%
Chenango County, NY	2,517	607	24.1%
New York	1,131,209	235,510	20.8%
United States	19,430,702	3,948,405	20.3%



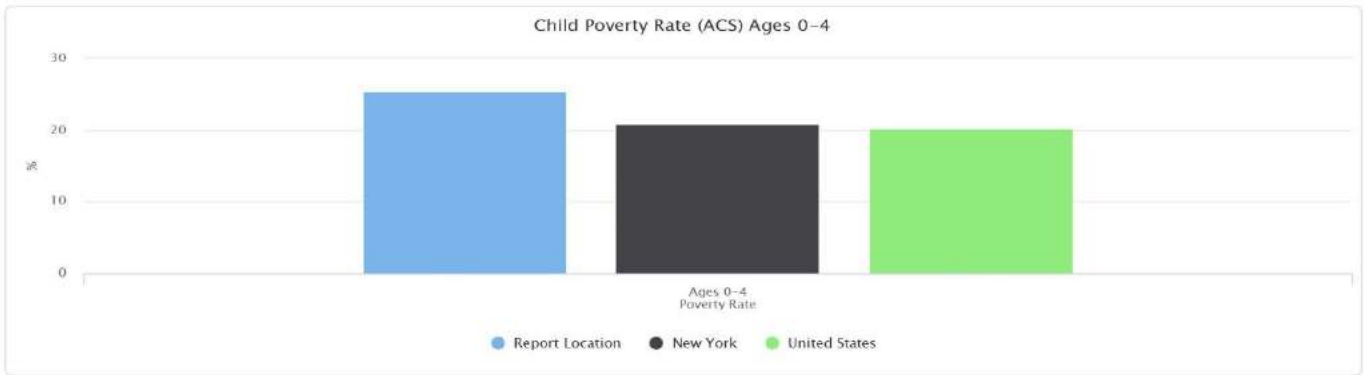
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-4), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19

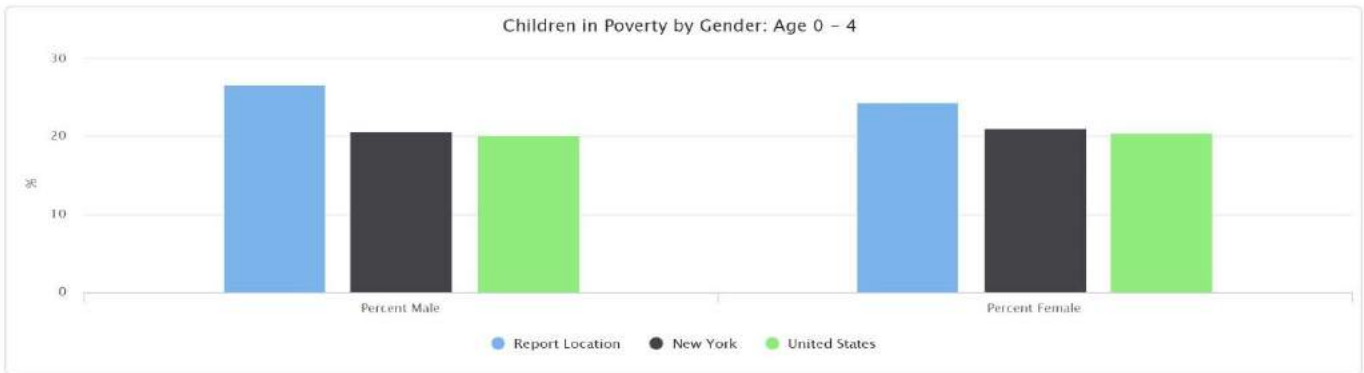


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**Children in Poverty by Gender: Age 0 - 4**

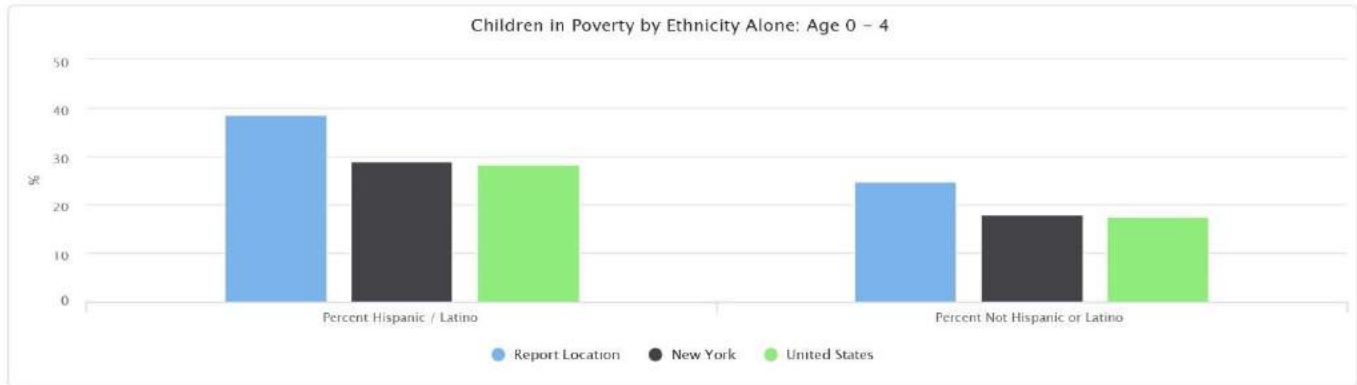
Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Report Location	1,699	1,450	26.64%	24.35%
Broome County, NY	1,340	1,202	26.23%	25.54%
Chenango County, NY	359	248	28.27%	19.89%
New York	119,216	116,294	20.61%	21.04%
United States	2,009,414	1,938,991	20.22%	20.43%



**Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 0 - 4**

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Report Location	303	2,846	38.45%	24.65%
Broome County, NY	260	2,282	37.96%	24.99%
Chenango County, NY	43	564	41.75%	23.36%
New York	84,419	151,091	28.89%	18.01%
United States	1,415,710	2,532,695	28.19%	17.58%





### Children by Race Alone, Total: Age 0 - 4

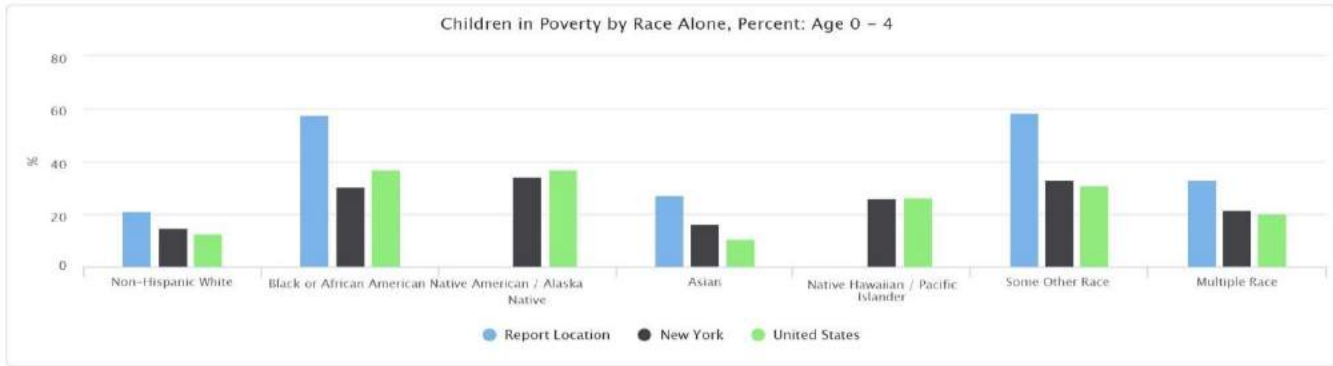
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	9,654	855	21	333	0	70	1,054
Broome County, NY	7,350	838	21	319	0	63	932
Chenango County, NY	2,304	17	0	14	0	7	122
New York	524,526	184,904	4,662	88,999	511	125,890	85,135
United States	9,643,324	2,681,532	184,458	909,892	40,400	1,234,195	1,517,422

### Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Total: Age 0 - 4

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	2,030	492	0	90	0	41	346
Broome County, NY	1,502	475	0	90	0	41	284
Chenango County, NY	528	17	0	0	0	0	62
New York	75,662	56,656	1,582	14,374	133	41,486	18,174
United States	1,197,998	993,338	68,139	96,081	10,685	380,285	308,113

### Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Percent: Age 0 - 4

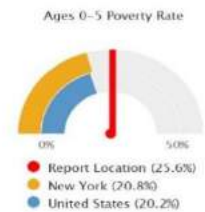
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	21.03%	57.54%	0.00%	27.03%	No data	58.57%	32.83%
Broome County, NY	20.44%	56.68%	0.00%	28.21%	No data	65.08%	30.47%
Chenango County, NY	22.92%	100.00%	No data	0.00%	No data	0.00%	50.82%
New York	14.42%	30.64%	33.93%	16.15%	26.03%	32.95%	21.35%
United States	12.42%	37.04%	36.94%	10.56%	26.45%	30.81%	20.31%



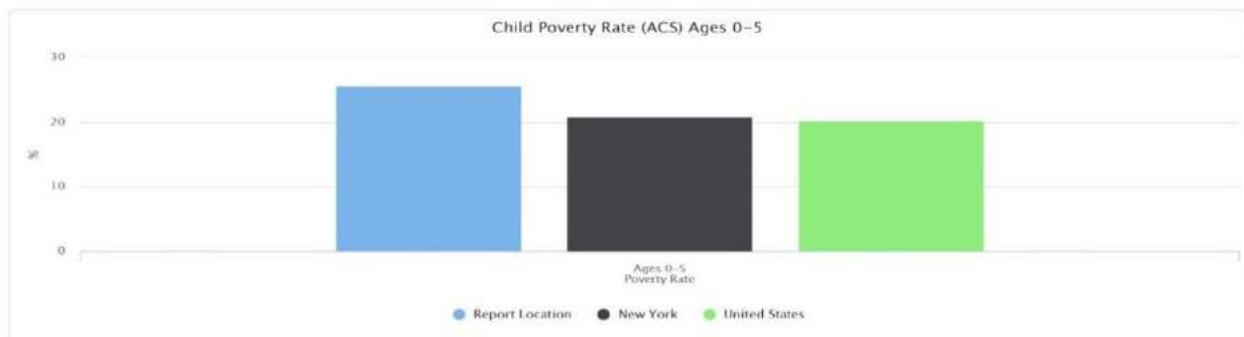
### Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 0-5

Population and poverty estimates for children age 0-5 are shown for the report area. According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data, an average of 25.6% of children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in the report area is greater than the national average of 20.2%.

Report Area	Ages 0-5 Total Population	Ages 0-5 In Poverty	Ages 0-5 Poverty Rate
Report Location	14,832	3,792	25.6%
Broome County, NY	11,737	3,034	25.8%
Chenango County, NY	3,095	758	24.5%
New York	1,343,818	279,835	20.8%
United States	23,253,254	4,697,964	20.2%

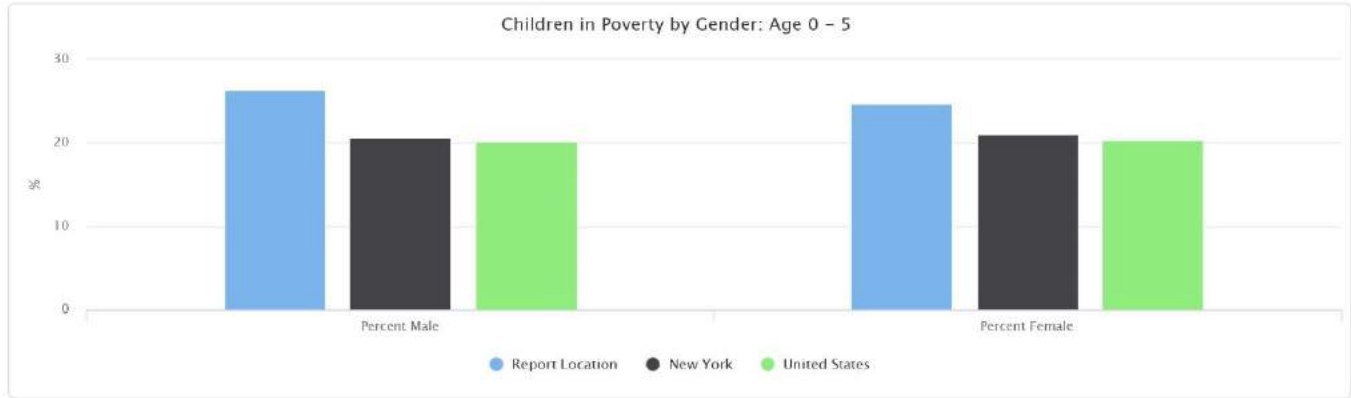


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-2019. Source geography: County



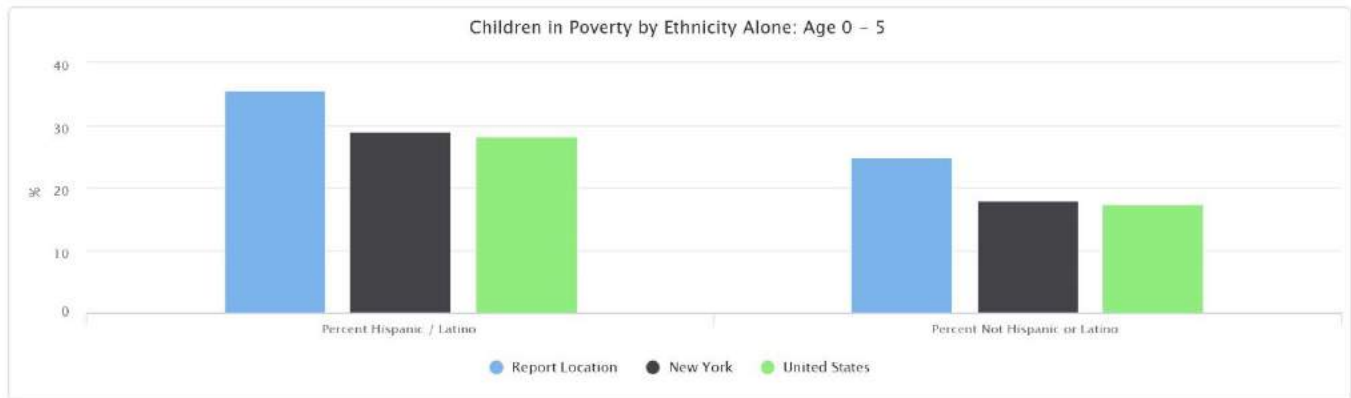
### Children in Poverty by Gender: Age 0 - 5

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Report Location	2,011	1,781	26.36%	24.73%
Broome County, NY	1,579	1,455	25.80%	25.90%
Chenango County, NY	432	326	28.61%	20.57%
New York	141,999	137,836	20.62%	21.03%
United States	2,391,325	2,306,639	20.12%	20.29%



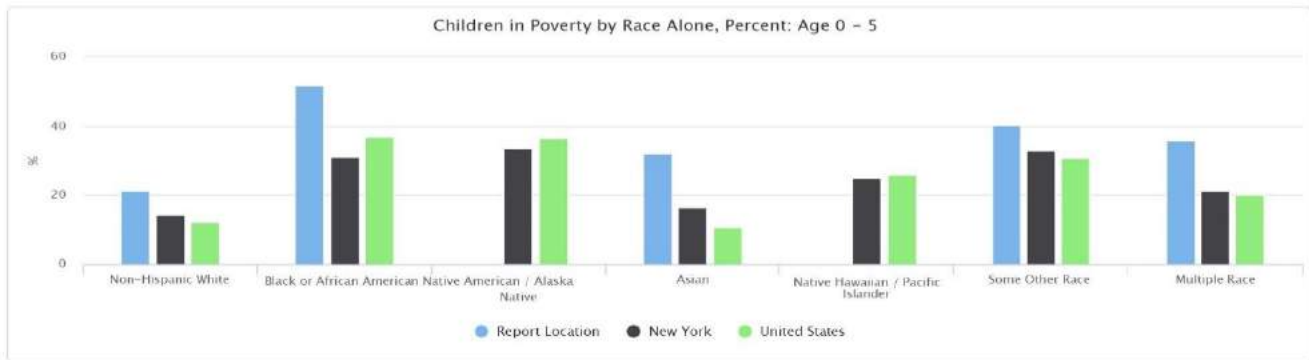
### Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 0 - 5

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Report Location	307	3,485	35.57%	24.95%
Broome County, NY	260	2,774	35.62%	25.20%
Chenango County, NY	47	711	35.34%	24.00%
New York	100,047	179,788	29.02%	17.99%
United States	1,688,343	3,009,621	28.20%	17.43%



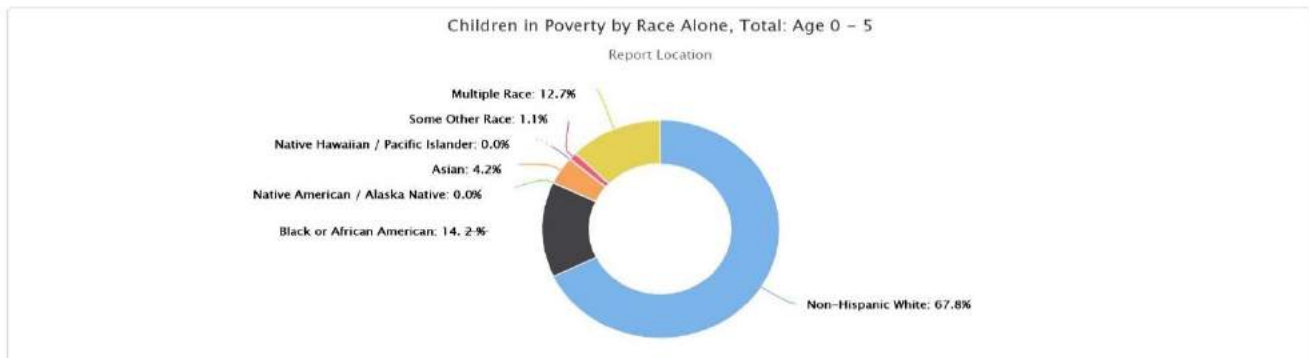
### Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Percent: Age 0 - 5

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	21.30%	51.76%	0.00%	32.13%	No data	40.20%	36.07%
Broome County, NY	20.91%	50.79%	0.00%	33.33%	No data	43.16%	32.77%
Chenango County, NY	22.55%	73.81%	No data	0.00%	No data	0.00%	59.01%
New York	14.27%	31.01%	33.59%	16.49%	25.00%	32.93%	21.32%
United States	12.31%	36.82%	36.62%	10.55%	25.88%	30.91%	20.13%



**Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Total: Age 0 - 5**

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	2,468	516	0	151	0	41	462
Broome County, NY	1,840	485	0	151	0	41	367
Chenango County, NY	628	31	0	0	0	0	95
New York	89,418	67,923	1,898	17,523	152	49,022	21,055
United States	1,422,042	1,181,800	81,309	116,391	12,618	455,308	362,785



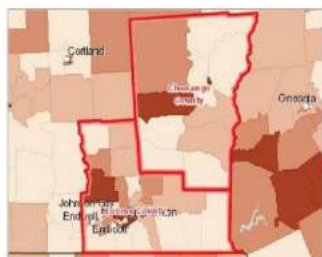
**Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 5-17**

Population and poverty estimates for children age 5-17 are shown for the report area. According to the American Community Survey 5-year data, an average of 21.5% percent of children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in the report area is greater than the national average of 17.9%.

Report Area	Ages 5-17 Total Population	Ages 5-17 In Poverty	Ages 5-17 Poverty Rate
Report Location	33,916	7,305	<b>21.5%</b>
Broome County, NY	26,815	6,271	23.4%
Chenango County, NY	7,101	1,034	14.6%
New York	2,900,170	556,403	19.2%
United States	52,804,998	9,429,373	17.9%



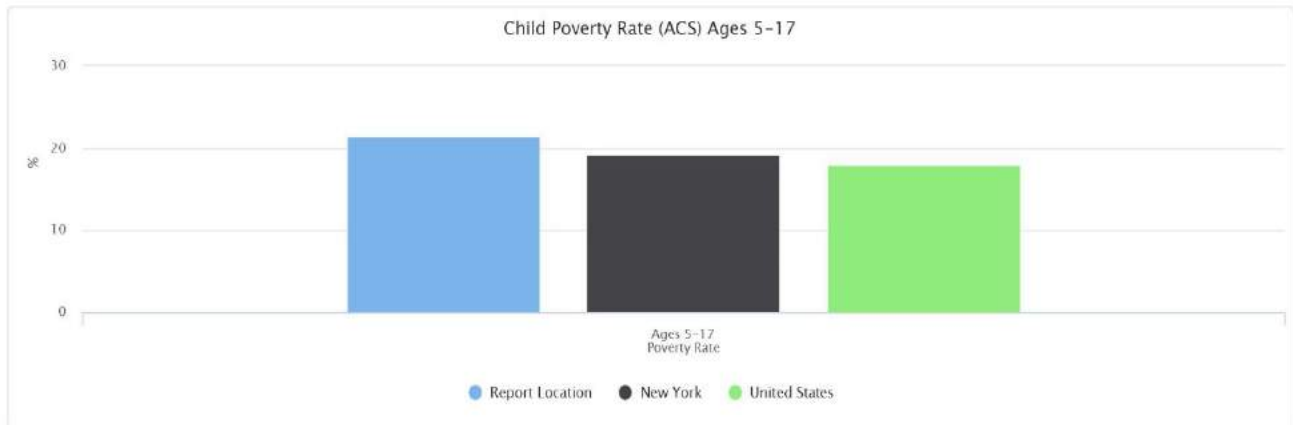
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
 Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



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Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 5-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19

- Over 29.0%
- 21.1 - 29.0%
- 13.1 - 21.0%
- Under 13.1%
- No Population Age 5-17 Reported
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Location



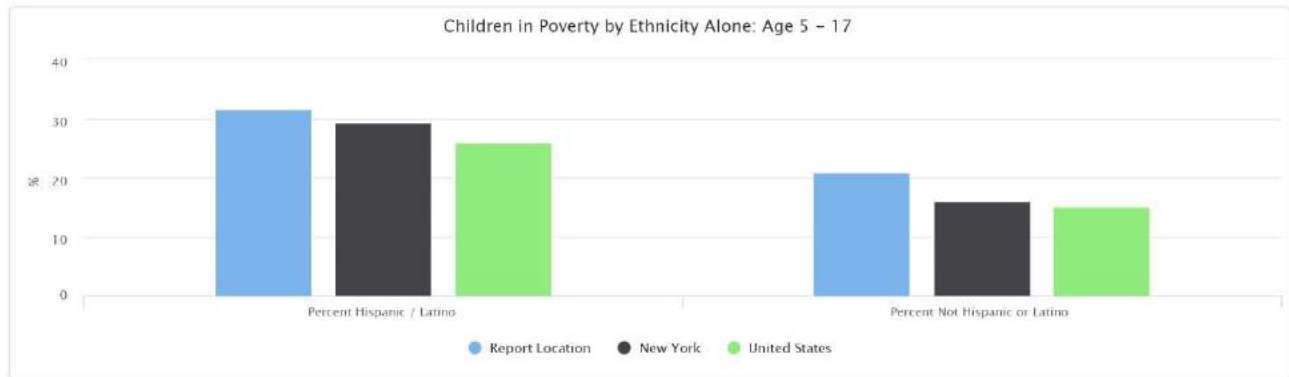
### Children in Poverty by Gender: Age 5 - 17

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Report Location	3,626	3,679	20.62%	22.53%
Broome County, NY	3,067	3,204	22.06%	24.82%
Chenango County, NY	559	475	15.18%	13.90%
New York	282,854	273,549	19.08%	19.29%
United States	4,789,873	4,639,500	17.77%	17.95%



**Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 5 - 17**

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Report Location	668	6,637	31.60%	20.87%
Broome County, NY	624	5,647	33.28%	22.64%
Chenango County, NY	44	990	18.41%	14.43%
New York	203,487	352,916	29.34%	15.99%
United States	3,424,262	6,005,111	26.03%	15.15%



**Children by Race Alone, Total: Age 5 - 17**

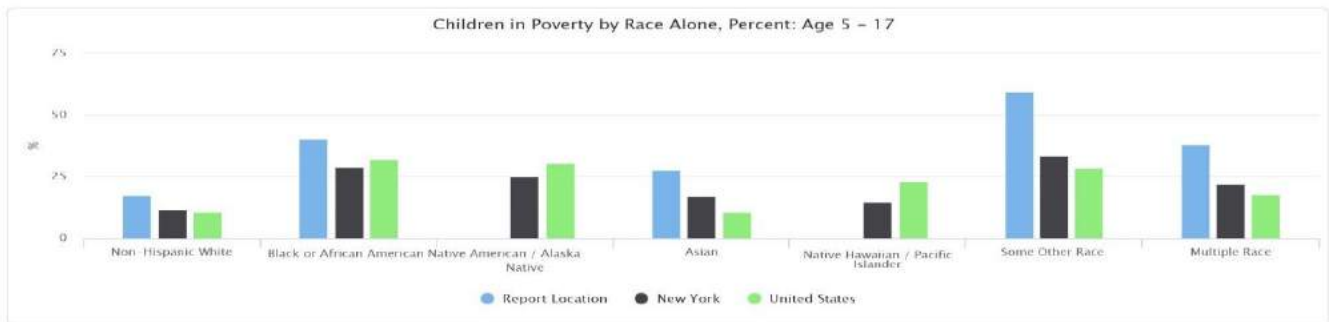
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	26,756	2,376	39	844	5	492	2,495
Broome County, NY	20,181	2,328	30	836	5	442	2,253
Chenango County, NY	6,575	48	9	8	0	50	242
New York	1,424,716	489,003	12,603	216,945	938	316,460	161,218
United States	26,938,407	7,390,538	534,347	2,574,687	106,572	3,411,168	3,301,956

**Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Total: Age 5 - 17**

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	4,655	955	0	236	0	293	952
Broome County, NY	3,796	918	0	236	0	283	853
Chenango County, NY	859	37	0	0	0	10	99
New York	166,765	141,808	3,155	37,352	139	105,763	35,673
United States	2,872,363	2,353,373	163,524	274,579	24,773	975,923	596,983

### Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Percent: Age 5 - 17

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	17.40%	40.19%	0.00%	27.96%	0.00%	59.55%	38.16%
Broome County, NY	18.81%	39.43%	0.00%	28.23%	0.00%	64.03%	37.86%
Chenango County, NY	13.06%	77.08%	0.00%	0.00%	No data	20.00%	40.91%
New York	11.71%	29.00%	25.03%	17.22%	14.82%	33.42%	22.13%
United States	10.66%	31.84%	30.60%	10.66%	23.25%	28.61%	18.08%



### Poverty Rate Change Age 5-17

Poverty rate change for children ages 5-17 in the report area from 2010 to 2019 is shown below. According to the chart, the poverty rate for the area was 21.6% in 2019 and was 21.3% in 2010.

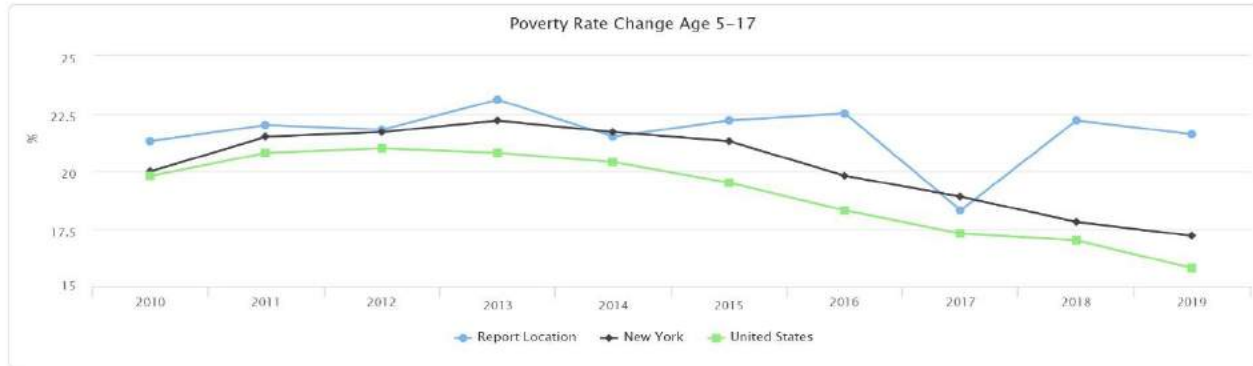
Report Area	Poverty Age 5-17 2010	Poverty Age 5-17 2011	Poverty Age 5-17 2012	Poverty Age 5-17 2013	Poverty Age 5-17 2014	Poverty Age 5-17 2015	Poverty Age 5-17 2016	Poverty Age 5-17 2017	Poverty Age 5-17 2018	Poverty Age 5-17 2019
Report Location	21.3%	22.0%	21.8%	23.1%	21.5%	22.2%	22.5%	18.3%	22.2%	<b>21.6%</b>
Broome County, NY	21.2%	21.7%	21.4%	23.1%	21.2%	22.3%	23.1%	18.8%	22.7%	22.8%
Chenango County, NY	21.5%	22.9%	23.2%	22.9%	22.6%	21.6%	20.2%	16.4%	20.2%	16.9%
New York	20%	21.5%	21.7%	22.2%	21.7%	21.3%	19.8%	18.9%	17.8%	17.2%
United States	19.8%	20.8%	21%	20.8%	20.4%	19.5%	18.3%	17.3%	17%	15.8%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, 2019. Source geography: County



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**Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 5-17), Percent by County, SAIPE 2019**



### Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 18-64

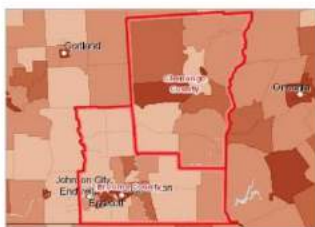
According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data, an average of 17.3% of children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in the report area is less than the national average of 12.6%.

