



Community Needs Assessment 2026 Update

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Methodology.....	3
Sources of Data and Data Collection Methods.....	4
Causes and Conditions of Poverty.....	5
Findings.....	6
State of the Grantee.....	8
Service Area Profile.....	9
Population.....	9
Age and Gender Demographics.....	11
Households.....	15
Families.....	16
Poverty.....	17
Violent Crime.....	49
Property Crime.....	50
Average Daily Population Counts in Area Jails.....	50
Citizenship Status.....	51
Hispanic or Latino Citizens.....	51
Employment, Unemployment, and Labor Force.....	54
Wages.....	57
Commuter Travel Patterns.....	59
Travel Time to Work.....	61
Education.....	62
School Enrollment.....	62
High School Dropouts.....	62
High School Graduates.....	63
Educational Attainment.....	64
Colleges, Universities, and Trade Schools.....	66
Early Care and Education.....	66
Housing.....	77
Household Income.....	84
Free and Reduced Lunch Program.....	87
Health Care.....	93
Alice.....	106
Client Focus Groups.....	120
Needs of Low-Income Individuals, Children and Families: Client Surveys.....	124
Stakeholder Perspectives on Community Conditions and Needs: Stakeholder Survey.....	128
Client Satisfaction Surveys.....	129

Methodology

This document represents the 2026 annual update to Greater Opportunities' Community Needs Assessment and incorporates the most current demographic, economic, housing, health, education, and early childhood data available at the time of publication. Significant changes reviewed during this update include poverty trends, homelessness, child care capacity, public preschool availability, workforce conditions, housing affordability, and the needs of eligible children and families. Findings were reviewed by program leadership, the Governing Board, and the Head Start Policy Council and are used to support program planning, resource allocation, and continuous quality improvement.

Prepared in accordance with Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) requirements and 45 CFR §1302.11 for Head Start and Early Head Start programs, this assessment combines national, state, local, and agency-specific data with information gathered through agency records, community partners, stakeholder surveys, client surveys, focus groups, and program reports. The assessment examines demographic trends, community conditions, strengths, resources, service gaps, and emerging issues affecting residents throughout Broome and Chenango Counties.

The purpose of this assessment is to provide a current overview of the well-being of children, families, individuals, and communities within the Greater Opportunities service area. Findings are used to identify community strengths, understand changing conditions, assess needs, and ensure agency programs remain responsive to the populations they serve. Particular attention is given to low-income individuals and families, expectant mothers, infants, toddlers, preschool-age children, older adults, individuals with disabilities, veterans, persons experiencing homelessness, and other vulnerable populations.

This assessment also examines the availability and accessibility of community resources that support children and families, including early childhood education, health care, housing, transportation, nutrition assistance, workforce development, and family support services. Particular attention is given to identifying populations most at risk of experiencing barriers to services and evaluating how existing resources align with community needs. The findings provide a framework for strengthening partnerships, addressing service gaps, and ensuring that programs remain responsive to changing community conditions. The assessment further supports compliance with federal Head Start requirements by informing recruitment, enrollment, program design, and long-term planning efforts.

Community Action and Head Start Service Area

Greater Opportunities for Broome and Chenango, Inc. provides a broad range of services throughout Broome and Chenango Counties, including Head Start, Early Head Start, Housing Rehabilitation, Supportive Housing, First-Time Homebuyer Services, and other community-based programs designed to address the causes and conditions of poverty.

Head Start and Early Head Start services are provided throughout the federally approved service area. Recruitment efforts focus on communities and school districts with the highest concentrations of eligible children and families. The Broome Head Start Program serves eligible three- and four-year-old children residing within the Chenango Forks, Chenango Valley, Deposit, Harpursville, Maine-Endwell, Union-Endicott, Vestal, Whitney Point, and Windsor school districts. The Chenango Head Start Program provides Early Head Start and Head Start services throughout Chenango County.

This assessment evaluates the strengths, needs, resources, demographics, and service gaps affecting residents throughout the service area and supports program planning, recruitment, enrollment, service delivery, partnership development, strategic decision-making, and continuous improvement across all Greater Opportunities programs.

Use of Community Needs Assessment Findings

- The findings of this assessment are used to:
- Guide strategic planning and organizational decision-making.
- Identify the causes and conditions of poverty affecting low-income individuals and families.
- Determine the number, characteristics, and geographic distribution of Head Start and Early Head Start eligible children, expectant mothers, and families.
- Define and evaluate Head Start and Early Head Start service and recruitment areas.
- Inform funded enrollment distribution, recruitment strategies, enrollment priorities, and selection criteria.
- Identify populations with the greatest need and barriers to services.
- Assess community strengths, available resources, service gaps, and opportunities for collaboration.
- Inform housing, transportation, health care, nutrition, workforce development, and early childhood initiatives.
- Establish program goals, objectives, and continuous improvement priorities.
- Support equitable, inclusive, and responsive service delivery.
- Educate staff, governing bodies, Policy Council members, stakeholders, and community partners about community conditions and needs.
- Support monitoring, evaluation, and resource allocation efforts designed to improve outcomes for children, families, and communities.

This assessment serves as a foundation for evaluating community needs, strengthening partnerships, guiding future planning efforts, and supporting informed decision-making. Its findings and recommendations are intended to improve services, reduce barriers to self-sufficiency, and promote positive outcomes throughout the Greater Opportunities service area.

Annual Review Determination: As part of the 2026 annual community assessment review, Greater Opportunities evaluated current community demographics, family needs, available resources, homelessness, equity and accessibility, and publicly funded prekindergarten availability. The review identified significant changes in housing affordability, child care capacity, family economic conditions, transportation barriers, behavioral health access, and early childhood workforce capacity. These findings were incorporated into this update and will inform program design, recruitment and enrollment priorities, program goals, continuous improvement activities, and ongoing oversight.

Sources of Data and Data Collection Methods

This assessment utilized both quantitative and qualitative data to examine the demographic, economic, and social conditions affecting residents throughout Broome and Chenango Counties.

Data collection included surveys distributed to Greater Opportunities clients and community stakeholders representing community-based, faith-based, educational, public, and private-sector organizations. Focus groups were also conducted with participants from Housing and Head Start/Early Head Start programs. Survey and focus group findings provided insight into community conditions, service needs, barriers to self-sufficiency, community strengths, and factors that support family resilience.

Quantitative data were obtained from national, state, and local sources, including the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, New York State Department of Health, and New York State Department of Temporary and Disability Assistance. Agency-specific information, including data from centralized databases and the Head Start/Early Head Start Program Information Report (PIR), was also incorporated.

The primary demographic and socioeconomic data used in this assessment were drawn from the most recent available American Community Survey (ACS) Five-Year Estimates and other current data sources. Findings and recommendations were developed by Greater Opportunities for Broome and Chenango, Inc. and presented to the Board of Directors and Head Start Policy Council. These findings will guide future planning, program development, and resource allocation efforts.

Causes and Conditions of Poverty-Update 2026

Poverty in Broome and Chenango Counties continues to be shaped by limited household income, housing affordability challenges, disability, transportation barriers, access to health care, educational attainment, and the availability of stable employment. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2024 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE), approximately 15.9% of Broome County residents and 12.1% of Chenango County residents lived below the federal poverty level. More detailed American Community Survey (ACS) 2020-2024 estimates presented later in this assessment report poverty rates of 18.49% in Broome County and 11.81% in Chenango County. Differences between these estimates reflect variations in data sources, methodologies, and reporting periods.[2]

The causes and conditions of poverty are closely connected to the structure of the local economy. Many households continue to struggle when wages, benefits, and work hours do not keep pace with the rising costs of housing, utilities, food, transportation, child care, and health care. The Center for Community Futures identifies job loss, wage stagnation, lack of affordable housing, limited access to education, discrimination, and inadequate health services as key factors that contribute to poverty and limit economic mobility.[3] In communities such as Broome and Chenango Counties, these challenges are often compounded by rural geography, limited public transportation, and gaps in nearby services.

Disability and fixed income remain important factors in household economic stability. According to the Social Security Administration's county-level Supplemental Security Income (SSI) data, 6,530 individuals in Broome County and 1,485 individuals in Chenango County received SSI benefits in 2025.[1] These data demonstrate the continued need for accessible housing, supportive services, health care access, transportation, and income supports for individuals whose ability to work or maintain stable income may be limited by disability, age, or chronic health conditions.

Housing affordability remains one of the most significant barriers facing low-income households in the two-county service area. The National Low Income Housing Coalition's most recent housing affordability data indicate that the "housing wage" represents the hourly wage a full-time worker must earn to afford modest rental housing without spending more than 30 percent of income on housing costs. In 2026, a worker in Broome County needed to earn approximately \$21.21 per hour to afford a two-bedroom apartment at Fair Market Rent, while a worker in Chenango County needed to earn approximately \$18.71 per hour.[4] A household would need to earn approximately \$44,120 annually in Broome County and \$38,920 annually in Chenango County to afford a two-bedroom apartment without spending more than 30 percent of income on housing. These wages exceed the earnings of many workers employed in lower-wage occupations and highlight the ongoing gap between local incomes and housing costs. For individuals relying on Supplemental Security Income (SSI), housing affordability is particularly challenging, as monthly SSI benefits remain substantially below prevailing rental market costs in both counties.[1][4]

Local Fair Market Rent data further illustrate this gap. According to FY 2026 HUD Fair Market Rent, the Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom unit is approximately \$1,103 per month in Broome County and \$973 per month in Chenango County. Based on the standard affordability guideline that housing costs should not exceed 30 percent of household income, a household would need to earn approximately \$44,120 annually to afford a two-bedroom unit in Broome County and approximately \$38,920 annually to afford a comparable unit in Chenango County.

These rent levels place significant pressure on households with low wages, fixed incomes, limited work hours, or reliance on public benefits. Although Broome County's two-bedroom Fair Market Rent decreased slightly from the prior year, rental housing costs remain well above what many lower-income households can afford, while Chenango County experienced an increase in Fair Market Rent, further contributing to affordability challenges throughout the service area.

The housing shortage also affects households utilizing rental assistance. When affordable units are limited, families may experience longer periods of housing instability, doubled-up living situations, shelter stays, or continued residence in substandard housing. The shortage of affordable housing options remains a significant contributor to poverty and housing insecurity throughout the region.[4][5]

Poverty is also closely tied to education, transportation, and access to opportunity. Recent American Community Survey data indicate that approximately 31.0% of Broome County residents and 19.6% of Chenango County residents age 25 and older hold a bachelor's degree or higher.[2] These factors can affect access to higher-wage employment, particularly when individuals face barriers such as limited transportation, lack of child care, disability, health conditions, or limited access to training programs. In rural areas of Chenango County and portions of Broome County, transportation barriers can make it difficult for residents to maintain employment, attend training programs, access medical care, or obtain essential services.[3]

Health and poverty also reinforce one another. Lack of affordable health care, limited access to mental health and substance use treatment services, provider shortages, and food insecurity can reduce a person's ability to work, attend school, care for children, and remain stably housed. Recent Census data show that the percentage of residents under age 65 with a disability was 12.2% in Broome County and approximately 13.2% in Chenango County.[2] These indicators highlight the connection between health needs, disability, income stability, and access to services.

Public benefits and income supports remain essential for many households, particularly seniors, individuals with disabilities, families with children, and workers with low wages. The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities reports that Social Security lifts more people above the poverty line than any other federal program, reducing poverty among older adults, children, and working-age adults.[6] This reinforces the importance of federal and state safety-net programs in supporting household stability and reducing financial hardship.

Overall, the causes and conditions of poverty in Broome and Chenango Counties reflect both individual household circumstances and broader systemic challenges. Low wages, fixed incomes, disability, rising housing costs, transportation limitations, health care access, child care needs, and educational barriers often overlap, making it difficult for families to achieve long-term stability. Addressing poverty requires coordinated strategies that include affordable housing, workforce development, transportation solutions, access to health and behavioral health care, early childhood supports, benefit access, and strong community partnerships. Agencies such as Greater Opportunities play a critical role in helping families meet immediate needs while also addressing the longer-term barriers that contribute to poverty and economic insecurity.

Findings and Recommendations

Finding 1: The systemic inequalities present in our communities has made accessing needed resources and services for low-income people to achieve economic stability even more constraining.

Recommendations for Finding 1:

- *Create and provide training curriculum for individuals and families on how to navigate programs and resources available within our community. Examples can include the following: 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.*
- *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. Given that transportation remains a significant barrier for many residents, expanding mobile and community-based treatment services can improve access to care by bringing services directly to individuals where they live, which Greater Opportunities has started doing this past year, which was also due to new federal service components in HUD grants.*
- *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.*
- *Continue to explore available buildings to be owned and operated by Greater Opportunities in order to expand and maintain our current Early Head Start, Head Start, and UPK programming. By owning our sites outright, Greater Opportunities would have permanent locations in order to provides educational, social, and emotional programming for children and families.*

State of the Grantee

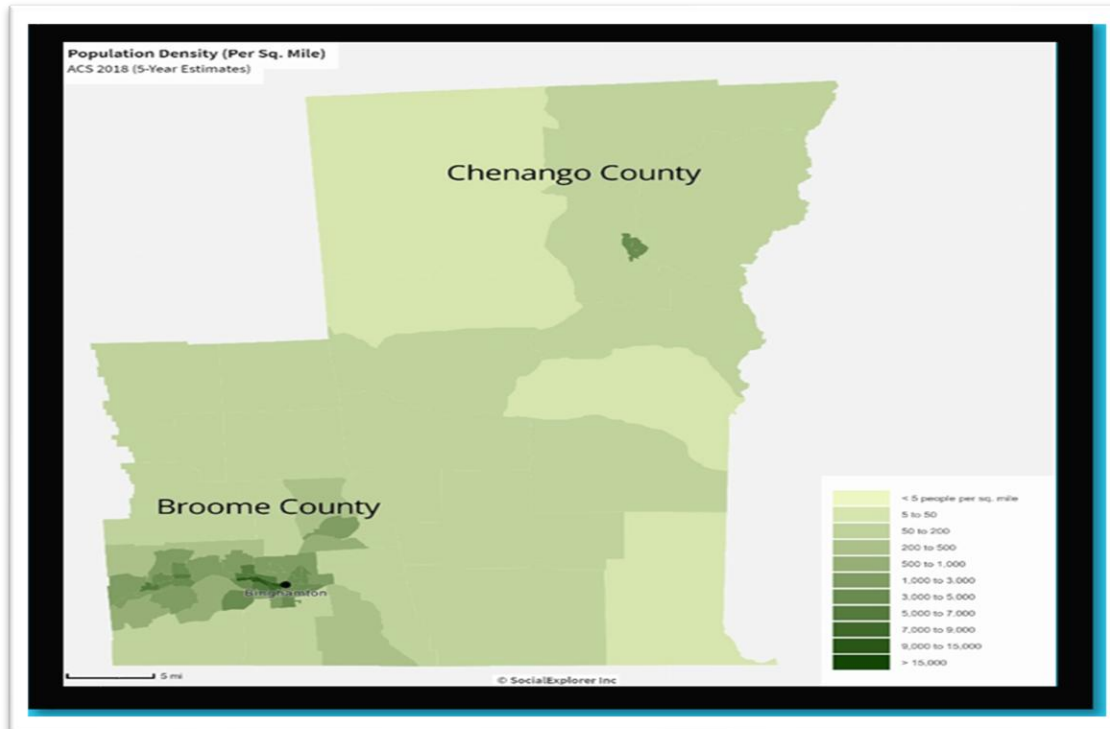
Greater Opportunities for Broome and Chenango, Inc. continues to serve as a key provider of comprehensive early childhood, Housing, and family support services throughout Broome and Chenango Counties. As community demographics, economic conditions, and family needs evolve, the agency regularly assesses program capacity, service utilization, and emerging challenges to ensure services remain responsive and effective.

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
- Supportive Housing Services
- First Time Homebuyer Programs
- Rehabilitative Housing Program

Service Area Profile



Population Change

Population change within the report area from 2010-2020 is shown below. During this ten-year period, total population estimates for the report area declined by -2.06 percent, decreasing from 251,075 persons in 2010 to 245,903 persons in 2020.

Report Area	Total Population, 2010 Census	Total Population, 2020 Census	Population Change, 2010-2020	Population Change, 2010-2020, Percent
Greater Opportunities	251,075	245,903	-5,172	-2.06%
Broome County, NY	200,598	198,683	-1,915	-0.95%
Chenango County, NY	50,477	47,220	-3,257	-6.45%
New York	19,378,088	20,201,249	823,161	4.25%
United States	312,471,161	334,735,155	22,263,994	7.13%



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average. Data Source: US Census Bureau, US Census Bureau - Decennial Census, 2020.



Population Change, Percent by Tract, US Census Bureau 2010 - 2020

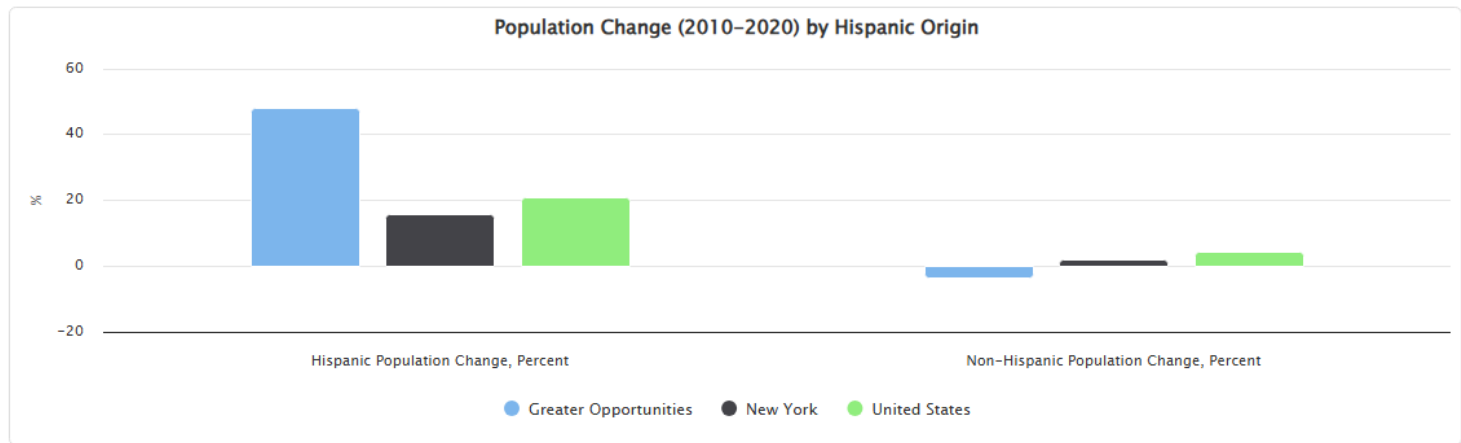


Population Change (2010-2020) by Hispanic Origin

This indicator reports the Hispanic or Latino population change in the report area. The percentage values could be interpreted as, for example, *"Of all the Hispanic population within the report area, there is a population change of (value) during the report time period."*

Report Area	Hispanic Population Change, Total	Hispanic Population Change, Percent	Non-Hispanic Population Change, Total	Non-Hispanic Population Change, Percent
Greater Opportunities	3,695	47.94%	-8,869	-3.64%
Broome County, NY	3,507	51.74%	-5,424	-2.80%
Chenango County, NY	188	20.24%	-3,445	-6.95%
New York	531,100	15.54%	292,042	1.83%
United States	11,163,011	20.61%	11,100,922	4.30%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, US Census Bureau - Decennial Census. 2020.



Total Population Change (2010-2020) by Race

This indicator reports the total population change of the report area by combined race and Hispanic ethnicity.

Note: Some of the combined race/ethnicity groups use acronyms for their names in the following table. The full forms are as followed:

- Non-Hispanic AIAN = Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native
- Non-Hispanic NPI = Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- Non-Hispanic Other = Non-Hispanic Some Other Race

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic AIAN	Non-Hispanic Asian	Non-Hispanic NPI	Non-Hispanic Other	Non-Hispanic Multiple Race	Hispanic/Latino
Greater Opportunities	-22,010	2,719	27	2,354	15	701	7,328	3,695
Broome County, NY	-16,898	2,697	85	2,318	4	622	5,751	3,507
Chenango County, NY	-5,112	22	-58	36	11	79	1,577	188
New York	-705,328	-24,843	1,001	510,138	777	115,487	394,812	531,100
United States	-5,122,185	2,254,139	4,595	5,153,427	140,453	1,087,053	7,583,494	11,163,011

Data Source: US Census Bureau, US Census Bureau - Decennial Census. 2020.

Percent Population Change (2010-2020) by Race

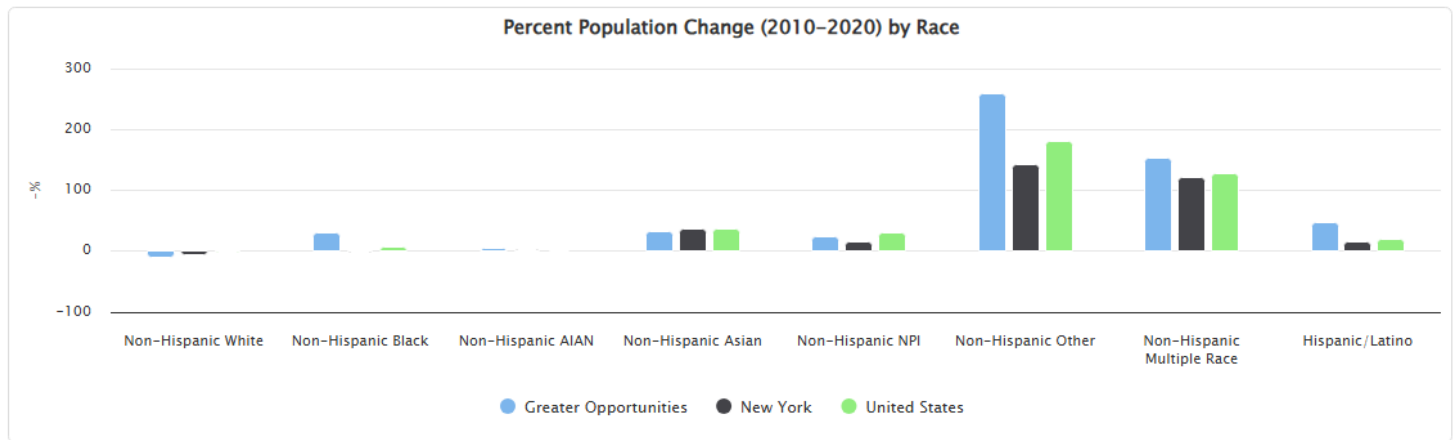
This indicator reports the total population change of the report area by combined race and Hispanic ethnicity. The percentage values could be interpreted as, for example, "Of all the non-Hispanic white population within the report area, there is a population change of (value) during the report time period."

Note: Some of the combined race/ethnicity groups use acronyms for their names in the following table. The full forms are as followed:

- Non-Hispanic AIAN = Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native
- Non-Hispanic NPI = Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- Non-Hispanic Other = Non-Hispanic Some Other Race

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic AIAN	Non-Hispanic Asian	Non-Hispanic NPI	Non-Hispanic Other	Non-Hispanic Multiple Race	Hispanic/Latino
Greater Opportunities	-9.94%	29.64%	5.64%	32.61%	23.44%	257.72%	151.91%	47.94%
Broome County, NY	-9.76%	30.47%	25.91%	33.02%	6.67%	257.02%	135.35%	51.74%
Chenango County, NY	-10.59%	6.81%	-38.41%	18.00%	275.00%	263.33%	274.26%	20.24%
New York	-6.24%	-0.89%	1.86%	36.28%	14.61%	141.49%	121.09%	15.54%
United States	-2.60%	5.98%	0.20%	35.62%	29.16%	179.59%	127.07%	20.61%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, US Census Bureau - Decennial Census. 2020.

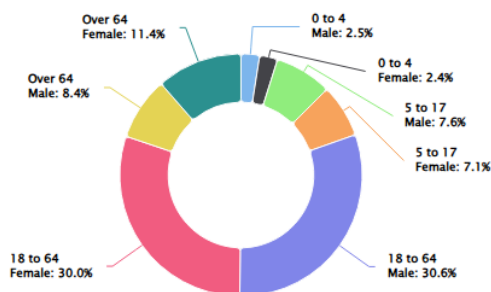


Age and Gender Demographics

Population by gender within the report area is shown below. According to ACS 2020 -2024 5-year population estimates for the report area, the female population comprised 50.96% of the report area, while the male population represented 49.04%.

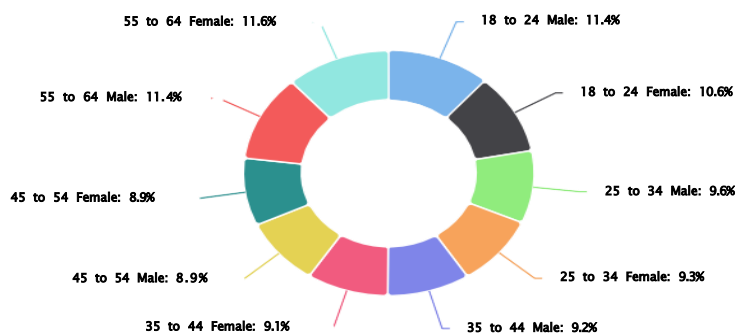
Report Area	0 to 4 Male	0 to 4 Female	5 to 17 Male	5 to 17 Female	18 to 64 Male	18 to 64 Female	Over 64 Male	Over 64 Female
Greater Opportunities	5,982	5,777	18,377	17,123	73,669	72,388	20,202	27,566
Broome County, NY	4,838	4,564	14,641	13,647	60,256	59,396	15,719	22,189
Chenango County, NY	1,144	1,213	3,736	3,476	13,413	12,992	4,483	5,377
New York	551,101	528,853	1,529,832	1,455,526	6,049,292	6,183,734	1,407,345	1,989,039
United States	9,601,376	9,178,575	28,030,496	26,707,387	102,170,356	101,600,681	23,641,349	31,627,838

■ Over 45.0
■ 40.1 - 45.0
■ 35.1 - 40.0
■ Under 35.1
■ No Data or Data Suppressed
■ Greater Opportunities



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
Greater Opportunities	16,690	15,501	13,959	13,609	13,437	13,279	12,936	13,013	16,647	16,986
Broome County, NY	15,044	13,991	11,371	11,031	10,754	10,702	10,065	10,248	13,022	13,424
Chenango County, NY	1,646	1,510	2,588	2,578	2,683	2,577	2,871	2,765	3,625	3,562
New York	885,035	884,835	1,402,109	1,413,719	1,283,127	1,289,063	1,195,096	1,236,068	1,283,925	1,360,049
United States	15,619,814	14,977,548	23,189,564	22,616,976	22,282,247	21,955,045	20,323,057	20,420,742	20,755,674	21,630,370

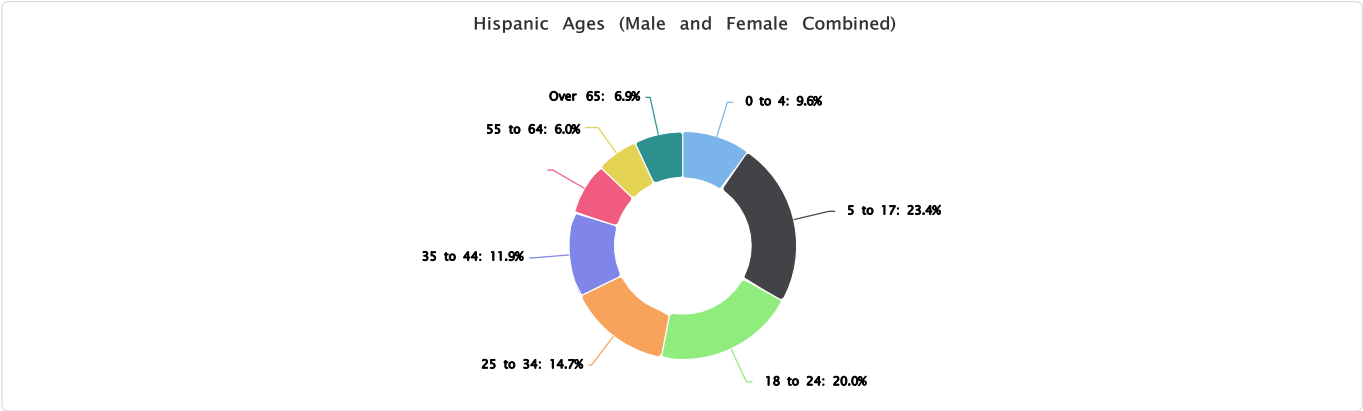
Adult Ages (18 – 65)



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
Greater Opportunities	1,165	2,847	2,428	1,786	1,449	903	725	839
Broome County, NY	1,059	2,570	2,371	1,575	1,315	749	655	667
Chenango County, NY	106	277	57	211	134	154	70	172
New York	286,912	747,020	399,287	603,021	562,000	492,360	412,817	432,668
United States	5,064,151	14,238,047	7,375,134	9,933,734	9,281,866	7,763,445	5,762,999	5,339,994

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-24.

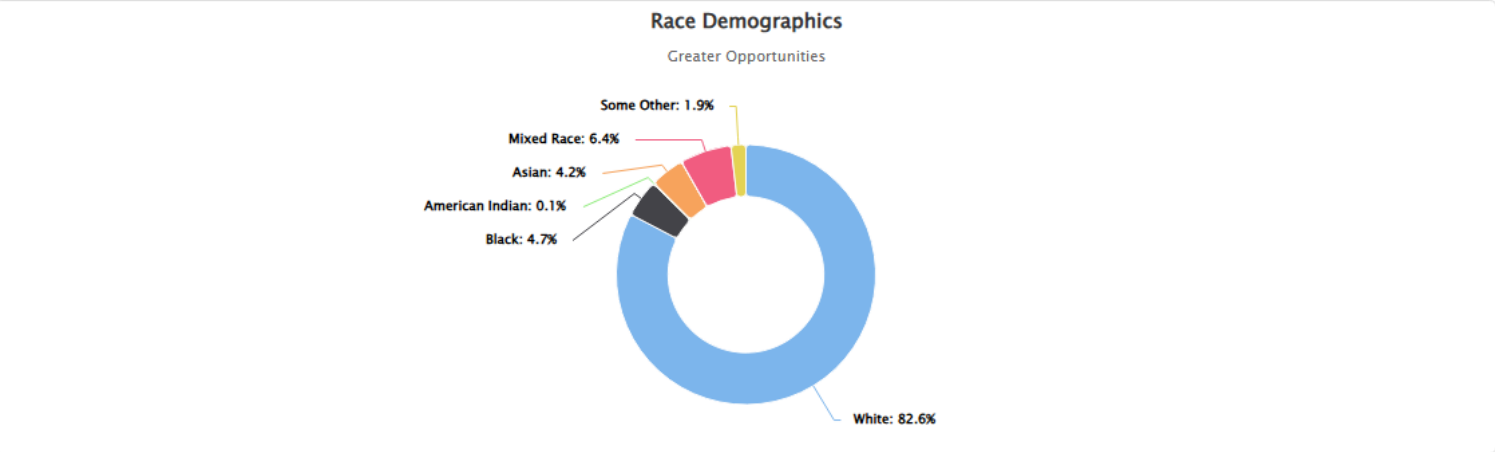


Race Demographics

Population by gender within the report area is shown below. According to ACS 2020 -2024 5-year population estimates, the white population comprised 82.64% of the report area, black population represented 4.69%, and other races combined were 6.27%. Persons identifying themselves as mixed race made up 6.4% of the population.

Report Area	Total Population	White Total	Black Total	American Indian Total	Asian Total	Native Hawaiian Total	Some Other Total	Mixed Race Total
Greater Opportunities	243,699	201,389	11,433	340	10,322	86	4,525	15,604
Broome County, NY	197,378	158,412	11,092	310	10,089	77	3,826	13,572
Chenango County, NY	46,321	42,977	341	30	233	9	699	2,032
New York	19,852,366	10,959,018	2,849,704	114,023	1,798,641	9,619	2,073,302	2,048,059
United States	334,922,499	204,142,876	40,919,547	3,095,754	19,937,283	631,517	23,884,085	42,311,437

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-24.



Race Demographics - Male

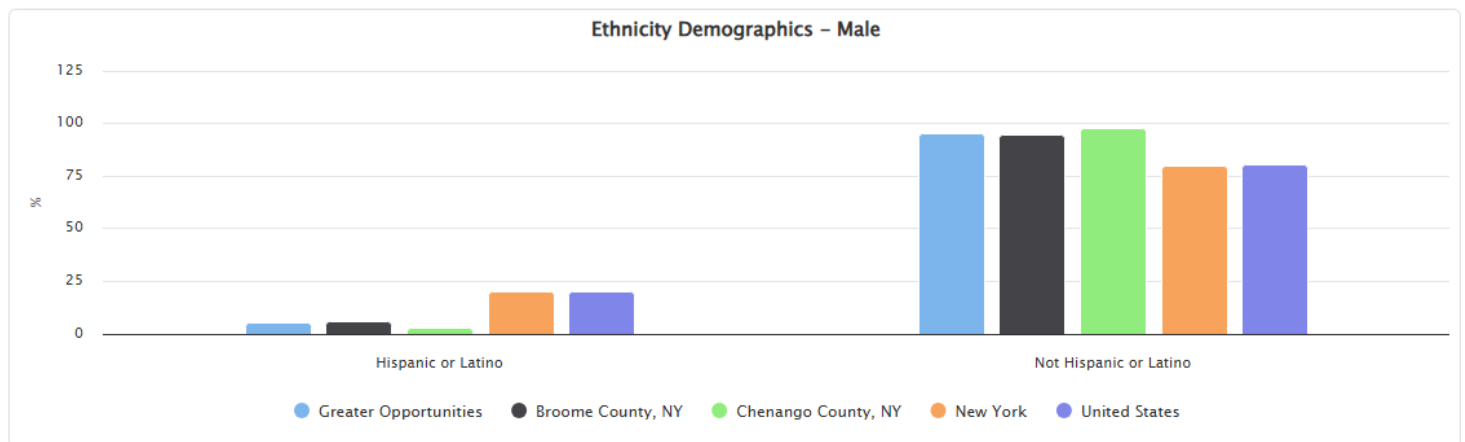
Report Area	White Male	Black Male	American Indian Male	Asian Total	Native Hawaiian Male	Some Other Male	Mixed Race Male
Greater Opportunities	99,562	5,281	190	5,361	47	2,195	8,209
Broome County, NY	77,978	5,126	170	5,251	45	1,795	7,217
Chenango County, NY	21,584	155	20	110	2	400	992
New York	5,397,353	1,336,187	58,195	863,131	4,896	1,034,196	1,001,256
United States	101,264,588	19,646,335	1,567,434	9,559,644	318,979	12,222,494	21,228,544

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-24.

Ethnicity Demographics - Male

Report Area	Total Males Hispanic / Latino	Total Males Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Males Hispanic / Latino	Percent Males Not Hispanic / Latino
Greater Opportunities	6,182	114,663	5.12%	94.88%
Broome County, NY	5,554	92,028	5.69%	94.31%
Chenango County, NY	628	22,635	2.70%	97.30%
New York	1,945,210	7,750,004	20.06%	79.94%
United States	32,769,818	133,038,200	19.76%	80.24%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-24.



Race Demographics - Female

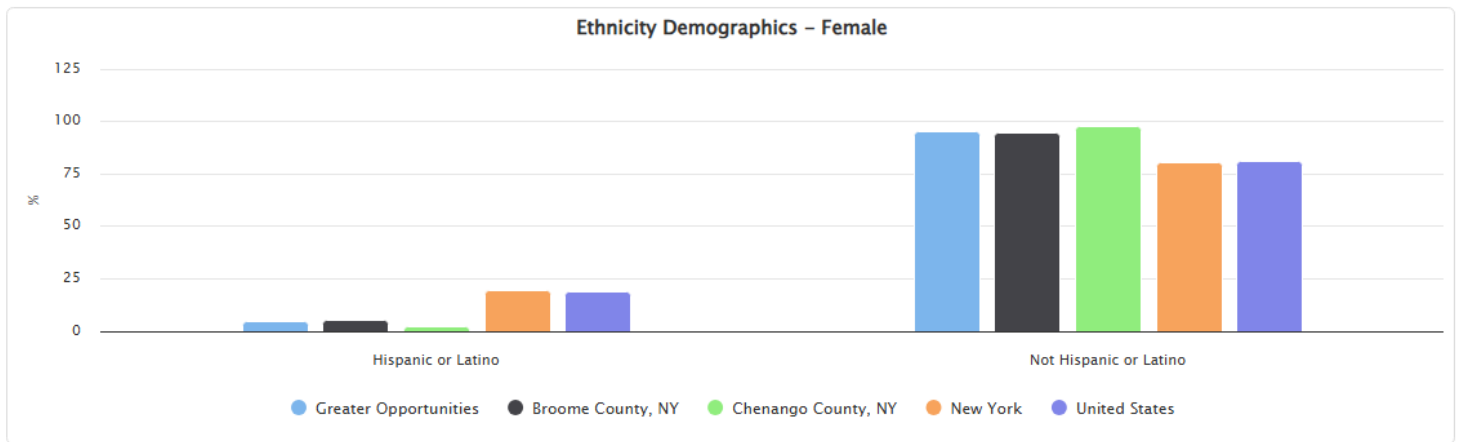
Report Area	White Female	Black Female	American Indian Female	Asian Female	Native Hawaiian Female	Some Other Female	Mixed Race Female
Greater Opportunities	101,827	6,152	150	4,961	39	2,330	7,395
Broome County, NY	80,434	5,966	140	4,838	32	2,031	6,355
Chenango County, NY	21,393	186	10	123	7	299	1,040
New York	5,561,665	1,513,517	55,828	935,510	4,723	1,039,106	1,046,803
United States	102,878,288	21,273,212	1,528,320	10,377,639	312,538	11,661,591	21,082,893

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-24.

Ethnicity Demographics - Female

Report Area	Total Females Hispanic / Latino	Total Females Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Females Hispanic / Latino	Percent Females Not Hispanic / Latino
Greater Opportunities	5,960	116,894	4.85%	95.15%
Broome County, NY	5,407	94,389	5.42%	94.58%
Chenango County, NY	553	22,505	2.40%	97.60%
New York	1,990,875	8,166,277	19.60%	80.40%
United States	31,989,552	137,124,929	18.92%	81.08%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey: 2020-24.



Households

This indicator compares two separate American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates to create a 5-year change in total households.

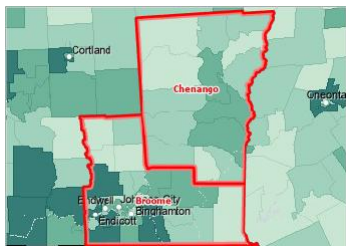
The change in number of households within the report area are from 2015-2019 ACS, and 2020-2024 ACS.

Total households for the report area increased by 2,649, or 2.67% in those areas reporting 2024 ACS 5-year data. This compares to a statewide increase of 5.17%.

Report Area	Total Households (2019)	Total Households (2024)	Change in Households	Percent Change
Greater Opportunities	99,246	101,895	2,649	2.67%
Broome County, NY	78,549	82,005	3,456	4.40%
Chenango County, NY	20,697	19,890	-807	-3.90%
New York	7,343,234	7,722,646	379,412	5.17%
United States	120,756,048	129,227,496	8,471,448	7.02%

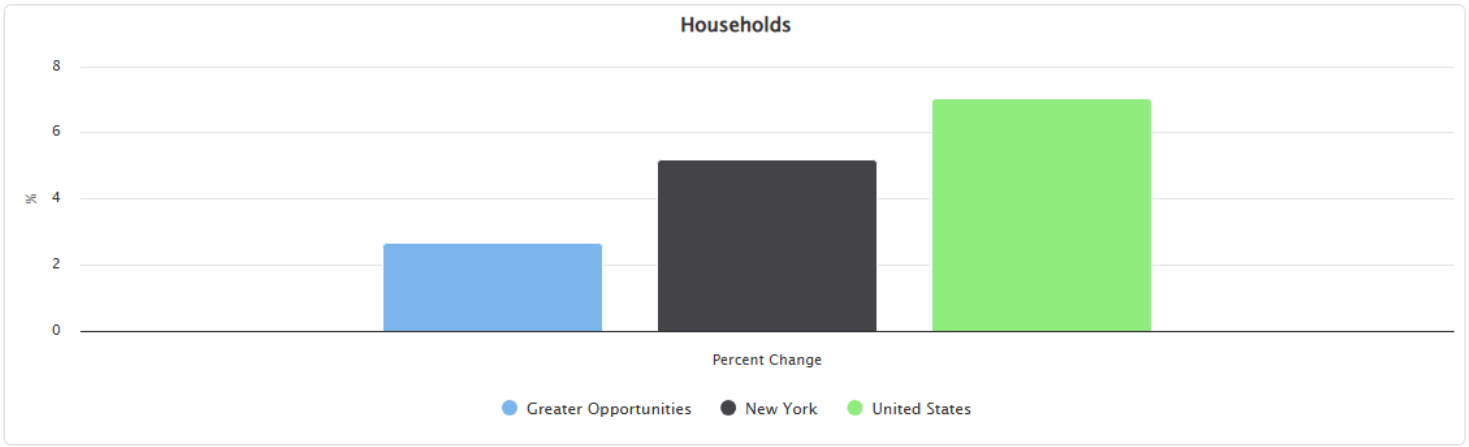
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey: 2020-24.



Total Households by Tract, ACS 2020-24



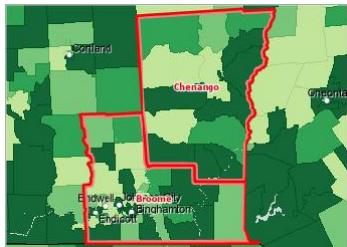


Families

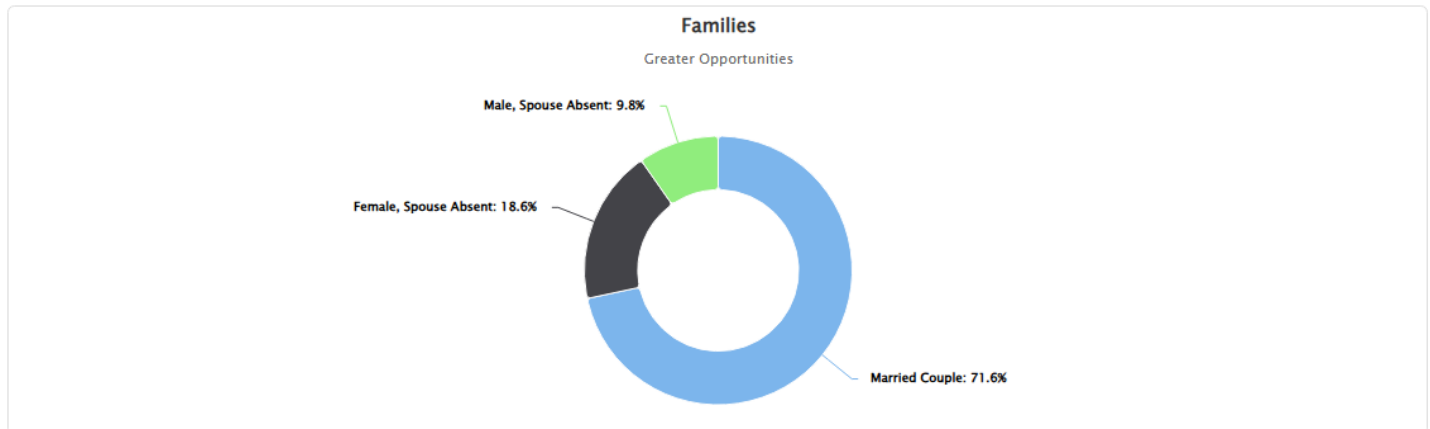
The American Community Survey (ACS) estimated there were 57,566 families in the report area in 2024. Married couple families comprised 71.65% of the total number. Families headed by men without wives comprised 9.75% of the total, while women without husbands headed 18.6% of families.

Report Area	Total Number of Families	Married Couple	Female, Spouse Absent	Male, Spouse Absent
Greater Opportunities	57,566	41,246	10,706	5,614
Broome County, NY	45,356	32,211	8,858	4,287
Chenango County, NY	12,210	9,035	1,848	1,327
New York	4,738,075	3,279,487	1,060,419	398,169
United States	82,990,528	60,637,388	15,780,321	6,572,819

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey: 2020-24.



Single Parent Households with Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2020-24



Poverty

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2020-2024 American Community Survey estimates, 17.18% of residents in the Greater Opportunities service area lived below the federal poverty level, compared with 14.01% statewide and 12.45% nationally. Poverty rates were 18.49% in Broome County and 11.81% in Chenango County.

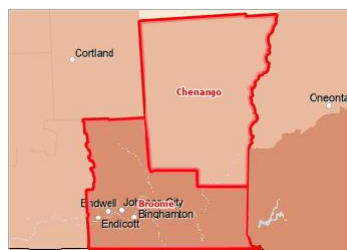
Report Area	All Ages No. of Persons	All Ages Poverty Rate	Age 0-17 No. of Persons	Age 0-17 Poverty Rate	Age 5-17 No. of Persons	Age 5-17 Poverty Rate
Greater Opportunities	34,642	15.152%	7,866	17.523%	5,017	14.901%
Broome County, NY	29,198	15.9%	6,535	18.3%	4,089	15.2%
Chenango County, NY	5,444	12.1%	1,331	14.5%	928	13.7%
New York	2,702,081	14%	697,721	17.9%	490,038	17.1%
United States	40,354,267	12.1%	11,116,682	15.5%	7,861,509	14.7%



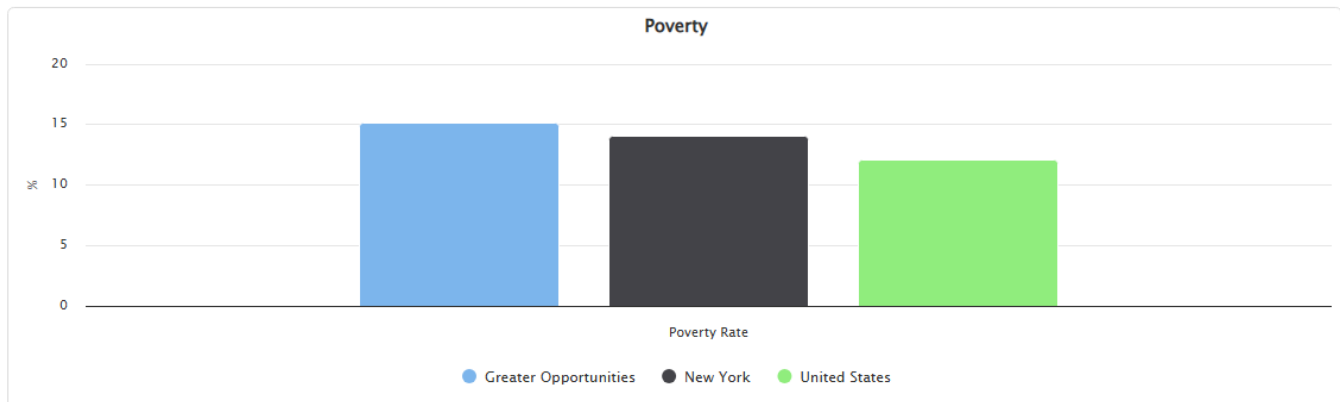
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates](#), 2024

Note: Poverty estimates in this table are based on U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) for 2024. Other poverty statistics presented later in this report are derived from American Community Survey (ACS) 2020-2024 estimates and may differ because of variations in methodology and reporting period.



Population Below the Poverty Level, Percent by County, SAIPE 2023



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 17.18% of all persons lived in a state of poverty during the 2020 - 2024 period. The poverty rate for all persons living in the report area is higher than the national average of 12.45%.

Report Area	Total Population	Population in Poverty	Population in Poverty, Percent
Greater Opportunities	231,666	39,799	17.18%
Broome County, NY	186,198	34,431	18.49%
Chenango County, NY	45,468	5,368	11.81%
New York	19,362,417	2,711,742	14.01%
United States	327,079,188	40,735,661	12.45%

Population in Poverty, Percent



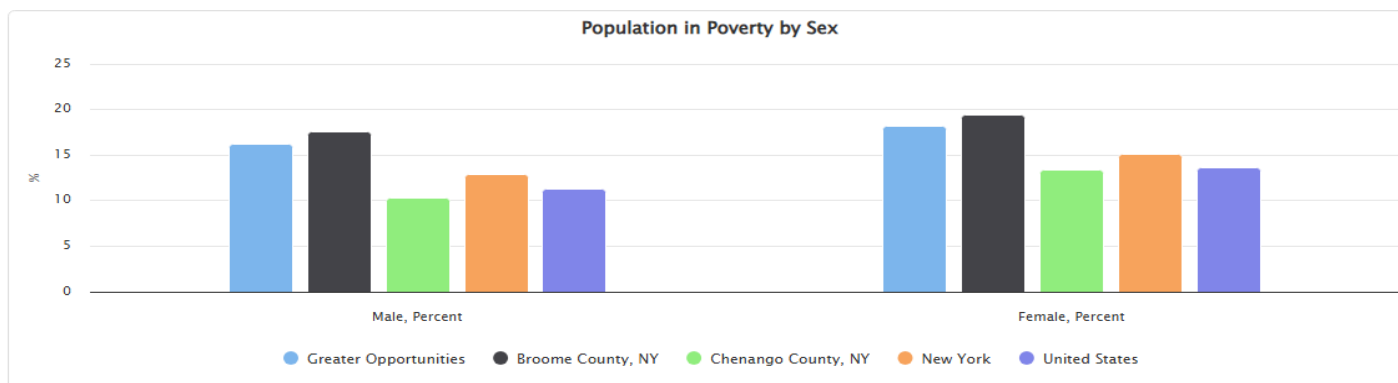
Population in Poverty by Gender

This indicator reports the population in poverty in the report area by sex.

The percentage values could be interpreted as, for example, *"Of all the male population within the report area, the proportion living in households with income below the federal poverty level is (value)"*

Report Area	Male	Female	Male, Percent	Female, Percent
Greater Opportunities	18,597	21,202	16.15%	18.19%
Broome County, NY	16,235	18,196	17.61%	19.35%
Chenango County, NY	2,362	3,006	10.28%	13.36%
New York	1,220,786	1,490,956	12.93%	15.03%
United States	18,182,378	22,553,283	11.27%	13.60%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-24



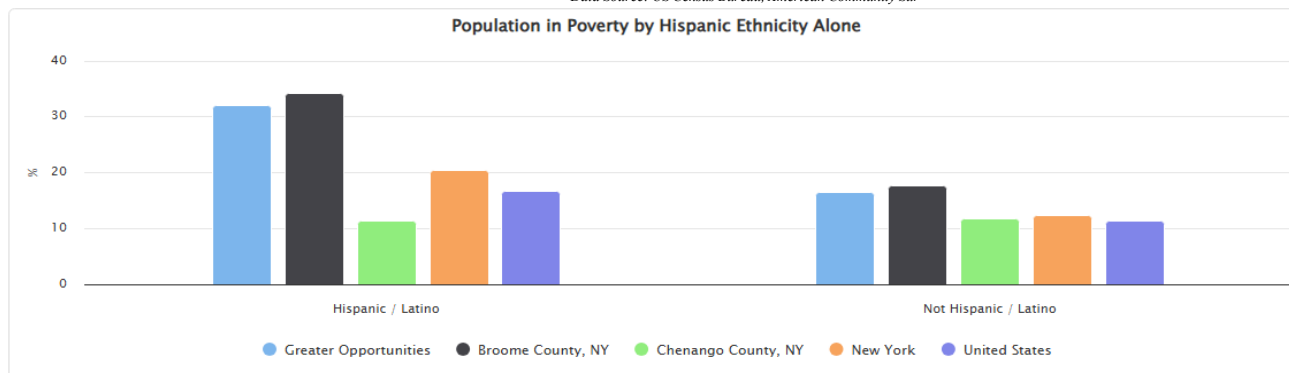
Population in Poverty by Hispanic Ethnicity Alone

This indicator reports the population in poverty in the report area by Hispanic ethnicity alone.