Report Area	Ages 18-64 Total Population	Ages 18-64 In Poverty	Ages 18-64 Poverty Rate
Report Location	140,117	24,213	<b>17.3%</b>
Broome County, NY	112,087	20,337	18.1%
Chenango County, NY	28,030	3,876	13.8%
New York	11,980,002	1,538,655	12.8%
United States	194,990,552	24,545,633	12.6%

Ages 18-64 Poverty Rate



*Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.*  
*Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County*

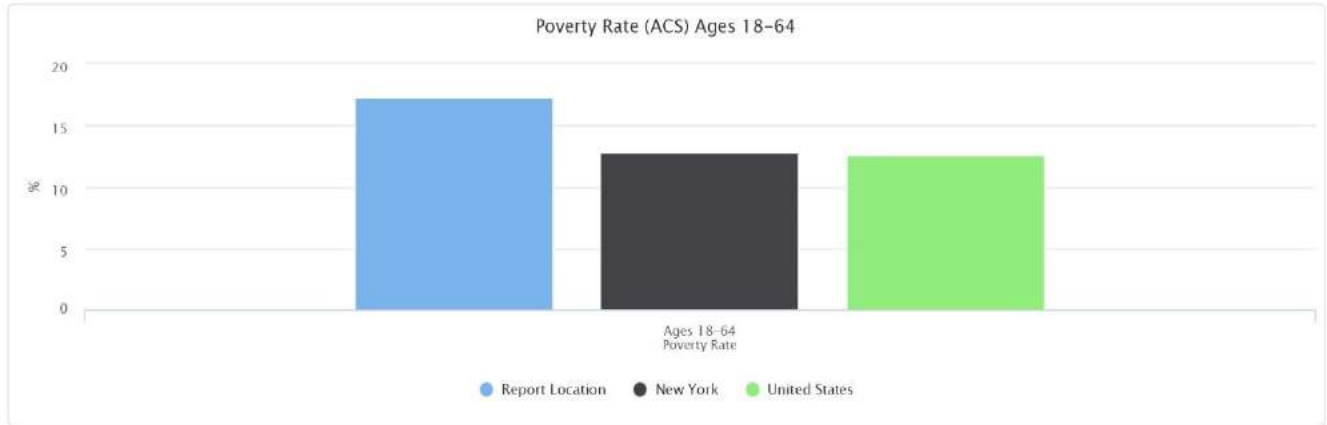


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**Population Below the Poverty Level, Adult (Age 18-64), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19**

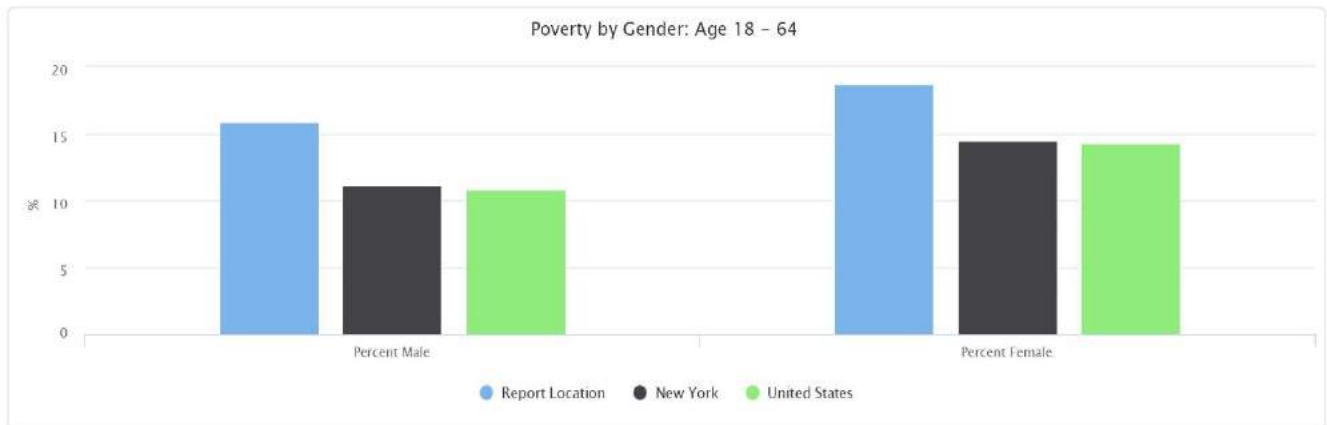






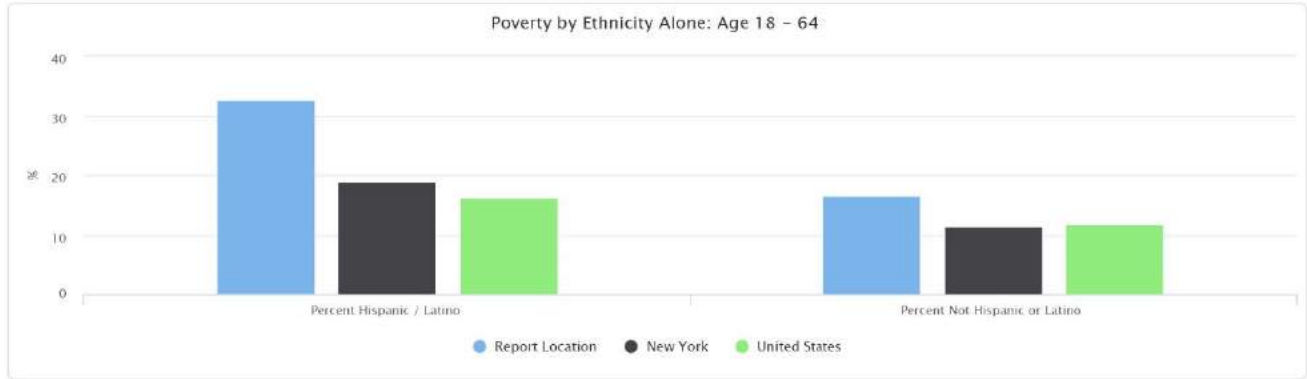
### Poverty by Gender: Age 18 - 64

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Report Location	11,139	13,074	15.88%	18.68%
Broome County, NY	9,297	11,040	16.62%	19.67%
Chenango County, NY	1,842	2,034	12.99%	14.68%
New York	650,644	888,011	11.12%	14.48%
United States	10,453,514	14,092,119	10.87%	14.26%



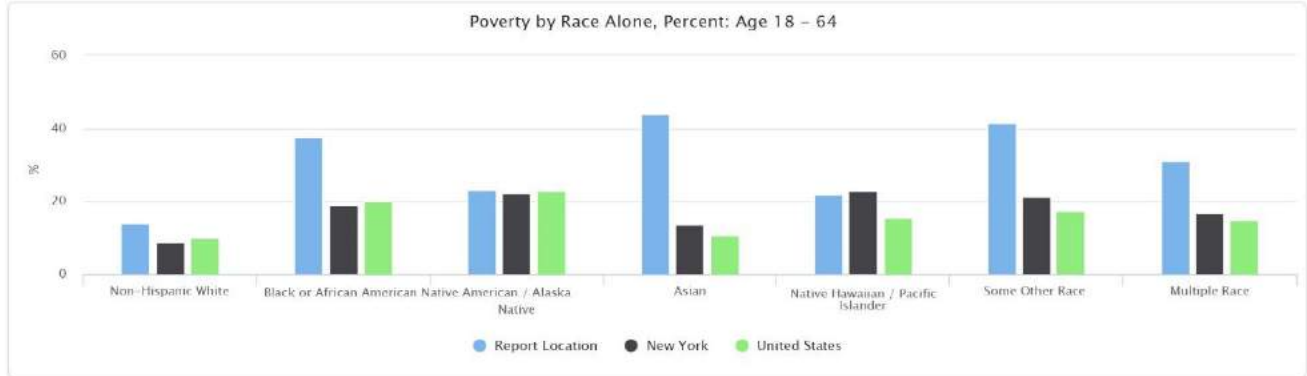
### Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 18 - 64

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Report Location	1,635	22,578	32.77%	16.71%
Broome County, NY	1,558	18,779	35.19%	17.44%
Chenango County, NY	77	3,799	13.68%	13.83%
New York	437,048	1,101,607	18.92%	11.39%
United States	5,683,091	18,862,542	16.22%	11.79%



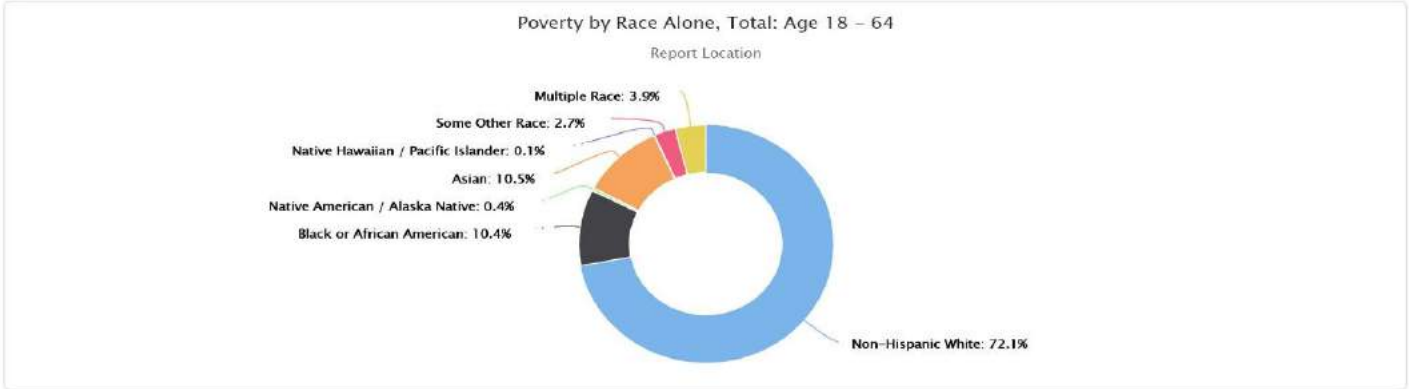
Poverty by Race Alone, Percent: Age 18 - 64

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	14.10%	37.40%	23.08%	43.88%	21.88%	41.52%	31.02%
Broome County, NY	14.29%	37.67%	23.21%	44.73%	21.05%	45.10%	31.59%
Chenango County, NY	13.41%	31.88%	22.88%	16.47%	28.57%	4.48%	25.45%
New York	8.86%	18.97%	22.30%	13.56%	22.82%	21.25%	16.65%
United States	9.93%	20.05%	22.96%	10.70%	15.68%	17.38%	15.05%



Poverty by Race Alone, Total: Age 18 - 64

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	16,986	2,441	90	2,484	14	632	918
Broome County, NY	13,410	2,346	55	2,456	12	626	848
Chenango County, NY	3,576	95	35	28	2	6	70
New York	580,166	359,627	11,224	149,391	1,358	231,551	52,379
United States	11,715,421	5,013,183	381,663	1,272,113	59,906	1,771,211	764,944



### Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 65 and Up

Population and poverty estimates for persons age 65 and up are shown for the report area. According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data, an average of 8.3% of people lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for people living in the report area is less than the national average of 9.3%.

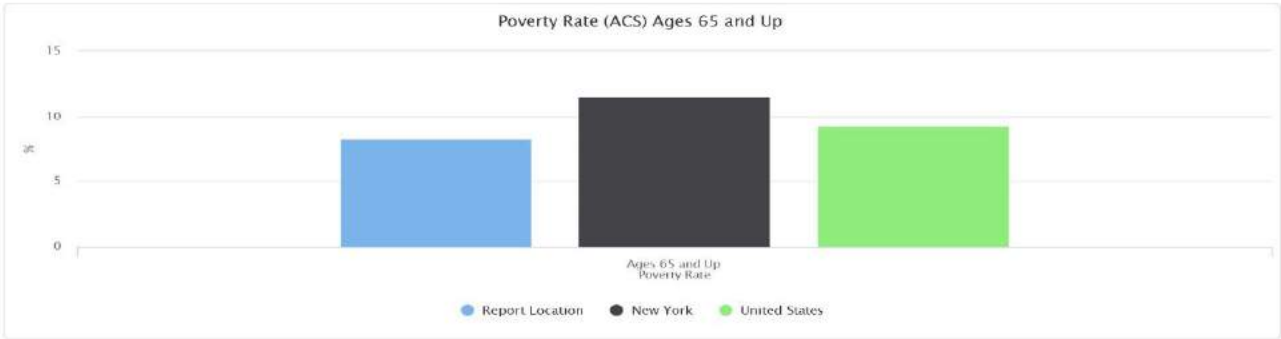
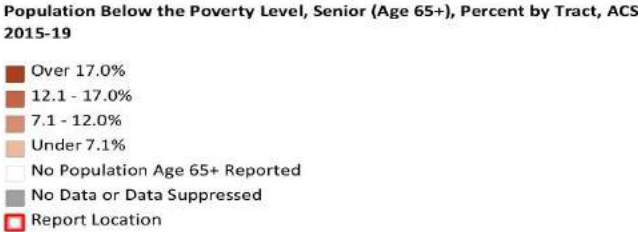
Report Area	Ages 65 and Up Total Population	Ages 65 and Up In Poverty	Ages 65 and Up Poverty Rate
Report Location	44,166	3,646	8.3%
Broome County, NY	34,764	2,795	8.0%
Chenango County, NY	9,402	851	9.1%
New York	3,051,799	350,709	11.5%
United States	49,488,799	4,587,432	9.3%



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)



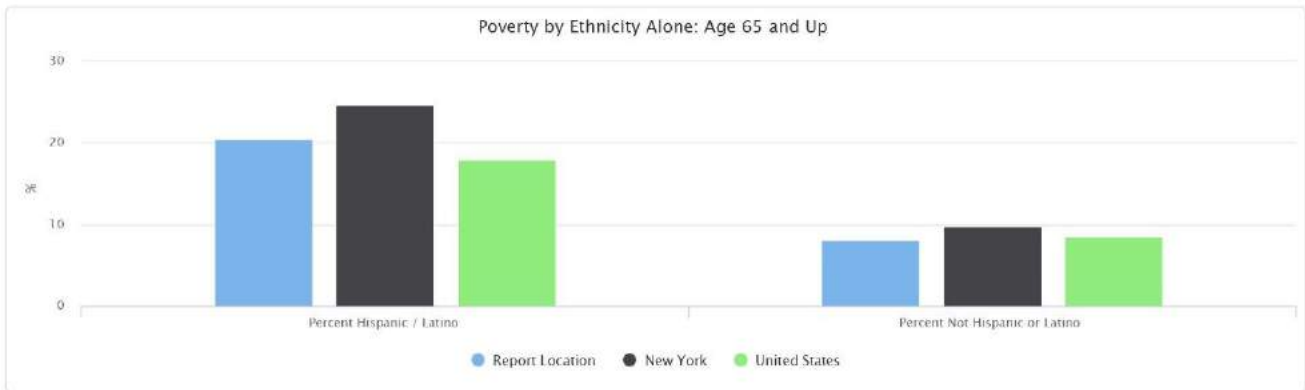
### Poverty by Gender: Age 65 and Up

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Report Location	1,183	2,463	6.02%	10.04%
Broome County, NY	850	1,945	5.62%	9.90%
Chenango County, NY	333	518	7.36%	10.63%
New York	122,130	228,579	9.29%	13.16%
United States	1,656,650	2,930,782	7.51%	10.68%



### Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 65 and Up

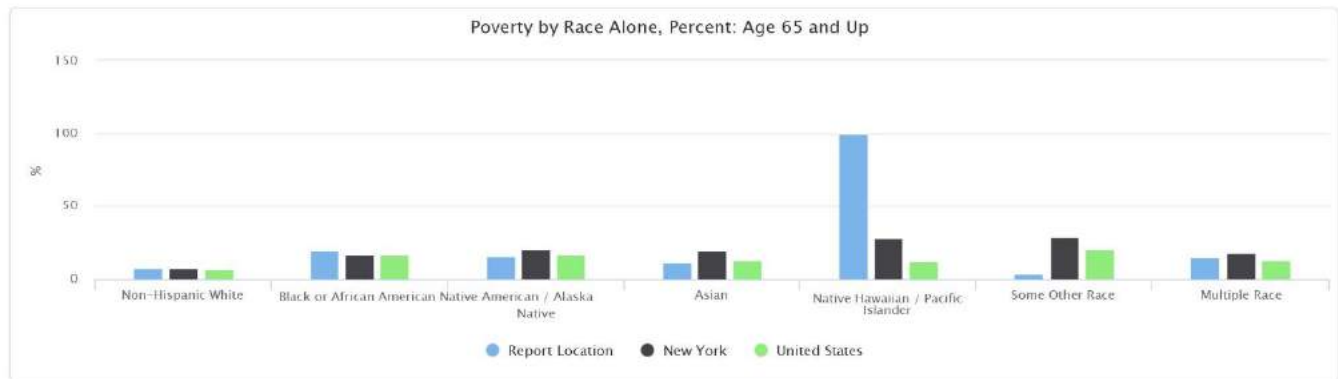
Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Report Location	108	3,538	20.49%	8.11%
Broome County, NY	95	2,700	23.81%	7.86%
Chenango County, NY	13	838	10.16%	9.04%
New York	83,904	266,805	24.65%	9.84%
United States	733,181	3,854,251	17.92%	8.49%



## Poverty by Race Alone, Percent: Age 65 and Up

This indicator reports the percentage of population in poverty in the report area by race alone.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	7.79%	19.77%	16.00%	11.74%	100.00%	3.45%	14.95%
Broome County, NY	7.50%	21.03%	20.00%	11.43%	No data	0.00%	12.41%
Chenango County, NY	8.86%	7.04%	0.00%	20.00%	100.00%	40.00%	17.31%
New York	7.82%	16.62%	20.33%	19.70%	28.49%	29.21%	18.40%
United States	7.20%	16.85%	17.13%	12.66%	12.34%	20.42%	12.90%



## Poverty by Race Alone, Total: Age 65 and Up

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Report Location	3,265	156	8	81	3	2	45
Broome County, NY	2,464	151	8	76	0	0	18
Chenango County, NY	801	5	0	5	3	2	27
New York	165,420	63,527	1,897	40,161	263	38,217	6,858
United States	2,739,567	754,323	47,369	279,546	6,462	185,764	70,343

## Key Findings

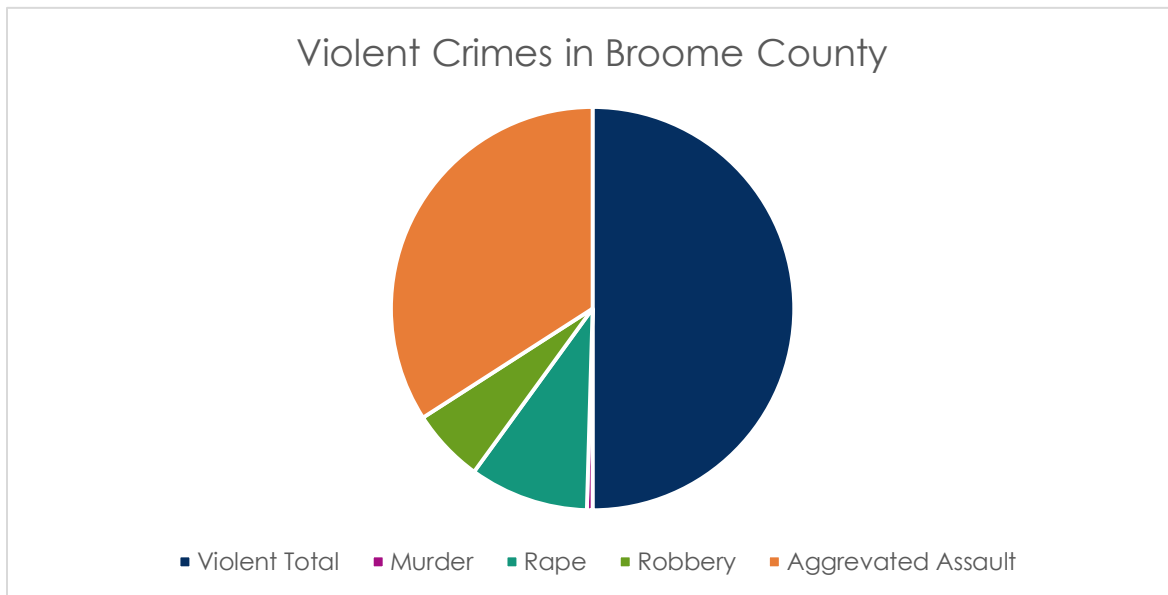
In 2019, the poverty rate in the United States was highest among people between the ages of 18 and 24 years old, with a rate of 17.1 percent for male Americans and a rate of 21.35 percent for female Americans. Since April 2020, the share of children with at least one unemployed parent has consistently remained above reported rates due to the COVID-19 pandemic. More than 4 in 10 children live in a household struggling to meet basic expenses, and between 7 million and 11 million

children live in households in which they are unable to eat enough due to higher cost of living. With COVID-19 forcing schools to shift to distanced and virtual learning, it not only caused further barriers to quality education for low-income children, but also pushed their parents, particularly mothers, to choose between caregiving and employment. At present, some calculations are finding that the child poverty rate has increased dramatically since the onset of the coronavirus crisis.<sup>8</sup>

The elderly population have traditionally been a subset of the population that has been vulnerable to poverty due to many livings on fixed incomes that do not increase with increases in the cost of living. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the elderly population’s risk for living in poverty as this population was expected to keep themselves safe at home to avoid the risk of contracting the virus, but many of them still depend on going out to work in order to supplement their retirement income. Loss of income, paired with difficulty in accessing resources, lack of social supports, and lack of access to technology, such as tablets and cell phones, has made the elderly even more susceptible to falling below the poverty line.<sup>9</sup>

## Violent Crime

Occurrences of violent crime within the report area are shown in the table below. According to the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services reporting system, a total of 7 murders, 503 aggravated assaults, 85 robberies and 178 rapes took place within Broome and Chenango County in 2020.



<sup>8</sup> <https://www.americanprogress.org>; *The Basic Facts About Children in Poverty*. 2021

<sup>9</sup> <https://reliefweb.int>; *Elderly people are among the most physically and financially vulnerable to COVID-19, but their needs are too often ignored*. 2020

### Violent Crimes in Chenango County

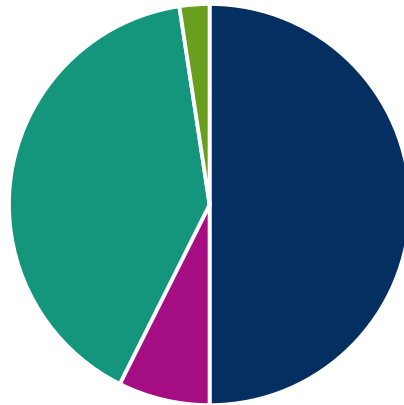


■ Violent Total ■ Murder ■ Rape ■ Robbery ■ Aggravated Assault

### Property Crime

Occurrences of property crime within the report area are shown in the table below. According to the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services reporting system, a total of 814 burglaries, 4,135 incidents of larceny, and 243 automotive thefts were recorded in 2020 within Broome and Chenango County.

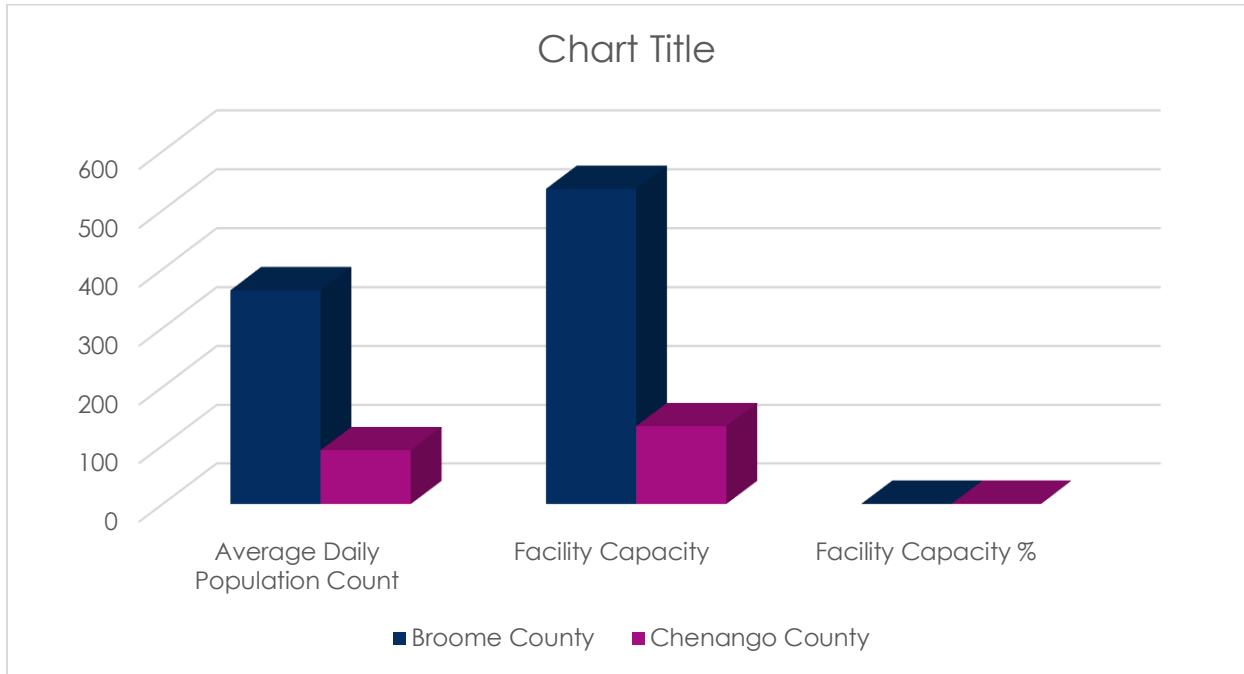
### Property Crime in Broome County



■ Property Total ■ Burglary ■ Larceny ■ Motor Vehicle Theft

## Average Daily Population Counts in Area Jails

The average daily number of people held in county jails are shown in the selected report area. An average total of 300 people were held in Broome County jails and average total of 72 people were held in Chenango County Jail in 2021.



## Citizenship Status

The table below shows the numbers and percent of population by citizenship status for the report area. According to the latest American Community Survey (ACS), the report area has a total of 6,312 non-Citizens, or 2.62% of the total population of 241,097 persons, in contrast to the state average of 9.63% of the population and the national average of 6.83% non-Citizens living in the United States.

Report Area	Native	Born in a US Territory	Born Abroad to US Citizens	Naturalized	Non-Citizen	Non-Citizen, Percent
Report Location	224,967	794	1,055	7,969	6,312	2.62%
Broome County, NY	178,095	718	847	7,555	5,973	3.09%
Chenango County, NY	46,872	76	208	414	339	0.71%
New York	14,649,246	284,876	218,551	2,534,003	1,885,643	9.63%
United States	275,537,270	2,019,168	3,129,487	21,847,890	22,163,980	6.83%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Foreign-Born Population (Non-Citizen or Naturalized), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19

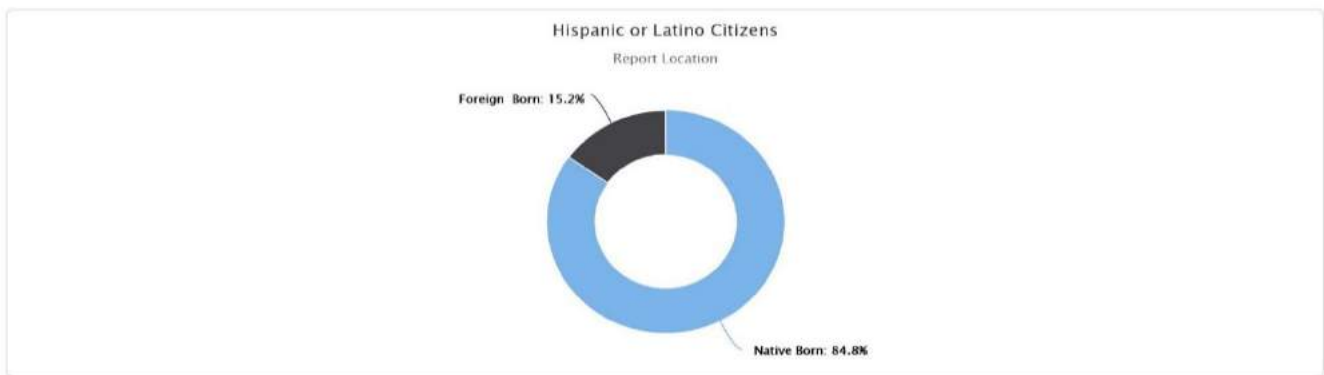




## Hispanic or Latino Citizens

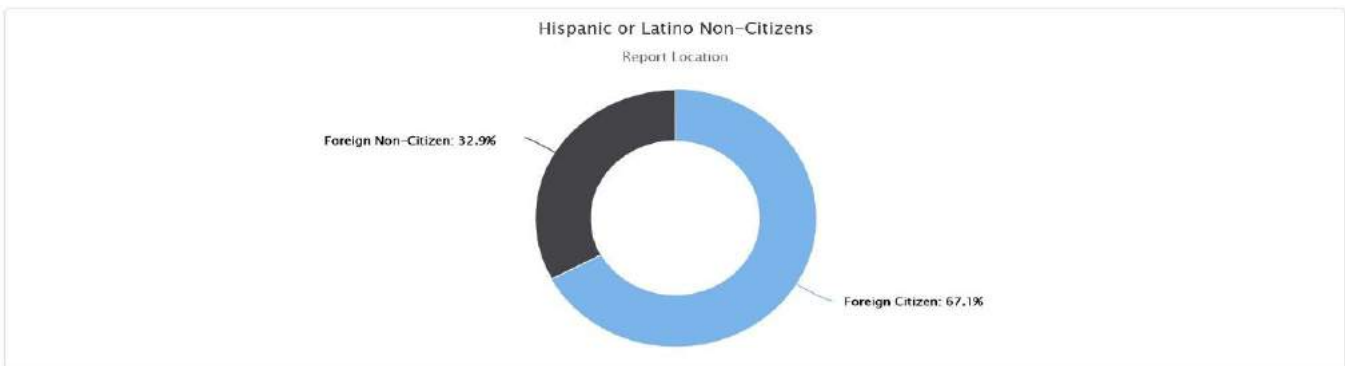
This indicator reports the citizenship status of the Hispanic or Latino population within the report area.

Report Area	Native Born	Native Born	Foreign Born	Foreign Born
Report Location	7,795	3.23%	1,394	0.58%
Broome County, NY	6,897	3.57%	1,243	0.64%
Chenango County, NY	898	1.87%	151	0.32%
New York	2,316,181	11.83%	1,404,802	7.18%
United States	38,893,023	11.98%	19,586,347	6.03%



## Hispanic or Latino Non-Citizens: Citizenship Status

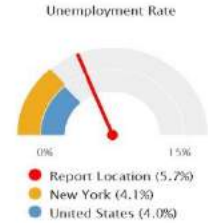
Report Area	Foreign Citizen	Foreign Citizen	Foreign Non-Citizen	Foreign Non-Citizen
Report Location	936	0.39%	458	0.19%
Broome County, NY	852	0.44%	391	0.20%
Chenango County, NY	84	0.18%	67	0.14%
New York	633,261	3.24%	771,541	3.94%
United States	7,307,849	2.25%	12,278,498	3.78%



## Employment, Unemployment, and Labor Force

Labor force, employment, and unemployment data for each county in the report area is provided in the table below. Overall, the report area experienced an average 5.7% unemployment rate in December 2020.

Report Area	Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Report Location	106,503	100,471	6,032	<b>5.7%</b>
Broome County, NY	84,055	79,265	4,790	5.7%
Chenango County, NY	22,448	21,206	1,242	5.5%
New York	9,529,605	9,134,690	394,915	4.1%
United States	164,583,517	157,977,645	6,605,871	4.0%



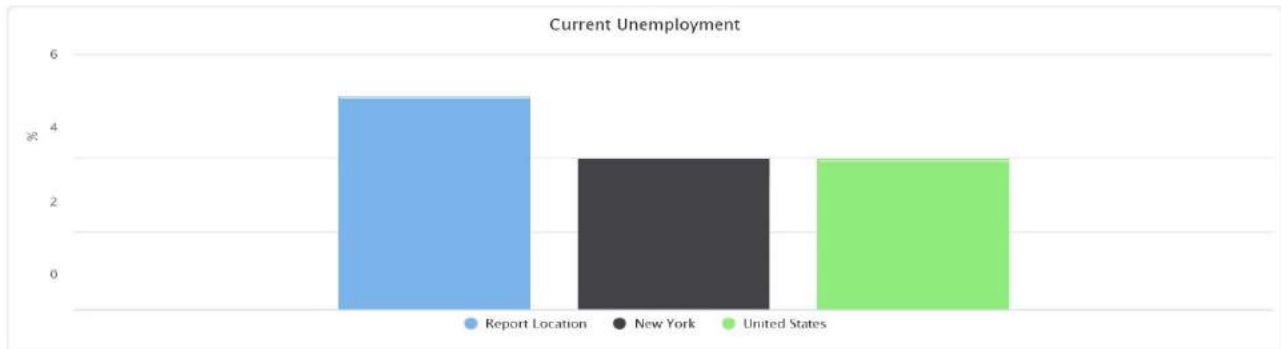
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2020 - December. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

**Unemployment, Rate by County, BLS 2020 - December**

- Over 12.0%
- 9.1 - 12.0%
- 6.1 - 9.0%
- 3.1 - 6.0%
- Under 3.1%
- Report Location



## Unemployment Change

Unemployment change within the report area from December 2019 to December 2020 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this thirteen-month period fell from 5.8% to 5.7%.

Report Area	Unemployment December 2019	Unemployment December 2020	Unemployment Rate December 2019	Unemployment Rate December 2020	Rate Change
Report Location	6,131	6,032	5.8%	5.7%	<b>-0.1%</b>
Broome County, NY	4,816	4,790	5.8%	5.7%	-0.1%
Chenango County, NY	1,315	1,242	5.8%	5.5%	-0.3%
New York	438,697	394,915	4.6%	4.1%	-0.5%
United States	7,213,064	6,605,871	4.4%	4.0%	-0.4%

Rate Change



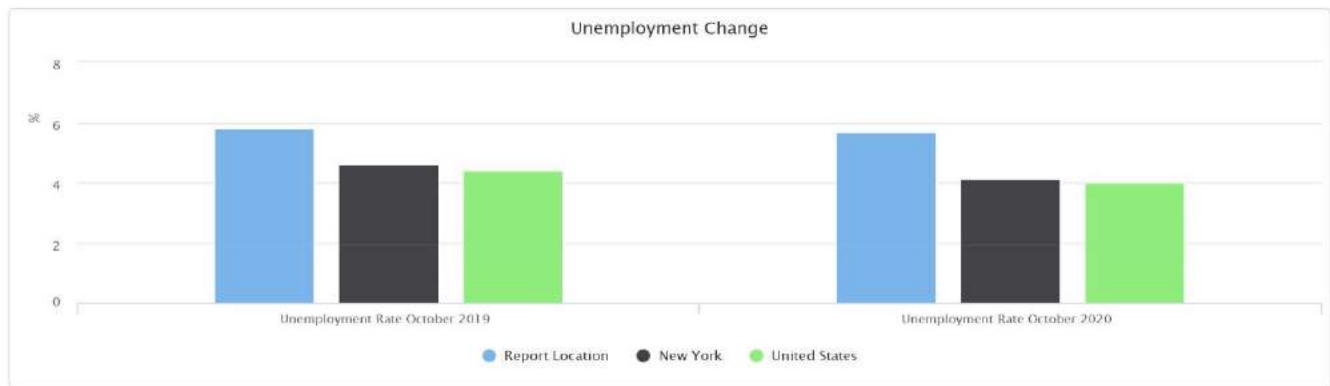
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2020 - December. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

### Unemployment, Rate by County, BLS 2020 - December



## Thirteen Month Unemployment Rates

Unemployment change within the report area from December 2019 to December 2020 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this thirteen-month period grew from 5.4% to 5.4%. Unemployment change within the report area from December 2019 to December 2020 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this thirteen-month period grew from 5.0% to 6.2%.

Report Area	Dec. 2019	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May 2020	Jun. 2020	Jul. 2020	Aug. 2020	Sep. 2020	Oct. 2020	Nov. 2020	Dec. 2020
Report Location	5.0%	5.7%	5.4%	5.4%	14.5%	10.2%	10.7%	12.1%	9.1%	5.6%	5.9%	5.4%	6.2%
Broome County, NY	5.0%	5.7%	5.4%	5.4%	15.2%	10.7%	11.3%	12.7%	9.6%	5.8%	6.2%	5.6%	6.4%
Chenango County, NY	5.0%	5.5%	5.5%	5.6%	11.8%	8.2%	8.4%	9.8%	7.4%	4.5%	4.9%	4.6%	5.6%
New York	3.5%	4.1%	4.1%	4.4%	16.2%	15.7%	14.8%	14.8%	11.6%	9.9%	8.3%	8.3%	8.5%
United States	3.4%	4.0%	3.8%	4.5%	14.4%	13.0%	11.2%	10.4%	8.5%	7.7%	6.6%	6.4%	6.5%

Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2020 - December. Source geography: County



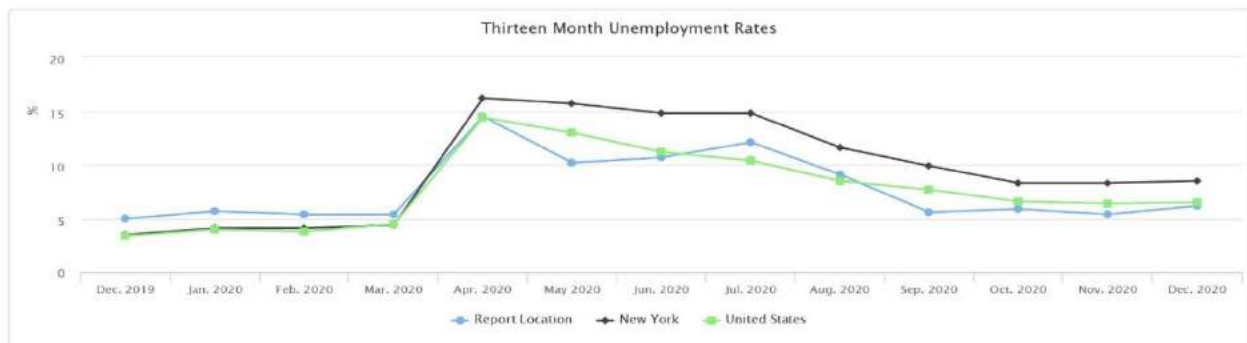
[View larger map](#)

Unemployment, Rate by County, BLS 2020 - December



[View larger map](#)

Unemployment, Rate by County, BLS 2020 - December



## Five Year Unemployment Rate

Unemployment change within the report area from December 2016 to December 2020 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this five-year period fell from 6.2% to 5.7%.

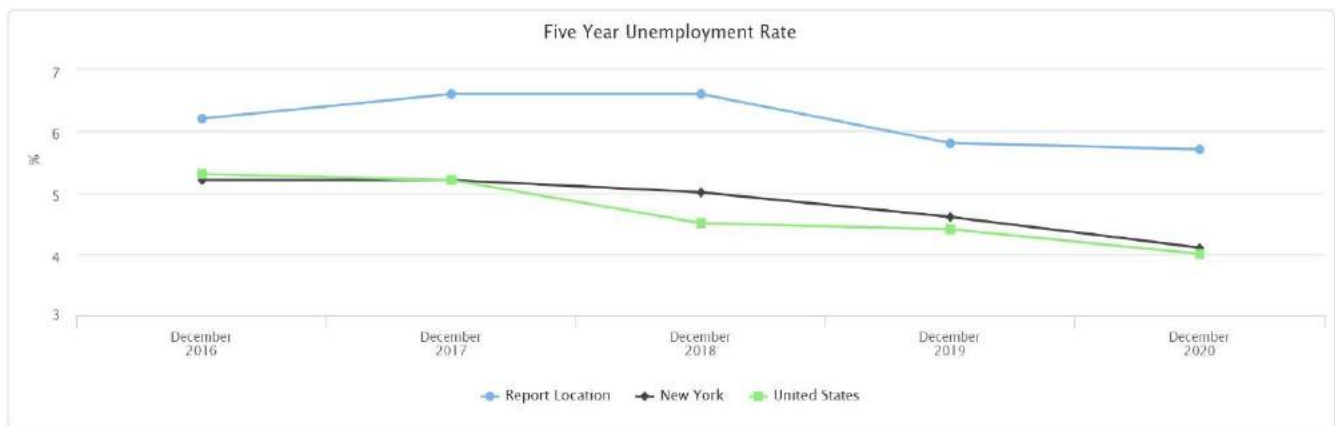
Report Area	December 2016	December 2017	December 2018	December 2019	December 2020
Report Location	6.2%	6.6%	6.6%	5.8%	5.7%
Broome County, NY	6.3%	6.6%	6.6%	5.8%	5.7%
Chenango County, NY	5.8%	6.6%	6.9%	5.8%	5.5%
New York	5.2%	5.2%	5.0%	4.6%	4.1%
United States	5.3%	5.2%	4.5%	4.4%	4.0%

Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2020 - December, Source geography: County



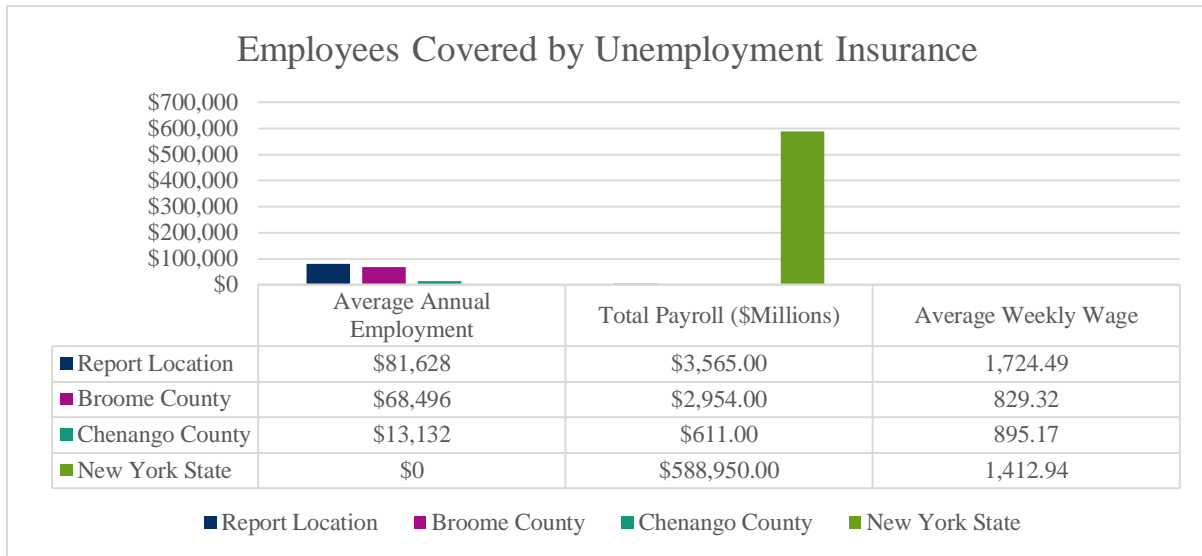
[View larger map](#)

Unemployment, Rate by County, BLS 2020 - December



## Unemployment Insurance

The table below shows the private sector employment, payrolls, and average weekly wages of employees that are covered by Unemployment Insurance for the 2018. (Rockefeller Institute of Government-Employment Statistics, 2021)



## Wages

Average weekly wages for the report area during the period of December 2019 are provided below. Wage and employment figures are shown by county of employment. The report area has an average weekly wage of \$925.87.

Report Area	Total Employees	Avg Weekly Wage	Federal Employees	Avg Federal Government Weekly Wage	State/Local Employees	Avg State/Local Government Weekly Wage	Private Employees	Avg Private Weekly Wage
Report Location	103,536	\$925.87	582	\$1,385.41	22,154	\$943.27	80,800	\$917.79
Broome County, NY	86,360	\$923	489	\$1,442	17,931	\$1,057	67,940	\$907
Chenango County, NY	17,176	\$912	93	\$1,054	4,223	\$892	12,860	\$941
New York	9,691,038	\$1,499	117,259	\$1,673	1,346,304	\$1,396	8,227,475	\$1,517
United States	149,857,130	\$1,185	2,849,237	\$1,726	19,367,883	\$1,132.5	127,640,010	\$1,189

Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Source geography: County



## Living Wage

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 Minimum Hourly Wage for the majority of New York counties is \$12.50. In New York City, it is \$15.00 per hour. In Long Island and Westchester Counties, it is \$14.00 per hour.

Report Area	One Adult	One Adult One Child	Two Adults	Two Adults One Child	Two Adults Two Children
Broome County, NY	\$14.1	\$28.78	\$11.18	\$15.84	\$20.23
Chenango County, NY	\$13.66	\$28.49	\$11.17	\$15.69	\$20.08
New York	\$18.62	\$36	\$13.73	\$19.5	\$24.66

Data Source: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, [Living Wage Calculator](#). Source geography: County

## Key Findings

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant ripples through the employment sector. Many businesses were either forced to close due to social distancing guidelines or to have people work from, which drastically changed how companies normally did business. Many other workers were deemed essential and continued to work in hospitals and grocery stores, on garbage trucks and in warehouses, yet under new protocols to reduce the spread of the virus. The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted economic sectors disproportionately. The leisure and hospitality sector lost the largest number of jobs since January 2020, and individuals last employed in these sectors have consistently exhibited some of the highest unemployment rates. Additionally, the education and services sector and the government sector have exhibited the second and third-largest losses in jobs since January 2020, which have had previously low unemployment rates among individuals last employed in these sectors.

Due to the pandemic, Congress has supplied three rounds of stimulus checks for families, expanded nutrition assistance programs, and enacted increases in refundable tax credits. These benefits have increased families' disposable income and have increased consumer spending, which has assisted businesses in enduring the recession. In addition, Unemployment Insurance (UI) program benefits were increased and the length of coverage was extended. There is concern this policy could directly lead to the unemployment rate remaining above what it would be otherwise because past research has shown UI extensions can disincentivize people from returning to work. However, by extending and increasing unemployment, individuals have increased spending which may insulate the labor market from further deterioration.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> <https://crsreports.congress.gov> *Unemployment Rates During the COVID-19 Pandemic*. 2021

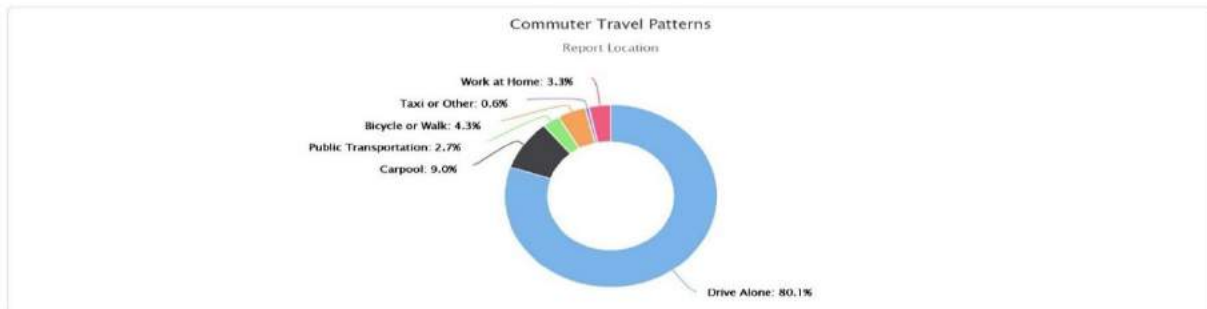
## Commuter Travel Patterns

This table shows the method of transportation workers used to travel to work for the report area. Of the 105,372 workers in the report area, 80.2% drove to work alone while 9.0% carpool. 2.7% of all workers reported that they used some form of public transportation, while others used some optional means including 4.3% walking or riding bicycles, and 0.6% used taxicabs to travel to work.

Report Area	Workers 16 and Up	Travel by Car	Use Public Transit	Bike/Walk	Work from Home
Report Location	96,272	91.72%	1.12%	3.81%	3.36%
Broome County, NY	78,278	92.38%	1.33%	3.48%	2.81%
Chenango County, NY	17,994	88.82%	0.21%	5.22%	5.75%
New York	5,645,467	68.80%	19.14%	7.03%	5.02%
United States	96,127,047	86.74%	3.11%	4.08%	6.08%

### Hispanic Commuters

Report Area	Workers 16 and Up	Travel by Car	Use Public Transit	Bike/Walk	Work from Home
Report Location	2,614	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Broome County, NY	2,614	77.12%	11.59%	10.71%	0.57%
Chenango County, NY	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
New York	1,710,823	42.26%	44.66%	9.98%	3.10%
United States	27,039,253	85.16%	6.46%	5.06%	3.32%



### Non-Hispanic Commuters

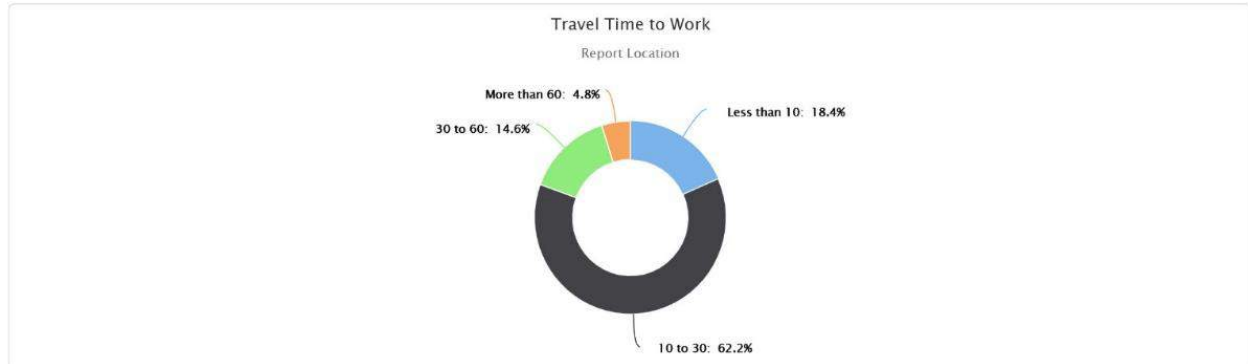
Report Area	Workers 16 and Up	Travel by Car	Use Public Transit	Bike/Walk	Work from Home
Report Location	102,758	89.44%	2.45%	4.76%	3.35%
Broome County, NY	81,618	89.51%	3.03%	4.56%	2.91%
Chenango County, NY	21,140	89.16%	0.24%	5.56%	5.04%
New York	7,589,492	63.37%	24.20%	7.77%	4.66%
United States	126,700,126	85.43%	4.66%	4.36%	5.55%

### White Non-Hispanic Commuters



## Travel Time to Work

Travel times for workers who travel (do not work at home) to work is shown for the report area. The median commute time, according to the American Community Survey (ACS), for the report area is -0.20 minutes shorter than the national median commute time of 26.94 minutes.



Report Area	Workers that Commute Age 16 and Up	Travel Time in Minutes (Percent of Workers) Less than 10	Travel Time in Minutes (Percent of Workers) 10 to 30	Travel Time in Minutes (Percent of Workers) 30 to 60	Travel Time in Minutes (Percent of Workers) More than 60	Average Commute Time (mins)
Report Location	101,918	18.41	62.18	14.58	4.83	-0.20
Broome County, NY	81,844.00	17.40	66.36	12.18	4.06	No data
Chenango County, NY	20,074.00	22.55	45.16	24.32	7.97	No data
New York	8,893,653.00	9.31	39.19	33.24	18.25	33.63
United States	144,837,205.00	12.25	49.22	29.18	9.35	26.94

Average Commute Time (mins)



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



Average Work Commute Time (Minutes), Average by Tract, ACS 2015-19

- Over 28 Minutes
- 25 - 28 Minutes
- 21 - 24 Minutes
- Under 21 Minutes
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Location

## Key Findings

10.1% of households in Broome and Chenango Counties do not have a vehicle, a rate lower than that of the state and higher than that of the nation. A lower portion of residents opt to take public transportation, bicycle, or walk to work, especially in Chenango County where very limited public transportation currently exists. Although the larger areas in Broome County have a public transportation system (Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott, Endwell, and Vestal), this system is not accessible to those living in the rural areas of the county. Due to the fact that public transportation is extremely limited in the rural areas in both counties, individuals and families must prioritize owning a vehicle in order to work and have access to services. Due to many families having limited budgets, more often than not, their vehicles are often bought used with higher miles and mechanical issues.

This leads to individuals and families having to pay a larger percentage of their income on vehicle maintenance in order to maintain employment and access needed resources.

COVID-19 has further exacerbated the transportation issue within both counties. Due to the social distancing restrictions, those with larger families had to pay more for taxi services to go grocery shopping or attend appointments as they were required to be picked up in a larger vehicle which has a higher rate per mile. Additionally, vulnerable populations, such as the elderly and those living in poverty, had difficulty in obtaining transportation in order to get tested or get vaccinated against the COVID-19 virus. Fortunately, some local community-based agencies were able to assist with transportation in attending medical appointments. For example, Getthere is a mobility management program of the Rural Health Network of South-Central New York serving Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Otsego, and Tioga Counties. Getthere seeks to improve transportation access and coordination in rural communities and is a one-stop source of help for those seeking assistance with transportation and mobility. With the cost of transportation continuing to rise, Greater Opportunities will need to advocate for and seek partnerships with agencies that can assist low-income families in accessing reliable transportation.

## Education

Education can be a strong determinant of socioeconomic status and health outcomes. When an area makes concerted efforts to increase the educational level in a population, there will be a decrease in poverty and improvement to the overall population health. Data has shown that on average, those with more than 12 years of education have a higher life expectancy than those with 12 or fewer years of education. Individuals with lower levels of education often have less income and reduced access to health insurance and other resources they may need to attain self-sufficiency.

## School Enrollment

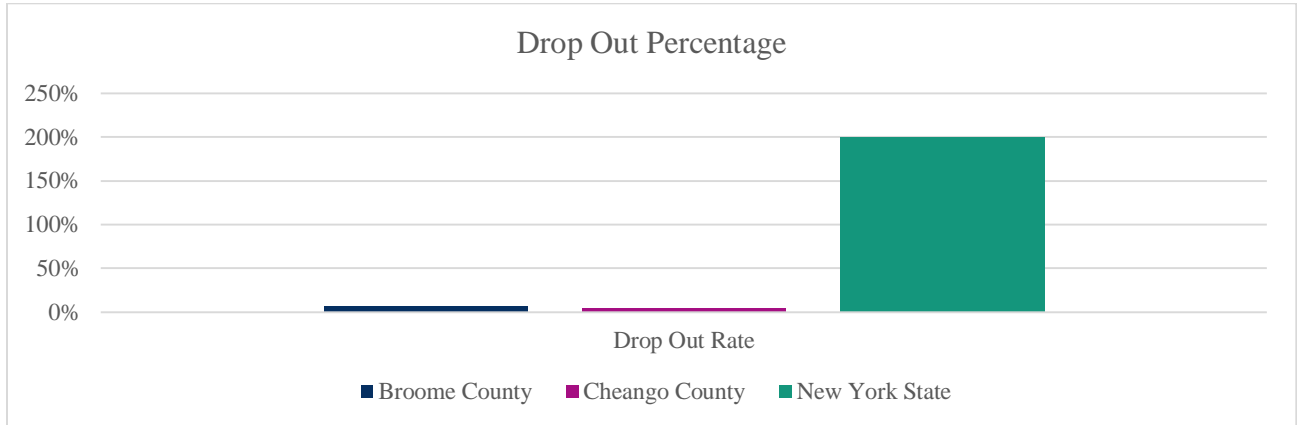
The below table shows the total public-school enrollment in the selected region. Totals were updated to reflect counts for the 2019/2020 school year.

Report Area	Total Enrollment	Male Enrollment	Male Enrollment %	Female Enrollment	Female Enrollment %
Report Location	31,899	16,323	51%	15,576	49%
Broome County, NY	24,982	12,811	51%	12,171	49%
Chenango County, NY	6,917	3,512	51%	3,405	49%
New York	2,598,921	1,345,240	51.3%	1,277,639	47.8%

Report Area	American Indian or Alaska Native	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian or Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Caucasian	Multiple Races
Report Location	87	2,464	1,935	953	24,697	1,803
Broome County, NY	57	2,362	1,761	900	18,209	1,693
Chenango County, NY	30	102	174	53	6,488	110
New York	18,105	448,499	708,319	252,191	1,133,631	62,134

## High School Dropouts

The table below shows the number of Public High School dropouts in the selected region. Totals were updated to reflect counts for the 2019/2020 school year.



## High School Graduates

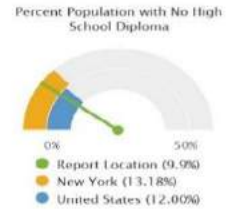
The table below shows the number of Public High School Graduates in the selected region for the 2019/2020 academic years.

Report Area	Graduates Total	Male Graduates	Female Graduates	Graduation Rate Total	Graduation Rate Male	Graduation Rate Female
Report Location	2,585	1,379	1,206	87%	87.5%	86.5%
Broome County, NY	2,033	1,109	924	86%	83%	89%
Chenango County, NY	552	270	282	88%	92%	84%
New York	208,436	107,129	101,307	85%	81%	89%

## Educational Attainment

Educational attainment shows the distribution of the highest level of education achieved in the report area, and helps schools and businesses to understand the needs of adults, whether it be workforce training or the ability to develop science, technology, engineering, and mathematics opportunities.

Report Area	No High School Diploma	High School Only	Some College	Associates Degree	Bachelors Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Report Location	9.9%	33.1%	18.0%	12.8%	14.4%	11.9%
Broome County, NY	9.31%	31.5%	17.9%	13.0%	15.5%	12.9%
Chenango County, NY	11.90%	39.0%	18.5%	12.0%	10.5%	8.2%
New York	13.18%	26.0%	15.5%	8.7%	20.5%	16.0%
United States	12.00%	27.0%	20.4%	8.5%	19.8%	12.4%

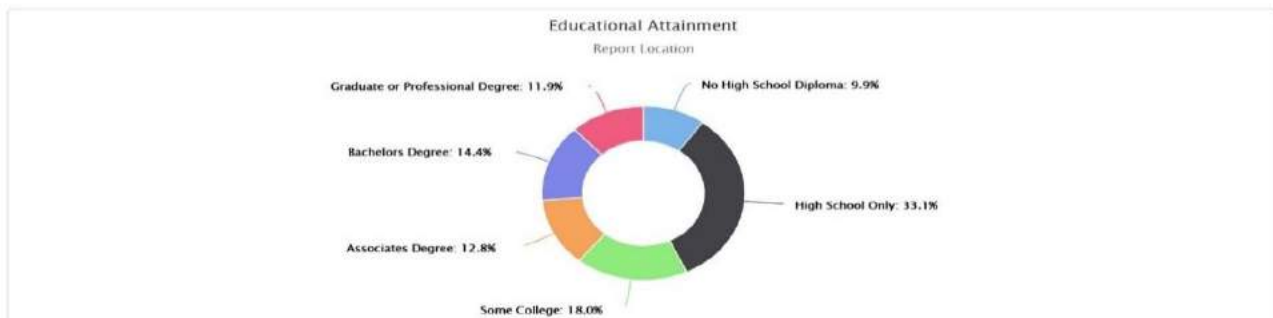


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
 Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Population with No High School Diploma (Age 18+), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



In the service area counties of Broome and Chenango, the U.S. Census Bureau estimates that of the population over aged 25 years, 35% have attained at most a high school diploma, which is higher than the state of New York (26.1%). Additionally, 12.9% of the service area population has attained at most a bachelor’s degree, which is lower than the state (20.2%).

### Graduation Rate

Black/African American residents had the lowest graduation rate in Broome and Chenango counties, with 69% graduating in the combined service area.

Graduation Rate by Race/Ethnicity 2020 (NYSED, 2021)		
Race/Ethnicity	Broome County	Chenango County
Asian	96%	88%
Black/African American	71%	100%
White	88%	88%
Hispanic/Latino	74%	92%

## Adult Literacy Rate

Within the service areas of Broome and Chenango County, adults have a higher literacy rate than the state and nation.

Adult Literacy (National Center for Education Statistics, 2021)	
Report Area	Lacking Literacy Skills
Broome County	11.0%
Chenango County	12.0%
New York	22.0%
United States	14.6%

## Key Findings

From kindergarten through adulthood, access to education sets people up for a lifetime of success, whether it be in school or in the job market. However, the American education system has started to bend to inequality, with the United States trailing nearly all other industrialized nations when it comes to educational equality, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development annual report of educational statistics from around the world. A low percentage of American adults are achieving a higher level of education than their parents did, especially among 25- to 34-year olds, where only 20 percent of men and 27 percent of women, both out of school, have achieved a higher level of education than their parents. This situation only gets bleaker for those with less education as only one in 20 Americans aged 25 to 34 whose parents didn't finish high school has a college degree. This particularly hurts the poor as the graduation rate of youths in the poorest fourth of the distribution increased to 9 percent from 5 percent; among the richest fourth it rose to 54 percent from 36 percent.<sup>11</sup>

Childhood experiences directly influence who a child becomes as an adult. Every piece from their early life affects their future path and careers they will choose. For low-income families, it is easy to veer off the path towards educational attainment. This may include long travel times for people using public transportation for work commutes; lack of access to affordable childcare; underdiagnosed or untreated mental health issues; and lack of confidence and trust in the education system among caregivers that may have had poor experiences in elementary and high school. Head Start and Early Head Start programs are uniquely positioned in that the two- generation service model is particularly impactful at developing and empowering families, so they are able to lift themselves out of poverty and towards self-sufficiency. Increasing participation in educational

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<sup>11</sup> <https://www.nytimes.com> *A Simple Equation: More Education = More Income* 2021

programs is critical in this endeavor as it is vital at an early age to instill in children, as well as their parents, the importance of learning and education.

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact the American educational system, as evidence shows that the pandemic has negatively affected academic growth, while widening pre-existing disparities. In primary subjects like math and reading, there are concerns that some students might be falling even further behind pre-pandemic expectations. The COVID-19 pandemic has also impacted the access and opportunity facing many students, including technological and other barriers that make it harder to participate in virtual classrooms. Furthermore, for students with disabilities, COVID-19 has significantly disrupted the education and services needed to support academic progress and prevent regression.<sup>12</sup> Greater Opportunities programs will provide vital resources in supporting individuals and families in obtaining education and career training to improve their financial security.