The percentage values could be interpreted as, for example, *"Of all the Hispanic population within the report area, the proportion living in households with income below the federal poverty level is (value)."*

Report Area	Hispanic or Latino	Not Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino, Percent	Not Hispanic or Latino, Percent
Greater Opportunities	3,682	36,117	31.96%	16.41%
Broome County, NY	3,555	30,876	34.22%	17.56%
Chenango County, NY	127	5,241	11.24%	11.82%
New York	787,712	1,924,030	20.43%	12.41%
United States	10,641,656	30,094,005	16.74%	11.42%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-24



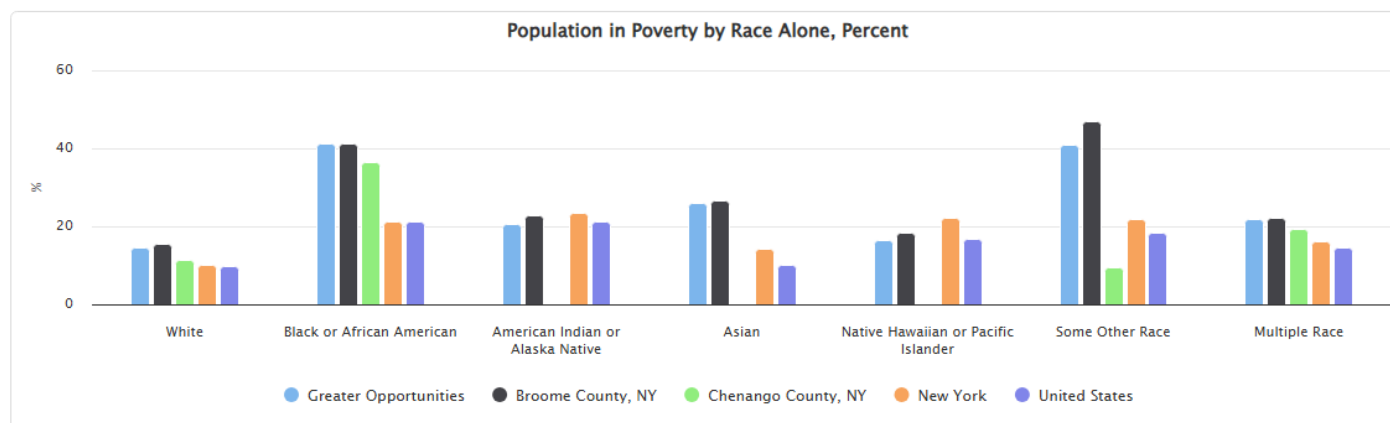
vey. 2020-24.

Population in Poverty by Race Alone, Percent

This indicator reports the percentage of population in poverty in the report area by race alone. The percentage values could be interpreted as, for example, "Of all the white population within the report area, the proportion living in households with income below the federal poverty level is (value)."

Report Area	White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Greater Opportunities	14.54%	40.97%	20.59%	25.85%	16.28%	40.89%	21.79%
Broome County, NY	15.43%	41.08%	22.58%	26.50%	18.18%	46.89%	22.17%
Chenango County, NY	11.41%	36.43%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.21%	19.27%
New York	10.14%	21.14%	23.30%	14.26%	22.21%	21.90%	16.03%
United States	9.72%	21.17%	21.05%	9.95%	16.82%	18.19%	14.60%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24.

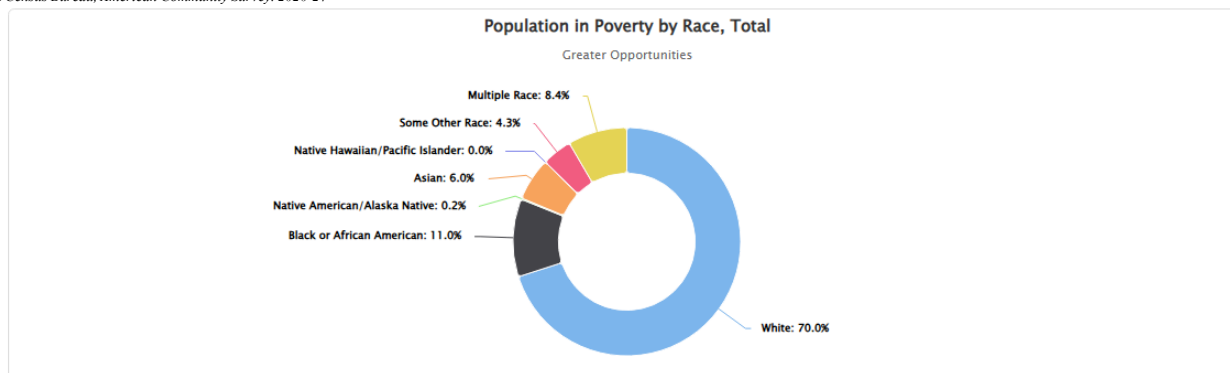


Population in Poverty by Race, Total

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

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Greater Opportunities	27,878	4,387	70	2,400	14	1,699	3,351
Broome County, NY	23,056	4,293	70	2,400	14	1,638	2,960
Chenango County, NY	4,822	94	0	0	0	61	391
New York	1,084,057	581,589	25,889	249,834	1,956	446,102	322,315
United States	19,391,666	8,332,006	631,386	1,944,976	103,088	4,272,938	6,059,601

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24.



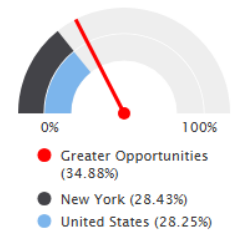
Poverty Rate 200% (ACS)

Within the report area 34.88% or 80,802 individuals for whom poverty status was determined live in households with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to accessing health services, healthy foods, stable housing, and other essential resources that support overall well-being. Reducing poverty can improve health outcomes and increase opportunities for long-term financial stability and economic prosperity.

Note: The total population measurements for poverty reports are lower than population totals for some other indicators, as poverty data collection does not include people in group quarters. See "Show more details" for more information.

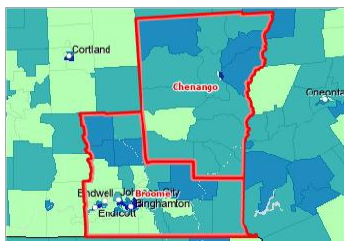
Report Area	Total Population	Population with Income Below 200% FPL	Population with Income Below 200% FPL, Percent
Greater Opportunities	231,666	80,802	34.88%
Broome County, NY	186,198	65,444	35.15%
Chenango County, NY	45,468	15,358	33.78%
New York	19,362,417	5,503,837	28.43%
United States	327,079,188	92,398,301	28.25%

Percent Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL

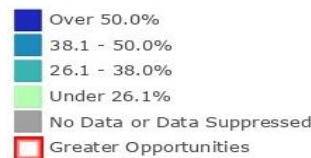


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24.



Population Below 200% Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2020-24



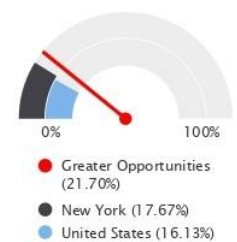
Poverty Rate 125% (ACS)

In the report area 21.70% or 50,265 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.

Note: The total population measurements for poverty reports are lower than population totals for some other indicators, as poverty data collection does not include people in group quarters. See "Show more details" for more information.

Report Area	Population, Total	Population with Income at or Below 125% FPL	Population with Income at or Below 125% FPL, Percent
Greater Opportunities	231,666	50,265	21.70%
Broome County, NY	186,198	42,484	22.82%
Chenango County, NY	45,468	7,781	17.11%
New York	19,362,417	3,420,661	17.67%
United States	327,079,188	52,770,007	16.13%

Percent Population with Income at or Below 125% FPL



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24.

Family Poverty Rate 125% (ACS)

In the report area 14.23% or 8,190 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
Greater Opportunities	57,566	8,190	14.23%
Broome County, NY	45,356	6,799	14.99%
Chenango County, NY	12,210	1,391	11.39%
New York	4,738,075	622,696	13.14%
United States	82,990,528	9,805,020	11.81%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey: 2020-24.

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	Susquehanna Valley Central School District	9,718	2,363	93	166	298	1,171	635
Broome County	Chenango Valley Central School District	11,587	2,364	197	103	118	1,414	532
Broome County	Johnson City Central School District	18,220	7,322	706	618	639	4,274	1,085
Broome County	Marathon Central School District	4,649	1,826	267	137	286	932	204
Broome County	Binghamton City School District	47,453	24,572	1,964	1,290	1,955	16,310	3,053
Broome County	Afton Central School District	3,641	1,330	128	62	115	711	314
Broome County	Chenango Forks Central School District	9,025	2,373	208	184	291	1,391	299
Broome County	Union-Endicott Central School District	30,537	9,556	633	728	869	5,492	1,834
Broome County	Whitney Point Central School District	8,567	3,261	250	423	382	1,691	515
Broome County	Bainbridge-Guilford Central School District	5,559	1,541	88	140	165	850	298
Broome County	Vestal Central School District	26,796	6,077	443	677	370	3,280	1,307
Broome County	Windsor Central School District	10,356	3,248	310	249	339	1,683	667
Broome County	Deposit Central School District	2,953	1,037	40	132	118	456	291
Broome County	Maine-Endwell Central School District	14,225	2,961	178	168	237	1,785	593
Broome County	Harpursville Central School District	4,264	1,414	135	134	136	749	260

Chenango County	Harpursville Central School District	4,264	1,414	135	134	136	749	260
Chenango County	Gilbertsville-Mount Upton Central School District	2,532	576	23	40	29	276	208
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
Chenango County	DeRuyter Central School District	2,038	493	47	52	32	251	111
Chenango County	Greene Central School District	6,417	1,654	117	126	147	866	398
Chenango County	Oxford Academy and Central School District	4,830	1,628	87	140	139	908	354
Chenango County	Unadilla Valley Central School District	4,894	2,013	275	230	161	944	403
Chenango County	Bainbridge-Guilford Central School District	5,559	1,541	88	140	165	850	298
Chenango County	Georgetown-South Otselic Central School District	2,241	897	87	98	73	463	176
Chenango County	Chenango Forks Central School District	9,025	2,373	208	184	291	1,391	299
Chenango County	Sidney Central School District	7,196	2,877	389	223	343	1,466	456
Chenango County	Cincinnatus Central School District	3,161	949	78	78	95	514	184
Chenango County	Afton Central School District	3,641	1,330	128	62	115	711	314
Chenango County	Sherburne-Earlville Central School District	8,224	2,825	342	373	282	1,463	365
Chenango County	Norwich City School District	12,000	4,391	442	280	431	2,366	872

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24.

Poverty Rate 200% (ACS) by School District: Percent

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	Whitney Point Central School District	8,582	35.07%	2.52%	4.81%	3.85%	17.94%	5.95%
Broome County	Windsor Central School District	10,167	26.81%	2.05%	1.51%	2.09%	14.22%	6.94%
Broome County	Deposit Central School District	3,068	33.77%	1.56%	3.68%	3.78%	15.16%	9.58%
Broome County	Johnson City Central School District	18,686	38.33%	3.54%	2.52%	3.43%	24.15%	4.69%
Broome County	Afton Central School District	3,462	31.77%	3.06%	1.62%	3.73%	16.70%	6.67%
Broome County	Bainbridge-Guilford Central School District	5,595	29.96%	2.36%	2.52%	3.20%	15.25%	6.63%
Broome County	Chenango Forks Central School District	9,490	27.62%	3.35%	2.10%	3.74%	14.91%	3.52%

Broome County	Binghamton City School District	47,210	52.47%	4.29%	2.81%	4.09%	35.24%	6.04%
Broome County	Marathon Central School District	4,322	31.79%	4.63%	2.57%	4.00%	15.66%	4.93%
Broome County	Maine-Endwell Central School District	14,278	22.10%	1.28%	1.49%	2.42%	11.84%	5.08%
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	Vestal Central School District	26,687	24.76%	1.87%	2.98%	1.25%	14.27%	4.39%
Broome County	Harpursville Central School District	4,639	22.27%	1.42%	1.31%	0.73%	12.96%	5.84%
Broome County	Chenango Valley Central School District	11,618	21.21%	1.93%	1.28%	1.46%	12.02%	4.52%
Broome County	Union-Endicott Central School District	30,699	32.23%	2.16%	2.87%	3.33%	18.27%	5.60%
Broome County	Susquehanna Valley Central School District	9,985	27.30%	0.42%	1.66%	4.02%	16.02%	5.18%
Chenango County	Unadilla Valley Central School District	4,927	39.82%	5.93%	3.82%	3.00%	19.26%	7.81%
Chenango County	Gilbertsville-Mount Upton Central School District	2,660	33.80%	1.84%	2.48%	3.27%	17.74%	8.46%
Chenango County	Oxford Academy and Central School District	5,000	31.46%	1.56%	1.96%	3.12%	16.94%	7.88%
Chenango County	DeRuyter Central School District	2,116	25.33%	2.79%	2.84%	1.94%	13.04%	4.73%
Chenango County	Afton Central School District	3,462	31.77%	3.06%	1.62%	3.73%	16.70%	6.67%
Chenango County	Bainbridge-Guilford Central School District	5,595	29.96%	2.36%	2.52%	3.20%	15.25%	6.63%
Chenango County	Sidney Central School District	7,402	42.10%	6.70%	2.76%	4.85%	20.08%	7.71%
Chenango County	Chenango Forks Central School District	9,490	27.62%	3.35%	2.10%	3.74%	14.91%	3.52%
Chenango County	Greene Central School District	6,456	28.30%	2.23%	2.06%	2.43%	14.34%	7.23%
Chenango County	Norwich City School District	12,027	36.72%	3.95%	2.94%	3.92%	20.29%	5.63%
Chenango County	Georgetown-South Otselic Central School District	2,283	40.25%	4.69%	4.42%	3.50%	21.42%	6.22%
Chenango County	Cincinnatus Central School District	3,164	30.97%	2.50%	3.26%	2.56%	17.23%	5.44%
Chenango County	Sherburne-Earlville Central School District	8,322	36.87%	4.76%	5.40%	4.04%	19.21%	3.46%
Chenango County	Harpursville Central School District	4,639	22.27%	1.42%	1.31%	0.73%	12.96%	5.84%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey: 2020-24.

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	Binghamton City School District	47,453	22,984	1,844	1,280	1,799	15,232	2,829
Broome County	Deposit Central School District	2,953	997	40	132	118	439	268
Broome County	Susquehanna Valley Central School District	9,718	2,042	77	92	270	1,038	565
Broome County	Chenango Valley Central School District	11,587	2,131	155	101	115	1,248	512
Broome County	Whitney Point Central School District	8,567	2,904	219	370	360	1,507	448
Broome County	Bainbridge-Guilford Central School District	5,559	1,475	85	136	156	811	287
Broome County	Vestal Central School District	26,796	5,596	402	632	320	2,997	1,245
Broome County	Windsor Central School District	10,356	3,087	310	249	323	1,611	594
Broome County	Union-Endicott Central School District	30,537	8,479	530	649	758	4,986	1,556
Broome County	Afton Central School District	3,641	1,188	103	62	115	644	264
Broome County	Chenango Forks Central School District	9,025	2,163	186	149	280	1,262	286
Broome County	Johnson City Central School District	18,220	6,777	697	597	639	3,924	920
Broome County	Marathon Central School District	4,649	1,725	255	137	286	864	183
Broome County	Harpurville Central School District	4,264	1,396	135	134	136	741	250
Broome County	Maine-Endwell Central School District	14,225	2,739	178	168	203	1,686	504
Chenango County	Harpurville Central School District	4,264	1,396	135	134	136	741	250
Chenango County	Norwich City School District	12,000	3,917	418	256	385	2,027	831
Chenango County	Chenango Forks Central School District	9,025	2,163	186	149	280	1,262	286
Chenango County	Afton Central School District	3,641	1,188	103	62	115	644	264
Chenango County	Gilbertsville-Mount Upton Central School District	2,532	470	23	40	29	236	142
Chenango County	DeRuyter Central School District	2,038	462	47	52	32	228	103
Chenango County	Greene Central School District	6,417	1,463	105	123	140	748	347

Poverty Rate 185% (ACS) by School District: Percent

County	School District	Total Population	Percent 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	Whitney Point Central School District	8,582	32.08%	2.34%	4.23%	3.57%	16.71%	5.23%
Broome County	Windsor Central School District	10,167	25.81%	2.05%	1.51%	2.01%	13.85%	6.39%
Broome County	Deposit Central School District	3,068	32.66%	1.56%	3.68%	3.78%	14.70%	8.93%
Broome County	Johnson City Central School District	18,686	35.67%	3.40%	2.46%	3.43%	22.29%	4.08%
Broome County	Afton Central School District	3,462	30.01%	3.06%	1.62%	3.73%	15.66%	5.95%
Broome County	Bainbridge-Guilford Central School District	5,595	28.81%	2.29%	2.45%	3.06%	14.53%	6.49%
Broome County	Chenango Forks Central School District	9,490	25.29%	3.13%	1.80%	3.65%	13.76%	2.95%
Broome County	Binghamton City School District	47,210	48.56%	4.01%	2.75%	3.61%	32.58%	5.62%
Broome County	Marathon Central School District	4,322	29.69%	4.37%	2.57%	4.00%	14.30%	4.44%
Broome County	Maine-Endwell Central School District	14,278	20.30%	1.28%	1.42%	2.26%	11.14%	4.20%
Broome County	Vestal Central School District	26,687	22.72%	1.63%	2.59%	1.10%	13.38%	4.01%
Broome County	Harpursville Central School District	4,639	20.56%	1.42%	1.31%	0.73%	11.66%	5.43%
Broome County	Chenango Valley Central School District	11,618	19.21%	1.56%	1.26%	1.45%	10.61%	4.34%
Broome County	Union-Endicott Central School District	30,699	29.50%	1.96%	2.76%	2.97%	16.90%	4.92%
Broome County	Susquehanna Valley Central School District	9,985	25.39%	0.42%	1.32%	3.83%	15.27%	4.55%
Chenango County	Unadilla Valley Central School District	4,927	38.79%	5.68%	3.82%	3.00%	18.90%	7.39%
Chenango County	Gilbertsville-Mount Upton Central School District	2,660	26.69%	1.13%	2.48%	2.93%	14.59%	5.56%
Chenango County	Oxford Academy and Central School District	5,000	29.02%	1.54%	1.96%	2.88%	15.44%	7.20%
Chenango County	DeRuyter Central School District	2,116	23.11%	2.79%	2.84%	1.70%	11.44%	4.35%
Chenango County	Afton Central School District	3,462	30.01%	3.06%	1.62%	3.73%	15.66%	5.95%
Chenango County	Bainbridge-Guilford Central School District	5,595	28.81%	2.29%	2.45%	3.06%	14.53%	6.49%
Chenango County	Sidney Central School District	7,402	40.45%	6.70%	2.76%	4.85%	18.89%	7.25%
Chenango County	Chenango Forks Central School District	9,490	25.29%	3.13%	1.80%	3.65%	13.76%	2.95%
Chenango County	Greene Central School District	6,456	25.23%	2.04%	2.01%	2.39%	12.39%	6.40%
Chenango County	Norwich City School District	12,027	33.18%	3.72%	2.61%	3.56%	18.03%	5.25%

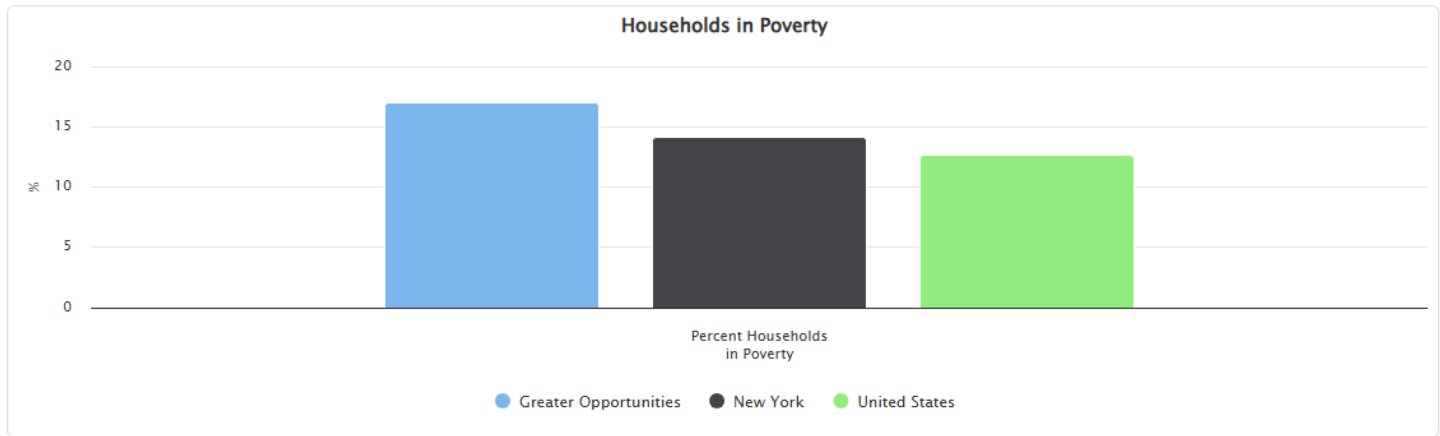
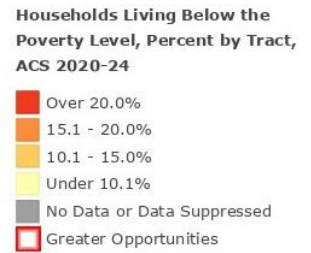
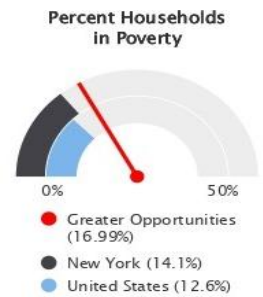
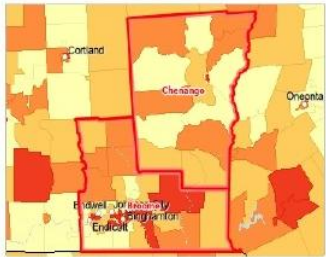
Chenango County	Georgetown-South Otselic Central School District	2,283	34.34%	4.03%	3.50%	3.24%	18.40%	5.17%
Chenango County	Cincinnatus Central School District	3,164	27.50%	2.34%	3.10%	2.47%	14.76%	4.84%
Chenango County	Sherburne-Earlville Central School District	8,322	32.23%	4.66%	4.66%	2.98%	16.59%	3.33%
Chenango County	Harpursville Central School District	4,639	20.56%	1.42%	1.31%	0.73%	11.66%	5.43%

Households in Poverty

The number and percentage of households in poverty are shown in the report area. In 2024, it is estimated that there were 17,314 households, or 17%, living in poverty within the report area.

Report Area	Total Households	Households in Poverty	Percent Households in Poverty
Greater Opportunities	101,895	17,314	16.99%
Broome County, NY	82,005	14,792	18.0%
Chenango County, NY	19,890	2,522	12.7%
New York	7,722,646	1,087,024	14.1%
United States	129,227,496	16,247,737	12.6%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2020-24

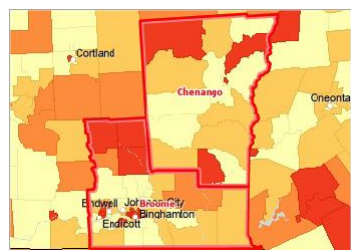


Families in Poverty by Family Type

The number of families in poverty by type are shown in the report area. According to ACS 2020 -2024 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
Greater Opportunities	57,566	6,213	2,056	1,057	3,100
Broome County, NY	45,356	5,279	1,628	939	2,712
Chenango County, NY	12,210	934	428	118	388
New York	4,738,075	473,652	182,046	51,508	240,098
United States	82,990,528	7,273,175	2,769,102	808,374	3,695,699

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24.

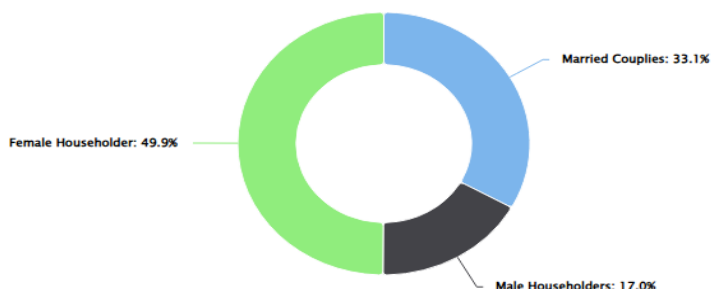


Married Family Households Living Below the Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2020-24



Families in Poverty by Family Type

Greater Opportunities



Family Poverty Rate by Family Type

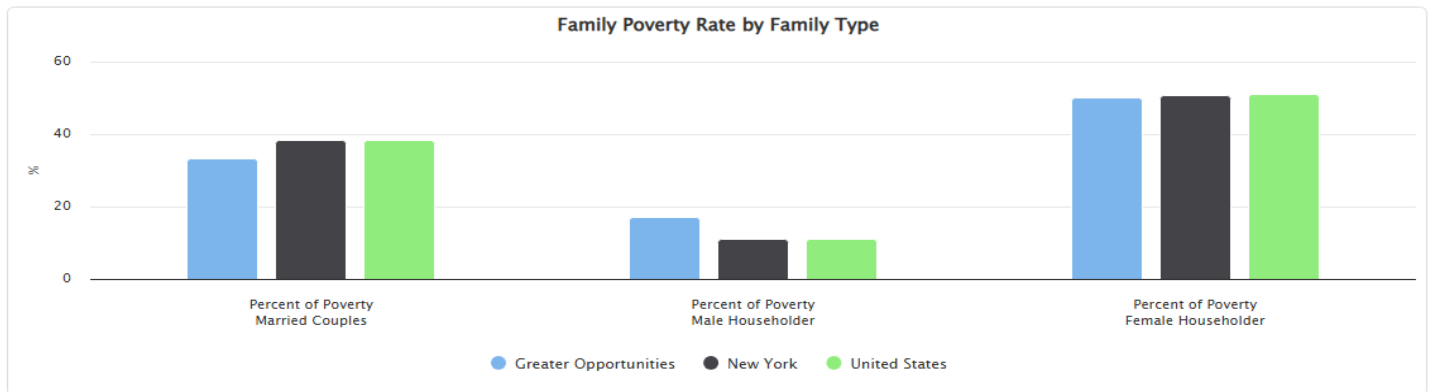
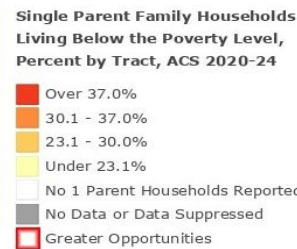
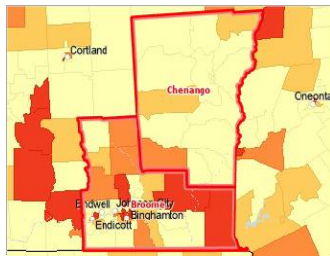
The percentage of households in poverty by household type are shown for the report area. It is estimated that 10.8% of all households were living in poverty within the report area, compared to the national average of 8.8%. Of the households in poverty, female headed households represented 49.9% of all households in poverty, compared to 33.1% and 17.0% 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
Greater Opportunities	10.8%	33.1%	17.0%	49.9%
Broome County, NY	11.6%	30.8%	17.8%	51.4%
Chenango County, NY	7.6%	45.8%	12.6%	41.5%
New York	10.0%	38.4%	10.9%	50.7%
United States	8.8%	38.1%	11.1%	50.8%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24.

Percent of Poverty Female Householder



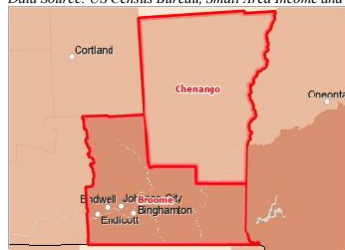


Poverty Rate Change

Poverty rates among children ages 0-17 have generally declined over the past decade. Between 2014 and 2024, the child poverty rate decreased from 17.2% to 15.9% in Broome County and from 16.7% to 12.1% in Chenango County. During the same period, New York State's child poverty rate declined from 16.0% to 14.0%, while the national rate fell from 15.5% to 12.1%. Although overall trends indicate improvement, fluctuations throughout the decade demonstrate that many children and families continue to experience economic hardship and remain vulnerable to changing economic conditions.

Report Area	Poverty 2014	Poverty 2015	Poverty 2016	Poverty 2017	Poverty 2018	Poverty 2019	Poverty 2020	Poverty 2021	Poverty 2022	Poverty 2023	Poverty 2024
Broome County, NY	17.2%	17.7%	16.5%	17.5%	17.3%	17.8%	18.4%	14.1%	19.5%	16.80%	15.9%
Chenango County, NY	16.7%	14.3%	15.2%	12.6%	15.1%	13.7%	11.5%	13.3%	11.90%	14.30%	12.1%
New York	16%	15.5%	14.8%	14.1%	13.7%	13.1%	12.7%	14%	14.20%	14.10%	14%
United States	15.5%	14.7%	14%	13.4%	13.1%	12.3%	11.9%	12.8%	12.60%	12.5%	12.1%

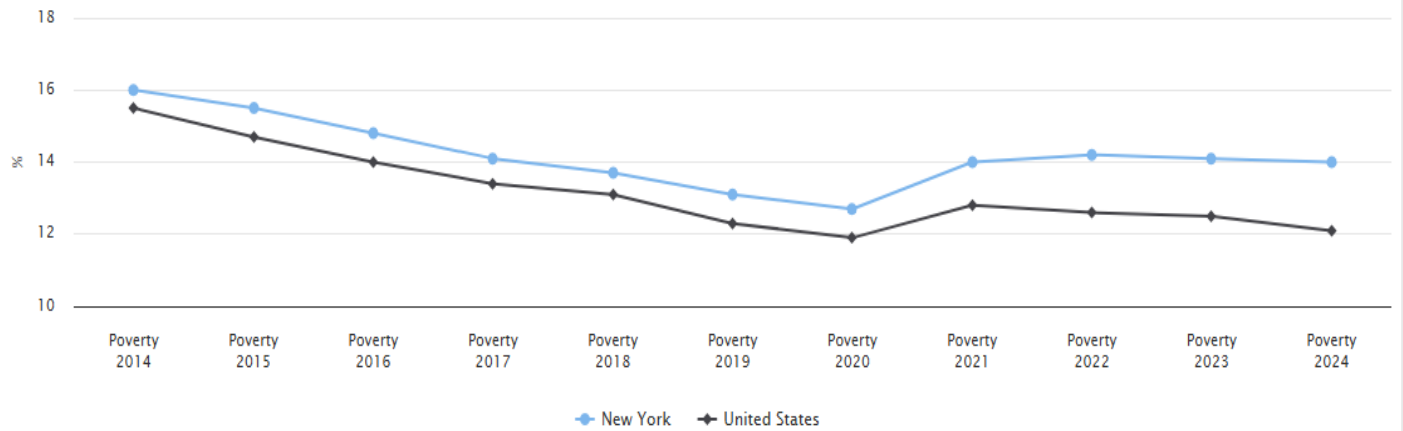
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. 2024.



Population Below the Poverty Level,
Percent by County, SAIPE 2023



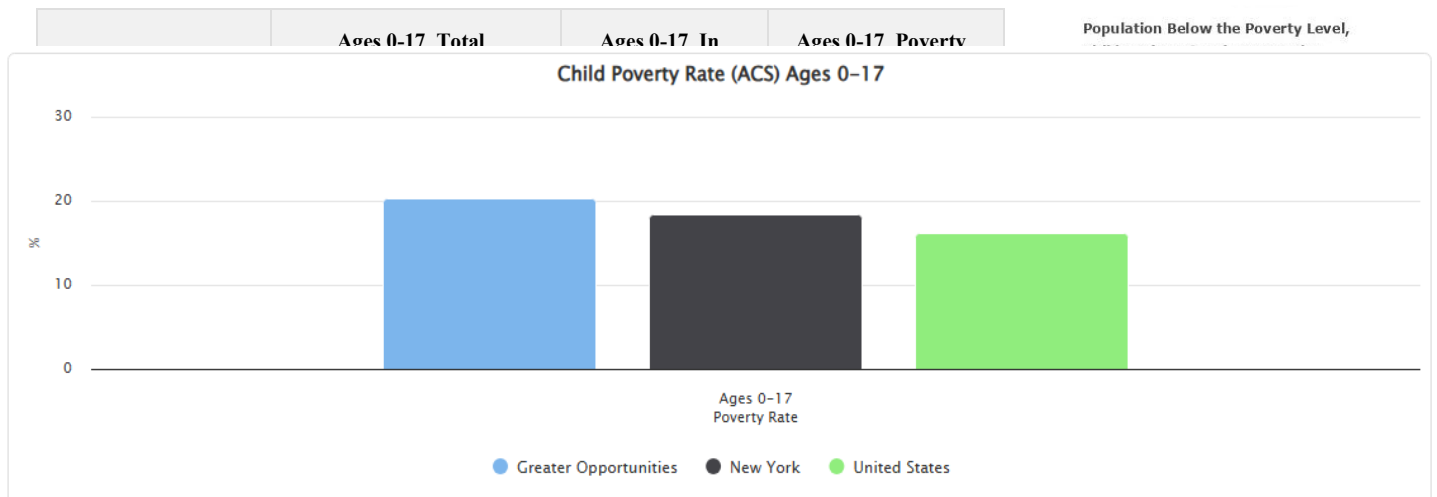
Poverty Rate Change



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 20.3% 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 higher than the national average of 16.1%.

Ages 0-17 Poverty Rate

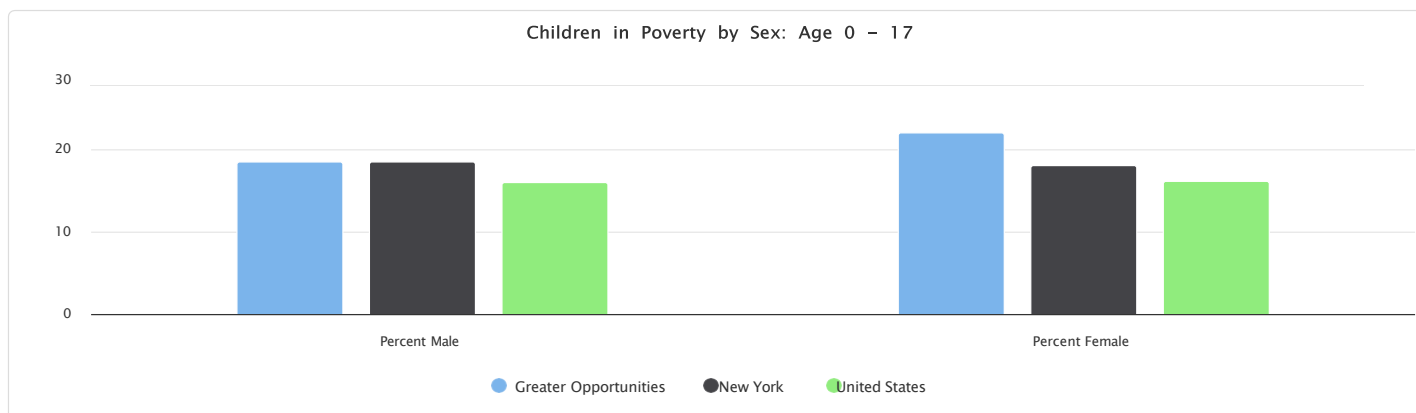


Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-24.

Children in Poverty by Sex: Age 0 - 17

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Greater Opportunities	4,400	4,928	18.52%	22.12%
Broome County, NY	3,929	4,248	20.64%	23.87%
Chenango County, NY	471	680	9.99%	15.18%
New York	377,473	353,012	18.48%	18.16%
United States	5,965,367	5,713,210	16.10%	16.17%

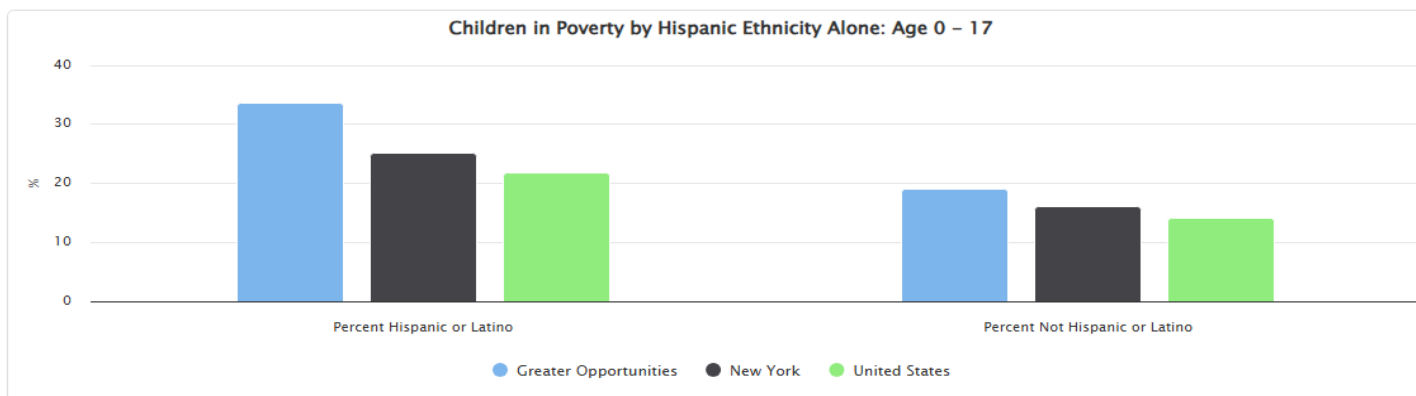
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24.



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

Report Area	Total Hispanic or Latino	Total Not Hispanic or Latino	Percent Hispanic or Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Greater Opportunities	1,325	8,003	33.54%	19.02%
Broome County, NY	1,298	6,879	36.31%	20.68%
Chenango County, NY	27	1,124	7.18%	12.74%
New York	253,956	476,529	25.17%	16.00%
United States	4,149,377	7,529,200	21.83%	14.10%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24.



Children by Race, Total: Age 0 - 17

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Greater Opportunities	33,444	2,647	44	1,532	18	1,099	6,445
Broome County, NY	25,364	2,625	44	1,518	14	905	5,585
Chenango County, NY	8,080	22	0	14	4	194	860
New York	1,796,928	601,412	26,289	333,841	1,384	502,103	590,676
United States	34,158,992	9,618,194	772,267	3,756,508	152,334	6,388,625	13,703,540

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24.

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

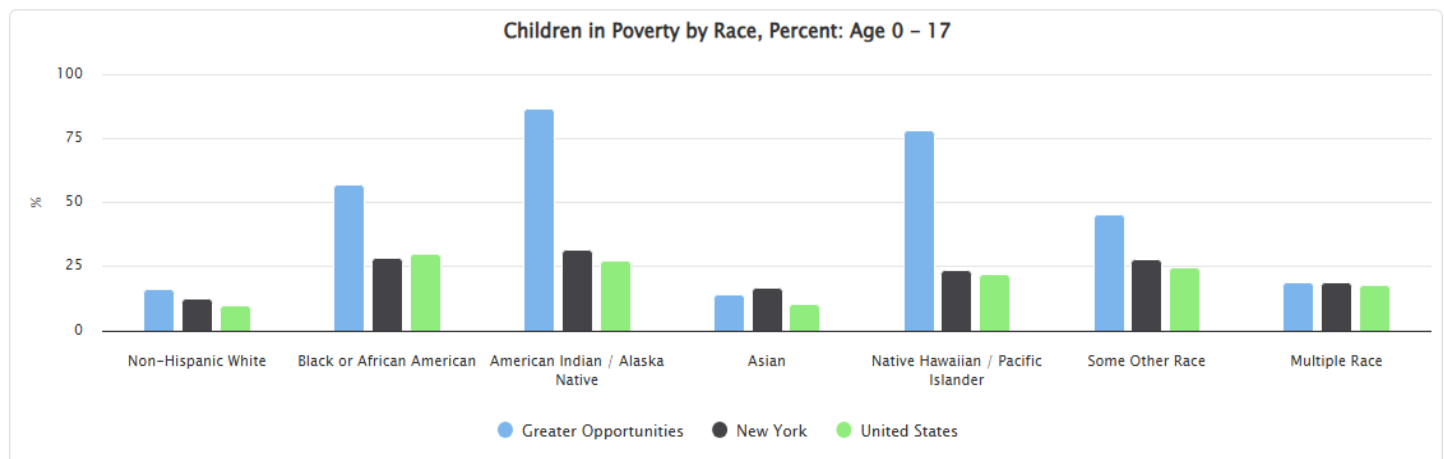
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Greater Opportunities	5,396	1,503	38	211	14	498	1,227
Broome County, NY	4,417	1,503	38	211	14	481	1,076
Chenango County, NY	979	0	0	0	0	17	151
New York	219,104	170,085	8,257	55,616	326	138,634	109,524
United States	3,393,807	2,878,418	208,934	381,572	33,370	1,563,044	2,406,548

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24.

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

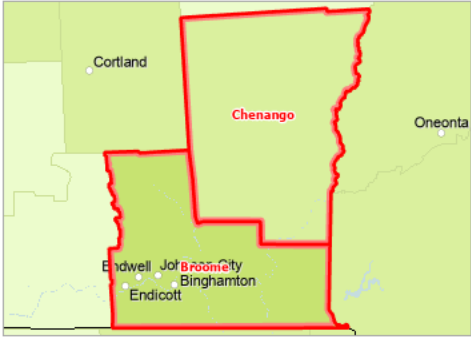
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Greater Opportunities	16.13%	56.78%	86.36%	13.77%	77.78%	45.31%	19.04%
Broome County, NY	17.41%	57.26%	86.36%	13.90%	100.00%	53.15%	19.27%
Chenango County, NY	12.12%	0.00%	No data	0.00%	0.00%	8.76%	17.56%
New York	12.19%	28.28%	31.41%	16.66%	23.55%	27.61%	18.54%
United States	9.94%	29.93%	27.05%	10.16%	21.91%	24.47%	17.56%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24

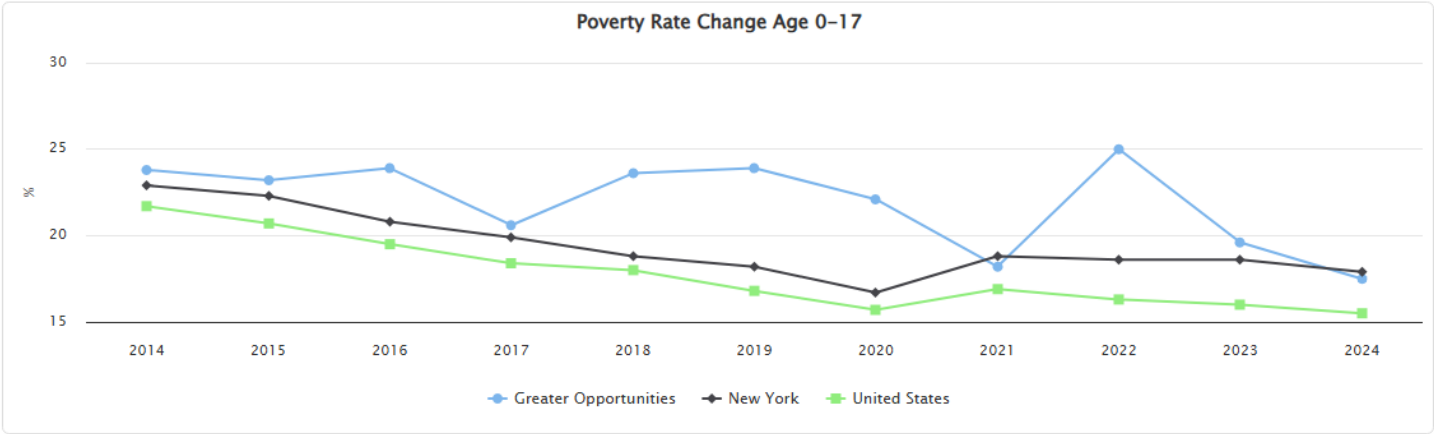
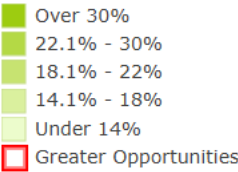


Report Area	Poverty Age 0-17 2014	Poverty Age 0-17 2015	Poverty Age 0-17 2016	Poverty Age 0-17 2017	Poverty Age 0-17 2018	Poverty Age 0-17 2019	Poverty Age 0-17 2020	Poverty Age 0-17 2021	Poverty Age 0-17 2022	Poverty Age 0-17 2023	Poverty Age 0-17 2024
Greater Opportunities	23.8%	23.2%	23.9%	20.6%	23.6%	23.9%	22.1%	18.2%	25.0%	19.6%	17.53%
Broome County, NY	23.6%	23.2%	24.4%	21.2%	23.9%	24.9%	23.8%	17.6%	27%	19.80%	18.3%
Chenango County, NY	24.6%	23.3%	21.8%	18.2%	22.3%	20.1%	15.7%	20.8%	16.90%	18.70%	14.5%
New York	22.9%	22.3%	20.8%	19.9%	18.8%	18.2%	16.7%	18.8%	18.60%	18.60%	17.9%
United States	21.7%	20.7%	19.5%	18.4%	18%	16.8%	15.7%	16.9%	16.30%	16%	15.5%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. 2024.



Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-18), Percent by County, SAIPE 2024

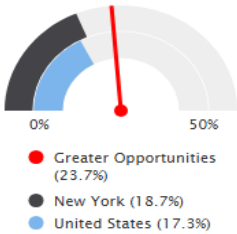


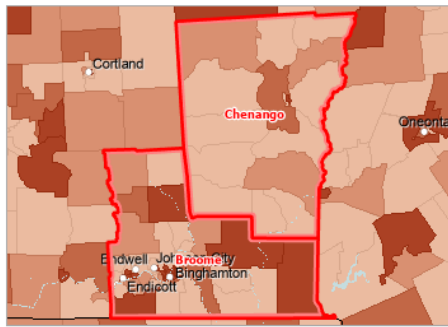
Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 0-4

Population and poverty estimates for children age 0-4 are shown for the report area. According to the American Community Survey 5-year data, an average of 23.7% 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 state average of 17.3%.

Report Area	Ages 0-4 Total Population	Ages 0-4 In Poverty	Ages 0-4 Poverty Rate
Greater Opportunities	11,524	2,732	23.7%
Broome County, NY	9,236	2,502	27.1%
Chenango County, NY	2,288	230	10.1%
New York	1,054,408	197,373	18.7%
United States	18,441,458	3,193,459	17.3%

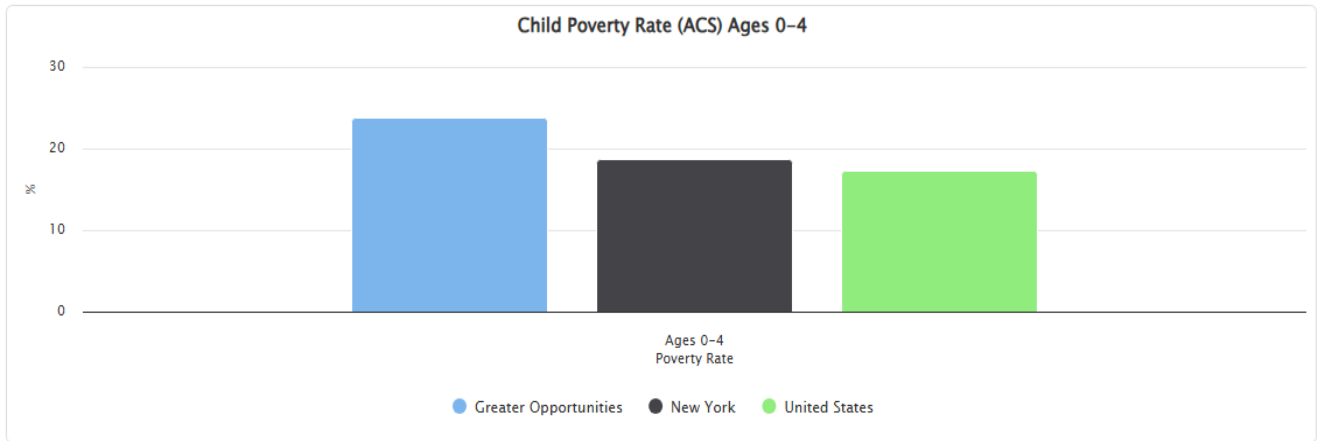
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-24.





Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-4), Percent by Tract, ACS 2020-24

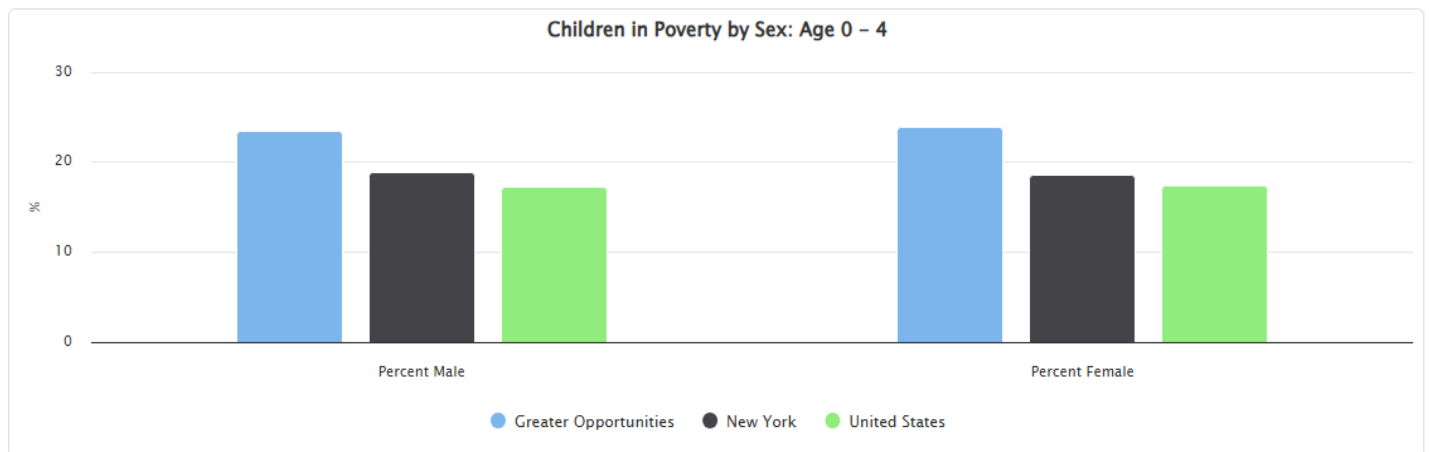
- Over 37.0%
- 27.1 - 37.0%
- 17.1 - 27.0%
- Under 17.1%
- No Population Age 0-4 Reported
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Greater Opportunities



Children in Poverty by Sex: Age 0 - 4

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Greater Opportunities	1,372	1,360	23.49%	23.93%
Broome County, NY	1,294	1,208	27.43%	26.74%
Chenango County, NY	78	152	6.95%	13.04%
New York	101,802	95,571	18.89%	18.54%
United States	1,627,422	1,566,037	17.26%	17.38%

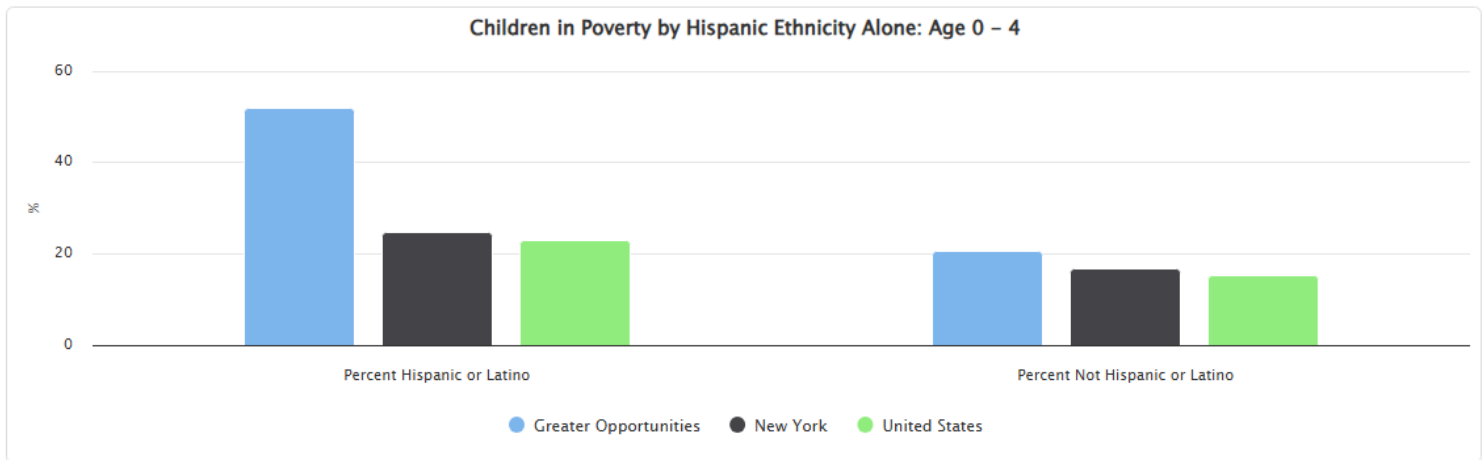
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24.



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

Report Area	Total Hispanic or Latino	Total Not Hispanic or Latino	Percent Hispanic or Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Greater Opportunities	580	2,152	51.92%	20.68%
Broome County, NY	574	1,928	56.44%	23.46%
Chenango County, NY	6	224	6.00%	10.24%
New York	68,236	129,137	24.54%	16.63%
United States	1,135,304	2,058,155	22.85%	15.28%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey: 2020-24.