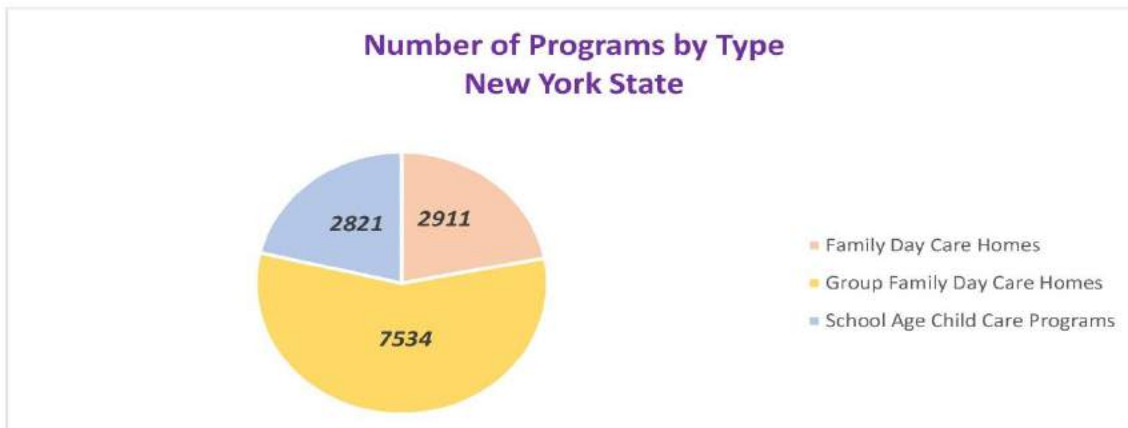
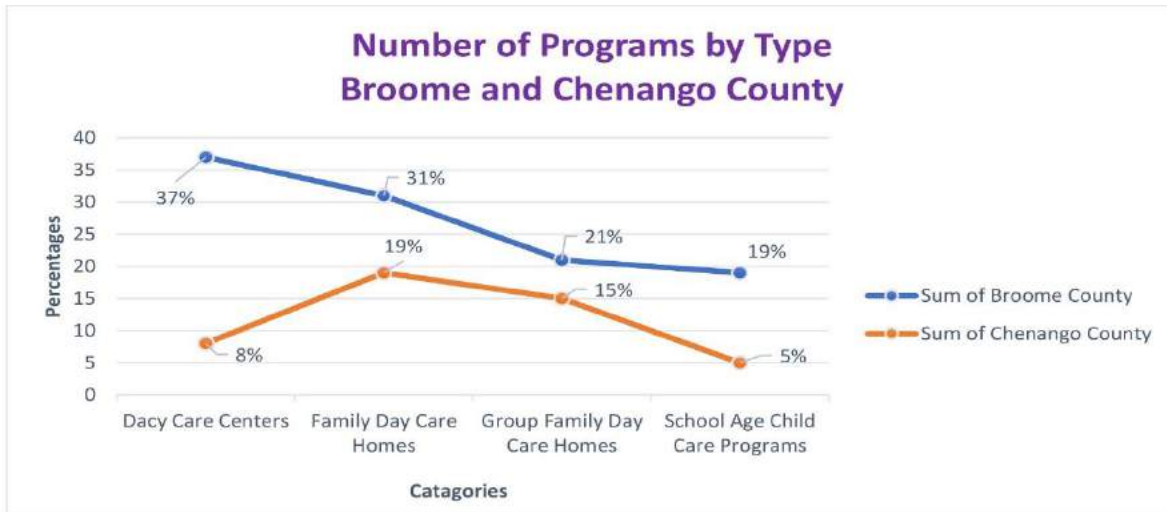
## Early Care and Education

During the early years of children’s development, rapid brain growth occurs and important bonds with caregivers are formed. Supporting children’s learning and health during this time influences the degree to which they will be prepared for kindergarten and a lifetime of success. Some research indicates that a month of early childhood learning is equal to an entire year of adult learning. Additionally, children who fall behind in this stage of development often fail to catch up as they move through the elementary education system, making high quality early childhood education all the more important. To mediate these discrepancies, early care and education needs to be of the highest quality possible. Because of the amount of time children spend in out-of-home arrangements, the quality of the setting can either significantly harm or support development and health. Unfortunately, obtaining adequate early education and support can be an insurmountable barrier for parents and children due to several factors related to the cost, quality, and availability of care. This section of the community assessment examines the landscape of early care and education programs for low-income families in the counties of Broome and Chenango and offers suggestions for how Head Start can be leveraged to fill gaps and support child development and health for vulnerable children.

### Number of Programs by Type

Type	Broome County	Chenango County	New York
Day Care Centers	37	8	2048
Group Family Day Care	21	15	7534
Family Day Care Homes	31	19	2911
School Age Child Care	19	5	2821
Total	18	47	15314

<sup>12</sup> Office for Civil Rights *Education in a Pandemic: The Disparate Impacts of COVID-19 on America’s Students* 2021



[www.ocfs.ny.gov/programs/childcare/looking/ccfs-search.php](http://www.ocfs.ny.gov/programs/childcare/looking/ccfs-search.php)

There has been a significant decrease in the amount of child care options offered. Since 2019, Broome County has lost 18 child care programs, Chenango County 4 programs and New York State overall has decreased by 1,907 child care programs. At the same time, requests for child care referrals has increased to 27,223 in New York state, according to Child Care Aware of America.

### Quality Disparities for At-Risk Children

Evidence from the NICHD Study of Early Child Care suggests that children in disadvantage and racial/ethnic minority families disproportionately experience poor quality childcare. The NICHD study also found that school readiness systematically varies across different types of childcare settings.

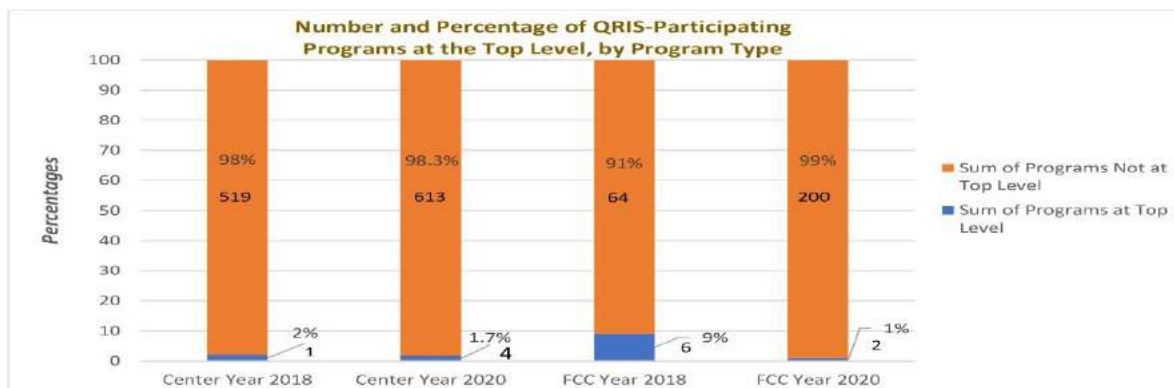
Using data from the Longitudinal Survey, Birth Cohort study, in *Quality Disparities in Child Care for At-Risk Children: Comparing Head Start and Non-Head Start Settings* the authors demonstrate a disparity in the quality of childcare and early education services for at-risk children that mirrors the NICHD study. According to the data, African American children were

found to experience the lowest quality care across all types of childcare settings. Being placed in lower quality childcare was associated with less maternal education and African American and Hispanic ethnicity. Data from the study also illustrated that center-based Head Start programs provided higher-quality care for at-risk children, which shows the need for expansion of these types of programs in areas with limited access to high-quality care for at-risk children.

Factors that contribute to the lack of placement of children of color in high-quality childcare programs include living in a low-resource neighborhood that is racially and socioeconomically segregated that provides limited access to the full range of child care options, selection bias in which families are not aware of quality indicators, and the employment characteristics of parents influence the child care needs of families. For example, low-income working parents face several challenges related to work schedules including a greater likelihood of having part-time work, non-traditional hours, and fluctuating schedules.

Number and Percentage of QRIS-Participating Programs at the Top Level, by Program Type.

Year	Programs at Top Level	Programs Not at Top Level
Center Year 2018	2	98
Center Year 2020	1.7	98.3
FCC Year 2018	9	91
FCC Year 2020	1	99



[Childcareaware.org/Wp-content/uploads/2021/05/2021-State-Fact-Sheets.pdf](https://Childcareaware.org/Wp-content/uploads/2021/05/2021-State-Fact-Sheets.pdf)

### Affordability of Child Care

According to Child Care Aware of America, in 2019, Center-based child care cost 14.7% of income for infants and 13.8% for toddlers in New York State; a large percentage of families' income.

### Work Status of Population with Children Under 6 Years Old

The service area for Broome and Chenango Counties had a lower percentage of households with both parents in the labor force for households with children under 6 years old than the State of New York. In the service area, 76.2% of female householders from single-parent households were in the labor force. Overall, 71.8% of service area children had all parents in the labor force.



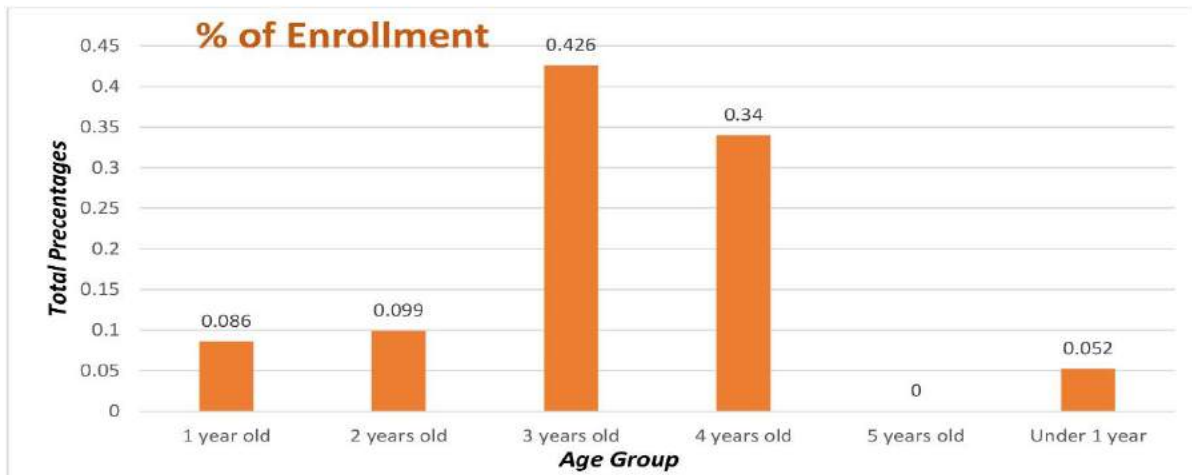
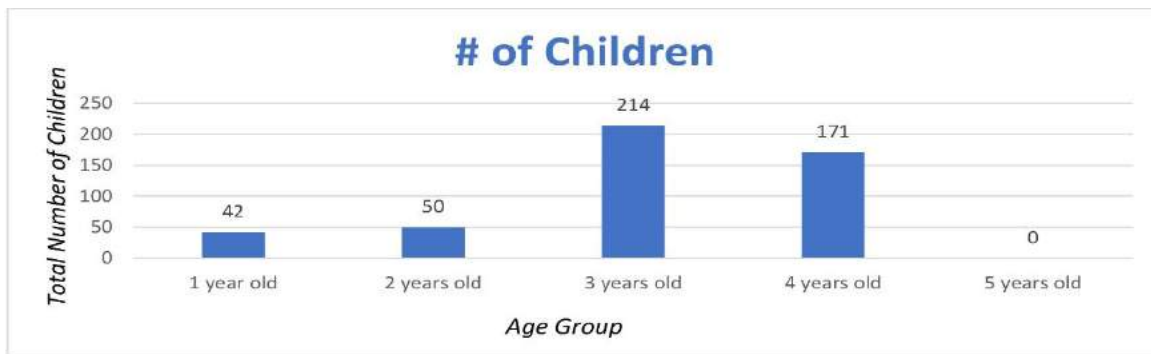
## Attendance and Enrollment

As of December 2020, child care attendance remains 32% down from pre-COVID attendance.

<https://www.childcareaware.org/our-issues/research/ccdc/?submissionGuid=4fa2a2b4-8b99-411f-8ce8-7adaea6567c8>

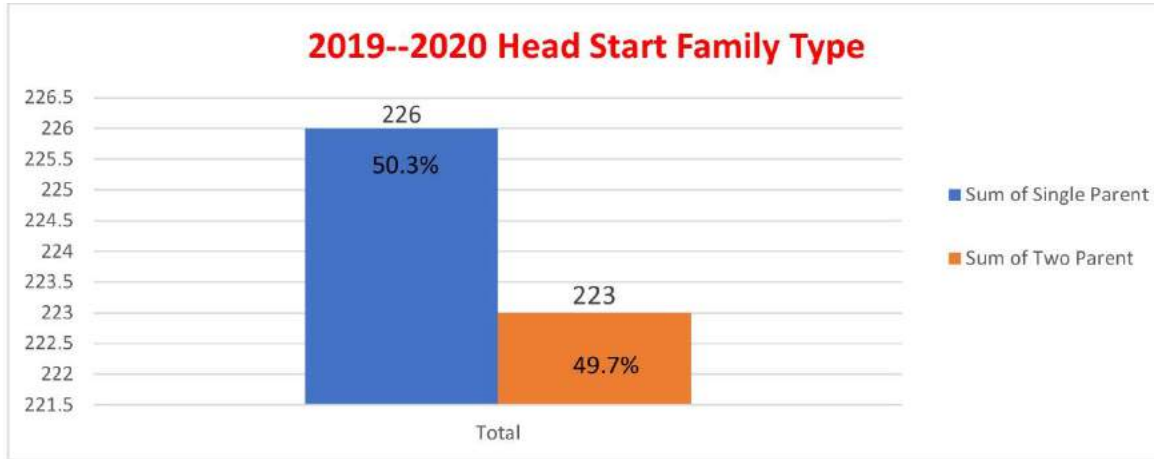
### Greater Opportunities for Broome and Chenango Head Start Enrollment by Age

Age	# of Children	% of Enrollment
Under 1 year	26	5.20%
1 year old	42	8.60%
2 years old	50	9.90%
3 years old	214	42.60%
4 years old	171	34%
5 years old	0	0%



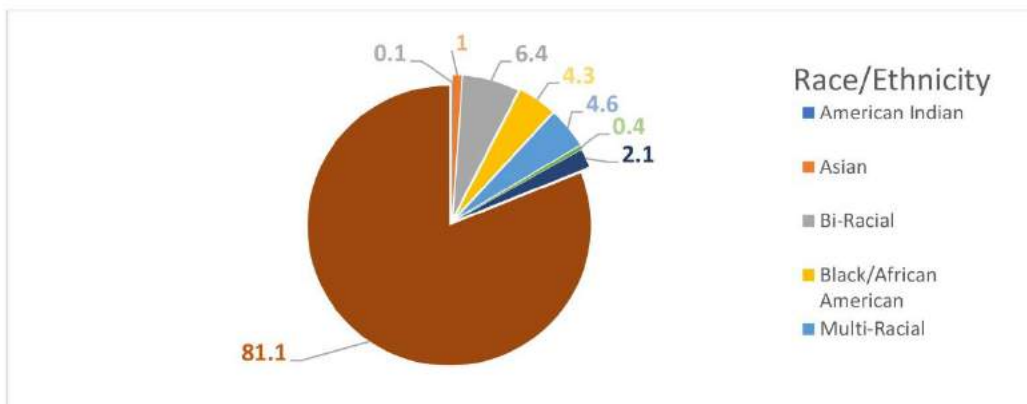
### 2019—2020 Head Start Family Type

Single Parent	Two Parent
226	223



### Head Start Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

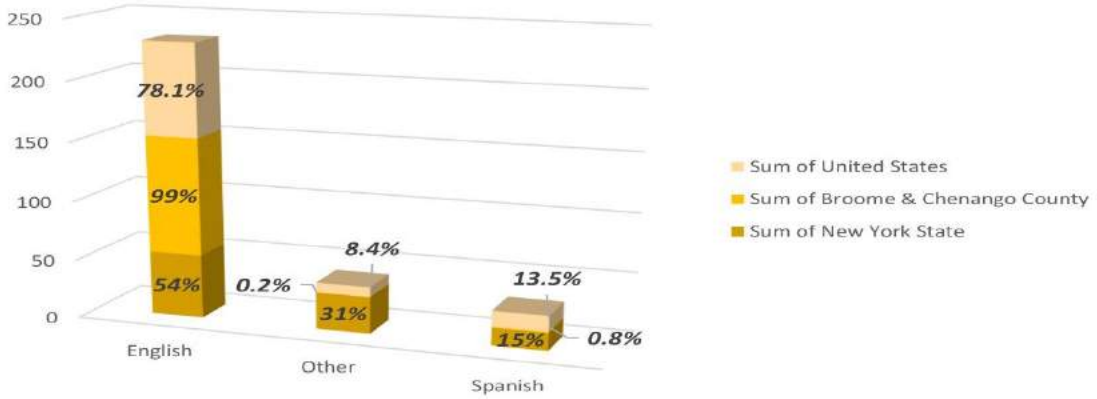
American Indian	0.1%
Asian	1.0%
Bi-Racial	6.4%
Black/African American	4.3%
Multi-Racial	4.6%
Other	0.4%
Unspecified	2.1%
White	81.1%



### Head Start Languages Spoken at Home

Language	New York State	Broome & Chenango County	United States
English	54	99	78.1
Spanish	15	0.8	13.5
Other	31	0.2	8.4

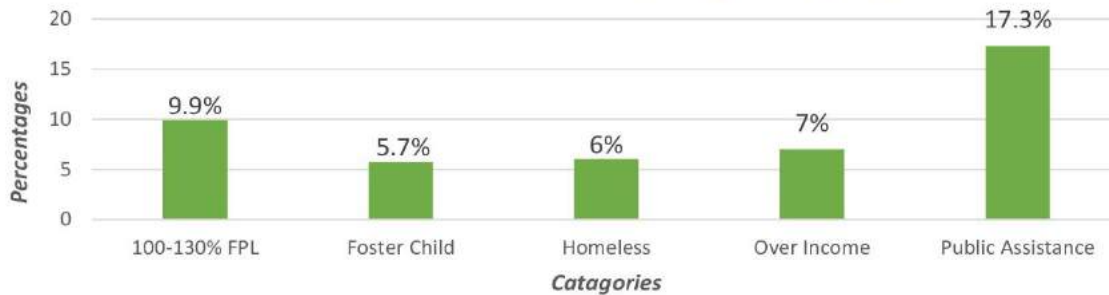
2019--2020 Head Start Languages Spoken at Home



### Head Start Enrollment by Eligibility Type

Below FPL	54.1
Public Assistance	17.3
Foster Child	5.7
Homeless	6
Over Income	7
100-130% FPL	9.9

Head Start Enrollment by Eligibility Type



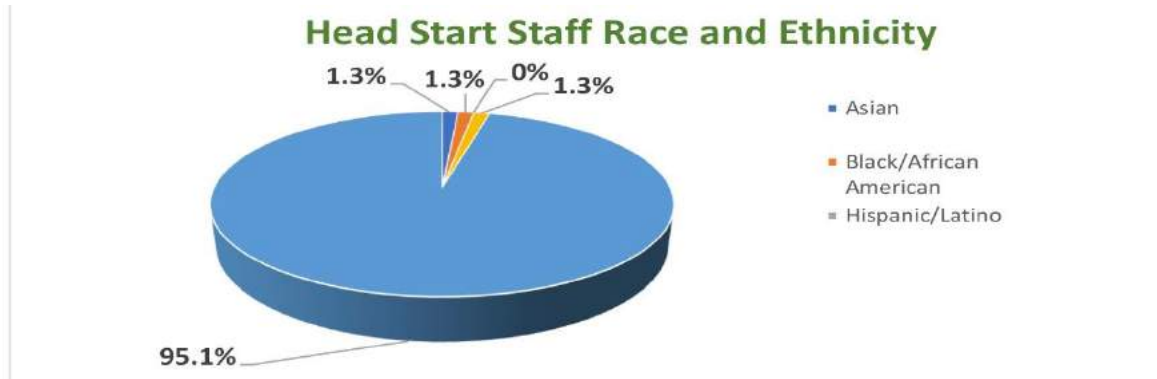
## Family/Fatherhood Involvement

Family/Fatherhood Involvement	Total Involved
Received At Least One Family Service	441
Fathers Who Engaged in the Family Assessment	90
Fathers Who Engaged in Family Goal Setting	91
Fathers Who Engaged in Child's HS Experience	129
Fathers Who Engaged in Program Governance	4
Families Who Received Parenting Education	57



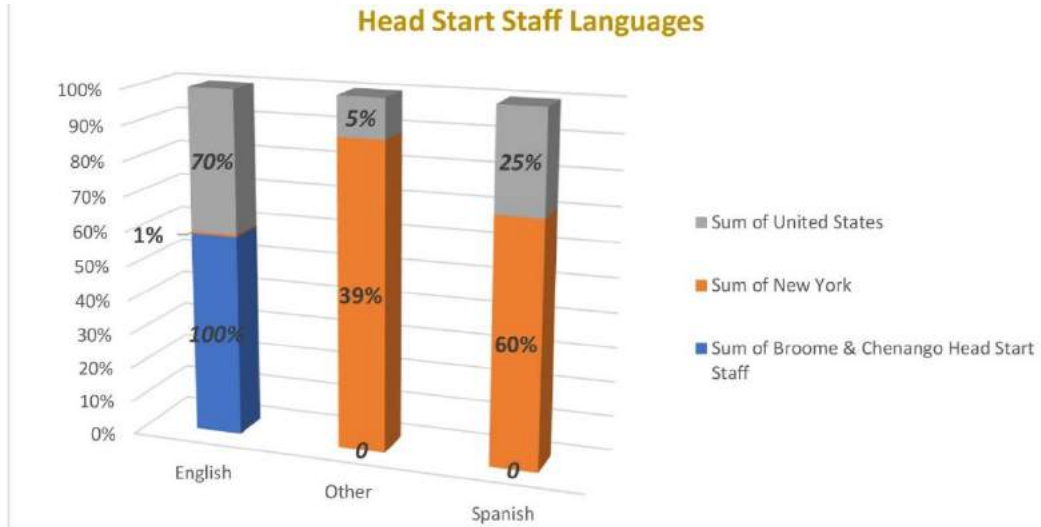
## Head Start Staff Race and Ethnicity

Asian	1.0%
Black/African American	4.3%
Hispanic/Latino	0.0%
Pacific Islander	1.3%
White	95.1%



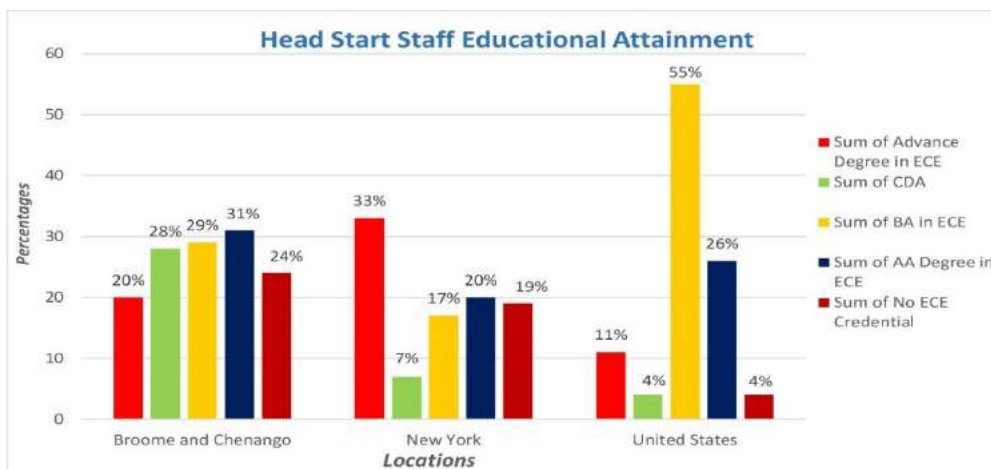
## Head Start Staff Languages

Language	Broome & Chenango Head Start Staff	New York	United States
English	98	1	70
Spanish	0	60	25
Other	2	39	5



## Head Start Staff Educational Attainment

Location	Advance Degree in ECE	CDA	BA in ECE	AA Degree in ECE	No ECE Credential
Broome and Chenango	20.0	28.0	29.0	31.0	24.0
New York	33.0	7.0	17.0	20.0	19.0
United States	11.0	4.0	55.0	26.0	4.0



[https://www.ccf.ny.gov/files/4915/7773/1159/nysb5\\_na\\_report.pdf](https://www.ccf.ny.gov/files/4915/7773/1159/nysb5_na_report.pdf)  
<https://www.zippia.com/head-start-teacher-jobs/demographics/>

## Housing

### Housing Units

The number of housing units within the report area in July of each year from 2010-2019 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, there were a total of 117,369 housing units in the report area in 2019, an increase of 2,022 (or 1.75%) since 2010 compared to a 3.57% increase statewide.

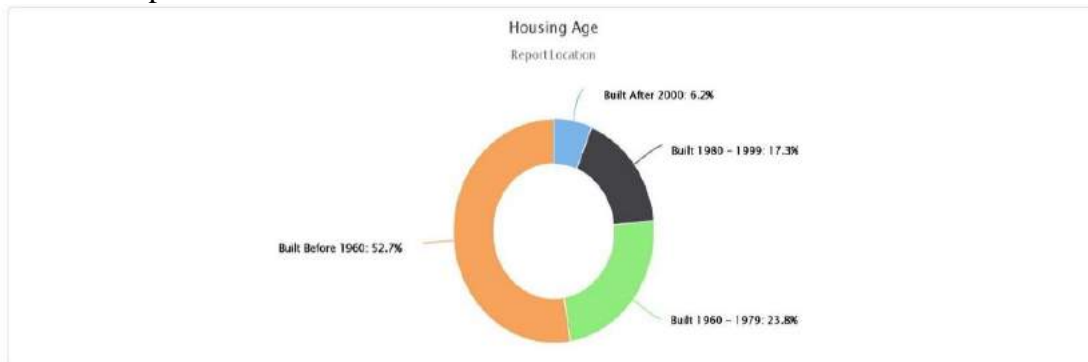
Report Area	July 2010	July 2011	July 2012	July 2013	July 2014	July 2015	July 2016	July 2017	July 2018	July 2019
Report Location	115,347	115,409	115,446	115,522	115,674	115,859	116,203	116,524	116,991	117,369
Broome County, NY	90,616	90,621	90,605	90,599	90,598	90,596	90,694	90,879	91,180	91,408
Chenango County, NY	24,731	24,788	24,841	24,923	25,076	25,263	25,509	25,645	25,811	25,961
New York	8,063,059	8,090,962	8,117,642	8,141,085	8,166,581	8,190,716	8,228,876	8,268,418	8,309,326	8,350,900
United States	131,825,383	132,312,816	132,834,047	133,538,615	134,388,318	135,285,123	136,286,436	137,366,902	138,516,439	139,684,244

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Census Population Estimates. Source geography: County



### Housing Age

American Community Survey (ACS) totals for housing units, median year built and median age in 2019 for the report area are shown in the table below.



Report Area	Total Housing Units	Median Year built	Built After 2000	Built 1980 - 1999	Built 1960 - 1979	Built Before 1960
Report Location	116,571	No data	7,190	20,224	27,765	61,392
Broome County, NY	90,946	1957	4,798	14,313	22,371	49,464
Chenango County, NY	25,625	1964	2,392	5,911	5,394	11,928
New York	8,322,722	1957	744,490	1,142,785	1,865,483	4,569,964
United States	137,428,986	1978	26,276,812	37,527,914	35,404,384	38,219,876

Note: This Indicator is compared to the state average.  
 Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Housing Constructed Before 1960, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19

- Over 45.0%
- 30.1 - 45.0%
- 20.1 - 30.0%
- Under 20.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Location

## Fair Market Rent

Fair market monthly rent for 2020 (0-4 bedrooms) is shown below.

Report Area	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 0 Bedrooms	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 1 Bedrooms	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 2 Bedrooms	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 3 Bedrooms	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 4 Bedrooms
Broome County, NY	\$606	\$634	\$820	\$1,070	\$1,224
Chenango County, NY	\$546	\$629	\$780	\$978	\$1,057
New York	\$805.92	\$885.60	\$1,076.23	\$1,378.45	\$1,520.37

Data Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2018. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Hours per Week at Minimum Wage Needed to Afford Housing, 1-Bedroom (at FMR) by County, NLIHC 2018

- Over 120
- 101 - 120
- 81 - 100
- 61 - 80
- Under 61
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Location

## Housing Affordability

The National Low-Income Housing Coalition reports each year on the amount of money a household must earn in order to afford a rental unit based on Fair Market Rents in the area and an accepted limit of 30% of income for housing costs.

Report Area	Average Renter Hourly Wage	Hourly Wage 0 Bedrooms	Hourly Wage 1 Bedrooms	Hourly Wage 2 Bedrooms	Hourly Wage 3 Bedrooms	Hourly Wage 4 Bedrooms
Broome County, NY	\$11.07	\$11.65	\$12.19	\$15.77	\$20.58	\$23.54
Chenango County, NY	\$12.29	\$10.50	\$12.10	\$15.00	\$18.81	\$20.33
New York	\$25.68	\$26.51	\$28.02	\$32.53	\$41.27	\$44.66

Data Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition. 2018. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Proportion of Median Income Needed to Afford Housing, 1-Bedroom (at FMR) by County, NLIHC 2018



## Vacancy Rates

The U.S. Census Bureau provides vacancy data based on American Community Survey 5-year estimates (2015 - 2019). Vacancy rates for the report area are reported below. Vacant non-rental housing totals 2,055 units and includes those for sale only and sold but not occupied. For the report area, that is a non-rental housing vacancy rate of 1.76%, in comparison the national rate is 1.39%. Vacant rental housing totals 3,589 units and includes those for rent and rented but not occupied.

For the report area, that is a rental housing vacancy rate of 3.08%, in comparison the national rate is 2.47%. Vacant other housing totals 11,681 units and includes those used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use, as well as units used for migrant workers. For the report area, that is another housing vacancy rate of 10.02%, in comparison the national rate is 8.27%.

Report Area	Total Housing Units	Vacant Non-Rental	Vacant Non-Rental Rate	Vacant Rental	Vacant Rental Rate	Vacant Other	Vacant Other Rate
Report Location	116,571	2,055	1.76%	3,589	3.08%	11,681	10.02%
Broome County, NY	90,946	1,342	1.48%	3,291	3.62%	7,764	8.54%
Chenango County, NY	25,625	713	2.78%	298	1.16%	3,917	15.29%
New York	8,322,722	107,781	1.30%	191,251	2.30%	680,456	8.18%
United States	137,428,986	1,912,626	1.39%	3,397,827	2.47%	11,362,485	8.27%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Vacant Housing Units, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19





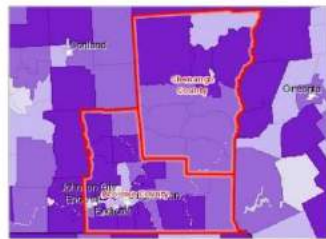
## Homeowners

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated there were 66,603 owner occupied homeowners of the estimated 116,571 housing units in the report area in 2019. This 57.14% is a decrease over the 67.12% owner occupied homes in 2000.

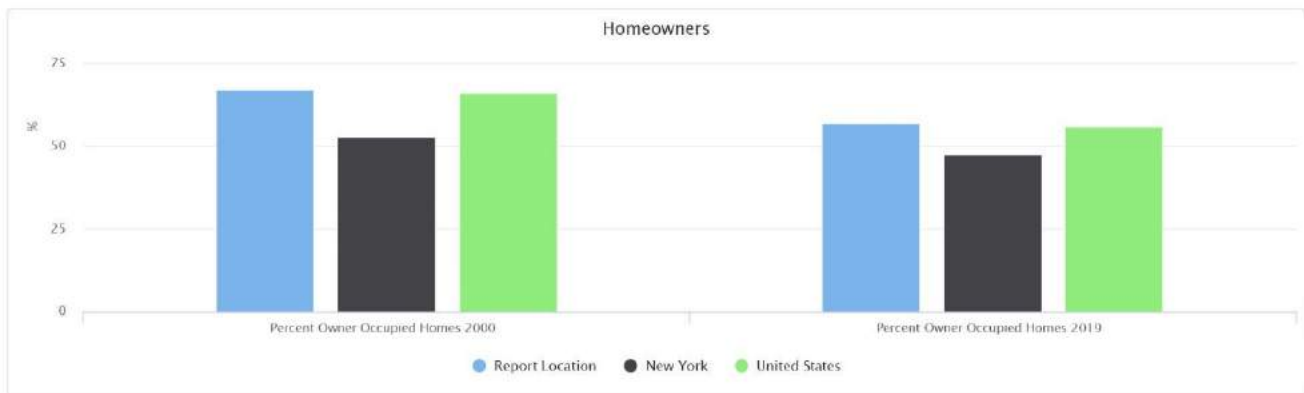
Report Area	Total Housing Units 2000	Owner Occupied Homes 2000	Owner Occupied Homes 2000	Total Housing Units 2019	Owner Occupied Homes 2019	Owner Occupied Homes 2019
Report Location	100,675	67,571	67.12%	116,571	66,603	57.14%
Broome County, NY	80,749	52,566	65.10%	90,946	51,189	56.29%
Chenango County, NY	19,926	15,005	75.30%	25,625	15,414	60.15%
New York	7,056,860	3,739,166	52.99%	8,322,722	3,957,802	47.55%
United States	105,480,101	69,815,753	66.19%	137,428,986	77,274,381	56.23%



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. US Census Bureau, Decennial Census. 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)



## Overcrowded Housing

Occupied housing units, overcrowded housing units, and percent overcrowded for 2000 and 2019 are provided for the report area below. The average for the report area for 2019 is 1.74%, compared to a statewide average of 7.46%.

Report Area	Occupied Housing Units 2000	Overcrowded Housing Units 2000	Percent Overcrowded 2000	Occupied Housing Units 2019	Overcrowded Housing Units 2019	Percent Overcrowded 2019
Report Location	100,675	61	0.06%	90,208	1,570	1.74%
Broome County, NY	80,749	56	0.07%	70,201	1,103	1.57%
Chenango County, NY	19,926	5	0.03%	20,007	467	2.33%
New York	7,056,860	92,454	1.31%	5,025,821	374,931	7.46%
United States	106,741,426	1,075,110	1.01%	93,073,655	4,078,372	4.38%



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
 Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey; US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Overcrowded Housing (Over 1 Person/Room), Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



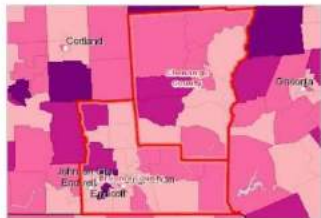
## Number of Unsafe, Unsanitary Homes

The number and percentage of occupied housing units without plumbing are shown for the report area. U.S. Census data shows 482 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2000 and ACS 5-year estimates show 258 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2019.

Report Area	Occupied Housing Units 2000	Housing Units without Plumbing 2000	Percent without Plumbing 2000	Occupied Housing Units 2019	Housing Units without Plumbing 2019	Percent without Plumbing 2019
Report Location	100,675	482	0.48%	99,246	258	0.26%
Broome County, NY	80,749	359	0.40%	78,549	211	0.27%
Chenango County, NY	19,926	123	0.51%	20,697	47	0.23%
New York	7,056,860	58,418	0.76%	7,343,234	28,723	0.39%
United States	106,741,426	736,626	0.69%	121,948,702	486,413	0.40%

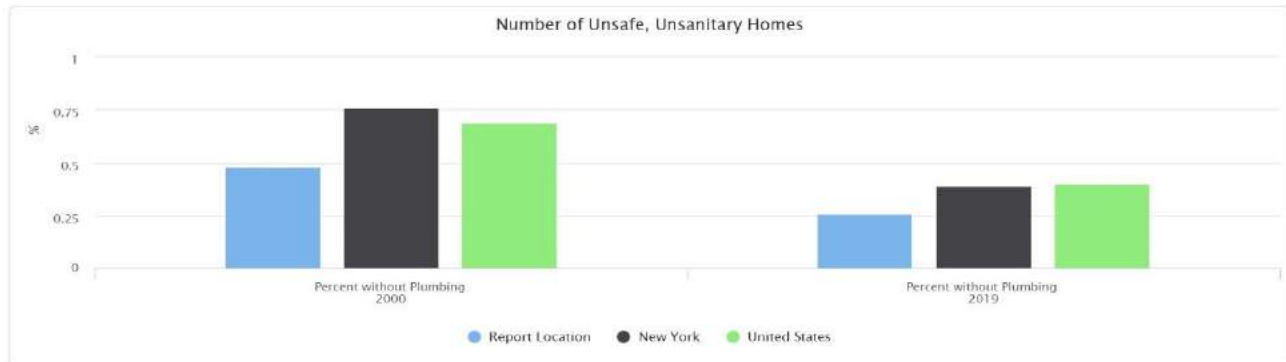


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. US Census Bureau, Decennial Census. 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, Percent by Tract, ACS 2015-19



## Point in Time Homeless

Point-in-time counts (collected January 25, 2021) were conducted by the NY-511 Continuum of Care, which serves Broome, Chenango, Tioga, Otsego, Cortland, and Delaware Counties, on behalf of U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The purpose of the NY-511 CoC is to break the cycle of homelessness by assisting persons at-risk and experiencing homelessness move into permanent housing, overcome housing stability barriers, and become self-sufficient.

### 2021 Point-in-Time Count NY-511 Binghamton, Union Town/Broome, Otsego, Chenango, Delaware, Cortland, Tioga

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total
	Emergency	Transitional			
Total number of households	197	74	0		271
Total Number of persons (Adults & Children)	244	74	0		318
Number of Persons (under age 18)	37	10	0		47
Number of Persons (18-24)	24	3	0		27
Number of Persons (over age 24)	183	61	0		244

Gender (Adults and Children)	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total
	Emergency	Transitional			
Female	100	6	0		106
Male	143	68	0		211
Transgender	1	0	0		1
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0		0

Race (Adults and Children)	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total
	Emergency	Transitional			
White	188	54	0		242
Black or African-American	40	16	0		56
Asian	0	0	0		0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	2	0		3
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0	0		1
Multiple Races	14	2	0		16

Other Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total
	Emergency	Transitional			
Adults with Serious Mental Illness	52	0	0		52
Adults with Substance Use Disorder	10	0	0		10
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0		0
Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence	0	0	0		0

## Key Findings

Chenango County continues to struggle with many housing issues. Per the ACS (2017), 21% of Chenango County's housing units are mobile homes, as compared to 2.4% in New York State and 6.5% in the nation. The median value of owner-occupied homes in Chenango County, as per the 2017 ACS, was \$95,900, which is significantly lower than both the state average of \$288,200 and the national average of \$176,700. Most residents in the county live in single-family units, with only 15.1% living in multiple unit dwellings. There are 25,269 housing units within Chenango County, with only 20,373 of the units being occupied, which may reflect poor housing conditions and the population decline in this county. Of the single-family homes in Chenango County, 55.2% were built before 1960. Homeownership in the county is high at 75.6%, including mobile homes. Of all renter households in the area, 36% are considered cost burdened (paying 30% or more of annual income) and 16% are designated as severely cost burdened (paying 50% or more of annual income). 92.3% of renter households are listed as having income below the federal poverty level, or of very low (50% of area median income) or extremely low income (30% of area median income). There is a relatively high home vacancy rate (19.4%), which may be reflective of poor housing conditions and the population decline in this county. The area's current economic climate has led to an increase in mortgage defaults. This is a direct result of recent layoffs, particularly in the manufacturing sector of the local economy. 1 in every 1,549 homes in Chenango County is in a stage of the foreclosure process, either pre-foreclosure, auction or bank owned.

According to the 2020 Poverty Report issued by the New York State Community Action Association (NYSCAA), there are currently 184,464 individuals residing in Broome County, with 31,349 (17.0%) of those individuals currently living under the Federal Poverty Level. Within the City of Binghamton, the total population is 45,964. Within the last 13 years, there has been a decline in Broome County's population. Significant changes occurred in 2006 and again in 2011, after the area was hit with two major floods contributing to families relocating around the county and out of the area. In addition, significant portions of available housing stock were eliminated or significantly damaged due to this flooding.

The 2017 U.S. Census American Community Survey Report estimates that there is a total of 78,821 occupied housing units within Broome County, of which 65.7% are owner occupied and 34.3% are renter occupied. According to 2017 American Community Survey, of those units that are renter occupied, 46.3% are paying greater than 35% of their income on rent. Over 76% of the housing units within the City of Binghamton were constructed prior to 1960. The Blueprint Binghamton Comprehensive Plan indicates that over 50% of renter occupied housing units have a housing problem and that almost all of these units are occupied by households and individuals that fall within HUD's low-income guidelines. Changing flood maps and the rising cost of flood insurance threaten whole neighborhoods. And these threats follow on the complete restructuring of the national housing market as a result of the subprime mortgage crisis that began in 2008.

One of the greatest challenges facing both Counties at this time is affordability. The decline in overall population since the 1990s is due to the job growth remaining very limited. Job seekers far outnumber employment opportunities in Broome and Chenango County. To add to that, the skills sets of the available labor pool and available jobs appear largely mismatched. Of those individuals that are employed, 30.1% are considered still living in poverty. For many, housing costs are exceeding a large percentage of their monthly income, which makes it extremely difficult to maintain permanent, safe, and affordable housing.

Residents of Broome and Chenango County are also faced with constant rising gas, grocery, state and local taxes, insurance and utility costs which is making homeownership more and more financially difficult. Grocery prices have increased 5.6% which is higher than the 4.1% rate of inflation and there does not seem to be an end in sight. High state and local taxes are placing a financial burden on homeowners. Energy costs are constantly rising, with 62% of the homes in Binghamton being built prior to 1939. Older homes usually consume more energy than newer homes. For low to moderate income homeowners, energy costs place financial strains on their limited incomes.

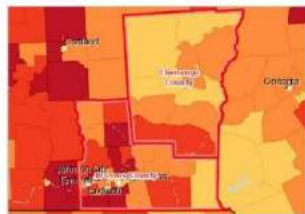
The COVID-19 Pandemic has also had a great impact on those individuals and families experiencing housing instability. Broome and Chenango County have different access to resources for people experiencing housing instability, especially those experiencing homelessness. Due to Chenango County being a smaller rural community, there are no homeless shelters available and those experiencing homelessness are placed in hotels for a short period of time. Due to limited capacity, the hotel is time-limited before having the individual has to return to the Department of Social Services to request a longer stay. Broome County, due to having an urban area, such as Binghamton, has emergency shelters, but not enough to meet the need of those experiencing homelessness. On top of navigating a complex service system to obtain emergency housing, the bigger challenge is finding a permanent and affordable place to live.

## Income

### Income Levels

Report Area	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income	Average Income Per Earner
Report Location	No data	\$28,502	\$38,499
Broome County, NY	\$52,226	\$28,699	\$38,907
Chenango County, NY	\$52,002	\$27,708	\$36,882
New York	\$68,486	\$39,326	\$55,327
United States	\$62,843	\$34,103	\$48,350

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County



[View larger map](#)

Median Household Income by Tract, ACS 2015-19



Three common measures of income are Median Household Income, Per Capita Income, and Average Income based on American Community Survey (ACS) estimates. All Three measures from the 2015 - 2019 ACS are shown for the report area above. The Census Bureau defines an earner as someone age 15 and older that receives any form of income, whether it be wages, salaries, benefits, or other type of income.

### Household Income

Median annual household incomes in the report area for 2019 are shown in the table below. Since this reports a median amount, a "Report Area" value is not able to be calculated.

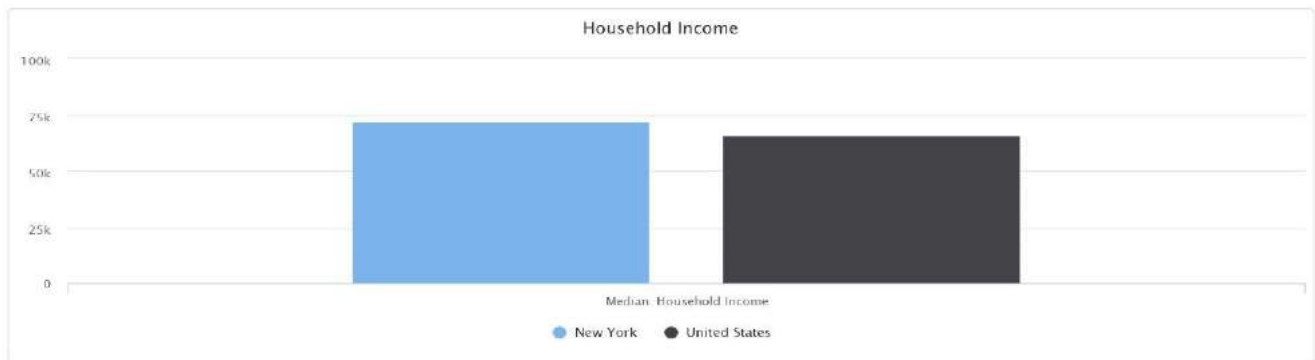
Report Area	Estimated Population	Median Household Income
Broome County, NY	193,188	\$52,179
Chenango County, NY	47,909	\$51,894
New York	19,572,319	\$72,038
United States	324,697,795	\$65,712

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, 2019. Source geography: County



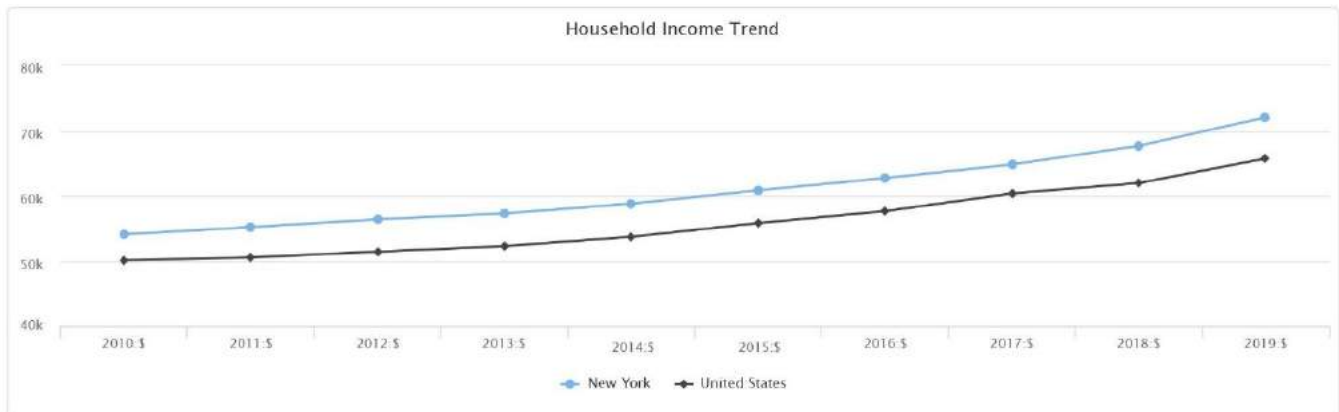
[View larger map](#)

Median Household Income by County, SAIGE 2019



## Household Income Trend

2010-2019 trend data estimates for Median Annual Household incomes are shown in the report area below.





Report Area	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Broome County, NY	\$43,920	\$43,756	\$44,709	\$45,142	\$46,283	\$46,067	\$49,927	\$47,910	\$50,928	\$52,179
Chenango County, NY	\$41,418	\$40,693	\$42,747	\$44,328	\$46,387	\$49,082	\$45,193	\$48,161	\$50,312	\$51,894
New York	\$54,047	\$55,147	\$56,357	\$57,255	\$58,771	\$60,805	\$62,700	\$64,783	\$67,648	\$72,038
United States	\$50,046	\$50,502	\$51,371	\$52,250	\$53,657	\$55,775	\$57,617	\$60,336	\$61,937	\$65,712

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, 2019. Source geography: County



Median Household Income by County, SAIPE 2019

- Under \$40,000
- \$40,001 - \$50,000
- \$50,001 - \$60,000
- Over \$60,000
- Report Location

[View larger map](#)

### Thirteen Month Unemployment Rates

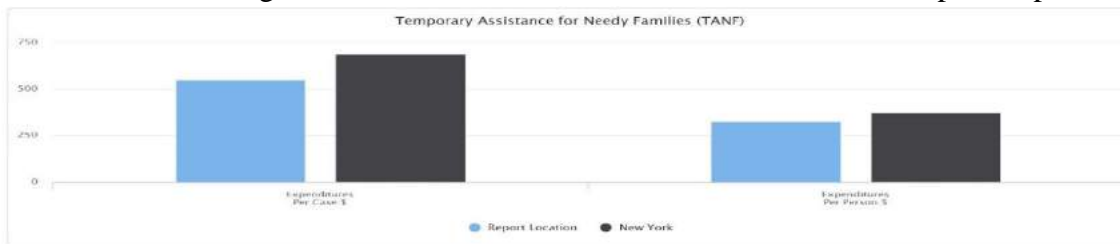
Unemployment change within the report area from December 2019 to December 2020 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this thirteen-month period grew from 5.4% to 5.4%. Unemployment change within the report area from December 2019 to December 2020 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this thirteen-month period grew from 5.0% to 6.2%.

Report Area	Dec. 2019	Jan. 2020	Feb. 2020	Mar. 2020	Apr. 2020	May 2020	Jun. 2020	Jul. 2020	Aug. 2020	Sep. 2020	Oct. 2020	Nov. 2020	Dec. 2020
Report Location	5.0%	5.7%	5.4%	5.4%	14.5%	10.2%	10.7%	12.1%	9.1%	5.6%	5.9%	5.4%	6.2%
Broome County, NY	5.0%	5.7%	5.4%	5.4%	15.2%	10.7%	11.3%	12.7%	9.6%	5.8%	6.2%	5.6%	6.4%
Chenango County, NY	5.0%	5.5%	5.5%	5.6%	11.8%	8.2%	8.4%	9.8%	7.4%	4.5%	4.9%	4.6%	5.6%
New York	3.5%	4.1%	4.1%	4.4%	16.2%	15.7%	14.8%	14.8%	11.6%	9.9%	8.3%	8.3%	8.5%
United States	3.4%	4.0%	3.8%	4.5%	14.4%	13.0%	11.2%	10.4%	8.5%	7.7%	6.6%	6.4%	6.5%

Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2020 - December. Source geography: County

### Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

The number of persons receiving TANF in January 2020, within the report area is shown in below. The New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance reported that 5,407 persons were receiving TANF benefits at a cost of \$1,770,129, or \$327.38 per recipient.

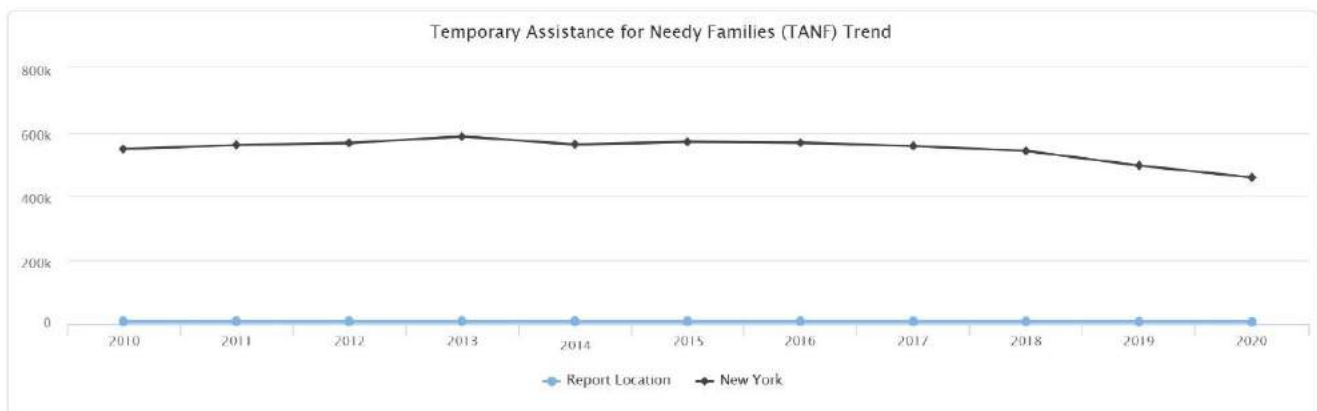


## Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Trend

Below are trend amounts for total recipients of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) for the selected report area. The total recipients decreased from 7,504 in 2010 to 5,407 in 2020. The data listed is for January of each year.

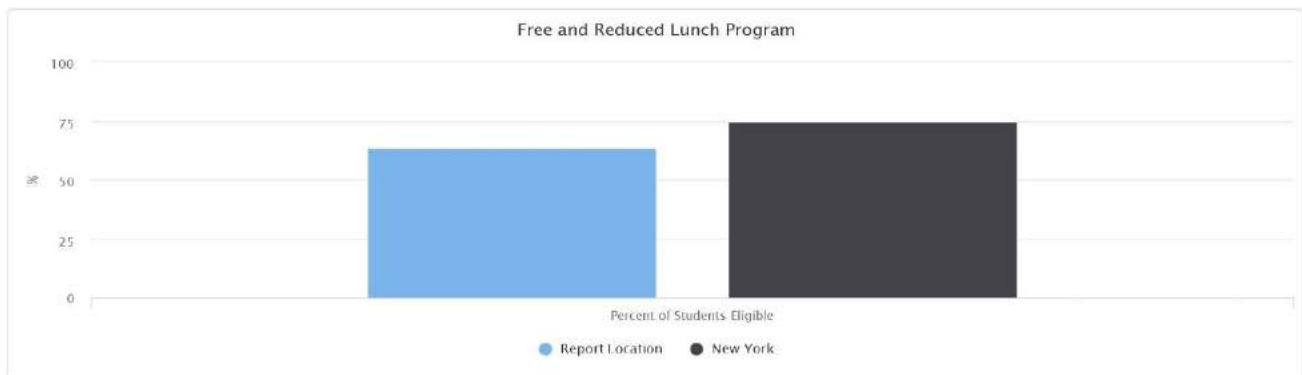
Report Area	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Report Location	7,504	8,040	7,952	8,414	7,952	7,993	7,866	7,378	6,960	6,419	5,407
Broome County, NY	6,774	7,409	7,290	7,712	7,260	7,158	7,132	6,677	6,341	5,893	4,934
Chenango County, NY	730	631	662	702	692	835	734	701	619	526	473
New York	546,348	559,452	565,870	585,685	560,991	569,551	566,387	556,305	540,031	494,824	457,899

Data Source: New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance. Source geography: County



## Free and Reduced Lunch Program

The table below shows the number of students eligible for the Free and Reduced Lunch Program during January, 2020. The figures below include all School Food Authority agencies. 63.72% of the students in the report area were eligible for free or reduced lunches, compared to a statewide rate of 74.75%.



## Free and Reduced Lunch Program by School

The table below shows the number of students eligible for the Free and Reduced Lunch Program during January, 2020. The figures below include all School Food Authority agencies, including public and non-public.

County Name	School Food Authority	Enrollment	Free Eligible	Free Eligible	Reduced Eligible	Reduced Eligible	Free and Reduced
Broome County	All Saints School	149	16	10.7%	0	0%	10.7%
Broome County	Binghamton City SD	6,444	6,444	100%	0	0%	100%
Broome County	Chenango Forks CSD	1,402	453	32.3%	67	4.8%	37.1%
Broome County	Chenango Valley CSD	1,718	623	36.3%	54	3.1%	39.4%
Broome County	Harpurville CSD	725	679	93.7%	0	0%	93.7%
Broome County	Johnson City CSD	2,299	1,974	85.9%	55	2.4%	88.3%
Broome County	Maine-Endwell CSD	2,503	824	32.9%	99	4%	36.9%
Broome County	Seton Catholic Central Jr/Sr High	354	49	13.8%	3	0.8%	14.7%
Broome County	Susquehanna Valley CSD	1,396	579	41.5%	88	6.3%	47.8%
Broome County	Union-Endicott CSD	3,827	2,173	56.8%	102	2.7%	59.4%
Broome County	Vestal CSD	3,335	791	23.7%	100	3%	26.7%
Broome County	Whitney Point CSD	1,364	671	49.2%	72	5.3%	54.5%
Broome County	Windsor CSD	1,686	715	42.4%	106	6.3%	48.7%
Broome County	Broome County Total	27,202	15,991	58.8%	746	2.7%	61.5%
Chenango County	Afton CSD	520	453	87.1%	0	0%	87.1%
Chenango County	Bainbridge-Guilford CSD	823	481	58.4%	31	3.8%	62.2%
Chenango County	Georgetown-South Otselic CSD	308	261	84.7%	0	0%	84.7%
Chenango County	Greene CSD	974	408	41.9%	96	9.9%	51.7%
Chenango County	Holy Family School	92	10	10.9%	0	0%	10.9%
Chenango County	Norwich City SD	1,829	1,455	79.6%	0	0%	79.6%
Chenango County	Oxford Academy & CSD	741	573	77.3%	0	0%	77.3%
Chenango County	Sherburne-Earlville CSD	1,337	836	62.5%	50	3.7%	66.3%
Chenango County	Unadilla Valley CSD	834	695	83.3%	0	0%	83.3%
Chenango County	Chenango County Total	7,458	5,172	69.3%	177	2.4%	71.7%
New York State	Total	3,058,426	2,239,847	73.2%	46,199	1.5%	74.7%

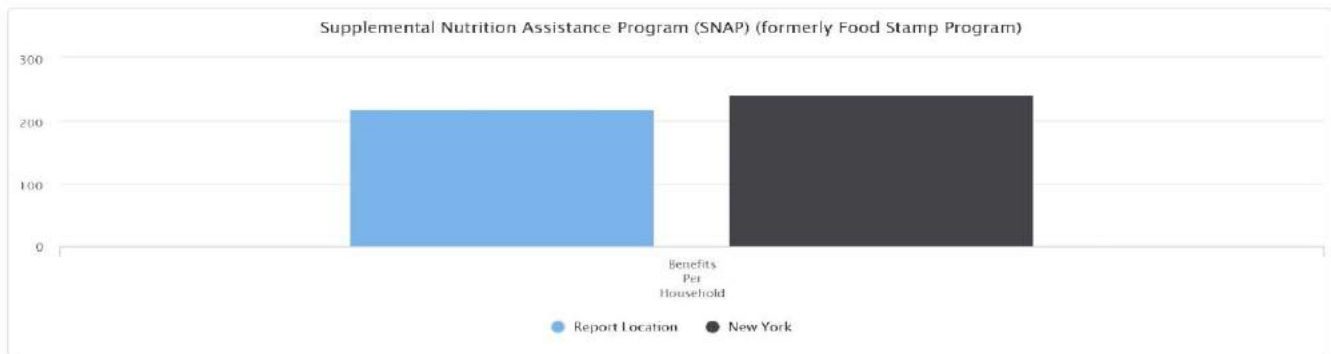
Data Source: New York State Education Department. Source geography: County

## Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (formerly Food Stamp Program)

The number of persons receiving SNAP benefits and the total SNAP dollars issued per county in January 2019, within the report area is shown in below. The New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance reported that 18,822 households were receiving SNAP benefits totaling \$4,106,332, or \$218.17 per household. The amount of SNAP benefits has decreased from \$276.89 to \$218.17 over the last 10 years. The data listed is for January of each year.

Report Area	Household Receiving Benefits Total	Household Receiving Benefits Temp	Household Receiving Benefits Non-Temp	Persons Receiving Benefits Total	Persons Receiving Benefits Temp	Persons Receiving Benefits Non-Temp	Benefits Issued Total	Benefits Issued Temp	Benefits Issued Non-Temp	Benefits Per Household
Report Location	18,822	6,977	11,845	32,849	9,352	23,497	\$4,106,332	\$1,449,002	\$2,657,330	\$218.17
Broome County, NY	15,588	6,025	9,563	27,021	8,223	18,798	\$3,453,745	\$1,287,902	\$2,165,843	\$221.56
Chenango County, NY	3,234	952	2,282	5,828	1,129	4,699	\$652,587	\$161,100	\$491,487	\$201.79
New York	1,478,960	617,107	861,853	2,570,601	887,410	1,683,191	\$356,606,380	\$139,351,935	\$217,254,445	\$241.12

Data Source: New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance. Source geography: County

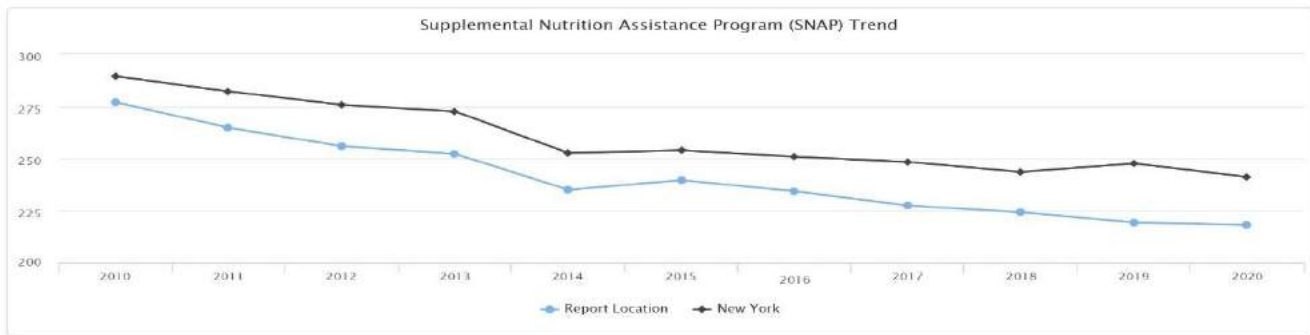


## Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Trend

Below are trend amounts for Benefits per Household of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) for the selected report area. The amount has decreased from \$276.89 to \$218.17 over the last 10 years. The data listed is for January of each year.

Report Area	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Report Location	\$276.89	\$264.70	\$255.82	\$252.14	\$234.95	\$239.54	\$234.22	\$227.40	\$224.15	\$219.26	\$218.17
Broome County, NY	\$272.05	\$261.10	\$253.66	\$250.07	\$235.49	\$239.88	\$235.56	\$229.64	\$226.40	\$221.89	\$221.56
Chenango County, NY	\$296.17	\$279.00	\$264.24	\$260.49	\$232.72	\$238.11	\$228.12	\$216.84	\$213.44	\$207.05	\$201.79
New York	\$289.35	\$282.09	\$275.63	\$272.50	\$252.56	\$253.86	\$250.83	\$248.27	\$243.48	\$247.54	\$241.12

Data Source: New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance. Source geography: County

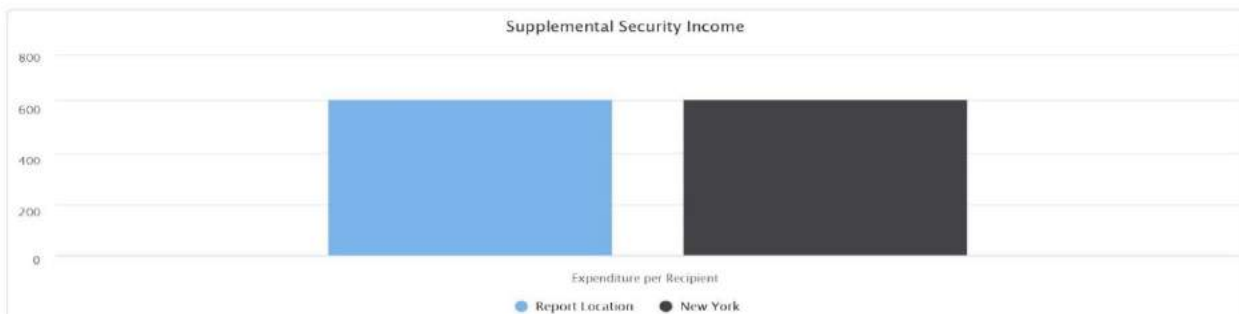


## Supplemental Security Income

The below table shows the number of Supplemental Security Income recipients and expenditures by the state and federal governments issued per county in January 2020 for the report area. The report area average payment of \$628.78 to each recipient is greater than the state average of \$619.36 per recipient.