Children by Race, Total: Age 0 - 4

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Greater Opportunities	8,092	570	6	443	16	324	1,684
Broome County, NY	6,070	553	6	443	14	298	1,467
Chenango County, NY	2,022	17	0	0	2	26	217
New York	457,894	155,677	6,709	86,210	389	129,948	177,097
United States	8,451,888	2,434,336	179,154	938,477	39,267	1,545,669	3,781,513

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey: 2020-24

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

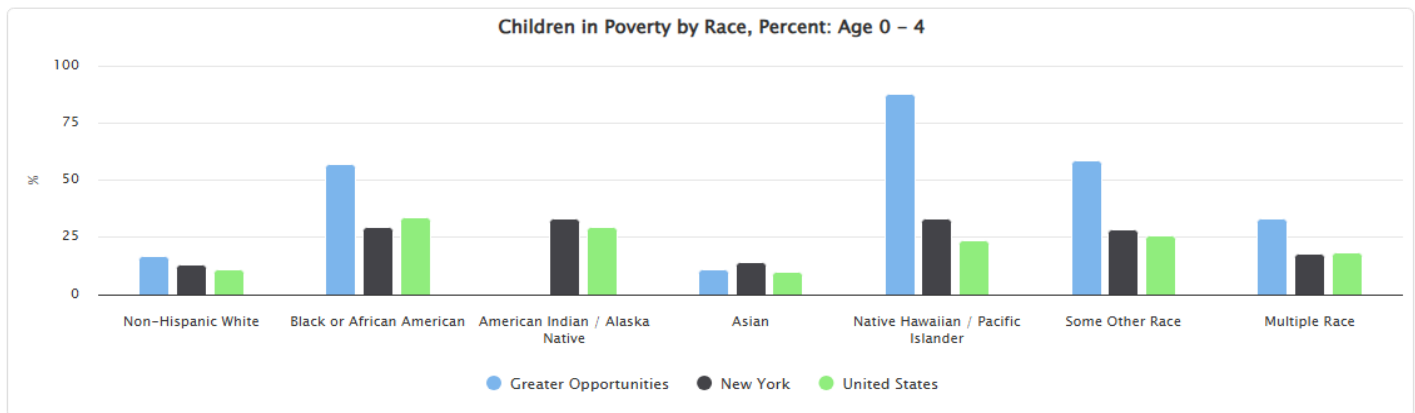
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Greater Opportunities	1,331	325	0	48	14	189	554
Broome County, NY	1,151	325	0	48	14	187	510
Chenango County, NY	180	0	0	0	0	2	44
New York	60,174	46,059	2,211	12,004	129	36,530	31,078
United States	895,456	813,137	52,788	92,742	9,268	398,377	687,129

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey: 2020-24.

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

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Greater Opportunities	16.45%	57.02%	0.00%	10.84%	87.50%	58.33%	32.90%
Broome County, NY	18.96%	58.77%	0.00%	10.84%	100.00%	62.75%	34.76%
Chenango County, NY	8.90%	0.00%	No data	No data	0.00%	7.69%	20.28%
New York	13.14%	29.59%	32.96%	13.92%	33.16%	28.11%	17.55%
United States	10.59%	33.40%	29.47%	9.88%	23.60%	25.77%	18.17%

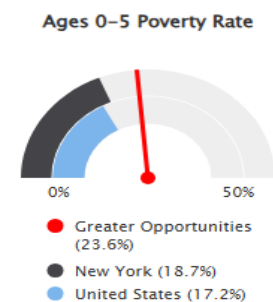
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey: 2020-24.

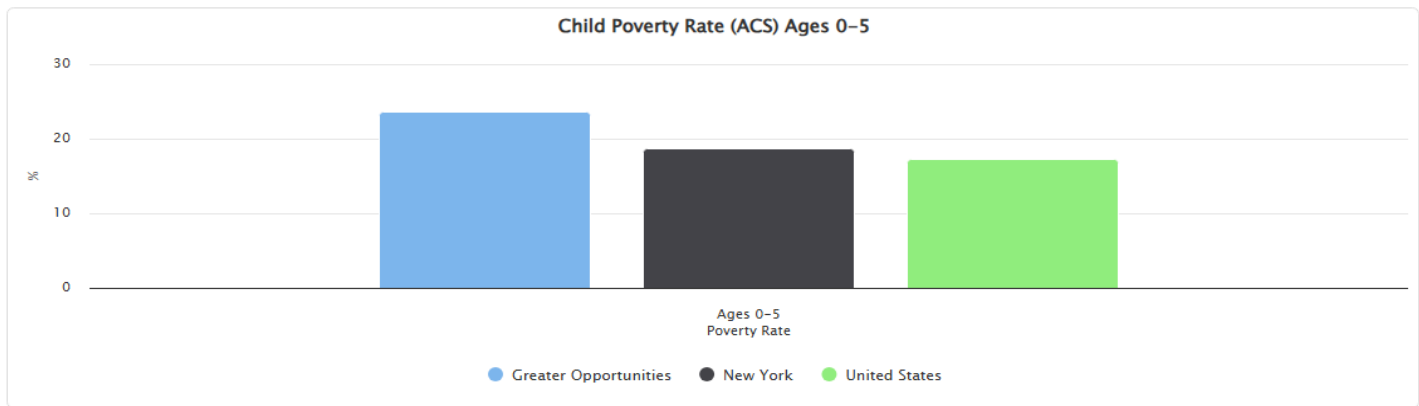


Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 0-5

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 23.6% of children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in the report area is higher than the national average of 17.2%.

Report Area	Ages 0-5 Total Population	Ages 0-5 In Poverty	Ages 0-5 Poverty Rate
Greater Opportunities	13,986	3,306	23.6%
Broome County, NY	11,168	3,004	26.9%
Chenango County, NY	2,818	302	10.7%
New York	1,264,261	236,237	18.7%
United States	22,260,154	3,837,919	17.2%

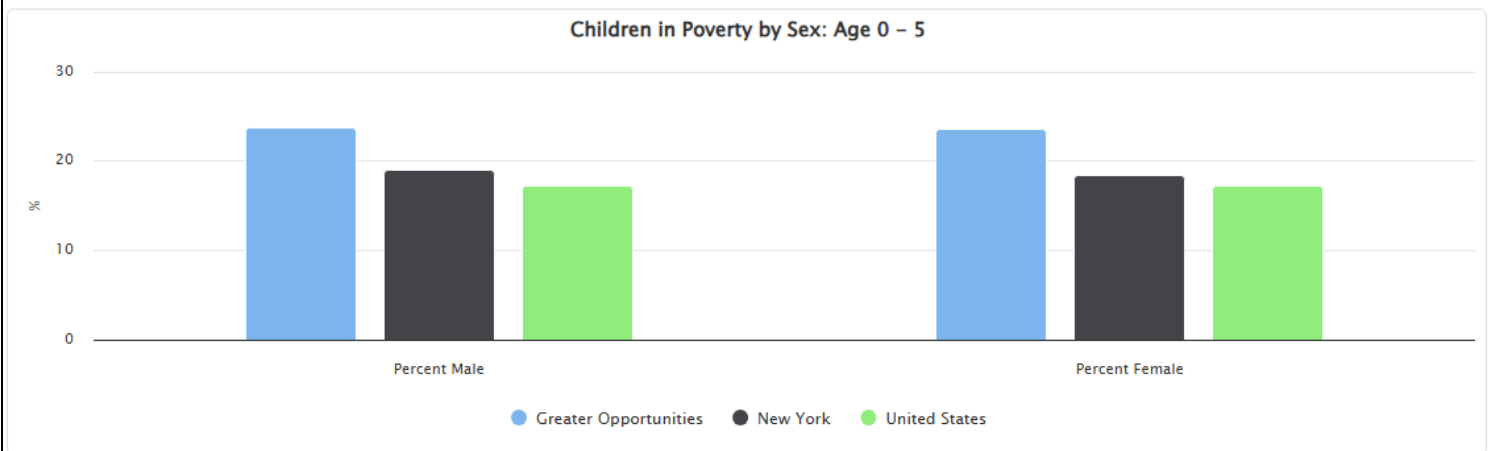




Children in Poverty by Sex: Age 0 - 5

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Greater Opportunities	1,726	1,580	23.72%	23.55%
Broome County, NY	1,634	1,370	27.85%	25.85%
Chenango County, NY	92	210	6.53%	14.90%
New York	122,535	113,702	19.01%	18.34%
United States	1,958,793	1,879,126	17.21%	17.28%

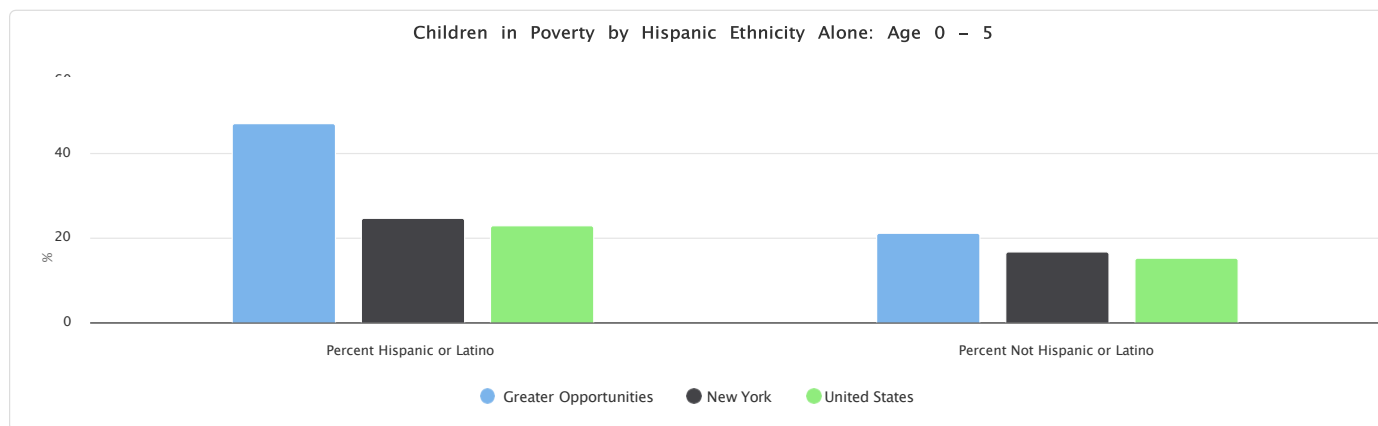
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-24.



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

Report Area	Total Hispanic or Latino	Total Not Hispanic or Latino	Percent Hispanic or Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Greater Opportunities	627	2,679	47.18%	21.17%
Broome County, NY	617	2,387	52.07%	23.91%
Chenango County, NY	10	292	6.94%	10.92%
New York	80,448	155,789	24.56%	16.63%
United States	1,359,178	2,478,741	22.83%	15.20%

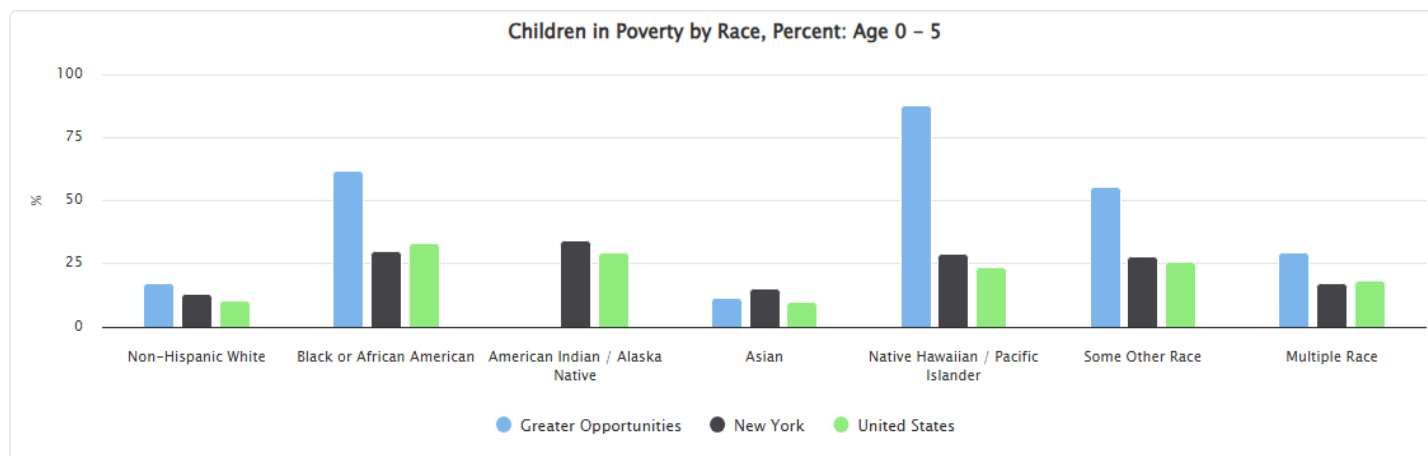
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-24.



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

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Greater Opportunities	17.27%	61.48%	0.00%	11.20%	87.50%	55.17%	29.36%
Broome County, NY	19.74%	63.17%	0.00%	11.20%	100.00%	63.18%	30.65%
Chenango County, NY	9.94%	0.00%	No data	No data	0.00%	3.23%	19.76%
New York	13.06%	29.91%	34.29%	14.90%	28.60%	27.80%	17.29%
United States	10.56%	33.27%	29.44%	10.03%	23.77%	25.60%	18.19%

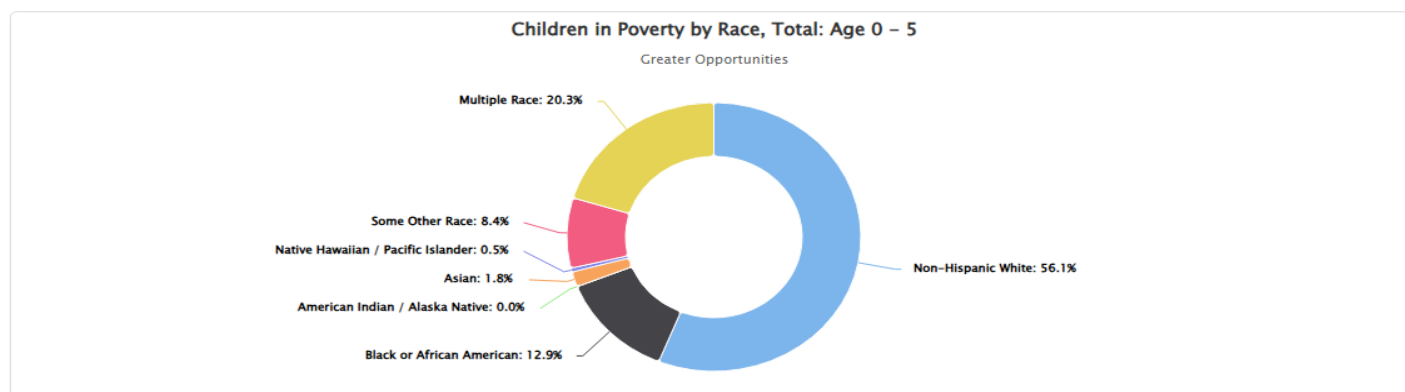
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey: 2020-24.



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

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Greater Opportunities	1,703	391	0	55	14	256	616
Broome County, NY	1,456	391	0	55	14	254	567
Chenango County, NY	247	0	0	0	0	2	49
New York	72,316	56,010	2,666	15,714	129	42,810	36,092
United States	1,083,615	976,811	63,648	114,300	11,081	477,597	822,275

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey: 2020-24.

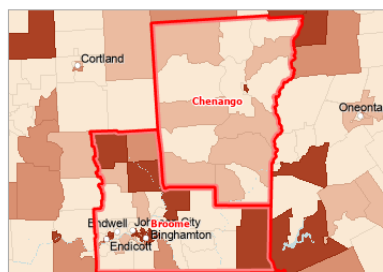
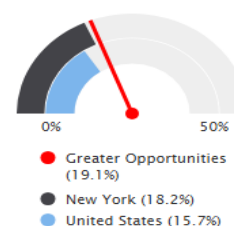


Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 5-17

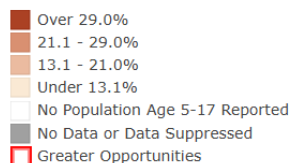
Population and poverty estimates for children age 5-17 are shown for the report area. According to the American Community Survey 5-year data, an average of 19.1% percent of children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in the report area is greater than the national average of 15.7%.

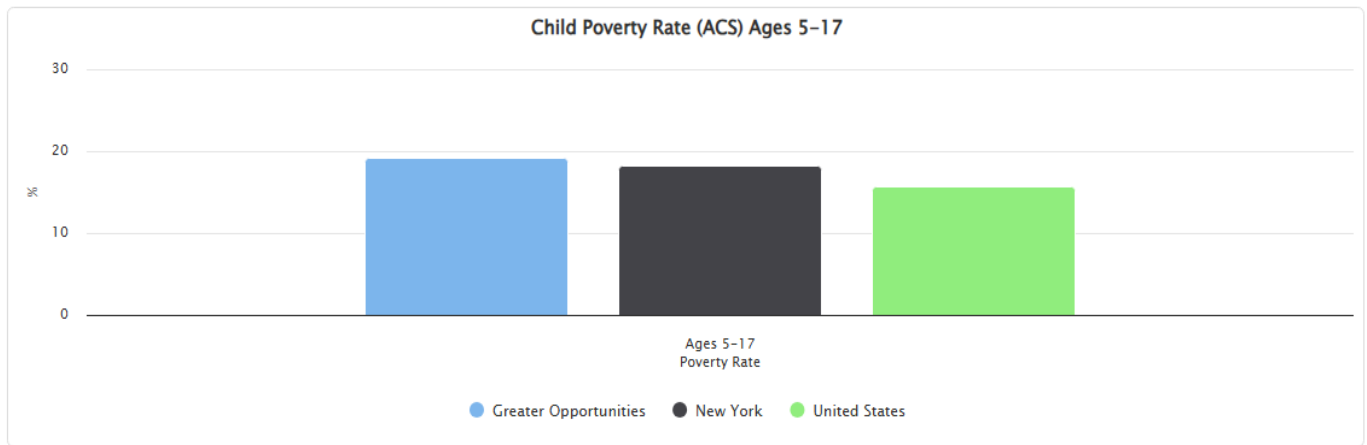
Report Area	Ages 5-17 Total Population	Ages 5-17 In Poverty	Ages 5-17 Poverty Rate
Greater Opportunities	34,508	6,596	19.1%
Broome County, NY	27,598	5,675	20.6%
Chenango County, NY	6,910	921	13.3%
New York	2,932,651	533,112	18.2%
United States	53,942,943	8,485,118	15.7%

Ages 5-17 Poverty Rate



Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 5-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2020-24

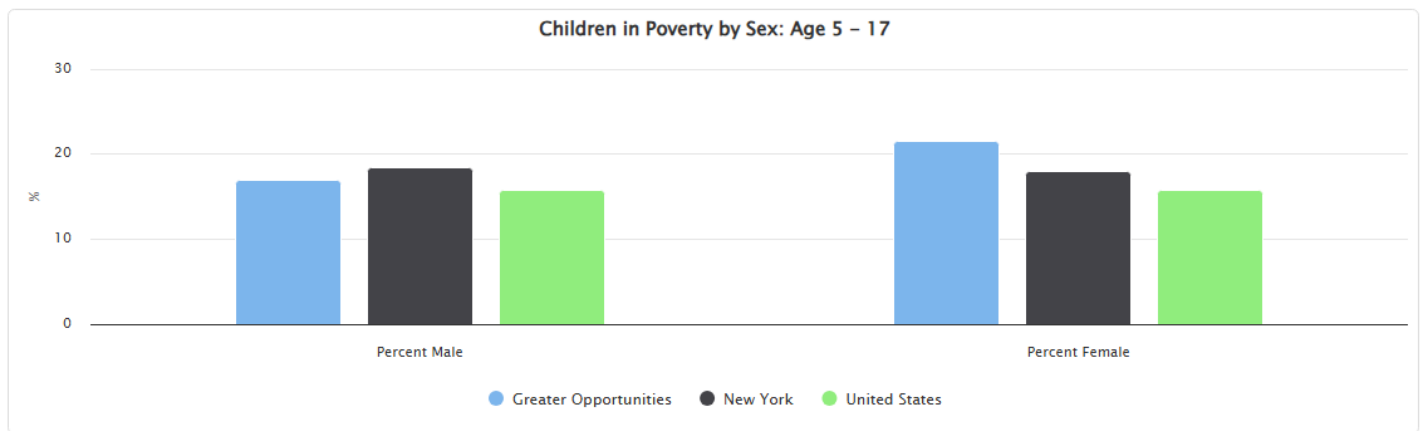




Children in Poverty by Sex: Age 5 - 17

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Greater Opportunities	3,028	3,568	16.90%	21.50%
Broome County, NY	2,635	3,040	18.40%	22.89%
Chenango County, NY	393	528	10.93%	15.93%
New York	275,671	257,441	18.33%	18.02%
United States	4,337,945	4,147,173	15.71%	15.75%

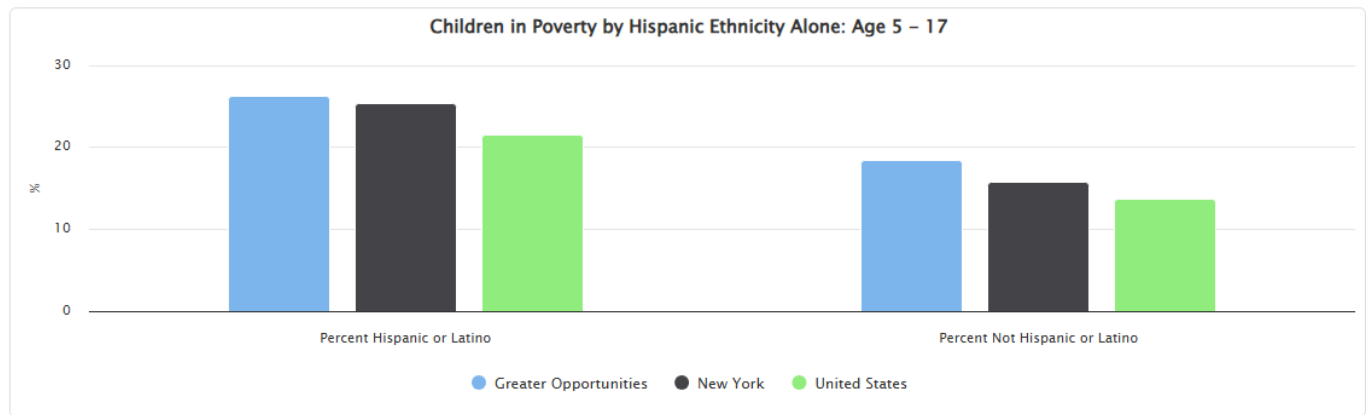
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24



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

Report Area	Total Hispanic or Latino	Total Not Hispanic or Latino	Percent Hispanic or Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Greater Opportunities	745	5,851	26.29%	18.47%
Broome County, NY	724	4,951	28.30%	19.77%
Chenango County, NY	21	900	7.61%	13.57%
New York	185,720	347,392	25.40%	15.78%
United States	3,014,073	5,471,045	21.47%	13.71%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24



Children by Race, Total: Age 5 - 17

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Greater Opportunities	25,352	2,077	38	1,089	2	775	4,761
Broome County, NY	19,294	2,072	38	1,075	0	607	4,118
Chenango County, NY	6,058	5	0	14	2	168	643
New York	1,339,034	445,735	19,580	247,631	995	372,155	413,579
United States	25,707,104	7,183,858	593,113	2,818,031	113,067	4,842,956	9,922,027

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey: 2020-24.

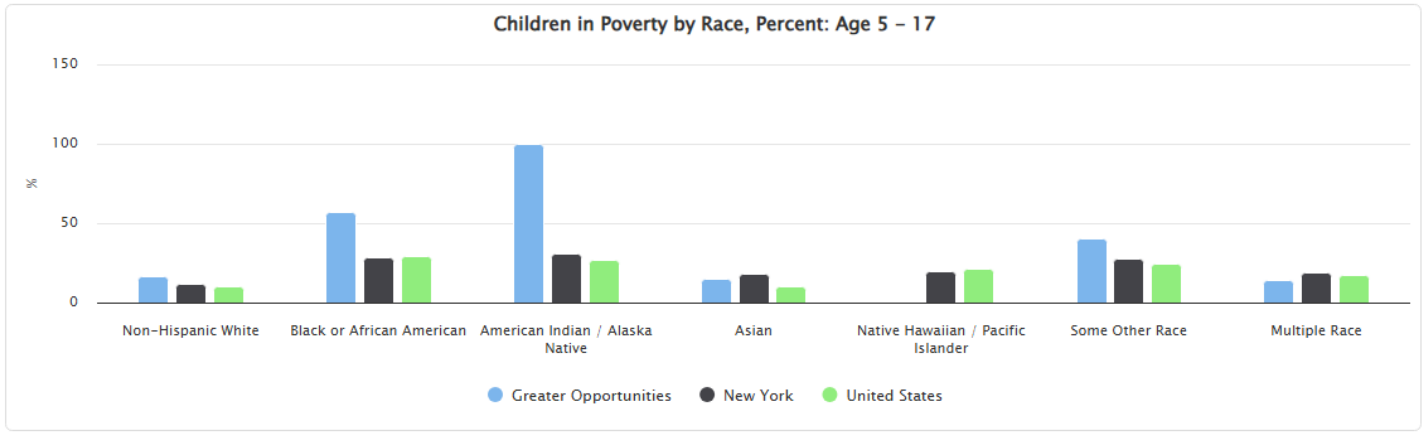
Children in Poverty by Race, Total: Age 5 - 17

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Greater Opportunities	4,065	1,178	38	163	0	309	673
Broome County, NY	3,266	1,178	38	163	0	294	566
Chenango County, NY	799	0	0	0	0	15	107
New York	158,930	124,026	6,046	43,612	197	102,104	78,446
United States	2,498,351	2,065,281	156,146	288,830	24,102	1,164,667	1,719,419

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey: 2020-24.

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

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Greater Opportunities	16.03%	56.72%	100.00%	14.97%	0.00%	39.87%	14.14%
Broome County, NY	16.93%	56.85%	100.00%	15.16%	No data	48.43%	13.74%
Chenango County, NY	13.19%	0.00%	No data	0.00%	0.00%	8.93%	16.64%
New York	11.87%	27.83%	30.88%	17.61%	19.80%	27.44%	18.97%
United States	9.72%	28.75%	26.33%	10.25%	21.32%	24.05%	17.33%

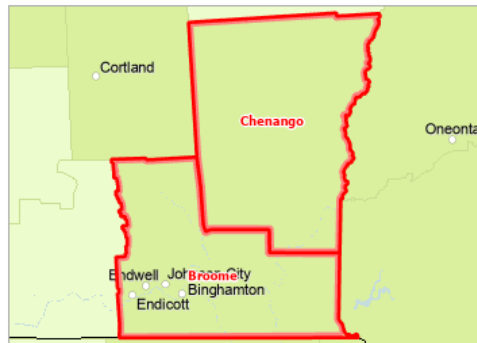


Poverty Rate Change Age 5-17

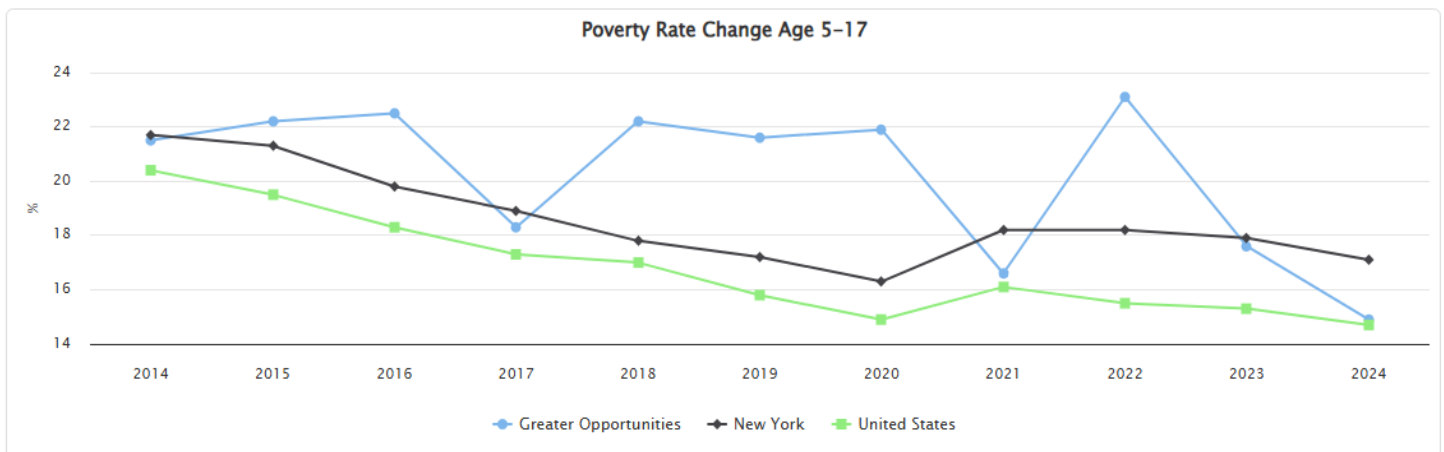
Poverty rate change for children ages 5 -17 in the report area from 2014 to 2024 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate for the area was 14.9% in 2024 and was 21.5% in 2014.

Report Area	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	Poverty Age 5-17 2020	Poverty Age 5-17 2021	Poverty Age 5-17 2022	Poverty Age 5-17 2023	Poverty Age 5-17 2024
Greater Opportunities	21.5%	22.2%	22.5%	18.3%	22.2%	21.6%	21.9%	16.6%	23.1%	17.6%	14.90%
Broome County, NY	21.2%	22.3%	23.1%	18.8%	22.7%	22.8%	24.1%	16%	24.80%	17.30%	15.2%
Chenango County, NY	22.6%	21.6%	20.2%	16.4%	20.2%	16.9%	13.8%	19.1%	16.60%	18.60%	13.7%
New York	21.7%	21.3%	19.8%	18.9%	17.8%	17.2%	16.3%	18.2%	18.20%	17.90%	17.1%
United States	20.4%	19.5%	18.3%	17.3%	17%	15.8%	14.9%	16.1%	15.5%	15.30%	14.7%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, *Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates*, 2024



Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 5-17), Percent by County, SAIPE 2024

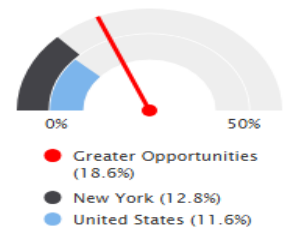


Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 18-64

Population and poverty estimates for adults age 18-64 are shown for the report area. According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year data, an average of 18.6% of adults lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for adults living in the report area is higher than the national average of 11.6%.

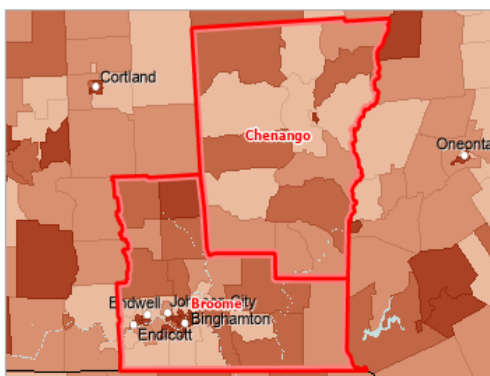
Report Area	Ages 18-64 Total Population	Ages 18-64 In Poverty	Ages 18-64 Poverty Rate
Greater Opportunities	137,594	25,575	18.6%
Broome County, NY	111,279	22,373	20.1%
Chenango County, NY	26,315	3,202	12.2%
New York	11,912,965	1,522,265	12.8%
United States	198,455,150	22,989,925	11.6%

Ages 18-64 Poverty Rate

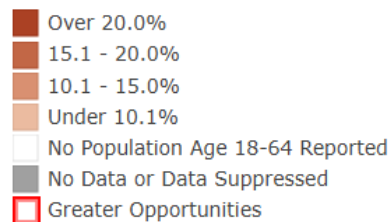


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

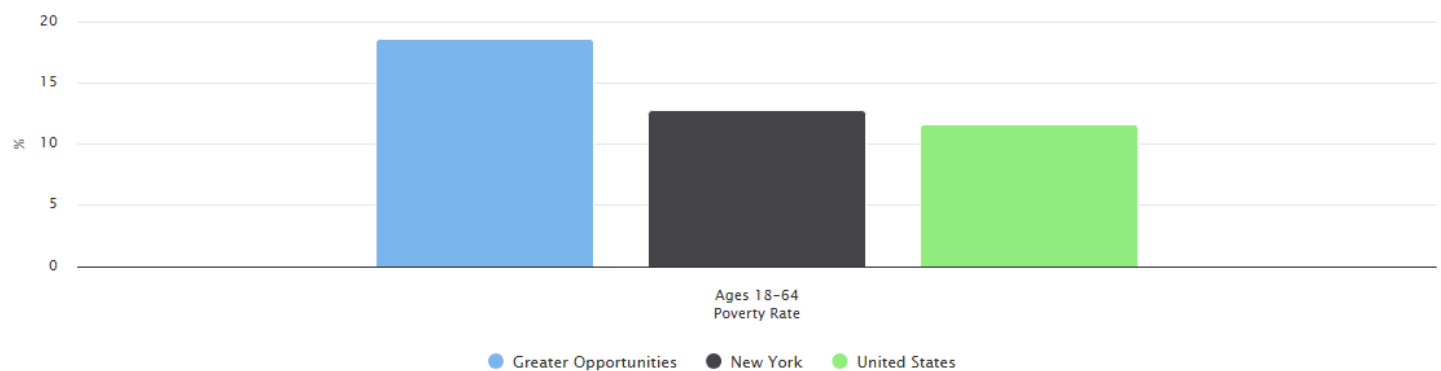
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24.



Population Below the Poverty Level, Adult (Age 18-64), Percent by Tract, ACS 2020-24



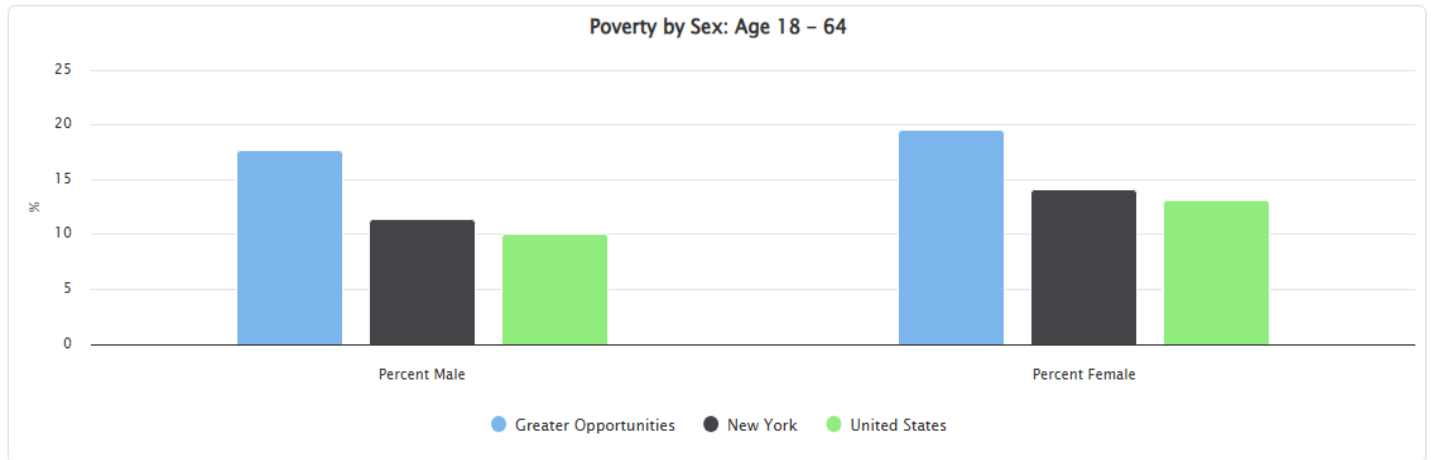
Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 18-64



Poverty by Sex: Age 18 - 64

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Greater Opportunities	12,217	13,358	17.62%	19.57%
Broome County, NY	10,722	11,651	19.16%	21.07%
Chenango County, NY	1,495	1,707	11.20%	13.17%
New York	669,506	852,759	11.40%	14.12%
United States	9,890,364	13,099,561	10.01%	13.14%

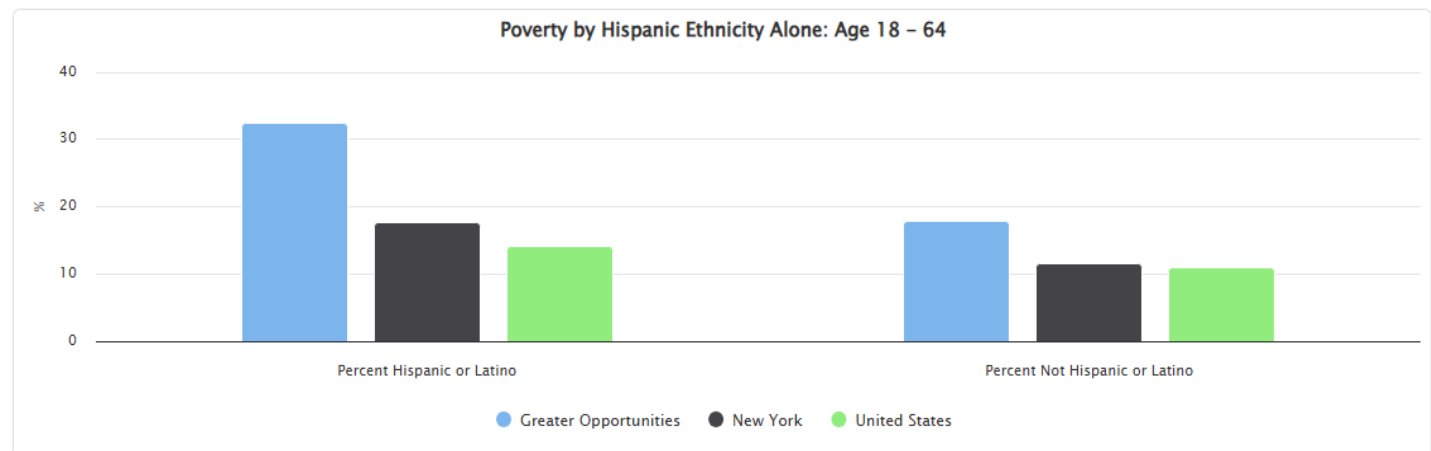
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24.



Poverty by Hispanic Ethnicity Alone: Age 18 - 64

Report Area	Total Hispanic or Latino	Total Not Hispanic or Latino	Percent Hispanic or Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Greater Opportunities	2,230	23,345	32.39%	17.86%
Broome County, NY	2,170	20,203	34.59%	19.24%
Chenango County, NY	60	3,142	9.84%	12.22%
New York	426,272	1,095,993	17.58%	11.55%
United States	5,538,518	17,451,407	14.08%	10.97%

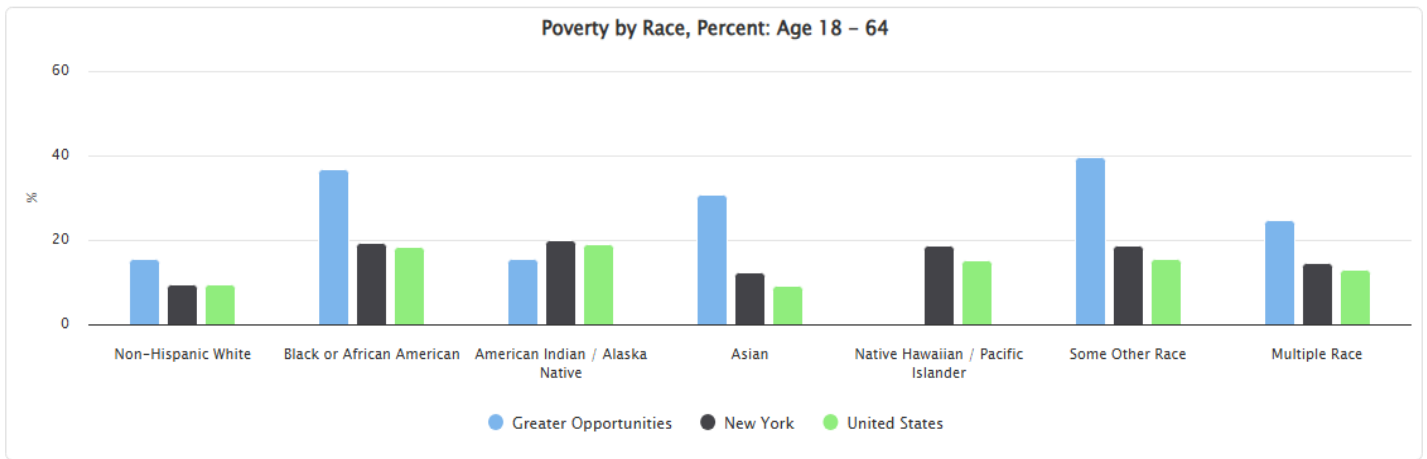
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24.



Poverty by Race, Percent: Age 18 - 64

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Greater Opportunities	15.52%	36.63%	15.30%	30.57%	0.00%	39.58%	24.68%
Broome County, NY	16.58%	36.50%	16.97%	31.23%	0.00%	45.50%	25.09%
Chenango County, NY	11.74%	41.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.94%	21.69%
New York	9.26%	19.18%	19.81%	12.20%	18.72%	18.72%	14.33%
United States	9.35%	18.26%	18.95%	9.19%	15.08%	15.40%	12.77%

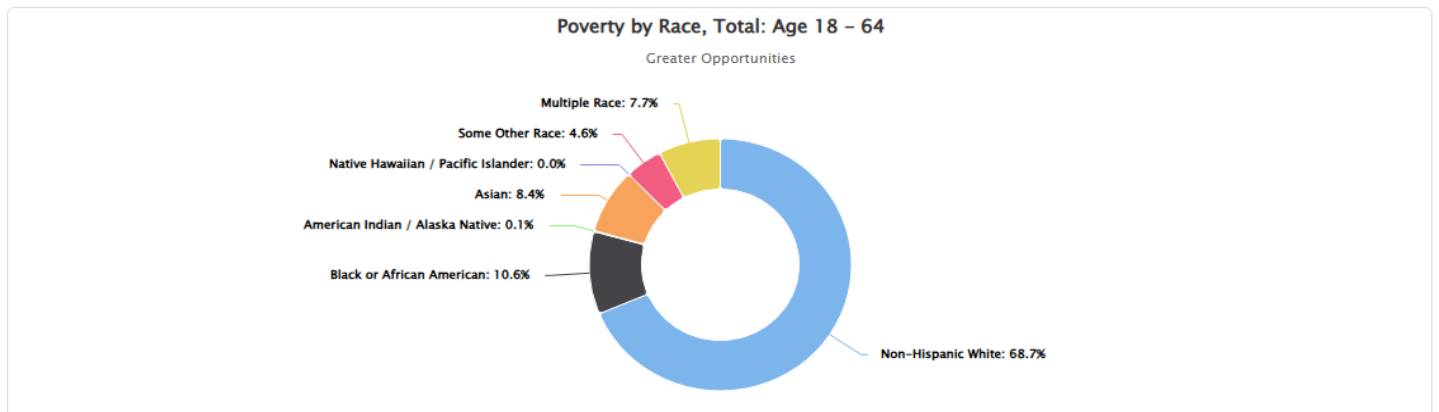
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24.



Poverty by Race, Total: Age 18 - 64

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Greater Opportunities	17,277	2,666	28	2,108	0	1,153	1,933
Broome County, NY	14,408	2,585	28	2,108	0	1,122	1,728
Chenango County, NY	2,869	81	0	0	0	31	205
New York	568,931	335,261	14,660	140,638	1,149	243,066	172,348
United States	10,502,166	4,490,860	363,227	1,195,045	59,275	2,319,258	3,094,498

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24.

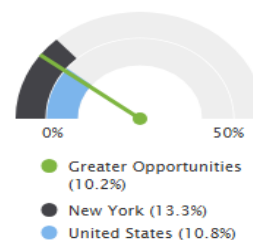


Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 65 and Up

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 10.2% 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 10.8%.

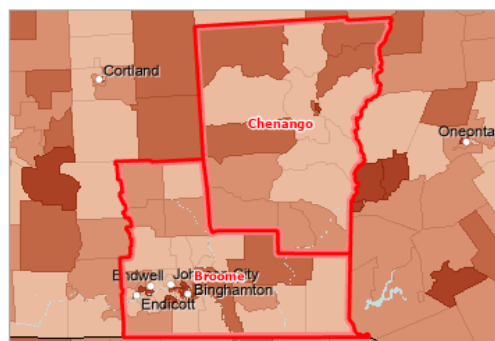
Report Area	Ages 65 and Up Total Population	Ages 65 and Up In Poverty	Ages 65 and Up Poverty Rate
Greater Opportunities	48,040	4,896	10.2%
Broome County, NY	38,085	3,881	10.2%
Chenango County, NY	9,955	1,015	10.2%
New York	3,462,393	458,992	13.3%
United States	56,239,637	6,067,159	10.8%

Ages 65 and Up Poverty Rate

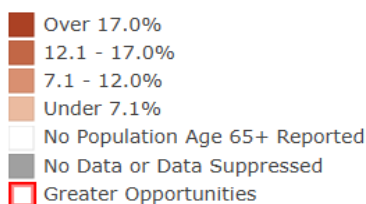


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

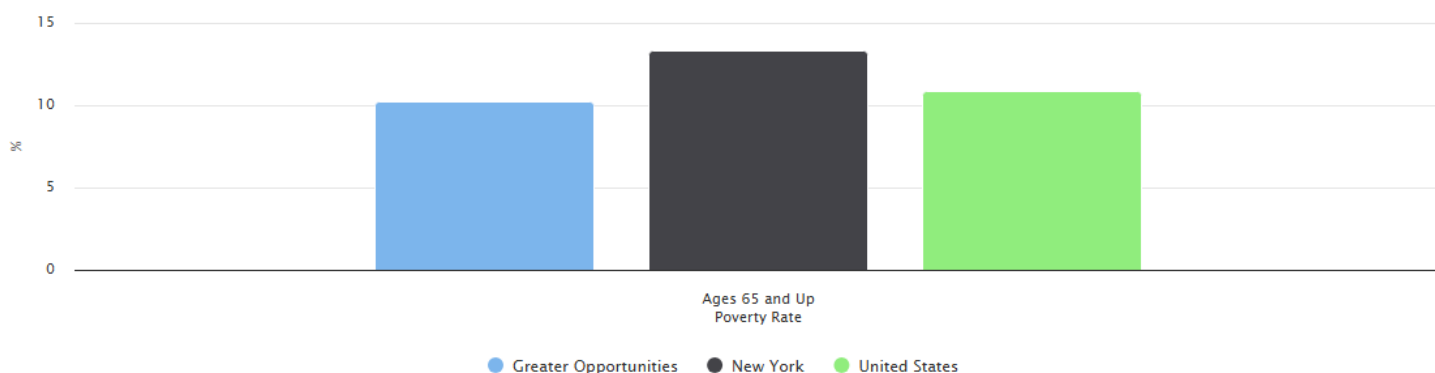
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24.



Population Below the Poverty Level, Senior (Age 65+), Percent by Tract, ACS 2020-24



Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 65 and Up



Poverty by Sex : Age 65 and up

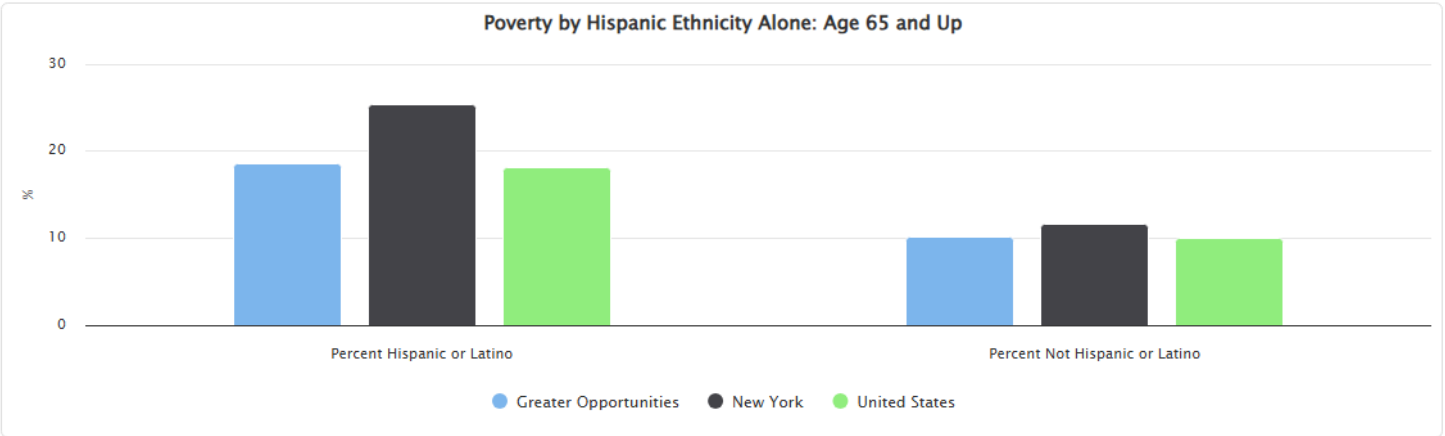
Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Greater Opportunities	1,980	2,916	8.98%	11.22%
Broome County, NY	1,584	2,297	9.23%	10.98%
Chenango County, NY	396	619	8.09%	12.24%
New York	173,807	285,185	11.36%	14.76%
United States	2,326,647	3,740,512	9.14%	12.15%

Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24.

Poverty By Hispanic Ethnicity Alone: Age 65 and Up

Report Area	Total Hispanic or Latino	Total Not Hispanic or Latino	Percent Hispanic or Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Greater Opportunities	127	4,769	18.57%	10.07%
Broome County, NY	87	3,794	16.11%	10.11%
Chenango County, NY	40	975	27.78%	9.94%
New York	107,484	351,508	25.40%	11.57%
United States	953,761	5,113,398	18.16%	10.03%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2

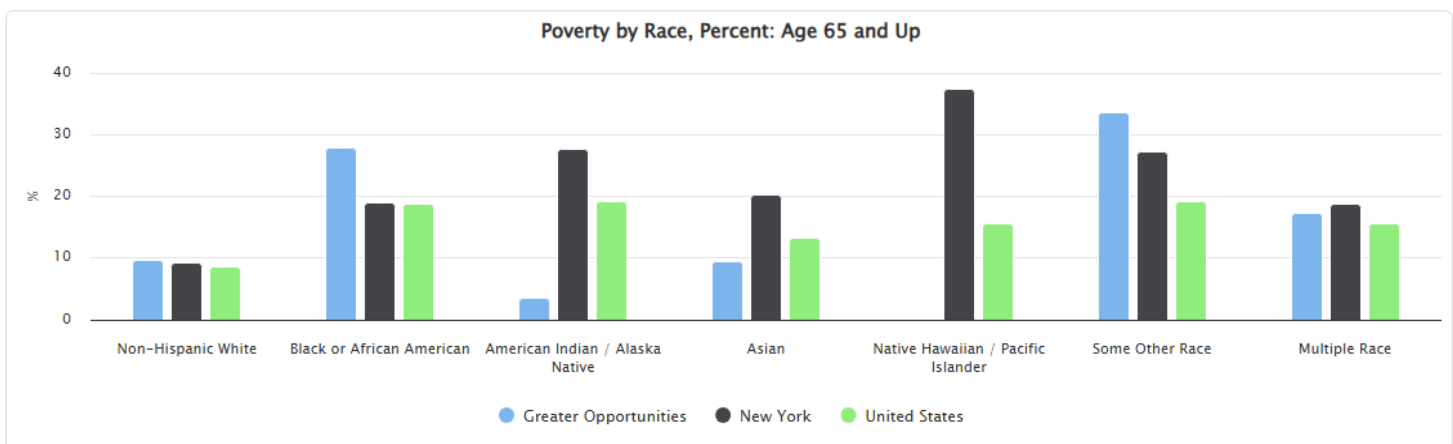


Poverty by Race, Percent: Age 65 and Up

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	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Greater Opportunities	9.65%	27.84%	3.54%	9.44%	0.00%	33.57%	17.33%
Broome County, NY	9.62%	27.59%	3.96%	10.24%	0.00%	28.69%	17.77%
Chenango County, NY	9.76%	32.50%	0.00%	0.00%	No data	61.90%	15.63%
New York	9.17%	18.96%	27.52%	20.25%	37.40%	27.30%	18.63%
United States	8.61%	18.74%	19.08%	13.19%	15.52%	19.14%	15.59%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-24.



Poverty by Race, Total: Age 65 and Up

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Greater Opportunities	4,329	218	4	81	0	48	191
Broome County, NY	3,400	205	4	81	0	35	156
Chenango County, NY	929	13	0	0	0	13	35
New York	209,006	76,243	2,972	53,580	481	64,402	40,443
United States	3,568,451	962,728	59,225	368,359	10,443	390,636	558,555

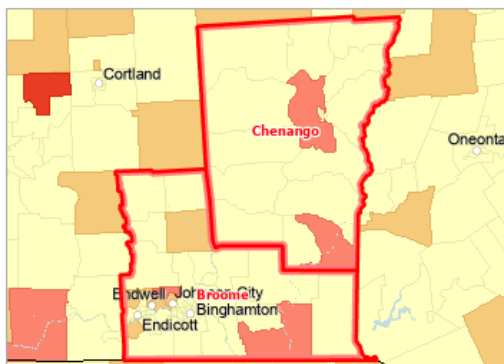
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey: 2020-24.

Veterans, Age and Gender Demographics

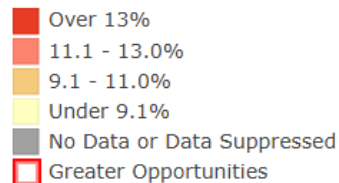
Veterans, Age and Gender Demographics show the number of veterans living in the report area. According to the American Community Survey (ACS), 6.29% of the adult population in the report area are veterans, which is more than the national average of 6.22%.

Report Area	Veterans Total	Veterans Male	Veterans Female	% Pop over 18 Total	% Pop over 18 Males	% Pop over 18 Females
Greater Opportunities	12,350	11,687	663	6.29%	12.11%	0.66%
Broome County, NY	9,523	8,940	583	5.96%	11.45%	0.71%
Chenango County, NY	2,827	2,747	80	7.69%	14.95%	0.44%
New York	581,776	533,264	48,512	3.69%	7.02%	0.59%
United States	16,185,883	14,505,802	1,680,081	6.22%	11.41%	1.26%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey: 2020-24.



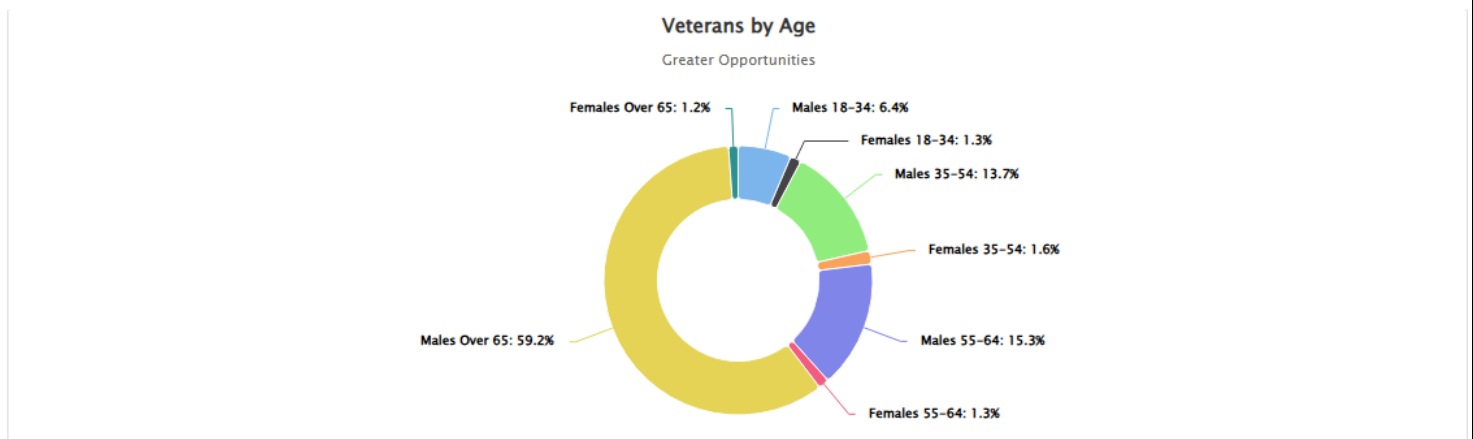
Veterans, Percent of Total Population by Tract, ACS 2020-24



Veterans by Age

Report Area	Veteran Age Males 18-34	Veteran Age Females 18-34	Veteran Age Males 35-54	Veteran Age Females 35-54	Veteran Age Males 55-64	Veteran Age Females 55-64	Veteran Age Males Over 65	Veteran Age Females Over 65
Greater Opportunities	793	161	1,695	200	1,887	159	7,312	143
Broome County, NY	561	154	1,202	194	1,464	119	5,713	116
Chenango County, NY	232	7	493	6	423	40	1,599	27
New York	33,245	8,008	98,966	18,032	90,845	11,081	310,208	11,391
United States	1,110,008	247,204	3,225,049	636,100	2,605,276	402,328	7,565,469	94,449

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24.



Key Findings- Update 2026

Poverty in Broome and Chenango Counties continues to be shaped by limited household income, housing affordability challenges, disability, transportation barriers, access to health care, educational attainment, and the availability of stable employment. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2024 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE), approximately 15.9% of Broome County residents and 12.1% of Chenango County residents lived below the federal poverty level [1]. Later sections present American Community Survey (ACS) 2020-2024 poverty estimates of 18.49% for Broome County and 11.81% for Chenango County. Differences reflect variations in methodology and reporting period, as ACS estimates are based on five-year survey data while SAIPE provides annual model-based estimates. Together, these data sources indicate that poverty remains a significant challenge throughout the service area.

Older adults also remain vulnerable to financial hardship. New York's aging population continues to grow rapidly, with nearly 3.5 million residents age 65 and older statewide. Recent research indicates that financial insecurity among older adults has worsened significantly over the past decade. A statewide analysis found that the number of older New Yorkers living in poverty increased by more than 37% over the last decade, reversing earlier declines in senior poverty. More recent analyses suggest that the increase has continued, with the number of older adults living below the poverty line approaching 50% higher than a decade ago [2]. These trends highlight the growing financial challenges facing older adults as housing, healthcare, food, and utility costs continue to rise. Many older adults rely on fixed incomes from Social Security, pensions, or retirement savings that often fail to keep pace with rising housing, healthcare, food, utility, and transportation costs. Financial insecurity among seniors can be compounded by chronic health conditions, limited mobility, social isolation, and challenges accessing benefits and supportive

services. In Broome County, poverty among residents age 65 and older is approximately 10.2%, while Chenango County reports a similar senior poverty rate of 10.2%, highlighting the continued need for targeted supports for older adults. As Broome and Chenango Counties continue to experience demographic aging, ensuring access to affordable housing, healthcare, transportation, nutrition assistance, and social supports will remain critical to helping older adults maintain independence, health, and financial stability.

Resources:
[1] 2025 New York State Poverty Report, New York State Community Action Association.
[2] New Yorkers in Need: A Look at Poverty Trends in New York State for the Last Decade, New York State Office of the State Comptroller

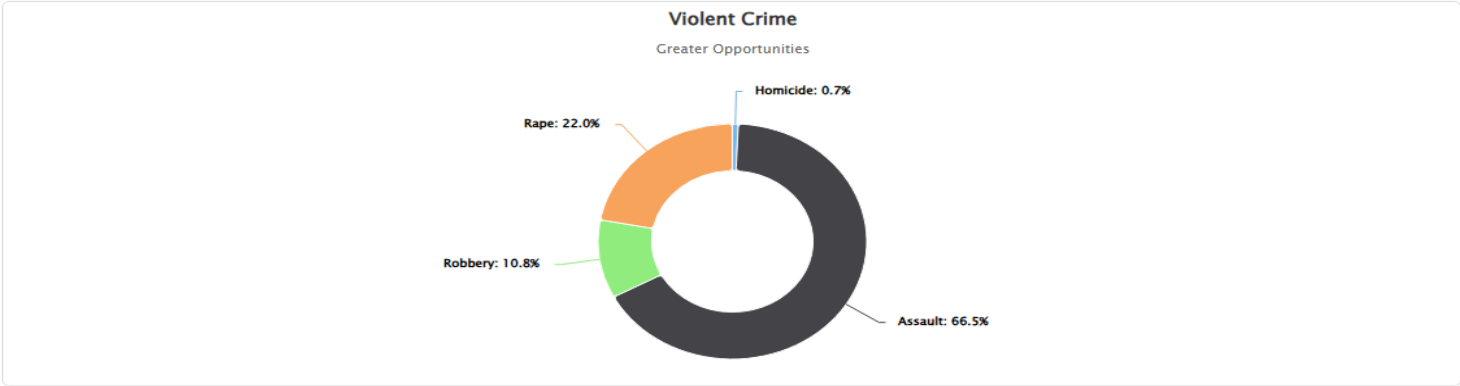
Violent Crime

Public safety remains an important quality-of-life concern within the Greater Opportunities service area. According to data reported through the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), a total of 567 violent crimes were reported across Broome and Chenango Counties in 2024, including 4 homicides, 377 aggravated assaults, 61 robberies, and 125 rapes. Assaults accounted for the majority of violent crimes in the service area (66.5%), followed by rape (22.0%), robbery (10.8%), and homicide (0.7%). These offenses are classified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and DCJS as violent index crimes and are commonly used to measure public safety trends within communities.

The overwhelming majority of violent crimes reported within the service area occurred in Broome County, which recorded 500 violent crimes, including all four reported homicides. Chenango County reported 67 violent crimes, with assaults and rapes accounting for most incidents. While violent crime levels in both counties are substantially lower than statewide totals, the presence of these offenses highlights the ongoing need for community-based prevention efforts, victim services, mental health and substance use interventions, youth development programs, and partnerships between law enforcement and social service providers. Crime and concerns about personal safety can have far-reaching impacts on community well-being, housing stability, economic opportunity, and residents' overall quality of life.

Report Area	Total Violent Crime	Homicide	Assault	Robbery	Rape
Greater Opportunities	567	4	377	61	125
Broome County, NY	500	4	343	60	93
Chenango County, NY	67	0	34	1	32
New York	80,399	637	53,854	20,504	5,395

Data Source: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, 2024



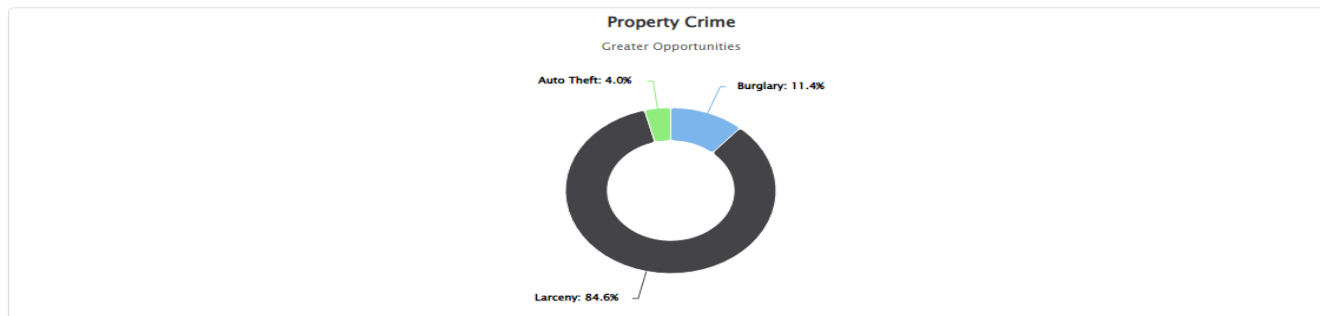
Property Crime

Property crime continues to affect households, businesses, and neighborhoods throughout the Greater Opportunities service area. According to the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), 4,972 property crimes were reported in Broome and Chenango Counties during 2024, including 568 burglaries, 4,205 larcenies, and 199 motor vehicle thefts. Larceny was by far the most frequently reported property crime, accounting for more than four out of every five property crimes reported within the service area. Property crimes can have significant financial impacts on victims and may contribute to concerns about neighborhood safety, economic stability, and overall community well-being.

Broome County accounted for the majority of property crime incidents in the service area, reporting 4,571 property crimes, while 401 property crimes were reported in Chenango County. Based on population, Broome County experienced a higher property crime rate than Chenango County, reflecting the greater concentration of population, commercial activity, and property assets within the county. While property crimes are generally less likely than violent crimes to result in physical harm, they can create substantial financial hardship for individuals and families through loss of property, damage to vehicles and homes, increased insurance costs, and reduced feelings of security. Efforts to address property crime often involve partnerships among law enforcement, local governments, neighborhood organizations, and community service providers focused on prevention, education, and community engagement.

Report Area	Population	Total Property Crime	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Greater Opportunities	243,828	4,972	568	4,205	199
Broome County	195,026	4,571	508	3,880	183
Chenango County	48,802	401	60	325	16
New York State	19,745,741	344,935	29,042	283,953	31,940

Data Source: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, 2024



Average Daily Population Counts in Area Jails

Report Area	Facility	Daily Count Average by Month, 2025	Daily Average, February 2025	Daily Average, February 2024	Percent Change, Feb 2025 - Feb 2026
Greater Opportunities	No data	536.5	419	561	0.25
Broome County, NY	Broome County Jail	437.42	337	452	0.25
Chenango County, NY	Chenango County Jail	99.08	82	109	0.25
New York	No data	18,509.25	16,954	17,488	0.03

Percent Change, Feb 2025 - Feb 2026



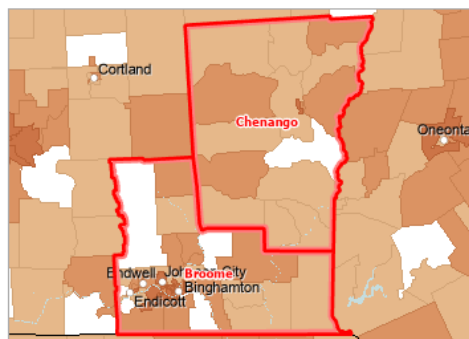
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services.

Citizenship Status

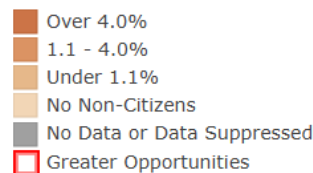
The table below shows the numbers and percent of population by citizenship status for the report area. According to the latest American Community Survey (ACS), the report area has a total of 7,041 non-Citizens, or 2.89% of the total population of 243,699 persons, in contrast to the state average of 9.23% of the population and the national average of 6.77% 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	226,947	634	1,383	7,694	7,041	2.89%
Broome County, NY	182,122	555	1,114	7,118	6,469	3.28%
Chenango County, NY	44,825	79	269	576	572	1.23%
New York	14,826,475	238,967	260,910	2,693,804	1,832,210	9.23%
United States	281,864,949	2,049,494	3,658,978	24,674,406	22,674,672	6.77%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24

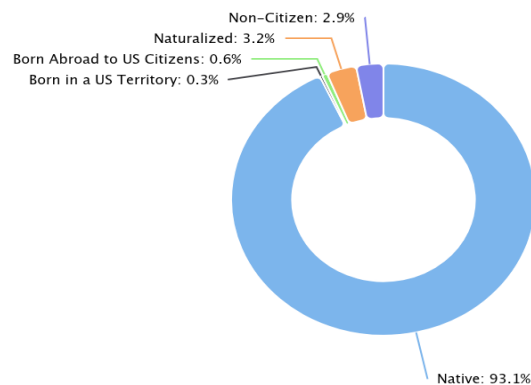


Non US Citizen Population, Percent by Tract, ACS 2020-24



Citizenship Status

Report Location



Hispanic or Latino Citizens

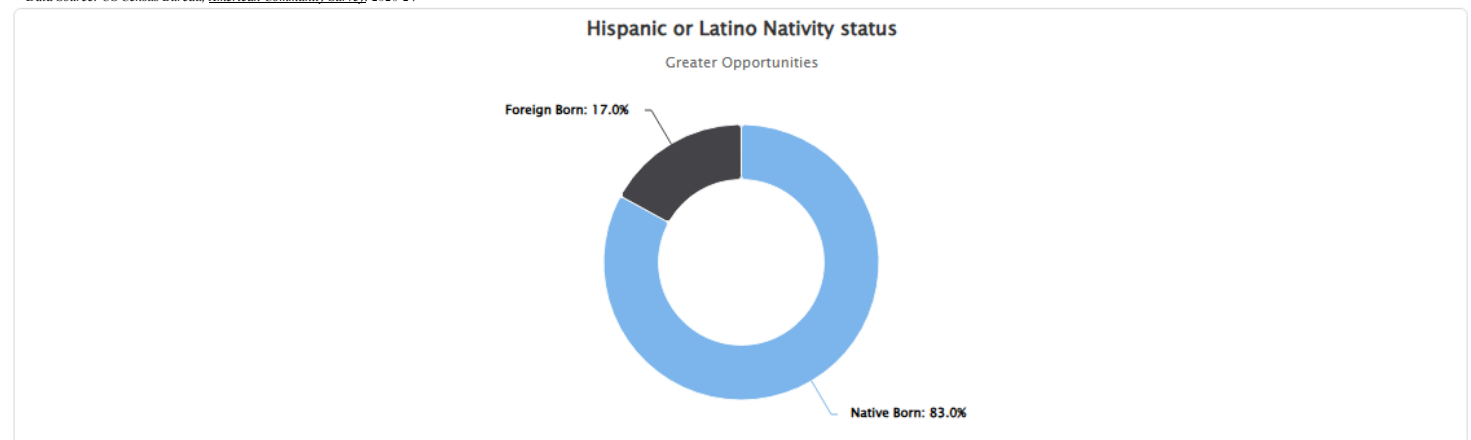
Nativity data provide insight into the diversity and demographic characteristics of the Hispanic or Latino population within the Greater Opportunities service area. The majority of Hispanic or Latino residents in both Broome and Chenango Counties are native-born, although Chenango County has a higher proportion of foreign-born Hispanic or Latino residents than Broome County. Overall, approximately 83.0% of Hispanic or Latino residents in the Greater Opportunities service area were native-born, while 17.0% were foreign-born. This is notably lower than both New York State and national averages, where foreign-born individuals account for a larger share of the Hispanic or Latino population. The presence of both native-born and foreign-born

Hispanic or Latino residents contributes to the cultural and economic diversity of the region and may influence community needs related to language access, workforce development, healthcare navigation, education, and social services.

While the Hispanic or Latino population in the service area is smaller than that of many urban regions of New York State, it continues to be an important and growing segment of the population. Community organizations and service providers may need to consider the unique experiences and barriers faced by immigrant and first-generation families, including access to employment opportunities, housing, transportation, education, and culturally responsive services. Understanding nativity trends can help inform planning efforts and ensure that programs and resources are accessible to all residents.

Report Area	Native Born	Native Born, Percent	Foreign Born	Foreign Born, Percent
Greater Opportunities	10,076	82.98%	2,066	17.02%
Broome County, NY	9,229	84.20%	1,732	15.80%
Chenango County, NY	847	71.72%	334	28.28%
New York	2,467,195	62.68%	1,468,890	37.32%
United States	43,677,484	67.45%	21,081,886	32.55%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2020-24



Vulnerable Communities

The U.S. Census Bureau's 2024 Community Resilience Estimates (CRE) identify populations that may be more vulnerable to the impacts of disasters, public health emergencies, and other community disruptions. The estimates are based on the presence of multiple risk factors, including income limitations, housing instability, disability status, lack of health insurance, limited access to transportation, language barriers, and other social and economic characteristics that may affect a household's ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from adverse events.

Within the Greater Opportunities service area, an estimated 22.7% of residents were living with three or more predominant risk factors, exceeding the national rate of 20.6%. At the county level, 23.2% of Broome County residents and 20.8% of Chenango County residents were identified as having three or more risk factors. These findings suggest that nearly one in four residents in portions of the service area may face increased challenges during emergencies or periods of economic uncertainty. Households with multiple risk factors are more likely to experience barriers related to housing stability, transportation, healthcare access, employment, food security, and recovery from unexpected crises.

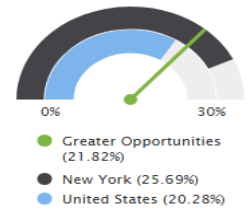
The data also indicate that approximately 35.7% of residents in the Greater Opportunities service area had no identified risk factors, while 41.6% experienced one to two risk factors. Although these households may not be considered highly vulnerable, the presence of one or more risk factors can still affect a family's resilience

during economic downturns, severe weather events, public health emergencies, or other disruptions. Understanding where vulnerable populations are concentrated helps inform community planning efforts and supports the development of targeted interventions designed to strengthen community resilience, improve access to resources, and reduce disparities among at-risk populations.

Note: Modeled population estimates are from Census 2024 CRE data.

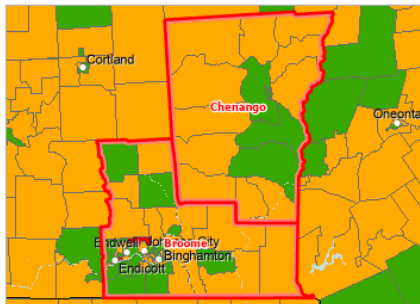
Report Area	Total Population	Residents with 0 RF, Percent	Residents with 1-2 RF, Percent	Residents with 3+ RF, Percent
Greater Opportunities	234,251	35.67%	41.61%	22.71%
Broome County, NY	187,917	35.76%	41.05%	23.19%
Chenango County, NY	46,334	35.31%	43.92%	20.77%
United States	328,496,586	35.13%	44.24%	20.63%

% of Residents with 3+ RF

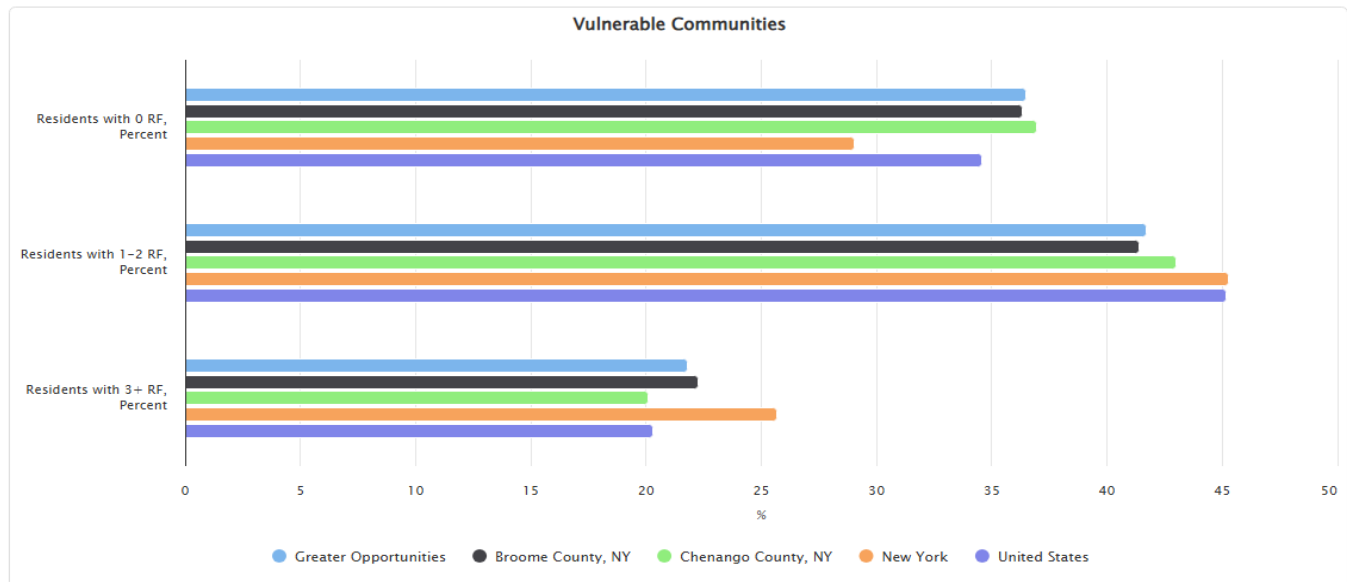
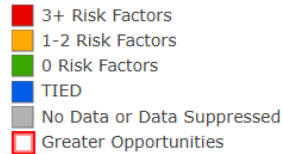


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, US Census Bureau - Community Resilience Estimates, 2024



Community Resilience Estimates - Predominant Risk Factor by Tract, Community Resilience Estimates 2024



Community Resilience Estimates for Equity - Key Facts

This indicator displays the key facts of the 2022 Community Resilience Estimates for Equity as selected in the interactive CRE for Equity portal.

*Householder, no spouse present, with own children of the householder under 18 years.

Report Area	Population below the Poverty Level	Population 65+	Population w/ Disability	Households w/o Vehicle	Female Householder no Spouse*	Male Householder no Spouse*	Households w/ Broadband Internet
Greater Opportunities	17.20%	20.20%	16.60%	11.45%	4.10%	1.35%	87.50%
Broome County, NY	18.50%	19.80%	16.10%	12.10%	4.30%	1.10%	88.10%
Chenango County, NY	12.10%	21.60%	19.10%	8.00%	2.90%	1.80%	86.30%
United States	11.50%	17.30%	13.40%	8.10%	4.60%	1.10%	91.00%

Data Source: American Community Survey, 2020-24, US Census Bureau 2025

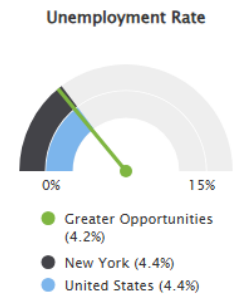
Employment, Unemployment, and Labor Force

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 4.2% unemployment rate in June 2026.

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2026 - April

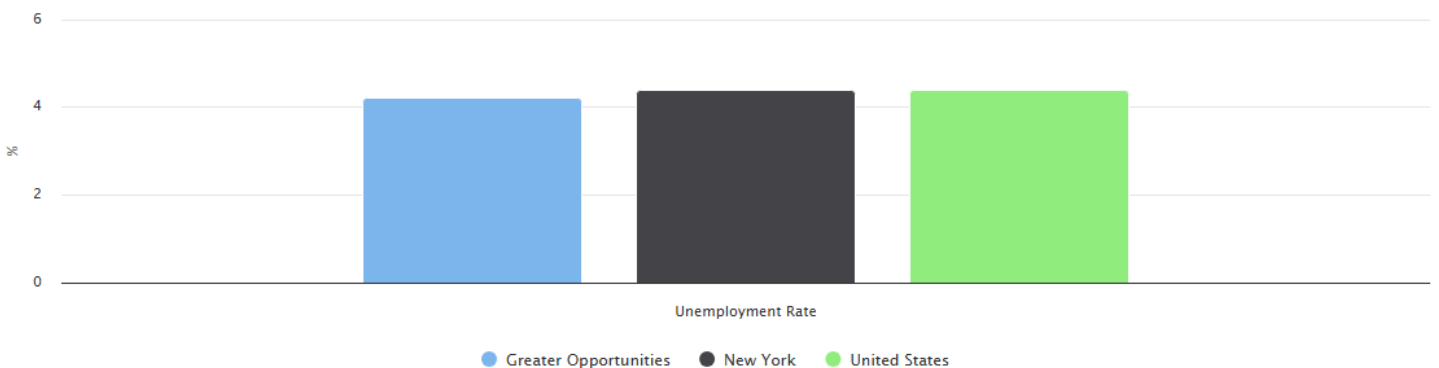
Report Area	Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Greater Opportunities	108,451	103,903	4,548	4.2%
Broome County, NY	86,694	82,888	3,806	4.4%
Chenango County, NY	21,757	21,015	742	3.4%
New York	10,043,264	9,601,785	441,479	4.4%
United States	171,449,090	163,892,521	7,556,568	4.4%



Unemployment, Rate by County, BLS 2026 - June



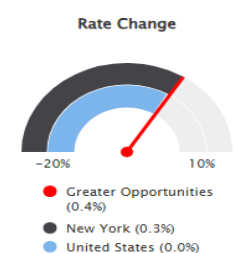
Current Unemployment



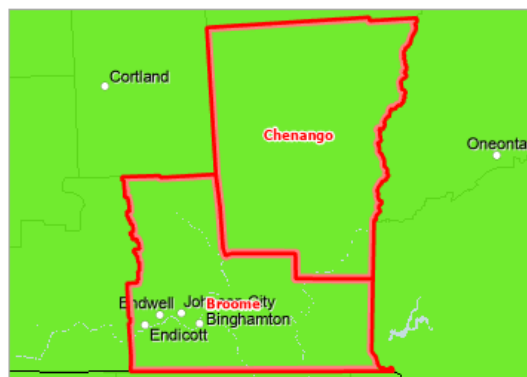
Unemployment Change

Unemployment change within the report area from June 2025 to June 2026 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this one-year period grew from 3.8% to 4.2%.

Report Area	Unemployment June 2025	Unemployment June 2026	Unemployment Rate June 2025	Unemployment Rate June 2026	Rate Change
Greater Opportunities	4,137	4,548	3.8%	4.2%	0.4%
Broome County, NY	3,472	3,806	4.0%	4.4%	0.4%
Chenango County, NY	665	742	3.0%	3.4%	0.4%
New York	416,189	441,479	4.1%	4.4%	0.3%
United States	7,532,502	7,556,568	4.4%	4.4%	0.0%



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.



Unemployment, Rate by County, BLS 2026 - June



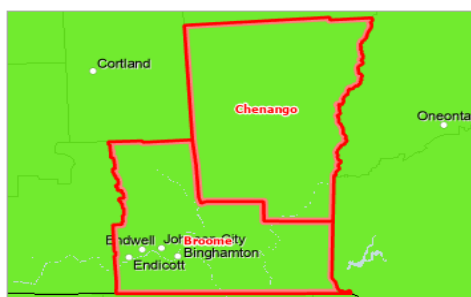
Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2026 - March.

Five Year Unemployment Rates

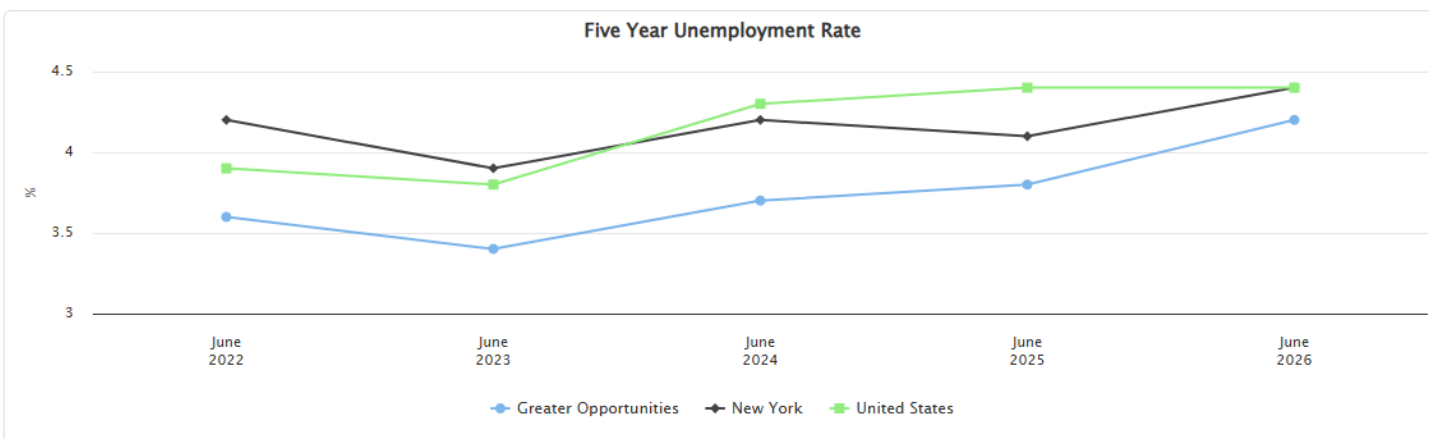
Unemployment change within the report area from June 2022 to June 2026 is shown in the chart below. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this five-year period grew from 3.6% to 4.2%.

Report Area	June 2022	June 2023	June 2024	June 2025	Jun 2026
Greater Opportunities	3.6%	3.4%	3.7%	3.8%	4.2%
Broome County, NY	3.7%	3.5%	3.9%	4.0%	4.4%
Chenango County, NY	3.2%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.4%
New York	4.2%	3.9%	4.2%	4.1%	4.4%
United States	3.9%	3.8%	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%

Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2026 - April.



Unemployment, Rate by County, BLS 2026 - June

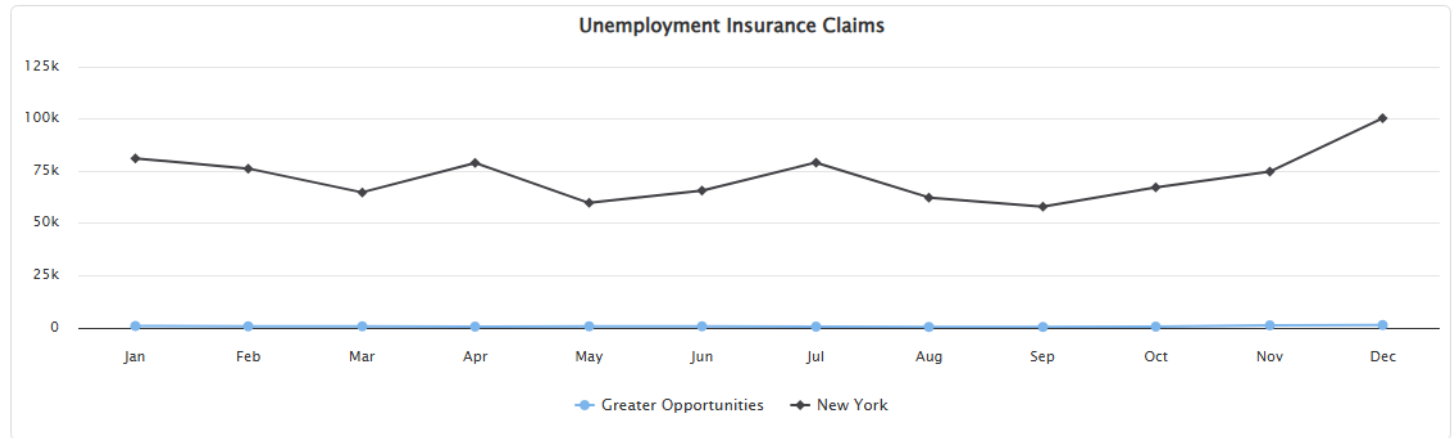


Unemployment Insurance Claims

The table below shows monthly insurance claims (UI) for Regular UI by county for each month in 2025. Regular UI programs include UI, Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers (UCX), and Shared Work programs.

Report Area	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Greater Opportunities	930	710	800	680	780	730	600	470	530	680	1,240	1,410
Broome County, NY	720	560	660	610	650	580	500	390	450	520	960	1,110
Chenango County, NY	210	150	140	70	130	150	100	80	80	160	280	300
New York	81,110	76,270	64,880	78,930	59,810	65,720	79,140	62,410	57,970	67,340	74,790	100,400

Data Source: [New York Department of Labor, 2025](#)

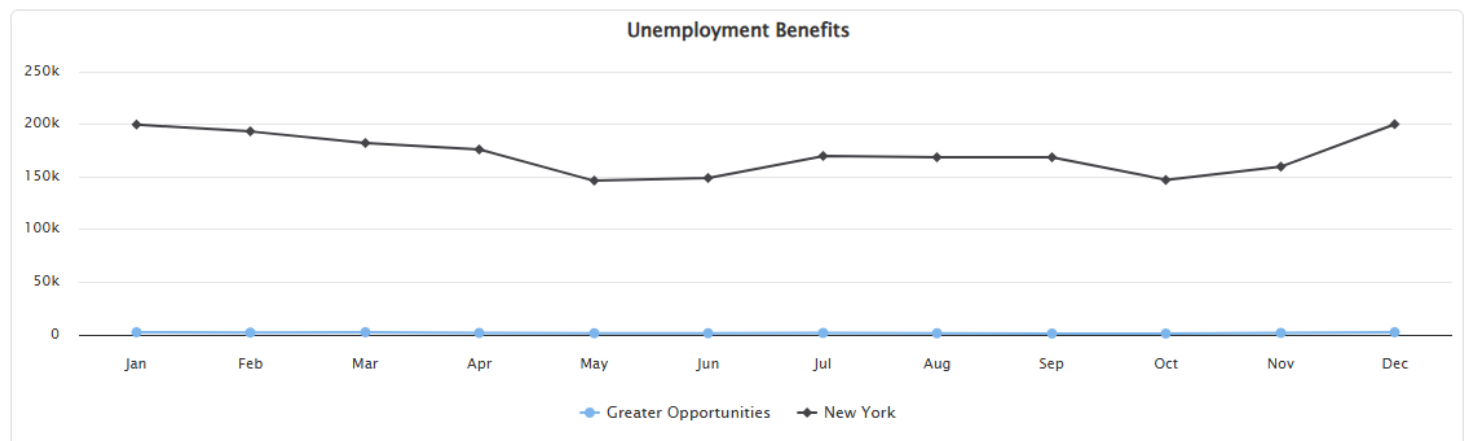


Unemployment Benefits

Monthly beneficiary data for Regular Unemployment Insurance (UI) by county for 2025. Regular UI programs include UI, Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers (UCX), and Shared Work programs.

Report Area	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Greater Opportunities	2,500	2,300	2,500	2,000	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,600	1,300	1,200	1,800	2,500
Broome County, NY	2,000	1,800	1,900	1,600	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,300	1,100	1,000	1,400	2,000
Chenango County, NY	500	500	600	400	300	300	300	300	200	200	400	500
New York	199,800	193,200	182,400	176,200	146,400	149,100	169,800	168,700	168,800	147,300	159,700	200,100

Data Source: [New York Department of Labor, 2025](#)

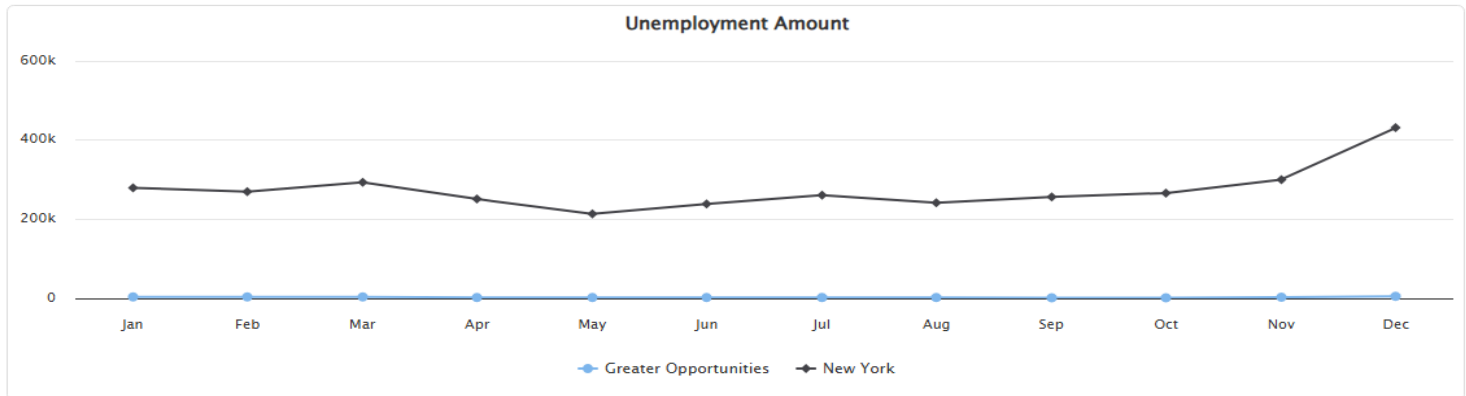


Unemployment Amount

Monthly benefits paid amount data for Regular Unemployment Insurance (UI) by county for 2025. Regular UI programs include UI, Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers (UCX), and Shared Work programs.

Report Area	Jan (\$1,000)	Feb (\$1,000)	Mar (\$1,000)	Apr (\$1,000)	May (\$1,000)	Jun (\$1,000)	Jul (\$1,000)	Aug (\$1,000)	Sep (\$1,000)	Oct (\$1,000)	Nov (\$1,000)	Dec (\$1,000)
Greater Opportunities	3,522	3,343	3,787	2,560	1,911	2,206	2,221	1,913	1,804	1,813	2,696	5,032
Broome County, NY	2,745	2,564	2,910	2,040	1,570	1,845	1,840	1,582	1,518	1,491	2,121	3,881
Chenango County, NY	777	779	877	520	341	361	381	331	286	322	575	1,151
New York	279,342	269,403	293,100	251,020	213,596	238,638	260,826	241,286	256,593	266,179	300,271	431,232

Data Source: New York Department of Labor.

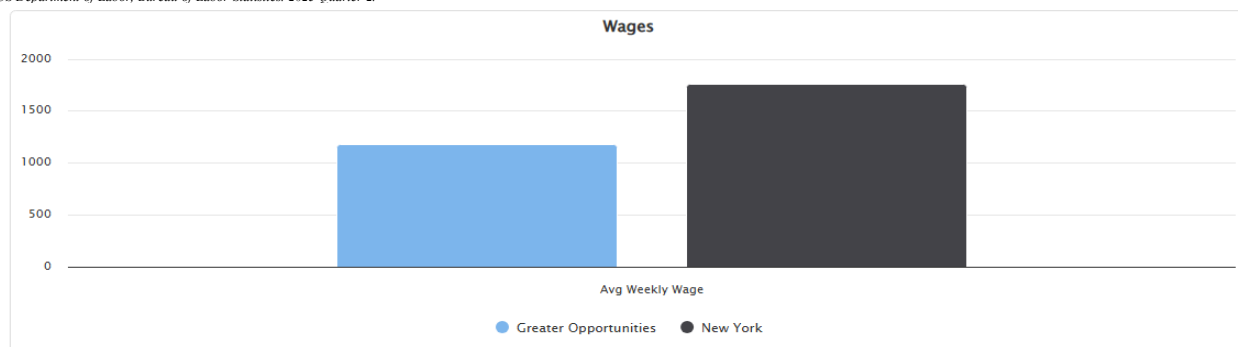


Wages

Average weekly wages for the report area during the period of September 2025 are provided below. Wage and employment figures are shown by county of employment. The report area has an average weekly wage of \$1,178.71.

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
Greater Opportunities	102,146	\$1,178.71	576	\$1,630.71	21,434	\$1,282.60	80,136	\$1,147.68
Broome County, NY	84,259	\$1,211	496	\$1,695	17,541	\$1,666.5	66,222	\$1,133
Chenango County, NY	17,887	\$1,196	80	\$1,342	3,893	\$1,518	13,914	\$1,196
New York	9,808,353	\$1,757	111,187	\$2,088	1,332,207	\$2,171.5	8,364,959	\$1,743

Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2025 Quarter 2.



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 \$16.00. In New York City, Long Island, and Westchester Counties it is \$17.00 per hour.

Report Area	One Adult	One Adult One Child	Two Adults	Two Adults One Child	Two Adults Two Children
Broome County, NY	\$20.75	\$38.09	\$14.68	\$21.96	\$27.15
Chenango County, NY	\$21.85	\$37.65	\$14.88	\$21.78	\$26.98
New York	\$29.89	\$51.24	\$19.69	\$28.12	\$35.04

Data Source: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Living Wage Calculator, February 2026.

Key Findings– Update 2026

Economic conditions in Broome County, Chenango County, and New York State continue to reflect a growing disconnect between wages and the cost of meeting basic household needs. While average wages have increased since the pandemic, the cost of housing, utilities, food, transportation, childcare, and health care has risen at an equal or faster pace, creating ongoing affordability challenges for many working households.

Living wage data demonstrate that a full-time worker earning the minimum wage still falls short of what is needed to meet basic expenses in many household configurations. In 2026, a single adult in Broome County required an estimated \$20.75 per hour to achieve economic self-sufficiency, while a single adult in Chenango County required \$21.85 per hour [1]. Both figures exceed New York State's minimum wage of \$16.00 per hour for most counties. For households with children, the gap is substantially larger. A single adult with one child required \$38.09 per hour in Broome County and \$37.65 per hour in Chenango County, while a two-adult household with two children required \$27.15 per hour and \$26.98 per hour, respectively, for each working adult. Statewide, the living wage ranged from \$29.89 per hour for a single adult to \$51.24 per hour for a single parent with one child, illustrating the significant financial pressures facing households throughout New York [2]. Based on MIT Living Wage Calculator data, living wage requirements increased between 2024 and 2026 across most household types, reflecting continued inflation and rising costs for essential goods and services.

Housing costs remain a major contributor to affordability challenges. According to FY 2026 HUD Fair Market Rent estimates, a household would need to earn approximately \$44,120 annually (\$21.21 per hour) to afford a two-bedroom apartment in Broome County and approximately \$38,920 annually (\$18.71 per hour) to afford a comparable unit in Chenango County without spending more than 30 percent of income on housing. These housing wage requirements exceed the earnings of many workers employed in retail, food service, hospitality, personal care, and other lower-wage occupations, contributing to housing instability and financial hardship for working families.

The most recent wage data available indicate that average weekly wages were approximately \$1,211 in Broome County and \$1,196 in Chenango County during 2025, compared to \$1,757 statewide [3]. While wages have increased in recent years, many residents continue to work in lower-paying occupations that earn considerably less than county averages, making it difficult for households to achieve financial stability despite full-time employment. As a result, many households remain dependent on public assistance, housing subsidies, food assistance programs, and other community supports to meet basic needs.

Overall, the data indicate that employment alone does not guarantee economic security. The growing gap between living wages and actual earnings continues to affect households throughout Broome and Chenango Counties. Strategies that support workforce development, career advancement, affordable housing development, childcare access, transportation services, and income supports remain critical to helping residents achieve long-term financial stability and self-sufficiency.

Data Sources:

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS): State and Regional Labor Force Participation Rates, State Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS), and regional Consumer Price Index (CPI) metrics.

[2] New York State Department of Labor (NYSDOL): Division of Research and Statistics regional labor market profiles, Southern Tier Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), and Current Employment Statistics (CES) sector reports.

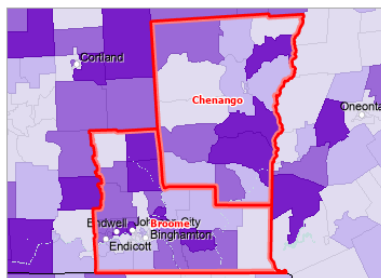
[3] U.S. Census Bureau: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Data Profiles and Community Resilience Estimates tracking long-term workforce attrition and regional vehicle-deficit patterns.

Commuter Travel Patterns

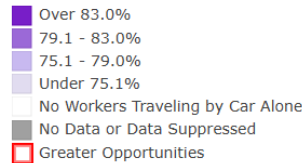
This indicator shows the method of transportation workers used to travel to work for the report area. Of the 104,578 workers in the report area, 73.8% drove to work alone while 8.6% carpoolled. 2.1% of all workers reported that they used some form of public transportation, while others used some optional means including 4.6% walking or riding bicycles, and 1.4% used taxicabs to travel to work.

Report Area	Workers 16 and up	Percent Drive Alone	Percent Carpool	Percent Public Transportation	Percent Bicycle or Walk	Percent Taxi or Other	Percent Work at Home
Report Location	104,578	73.8%	8.6%	2.1%	4.6%	1.4%	9.5%
Broome County, NY	84,206	72.7%	8.7%	2.6%	4.9%	1.6%	9.6%
Chenango County, NY	20,372	78.4%	8.4%	0.0%	3.5%	0.5%	9.1%
New York	9,306,567	48.8%	6.3%	21.6%	6.4%	1.9%	14.9%
United States	159,114,094	68.8%	8.5%	3.2%	2.8%	1.5%	15.1%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-2024

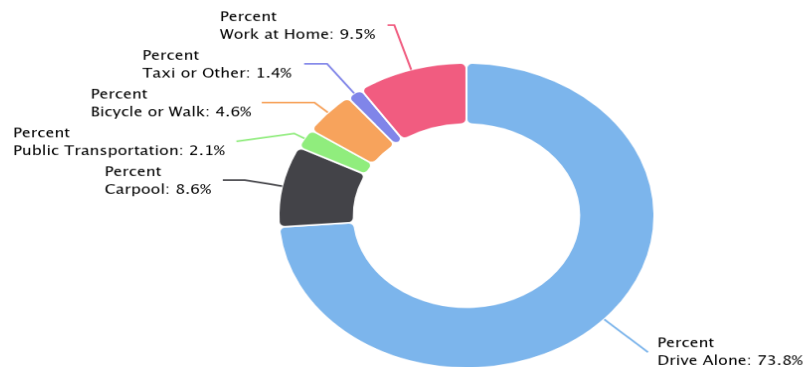


Workers Traveling to Work by Car Alone, Percent by Tract, ACS 2020-24



Commuter Travel Patterns

Report Location



Non-Hispanic Commuters

This indicator shows the method of transportation non-Hispanic workers used to travel to work for the report area. Of the 100,329 non-Hispanic workers in the report area, 82.76% drove to work. 1.82% of all workers reported that they used some form of public transportation, while others used some optional means including 5.78% walking or riding bicycles, and 9.64% worked from home.

Report Area	Workers 16 and up	Travel by Car	Use Public Transit	Bike/Walk	Work from Home
Report Location	100,329	82.76%	1.82%	5.78%	9.64%
Broome County, NY	80,330	81.74%	2.27%	6.23%	9.76%
Chenango County, NY	19,999	86.88%	0.01%	3.97%	9.14%
New York	7,582,442	57.43%	18.66%	7.90%	16.01%
United States	129,295,027	76.52%	2.94%	4.21%	16.33%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24

White Non-Hispanic Commuters

This indicator shows the method of transportation white non-Hispanic workers used to travel to work for the report area. Of the 87,895 white non-Hispanic workers in the report area, 84.55% drove to work. 0.92% of all workers reported that they used some form of public transportation, while others used some optional means including 5.08% walking or riding bicycles, and 9.45% worked from home.

Report Area	Workers 16 and up	Travel by Car	Use Public Transit	Bike/Walk	Work from Home
Report Location	87,895	84.55%	0.92%	5.08%	9.45%
Broome County, NY	68,798	83.92%	1.17%	5.40%	9.51%
Chenango County, NY	19,097	86.81%	0.01%	3.94%	9.24%
New York	5,125,042	63.85%	11.84%	7.19%	17.12%
United States	93,740,164	77.79%	1.81%	3.84%	16.56%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24

Hispanic Commuters

This indicator shows the method of transportation Hispanic workers used to travel to work for the report area. Of the 4,249 Hispanic workers in the report area, 74.23% drove to work. 8.00% of all workers reported that they used some form of public transportation, while others used some optional means including 11.98% walking or riding bicycles, and 5.79% worked from home.

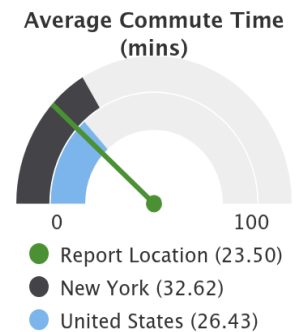
Report Area	Workers 16 and up	Travel by Car	Use Public Transit	Bike/Walk
Report Location	4,249	74.23%	8.00%	11.98%
Broome County, NY	3,876	73.53%	8.77%	12.15%
Chenango County, NY	373	81.50%	0.00%	10.19%
New York	1,724,125	44.89%	34.51%	10.41%
United States	29,819,067	80.75%	4.54%	4.87%

Travel Time to Work

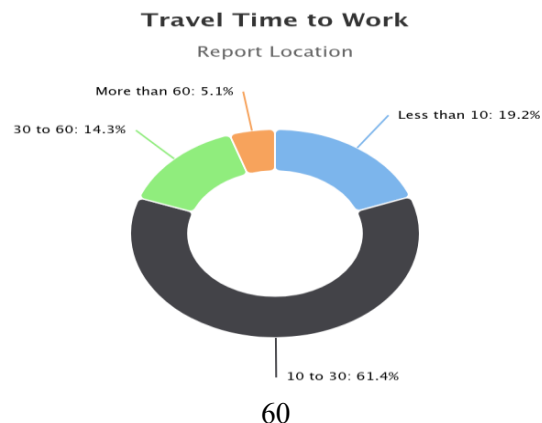
Travel time for workers who travel to work (do not work at home) is shown for the report area. The average commute time, according to the American Community Survey (ACS), for the report area is on average 23.50 minutes

Report Area	Workers that Commute Age 16 and up	% Workers Traveling < 10 mins	% Workers Traveling between 10 and 30 mins	% Workers Traveling between 30 and 60 mins	% Workers Traveling > 60 mins	Average Commute Time (mins)
Report Location	94,664	19.23%	61.36%	14.33%	5.09%	23.50
Broome County, NY	76,151	18.25%	65.01%	12.10%	4.64%	22.84
Chenango County, NY	18,513	23.23%	46.35%	23.50%	6.92%	26.20
New York	7,916,632	10.19%	40.34%	32.68%	16.78%	32.62
United States	135,071,605	12.70%	49.95%	28.78%	8.57%	26.43

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.



Top Employers

Report Area	Listing of the Top Employers in the Selected Area
Broome County, NY	Binghamton University, United Health Services, Lockheed Martin, BAE Systems, Lourdes Hospital, Broome County Government
Chenango County, NY	The Raymond Corporation, Chobani (New Berlin / South Edmeston, NY), NBT Bank, UHS Chenango Memorial Hospital

Factory/Plant/Business Closures in Last Two Years

Report Area	Factory/Plant/Business closures in last 2 years
Broome County, NY	IBM, Willow Run Foods, Dick's Sporting Goods (Court Street), Big Lots, JOANN Fabric and Crafts
Chenango County, NY	Chobani / Former Procter & Gamble Complex, Grand Union

Number of Economic Development Agencies

Report Area	Number of Economic Development Agencies
Broome County, NY	1 Lead Agency, 4 County & Municipal Development Offices, 2 Regional & State Partner Entities
Chenango County, NY	2 Core Operational Agencies, 1 County Governmental, 1 Regional State Partner

Key Findings- Update 2026

Transportation remains one of the most significant and persistent barriers to economic stability and self-sufficiency in Broome and Chenango Counties. Based on the most recent available American Community Survey data, approximately 11% of households across the two counties do not have access to a vehicle, leaving thousands of residents dependent on limited public transportation, family members, friends, or community-based transportation programs. In rural communities, where employment centers, healthcare providers, grocery stores, child care facilities, and other essential services are often located many miles from where residents live, reliable transportation is a necessity rather than a convenience.

The challenge is particularly acute in Chenango County, where public transportation options are limited and many communities are geographically isolated. Residents frequently travel long distances to access employment, educational opportunities, healthcare services, and shopping. While B.C. Transit provides an extensive network of bus routes throughout the urban core of Broome County, including Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott, Endwell, and Vestal, transit coverage is significantly more limited in many rural areas of both counties. As a result, individuals without access to a personal vehicle often face substantial barriers to maintaining employment, attending medical appointments, obtaining groceries and prescription medications, or participating in workforce training and educational programs.