Report Area	Recipients	Recipients Total	Recipients Federal	Recipients State	Expenditure per Recipient
Report Location	9,345	\$5,875,991	\$5,290,144	\$585,847	\$628.78
Broome County, NY	7,635	\$4,870,466	\$4,395,012	\$475,454	\$637.91
Chenango County, NY	1,710	\$1,005,525	\$895,132	\$110,393	\$588.03
New York	670,556	\$415,314,998	\$365,897,515	\$49,417,483	\$619.36

Data Source: New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance. Source geography: County

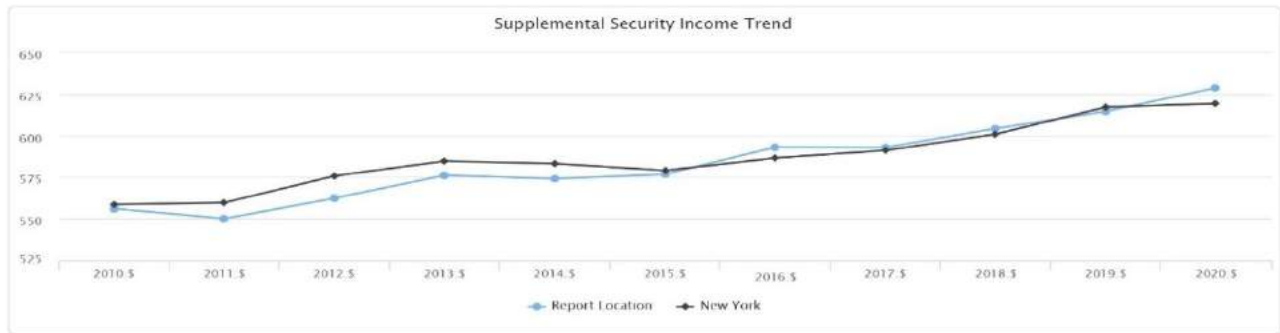


## Supplemental Security Income Trend

Below are trend amounts in Expenditures per Recipient of Supplemental Security Income for the selected report area. The amount has increased from \$555.98 to \$628.78 over the last 11 years. The data listed is for January of each year.

Report Area	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Report Location	\$555.98	\$549.95	\$562.36	\$576.11	\$574.06	\$576.75	\$593.05	\$592.88	\$604.26	\$614.62	\$628.78
Broome County, NY	\$568.39	\$556.63	\$571.73	\$584.80	\$579.10	\$581.32	\$602.40	\$603.11	\$613.14	\$623.91	\$637.91
Chenango County, NY	\$505.73	\$522.89	\$524.05	\$540.26	\$552.26	\$556.50	\$551.06	\$546.71	\$564.55	\$572.15	\$588.03
New York	\$558.52	\$559.64	\$575.74	\$584.68	\$583.17	\$578.96	\$586.55	\$591.13	\$600.83	\$617.20	\$619.36

Data Source: New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance. Source geography: County



## Family Assistance

The number of persons receiving Family Assistance within the report area is shown in the table below. The New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance reported that 2,591 persons were receiving Family Assistance benefits at a cost of \$770,317, or \$297.30 per recipient, in the report area during January 2020.

Report Area	Family Assistance Recipients			Cases Total	Expenditures Total	Expenditures Per Case	Expenditures Per Person
	Total	Children	Adult				
Report Location	2,591	2,107	484	1,305	\$770,317	\$590.28	\$297.30
Broome County, NY	2,288	1,842	446	1,140	\$685,997	\$601.75	\$299.82
Chenango County, NY	303	265	38	165	\$84,320	\$511.03	\$278.28
New York	169,951	126,569	43,382	74,332	\$50,846,137	\$684.04	\$299.18

Data Source: New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance. Source geography: County

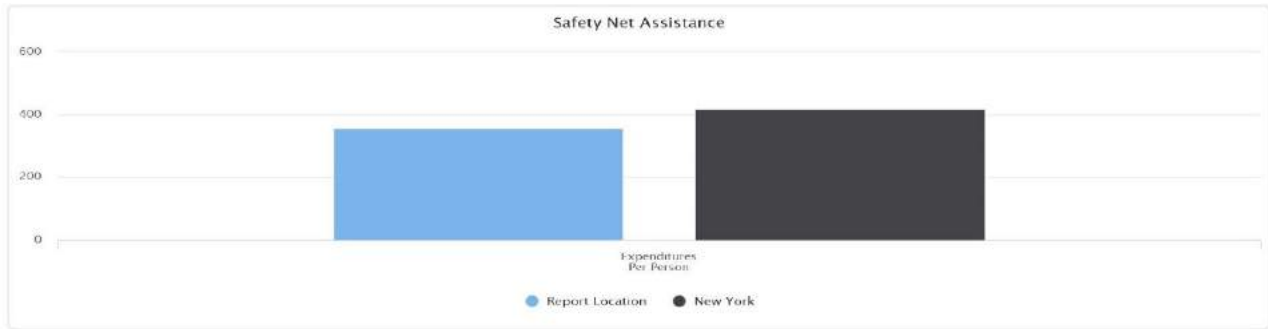


## Safety Net Assistance

The number of persons receiving Safety Net Assistance within the report area is shown in the table below. The New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance reported that 2,816 persons were receiving Safety Net Assistance benefits at a cost of \$999,812, or \$355.05 per recipient, in the report area during January 2020.

Report Area	Safety Net Recipients	Cases	Cases	Cases	Expenditures	Expenditures	Expenditures
	Total	Children	Adult	Total	Total	Per Case	Per Person
Report Location	2,816	915	1,901	1,925	\$999,812	\$519.38	\$355.05
Broome County, NY	2,646	881	1,765	1,783	\$912,646	\$511.86	\$344.92
Chenango County, NY	170	34	136	142	\$87,166	\$613.85	\$512.74
New York	287,948	95,274	192,674	175,131	\$120,381,920	\$687.38	\$418.07

Data Source: New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance. Source geography: County

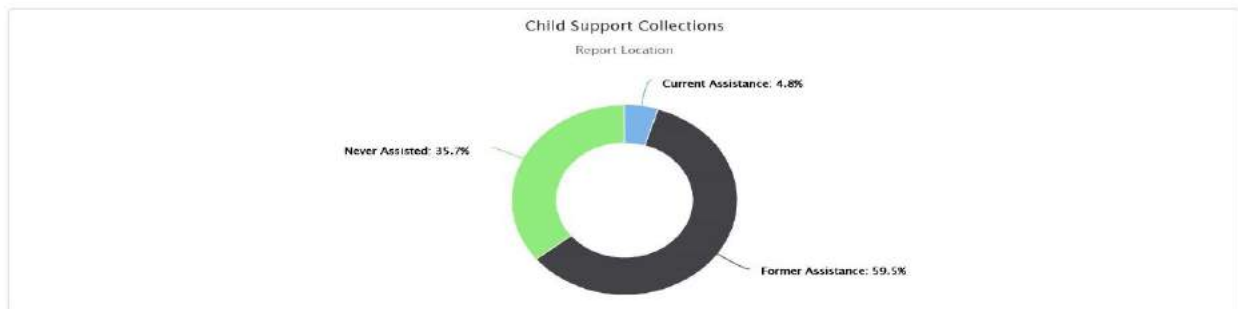


## Child Support Collections

Child support collections for the report area are shown below. During January 2020, child support collections totaled \$1,741,898.88.

Report Area	Child Support Collections	Child Support Collections	Child Support Collections	Child Support Collections
	Total	Current Assistance	Former Assistance	Never Assisted
Report Location	\$1,741,898.88	\$83,751.89	\$1,037,033.68	\$621,113.31
Broome County, NY	\$1,325,480.79	\$68,626.39	\$786,033.07	\$470,821.33
Chenango County, NY	\$416,418.09	\$15,125.5	\$251,000.61	\$150,291.98
New York	\$151,743,813.46	\$5,092,366.92	\$81,882,304.06	\$64,769,142.48

Data Source: New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance. Source geography: County



## **Key Findings**

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines Extremely Low Income (ELI) persons as one that earns less than 30% of the region's median income. In Broome County and Chenango County, ELI individuals have an income of less than or equal to \$15,200 in Broome and \$14,600 in Chenango for an individual and \$25,600 for a family (4 individuals) in both counties. Based on average budgets, housing costs should not exceed 30% of income. Housing has become scarcer for those with little money. Earnings from employment and from benefits have not kept pace with the cost of housing and utilities for low-income and very low-income individuals. New York State Electric & Gas (NYSEG) has asked for substantial increases in recent years, which has made housing costs an even greater portion of a household budget. The Fair Market Rent (FMR), according to the 2021 HUD Fair Market Rents Schedule, for Broome County for a two-bedroom apartment is \$846 a month, and \$791 in Chenango, and a one bedroom is \$654 in Broome and \$646 per month in Chenango. In order to afford this level of rent, without paying more than 30% of income, a family must earn \$34,400 per year and an individual must earn \$25,300 respectively a year. Assuming a 40-hour work week, 52 weeks per year, this level of income translates into a housing wage of \$12.16-\$16.53 an hour. Although the New York State minimum wage is presently \$12.50 an hour, this still falls \$4.03 an hour short of the must have \$16.53 an hour to meet the Fair Market Rents.

Traditionally, research has identified the opportunities for socioeconomic advancement in the form of employment opportunities and/or higher wages. Maintaining economic stability is becoming increasingly difficult, especially to those employed in the service or retail sectors. In both Broome and Chenango County, many are employed in either service and/or sales sector. The current unemployment rate in Broome County is 5.8% and 5.3% in Chenango County. Due to the COVID pandemic, many companies in both counties had to lay off a large percentage of their workforce, leaving many unemployed. The Department of Social Services reported that many applying for assistance is due to unemployment benefits ending, limited job availability, and people not having the education or skills to obtain employment. DSS continues to see people needing assistance with housing, food, and utilities. There are very few jobs opportunities for individuals with a High School Education/GED or less. Single-mothers, whose families stand to gain the most from the benefits of postsecondary degrees, face substantial obstacles to college completion which would help them move out of low-wage employment, including financial insecurity and heavy caregiving burdens. In Head Start, 48.5% of children live in a single parent family.

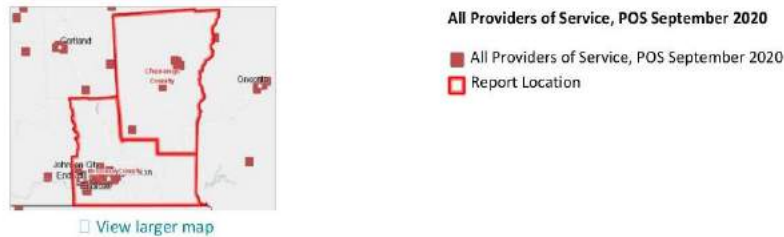


## Health Care

### Medicare and Medicaid Providers

Report Area	Total Institutional Providers	Hospitals	Nursing Facilities	Federally Qualified Health Centers	Rural Health Clinics	Community Mental Health Centers
Report Location	33	4	16	1	0	0
Broome County, NY	25	3	11	1	0	0
Chenango County, NY	8	1	5	0	0	0
New York	2,431	234	618	494	14	0
United States	74,721	7,072	15,491	9,215	4,455	125

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, *Provider of Services File*, September 2020. Source geography: County



Total institutional Medicare and Medicaid providers, including hospitals, nursing facilities, federally qualified health centers, rural health clinics and community mental health centers for the report area are shown above. According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, there were 33 active Medicare and Medicaid institutional service providers in the report area in the fourth quarter of 2019.

### Persons Receiving Medicare

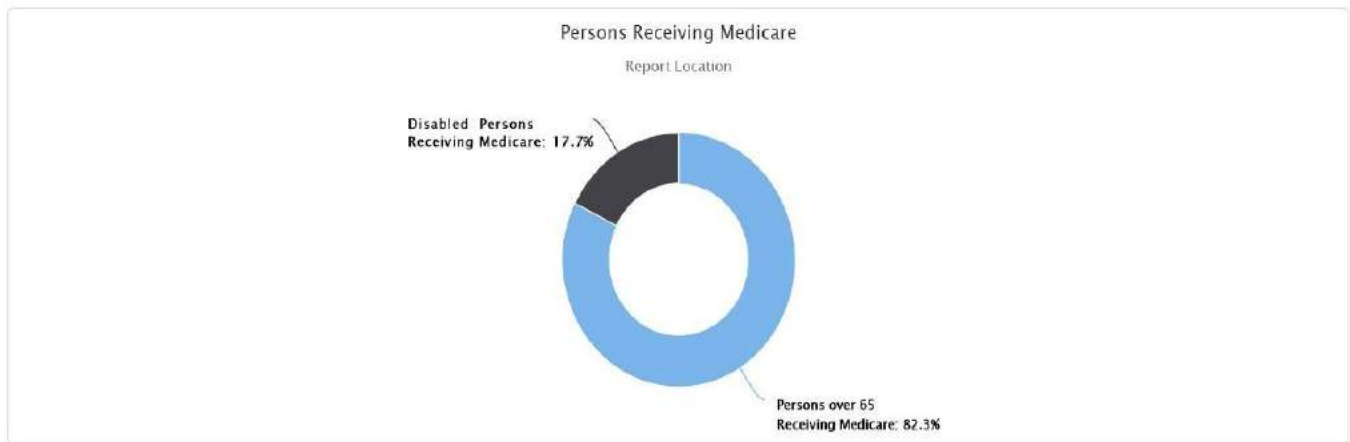
The total number of persons receiving Medicare is shown, broken down by number over 65 and number of disabled persons receiving Medicare for the report area. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reported that a total of 55,809 persons were receiving Medicare benefits in the report area in 2019. A large number of individuals in our society are aware that persons over 65 years of age receive Medicare; however, many of them are unaware that disabled persons also receive Medicare benefits. A total of 9,857 disabled persons in the report area received Medicare benefits in 2019.

## Persons Receiving Medicaid

The average number of persons receiving Medicaid during 2014 is shown below for the report area.

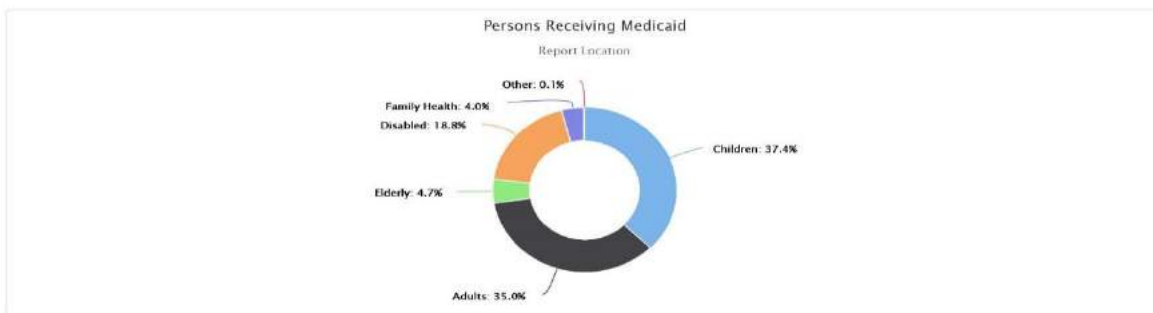
Report Area	Persons Over 65 Receiving Medicare	Disabled Persons Receiving Medicare	Total Persons Receiving Medicare
Report Location	45,952	9,857	55,809
Broome County, NY	36,139	7,727	43,866
Chenango County, NY	9,813	2,130	11,943
New York	6,270,186	988,028	7,258,219
United States	52,987,966	8,519,960	61,507,926

Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS Geographic Variation Public Use File. Source geography: County



Report Area	Recipients Children	Recipients Adults	Recipients Elderly	Recipients Disabled	Recipients Family Health	Recipients Other	Total	Per 1000
Report Location	3,723.08	3,489.67	467.58	1,875.00	395.00	7.92	\$9,844.42	196.41
Chenango County, NY	3,723.08	3,489.67	467.58	1,875.00	395.00	7.92	\$9,844.42	196.41
New York	1,816,194.58	1,679,607.67	292,636	634,979.42	220,514.50	260,806.5	\$4,842,490.00	248.50

Data Source: New York State Department of Health. Source geography: County

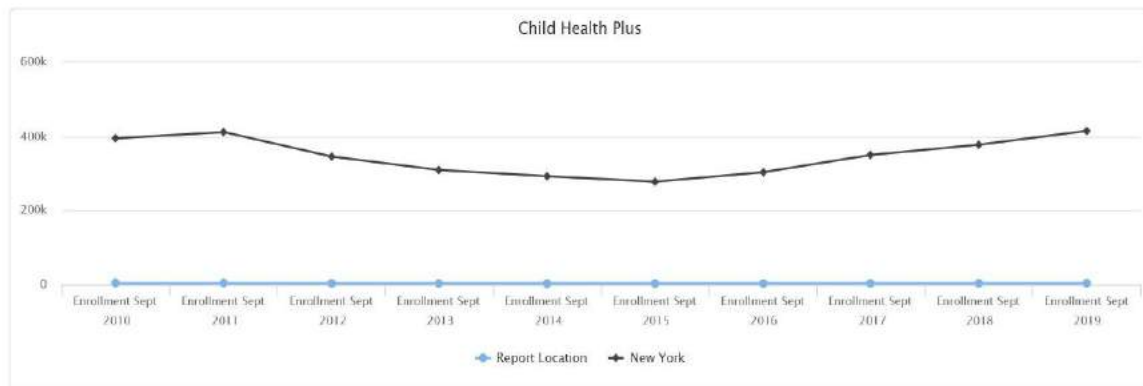


## Child Health Plus

The table below shows the total enrollment for the New York Child Health Plus program for each September 2010 - 2019. According to the New York Department of Health, there were 4,315 persons enrolled in the Child Health plus Program during September 2019. Between September 2010 and September 2019, enrollment decreased in the report area by -435 persons, or -9.2%.

Report Area	Enrollment Sept 2010	Enrollment Sept 2011	Enrollment Sept 2012	Enrollment Sept 2013	Enrollment Sept 2014	Enrollment Sept 2015	Enrollment Sept 2016	Enrollment Sept 2017	Enrollment Sept 2018	Enrollment Sept 2019
Report Location	4,750	4,860	3,844	3,584	3,154	3,123	3,274	3,682	3,972	4,315
Broome County, NY	3,634	3,765	2,968	2,761	2,429	2,443	2,518	2,759	2,948	3,182
Chenango County, NY	1,116	1,095	876	823	725	680	756	923	1,024	1,133
New York	395,312	411,892	345,741	309,335	292,802	277,947	303,430	350,195	377,789	414,986

Data Source: [New York State Department of Health](#). Source geography: County



## Uninsured Population

Report Area	Insurance Population (2019 Estimate)	Number Insured	Number Uninsured	Percent Uninsured
Report Location	241,097	174,558	9,481	3.93%
Broome County, NY	193,188	138,915	7,633	3.95%
Chenango County, NY	47,909	35,643	1,848	3.86%
New York	19,572,319	14,909,637	1,007,242	5.15%
United States	324,697,795	240,092,386	27,954,329	8.61%



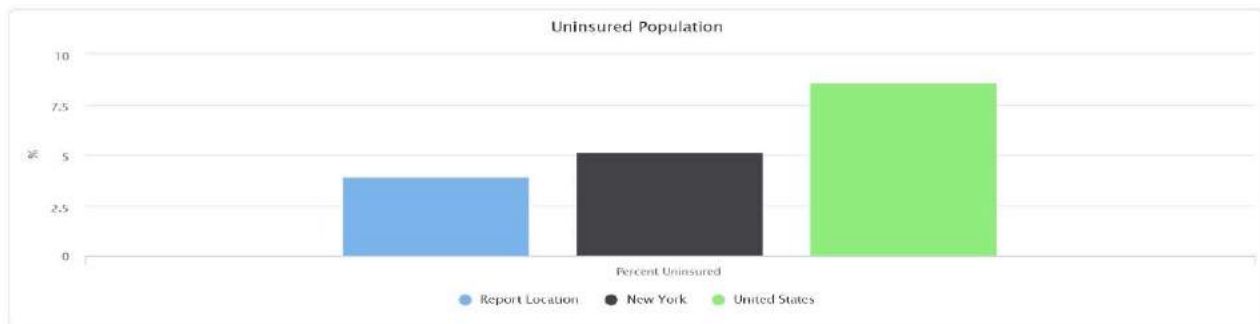
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey; US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2018. Source geography: County



Uninsured Population, Percent by County, SAHIE 2018



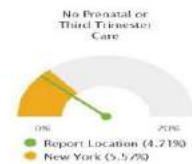
The uninsured population of 2019 is calculated by estimating the number of persons eligible for insurance (generally those under 65) minus the estimated number of insured persons.



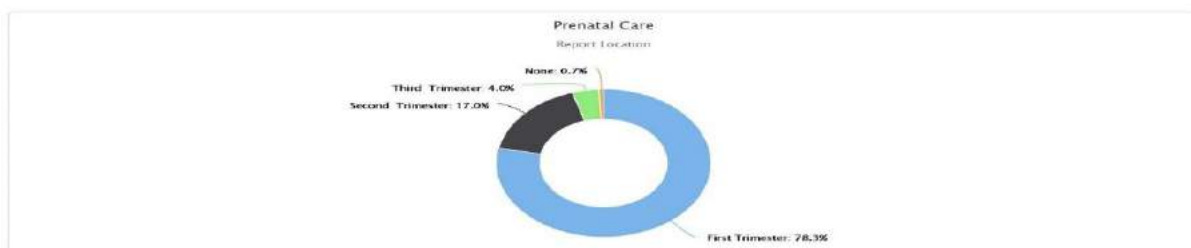
## Prenatal Care

In 2012, a total of 18 women did not receive prenatal care in the report area. This figure indicates that 1% of pregnant women did not receive prenatal care during pregnancy.

Report Area	First Trimester	Second Trimester	Third Trimester	No Prenatal Care	Unknown	Not Reported	Total Births	No Prenatal or Third Trimester Care
Report Location	2,044	444	105	18	6	1	2,618	4.71%
Broome County, NY	1,599	364	92	14	6	1	2,076	5.12%
Chenango County, NY	445	80	13	4	No data	No data	542	3.14%
New York	171,805	47,953	11,439	1,514	2,151	4,362	239,224	5.57%



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: The Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government. Source geography: County

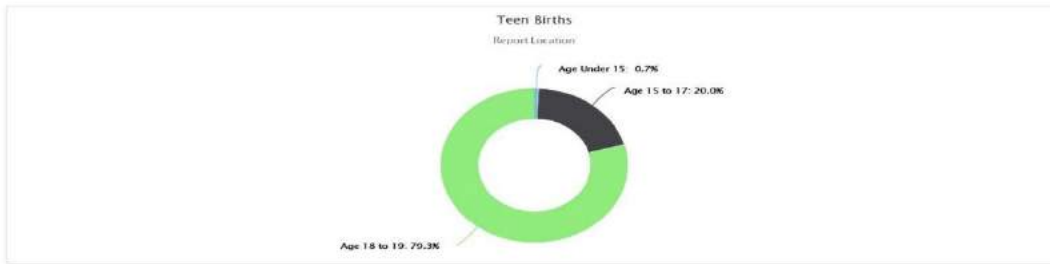


## Teen Births

In 2017, there was a total of 135, or 5.48% of all births to women under the age of 20.

Report Area	Age Under 15	Age 15 to 17	Age 18 to 19	Total Live Births	Births to Teens	Births to Teens
Report Location	1	27	107	2,465	135	<b>5.48%</b>
Broome County, NY	1	19	78	1,976	98	4.96%
Chenango County, NY	0	8	29	489	37	7.57%
New York	68	1,794	5,659	228,501	7,521	3.29%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: New York State Department of Health. Source geography: County

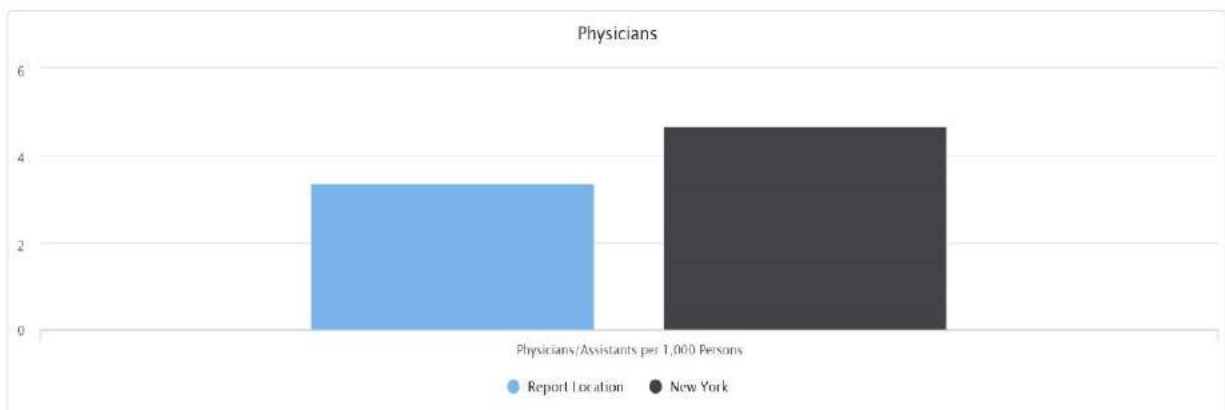


## Physicians

The table below shows the number of Physicians, Physicians with 3-year licenses, Physician assistants and Specialist assistants for the report area. There are 3.37 physicians per 1000 persons in the report area; the statewide average is 4.69 physicians per 1000 persons.

Report Area	Physicians, MD	Physicians, 3yr	Physician Assistants	Specialist Assistants	Physicians/Assistants per 1,000 Persons
Report Location	681	0	136	2	<b>3.37</b>
Broome County, NY	633	0	126	2	3.91
Chenango County, NY	48	0	10	0	1.20
New York	77,343	0	14,643	88	4.69

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, New York State Education Department, 2020. Source geography: County



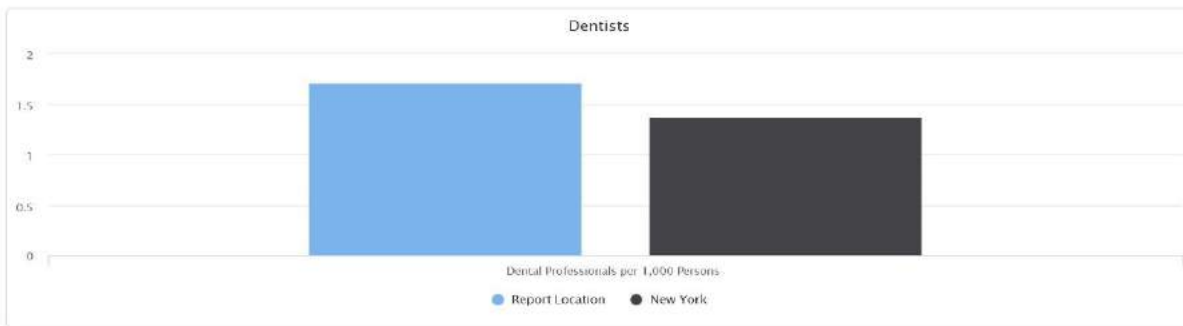
## Dentists

The table below shows the number of Dentists, Dental Hygienists and Certified Dental Assistants for the report area. There are 1.71 dental professionals per 1000 persons in the report area; the statewide average is 1.37 dental professionals per 1000 persons.

Report Area	Dentists	Dental Hygienists	Certified Dental Assistants	Dental Professionals per 1,000 Persons
Report Location	119	253	42	1.71
Broome County, NY	111	218	35	1.87
Chenango County, NY	8	35	7	1.03
New York	14,929	10,442	1,502	1.37

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, New York State Education Department, 2020. Source geography: County

Dental Professionals, Rate per 1,000 Population



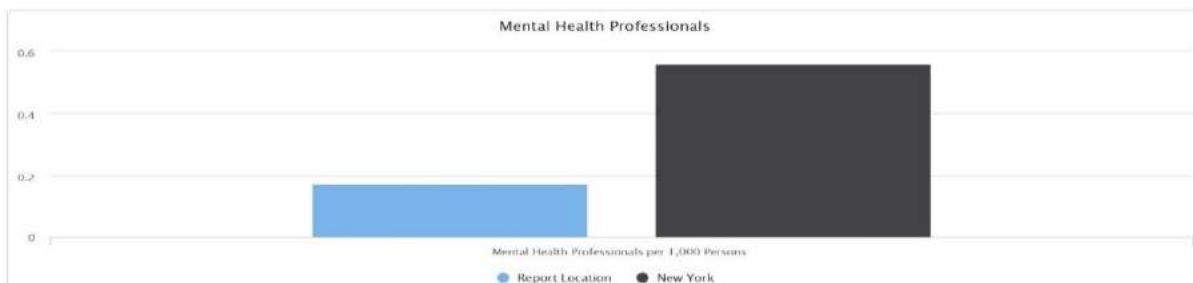
## Mental Health Professionals

The table below shows the number of Mental Health Professionals for the report area. There are 0.17 mental health professionals per 1000 persons in the report area; the statewide average is 0.56 mental health professionals per 1000 persons.

Report Area	Psychoanalysts	Mental Health Counselors	Creative Arts Therapists	Marriage and Family Therapists	Mental Health Professionals per 1,000 Persons
Report Location	0	25	8	9	0.17
Broome County, NY	0	21	7	6	0.17
Chenango County, NY	0	4	1	3	0.17
New York	644	7,760	1,576	1,082	0.56

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, New York State Education Department, 2020. Source geography: County

Mental Health Professionals, Rate per 1,000 Population



## Therapists

The below table shows the number of Physical, Occupational and Massage Therapists for the report area. There are 3.12 therapist professionals per 1000 persons in the report area; the statewide average is 2.82 therapist professionals per 1000 persons.

## Special Health Professionals

The below table shows the number of Optometrists, Audiologists, Speech Pathologists, Respiratory Therapists, and Respiratory Technicians for the report area. There are 1.04 special health professionals per 1000 persons in the report area; the statewide average is 1.48 special health professionals per 1000 persons.