Transportation affordability has become an increasing concern in recent years. Rising vehicle purchase prices, higher interest rates, escalating insurance premiums, and increased repair and maintenance costs continue to place tremendous pressure on low-income households. Families with limited financial resources often rely on older, high-mileage vehicles that require frequent repairs, creating a cycle in which transportation expenses consume a disproportionate share of household income. A single breakdown can result in missed workdays, lost wages, missed medical appointments, or even job loss.

Older adults, individuals with disabilities, veterans, and families with young children frequently face additional transportation challenges. For these populations, accessing healthcare, supportive services, grocery stores, pharmacies, and social activities can be especially difficult when transportation options are limited or unavailable. The aging population in both Broome and Chenango Counties further increases demand for accessible and affordable transportation services that support independent living and successful aging in place.

Community partnerships continue to play a critical role in addressing transportation needs throughout the region. Programs such as Getthere, operated by the Rural Health Network of South-Central New York, provide

vital mobility management services that help connect residents with transportation resources across Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Otsego, and Tioga Counties. These coordinated transportation efforts help residents access employment, healthcare, education, and other essential services that would otherwise be out of reach. Greater Opportunities continues to prioritize collaboration with regional transportation providers and community partners to expand transportation access, reduce barriers to self-sufficiency, and support economic mobility for low-income individuals and families throughout the service area.

Education

School Enrollment

The below table shows the total public-school enrollment in the selected region. Totals were updated to reflect counts for the 2024/2025 school year.

	Total Enrollment	Male Enrollment	Male Enrollment Percent	Female Enrollment	Female Enrollment Percent
Greater Opportunities	30,300	15,465	51.025%	14,816	48.93%
Broome County, NY	23,851	12,176	51.05%	11,657	48.87%
Chenango County, NY	6,449	3,289	51.00%	3,159	48.98%
New York	2,421,491	1,240,683	51.24%	1,179,812	48.72%

Data Source: New York State Education Department.

Student Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

Report Area	American Indian or Alaska Native	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian or Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	White
Greater Opportunities	56	2,284	2,254	1,254	22,476
Broome County, NY	44	2,202	2,081	1,205	16,481
Chenango County, NY	12	82	173	49	5,995
New York	18,122	374,392	744,672	257,714	939,363

Data Source: New York State Education Department, 2024-25

Student Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity Percent

Report Area	American Indian or Alaska Native	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian or Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	White	Multiracial
Greater Opportunities	0.18%	7.54%	7.44%	4.14%	74.22%	6.53%
Broome County, NY	0.18%	9.24%	8.73%	5.06%	69.15%	7.71%
Chenango County, NY	0.19%	1.27%	2.68%	0.76%	92.97%	2.14%
New York	0.74%	15.32%	30.72%	10.67%	38.96%	3.63%

Data Source: New York State Education Department, 2024-25

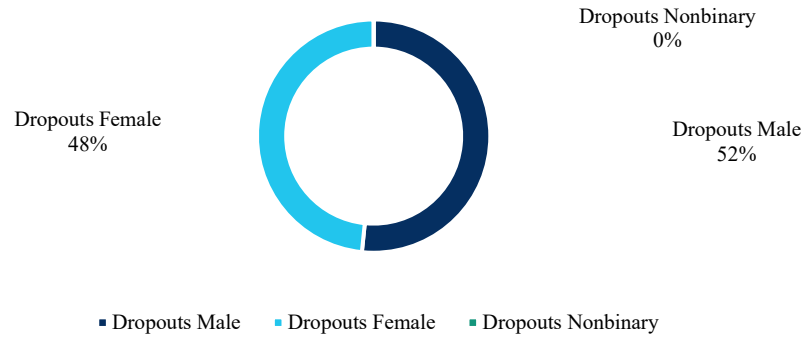
High School Dropouts

The table below shows the number of Public High School dropouts, where reported, in the selected region. Totals were updated to reflect counts for the 2024/2025 school year.

Report Area	Dropouts Total	Dropouts Male	Dropouts Female	Dropouts Nonbinary
Greater Opportunities	217	112	105	0
Broome County, NY	174	92	82	0
Chenango County, NY	43	20	23	No data
New York	10,220	6,213	3,993	14

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: New York State Education Department, 2024-25

Highschool Dropouts Greater Opportunities



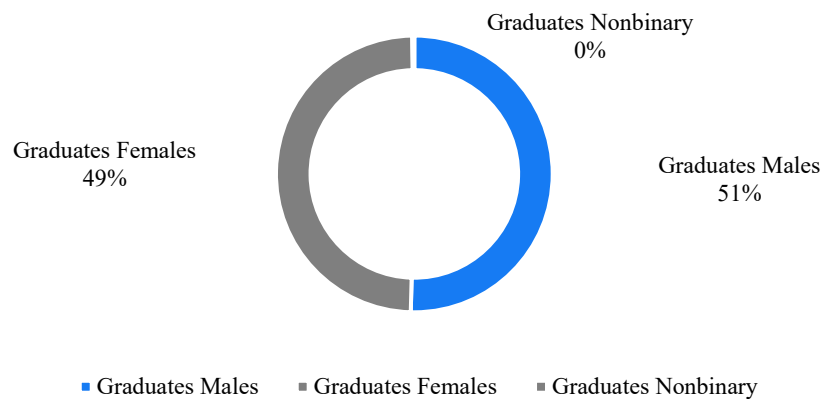
High School Graduates

The table below shows the number of Public High School graduates, where reported, in the selected region for the 2024/2025 academic years.

Report Area	Graduates Total	Graduates Male	Graduates Female	Graduates Nonbinary	Graduation Rate Total	Graduation Rate Male	Graduation Rate Female	Graduation Rate Nonbinary
Greater Opportunities	2,065	1,041	1,019	5	82.35%	80.95%	83.75%	100%
Broome County, NY	1,605	801	799	5	81.25%	79.86%	83.10%	100%
Chenango County, NY	460	240	220	No data	86.20%	86.74%	86.15%	No data
New York	173,120	86,475	86,430	215	85.50%	82.60%	88.90%	88.90%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: [New York State Education Department](#), 2024-2025

Highschool Graduates Greater Opportunities

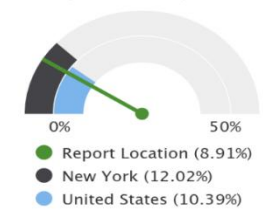


Educational Attainment

Educational attainment data tracks the highest level of education achieved by adults over 25. This metric helps local schools and businesses identify specific needs for adult workforce training, professional development, and STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) opportunities. Across the service area, 31.00% of adults have earned a bachelor's degree or higher, while 31.83% hold a high school diploma as their highest level of education. The remaining population consists of individuals who either did not complete high school or pursued some college or an associate degree without moving on to a four-year program.

Report Area	No High School Diploma	High School Only	Some College	Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Report Location	8.91%	31.83%	17.52%	13.06%	15.49%	13.21%
Broome County, NY	8.57%	29.41%	17.89%	13.08%	16.66%	14.39%
Chenango County, NY	10.22%	41.20%	16.07%	12.95%	10.92%	8.63%
New York	12.02%	24.29%	14.63%	8.84%	22.36%	17.87%
United States	10.39%	26.04%	19.08%	8.81%	21.61%	14.08%

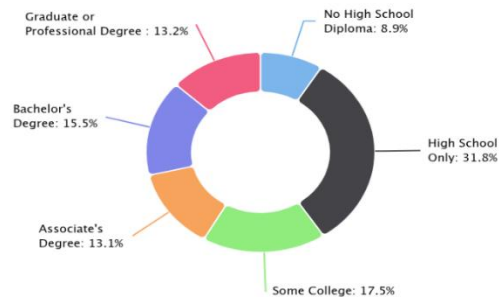
Percent Population with No High School Diploma



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2020-24

Attainment - Overview

Report Location



Educational Attainment by Gender - Male

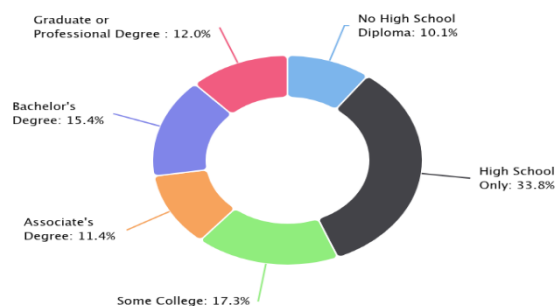
This indicator reports the distribution of the highest level of education achieved by males age 25+ in the report area.

Report Area	No High School Diploma	High School Only	Some College	Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Report Location	8,057	26,984	13,781	9,104	12,276	9,594
Broome County, NY	6,087	19,329	11,195	7,298	10,735	8,415
Chenango County, NY	1,970	7,655	2,586	1,806	1,541	1,179
New York	849,286	1,701,021	1,031,755	549,383	1,508,969	1,088,832
United States	12,600,866	30,924,183	21,377,591	8,889,968	23,712,275	15,051,449

Data Source: US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2020-24

Educational Attainment by Sex - Male

Report Location



Educational Attainment by Gender - Female

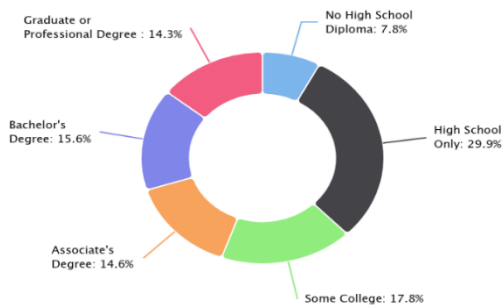
This indicator reports the distribution of the highest level of education achieved by females age 25+ in the report area.

Report Area	No High School Diploma	High School Only	Some College	Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Report Location	6,571	25,289	14,994	12,339	13,158	12,102
Broome County, NY	5,108	19,101	12,182	9,794	11,029	10,380
Chenango County, NY	1,463	6,188	2,812	2,545	2,129	1,722
New York	835,184	1,703,305	1,019,324	689,295	1,624,863	1,415,967
United States	11,391,544	29,170,533	22,656,457	11,432,945	26,155,896	17,443,596

Data Source: US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2020-24

Educational Attainment by Sex – Female

Report Location



Veterans - Educational Attainment

This indicator contrasts the distribution of educational attainment levels between military veterans and non-veterans in the region. Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25 and is an estimated average for the period from 2020 to 2024.

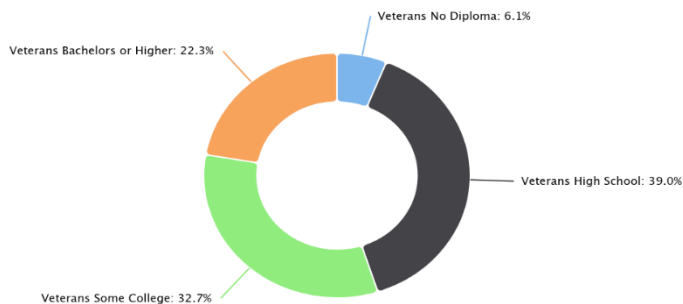
Report Area	Veterans % No Diploma	Veterans % High School Diploma	Veterans % Some College	Veterans % Bachelors or Higher	Non-Veterans % No Diploma	Non-Veterans % High School Diploma	Non-Veterans % Some College	Non-Veterans % Bachelors or Higher
Report Location	6.06%	38.97%	32.70%	22.26%	9.13%	31.25%	30.40%	29.21%
Broome County, NY	5.36%	36.89%	33.29%	24.46%	8.82%	28.83%	30.80%	31.55%
Chenango County, NY	8.44%	45.96%	30.71%	14.89%	10.38%	40.78%	28.85%	19.98%
New York	5.94%	30.92%	34.05%	29.09%	12.29%	24.01%	23.00%	40.70%
United States	4.52%	26.90%	36.82%	31.75%	10.87%	26.02%	27.16%	35.95%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2020-24

Veterans – Educational Attainment

Report Location



Colleges, Universities, and Trade Schools

The number of colleges, universities, and trade schools for 2024/2025 school year are in the report area shown below.

Report Area	Total Institutions	4-Year or Higher Institutions	2-Year Institutions	Other Institutions
Greater Opportunities	4	1	1	2
Broome County, NY	3	1	1	1
Chenango County, NY	1	0	0	1
New York	417	239	85	93

Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, *NCES - Integrated Post-secondary Education Data System*, 2025

Key Findings- Update 2026

Our regional public-school network serves 30,300 K–12 students across the Greater Opportunities footprint, with 23,851 in Broome County and 6,449 in rural Chenango County. Across the region, male enrollment holds a slight majority at 51.04% (15,465) compared to females at 48.96% (14,835).

The key educational challenges shaping our communities include:

- **Stark Racial and Regional Gaps:** Diversity varies heavily between the counties. Chenango County's student enrollment is 92.97% White, while Broome County is much more diverse, with minority students making up over 30% of the student body (including 9.24% Black and 8.73% Hispanic). Local school districts must design entirely different support systems to meet these distinct demographic needs.
- **Graduation and Gender Disparities:** Out of 217 regional dropouts, 174 occurred in Broome County, with males making up over 51% of the total. The region's overall graduation rate (82.75%) lags behind the New York State baseline of 85.47%. However, female students consistently outperform their male peers, achieving an 84.16% graduation rate compared to 81.34% for males.
- **The Rural Adult Education Divide:** Across the service area, 31.83% of adults over 25 stopped at a high school diploma, while 31.00% hold a bachelor's degree or higher—well below the state average where 40.23% have a college degree. This gap is worst in Chenango County, where 41.20% have only a high school diploma and a mere 19.55% hold a bachelor's degree or higher, limiting local household earning potential.
- **Women Outpacing Men in Higher Ed:** Local men are more likely to lack a high school diploma (8,057 men vs. 6,571 women). Conversely, local women heavily outpace men in higher education; 12,102 women hold a graduate or professional degree compared to 9,594 men, mirroring a broader statewide trend.
- **Veteran Degree Obstacles:** Local veterans show high resilience in finishing high school, with a dropout rate of just 6.06% (compared to 9.13% for non-veterans). However, earning a four-year degree remains a major hurdle. Only 22.26% of local veterans hold a bachelor's degree or higher, dropping to a low 14.89% in Chenango County.
- **A Rural Higher-Education Desert:** There are only four post-secondary institutions in our entire region. Three sit in Broome County (including Binghamton University and SUNY Broome), while Chenango County has just one trade-focused school. This forces rural Chenango students to endure long commutes or leave the county entirely to access advanced career training or university degrees.

Early Care and Education-Update 2026

The early years of a child's life are a critical window for development, marked by rapid brain growth and the formation of essential bonds with caregivers. Supporting a child's learning and health during this unique period directly shapes how ready they will be for kindergarten and a lifetime of success. Research shows that early childhood learning is incredibly accelerated, with a single month for a child often matching what takes an adult an

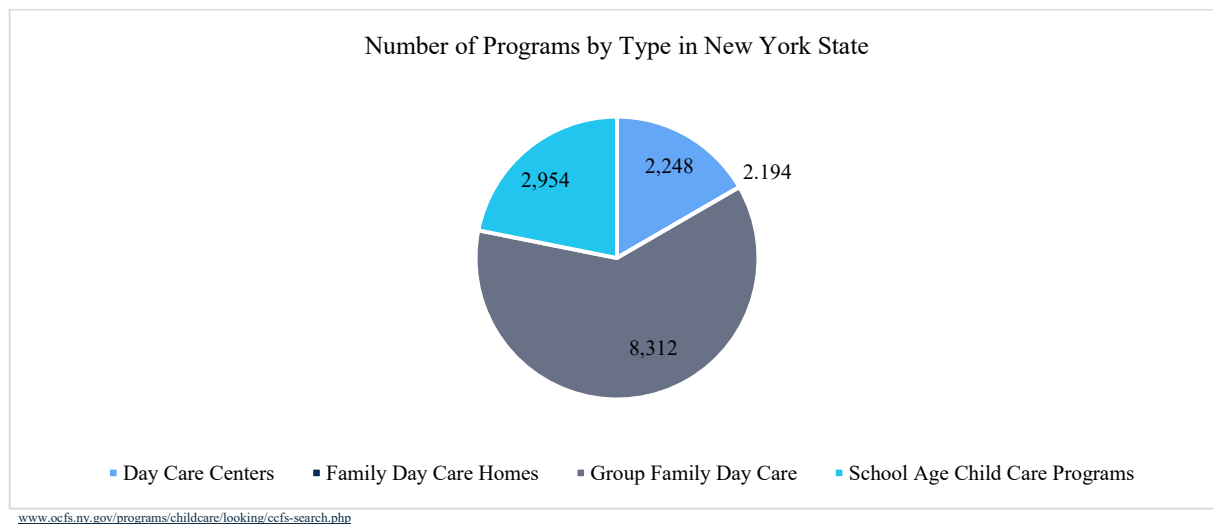
entire year to process. Because children who fall behind during these formative years rarely catch up as they move through elementary school, high-quality early childhood education is absolutely essential.

Given how much time children spend in out-of-home arrangements, the quality of their care setting can either significantly harm or powerfully support their development and long-term health. Unfortunately, finding adequate, reliable early education has become an insurmountable barrier for many parents. Families in our region are routinely forced to navigate a toxic mix of skyrocketing costs, uneven quality, and a severe lack of open slots.

This section of the community needs assessment breaks down the early care and education landscape for low-income families across Broome and Chenango counties. It highlights the stark realities parents face and shows how Head Start and Early Head Start can be leveraged to fill these massive structural gaps, protecting and supporting the development of our community's most vulnerable children.

Number of Programs by Type

Type	Broome County	Chenango County	New York
Day Care Centers	40	8	2,248
Family Day Care Homes	24	12	2,194
Group Family Day Care	26	18	8,312
School Age Child Care Programs	23	7	2,954
Total	115	46	15,708



Publicly Funded Preschool, Home Visiting, and Early Childhood Program Capacity

Head Start and Early Head Start operate within a broader early childhood system that includes Universal Prekindergarten (UPK), preschool special education programs, home visiting services, child care centers, family child care homes, and other publicly funded early childhood initiatives. Understanding the availability, capacity, and utilization of these programs is important when evaluating unmet need and determining the appropriate distribution of Head Start and Early Head Start services throughout Broome and Chenango Counties.

Publicly funded preschool opportunities have expanded throughout New York State; however, availability varies considerably by school district. While many school districts offer Universal Prekindergarten programs for four-year-old children, enrollment capacity, transportation availability, program schedules, and eligibility requirements differ across communities. Families continue to report challenges accessing programs that align with work schedules, transportation resources, and child care needs. Head Start provides an important

supplement to existing preschool options by offering comprehensive education, health, nutrition, family engagement, and support services that are not always available through traditional preschool settings.

In addition to preschool programs, families access home visiting and family support services through programs such as:

- Early Head Start Home-Based Program
- Healthy Families New York
- Parents as Teachers
- Early Intervention service coordination

These programs provide developmental screenings, parenting education, family support, health education, and referrals to community resources for expectant parents, infants, toddlers, and young children.

Despite the availability of multiple early childhood programs, community assessment findings, parent surveys, and provider reports indicate continued unmet need for infant and toddler care, extended-hour child care, transportation assistance, and comprehensive services for low-income families. Staffing shortages and workforce challenges continue to limit child care capacity throughout the region, resulting in unavailable child care slots, classroom closures, and waiting lists in some communities. These factors affect families' ability to access employment, education, and workforce training opportunities.

Greater Opportunities will continue monitoring changes in public preschool availability, child care capacity, home visiting services, staffing levels, and family demand to ensure Head Start and Early Head Start services remain responsive to community needs and complement existing early childhood resources.

Early Childhood Program Type	Primary Ages Served	Service Area	Approximate Status/Capacity Considerations
Early Head Start (Center-Based)	Birth-3	Broome & Chenango	Limited enrollment capacity compared to eligible population
Early Head Start (Home-Based)	Birth-3	Broome & Chenango	Provides home visiting and family support services
Head Start	Ages 3-4	Broome & Chenango	Comprehensive preschool services
Universal Pre-Kindergarten (UPK)	Age 4	Multiple school districts	Availability varies by district
Preschool Special Education (CPSE)	Ages 3-5	Both Counties	Services dependent on referral and eligibility
Early Intervention (EI)	Birth-3	Both Counties	Developmental services for eligible children
Family Child Care Homes	Birth-12	Both Counties	Capacity affected by provider availability
Child Care Centers	Birth-12	Both Counties	Staffing shortages impact available slots
Home Visiting Programs	Prenatal-Age 5	Both Counties	Family support, parenting education, developmental monitoring

Quality Disparities for At-Risk Children

Evidence from the NICHD Study of Early Child Care highlights a disturbing reality: children from low-income and minority families are disproportionately stuck in poor-quality childcare. The study also proved that how ready a child is for kindergarten depends heavily on the type of childcare environment they are placed in.

Further research using the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study (Birth Cohort) backed up these findings, uncovering a massive quality gap for at-risk children. The data revealed that Black children consistently experienced the lowest-quality care across every single type of childcare setting. Overall, children placed in lower-quality programs were much more likely to have mothers with less formal education and to come from Black or Hispanic families. Crucially, the study showed that center-based Head Start programs provided significantly higher-quality care than other options, making a clear case for expanding Head Start in areas where at-risk families have few high-quality choices.

Several structural barriers keep children of color from getting into top-tier programs. Many families live in under-resourced, racially and socioeconomically segregated neighborhoods that simply lack a diverse mix of childcare options. There is also an information gap, as families are not always aware of standard quality indicators. Finally, parents' jobs dictate what kind of care they can use. Low-income parents face major scheduling hurdles; they are much more likely to work part-time, cover non-traditional shifts (like evenings or weekends), or deal with unpredictable, fluctuating hours that traditional daycares do not accommodate.

Regional QRIS Program Tier Tracking

To illustrate how access to high-quality care shifts across different modalities, the table below provides the updated national breakdown of programs participating in state Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS), highlighting the percentage of facilities achieving top-tier quality benchmarks:  Child Care Aware® of Ame...

Program Type & Reporting Baseline	Programs At Top Quality Level	Programs Not At Top Quality Level
Center-Based Programs (2020)	1.70%	98.30%
Family Child Care Homes (2020)	1.00%	99.00%
Center-Based Programs (2021)	1.80%	98.20%

<https://www.childcareaware.org/our-issues/research/ccdc/>

Affordability of Child Care

Child care continues to be a significant financial burden for working families in New York State. According to Child Care Aware of America’s 2024 Price of Care analysis, the average annual cost of center-based child care in New York was approximately \$20,439 for an infant and \$18,661 for a toddler. For married-couple families, infant care represented approximately 14% of median household income, while for single-parent families it represented approximately 50% of median household income, far exceeding the federal affordability benchmark of 7% of household income. These costs create substantial barriers to employment and economic stability for families with young children.

Work Status of Population with Children Under 6 Years Old

Access to affordable and reliable child care is closely connected to parents’ ability to participate in the workforce. According to the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2024 American Community Survey five-year estimates, Broome County had approximately 10,877 children under age six, including 7,463, or 68.6%, who lived in

families where all parents were in the labor force. In Chenango County, 2,097 of the county's 2,747 children under age six, or 76.3%, lived in families where all parents were in the labor force.

Across the combined Greater Opportunities service area, approximately 9,560 of 13,624 children under age six, or 70.2%, had all parents in the labor force. This was slightly higher than the statewide rate of 69.5%. Chenango County's rate was 6.8 percentage points above the statewide rate, while Broome County's rate was 0.9 percentage points below it.

Female labor force participation was lower locally than across New York State. Approximately 52.7% of females age 16 and over in Broome County and 55.0% in Chenango County were in the labor force. The combined service-area rate was approximately 53.1%, compared with 59.0% statewide. These figures reinforce the importance of affordable child care, transportation, and family-support services in helping parents and caregivers obtain and maintain employment.

Parent Work Schedules and Non-Traditional Hours

Parent and caregiver work schedules affect families' ability to access and consistently participate in early childhood education and child care. Focus group and survey findings indicate that families throughout Broome and Chenango Counties may work evening, weekend, rotating, irregular, or otherwise non-traditional schedules. These schedules are often difficult to coordinate with child care programs operating during standard weekday hours. Work schedules, transportation barriers, child care responsibilities, and limited availability of care during non-traditional hours may interfere with parents' ability to maintain employment, participate in education or job training, attend appointments, and engage fully in their children's early learning experiences. The CNA's existing findings support the need for flexible scheduling, extended program hours, summer programming, transportation assistance, and expanded infant and toddler care for working families.

These findings demonstrate the importance of considering parent work schedules when planning Head Start and Early Head Start program options, hours of operation, recruitment strategies, family engagement activities, and community partnerships. Greater Opportunities should continue assessing families' preferred service hours during recruitment and enrollment and explore partnerships or program options that better support families working evenings, weekends, rotating shifts, and unpredictable schedules.

Data Source: Greater Opportunities 2026 Community Needs Assessment focus groups and client surveys.

Family Communication and Engagement Preferences

Effective communication between families and early childhood programs is essential to supporting enrollment, attendance, family engagement, child development, and school readiness. Families receiving services through Head Start and Early Head Start access information through a variety of communication methods and often prefer multiple options depending on work schedules, technology access, transportation availability, and personal preference.

To ensure information is accessible and timely, programs should utilize a combination of communication strategies, including text messaging, phone calls, email, social media platforms, website communications, printed materials, and parent meetings. Focus group and survey findings indicate that families frequently balance employment, child care responsibilities, transportation challenges, and other competing demands, making flexible and varied communication methods important for maintaining engagement and participation. Families also expressed the importance of receiving information in a clear, timely, and convenient manner that accommodates their schedules and communication preferences.

Multiple communication channels help ensure that important information regarding enrollment, attendance, health requirements, family services, parent engagement opportunities, program activities, community resources, and emergency notifications reaches families effectively. Continued use of both technology-based and traditional communication methods can support stronger family partnerships, increase participation in program activities, and improve access to services for families throughout Broome and Chenango Counties.

- Family Communication Methods
- Text Messaging
- Phone Calls
- Email
- Social Media
- Program Website Communications
- Printed Flyers and Newsletters
- Parent Meetings
- Family Events and Conferences

Attendance and Enrollment

Since the COVID-19 pandemic, child care enrollment and utilization have rebounded significantly due to expanded child care assistance funding and eligibility. New York State's Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) has experienced substantial enrollment growth since 2022 as eligibility expanded and state investments in child care increased. While attendance and enrollment have improved from pandemic-era lows, providers across New York continue to report ongoing staffing shortages and capacity constraints that limit the availability of child care slots for families.

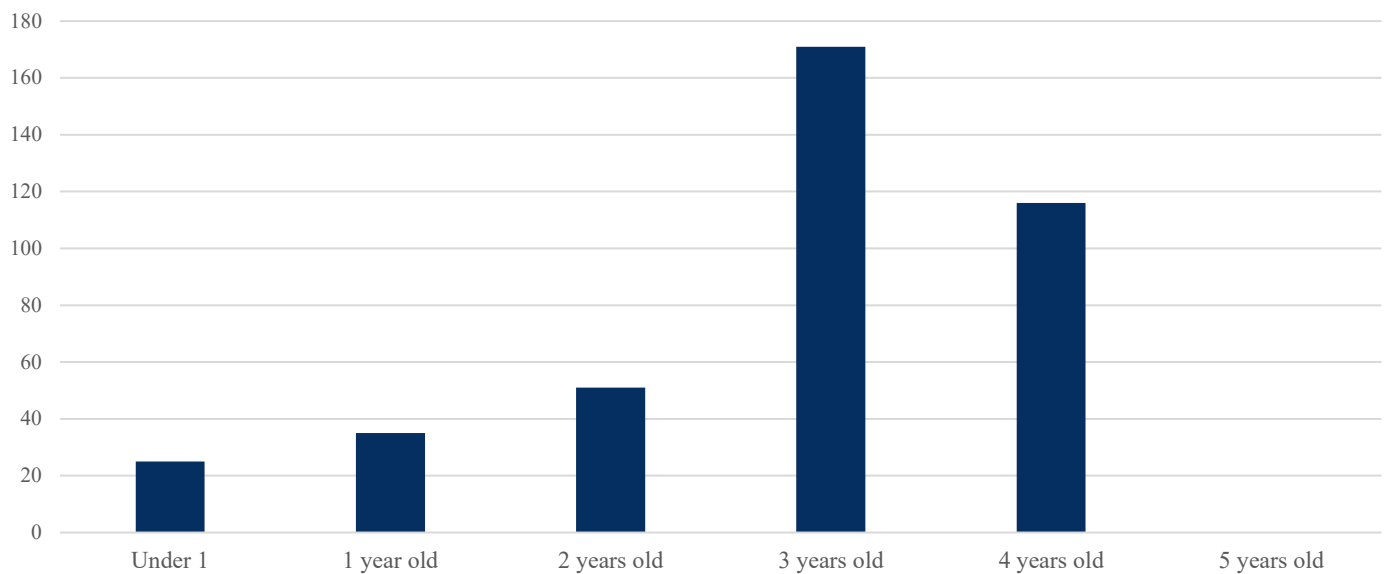
Greater Opportunities for Broome and Chenango Head Start Enrollment by Age

Age	# Of Children	% Of Enrollment
Under 1 year	25	6.29%
1 year old	35	8.79%
2 years old	51	12.81%
3 years old	171	42.96%
4 years old	116	29.15%
5 years old	0	0%

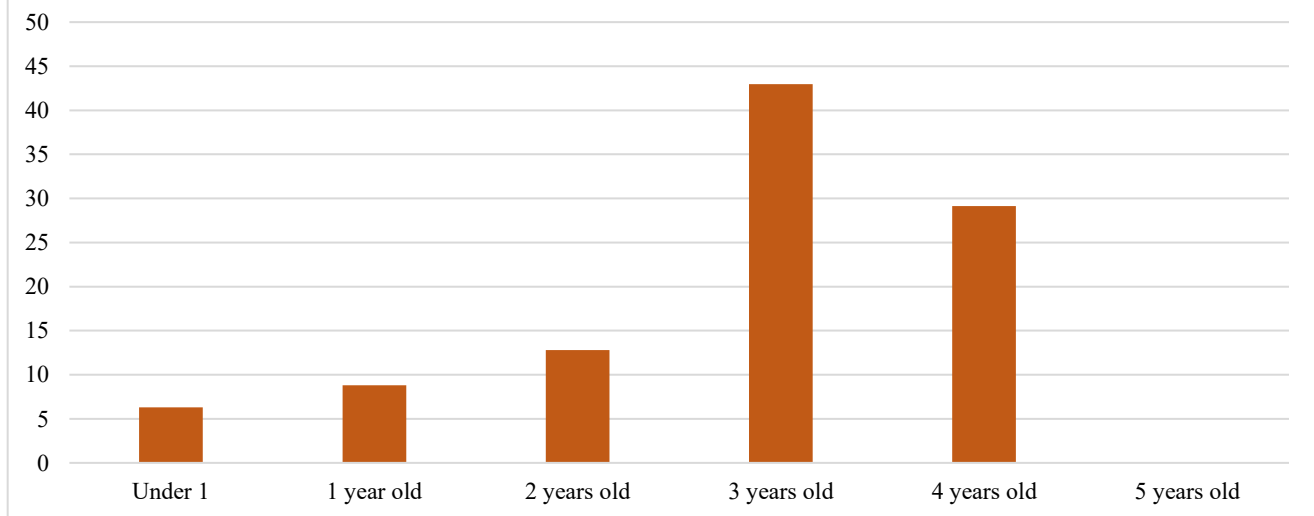
Child Care Center Status

Child care providers throughout the Southern Tier continue to face workforce-related challenges that affect program capacity. Providers report ongoing difficulties recruiting and retaining qualified staff because wages often remain uncompetitive with other employment sectors. These staffing challenges reduce child care availability for families and create barriers for parents seeking employment or education opportunities.

Number of Children



Percentage of Enrollment

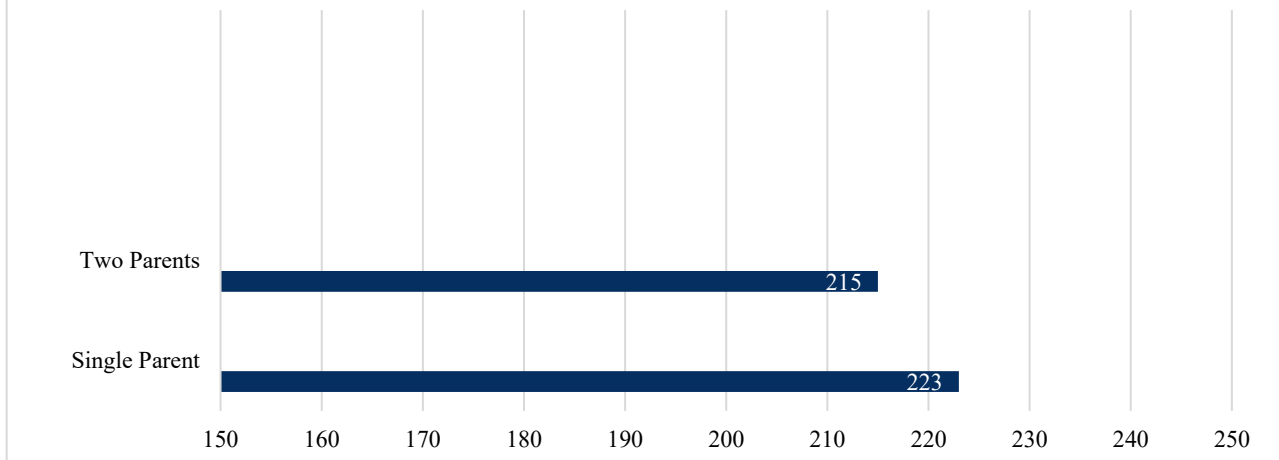


2025-2026 Head Start and Early Head Start Families Served by Family Type

The following table reflects families served rather than individual child enrollment. During the 2025-2026 program year, Greater Opportunities served 438 families and 398 children.

Family Type	Number of Families
Single Parent	223
Two Parent	215
Total Families Served	438

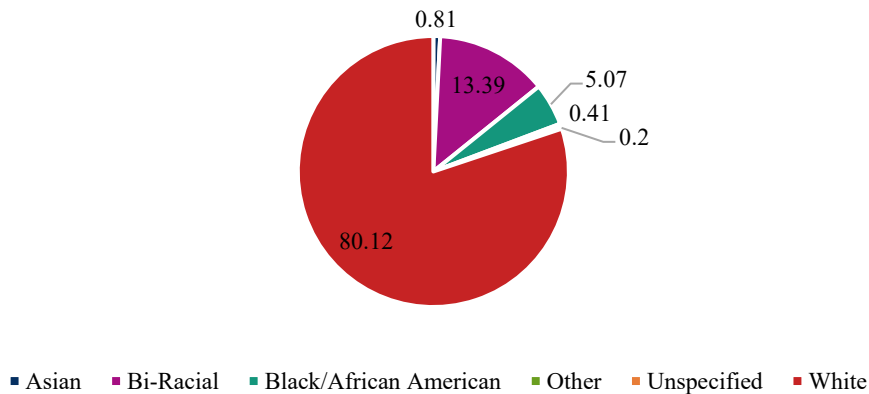
Family Type



Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

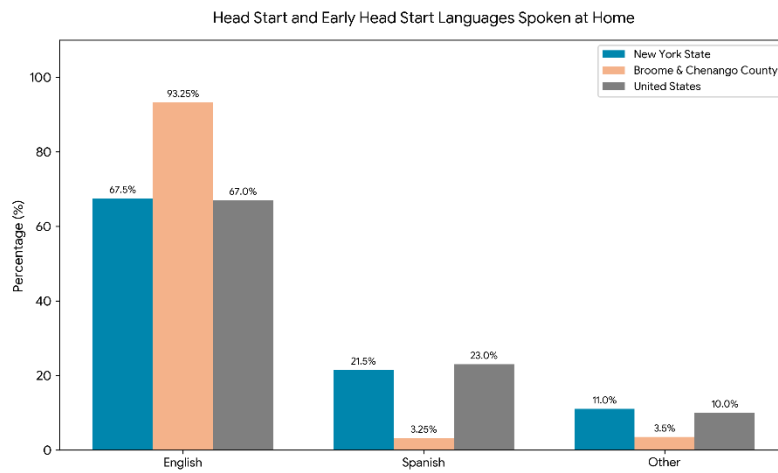
American Indian	0%
Asian	.81%
Bi-Racial	13.39%
Black/African American	5.07%
Other	0.41%
Unspecified	.20%
White	80.12%

Race/Ethnicity



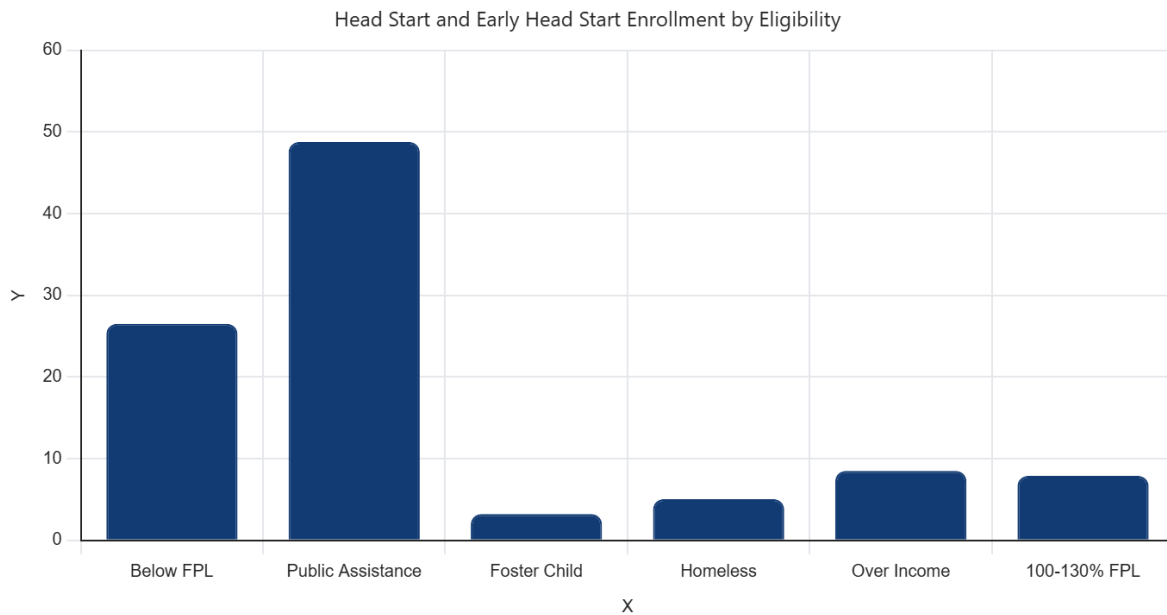
Head Start/Early Head Start Languages Spoken at Home

Language	New York State	Broome & Chenango County Head Start/Early Head Start	United States
English	67.5%	93.25	67%
Spanish	21.5%	3.25	23%
Other	11%	3.5%	10%



Head Start and Early Head Start Enrollment by Eligibility Type

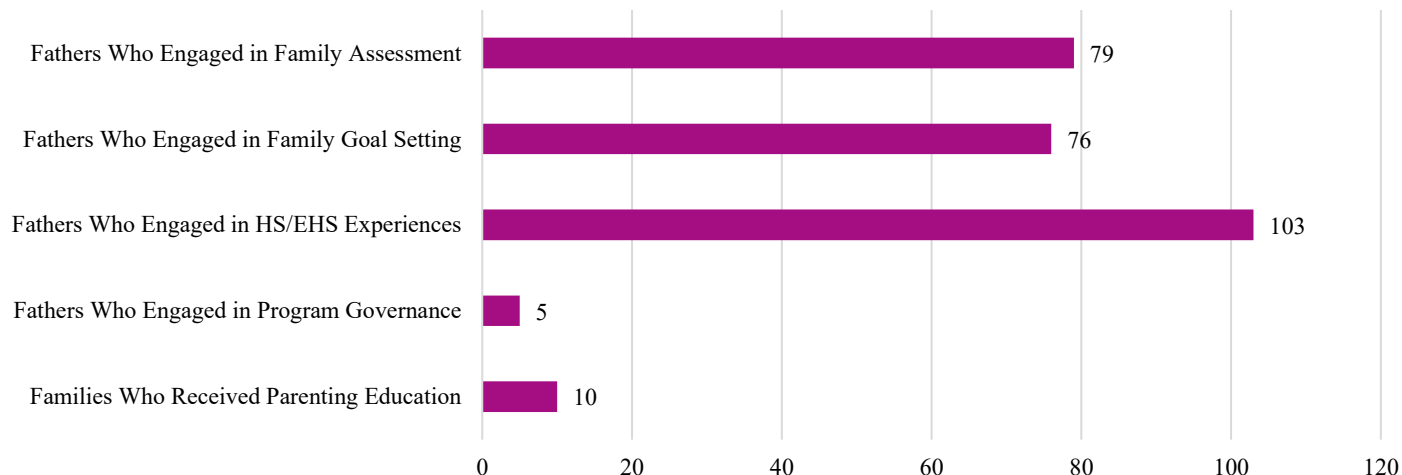
Below FPL	26.52%
Public Assistance	48.79%
Foster Child	3.24%
Homeless	5.06%
Over Income	8.50%
100-130% FPL	7.90%



Family/Fatherhood Involvement

Family/Fatherhood Involvement	Total Involved
Received At Least One Family Service	273
Fathers Who Engaged in the Family Assessment	79
Fathers Who Engaged in Family Goal Setting	76
Fathers Who Engaged in Child's HS Experience	103
Fathers Who Engaged in Program Governance	5
Families Who Received Parenting Education	10

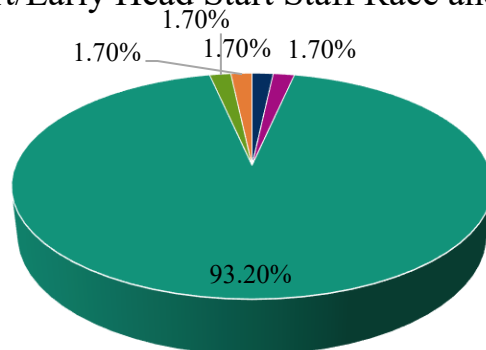
Family/Father Involvement



Head Start Staff Race and Ethnicity

American Indian/Alaska Native	1.7%
Black/African American	1.7%
White	93.2%
Asian	1.7%
Biracial	1.7%

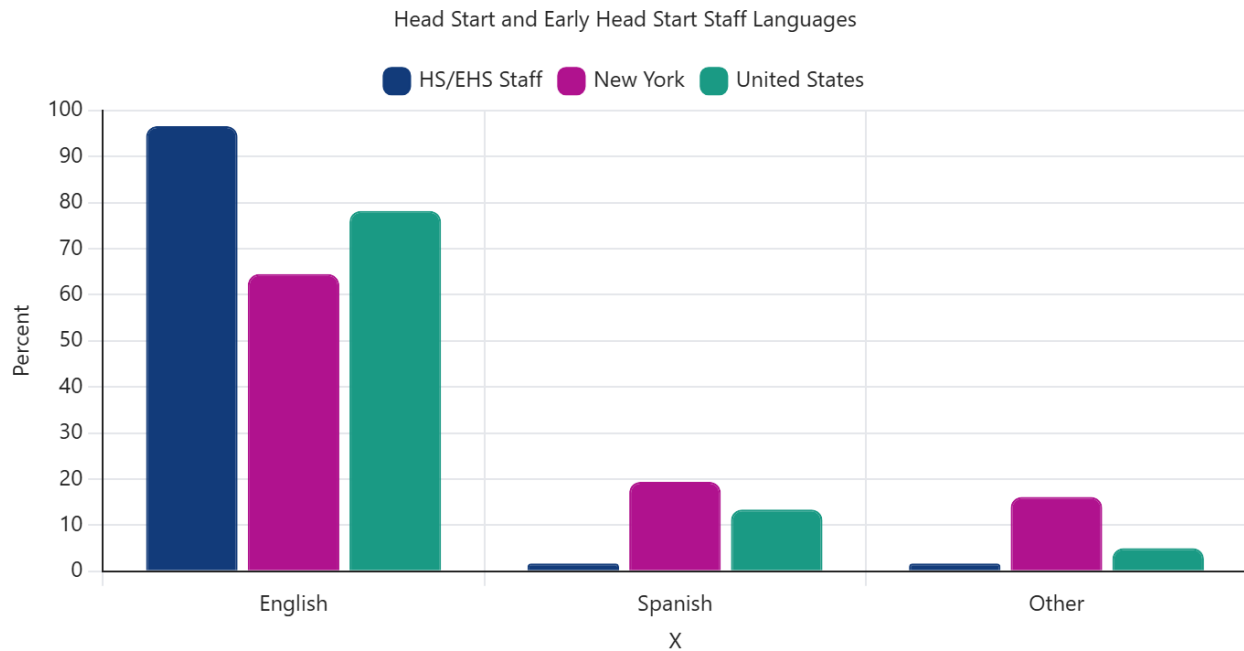
Head Start/Early Head Start Staff Race and Ethnicity



■ American Indian/Alaska Native
 ■ Black/African American
 ■ White
 ■ Asian
 ■ Biracial

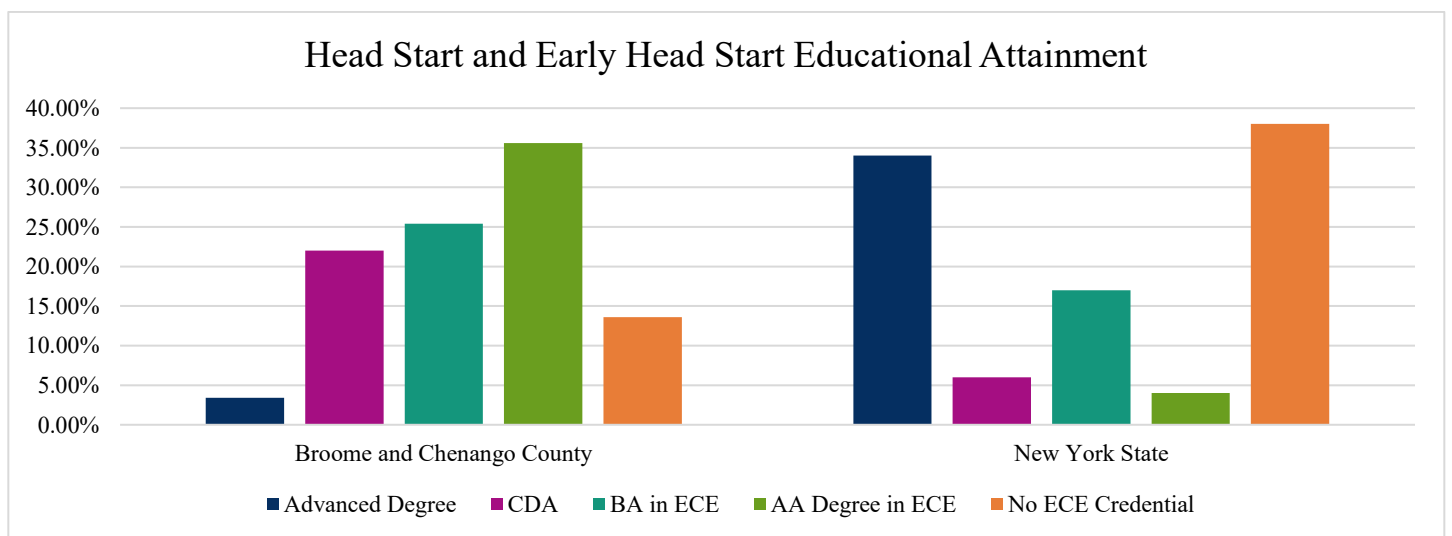
Head Start and Early Head Start Staff Languages

Language	Broome & Chenango Head Start Staff	New York	United States
English	96.6%	64.47%	78.2%
Spanish	1.70%	19.4%	13.4%
Other	1.70%	16.13%	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	3.4%	22%	25.4%	35.6%	13.6%
New York	34%	6%	17%	4%	38%



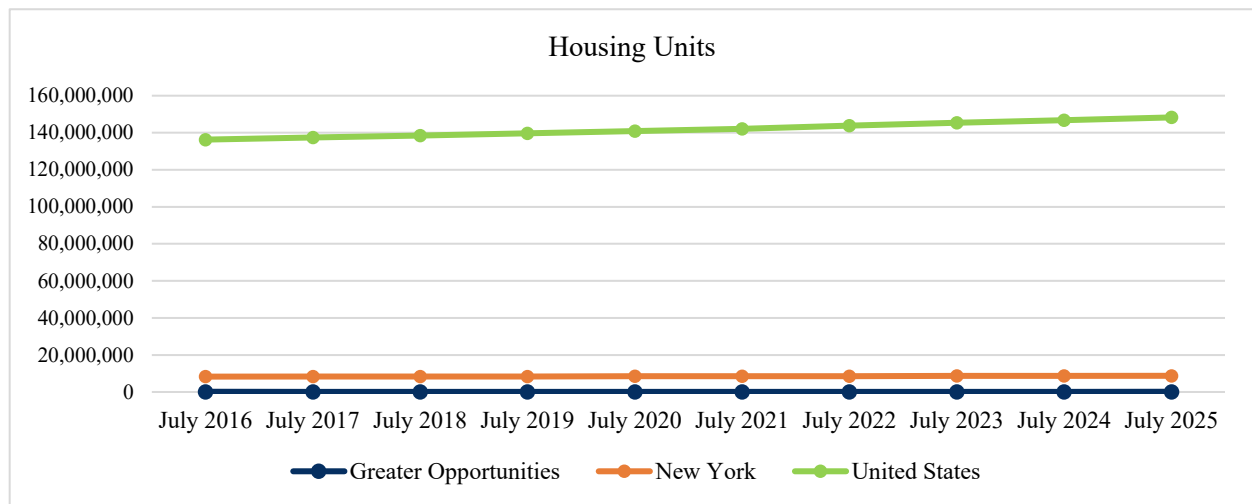
https://www.ccf.ny.gov/files/4915/7773/1159/nysb5_na_report.pdf
<https://www.zippia.com/head-start-teacher-jobs/demographics/>

Housing Units

The number of housing units within the report area in July of each year from 2016 - 2025 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, there were a total of 118,998 housing units in the report area in 2025, an increase of 2,795 (or 2.41%) since 2016 compared to a 5.52% increase statewide.

Report Area	July 2016	July 2017	July 2018	July 2019	July 2020	July 2021	July 2022	July 2023	July 2024	July 2025
Greater Opportunities	116,203	116,524	116,991	117,369	116,873	117,297	117,812	118,223	118,526	118,998
Broome County, NY	90,694	90,879	91,180	91,408	92,624	92,884	93,196	93,435	93,609	93,898
Chenango County, NY	25,509	25,645	25,811	25,961	24,249	24,413	24,616	24,788	24,917	25,100
New York	8,281,968	8,321,682	8,362,686	8,404,381	8,495,480	8,536,663	8,585,364	8,630,023	8,675,704	8,738,856
United States	136,286,436	137,366,902	138,516,439	139,684,244	140,811,440	142,172,055	143,799,370	145,359,015	146,770,711	148,260,882

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



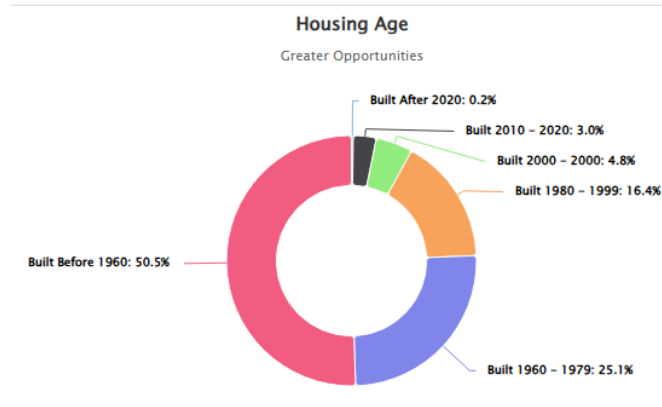
Housing Age

American Community Survey (ACS) totals for housing units, median year built and median age in 2024 for the report area are shown in the table below.

Report Area	Total Housing Units	Median Year built	Built After 2020	Built 2010 - 2020	Built 2000 - 2000	Built 1980 - 1999
Greater Opportunities	117,750	No data	274	3,514	5,620	19,264
Broome County, NY	93,164	1958	206	2,465	3,794	13,564
Chenango County, NY	24,586	1967	68	1,049	1,826	5,700
New York	8,585,241	1959	64,884	457,894	549,929	1,164,676
United States	143,775,355	1980	2,879,269	13,572,327	19,601,872	36,333,782

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024

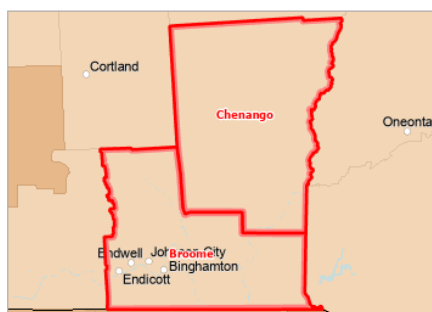


Fair Market Rent

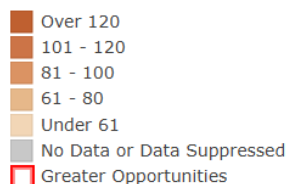
Fair market monthly rent for 2026 (0-4 bedrooms) is shown below.