Report Area	Optometrists	Audiologists	Speech Pathologists	Respiratory Therapists	Respiratory Technicians	Special Health Professionals per 1,000 Persons
Report Location	34	8	135	66	10	1.04
Broome County, NY	31	7	113	53	9	1.10
Chenango County, NY	3	1	22	13	1	0.83
New York	2,893	1,354	18,219	5,933	724	1.48

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, New York State Education Department, 2020. Source geography: County.

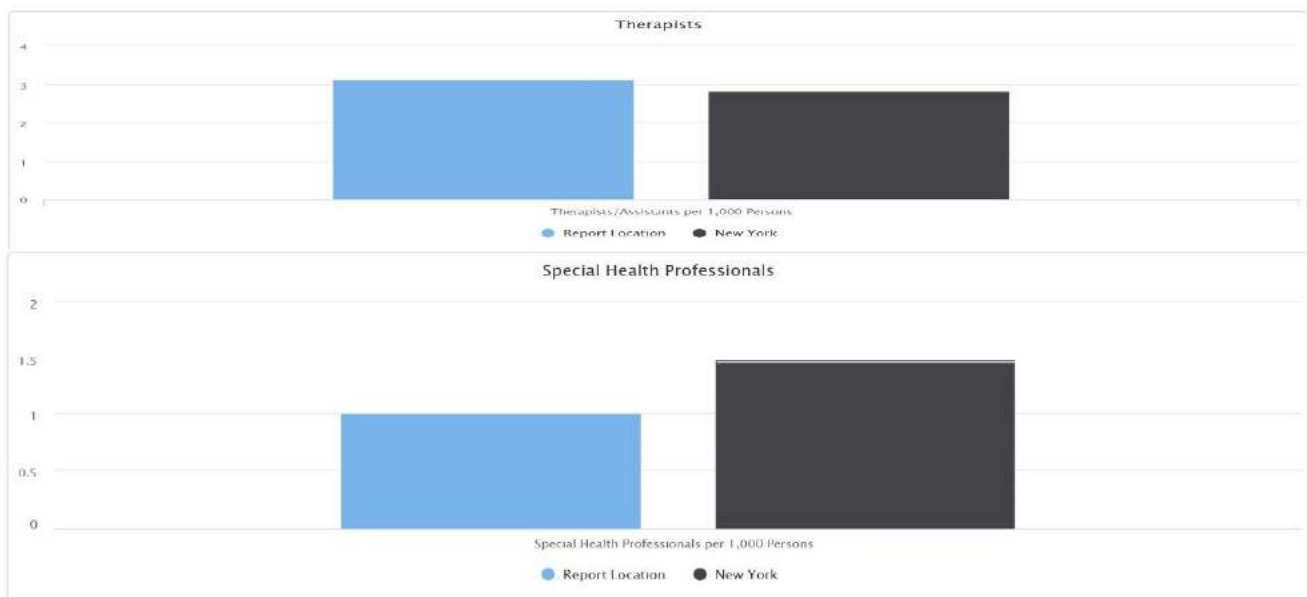
Special Health Professionals, Rate per 1,000 Population



Report Area	Physical Therapist	Physical Therapist Assistants	Occupational Therapist	Occupational Therapist Assistants	Massage Therapists	Therapists/Assistants per 1,000 Persons
Report Location	212	185	146	20	195	3.12
Broome County, NY	176	151	129	13	149	3.18
Chenango County, NY	36	34	17	7	46	2.90
New York	19,594	5,545	12,818	4,058	13,324	2.82

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, New York State Education Department, 2020. Source geography: County.

1,000 POPULATION



## Key Findings

When it comes to preventive care, less than 56% of Broome, and 48.5 % of Chenango, children in government sponsored health insurance programs have the recommended number of well child visits, compared with a 74.1% statewide rate. Broken out by age groups reported, 78.7% of children under 15 months, 75.7% between 3 and 6 years, and 52.7% age 12-21 received the recommended number of well visits in the service area. All of these figures are lower than statewide rates for the specified age groups, with the gap increasing for older children.

Broome and Chenango County children receive lead screenings at lower rates than peers throughout the state as well, however there has been improvement in the number of children being screened for lead, with the most significant improvements occurring in Chenango County. In 2019, New York State amended the Public Health to lower the definition of an elevated blood lead level in a child to 5 micrograms per deciliter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ ) (previously 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ ), which has increased the number of children testing positive for lead. Among children born in 2015, 38.1% of children had at least two lead screenings by age 36 months, compared with a 57.3% statewide rate. Examination of trends shows substantial improvement of rates in lead screening among children (by age 36 months) with rates increasing from 31.7% in 2004 to 54.3% in 2013. However, there has been a decrease in the percentage of children receiving at least one screening by 36 months in recent years, decreasing from 67.1 in 2011 to 54.3 in 2013, and holding steady rates of about 38.0% for those receiving at least two screenings by 36 months. Simultaneously, the incidence of elevated blood lead levels among children under the age of 6 appears to be declining in most recent years, decreasing from 15.8 per 1,000 in 2015 to 7.9 per 1000 in 2016. Despite these gains, additional effort in the area of lead screening is needed to prevent lead exposure and identify children with high blood lead levels, especially when comparing Broome and Chenango County to the state of New York for the percentages of children receiving at least one or two blood lead tests by 36 months.<sup>13</sup> (health.ny.gov, 2021)

## Free and Reduced Lunch Program

The table below shows the number of students eligible for the Free and Reduced Lunch Program during January, 2020. The figures below include all School Food Authority agencies. 63.72% of the students in the report area were eligible for free or reduced lunches, compared to a statewide rate of 74.75%.

Report Area	Total Student Enrollment (January, 2019)	Students Eligible	Percent of Students Eligible
Report Location	34,660	22,086	63.72%
Broome County, NY	27,202	16,737	61.53%
Chenango County, NY	7,458	5,349	71.72%
New York	3,058,426	2,286,046	74.75%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.  
Data Source: New York State Education Department. Source geography: County

<sup>13</sup> [https://: www.health.ny.gov](https://www.health.ny.gov) 2021



## Free and Reduced Lunch Program by School

The table below shows the number of students eligible for the Free and Reduced Lunch Program during January, 2020. The figures below include all School Food Authority agencies, including public and non-public.

County Name	School Food Authority	Enrollment	Free Eligible	Free Eligible	Reduced Eligible	Reduced Eligible	Free and Reduced
Broome County	All Saints School	149	16	10.7%	0	0%	10.7%
Broome County	Binghamton City SD	6,444	6,444	100%	0	0%	100%
Broome County	Chenango Forks CSD	1,402	453	32.3%	67	4.8%	37.1%
Broome County	Chenango Valley CSD	1,718	623	36.3%	54	3.1%	39.4%
Broome County	Harpurville CSD	725	679	93.7%	0	0%	93.7%
Broome County	Johnson City CSD	2,299	1,974	85.9%	55	2.4%	88.3%
Broome County	Maine-Endwell CSD	2,503	824	32.9%	99	4%	36.9%
Broome County	Seton Catholic Central Jr/Sr High	354	49	13.8%	3	0.8%	14.7%
Broome County	Susquehanna Valley CSD	1,396	579	41.5%	88	6.3%	47.8%
Broome County	Union-Endicott CSD	3,827	2,173	56.8%	102	2.7%	59.4%
Broome County	Vestal CSD	3,335	791	23.7%	100	3%	26.7%
Broome County	Whitney Point CSD	1,364	671	49.2%	72	5.3%	54.5%
Broome County	Windsor CSD	1,686	715	42.4%	106	6.3%	48.7%
Broome County	Broome County Total	27,202	15,991	58.8%	746	2.7%	61.5%
Chenango County	Afton CSD	520	453	87.1%	0	0%	87.1%
Chenango County	Bainbridge-Guilford CSD	823	481	58.4%	31	3.8%	62.2%
Chenango County	Georgetown-South Otselic CSD	308	261	84.7%	0	0%	84.7%
Chenango County	Greene CSD	974	408	41.9%	96	9.9%	51.7%
Chenango County	Holy Family School	92	10	10.9%	0	0%	10.9%
Chenango County	Norwich City SD	1,829	1,455	79.6%	0	0%	79.6%
Chenango County	Oxford Academy & CSD	741	573	77.3%	0	0%	77.3%
Chenango County	Sherburne-Earlville CSD	1,337	836	62.5%	50	3.7%	66.3%
Chenango County	Unadilla Valley CSD	834	695	83.3%	0	0%	83.3%
Chenango County	Chenango County Total	7,458	5,172	69.3%	177	2.4%	71.7%
New York State	Total	3,058,426	2,239,847	73.2%	46,199	1.5%	74.7%

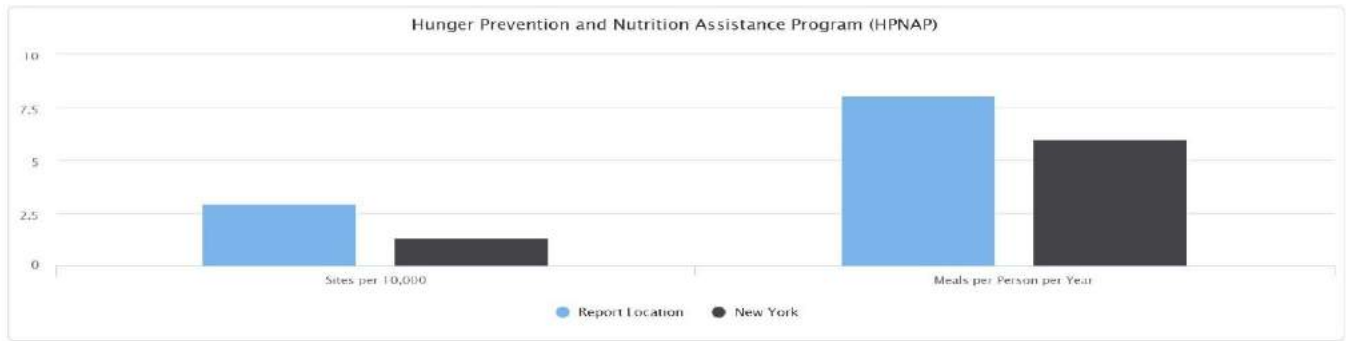
Data Source: New York State Education Department. Source geography: County

## Hunger Prevention and Nutrition Assistance Program (HPNAP)

The number of meals provided through Hunger Prevention and Nutrition Assistance Program (HPNAP) Supported Soup Kitchens, Food Pantries and Shelters is shown below. The statewide average number of meals served per day was meals 212 meals per site.

Report Area	HPNAP Sites	Sites per 10,000	Average Meals Served per Site per Day	Meals per Person per Year
Report Location	74	2.95	73.30	8.03
Broome County, NY	57	2.8	59	7
Chenango County, NY	17	3.3	122	11
New York	2,522	1.3	212	6

Data Source: New York State Department of Health. Source geography: County

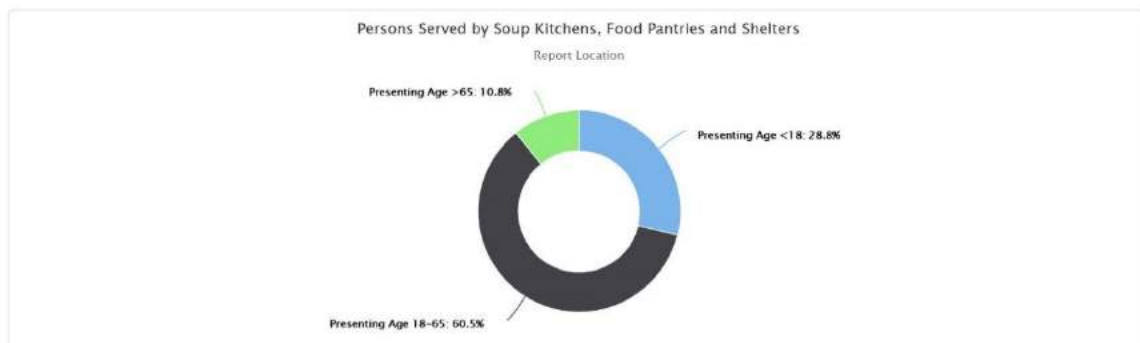


### Persons Served by Soup Kitchens, Food Pantries and Shelters

The number of persons being served at Hunger Prevention and Nutrition Assistance Program (HPNAP) Supported Soup Kitchens, Food Pantries and Shelters is shown in the table below. On average, the statewide number of people served per day was 82,507.

Report Area	Persons Presenting Themselves All	Persons Presenting Themselves Age <18	Persons Presenting Themselves Age 18-65	Persons Presenting Themselves Age >65	Avg Daily All	Avg Daily Age <18	Avg Daily Age 18-65	Avg Daily Age >65
Report Location	246,714	70,993	149,161	26,560	675.93	194.50	408.66	72.77
Broome County, NY	175,475	45,671	111,050	18,754	481	125	304	51
Chenango County, NY	71,239	25,322	38,111	7,806	195	69	104	21
New York	30,115,199	8,581,937	17,540,369	3,992,893	82,507	23,512	48,056	10,939

Data Source: New York State Department of Health. Source geography: County



## Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (formerly Food Stamp Program)

The number of persons receiving SNAP benefits and the total SNAP dollars issued per county in January 2019, within the report area is shown in below. The New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance reported that 18,822 households were receiving SNAP benefits totaling \$4,106,332, or \$218.17 per household.

Report Area	Household Receiving Benefits Total	Household Receiving Benefits Temp	Household Receiving Benefits Non-Temp	Persons Receiving Benefits Total	Persons Receiving Benefits Temp	Persons Receiving Benefits Non-Temp	Benefits Issued Total	Benefits Issued Temp	Benefits Issued Non-Temp	Benefits Per Household
Report Location	18,822	6,977	11,845	32,849	9,352	23,497	\$4,106,332	\$1,449,002	\$2,657,330	\$218.17
Broome County, NY	15,588	6,025	9,563	27,021	8,223	18,798	\$3,453,745	\$1,287,902	\$2,165,843	\$221.56
Chenango County, NY	3,234	952	2,282	5,828	1,129	4,699	\$652,587	\$161,100	\$491,487	\$201.79
New York	1,478,960	617,107	861,853	2,570,601	887,410	1,683,191	\$356,606,380	\$139,351,935	\$217,254,445	\$241.12

Data Source: New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance. Source geography: County

## Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Trend

Below are trend amounts for Benefits per Household of the Supplemental Nutrition Assurance Program (SNAP) for the selected report area. The amount has decreased from \$276.89 to \$218.17 over the last 10 years. The data listed is for January of each year.

Report Area	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Report Location	\$276.89	\$264.70	\$255.82	\$252.14	\$234.95	\$239.54	\$234.22	\$227.40	\$224.15	\$219.26	\$218.17
Broome County, NY	\$272.05	\$261.10	\$253.66	\$250.07	\$235.49	\$239.88	\$235.56	\$229.64	\$226.40	\$221.89	\$221.56
Chenango County, NY	\$296.17	\$279.00	\$264.24	\$260.49	\$232.72	\$238.11	\$228.12	\$216.84	\$213.44	\$207.05	\$201.79
New York	\$289.35	\$282.09	\$275.63	\$272.50	\$252.56	\$253.86	\$250.83	\$248.27	\$243.48	\$247.54	\$241.12

Data Source: New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance. Source geography: County

## Households Receiving SNAP by Poverty Status (ACS)

The below table shows that according to the American Community Survey (ACS), 16,037 households (or 16.2%) received SNAP payments during 2019. During this same period there were 7,488 households with income levels below the poverty level that were not receiving SNAP payments.

Report Area	Households Receiving SNAP Total	Households Receiving SNAP Percent	Households Receiving SNAP Income Below Poverty	Households Receiving SNAP Income Above Poverty	Households Not Receiving SNAP Total	Households Not Receiving SNAP Percent	Households Not Receiving SNAP Income Below Poverty	Households Not Receiving SNAP Income Above Poverty
Report Location	16,037	16.2%	8,270	7,767	83,209	83.8%	7,488	75,721
Broome County, NY	12,559	15.99%	6,636	5,923	65,990	84.01%	6,101	59,889
Chenango County, NY	3,478	16.80%	1,634	1,844	17,219	83.20%	1,387	15,832
New York	1,077,198	14.67%	525,193	552,005	6,266,036	85.33%	494,686	5,771,350
United States	14,171,567	11.74%	6,707,025	7,464,542	106,584,481	88.26%	8,903,117	97,681,364

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2015-19. Source geography: County

## Key Findings

There is evidence to suggest that consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables not only provides important macro- and micro-nutrients for good health, but also decreases the risk for certain types of cancers, cardiovascular disease, and stroke as well as overweight and obesity. The Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2010 recommends balancing calories to manage weight, reducing/increasing specific foods and food components, and building healthy eating patterns. To manage body weight, the guidelines recommend controlling caloric intake, particularly for people who are overweight or obese, as well as increasing physical activity. Attention to healthy eating patterns at a young age can assist a person in maintaining a healthy nutritional pattern over time. The Expanded BRFSS data from 2013-2017 revealed only 31.9% of adults in NYS ate 1 or less servings of fruits and vegetables per day. This value was similar to NYS in which only 31.5% of adults consumed 1 or less servings of fruits and vegetables. Like physical activity, county-level data for nutrition among children and adolescents is currently lacking. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) provides one of the few sources of data about dietary intake for adolescents; however, this survey is conducted only every two years with limited information for specific localities. In 2017, 19.3% of students in grades 9 through 12 reported eating fruit or drinking 100% fruit juice 3 or more times per day, 32% reported 2 or more, and 60.8% reported one or more than once a day. Dietary consumption of fruits and vegetables as well as sugary drinks was similar across age groups and grade levels.<sup>14</sup>

Given that forming healthy eating patterns early in life can affect one's nutrition over the course of their life, highlights the importance of the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provided by Greater Opportunities. WIC provides nutritious foods, nutrition education, breastfeeding support, and referrals to health care and social services for low-income families, and it plays a crucial role in improving lifetime health for women, their infants, and young children. Research has found that women who participate in WIC give birth to healthier babies who are more likely to survive infancy. With the improvements WIC has made to the food packages since 2009, data is healthier food environments in low-income neighborhoods, as well as, better access to fruits, vegetables, and whole grains for all consumers regardless of whether they participate in WIC.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> Broome County Department of Health *Community Wide Health Assessment 2019-2024*

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.cbpp.org/wic-works-addressing-the-nutrition-and-health-needs-of-low-income-families> 2021

# ALICE

## ALICE Data

ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, and Employed) uses American Community Survey (ACS) data, and shows the gap between the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) and the actual amount of money needed to afford a bare-bones household budget. The combination of households in poverty and ALICE households are deemed to be part of the ALICE Threshold. Depending on the county, ALICE uses 1, 3, or 5-year ACS estimates. For the most recent ALICE Report, data shows that of the 96,155 total households in the selected area, there are 15,634 households at the FPL, and 25,623 households that are above the FPL but still struggle to meet a minimum household budget.

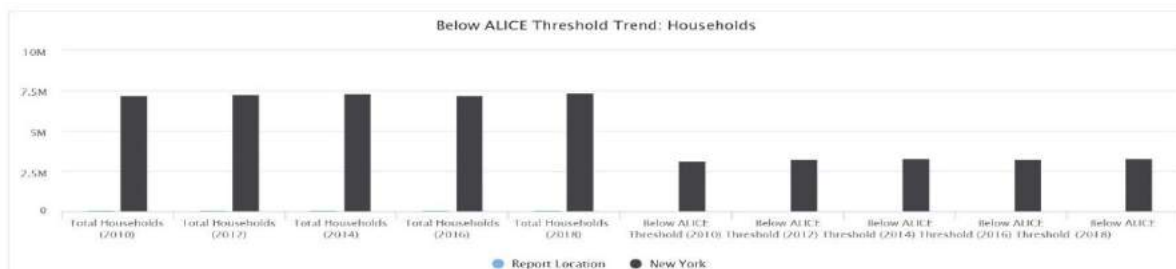
Report Area	Year	Total Households	ACS Source	Households in Poverty	Below ALICE Threshold Household	Above ALICE Threshold Household	ALICE Threshold for Households Headed by Age Under 65	ALICE Threshold for Households Headed by Age 65 and Over
Report Location	2018	96,155	Various	15,634	25,623	54,898	Various	Various
Broome County, NY	2018	75,539	1-Year	12,679	20,230	42,630	45,000	40,000
Chenango County, NY	2018	20,616	5-Year	2,955	5,393	12,268	40,000	40,000
New York	2018	7,370,222	County Specific	1,007,993	2,283,835	4,078,394	County Specific	County Specific

Data Source: *United for Alice*. Source geography: County

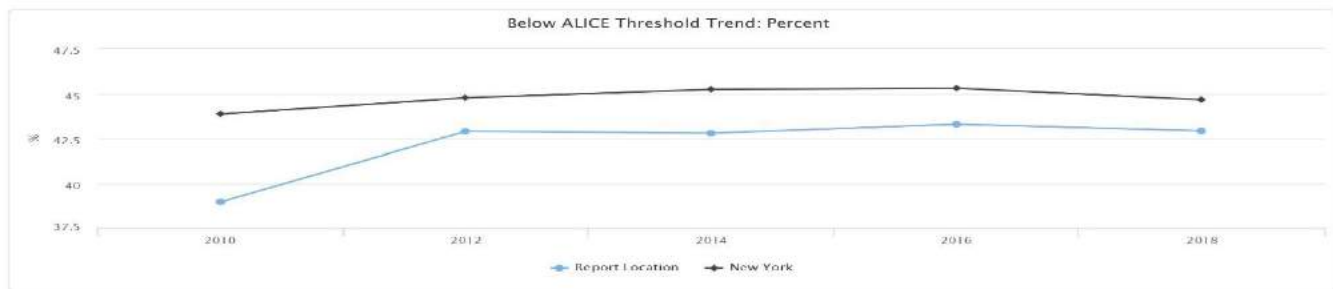
## Below ALICE Threshold Trend: Households

The combination of households under the Federal Poverty Limit (FPL) and ALICE households are deemed to be part of the ALICE Threshold. This indicator shows the number of ALICE Threshold households for the last five reported years.

Report Area	Total Households (2010)	Total Households (2012)	Total Households (2014)	Total Households (2016)	Total Households (2018)	Below ALICE Threshold (2010)	Below ALICE Threshold (2012)	Below ALICE Threshold (2014)	Below ALICE Threshold (2016)	Below ALICE Threshold (2018)
Report Location	99,940	101,058	98,370	96,794	96,155	38,931	43,346	42,079	41,892	41,257
Broome County, NY	80,018	81,687	78,810	76,957	75,539	31,306	34,876	33,710	33,312	32,909
Chenango County, NY	19,922	19,371	19,560	19,837	20,616	7,625	8,470	8,369	8,580	8,348
New York	7,199,297	7,242,161	7,289,792	7,216,340	7,370,222	3,157,383	3,242,216	3,297,668	3,269,977	3,291,828



Report Area	Percent Below Alice Threshold (2010)	Percent Below Alice Threshold (2012)	Percent Below Alice Threshold (2014)	Percent Below Alice Threshold (2016)	Percent Below Alice Threshold (2018)
Report Location	38.95%	42.89%	42.78%	43.28%	42.91%
Broome County, NY	39.12%	42.69%	42.77%	43.29%	43.57%
Chenango County, NY	38.27%	43.73%	42.79%	43.25%	40.49%
New York	43.86%	44.77%	45.24%	45.31%	44.66%



<https://nyscaa.engagementnetwork.org, 3/30/2021>

### Key Findings:

Of those individuals working and living in New York State, 31% of the population is considered to be living at the ALICE threshold, which means that they earned gross income above the Federal Poverty Level, but less than the cost of living in their county. In Broome County, 27% of the population is at the ALICE threshold, with 26% of the population in Chenango County living at the ALICE threshold. Although both counties have a lower ALICE average than that of the state, the ALICE population is significantly higher than those living below the poverty level in both counties. Due to the fact that most of those living at the ALICE threshold have income above the Federal Poverty Level, they are most often disqualified from the social programs that could alleviate some of their financial stressors, such as rent assistance or SNAP benefits.

Community action agencies, such as Greater Opportunities, provide many programs where the income qualification is at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level, which many of those living at the ALICE threshold would income qualify for. In addition, the programs are designed to assist individuals and families, whether it be financially, with counseling, or through a specific service, to become self-reliant and effective members of their communities.

## **Client Focus Groups**

Greater Opportunities invited clientele from all program areas to participate in focus groups to gain qualitative information on their perception on the causes and conditions of poverty within their communities. Twenty-eight clientele participated in the four focus group sessions offered and participants were from both Broome and Chenango Counties. Participants were from the following programs: Head Start, Early Head Start, Supportive Housing Programs, Housing Rehabilitation, First Time Home Buyer Program, Energy Services, Housing Choice Voucher Program, and WIC. Focus groups participants were also asked to provide perspective on community conditions, including strengths and areas for improvement. Focus group participants were presented with the following questions and prompts for discussion:

**Q1a: What are some things about our community that make it a great place to live?**

**Q2a: What have you noticed within our community that could use some improvement?**

**Q3a: With the things that we would like to see improved (as mentioned earlier) do you know people that are affected by these things/needs?**

**Q3b: How can families that have been affected by these things be supported?**

**Q4: The past year has been difficult with the COVID-19 pandemic. Can you tell us how the Pandemic has affected you and/or your family?**

**Q5: Are there any programs and/or resources that you would like to have available in response to the COVID-19 pandemic?**

**Q6: Have you experienced any challenges in accessing any services in our community? (i.e. health care, addiction treatment)**

**Q7: How do you feel about the availability of safe and affordable housing, either to own or rent, in our community?**

**Q8: Is there anything you can think of that Greater Opportunities could do differently to serve you better in terms of creating the life you want for yourself?**

**Q9: What are the sources of strength that you draw on if challenges arise?**

## **Summary of Themes:**

### **1. The community has assets that promote quality of life.**

When asked about things that make our community “a great place to live,” participants mentioned things such as the abundance of farming land, and ability to pick their own fruits and vegetables. The “rich history”, the “small town feeling” and the “neighbors helping neighbors” attitude were all things identified as assets, saying that, *“If I didn’t have my neighbors support when I was sick and lost my job, I do not know what I would have done. Knowing I had people that cared for me and were supportive meant a lot.”* In all focus groups, participants voiced their concerns regarding the Corona virus and expressed appreciation that their communities were taking precautions to keep the number of cases low, which was noted as a strength for the community. Other things mentioned were schools and the variety of education options that are available, local law/fire departments, resources for food and housing and the low cost of living. One participant stated, *“I’m only where I am today because of the many opportunities that were made available to me and if there were not different choices in the education options, I would not have even tried. Being able to take adult education classes, vocational courses at my own pace was rewarding and helped me succeed. It gave me the courage to continue to keep moving forward.”* In addition, participants named parks and local rivers as sources for recreation as assets both counties.

### **2. The community has areas that could use some improvement.**

When asked about areas that needed to improve in the community the participants cited lack of summer programming for youth, lack of choice in medical providers, especially specialists, lack of transportation, and response time of law enforcement as their top areas of concern. One participant stated that there are many factors affecting law enforcement, such as “who you know”, police officers not wanting to get involved or accused of things, and just pure “laziness.” However, other participants stated they do not share this concern and in fact, have experienced the opposite in times of crisis. Largely discussed by group participants was their concern over transportation resources in both Broome and Chenango. The biggest concerns being that transportation is limited, expensive and inconvenient. As stated by one participant, *“If I want to go with my family somewhere I would not be able to go in a cab because we would not all fit. If I had to take my two children with me and go grocery shopping, I have to load the kids and all the groceries in the car and Uber drivers don’t tend to like that.”* Participants stated there are no options for those who live in the more rural areas which significantly limits access to a lot of services for them. It should be noted that transportation came up as an area of concern in several different conversations. For example, when talking about COVID -19 concerns, transportation was affected and very limited due State and County restrictions implemented during the COVID-19 shut down. Transportation also was an area of concern in regards to education and accessing Head Start services. One parent expressed concern about the Head Start programs eliminating transportation in recent years as it has made it difficult for parents to get their child to and from the program, especially with the high price of gas and on-going vehicle issues. One participant suggested that the public schools assist



with transporting the children. In reference to the housing programs, one participant stated, *“Providing Transportation Assistance programs would be beneficial to your clients. Many individuals in my building are elderly and can’t get to their appointments, Uber is expensive or they don’t even know how to access an Uber. So, having a system to provide transportation would be helpful.”* One participant also suggested doing fundraising activities to help with the costs. Participants brainstormed ideas for transportation services, such as providing bus passes or gas cards to Greater Opportunities clientele.

### **3. When it comes to specialist medical providers, such as substance abuse treatment, community systems are inadequate.**

Many of the focus group members discussed the extreme difficulty in accessing medical specialists, such as oncologists, gastroenterologists, and dentists. Focus group members from both counties expressed the difficulty in finding a dentist that accepts Medicaid and that often, they are forced to drive a minimum of an hour in order to get dental services. In addition, they spoke about having limited medical specialists, especially in Chenango County, and having to go to another county in order to receive medical care for a specific condition. Many discussed the extra expense this causes, especially when on a limited income. Participants were vocal in describing the difficulties experienced when trying to in access substance abuse treatment services. One participant stated, *“There’s not a lot of local programs in our area.”* They also commented on systems’ doing things that aren’t helpful, such as identifying substance abuse as a crime rather than a disease. For example, one participant said, *“People reach out for treatment and cannot find any, who are they supposed to call?”* Participants expressed a belief that more prevention is also needed and suggested that more programs, such as D.A.R.E, were needed to prevent drug use among children and teens. According to one participant, *“I see needles laying around in public areas and people just turn their head and pretend like they don’t see it. Maybe they just don’t care. This is a community problem, it affects all of us. We need to address this as a community problem and figure out how to address it together to make a change.”*

### **4. Mental health services in our community are lacking overall, specifically for adolescents.**

A major theme that was present in all focus groups was the lack of mental services available in Broome and Chenango Counties. Participants felt that there are a lack of male professionals in the mental health field, which can make it difficult for males to find an appropriate therapist if they are not comfortable with a female therapist. Focus group participants also discussed their struggles with obtaining an appointment at the mental health organizations that are currently available in each county, with many stated that they had to wait months before getting an initial appointment. Participants expressed that a better system needs to be developed to support children’s social-emotional development and behavioral health. Many expressed concerns that there were not enough mental health services for children in the area, saying variations on the statement, *“There’s definitely not enough; there is a wait list for any kind of service.”* One participant shared her struggle regarding the lack of choice with providers. Her son only feels

comfortable speaking with a male mental health professional and there was not any available. The mother had to travel out of our area to find one in order to get the treatment her son needed.