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	\$783	\$868	\$1,103	\$1,412	\$1,622
Chenango County, NY	\$700	\$800	\$973	\$1,251	\$1,450
New York	\$1,152.68	\$1,242.81	\$1,490.35	\$1,868.84	\$2,070.74

Data Source: *National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2026*



Hours per Week at Minimum Wage Needed to Afford Housing, 1-Bedroom (at FMR) by County, NLIHC 2024



Housing Affordability

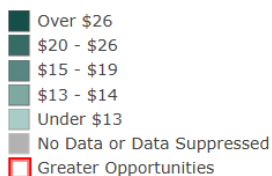
The National Low Income Housing Coalition reports each year on the amount of money a household must earn in order to afford a rental unit based on Fair Market Rents in the area and an accepted limit of 30% of income for housing costs.

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	\$15.71	\$16.71	\$18.06	\$22.85	\$29.48	\$33.69
Chenango County, NY	\$16.81	\$14.5	\$15.77	\$18.04	\$24.85	\$27.27
New York	\$33.09	\$38.64	\$40.87	\$46.03	\$57.43	\$62.24

Data Source: *National Low Income Housing Coalition, 2025*



Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Housing, 1-Bedroom (at FMR) by County, NLIHC 2024



Vacancy Rates

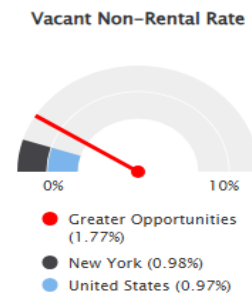
The U.S. Census Bureau provides vacancy data based on American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates (2020 - 2024). Vacancy rates for the report area are reported below. Updated data is not available from ACS as of the date of this report.

Vacant non-rental housing totals 2,079 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 1.77%, in comparison the national rate is 0.97%.

Vacant rental housing totals 3,182 units and includes those for rent and rented but not occupied. For the report area, that is a rental housing vacancy rate of 2.70%, in comparison the national rate is 2.20%.

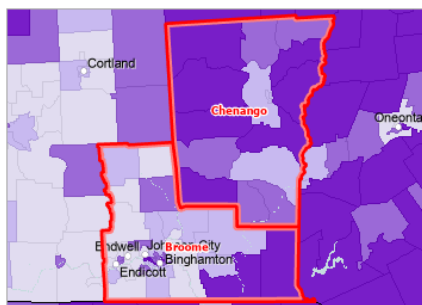
Vacant other housing totals 10,594 units and includes those used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use, as well as units used for migrant workers. For the report area, that is another housing vacancy rate of 9.00%, in comparison the national rate is 6.96%.

Report Area	Total Housing Units	Vacant Non-Rental	Vacant Non-Rental Rate	Vacant Rental	Vacant Rental Rate	Vacant Other	Vacant Other Rate
Greater Opportunities	117,750	2,079	1.77%	3,182	2.70%	10,594	9.00%
Broome County, NY	93,164	1,228	1.32%	3,018	3.24%	6,913	7.42%
Chenango County, NY	24,586	851	3.46%	164	0.67%	3,681	14.97%
New York	8,585,241	84,390	0.98%	180,819	2.11%	597,386	6.96%
United States	143,775,355	1,389,756	0.97%	3,158,004	2.20%	10,000,099	6.96%

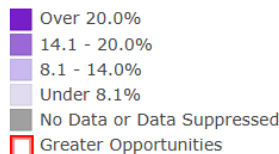


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-2024



Vacant Housing Units, Percent by Tract, ACS 2020-24

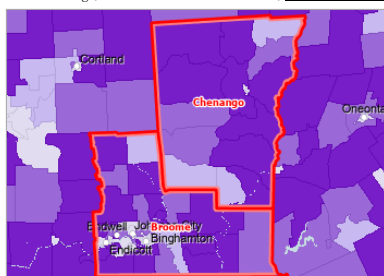


Homeowners

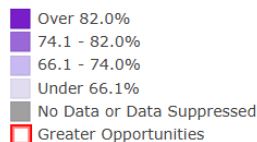
The U.S. Census Bureau estimated there were 67,913 owner occupied homes of the estimated 117,750 housing units in the report area in 2024. Updated data is not available from ACS as of the date of this report. This 57.68% is a decrease over the 67.12% owner occupied homes in 2000.

Report Area	Total Housing Units 2000	Owner Occupied Homes 2000	Owner Occupied Homes 2000	Total Housing Units 2024	Owner Occupied Homes 2024	Owner Occupied Homes 2024
Report Location	100,675	67,571	67.12%	117,750	67,913	57.68%
Broome County, NY	80,749	52,566	65.10%	93,164	52,920	56.80%
Chenango County, NY	19,926	15,005	75.30%	24,586	14,993	60.98%
New York	7,056,860	3,739,166	52.99%	8,585,241	4,196,985	48.89%
United States	105,480,101	69,815,753	66.19%	143,775,355	84,210,142	58.57%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average; Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24



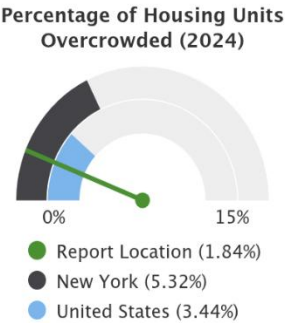
Owner-Occupied Housing Units, Percent by Tract, ACS 2020-24



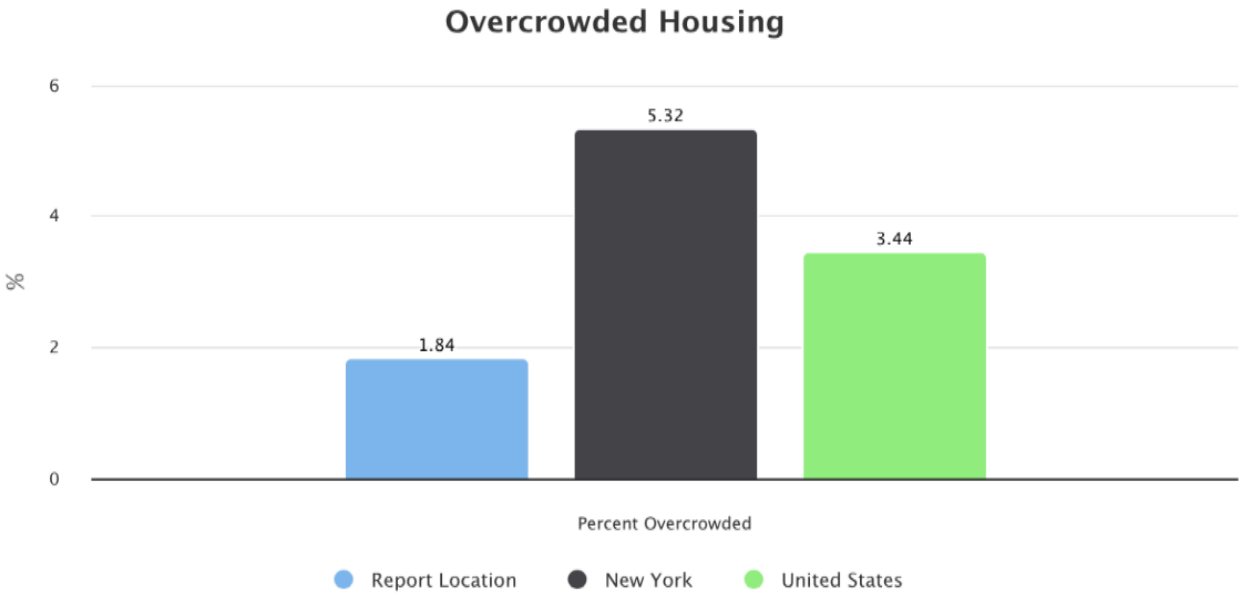
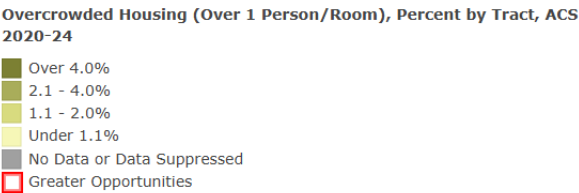
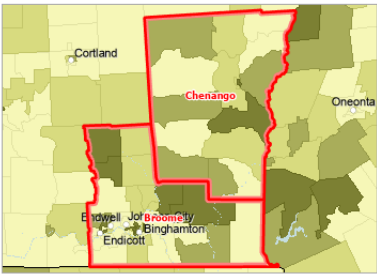
Overcrowded Housing

Occupied housing units, overcrowded housing units, and percent overcrowded for 2015-2019 and 2020-2024 American Community Survey Estimates are provided for the report area below. Updated data is not available from ACS as of the date of this report. The average for the report area for 2024 is 1.84%, compared to a statewide average of 5.32%.

Report Area	Occupied Housing Units 2019	Overcrowded Housing Units 2019	Percent Overcrowded 2019	Occupied Housing Units 2024	Overcrowded Housing Units 2024	Percent Overcrowded 2024
Report Location	90,208	1,570	1.74%	101,895	1,872	1.84%
Broome County, NY	70,201	1,103	1.57%	82,005	1,477	1.80%
Chenango County, NY	20,007	467	2.33%	19,890	395	1.99%
New York	5,025,821	374,931	7.46%	7,722,646	410,892	5.32%
United States	92,289,957	4,045,979	4.38%	129,227,496	4,449,577	3.44%



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey: 2020-2024

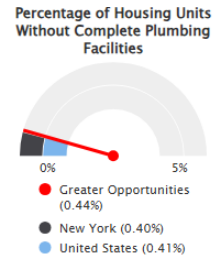


Number of Unsafe, Unsanitary Homes

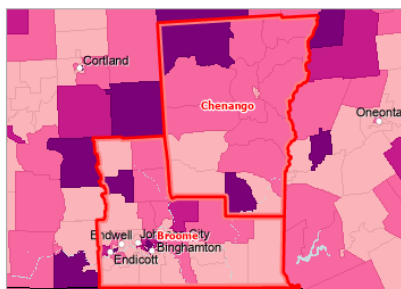
The number and percentage of occupied housing units without plumbing are shown for the report area. U.S. Census data shows 482 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2000 and ACS 5-year estimates show 453 housing units in the report area were without plumbing in 2024. Updated data is not available from ACS as of the date of this report.

Report Area	Occupied Housing Units 2000	Housing Units without Plumbing 2000	Percent without Plumbing 2000	Occupied Housing Units 2024	Housing Units without Plumbing 2024	Percent without Plumbing 2024
Greater Opportunities	100,675	482	0.48%	101,895	453	0.44%
Broome County, NY	80,749	359	0.40%	82,005	355	0.43%
Chenango County, NY	19,926	123	0.51%	19,890	98	0.49%
New York	7,056,860	58,418	0.76%	7,722,646	30,613	0.40%
United States	106,741,426	736,626	0.69%	130,518,362	537,404	0.41%

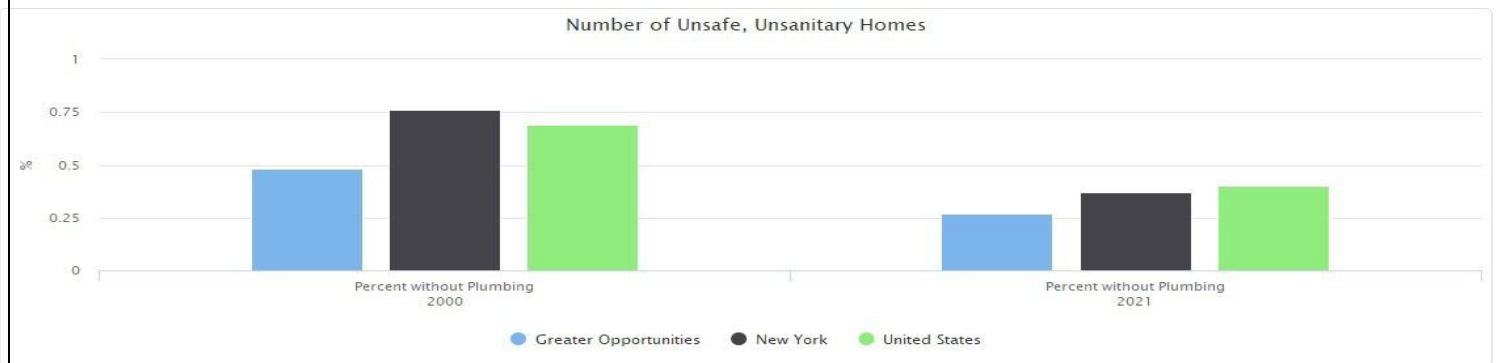
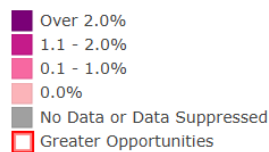
Data Source: US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey, 2020-24*



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.



Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, Percent by Tract, ACS 2020-24



Point in Time Homeless

Point-in-time counts (collected January 28, 2026) by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Continuum of Care Assistance Programs are provided for the report area below.

This indicator section has been broken into three different tables, with the first being totals for both households and per person counts. Additionally, there are tables indicating numbers collected for both traditional housing homeless and emergency shelter homeless.

NOTE: CoC areas can be made up of multiple counties. Numbers listed for those areas with "Included CoC Counties" are the sum of all homeless counted in those counties.

Unsheltered Homeless Count

Report Area	Included CoC Counties	Household Without Children	Household At Least 1 Adult 1 Child	Household With Only Children	Persons Without Children	Persons At Least 1 Adult 1 Child	Persons With Only Children
NY-511	Broome, Chenango, Otsego, Delaware, Cortland, Tioga	91	0	0	91	0	0
New York	No data	5,786	15	19	5,804	33	19

Data Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Transitional Housing Homeless Count

Report Area	Included CoC Counties	Household Without Children	Household At Least 1 Adult 1 Child	Household With Only Children	Persons Without Children	Persons At Least 1 Adult 1 Child	Persons With Only Children
NY-511	Broome, Chenango, Otsego, Delaware, Cortland, Tioga	109	3	2	109	8	2
New York	No data	3,476	418	33	3,549	1,330	34

Data Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Emergency Shelter Homeless Count

Report Area	Included CoC Counties	Household Without Children	Household At Least 1 Adult 1 Child	Household With Only Children	Persons Without Children	Persons At Least 1 Adult 1 Child	Persons With Only Children
NY-511	Broome, Chenango, Otsego, Delaware, Cortland, Tioga	523	111	0	533	337	0
New York	No data	49,790	26,392	89	51,133	83,560	98

Data Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Key Findings- Update 2026

Housing conditions in Broome and Chenango Counties continue to reflect a combination of limited housing growth, an aging housing stock, rising rental costs, and ongoing affordability challenges for low-income households. Between 2016 and 2025, the total number of housing units in the Greater Opportunities service area increased by only 2.41%, growing from 116,203 to 118,998 units. This growth was substantially lower than the statewide increase of 5.52%, indicating that the local housing supply has not expanded at the same pace as other areas of New York.

The housing stock throughout the service area remains relatively old. The median year built was 1958 in Broome County and 1967 in Chenango County. More than half of all housing units were constructed before 1960, including nearly 49,000 units in Broome County and more than 10,700 units in Chenango County. The age of the housing inventory increases the need for home rehabilitation, weatherization, lead hazard mitigation, accessibility modifications, and ongoing maintenance to preserve existing affordable housing.

Housing affordability remains a significant concern. Fair Market Rent increased substantially between 2023 and 2026. In Broome County, the Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom apartment increased from \$964 to \$1,103 per month, while Chenango County increased from \$829 to \$973. To afford a two-bedroom unit at Fair Market Rent without being cost burdened, a renter would need to earn approximately \$21.21 per hour in Broome County and \$18.71 per hour in Chenango County. These wages exceed the average renter wage in both counties, highlighting the gap between local earnings and housing costs.

While vacancy rates appear higher than statewide averages, much of the vacant housing inventory consists of seasonal, recreational, or otherwise unavailable units rather than housing readily accessible to low-income households. The rental vacancy rate was 2.70% across the service area, reflecting a limited supply of available rental units. Community stakeholders and agency clients consistently identified the lack of affordable rental housing as one of the most significant barriers to housing stability.

Homeownership rates have continued to decline over time. The proportion of owner-occupied housing in the Greater Opportunities service area decreased from 67.1% in 2000 to 57.68% in 2026. Similar declines occurred in both Broome and Chenango Counties. Rising home prices, increased interest rates, aging housing inventory, and ongoing maintenance costs may contribute to reduced access to homeownership opportunities for younger households, first-time homebuyers, and lower-income residents.

Housing quality indicators present a mixed picture. Overcrowded housing remains relatively uncommon, affecting 1.84% of occupied housing units in 2024, which is considerably lower than the statewide rate of 5.32%. Updated data beyond 2024 is not available from ACS as of the date of this report. Additionally, the number of occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing decreased from 482 units in 2000 to 453 units in 2024. Despite these improvements, hundreds of households continue to occupy substandard housing conditions, underscoring the ongoing need for housing rehabilitation and repair assistance programs.

Homelessness and housing instability remain important concerns throughout the region. The 2026 Point-in-Time Count identified unsheltered, sheltered, emergency shelter, and transitional housing populations across the NY-511 Continuum of Care, which includes Broome and Chenango Counties. These findings suggest that despite relatively stable population levels, a shortage of affordable, accessible housing continues to contribute to housing insecurity for vulnerable households.

Overall Finding:

The primary housing challenge facing the Greater Opportunities service area is not necessarily a lack of housing units, but rather a shortage of housing that is affordable, available, and in good condition for low- and moderate-income households. The aging housing stock, rising rental costs, declining homeownership rates, limited rental availability, and continued homelessness indicators point to a sustained need for affordable housing development, housing rehabilitation, homeownership assistance, weatherization services, and supportive housing resources throughout Broome and Chenango Counties.

Income Levels

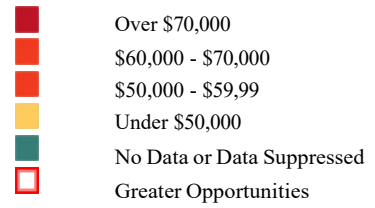
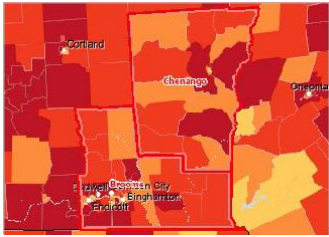
Three common measures of income are Median Household Income, Per Capita Income, and Average Income based on American Community Survey (ACS) estimates. All Three measures from the 2020 - 2024 ACS are shown for the report area below. 2025 Updates are not available at the time of this report.

The Census Bureau defines an earner as someone aged 15 and older that receives any form of income, whether it be wages, salaries, benefits, or other type of income.

Report Area	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income	Average Income Per Earner
Greater Opportunities	No data	\$35,487	\$48,463
Broome County, NY	\$62,616	\$35,859.55	\$49,180.68
Chenango County, NY	\$62,948	\$33,901.48	\$45,471.27
New York	\$85,974	\$50,712.49	\$70,426.37
United States	\$80,734	\$44,672.98	\$62,448.65

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24

Median Household Income by Tract, ACS 2020-24



Household Income

Median annual household incomes in the report area for 2025 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	195,736	\$64,727
Chenango County, NY	45,715	\$63,204
New York	19,867,248	\$86,830
United States	340,110,988	\$80,734

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. 2025



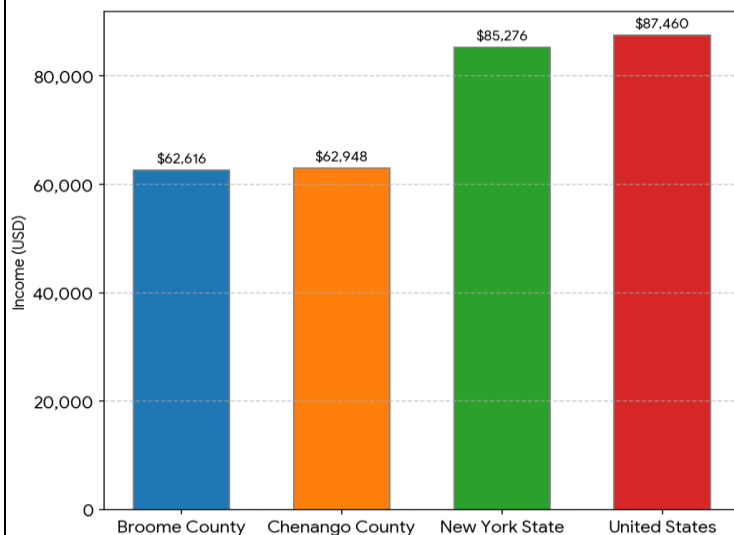
Household Income Trend

2016 - 2025 trend data estimates for Median Annual Household incomes are shown in the report area below.

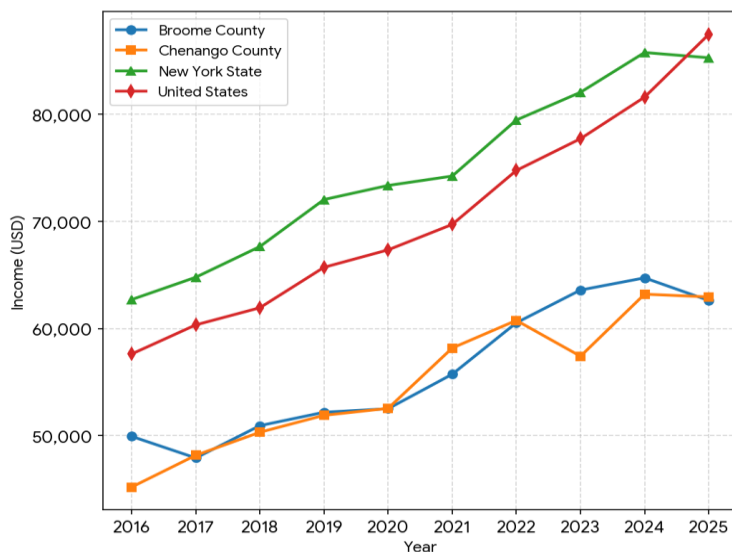
Report Area	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Broome County, NY	\$49,927	\$47,910	\$50,928	\$52,179	\$52,510	\$55,729	\$60,533	\$63,590	\$64,727	\$62,616
Chenango County, NY	\$45,193	\$48,161	\$50,312	\$51,894	\$52,545	\$58,177	\$60,755	\$57,407	\$63,204	\$62,948
New York	\$62,700	\$64,783	\$67,648	\$72,038	\$73,354	\$74,230	\$79,463	\$82,052	\$85,768	\$85,276
United States	\$57,617	\$60,336	\$61,937	\$65,712	\$67,340	\$69,717	\$74,755	\$77,719	\$81,604	\$87,460

Data Source: US Census Bureau, *Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates*, 2025

2025 Median Household Income Comparison



10-Year Median Household Income Trend (2016-2025)

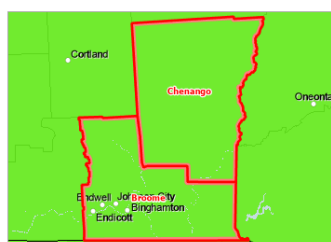


Thirteen-Month Unemployment Rates

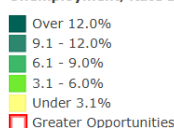
Unemployment change within the report area from April 2025 to April 2026 is shown in the chart below.

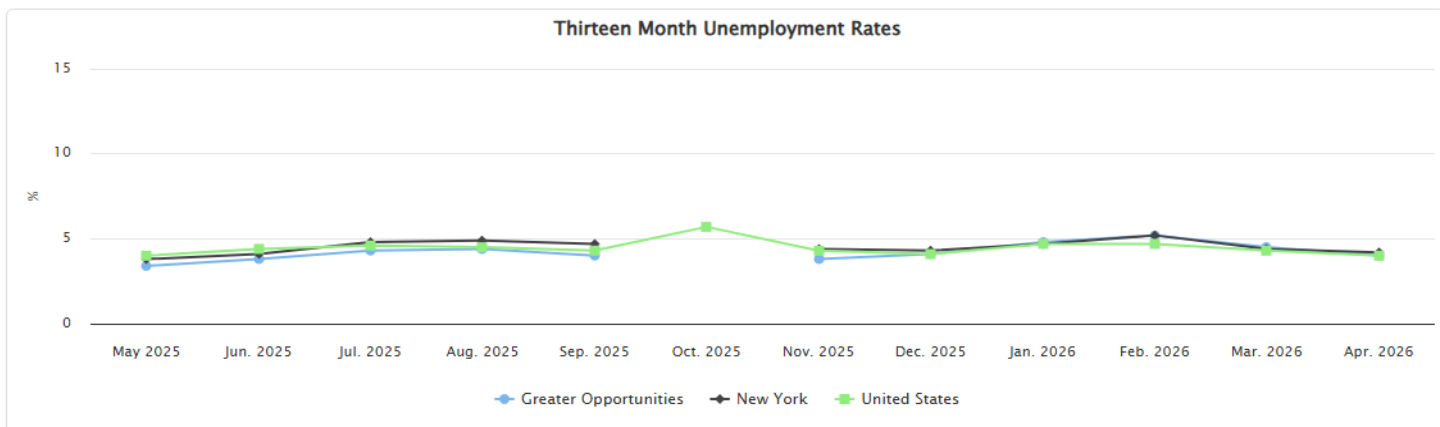
Report Area	May 2025	Jun. 2025	Jul. 2025	Aug. 2025	Sep. 2025	Oct. 2025	Nov. 2025	Dec. 2025	Jan. 2026	Feb. 2026	Mar. 2026	Apr. 2026
Greater Opportunities	3.4%	3.8%	4.3%	4.4%	4.0%	No data	3.8%	4.1%	4.8%	5.2%	4.5%	4.0%
Broome County, NY	3.5%	4.0%	4.5%	4.5%	4.2%	No data	3.9%	4.2%	4.9%	5.2%	4.5%	4.2%
Chenango County, NY	2.7%	3.0%	3.6%	3.6%	3.3%	No data	3.5%	3.7%	4.5%	4.9%	4.3%	3.5%
New York	3.8%	4.1%	4.8%	4.9%	4.7%	No data	4.4%	4.3%	4.7%	5.2%	4.4%	4.2%
United States	4.0%	4.4%	4.6%	4.5%	4.3%	5.7%	4.3%	4.1%	4.7%	4.7%	4.3%	4.0%

Data Source: US Department of Labor, *Bureau of Labor Statistics*, 2026 - April.



Unemployment, Rate by County, BLS 2026 - May



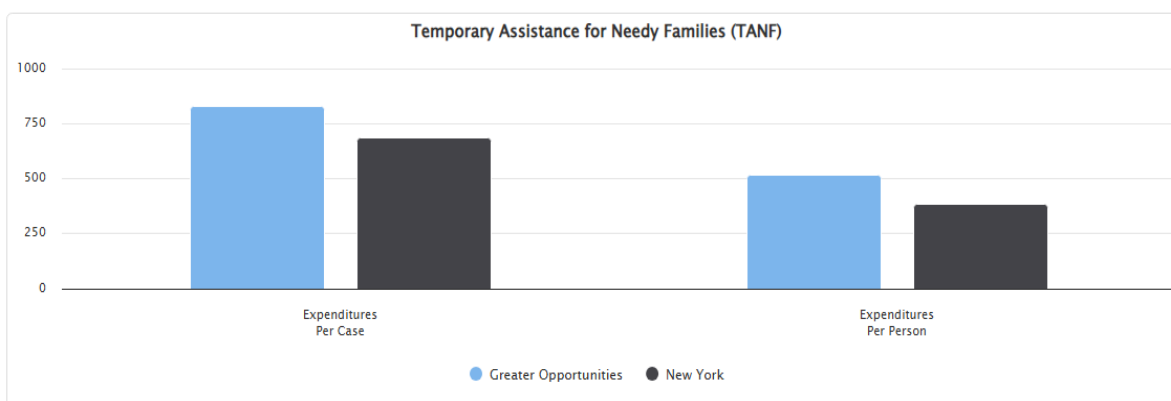


Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

The number of persons receiving TANF in January 2026, within the report area is shown in below. The New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance reported that 4,338 persons were receiving TANF benefits at a cost of \$2,241,201, or \$516.64 per recipient.

Report Area	Recipients Total	Recipients Children	Recipients Adults	Cases	Expenditures Total	Expenditures Per Case	Expenditures Per Person
Greater Opportunities	4,338	2,062	2,276	2,703	\$2,241,201	\$829.15	\$516.64
Broome County, NY	3,873	1,809	2,064	2,413	\$2,028,862	\$840.80	\$523.85
Chenango County, NY	465	253	212	290	\$212,339	\$732.20	\$456.64
New York	696,549	269,570	426,979	390,997	\$268,322,856	\$686.25	\$385.22

Data Source: [New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance](#), January 2026.

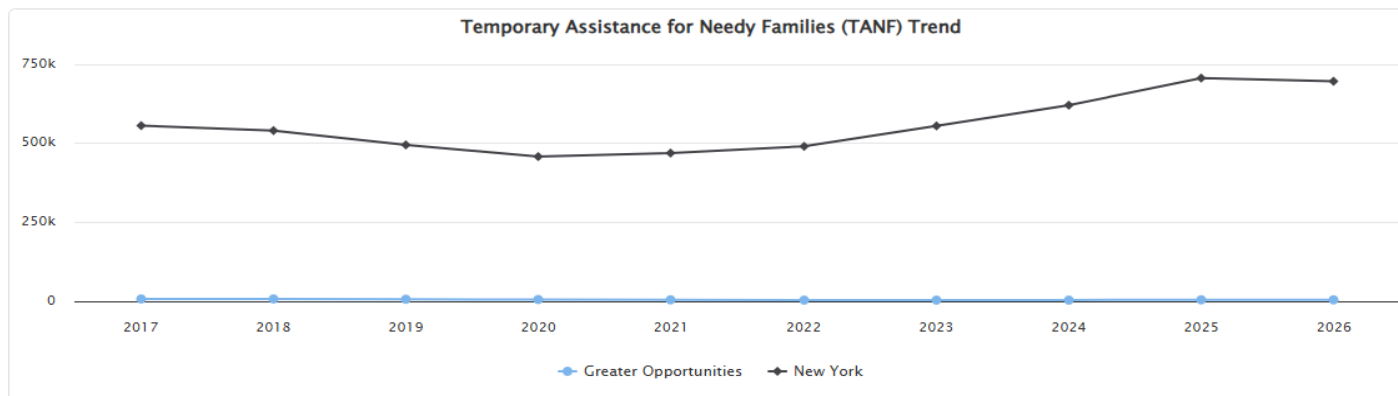


Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Trend

Below are trend amounts for total recipients of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) for the selected report area. The total recipients decreased from 7,378 in 2017 to 4,338 in 2026. The data listed is for January of each year.

Report Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Greater Opportunities	7,378	6,960	6,419	5,407	4,327	3,824	4,053	3,906	4,835	4,338
Broome County, NY	6,677	6,341	5,893	4,934	3,869	3,365	3,565	3,537	4,344	3,873
Chenango County, NY	701	619	526	473	458	459	488	369	491	465
New York	556,305	540,031	494,824	457,899	469,351	490,402	555,266	620,620	706,561	696,549

Data Source: [New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance](#), January 2026

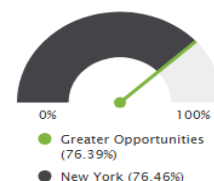


Free and Reduced Lunch Program

The table below shows the number of students eligible for the Free and Reduced Lunch Program by location during January, 2026. The figures below include all School Food Authority agencies. 76.39% of the students in the report area were eligible for free or reduced lunches, compared to a statewide rate of 76.46%.

Report Area	Total Student Enrollment (January, 2026)	Students Eligible	Percent of Students Eligible
Greater Opportunities	32,901	25,134	76.39%
Broome County, NY	26,190	19,566	74.71%
Chenango County, NY	6,711	5,568	82.97%
New York	2,632,009	2,012,334	76.46%

Percentage of Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: [New York State Education Department](#), January 2026



The table below shows the number of students eligible for the Free and Reduced Lunch Program during January, 2026. 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	Binghamton City SD	5,323	5,323	100%	0	0%	100%
Broome County	Chenango Forks CSD	1,271	698	54.9%	0	0%	54.9%
Broome County	Chenango Valley CSD	1,639	887	54.1%	0	0%	54.1%
Broome County	Harpursville CSD	603	537	89.1%	0	0%	89.1%

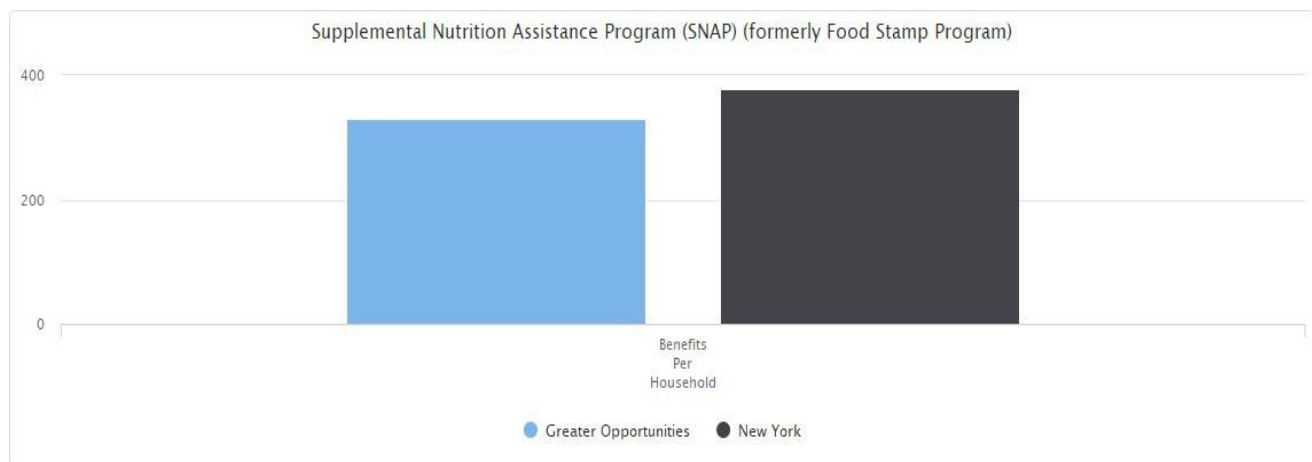
Broome County	Johnson City CSD	2,360	2,360	100%	0	0%	100%
Broome County	Maine-Endwell CSD	2,536	1,462	57.6%	0	0%	57.6%
Broome County	Seton Catholic Central Jr/Sr High	629	55	8.7%	4	0.6%	9.4%
Broome County	Susquehanna Valley CSD	1,492	1,017	68.2%	0	0%	68.2%
Broome County	Union-Endicott CSD	3,816	3,212	84.2%	0	0%	84.2%
Broome County	Vestal CSD	3,548	1,792	50.5%	0	0%	50.5%
Broome County	Whitney Point CSD	1,335	1,075	80.5%	0	0%	80.5%
Broome County	Windsor CSD	1,638	1,144	69.8%	0	0%	69.8%
Broome County	Broome County Total	26,190	19,562	74.7%	4	0%	74.7%
Chenango County	Afton CSD	446	414	92.8%	0	0%	92.8%
Chenango County	Bainbridge-Guilford CSD	767	610	79.5%	0	0%	79.5%
Chenango County	Greene CSD	907	612	67.5%	0	0%	67.5%
Chenango County	Holy Family School	78	13	16.7%	0	0%	16.7%
Chenango County	Norwich City SD	1,592	1,508	94.7%	0	0%	94.7%
Chenango County	Otselic Valley CSD	279	222	79.6%	0	0%	79.6%
Chenango County	Oxford Academy & CSD	659	509	77.2%	0	0%	77.2%
Chenango County	Sherburne-Earlville CSD	1,208	992	82.1%	0	0%	82.1%
Chenango County	Unadilla Valley CSD	775	688	88.8%	0	0%	88.8%
Chenango County	Chenango County Total	6,711	5,568	83%	0	0%	83%
New York	NY Total	2,632,009	2,010,313	76.4%	No data	0.1%	76.5%

Data Source: New York State Education Department, January 2026

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 2026, within the report area is shown in below. The New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance reported that 18,801 households were receiving SNAP benefits totaling \$6,038,998, or \$321.21 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
Greater Opportunities	18,801	6,208	12,593	31,802	8,062	23,740	\$6,038,998	\$1,936,779	\$4,102,219	\$321.21
Broome County, NY	15,044	5,255	9,789	25,473	6,917	18,556	\$4,910,529	\$1,673,612	\$3,236,917	\$326.41
Chenango County, NY	3,757	953	2,804	6,329	1,145	5,184	\$1,128,469	\$263,167	\$865,302	\$300.36
New York	1,672,644	704,691	967,953	2,813,068	1,043,452	1,769,616	\$624,549,116	\$262,265,080	\$362,284,036	\$373.39

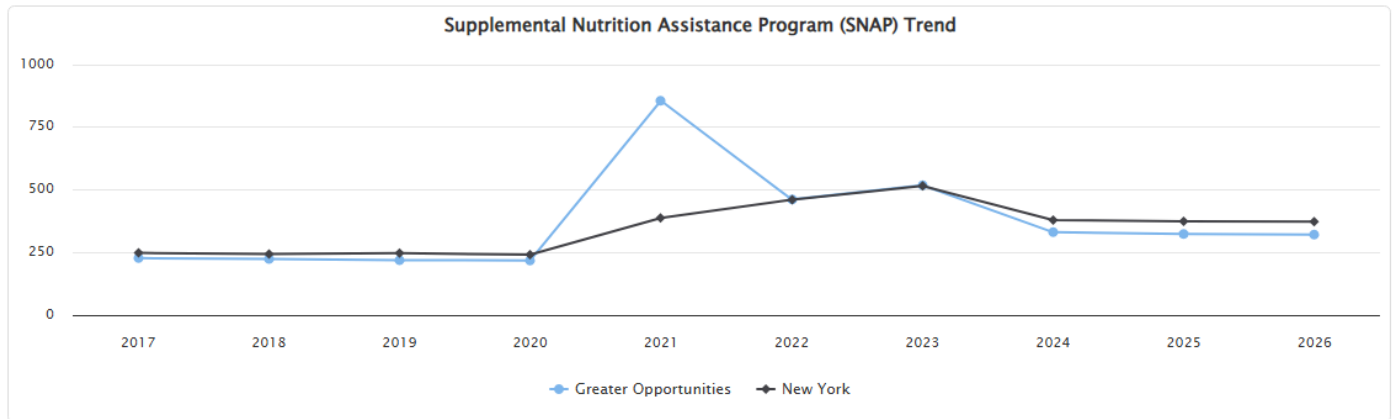


Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Trend

The number of persons receiving SNAP benefits and the total SNAP dollars issued per county in January 2026, within the report area is shown in below. The New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance reported that 18,801 households were receiving SNAP benefits totaling \$6,038,998, or \$321.21 per household.

Report Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Greater Opportunities	\$227.40	\$224.15	\$219.26	\$218.17	\$856.24	\$461.76	\$518.46	\$330.89	\$323.57	\$321.21
Broome County, NY	\$229.64	\$226.40	\$221.89	\$221.56	\$1,178.98	\$462.47	\$518.93	\$337.13	\$331.19	\$326.41
Chenango County, NY	\$216.84	\$213.44	\$207.05	\$201.79	\$388.96	\$458.51	\$516.57	\$306.58	\$294.46	\$300.36
New York	\$248.27	\$243.48	\$247.54	\$241.12	\$388.00	\$460.64	\$515.65	\$379.23	\$374.35	\$373.39

Data Source: New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance, January 2026

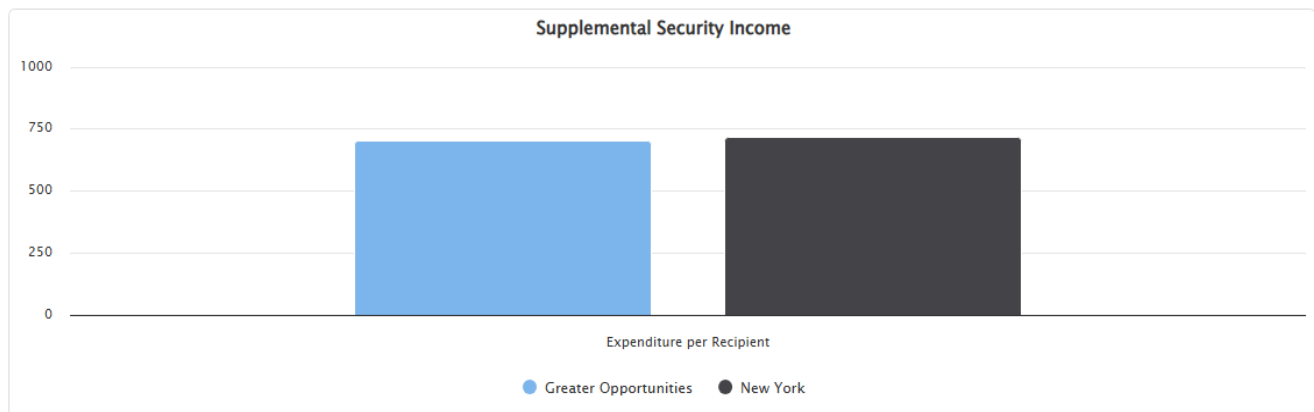


Supplemental Security Income

The below table shows the number of Supplemental Security Income recipients and expenditures by the state and federal governments issued per county in January 2026 for the report area. The report area average payment of \$703.58 to each recipient is less than the state average of \$718.66 per recipient.

Report Area	Recipients	Recipients Total	Recipients Federal	Recipients State	Expenditure per Recipient
Greater Opportunities	8,361	\$5,882,645	\$5,419,655	\$462,990	\$703.58
Broome County, NY	6,844	\$4,860,637	\$4,480,613	\$380,024	\$710.20
Chenango County, NY	1,517	\$1,022,008	\$939,042	\$82,966	\$673.70
New York	587,211	\$422,005,357	\$382,931,174	\$39,074,183	\$718.66

Data Source: New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance, January 2026.

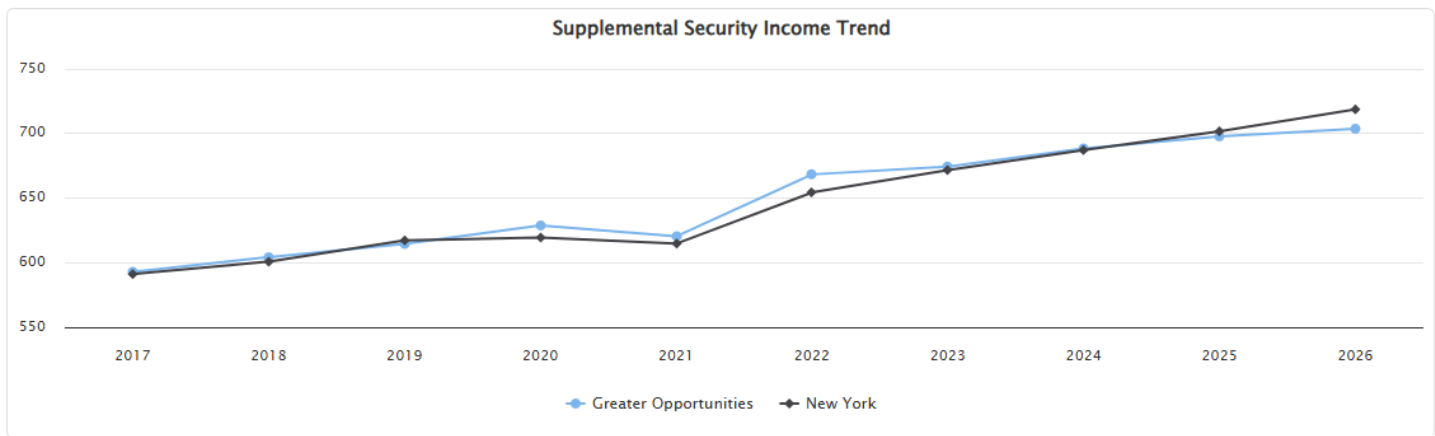


Supplemental Security Income Trend

Below are trend amounts in Expenditures per Recipient of Supplemental Security Income for the selected report area. The amount has increased from \$592.88 to \$703.58 over the last 10 years. The data listed is for January of each year.

Report Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Greater Opportunities	\$592.88	\$604.26	\$614.62	\$628.78	\$620.37	\$668.35	\$674.34	\$688.52	\$697.70	\$703.58
Broome County, NY	\$603.11	\$613.14	\$623.91	\$637.91	\$629.47	\$679.13	\$682.89	\$699.16	\$704.70	\$710.20
Chenango County, NY	\$546.71	\$564.55	\$572.15	\$588.03	\$578.79	\$618.56	\$634.92	\$640.04	\$665.51	\$673.70
New York	\$591.13	\$600.83	\$617.20	\$619.36	\$614.67	\$654.35	\$671.63	\$687.09	\$701.71	\$718.66

Data Source: New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance, January 2026

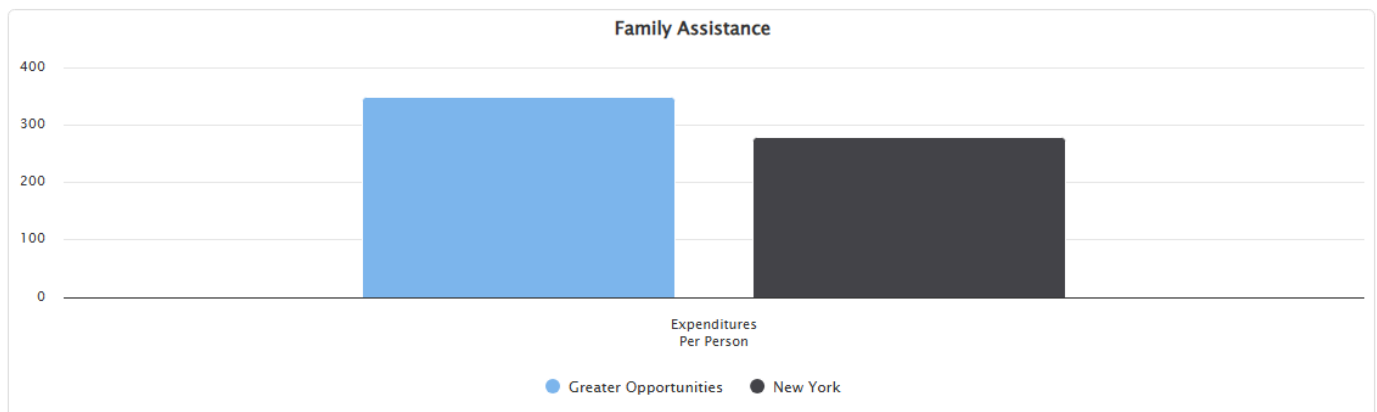


Family Assistance

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 1,902 persons were receiving Family Assistance benefits at a cost of \$660,184, or \$347.10 per recipient, in the report area during January 2026.

Report Area	Family Assistance Recipients Total	Cases Children	Cases Adult	Cases Total	Expenditures Total	Expenditures Per Case	Expenditures Per Person
Greater Opportunities	1,902	1,432	470	932	\$660,184	\$708.35	\$347.10
Broome County, NY	1,611	1,202	409	792	\$569,996	\$719.69	\$353.82
Chenango County, NY	291	230	61	140	\$90,188	\$644.2	\$309.92
New York	192,908	129,079	63,829	80,543	\$53,598,645	\$665.47	\$277.85

Data Source: New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance, January 2026.

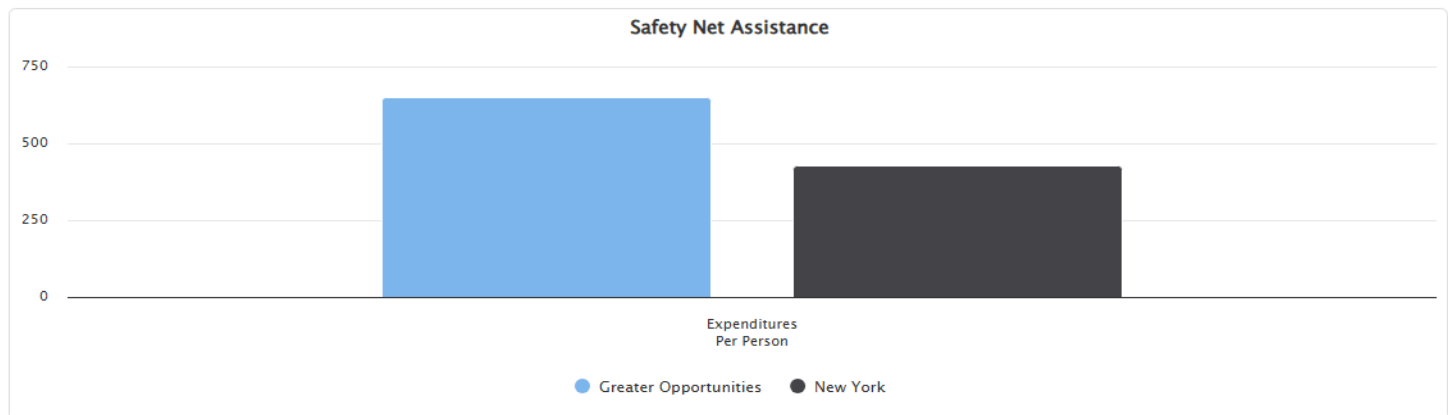


Safety Net Assistance

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 2,436 persons were receiving Safety Net Assistance benefits at a cost of \$1,581,017, or \$649.02 per recipient, in the report area during January 2026.

Report Area	Safety Net Recipients Total	Cases Children	Cases Adult	Cases Total	Expenditures Total	Expenditures Per Case	Expenditures Per Person
Greater Opportunities	2,436	630	1,806	1,771	\$1,581,017	\$892.73	\$649.02
Broome County, NY	2,262	607	1,655	1,621	\$1,458,866	\$899.98	\$644.95
Chenango County, NY	174	23	151	150	\$122,151	\$814.34	\$702.02
New York	503,641	140,491	363,150	310,454	\$214,724,211	\$691.65	\$426.34

Data Source: New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance, January 2026.

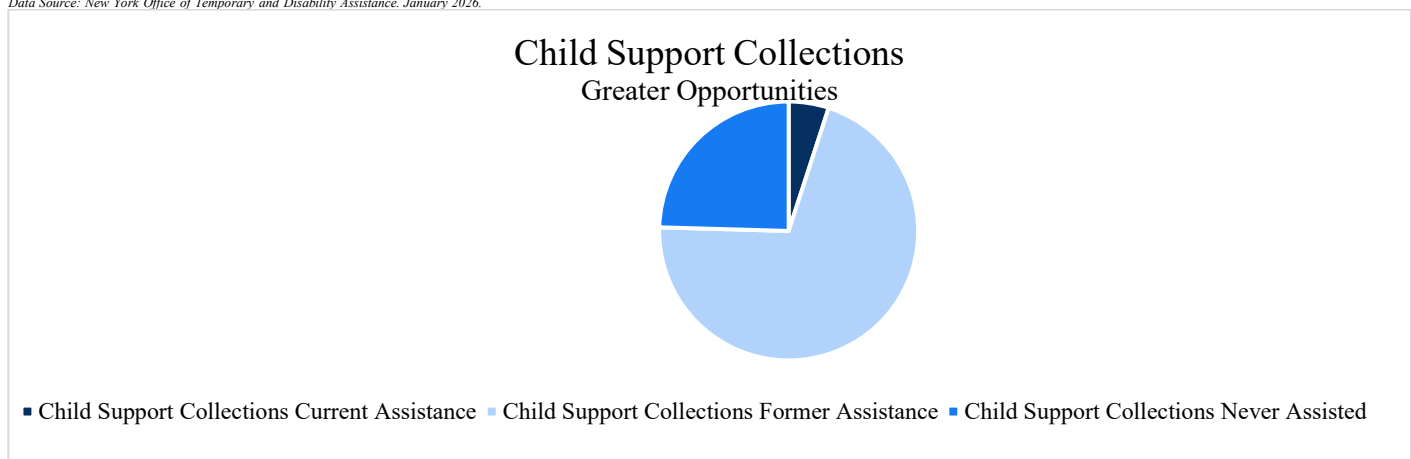


Child Support Collections

Child support collections for the report area are shown below. During January 2026, child support collections totaled \$1,634,744.17.

Report Area	Child Support Collections Total	Child Support Collections Current Assistance	Child Support Collections Former Assistance	Child Support Collections Never Assisted
Greater Opportunities	\$1,634,744.17	\$81,829.52	\$1,151,564.63	\$401,350.02
Broome County, NY	\$1,274,859.38	\$62,512.06	\$894,930.43	\$317,416.89
Chenango County, NY	\$359,884.79	\$19,317.46	\$256,634.2	\$83,933.13
New York	\$138,390,028.45	\$4,085,630.27	\$85,411,706.13	\$48,892,692.05

Data Source: New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance, January 2026.



Key Findings- Update 2026

Income, employment, and housing affordability remain closely interconnected challenges throughout Broome and Chenango Counties. While household incomes have increased over time, many residents continue to experience financial strain due to rising costs for housing, transportation, child care, food, utilities, health care, and insurance. According to the most recent available data, the median household income was approximately \$62,616 in Broome County and \$62,948 in Chenango County, both significantly below the New York State median household income of approximately \$85,974. As a result, many households earning above the federal poverty level nevertheless struggle to achieve long-term financial stability.

Although labor force participation and employment levels have remained relatively stable, employers across the region continue to report workforce shortages in critical sectors including health care, education, manufacturing, transportation, construction, and human services. At the same time, barriers such as limited transportation options, lack of affordable child care, skills gaps, educational attainment challenges, and insufficient access to family-sustaining wages continue to limit employment opportunities and economic mobility for many residents. Broome County's civilian labor force participation rate was approximately 56.7% during the 2020-2024 ACS period, reflecting both workforce opportunities and ongoing participation challenges.

Public assistance programs continue to play a critical role in supporting households throughout the region. Many individuals and families rely on programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Family Assistance (FA), Safety Net Assistance (SNA), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, and Child Support services to meet basic needs and maintain economic stability. These programs provide vital support to low-income families, older adults, individuals with disabilities, unemployed workers, and households facing temporary or long-term financial hardship.

Food insecurity remains a persistent concern despite improvements in wages and employment in some sectors of the economy. SNAP continues to be one of the largest assistance programs serving Broome and Chenango Counties, and local food pantries, congregate meal programs, and emergency food providers report ongoing demand for assistance. The continued reliance on food assistance programs demonstrates that many households remain vulnerable to unexpected expenses and rising living costs. Individuals and families often face difficult decisions regarding food, housing, transportation, medications, and other necessities, particularly during periods of inflation and economic uncertainty.

Housing affordability continues to be one of the most significant economic challenges facing the Greater Opportunities service area. According to the most recent U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Fair Market Rent data, the FY2026 Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom apartment is approximately \$1,103 per month in Broome County and \$973 per month in Chenango County. To afford these rents without being cost-burdened, a household must earn approximately \$44,120 annually in Broome County and \$38,920 annually in Chenango County, equivalent to hourly wages of about \$21.21 and \$18.71, respectively. For many low-wage workers, seniors on fixed incomes, and individuals receiving benefits, these housing costs remain difficult to sustain.

HUD defines households spending more than 30 percent of income on housing as cost-burdened and households spending more than 50 percent as severely cost-burdened. As housing costs continue to rise, increasing numbers of renters and homeowners face difficult choices between paying for housing and covering other essential expenses such as food, health care, transportation, utilities, and child care. Rising rents, insurance premiums, property taxes, utility costs, and home maintenance expenses continue to place pressure on household budgets throughout the region.

These financial challenges disproportionately affect extremely low-income households, older adults living on fixed incomes, individuals with disabilities, veterans, and families with children. Continued reliance on income support programs, food assistance, emergency assistance, and housing resources illustrates the ongoing need for affordable housing development, workforce development initiatives, transportation services, child care supports, financial capability programs, and other strategies designed to promote self-sufficiency and economic mobility.

Overall Finding

The data indicate that while economic conditions have improved for some residents, many households throughout Broome and Chenango Counties continue to experience significant financial challenges. Household incomes remain below statewide levels, poverty rates remain elevated, housing costs continue to increase, and many residents rely on public assistance programs to meet basic needs. The combined impacts of housing affordability challenges, transportation barriers, child care costs, and rising costs for everyday necessities contribute to ongoing economic insecurity for many families. Continued investments in employment opportunities, workforce development, affordable housing, transportation, income supports, education and training, and child care services will be essential to improving long-term economic security and reducing barriers to self-sufficiency across the Greater Opportunities service area.

Health Care

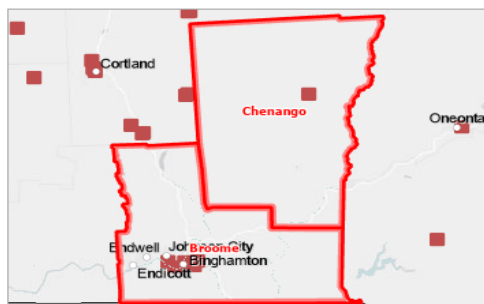
Medicare and Medicaid Providers

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.

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, there are six active Medicare and Medicaid institutional service providers in the report area in the first quarter of 2026.

Report Area	Total Institutional Providers	Hospitals	Nursing Facilities	Federally Qualified Health Centers	Rural Health Clinics	Community Mental Health Centers
Greater Opportunities	6	4	0	2	0	0
Broome County, NY	5	3	0	2	0	0
Chenango County, NY	1	1	0	0	0	0
New York	884	218	0	597	58	0
United States	25,947	6,755	0	12,963	5,756	128

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, [Provider of Services File](#), 1st Quarter, 2026



All Providers of Service, POS March 2026

- Facility Location
- Greater Opportunities

Federally Qualified Health Centers

County	Provider Number	FQHC Name	Address	City	Phone
Broome County	PN: 331199	CORNERSTONE FAMILY HEALTHCARE	36 FELTERS ROAD	BINGHAMT ON	(845) 220-3108
Broome County	PN: 571823	CORNERSTONE FAMILY HEALTHCARE	275 CHENANGO ST	BINGHAMT ON	(607) 201-1204

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, [Provider of Services File](#), 1st Quarter, 2026



Federally Qualified Health Centers, POS March 2026

- Facility Location
- Greater Opportunities

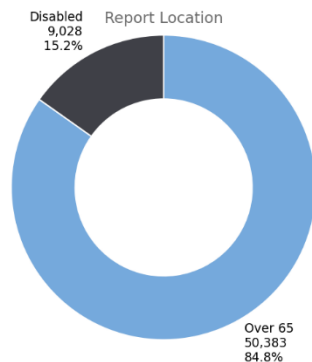
Persons Receiving Medicare

The total number of residents receiving Medicare benefits is shown below, including both beneficiaries age 65 and older and individuals who qualify for Medicare due to disability. While Medicare is commonly associated with older adults, many younger individuals with qualifying disabilities also receive coverage through the program. In 2025, an estimated 59,411 residents in the Greater Opportunities service area received Medicare benefits, including 50,383 adults age 65 and older and 9,028 individuals under age 65 receiving Medicare due to disability. Broome County accounted for 46,380 Medicare beneficiaries, including 40,036 older adults and 6,344 disabled recipients, while Chenango County reported 13,031 beneficiaries, including 10,347 adults age 65 and older and 2,684 disabled recipients. These figures demonstrate the continued importance of Medicare as a critical source of health insurance coverage for both older adults and individuals with disabilities throughout the service area. As the population continues to age and many residents experience chronic health conditions or disability-related needs, access to healthcare providers, specialty services, transportation, prescription medications, and supportive community services remains essential to maintaining health and quality of life.

Report Area	Persons Over 65 Receiving Medicare	Disabled Persons Receiving Medicare	Total Persons Receiving Medicare
Report Location	50,383	9,028	59,411
Broome County, NY	40,036	6,344	46,380
Chenango County, NY	10,347	2,684	13,031
New York	3,494,005	497,806	3,991,811
United States	62,500,000	6,800,000	69,300,000

Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, *CMS - Geographic Variation Public Use File*, 2025

Persons Receiving Medicare

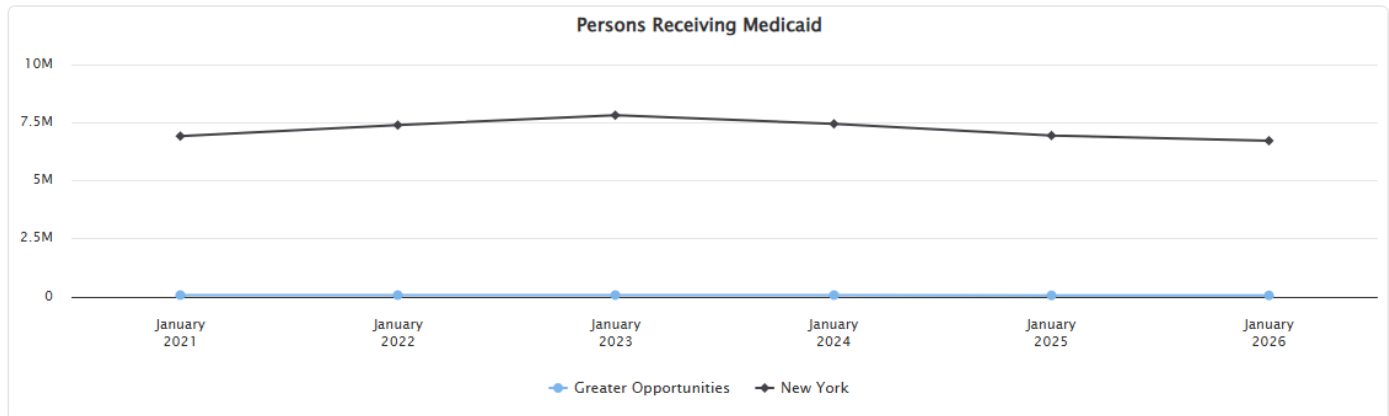


Persons Receiving Medicaid

New York Medicaid enrollment trends for the last six years are seen in the below table. For the selected area, the number of Medicaid users has decreased from 73,466 in 2021 to 69,121 in 2026. The data listed is for January of each year.

Report Area	January 2021	January 2022	January 2023	January 2024	January 2025	January 2026
Greater Opportunities	73,466	78,639	82,573	75,773	70,715	69,121
Broome County, NY	58,024	62,260	65,432	60,150	56,474	54,911
Chenango County, NY	15,442	16,379	17,141	15,623	14,241	14,210
New York	6,915,064	7,396,274	7,817,672	7,446,289	6,939,731	6,724,531

Data Source: New York State Department of Health, 2001-2026.

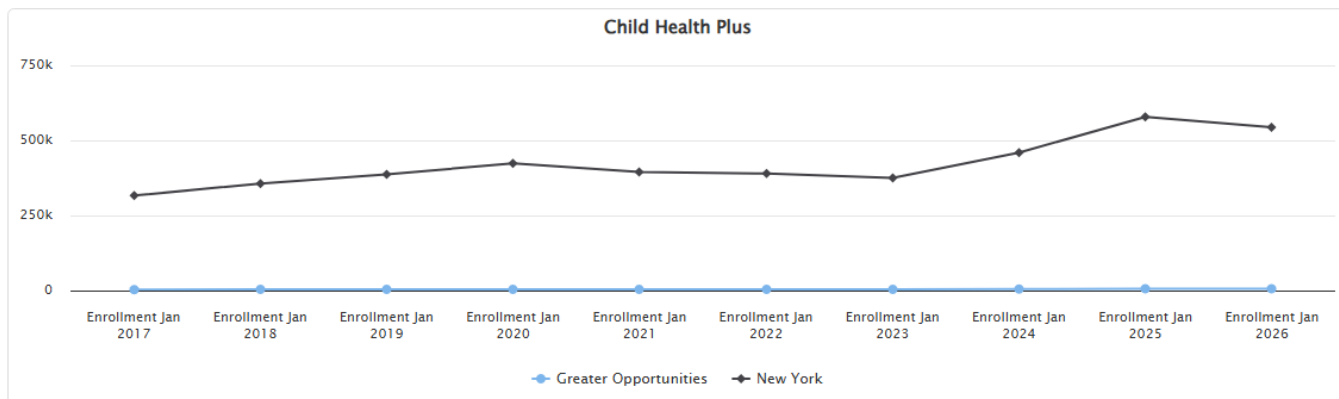


Child Health Plus

The table below shows the total enrollment for the New York Child Health Plus program for each January 2017 - 2026. According to the New York State Department of Health, there were 6,147 persons enrolled in the Child Health Plus Program in the report area during January 2026. Between January 2017 and January 2026, enrollment increased in the report area by 2,732 persons, or 80%.

Data Source: New York State Department of Health, January 2026

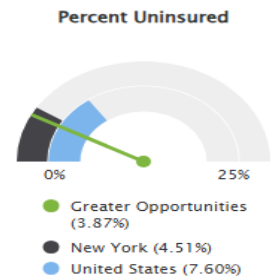
Report Area	Enrollment Jan 2017	Enrollment Jan 2018	Enrollment Jan 2019	Enrollment Jan 2020	Enrollment Jan 2021	Enrollment Jan 2022	Enrollment Jan 2023	Enrollment Jan 2024	Enrollment Jan 2025	Enrollment Jan 2026
Greater Opportunities	3,415	3,729	4,082	4,318	4,301	4,034	3,847	4,969	6,147	6,147
Broome County, NY	2,579	2,747	3,023	3,193	3,242	3,056	2,875	3,650	4,496	4,556
Chenango County, NY	836	982	1,059	1,125	1,059	978	972	1,319	1,651	1,591
New York	316,328	356,307	386,807	423,794	394,499	389,828	374,824	459,482	578,535	543,775



Uninsured Population

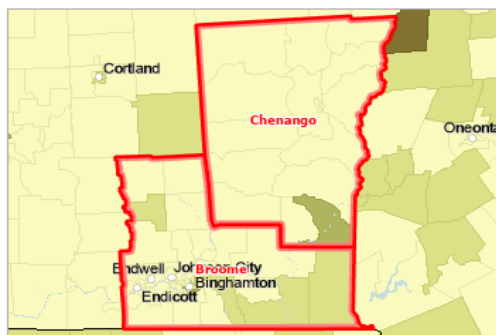
The uninsured population of 2024 is calculated by estimating the number of persons eligible for insurance (generally those under 65) minus the estimated number of insured persons. The 2024/2025 updates have not been released as of date of this report.

Report Area	Insurance Population (2022 Estimate)	Number Insured	Number Uninsured	Percent Uninsured
Greater Opportunities	243,699	171,555	9,442	3.87%
New York	19,852,366	14,601,890	895,540	4.51%
United States	334,922,499	243,728,120	25,457,101	7.60%

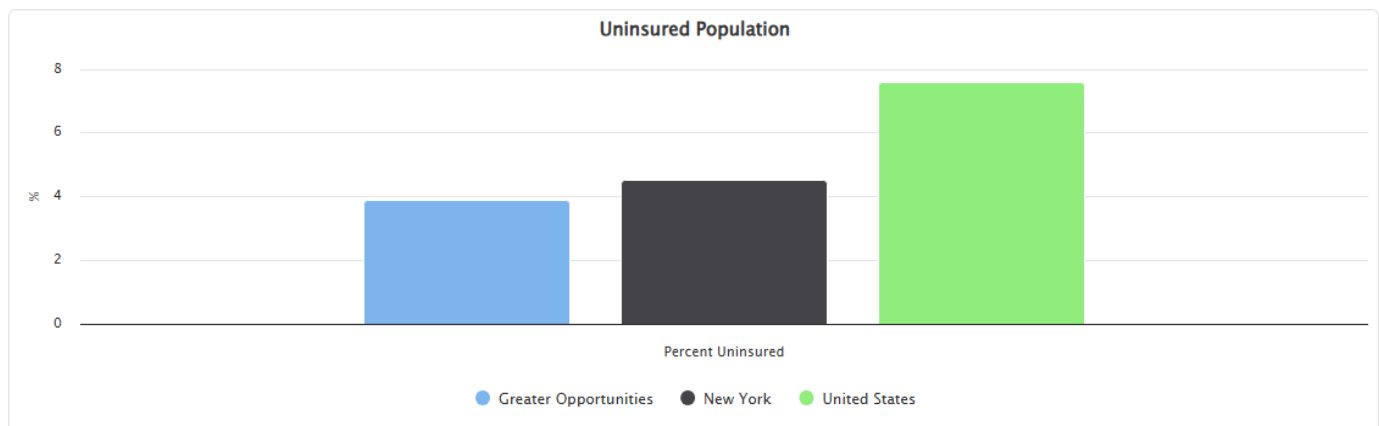
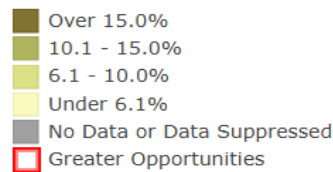


Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#); US Census Bureau, [Small Area Health Insurance Estimates](#), 2020-24



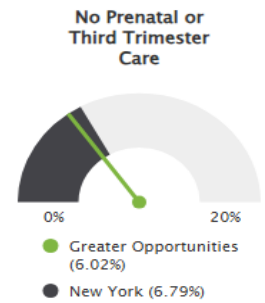
Uninsured Population, Percent by Tract, ACS 2020-24



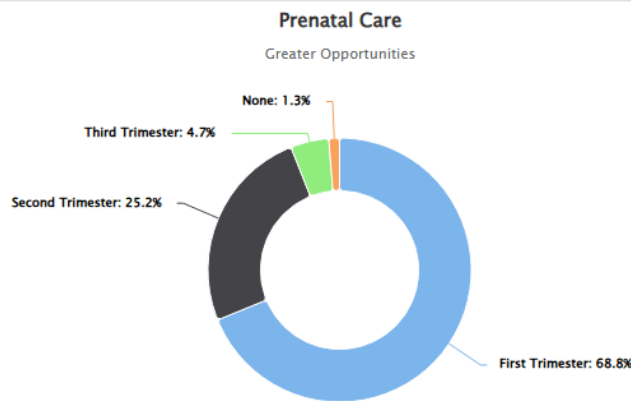
Prenatal Care

In 2023, a total of 29 women did not receive, or report prenatal care in the report area. This figure indicates that 1.37% of pregnant women did not receive, or report prenatal care during pregnancy. The 2024/2025 updates have not been released as of date of this report.

Report Area	First Trimester		Second Trimester	Third Trimester	No Prenatal Care	Start Unknown	Not Reported	Total Births	No Prenatal or Third Trimester Care
Greater Opportunities	1,453		531	99	28	2	1	2,114	6.02%
Broome County, NY	1,187		395	89	20	2	0	1,693	6.45%
Chenango County, NY	266		136	10	8	0	1	421	4.29%
New York	146,669		37,818	11,172	2,262	2,054	2,692	202,667	6.79%



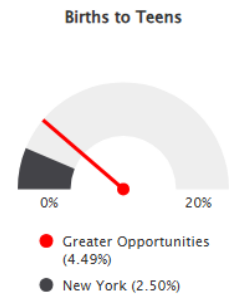
Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: [New York State Department of Health, 2023](#)



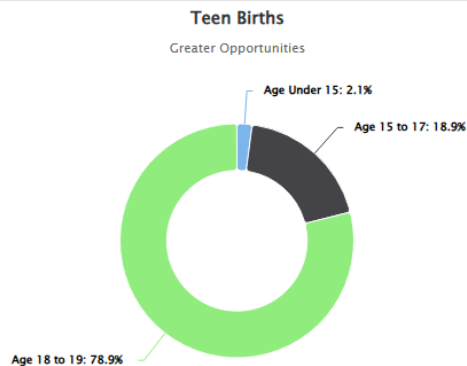
Teen Births

In 2023, there was a total of 95, or 4.49% of all births to women under the age of 20. The 2024/2025 updates have not been released as of date of this report.

Report Area	Age Under 15	Age 15 to 17	Age 18 to 19	Total Live Births	Births to Teens	Births to Teens
Greater Opportunities	2	18	75	2,114	95	4.49%
Broome County, NY	1	15	61	1,693	77	4.55%
Chenango County, NY	1	3	14	421	18	4.28%
New York	76	1,201	3,790	202,667	5,067	2.50%



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: [New York State Department of Health, 2023](#)

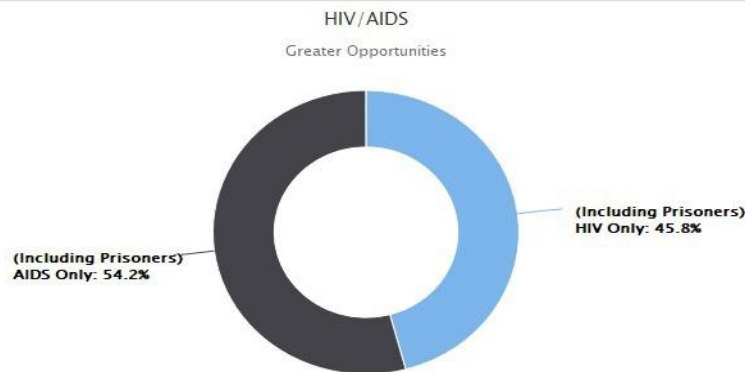


HIV/AIDS

In December 2024, there were 483 reported cases of HIV/AIDS in the report area. HIV/AIDS cases are reported as total cases and non-prison cases. Based on this, an estimated 0.6% of reported cases were in the prison population. The 2025 updates have not been released as of date of this report.

Report Area	(Including Prisoners) Total HIV/AIDS	(Including Prisoners) HIV Only	(Including Prisoners) AIDS Only	(Excluding Prisoners) Total HIV/AIDS	(Excluding Prisoners) HIV Only	(Excluding Prisoners) AIDS Only
Greater Opportunities	483	220	263	480	218	262
Broome County, NY	431	201	230	428	199	229
Chenango County, NY	52	19	33	52	19	33
New York	23,891	11,498	12,393	23,585	11,348	12,237

Data Source: New York State Department of Health, 2024

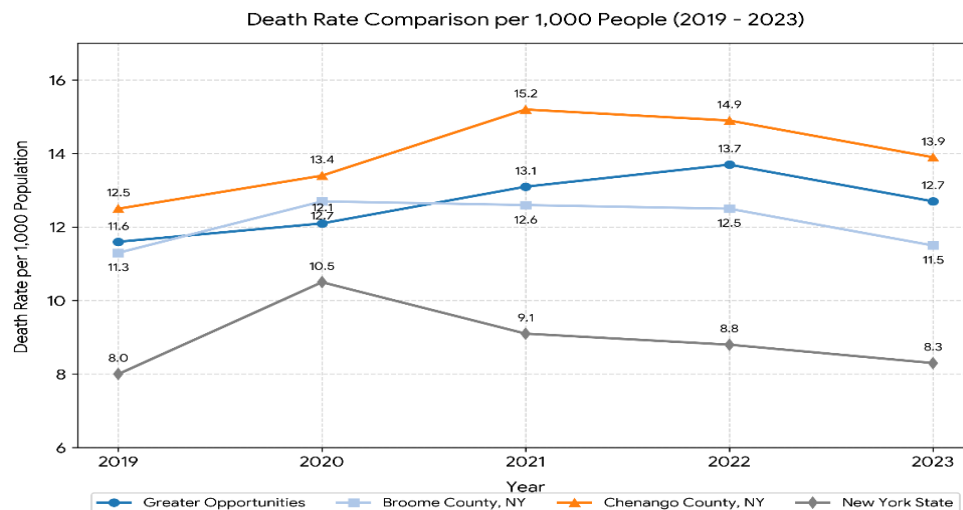


Deaths

In 2023, there was a total of 4,110 deaths in the report area, which equals a death rate of 12.7 per 1000 persons. The DOH data release schedule indicates that the most recent finalized statewide county-level mortality data currently available are for 2023.

Report Area	2019 Total	2019 Rate/1000	2020 Total	2020 Rate/1000	2021 Total	2021 Rate/1000	2022 Total	2022 Rate/1000	2023 Total	2023 Rate/1000
Greater Opportunities	2,751	11.6	3,028	12.1	3,213	13.1	3,160	13.7	4,110	12.7
Broome County, NY	2,159	11.3	2,401	12.7	2,504	12.6	2,469	12.5	3,474	11.5
Chenango County, NY	592	12.5	627	13.4	709	15.2	691	14.9	636	13.9
New York	156,405	8.0	203,393	10.5	181,421	9.1	173,986	8.8	162,287	8.3

Data Source: New York State Department of Health, 2023

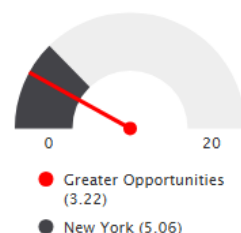


Physicians

The table below shows access to primary care physicians in the report area. Access to primary care is an important indicator of community health because it reflects the availability of preventive and routine medical services. According to the 2024 County Health Rankings data, the report area has a higher population-to-provider ratio than New York State, indicating reduced access to primary care physicians compared to the statewide average. Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2024 New York Data.

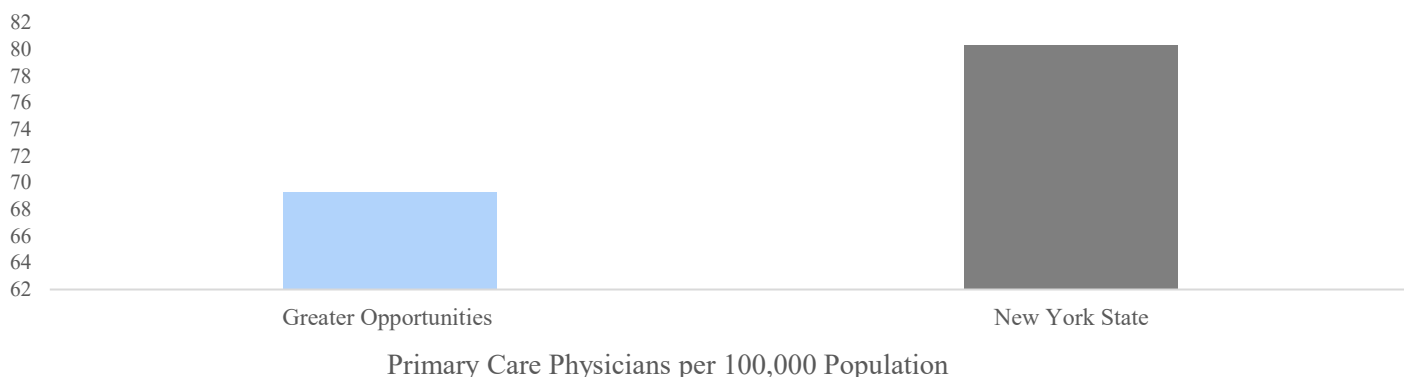
Report Area	Number of Primary Care Physicians	Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Population	Population-to-Physician Ratio
Greater Opportunities	169	69.3	1,442:1
Broome County, NY	155	78.6	1,273:1
Chenango County, NY	14	30.1	3,324:1
New York State	15,938	80.3	1,245:1

Physicians/Assistants, Rate per 1,000 Population



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/health-data/new-york/data-and-resources_2025



Dentists

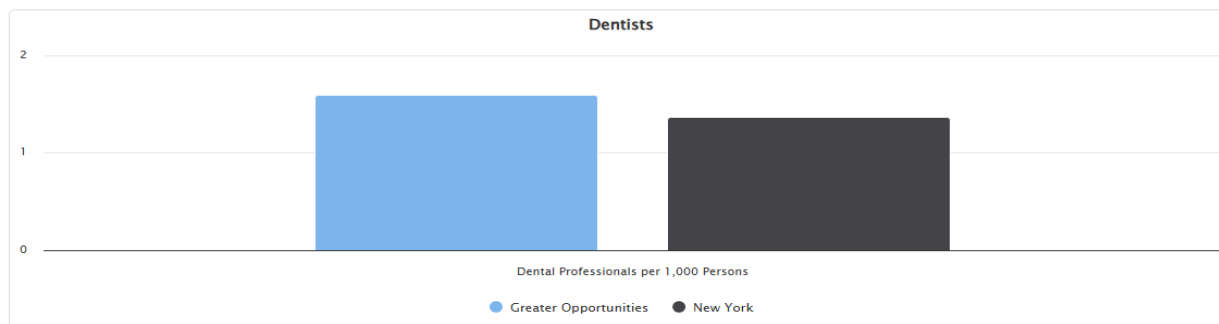
The table below shows the number of Dentists, Dental Hygienists and Certified Dental Assistants for the report area. There are 1.59 dental professionals per 1000 persons in the report area; the statewide average is 1.36 dental professionals per 1000 persons.

Report Area	Dentists	Dental Hygienists	Certified Dental Assistants	Dental Professionals per 1,000 Persons
Greater Opportunities	119	228	40	1.59
Broome County, NY	110	195	34	1.72
Chenango County, NY	9	33	6	1.04
New York	14,764	10,687	1,468	1.36

Dental Professionals, Rate per 1,000 Population



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average., Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey: New York State Education Department. 2026



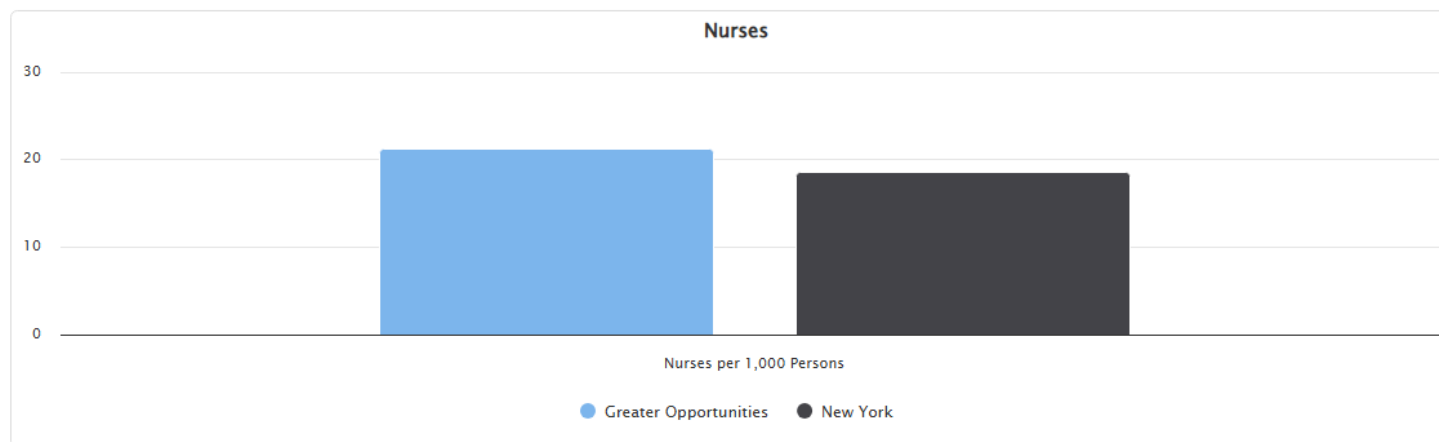
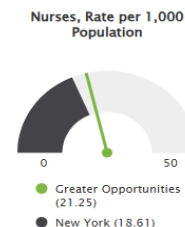
Nurses

The table below shows the number of Nurses, Nurse Practitioners, and Midwives for the report area. There are 21.25 nurse professionals per 1000 persons in the report area; the statewide average is 18.61 nurse professionals per 1000 persons.

Report Area	Nurse, RN	Nurse, LPN	Nurse Practitioners	Midwives	Nurses per 1,000 Persons
Greater Opportunities	3,603	1,081	486	8	21.25
Broome County, NY	3,008	776	427	6	21.37
Chenango County, NY	595	305	59	2	20.75
New York	276,055	58,021	34,311	1,138	18.61

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey; New York State Education Department, 2026



Mental Health Professionals

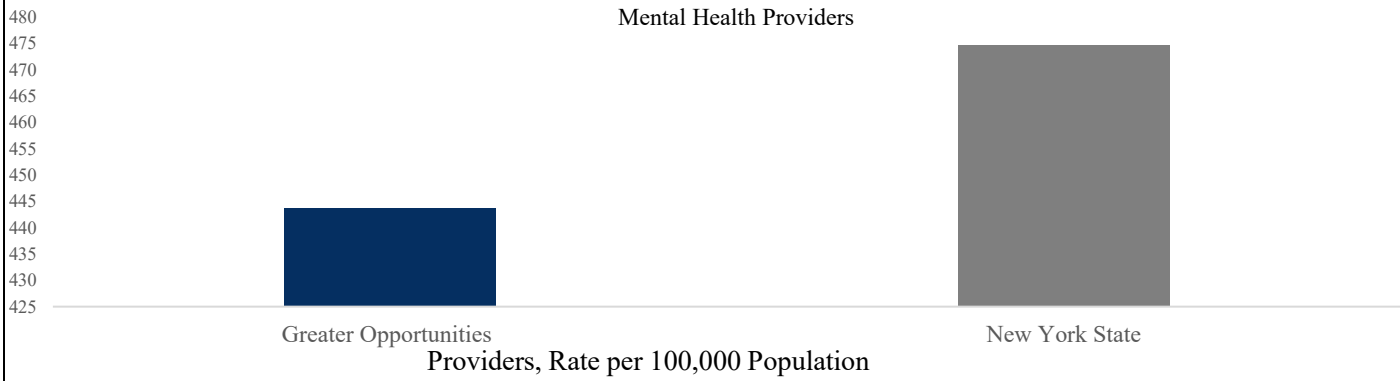
This indicator reports the number of licensed mental health providers available within a community. Mental health providers include psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, and advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care. Data are derived from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) National Provider Identifier (NPI) database and are reported through the County Health Rankings and Roadmaps program. Recent methodology updates improve the accuracy of assigning providers to counties.

The table below shows the availability of mental health professionals in the Greater Opportunities service area. Based on the most recent available data, the combined Broome and Chenango County service area has approximately 444 mental health providers per 100,000 residents, with 1,006 providers across 52 facilities. Broome County reports 452.48 providers per 100,000 population, with 899 providers across 47 facilities, while Chenango County reports 226.6 providers per 100,000 population, with 107 providers across 5 facilities. Although provider availability in Broome County exceeds both the service area and state averages, Chenango County continues to experience a substantially lower concentration of mental health professionals. Overall, the service area's provider rate of 443.66 per 100,000 residents remains slightly below the New York State average of 474.65 providers per 100,000 residents, suggesting that access to behavioral health services remains an important concern, particularly in rural communities.

Report Area	Total Population	Number of Facilities	Number of Providers	Providers, Rate per 100,000 Population
Greater Opportunities	245,903	52	1,006	443.66
Broome County, NY	198,683	47	899	452.48
Chenango County, NY	47,220	5	107	226.6
New York State	20,201,249	7,343	95,886	474.65

Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - National Plan and Provider Enumeration System (NPDES).



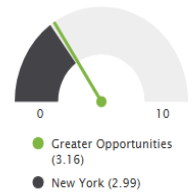


Therapists

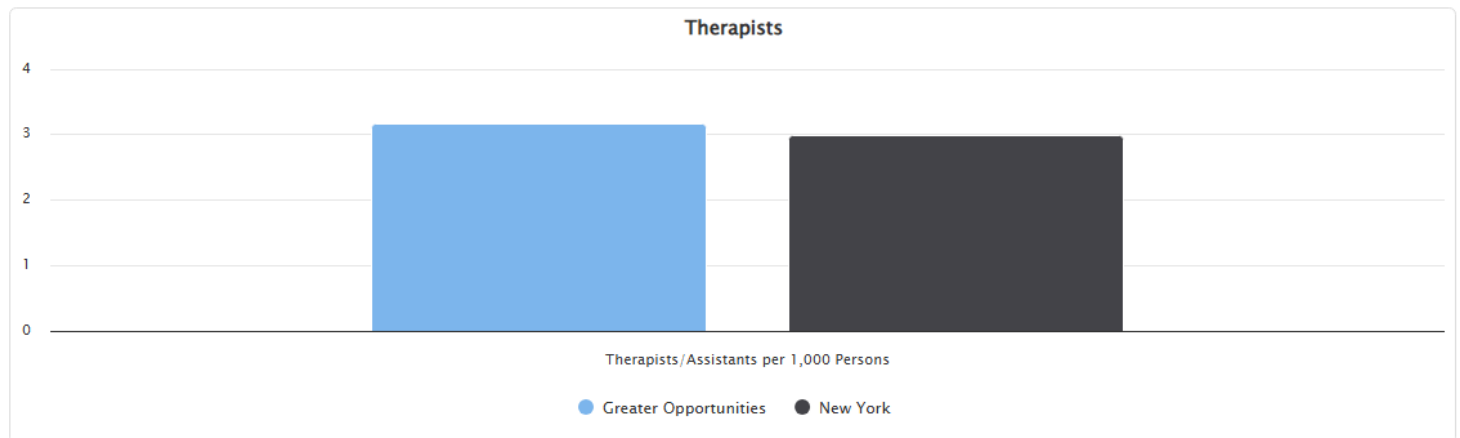
The below table shows the number of Physical, Occupational and Massage Therapists for the report area. There are 3.16 therapist professionals per 1000 persons in the report area; the statewide average is 2.99 therapist professionals per 1000 persons.

Report Area	Physical Therapist	Physical Therapist Assistants	Occupational Therapist	Occupational Therapist Assistants	Massage Therapists	Therapists/Assistants per 1,000 Persons
Greater Opportunities	229	192	174	19	157	3.16
Broome County, NY	190	163	147	13	120	3.21
Chenango County, NY	39	29	27	6	37	2.98
New York	22,730	5,708	15,396	3,787	11,641	2.99

Therapists/Assistants, Rate per 1,000 Population



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. New York State Education Department. 2026



Special Health Professionals

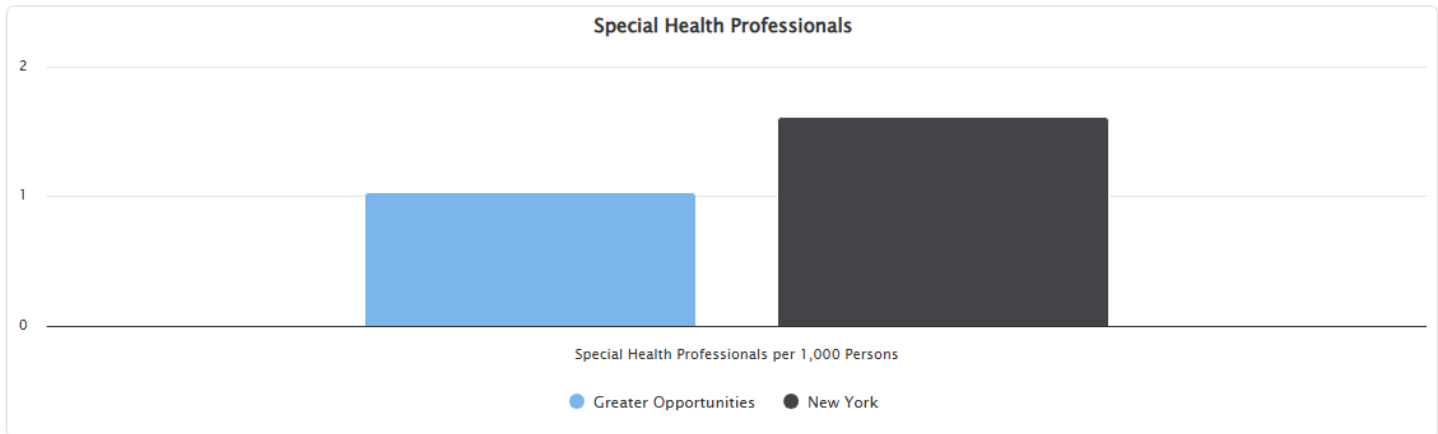
The below table shows the number of Optometrists, Audiologists, Speech Pathologists, Respiratory Therapists, and Respiratory Technicians for the report area. There are 1.03 special health professionals per 1000 persons in the report area; the statewide average is 1.61 special health professionals per 1000 persons.

Report Area	Optometrists	Audiologists	Speech Pathologists	Respiratory Therapists	Respiratory Technicians	Special Health Professionals per 1,000 Persons
Greater Opportunities	28	6	155	52	10	1.03
Broome County, NY	25	6	130	43	8	1.07
Chenango County, NY	3	0	25	9	2	0.84
New York	3,091	1,397	20,862	5,978	649	1.61



Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. New York State Education Department, 2024.



Key Findings- Update 2026

Access to health care remains an important issue throughout Broome and Chenango Counties. While the Greater Opportunities service area benefits from a broad network of hospitals, nursing facilities, health centers, physicians, dentists, nurses, therapists, and other healthcare professionals, access varies significantly between the two counties, particularly for residents living in rural areas.

A total of 59,411 residents received Medicare benefits in 2025, including 9,028 individuals under age 65 receiving Medicare due to disability. Medicaid enrollment remains high, with 69,121 residents enrolled in January 2026, demonstrating the continued reliance on public health insurance programs throughout the service area. Child Health Plus enrollment has also increased substantially over time, reaching 6,147 children in January 2026, reflecting the ongoing need for affordable health coverage for children and families.

Healthcare infrastructure includes hospitals, nursing facilities, rural health clinics, and Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs). Two FQHC locations operated by Cornerstone Family Healthcare provide primary care services in Binghamton, helping to increase access for low-income and underserved populations.

Despite these resources, provider availability continues to present challenges. The service area has 169 primary care physicians, resulting in a population-to-provider ratio of 1,442 residents for every physician, which is less favorable than the New York State average of 1,245:1. Access issues are especially pronounced in Chenango County, where the physician-to-population ratio reaches 3,324:1. Similarly, while the service area has a strong

supply of nurses and dental professionals compared to the state average, shortages remain in certain specialized health fields and behavioral health services.

Mental and behavioral health continues to be a significant community concern. The service area has approximately 1,006 mental health providers, or 443.7 providers per 100,000 residents, although access remains uneven between counties. Chenango County has substantially fewer providers per capita than Broome County, creating additional barriers for rural residents seeking treatment and support. Focus group participants in the 2026 Community Needs Assessment specifically identified mental health services, homelessness, and transportation barriers as priority concerns affecting community wellbeing.

Overall, the data suggest that while Broome and Chenango Counties have a strong healthcare infrastructure, barriers related to provider shortages, rural access, transportation, mental health services, and affordability continue to affect many residents. Continued investment in primary care, behavioral health services, transportation supports, and preventive healthcare programs will be critical to improving health outcomes and reducing disparities across the Greater Opportunities service area.

Key Health Care Findings

- Over 59,411 residents receive Medicare benefits.
- More than 69,000 residents rely on Medicaid coverage.
- Child Health Plus enrollment increased by 80% between 2017 and 2026.
- Primary care physician access is below the New York State average, particularly in Chenango County.
- Mental health service access remains a significant concern, especially in rural communities.
- state averages.
- Transportation and access to healthcare services continue to be identified by residents as barriers to wellbeing.

Hunger Prevention and Nutrition Assistance Program (HPNAP)

The number of meals provided from July 2024 - June 2025 by the Hunger Prevention and Nutrition Assistance Program (HPNAP) through soup kitchens, food pantries, and shelters is shown below. There was an average of 29,557 meals served at each of the report area's 117 sites.

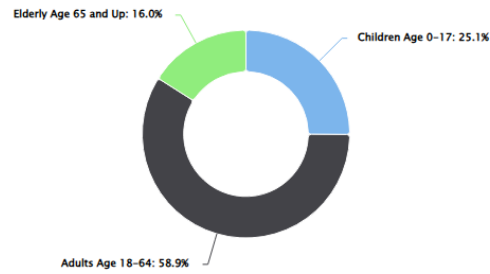
RFAs are the total number of Requests for Assistance by individuals at each HPNAP supported site.

Report Area	HPNAP Sites	Children	Adults	Elderly	RFAs	Meals
Greater Opportunities	117	131,711	309,694	84,112	525,517	3,458,195
Broome County, NY	95	115,422	277,835	70,657	463,914	2,874,664
Chenango County, NY	22	16,289	31,859	13,455	61,603	583,531
New York	2,704	16,174,915	29,581,754	11,976,593	57,623,468	424,847,590

Data Source: [New York State Department of Health](#), July 2024-June 2025

Hunger Prevention and Nutrition Assistance Program (HPNAP)

Greater Opportunities



Persons Served by Soup Kitchens, Food Pantries and Shelters

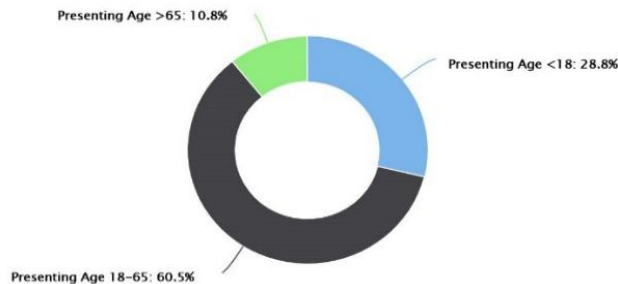
The Hunger Prevention and Nutrition Assistance Program (HPNAP) supports soup kitchens, food pantries, and shelters serving residents experiencing food insecurity. During the 2025 reporting period, these providers recorded **246,714 presentations for assistance** across Broome and Chenango Counties, an average of approximately **676 presentations per day**. Children under age 18 accounted for 28.8% of presentations, adults ages 18 to 65 accounted for 60.5%, and adults over age 65 accounted for 10.8%.

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

Persons Served by Soup Kitchens, Food Pantries and Shelters

Report Location

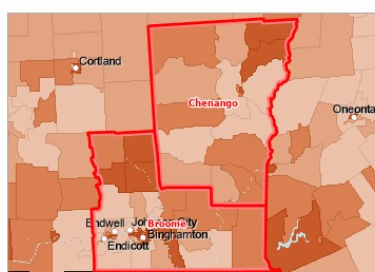


Households Receiving SNAP by Poverty Status (ACS)

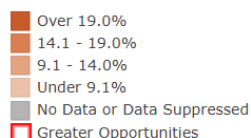
The below table shows that according to the American Community Survey (ACS), 15,463 households (or 15.2%) received SNAP payments during 2020-2024. During this same period there were 9,330 households with income levels below the poverty level that were not receiving SNAP payments. ACS has not released 2025 data as of date of this report.

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
Greater Opportunities	15,463	15.2%	7,984	7,479	86,432	84.8%	9,330	77,102
Broome County, NY	12,589	15.35%	6,910	5,679	69,416	84.65%	7,882	61,534
Chenango County, NY	2,874	14.45%	1,074	1,800	17,016	85.55%	1,448	15,568
New York	1,204,048	15.59%	542,538	661,510	6,518,598	84.41%	544,486	5,974,112
United States	15,572,114	12.05%	6,598,381	8,973,733	113,655,382	87.95%	9,649,356	104,006,026

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-24

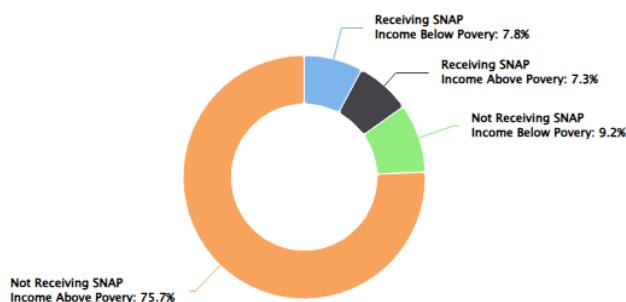


Households Receiving SNAP Benefits, Percent by Tract, ACS 2020-24



Households Receiving SNAP by Poverty Status (ACS)

Greater Opportunities



Key Findings- Update 2026

Good nutrition is essential to overall health and well-being and plays an important role in reducing the risk of chronic diseases such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes, obesity, and certain cancers. Healthy eating patterns established during childhood can contribute to better health outcomes across the lifespan. The Dietary Guidelines for Americans continue to emphasize the importance of consuming fruits, vegetables, whole grains, lean proteins, and low-fat dairy products while limiting added sugars, sodium, and saturated fats.

Food insecurity remains a significant concern throughout Broome and Chenango Counties. According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 2020-2024 estimates, approximately 15,463 households (15.2%) within the Greater Opportunities service area received Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. Of those households, 7,984 had incomes below the federal poverty level and 7,479 had incomes above the poverty level, demonstrating that food insecurity affects both households living in poverty and working families. During the same period, 9,330 households below the poverty level were not receiving SNAP benefits, suggesting that barriers to accessing assistance may still exist for some eligible households.

Emergency food assistance programs continue to play a critical role throughout the region. During the 2025 reporting period, Hunger Prevention and Nutrition Assistance Program (HPNAP)-supported soup kitchens, food pantries, and shelters recorded approximately 246,714 presentations for assistance across Broome and Chenango Counties. Children under age 18 accounted for 28.8% of presentations, adults ages 18 to 65 represented 60.5%, and older adults age 65 and over accounted for 10.8%. These findings demonstrate that food insecurity affects residents of all ages and continues to place substantial demand on community food resources.

The assessment data indicate that food insecurity remains closely tied to poverty and household economic stability. Approximately 34.9% of residents within the Greater Opportunities service area live in households with incomes below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level, and an estimated 17.0% of households live below the poverty level. These economic challenges contribute directly to the continued demand for SNAP, WIC, food pantries, soup kitchens, and other nutrition assistance programs.

Overall, the available data suggest that while nutrition assistance programs continue to provide critical support to thousands of local residents, food insecurity remains a significant issue throughout Broome and Chenango Counties. Continued investment in SNAP, WIC, emergency food programs, nutrition education, and strategies that improve family economic stability will be essential to reducing hunger, improving health outcomes, and ensuring that all residents have access to nutritious food

ALICE

ALICE Data

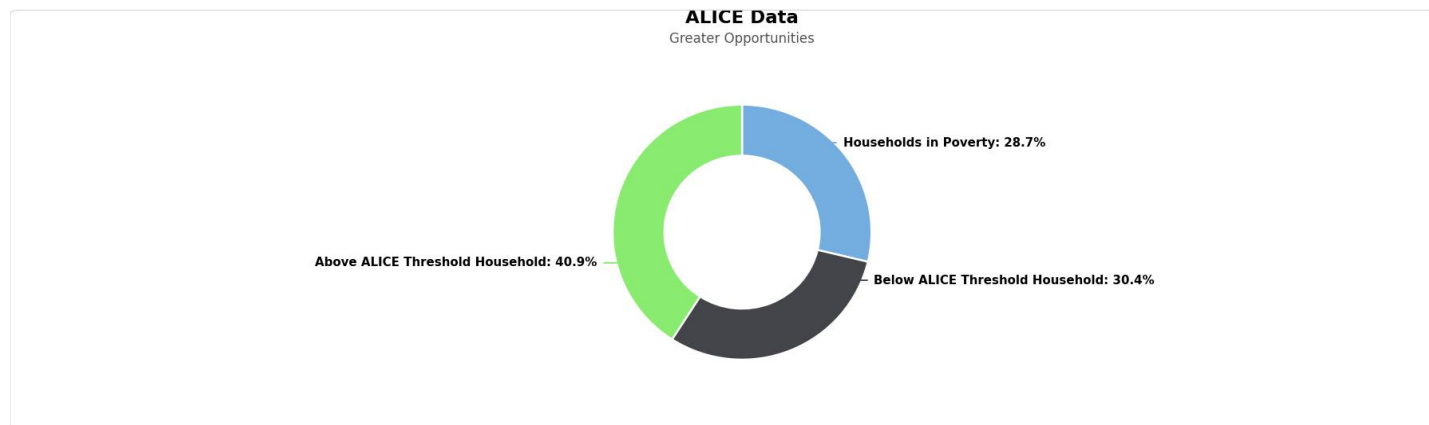
ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed) uses American Community Survey (ACS) data, and shows the gap between the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) and the actual amount of money needed to afford a bare-bones household budget. The combination of households in poverty and ALICE households are deemed to be part of the ALICE Threshold. Depending on the county, ALICE uses 1-, 3-, or 5-year ACS estimates. The most recent financial hardship metrics available for our community come from the 2025 United For ALICE Report, which reflects baseline economic data collected through 2024. This data provides a vital benchmark for our current community needs assessment

Of the 101,801 households in the Greater Opportunities service area, 43,367 households (42.6%) were living below the ALICE Threshold, including households in poverty and households earning above the Federal Poverty Level but unable to meet the basic cost of living

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
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Greater Opportunities	2025	101,801	Various	41,045	43,367	58,434	Various	Various
Broome County, NY	2025	81,911	1-Year	35,448	35,222	46,689	37,956	41,604
Chenango County, NY	2025	19,890	5-Year	5,597	8,155	11,735	37,956	41,604
New York	2025	7,809,082	County Specific	1,106,981	3,741,448	4,067,634	County Specific	County Specific

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, United for Alice, 2025

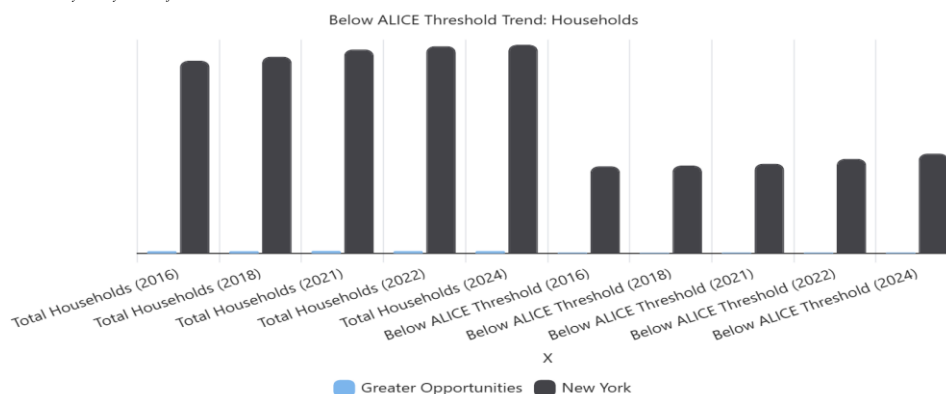


Below ALICE Threshold Trend: Households

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 (2016)	Total Households (2018)	Total Households (2021)	Total Households (2022)	Total Households (2024)	Below ALICE Threshold (2016)	Below ALICE Threshold (2018)	Below ALICE Threshold (2021)	Below ALICE Threshold (2022)	Below ALICE Threshold (2024)
Greater Opportunities	96,794	96,155	104,205	101,994	101,801	41,892	41,257	42,023	43,821	43,367
Broome County, NY	76,957	75,539	84,452	82,108	81,911	33,312	32,909	34,128	36,004	35,222
Chenango County, NY	19,837	20,616	19,753	19,886	19,890	8,580	8,348	7,895	7,817	8,155
New York	7,289,792	7,216,340	7,370,222	7,635,201	7,809,082	3,297,668	3,269,977	3,291,828	3,365,090	3,741,448

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, United for Alice, 2025

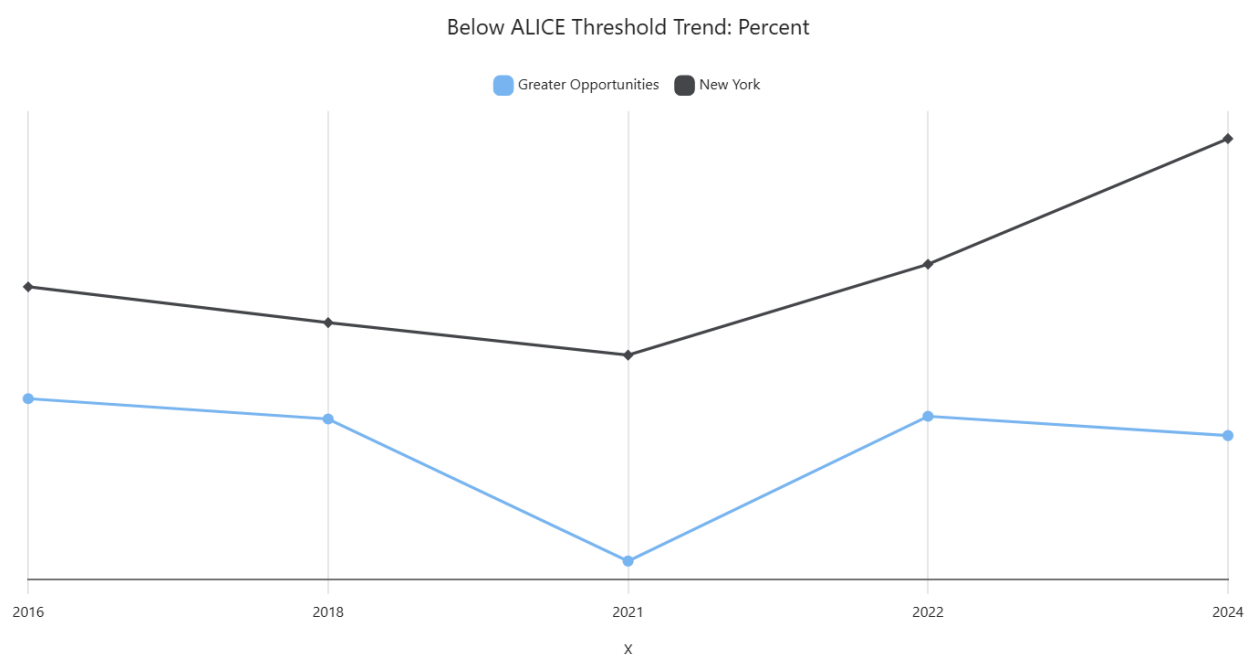


Below ALICE Threshold Trend: Percent

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 percent of total households that have fallen below the ALICE Threshold for the last five reported years.