## **5. The COVID 19 Pandemic has affected individuals and families in different ways.**

According to participants, being quarantined and not being able to participate in normal activities outside their home was a large frustration over the last year. One participant stated, *“Having to tell your kids that they cannot go to school, to the store or to any of their normal activities is an awful thing to begin with, but we adjusted. But then having to explain that we needed to continue to do it for this lengthy period of time has been awful and extremely damaging to all of our lives. It affects everyone.”* Participants also expressed concern about their children’s education declining significantly because classes were sporadic and inconsistent due to the majority of the year being held virtually in some districts. There is concern that there will be a gap in their education that may take years to overcome. The parents in the groups expressed that the pandemic affected their children’s socialization and mental health. One participant stated, *“Even when the kids are at school, masks and plex-glass in school are ridiculous. It’s cruel and just too much for kids.”* A parent of a Head Start child added, *“Lack of parent involvement in school activities has been restricted, which has really had an impact on parents feeling connected and involved, which, in turn, affects my relationship with my child.”* Participants were also in agreement that nutritional wellness overall has been affected because the quality of nutrition has declined due to eating at home more frequently, less exercise, weight gain and depression from lack of interaction with others. Other things mentioned by the group were: having to make appointments for things you didn’t previously have to, such as the DMV, is very time consuming; Longer lines at medical appointments, grocery stores etc.; and Other people not following safety guidelines often makes others suffer the consequences and creates animosity amongst folks in the community.

## **6. Lack of safe and affordable housing in our community.**

With regard to thoughts on safe and affordable housing, the focus groups felt that although there are options available in the area overall, there is not enough affordable housing to choose from and very often the ones that are affordable, have a very long waiting list. For example, a participant recovering from addiction described how housing stability allowed her to complete her recovery, saying, *“For me, for instance, when I got sober, I couldn’t really work because I needed to focus on me, go to programs, [etc.]. I needed stable housing in order to do that. Medicaid wasn’t going to pay for long-term care, but I was able to secure an apartment at Greater Opportunities that had a subsidy and that in turn, let me go to the groups. All of that has allowed me to work on myself, to get me where I needed to be, and where I am now.”* Other participants stated that more affordable senior housing, handicap accessible apartments, as well as larger units for families, were needed. One participant stated *“It would be nice to have landlords that were more invested in doing what is right for the tenants and the community rather than what was best for their pockets. It’s understandable that many of them are not local and are business men investing in properties but*

*the authorities should monitor it appropriately.*” Another man spoke up to say that he was concerned for his safety in his apartment building because of gang activity and violence. However, the other participants all stated they felt safe in their apartments. A participant stated that she felt safe, but would like to have a case manager available more frequently to answer questions, and listen to her concerns etc. Again, others in the group spoke up and stated that they felt supported and had a case manager present, and felt like the other tenants all tried to try to be neighborly, including periodically getting together for a cook out or similar activities.

#### **7. Focus group suggestions on possible programs and resources that would be helpful in response to the Pandemic.**

The group agreed that making public activities safe and available for use should be a priority as it would create more opportunities for people to safely exercise and enjoy activities outside. One mother suggested creating classes/workshops for parents on how to use Chromebook and other programs on the computer that come along with virtual learning since this has been a struggle for her, as well as many of her peers. Along with that, another participant stated, *“An available, safe space for students to use the internet when they do not have it at home would be helpful as well.”* Another suggestion that sparked an engaging conversation was when a participant stated she would like to see financial assistance for internet services in the homes of those who cannot afford it. She stated, *“Spectrum was offering discounted rates to families in need, but has now raised their rates.”* Participants also suggested that more education on the vaccine would be beneficial along with more vaccination clinic spots. One participant stated, *“It would be great to have small workshops in my apartment building regarding COVID facts and details, just to educate and reassure people with the actual details instead of what they hear and see on social media. It would also be great to have Greater Opportunities offer our apartments building opportunities for safe outings to get out and socialize, like to an amusement park or casino or something.”* The group responded in favor of this idea. Lastly, participants agreed that more financial support for families with things like utilities, food stamps and other monthly bills would be extremely beneficial.

#### **8. Sources of strength focus group participants draw on in the face of challenges.**

The group had a clear understanding of the definition of personal resilience in response to this question. Participants described strength in their support systems, including prayer, social connections such as neighbors, church, community program, family and other social supports. For example, one participant offered, *“My case manager, Alinne at Greater Opportunities, is a huge help to me when I need support”* Talking further about these topics another participant added, *“I advocate for myself at times. I’ve found that sometimes, you need to pull from your own inner strength. Like, move forward and live this life I’ve been given.”* Throughout the course of the discussion, participants expressed gratitude for Greater Opportunities and the services/role they played in changing their lives for the better. About Housing Programs in particular, participants described the support they receive that goes beyond the housing they receive. Representative comments include, *“I feel very blessed for the help and support that I have been given from*

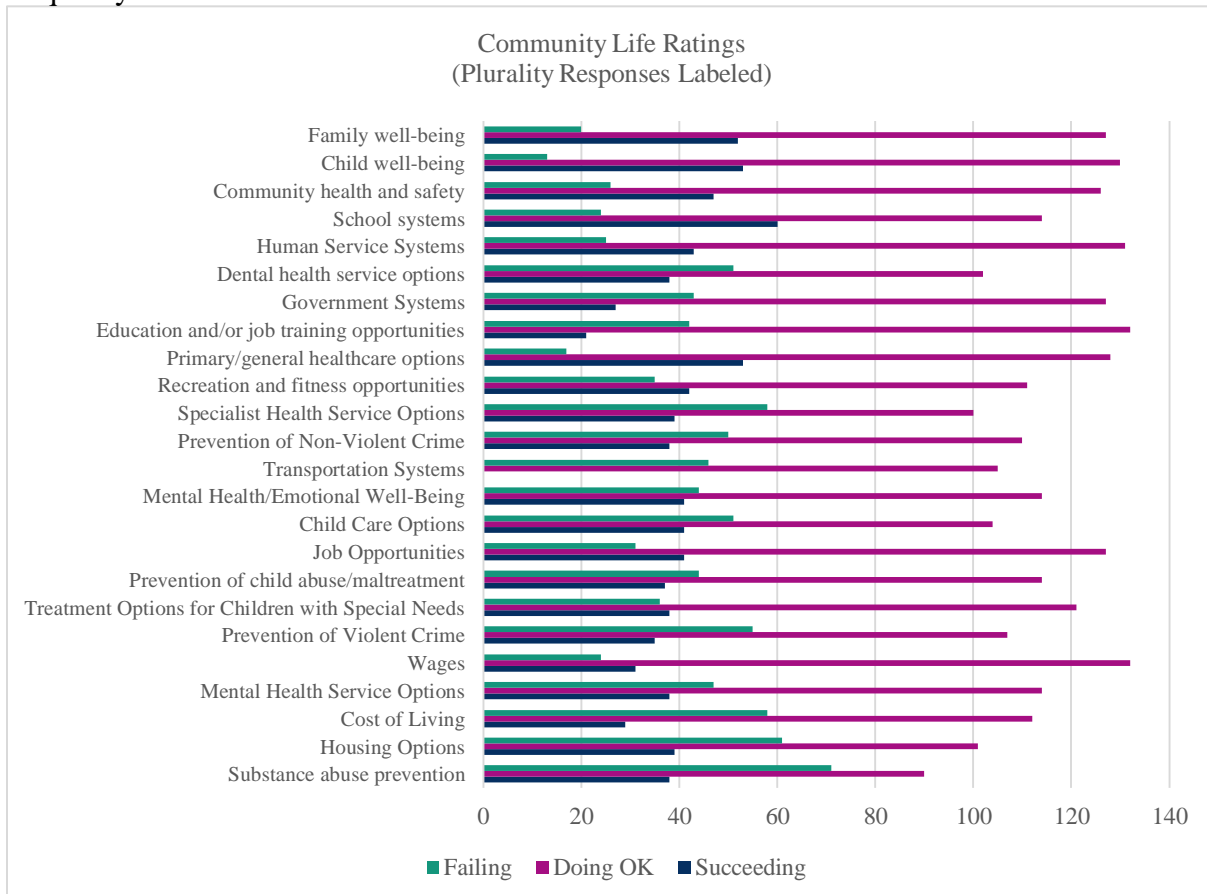
*Greater Opportunities. They truly care for their clients,” and, “Greater Opportunities staff are accommodating and included my input and involved me in the planning on my home upgrades.”* More than one participant shared the suggestion that they would like to have more programming options from Greater Opportunities to achieve home ownership. Another participant suggested more classes and training opportunities on budgeting topics should be available. Participants voiced that they are not always aware of all the programs that are offered by the agency. One person suggested having the ability to leave and receive private messages through the new phone application would be a nice resource in order to increase communication.

**Needs of Low-Income Individuals, Children and Families: Client Surveys**

This section of the report summarizes the quantitative and qualitative data collected through surveys from program participants involved with Greater Opportunities programs. In addition, it presents qualitative data collected from other Greater Opportunities stakeholders (that do not participate in programs) who responded to surveys. There were a total of 202 clientele that participated in the survey.

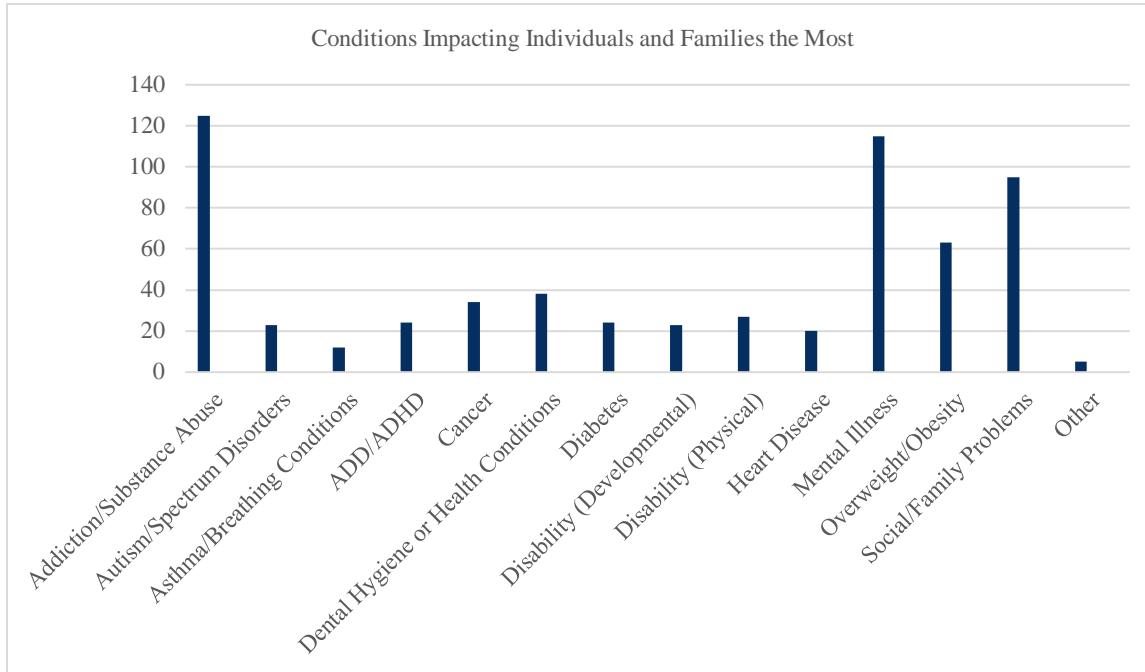
**Question 1: Community Ratings**

Respondents rated the community on aspects of quality of life as “Succeeding (A)”; “Doing OK (B-C), or “Failing (D-F)”. The chart below shows the distribution of “grades” given. Pluralities, (in most cases, majorities) of respondents rated the community as “Doing OK” on most aspects of quality of life.



**Question 2: Which conditions are impacting individuals and families the most?**

The survey asked respondents to select from a list of conditions they think affect individuals and families the most. The following chart shows the most frequently selected choices.



**Question 3: What programs could Greater Opportunities offer that would help improve the community?**

An open-ended question asked respondents to describe the programs that they would want to see offered by Greater Opportunities in order to improve the community. Of those surveyed, many answered that would like to see Greater Opportunities continue to offer safe and affordable housing, especially for low-income seniors. One respondent wrote, *“More senior housing. I have a lot of senior friends who need a safe place to live that they can afford, is clean not run down, and easy to manage daily tasks that get harder as you age.”* Several respondents indicated that other housing in the area is *“unaffordable,” “unsafe,”* or *“blighted.”* One respondent stated that *“Greater Opportunities builds good housing and we need more of that in the area.”* Respondents also indicated a need for the agency to do more networking and collaborations with other social service agencies in order to provide more comprehensive services. Respondents also identified a need for more housing rehabilitation and first-time homebuyer grants in both Broome and Chenango County.

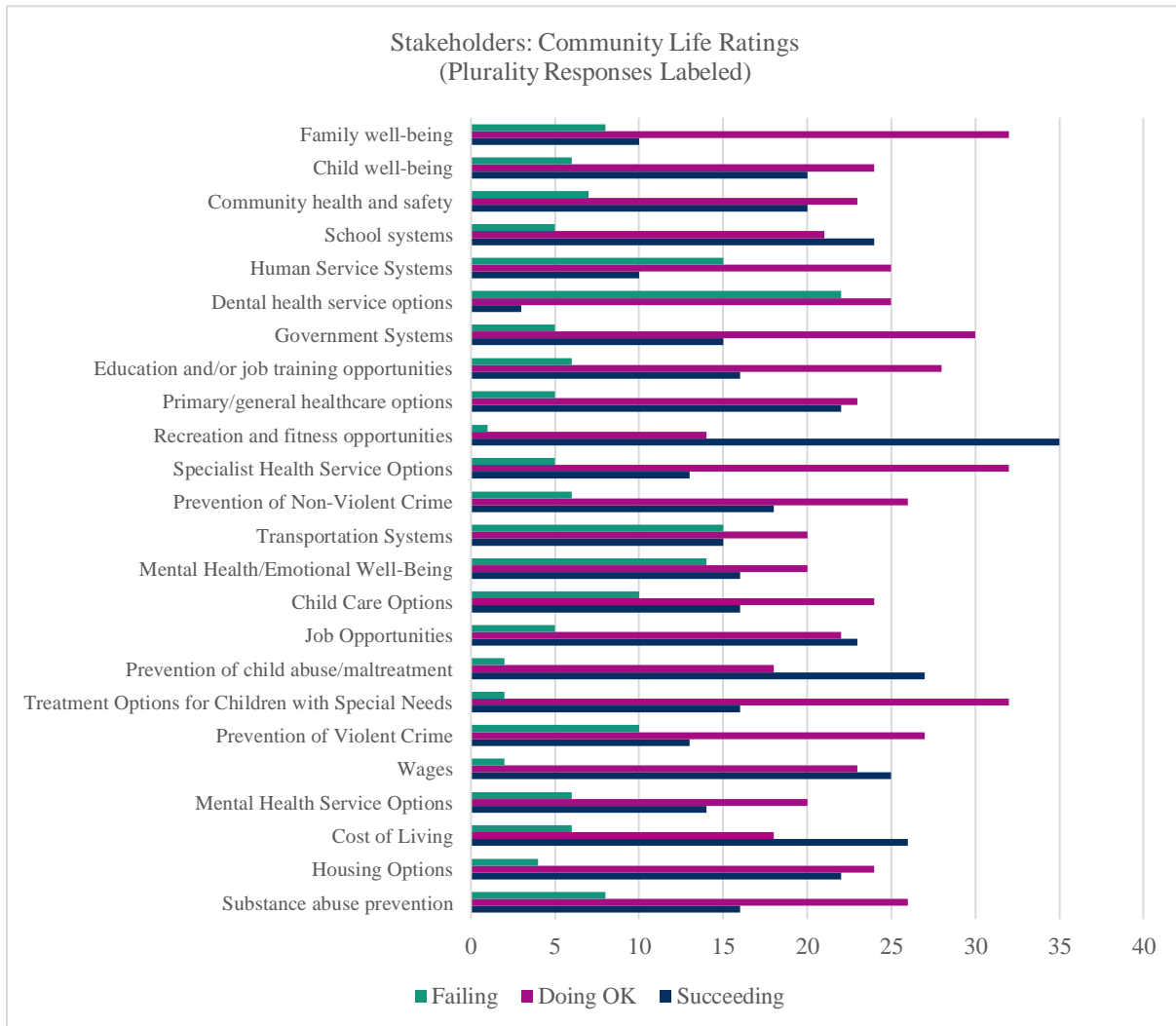
Respondents identified challenges primarily in the area of money, or jobs, offering comments such as, *“Cost of Living;” “Financial Stability,” “Day to day and monthly costs of living,” “Laid off due to COVID,”* and *“Not having a job.”* Related challenges reported included crime rate, transportation and child care, expressed in comments such as, *“Finding housing in safe*

*neighborhoods;” “Getting into our own home,” “House fire,” “Transportation,” “Keeping our vehicle up and running,” “Finding childcare for summer,” and, “Child care that is affordable.”*

Respondents from Head Start and Early Head Start programs stated that they would like to see more center-based programs along with more home visitors. Other respondents asked for extended hours for non-traditional worker and for the school year to extend into the summer months. In addition, those respondents that were parents to Head Start or Early Head Start would like to see a return of parents being allowed back in the classrooms.

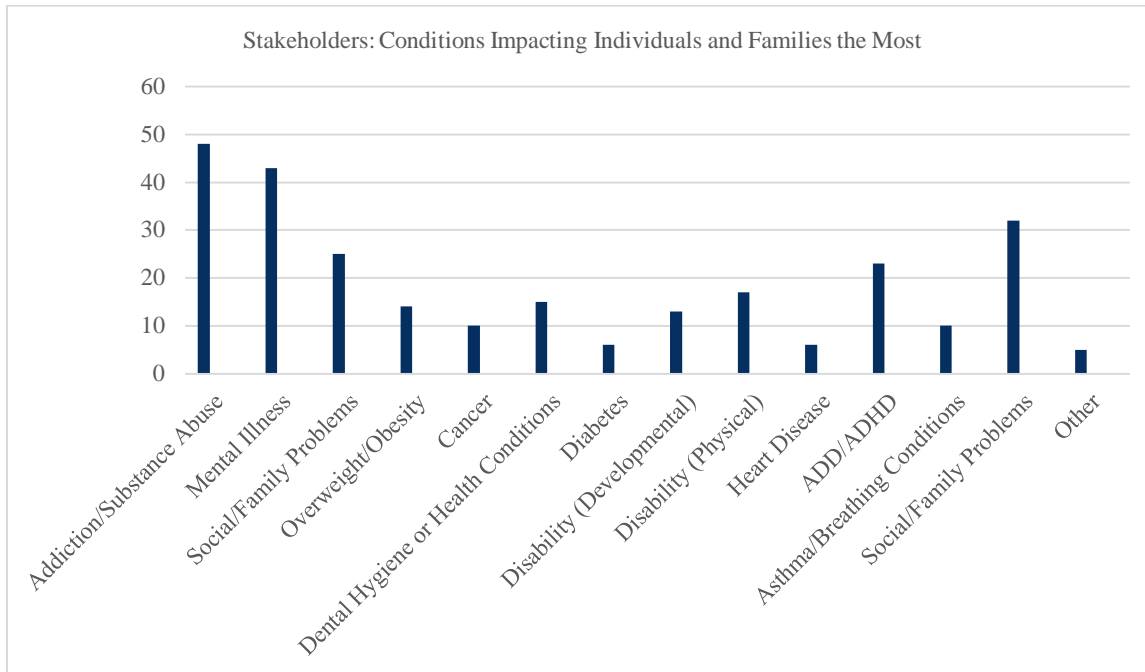
**Needs of Low-Income Individuals, Children and Families: Stakeholder Survey**

Forty-six Greater Opportunities stakeholders who are not Greater Opportunities program participants responded to a survey to rate aspects of community life, rank conditions facing individuals, and describe their challenges and the strengths they draw on to address them. The sector the respondents represent are as follows: Board Members, Community Partners, Community-Based Organization, Faith-Based Organization, Educational Institution, Public Sector, and other community members.



**Question 2: Which conditions are impacting individuals and families the most?**

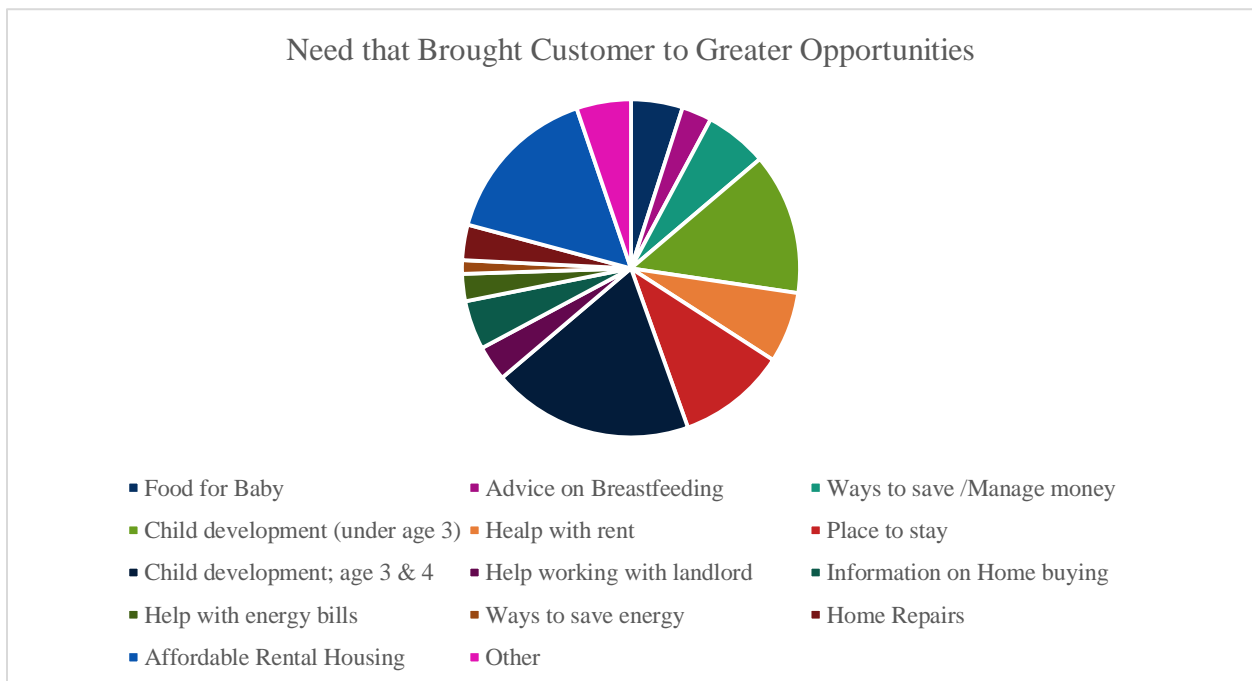
The survey asked stakeholders to select from a list of conditions they think affect individuals and families the most. The following chart shows the most frequently selected choices.



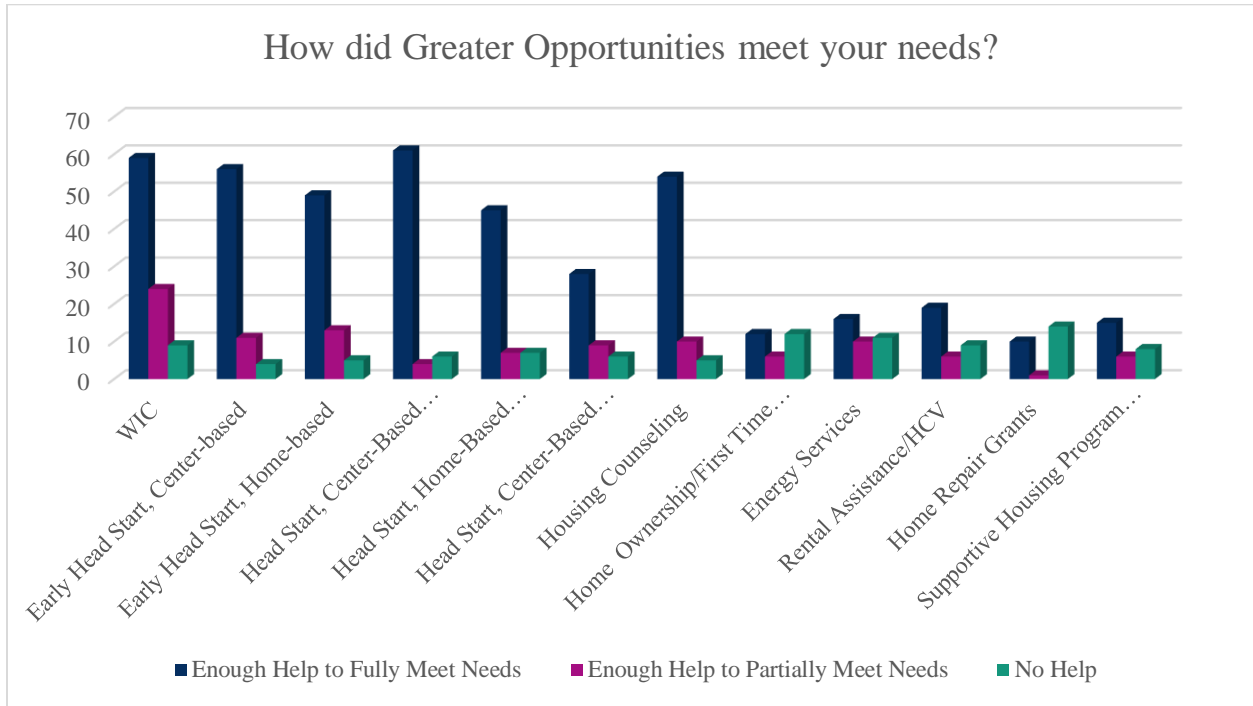
**Client Satisfaction Surveys**

There were 202 Greater Opportunities customers who completed the client satisfaction surveys. Data from these surveys is summarized below.

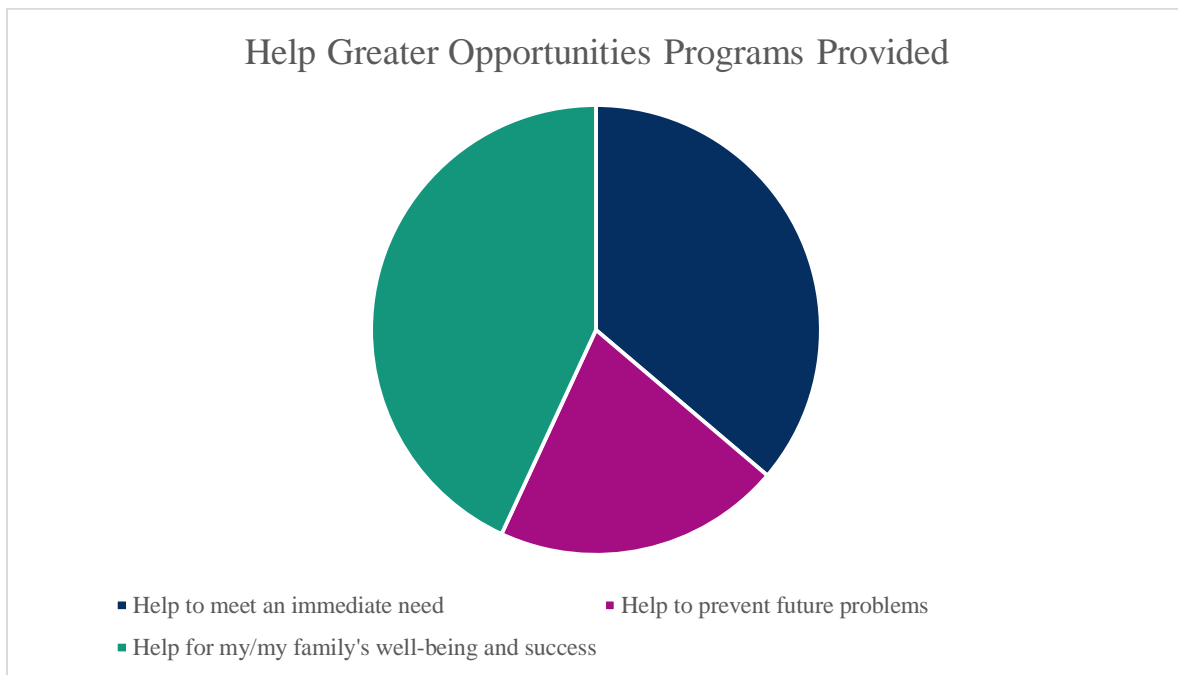
**Question 1: What need brought you to Greater Opportunities?**



**Question 2: For each program used at Greater Opportunities, how did the program meet your needs?**



**Question 3: For the program you used, did the program meet your immediate need, prevent future problems, or help with your/your family's well-being and success?**

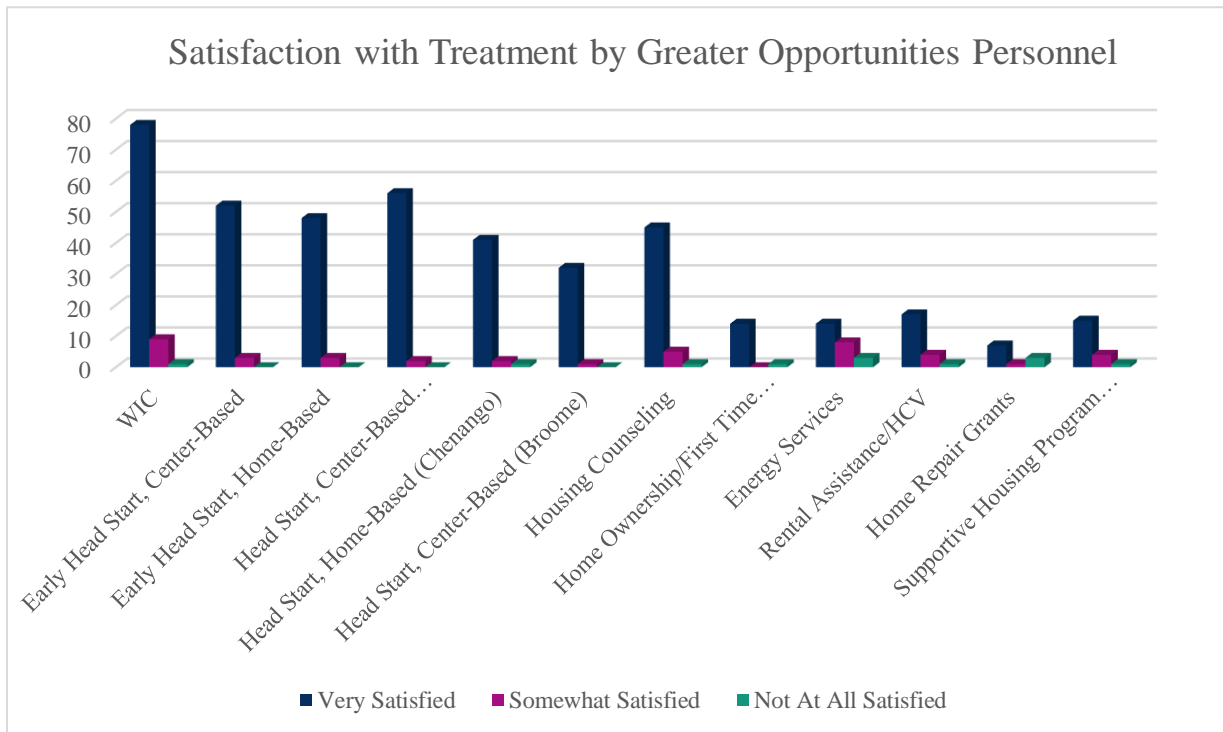




**Question 4: How satisfied were you with the quality of the service you received?**



**Question 5: How satisfied were you with the way you were treated by Greater Opportunities personnel?**



**Question 6: How satisfied were you with the ease of working with Greater Opportunities programs?**