Report Area	Percent Below Alice Threshold (2016)	Percent Below Alice Threshold (2018)	Percent Below Alice Threshold (2021)	Percent Below Alice Threshold (2022)	Percent Below Alice Threshold (2024)
Greater Opportunities	43.28%	42.91%	40.33%	42.96%	42.61%
Broome County, NY	43.29%	43.57%	40.41%	43.85%	43%
Chenango County, NY	43.25%	40.49%	39.97%	39.31%	41%
New York	45.31%	44.66%	44.07%	45.72%	48%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey: *United for Alice*, 2025



ALICE Data by Race and Ethnicity

ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, 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.

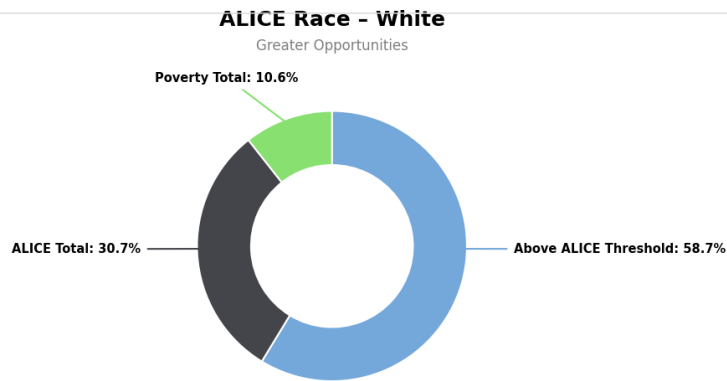
For the most recent ALICE Report, data that was broken out by race and Hispanic ethnicity are shown below. All data shows households that reported income. Not all geographies had data reported.

ALICE Race - White

ALICE data showing only White race for households reporting income.

Report Area	Total Households Reporting Income	Above ALICE Threshold	ALICE Total	Poverty Total
Greater Opportunities	88,050	51,693	26,995	9,362
Broome County, NY	69,030	40,158	21,091	7,781
Chenango County, NY	19,020	11,535	5,904	1,581
New York	4,544,209	2,832,939	1,364,596	346,674

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#), [United for Alice](#), 2025

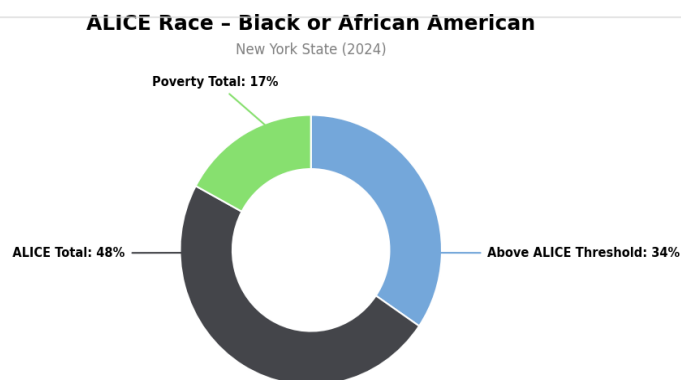


ALICE Race - Black or African American

ALICE data showing only Black or African American race for households reporting income.

Report Area	Total Households Reporting Income	Above ALICE Threshold	ALICE Total	Poverty Total
Greater Opportunities	3,724	1,413	1,594	717
Broome County, NY	3,724	1,413	1,594	717
Chenango County, NY	No data	No data	No data	No data
New York	1,053,767	360,863	505,808	179,140

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#), [United for Alice](#), 2025

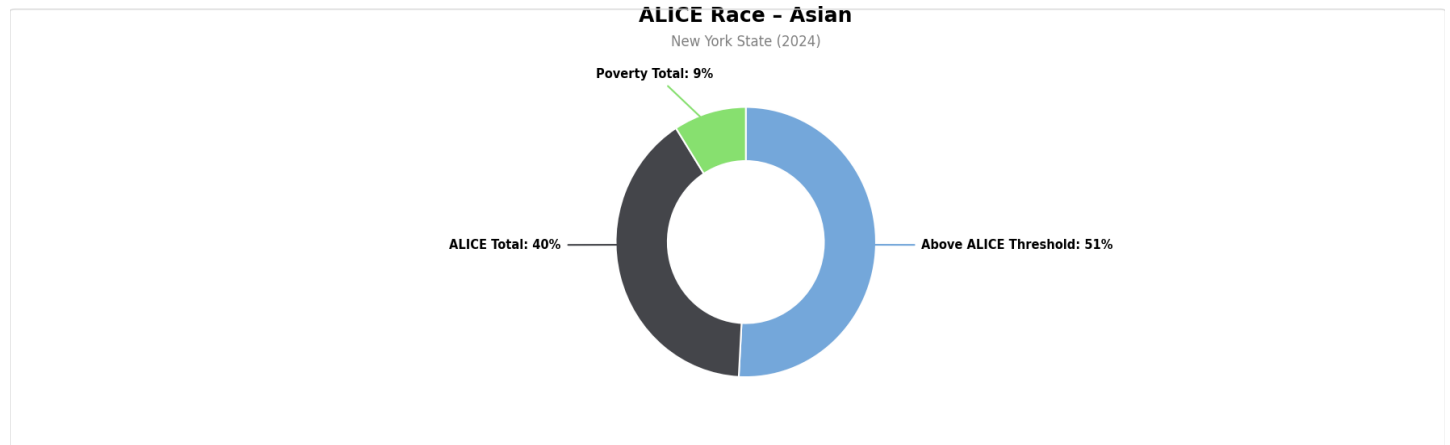


ALICE Race - Asian

ALICE data showing only Asian race for households reporting income.

Report Area	Total Households Reporting Income	Above ALICE Threshold	ALICE Total	Poverty Total
Greater Opportunities	2,848	1,274	729	845
Broome County, NY	2,848	1,274	729	845
Chenango County, NY	No data	No data	No data	No data
New York	640,185	324,771	256,074	57,617

Data Source: US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey: United for Alice*. 2025



ALICE Race - Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

ALICE data showing only Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander race for households reporting income.

Report Area	Total Households Reporting Income	Above ALICE Threshold	ALICE Total	Poverty Total
Greater Opportunities	No data	No data	No data	No data
Broome County, NY	No data	No data	No data	No data
Chenango County, NY	No data	No data	No data	No data
New York	3,363	1,278	1,581	505

Data Source: US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey: United for Alice*. 2025

ALICE Race - Native (American Indian / Alaska Native)

ALICE data showing only Native race for households reporting income.

Report Area	Total Households Reporting Income	Above ALICE Threshold	ALICE Total	Poverty Total
Greater Opportunities	No data	No data	No data	No data
Broome County, NY	No data	No data	No data	No data
Chenango County, NY	No data	No data	No data	No data
New York	37,359	13,618	18,306	5,435

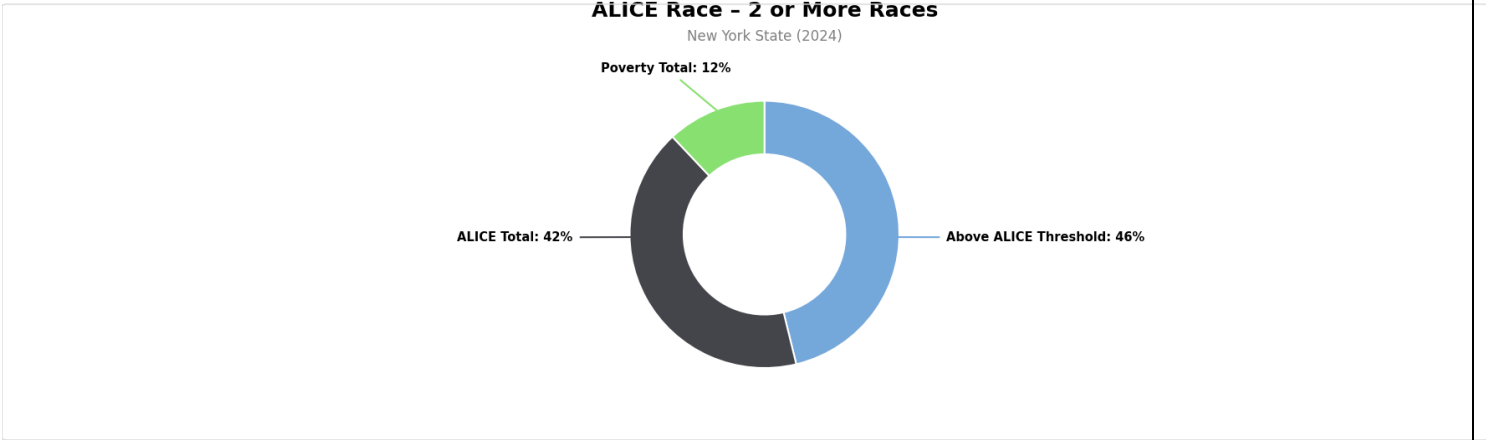
Data Source: US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey: United for Alice*. 2025

ALICE Race - 2 or more races

ALICE data showing only two or more races for households reporting income.

Report Area	Total Households Reporting Income	Above ALICE Threshold	ALICE Total	Poverty Total
Greater Opportunities	2,985	1,293	1,105	587
Broome County, NY	2,558	1,022	981	555
Chenango County, NY	427	271	124	32
New York	649,542	301,369	272,808	77,945

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). [United for Alice](#). 2025

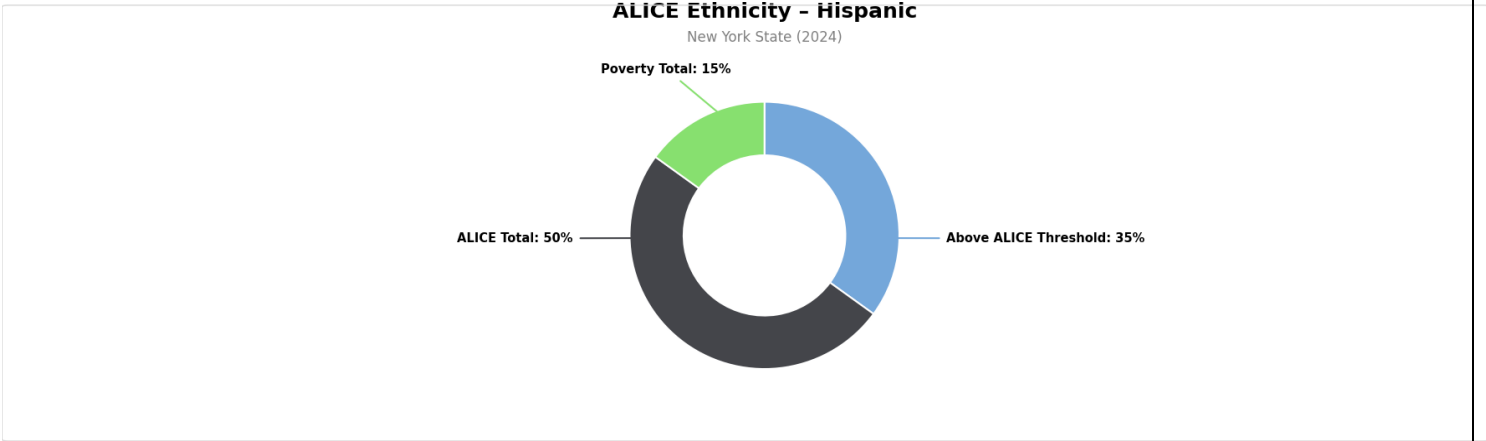


ALICE Ethnicity - Hispanic

ALICE data showing only Hispanic or Latino households reporting income.

Report Area	Total Households Reporting Income	Above ALICE Threshold	ALICE Total	Poverty Total
Greater Opportunities	2,876	1,485	742	649
Broome County, NY	2,582	1,310	646	626
Chenango County, NY	294	175	96	23
New York	1,304,714	456,650	652,357	195,707

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#). [United for Alice](#). 2025



ALICE Monthly Survival Budget

The Household Survival Budget developed for ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed) calculates the actual costs of basic necessities including housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, technology, taxes, and miscellaneous expenses. The Household Survival Budget reflects the minimum cost required to live and work in today's economy and serves as the basis for determining whether households are above or below the ALICE Threshold.

According to the 2024 ALICE Household Survival Budget, a single adult in New York required approximately \$3,163 per month to meet basic needs. A single senior adult required \$3,467 per month. A household consisting of one adult and one school-age child required \$4,521 per month, while two adults with two school-age children required \$6,813 per month. These figures illustrate that basic household costs substantially exceed the Federal Poverty Level in every county across New York State.

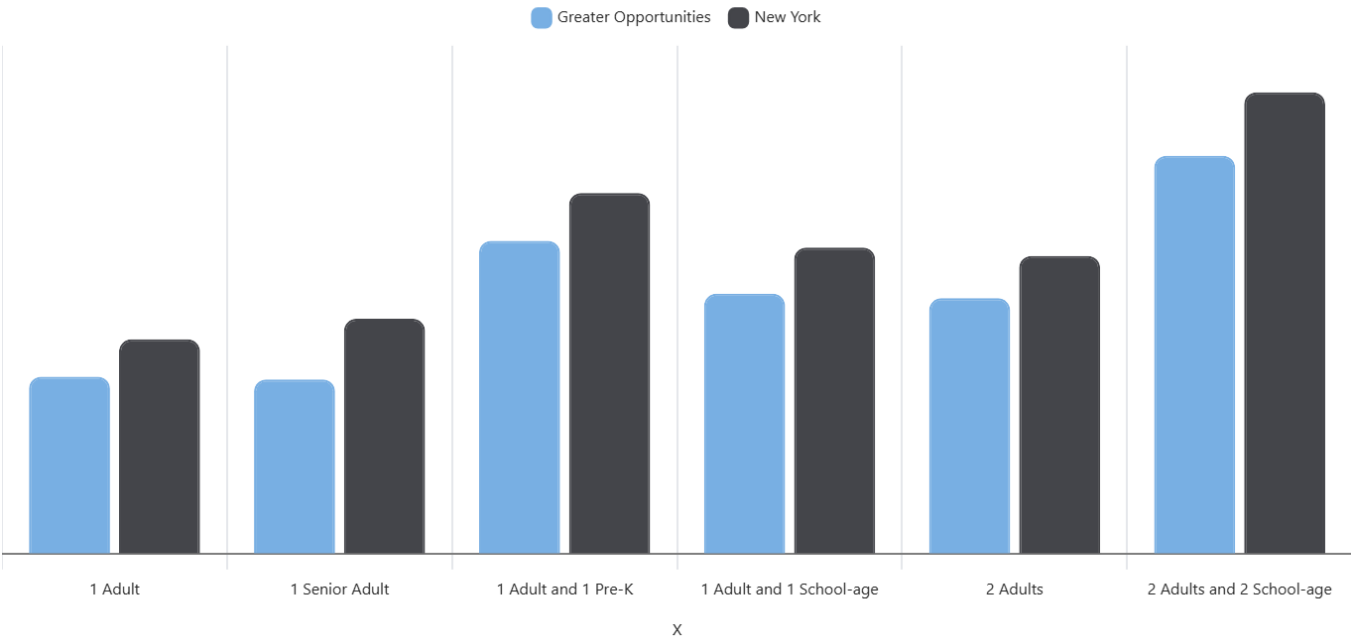
Report Location is average of selected counties, State is average of all counties.

Below this are tables that show detailed breakouts for each of the six groups located in this table. The necessities shown include Childcare, Food, Healthcare, Housing, Miscellaneous expenses, Taxes, Technology costs, Transportation, and average Wages.

Report Area	1 Adult	1 Senior Adult	1 Adult and 1 Pre-K	1 Adult and 1 School-age	2 Adults	2 Adults and 2 School-age
Greater Opportunities	\$2,612	\$2,572	\$4,620	\$3,837	\$3,771	\$5,876
Broome County, NY	\$2,784	\$2,710	\$4,765	\$3,987	\$3,923	\$6,154
Chenango County, NY	\$2,441	\$2,433	\$4,475	\$3,686	\$3,618	\$5,597
New York	\$3,163	\$3,467	\$5,325	\$4,521	\$4,395	\$6,813

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, United for Alice, 2025

ALICE Monthly Survival Budget

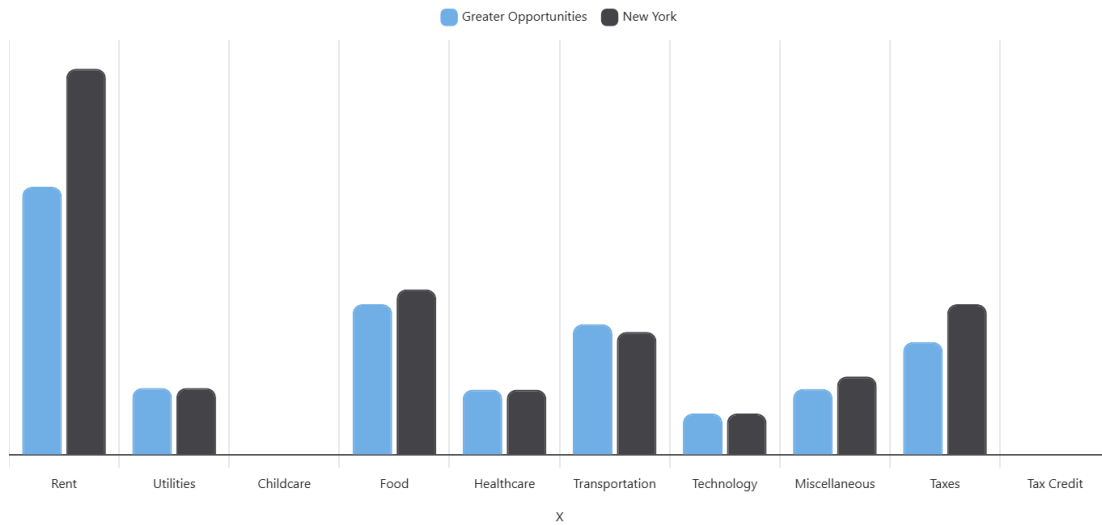


ALICE Survival Budget for One Adult

Report Area	Rent	Utilities	Childcare	Food	Healthcare	Transportation	Technology	Miscellaneous	Taxes	Tax Credit
Greater Opportunities	\$631	\$209	\$0	\$472	\$204	\$409	\$129	\$206	\$353	\$0
Broome County, NY	\$732	\$209	\$0	\$496	\$204	\$409	\$129	\$218	\$387	\$0
Chenango County, NY	\$530	\$209	\$0	\$448	\$204	\$409	\$129	\$193	\$319	\$0
New York	\$1,001	\$209	\$0	\$518	\$204	\$385	\$129	\$245	\$472	\$0

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#), [United for Alice](#), HUD, 2025

ALICE Survival Budget for One Adult

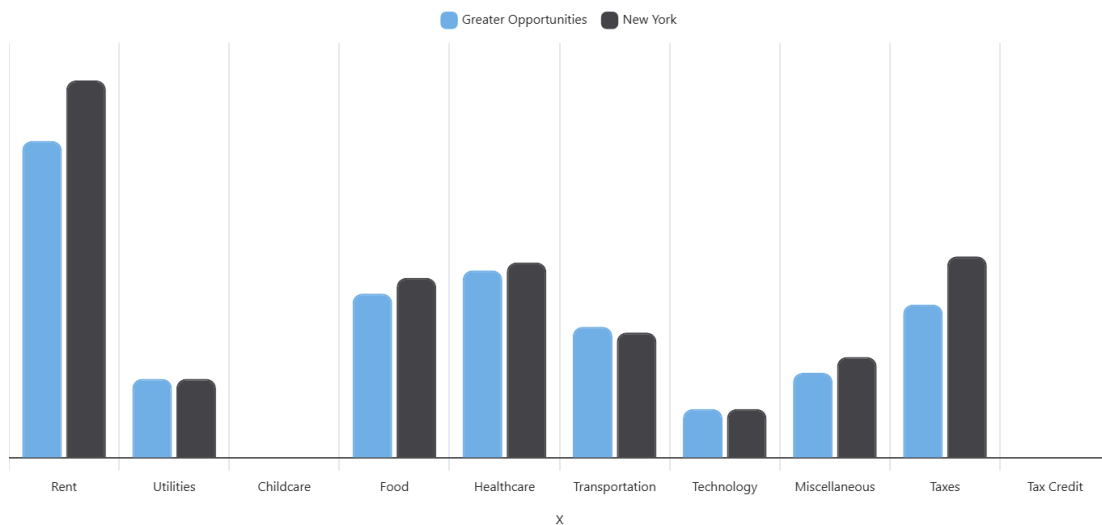


ALICE Survival Budget for One Senior

Report Area	Rent	Utilities	Childcare	Food	Healthcare	Transportation	Technology	Miscellaneous	Taxes	Tax Credit
Greater Opportunities	\$631	\$209	\$0	\$435	\$497	\$347	\$129	\$225	\$406	\$0
Broome County, NY	\$732	\$209	\$0	\$456	\$497	\$347	\$129	\$237	\$440	\$0
Chenango County, NY	\$530	\$209	\$0	\$413	\$497	\$347	\$129	\$213	\$372	\$0
New York	\$792	\$209	\$0	\$477	\$518	\$332	\$129	\$267	\$534	\$0

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#), [United for Alice](#), 2025

ALICE Survival Budget for One Senior

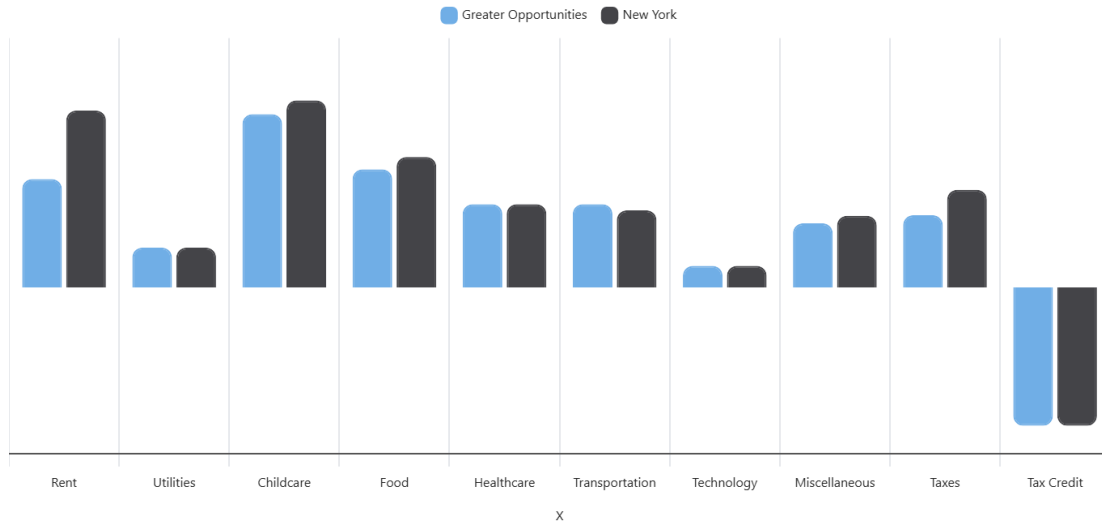


ALICE Survival Budget for One Adult One Pre-K

Report Area	Rent	Utilities	Childcare	Food	Healthcare	Transportation	Technology	Miscellaneous	Taxes	Tax Credit
Greater Opportunities	\$652	\$239	\$1,042	\$711	\$500	\$501	\$129	\$386	\$434	\$-833
Broome County, NY	\$755	\$239	\$1,042	\$752	\$500	\$501	\$129	\$392	\$455	\$-833
Chenango County, NY	\$549	\$239	\$1,042	\$669	\$500	\$501	\$129	\$380	\$412	\$-833
New York	\$1,064	\$239	\$1,126	\$785	\$500	\$464	\$129	\$431	\$587	\$-833

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey: United for Alice](#), 2025

ALICE Survival Budget for One Adult One Pre-K

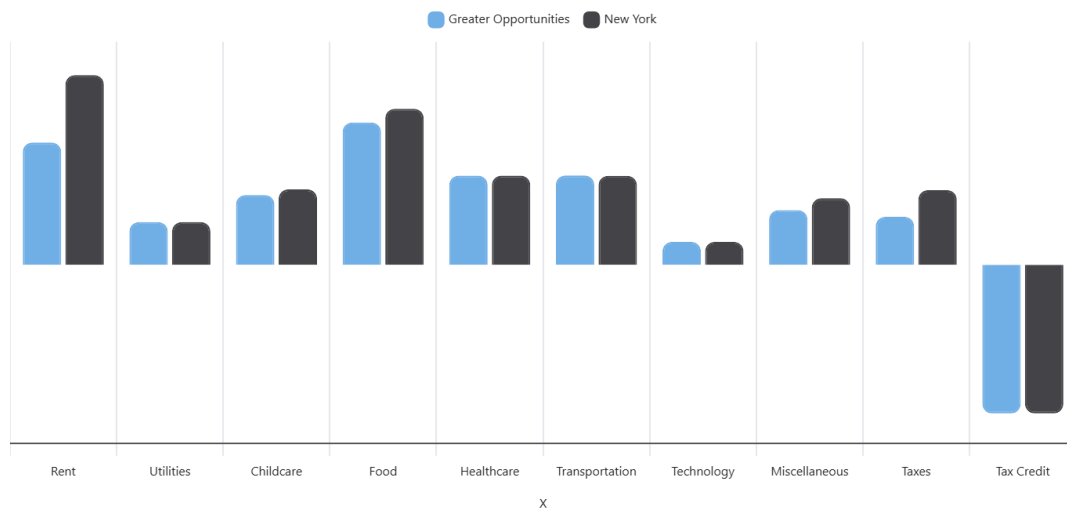


ALICE Survival Budget for One Adult One School-Age

Report Area	Rent	Utilities	Childcare	Food	Healthcare	Transportation	Technology	Miscellaneous	Taxes	Tax Credit
Greater Opportunities	\$686	\$239	\$391	\$798	\$500	\$501	\$129	\$307	\$269	\$-833
Broome County, NY	\$755	\$239	\$391	\$838	\$500	\$501	\$129	\$335	\$299	\$-833
Chenango County, NY	\$616	\$239	\$391	\$758	\$500	\$501	\$129	\$313	\$239	\$-833
New York	\$1,064	\$239	\$423	\$875	\$500	\$499	\$129	\$373	\$419	\$-833

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey: United for Alice](#), 2025

ALICE Survival Budget for One Adult One School-age

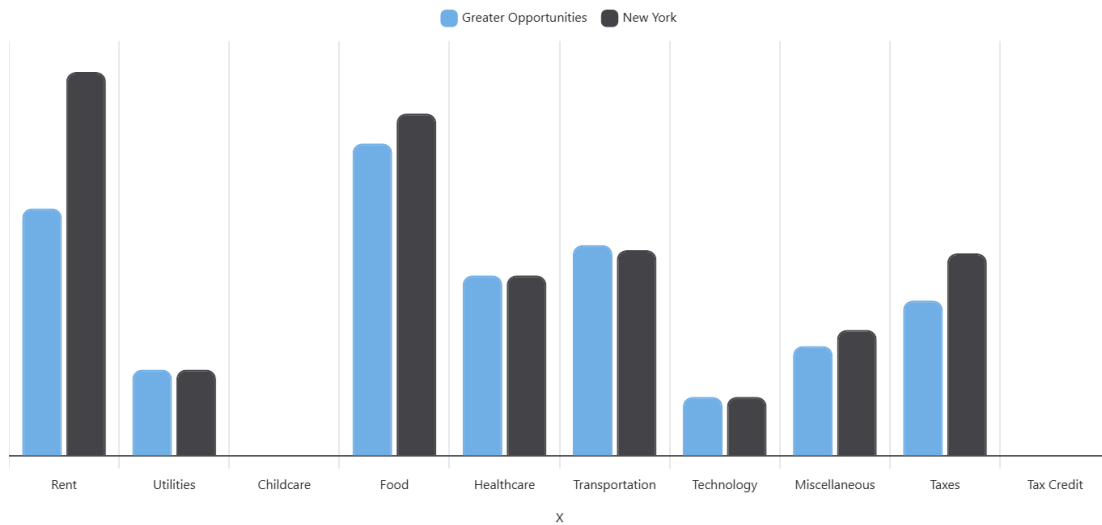


ALICE Survival Budget for Two Adults

Report Area	Rent	Utilities	Childcare	Food	Healthcare	Transportation	Technology	Miscellaneous	Taxes	Tax Credit
Greater Opportunities	\$686	\$239	\$0	\$866	\$500	\$584	\$163	\$304	\$430	\$0
Broome County, NY	\$755	\$239	\$0	\$909	\$500	\$584	\$163	\$315	\$458	\$0
Chenango County, NY	\$616	\$239	\$0	\$822	\$500	\$584	\$163	\$292	\$402	\$0
New York	\$1,064	\$239	\$0	\$949	\$500	\$570	\$163	\$349	\$561	\$0

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey: United for Alice, 2025](#)

ALICE Survival Budget for Two Adults

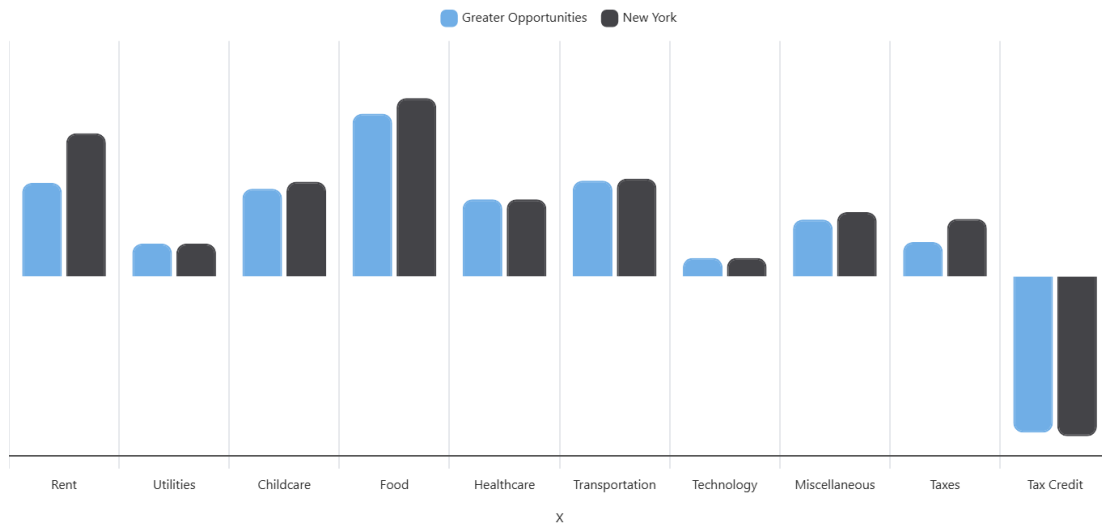


ALICE Survival Budget for Two Adults Two School-Age

Report Area	Rent	Utilities	Childcare	Food	Healthcare	Transportation	Technology	Miscellaneous	Taxes	Tax Credit
Greater Opportunities	\$834	\$292	\$781	\$1,452	\$688	\$854	\$163	\$507	\$306	Offset
Broome County, NY	\$963	\$292	\$781	\$1,524	\$688	\$854	\$163	\$527	\$362	Offset
Chenango County, NY	\$704	\$292	\$781	\$1,379	\$688	\$854	\$163	\$486	\$250	Offset
New York	\$1,277	\$292	\$844	\$1,591	\$688	\$872	\$163	\$573	\$513	Offset

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey: United for Alice, 2025](#)

ALICE Survival Budget for Two Adults Two School-age



The 2025 ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed) data show that financial hardship remains a significant challenge throughout the Greater Opportunities service area. Of the 101,801 households in Broome and Chenango Counties, 43,367 households (42.6%) were living below the ALICE Threshold in 2025. This means that more than four out of every ten households experienced financial hardship despite many being employed and earning incomes above the Federal Poverty Level.

Financial hardship remains widespread throughout the region. While household incomes have generally increased, the cost of meeting basic needs has risen as well. The most recent ALICE data show that more than 40 percent of households in both Broome and Chenango Counties lived below the ALICE Threshold, meaning they were unable to consistently afford basic necessities. Statewide, 48 percent of households were below the ALICE Threshold in 2024, demonstrating that financial insecurity continues to affect nearly half of all households across New York. Rising housing, food, transportation, health care, and childcare costs remain significant contributors to economic hardship. These findings underscore the need for housing assistance, food security programs, workforce development, financial counseling, and other supports that help households achieve long-term stability. Community Action Agencies such as Greater Opportunities play a vital role in serving households that often earn too much to qualify for traditional poverty-based assistance but remain financially vulnerable.

FCC Broadband Fabric - This indicator reports the percentage of population with access to high-speed internet. Data are based on the reported service area of providers offering download speeds of 25 MBPS or more and upload speeds of 3 MBPS or more. These data represent both wireline and fixed/terrestrial wireless internet providers. Cellular internet providers are not included.

● Greater Opportunities (96.46%)
 ● New York (98.50%)
 ● United States (97.22%)

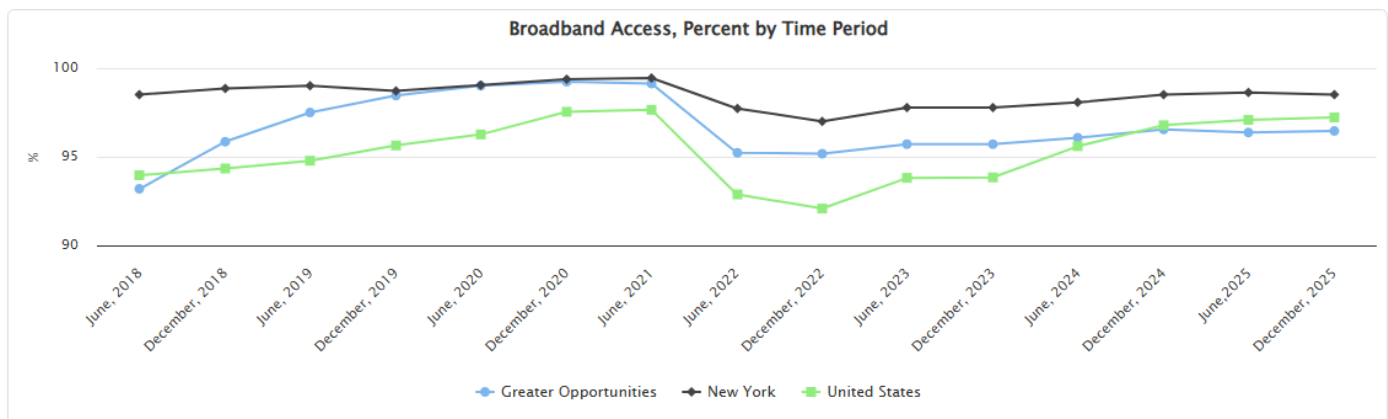
A map of Chenango County, New York, outlined in red. The county is light green. To the northwest is Cortland County (dark green) with Cortland, NY marked. To the northeast is Oneonta, NY (dark green). To the south is Broome County (dark green) with Binghamton, NY marked. To the southwest is Sullivan County (dark green) with Endicott, NY marked. Broome County is also labeled 'Broome County'. Major roads I-190 and I-80 are shown. A river is visible in the southwest corner.

Over 98.0%
 95.0 - 98.0%
 90.0 - 94.9%
 50.0 - 89.9%
 Under 50.0%
 Greater Opportunities

Broadband Access, Percent by Time Period

The table below displays trends in broadband availability within the Greater Opportunities service area compared to New York State and the United States. Broadband access in the Greater Opportunities service area increased steadily from approximately 93% in June 2018 to more than 99% by 2021, exceeding the national average and closely tracking statewide levels. Following the Federal Communications Commission's transition from Form 477 data to the location-based Broadband Serviceable Location Fabric between 2021 and 2022, reported access levels declined across all geographic areas. As a result, direct comparisons between pre-2022 and post-2022 data should be interpreted with caution.

Despite the methodological change, broadband availability has remained high throughout the service area. As of December 2025, approximately 96.4% of residents in the Greater Opportunities service area had access to broadband service, compared to approximately 98.5% statewide and 97.1% nationally. While local broadband access remains slightly below the New York State average, it exceeds the national rate and demonstrates continued improvement since 2022. These findings indicate that broadband infrastructure is widely available throughout Broome and Chenango Counties; however, a small but persistent gap remains, particularly in rural areas where connectivity challenges may limit access to employment, education, telehealth services, and other online resources.



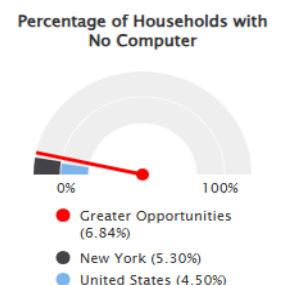
Households with No Computers

This indicator reports the percentage of households who don't own or use any types of computers, including desktop or laptop, smartphone, tablet or other portable wireless computer, and some other type of computer, based on the 2020 -2024 American Community Survey estimates. Of the 101,895 total households in the report area, 6,974 or 6.84% are without a computer.

Note: The ACS 2020-24 questions about internet/computer usage are not asked for the group quarters population, so data do not include people living in housing such as dorms, prisons, nursing homes, etc.

Report Area	Total Households	Households with No Computer	Households with No Computer, Percent
Greater Opportunities	101,895	6,974	6.84%
Broome County, NY	82,005	5,514	6.72%
Chenango County, NY	19,890	1,460	7.34%
New York	7,722,646	409,458	5.30%
United States	129,227,496	5,821,472	4.50%

Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey: 2020-2024.

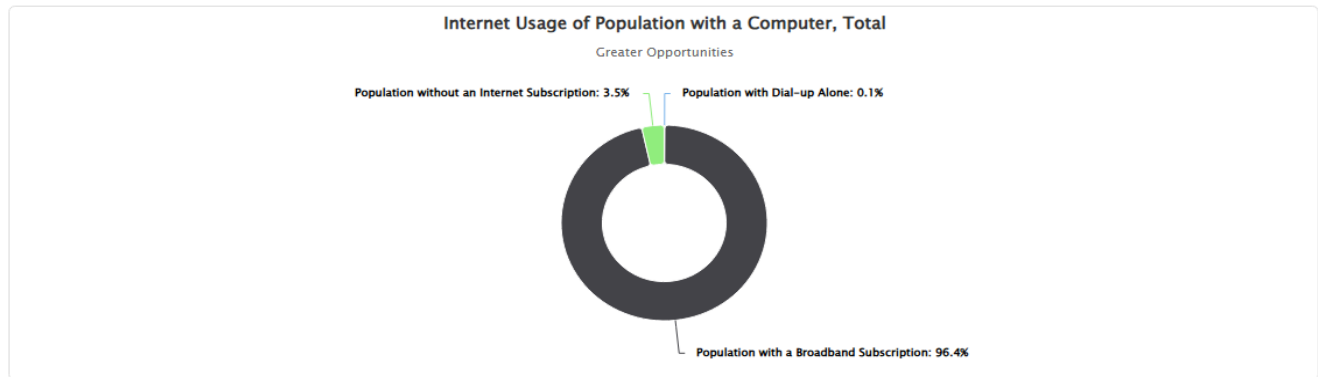


Internet Usage of Population with a Computer, Total

This indicator reports the Internet usage of household population with a computer, including Internet access with dial-up alone, with a broadband subscription, and without Internet subscription, based on the 2020-2024 American Community Survey estimates.

Report Area	Total Population	Population with Any Computer	Population with Dial-up Alone	Population with A Broadband Subscription	Population without An Internet Subscription
Greater Opportunities	231,219	221,881	214	213,836	7,831
Broome County, NY	185,691	178,670	117	172,402	6,151
Chenango County, NY	45,528	43,211	97	41,434	1,680
New York	19,227,424	18,527,394	21,589	17,765,872	739,933
United States	326,722,431	317,645,318	317,876	303,850,539	13,476,903

Data Source: US Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2020-24

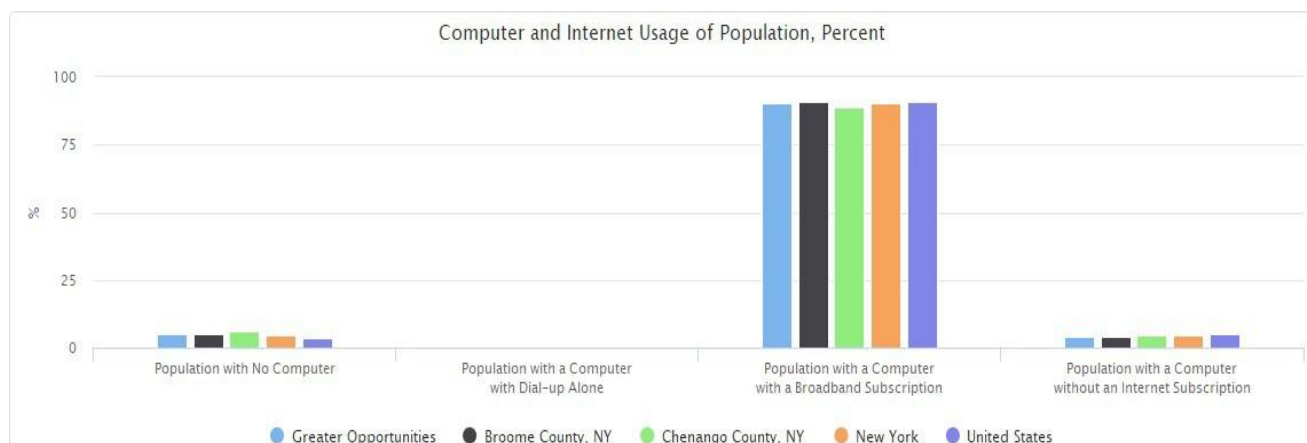


Computer and Internet Usage of Population, Percent

This indicator reports the computer and Internet usage of household population, including not using or owning a computer, with a computer and using dial-up alone for Internet access, with a computer and with a broadband subscription, and with a computer but without an Internet subscription, based on the 2020-2024 American Community Survey estimates.

Report Area	Population with No Computer	Population with Any Computer	Population with Any Computer with Dial-up Alone	Population with Any Computer with A Broadband Subscription	Population with Any Computer without An Internet Subscription
Greater Opportunities	4.04%	95.96%	0.09%	92.48%	3.39%
Broome County, NY	3.78%	96.22%	0.06%	92.84%	3.31%
Chenango County, NY	5.09%	94.91%	0.21%	91.01%	3.69%
New York	3.64%	96.36%	0.11%	92.40%	3.85%
United States	2.78%	97.22%	0.10%	93.00%	4.12%

Data



Households with No or Slow Internet

This indicator reports the percentage of households who either use dial-up as their only way of internet connection, or have internet access but don't pay for the service, or have no internet access in their home, based on the 2020-2024 American Community Survey estimates. Of the 101,895 total households in the report area, 10,627 or 10.43% have no or slow internet.

Note: The ACS 2020-24 questions about internet/computer usage are not asked for the group quarters population, so data do not include people living in housing such as dorms, prisons, nursing homes, etc.

Report Area	Total Households	Households with No or Slow Internet
Greater Opportunities	101,895	10,627
Broome County, NY	82,005	8,390
Chenango County, NY	19,890	2,237
New York	7,722,646	706,892
United States	129,227,496	11,654,423



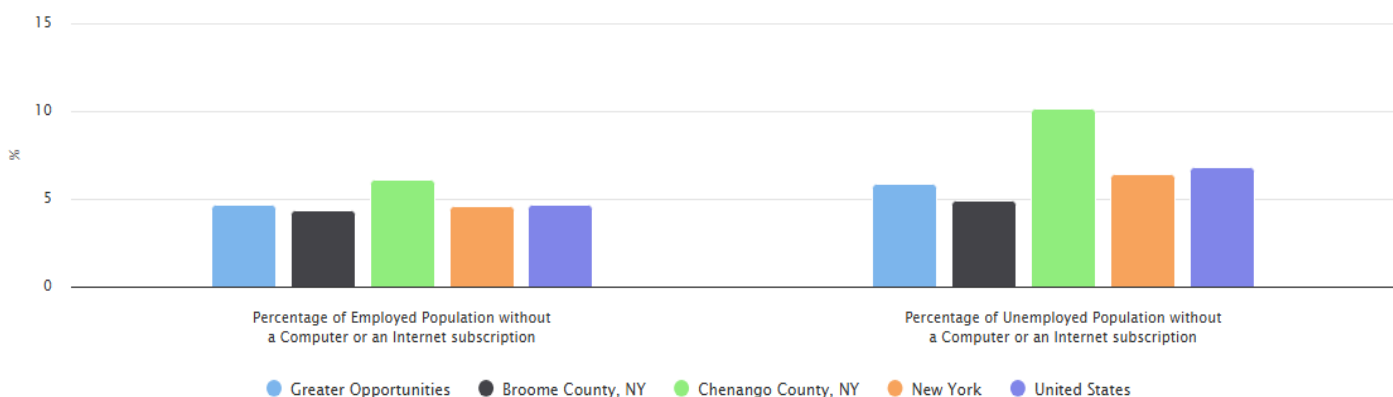
*Note: This indicator is compared to the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau.*

This indicator reports the total and percentage of population that have no computer or Internet subscription by employment status based on the 2020-2024 American Community Survey estimates. Of the report area's 106,126 employed population, 4,972 or 4.68% have no computer or Internet subscription while of its 7,558 unemployed population, 441 or 5.83% have no computer or Internet subscription. Notice that the universe of this indicator is all civilian household population 16 years and over, including population in labor force (i.e., the employed population and the unemployed population) and population not in labor force (not listed in this table).

Report Area	Total Employed Population	Employed with No Computer or Internet Subscription, Total	Employed with No Computer or Internet Subscription, Percent	Total Unemployed Population	Unemployed with No Computer or Internet Subscription, Total	Unemployed with No Computer or Internet Subscription, Percent
Greater Opportunities	106,126	4,972	4.68%	7,558	441	5.83%
Broome County, NY	85,491	3,713	4.34%	6,146	298	4.85%
Chenango County, NY	20,635	1,259	6.10%	1,412	143	10.13%
New York	9,415,631	430,695	4.57%	622,997	39,871	6.40%
United States	159,930,960	7,458,258	4.66%	8,688,985	590,610	6.80%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-24

Population without a Computer or an Internet Subscription by Employment Status



Client Focus Groups-Update 2026

As part of the 2026 Community Needs Assessment, Greater Opportunities conducted focus groups with participants from a variety of agency programs, including Head Start, Early Head Start, Supportive Housing, Housing Rehabilitation, and other community-based services. The purpose of these discussions was to gather firsthand perspectives on the challenges facing individuals and families, identify barriers to self-sufficiency, and better understand community strengths, service gaps, and emerging needs across Broome and Chenango Counties.

Focus group participants were presented with the following questions and prompts for discussion:

1. What are some of the biggest challenges you face in managing your daily living expenses?
2. Have you had any problems getting benefits like TANF, SNAP (food stamps), or other assistance because of recent changes?
3. What are the essential needs that you find difficult to afford or access in your community?
4. Are there any particular services or resources that you feel are lacking for individuals and families in this area?
5. Have you experienced any challenges in accessing any services in our community? (i.e., health care, mental health, addiction treatment)
6. What are the biggest challenges you face regarding housing affordability and stability?
7. Are there any specific housing-related services or programs you believe would be beneficial for individuals and families in the area?
8. Do people here have good access to education and learning opportunities? Why or why not?
9. What types of education or training would you like to attend? What makes it easier or harder to participate?
10. What trends or changes in your community should Greater Opportunities be preparing for?
11. If Greater Opportunities could only focus on three priorities over the next five years, what should they be?
12. What changes or improvements would you like to see in the community to better support individuals and families?

Participants consistently identified rising living costs, housing affordability, transportation barriers, access to healthcare, and economic uncertainty as the most significant challenges affecting daily life throughout Broome and Chenango Counties. Discussions revealed that many households continue to struggle despite being employed, as increases in wages have not kept pace with the rising costs of housing, food, utilities, insurance, transportation, and healthcare. Participants also expressed concerns about the growing financial pressures facing older adults on fixed incomes, families with young children, individuals with disabilities, and households navigating multiple barriers simultaneously.

While participants acknowledged numerous community strengths and valued local resources, they emphasized the need for expanded services, increased service coordination, and greater investment in long-term solutions that support stability, self-sufficiency, and quality of life.

Major Themes Identified

Cost of Living and Financial Stability

The increasing cost of living emerged as the most frequently discussed concern across all focus groups. Participants reported difficulties affording rent, mortgage payments, utilities, groceries, fuel, insurance, childcare, healthcare, and other essential household expenses. Many noted that they are working more hours or maintaining multiple jobs yet continue to struggle financially.

A recurring concern involved the gap between incomes and expenses. Participants frequently described living paycheck to paycheck and having little or no ability to save for emergencies, unexpected repairs, medical expenses, or retirement. Even minor financial setbacks, such as a vehicle repair, appliance replacement, or temporary reduction in work hours, were described as potentially creating a financial crisis.

Participants also discussed "benefit cliffs," where modest increases in income may result in reduced eligibility for public assistance programs. Many felt caught in a difficult position where they earned too much to qualify for assistance but not enough to meet rising household expenses. Concerns regarding SNAP benefit reductions, childcare subsidy eligibility, and housing assistance limitations were mentioned repeatedly.

Transportation Barriers

Transportation continues to be one of the most significant barriers to stability and self-sufficiency throughout the service area. Participants consistently reported that transportation challenges affect access to employment, healthcare, childcare, education, grocery stores, pharmacies, workforce training programs, and other essential services.

These concerns were especially pronounced in Chenango County and other rural communities where public transportation options remain extremely limited. Households without access to reliable vehicles often face substantial challenges maintaining employment and attending necessary appointments.

Participants also highlighted the growing costs associated with transportation, including vehicle purchases, insurance, fuel, repairs, and maintenance. For many low-income households, transportation costs have become nearly as burdensome as housing costs. Several participants noted that one vehicle breakdown can trigger a cascade of problems including missed work, lost income, missed medical appointments, and housing instability.

Transportation was frequently described as a barrier that affects nearly every other area of life, making it a critical priority for future planning and investment.

Healthcare and Behavioral Health Access

Access to healthcare remains a significant concern throughout Broome and Chenango Counties. Participants reported difficulty obtaining medical, dental, behavioral health, and specialty care services due to provider shortages, long wait times, transportation barriers, workforce shortages, and insurance limitations.

Mental health services emerged as one of the most pressing concerns discussed during focus groups. Participants described lengthy waitlists for counseling services, limited availability of providers accepting Medicaid, and insufficient crisis services for children, adolescents, and adults experiencing mental health challenges.

Substance use disorders also remain an ongoing concern. Participants emphasized the importance of increasing access to treatment, recovery services, peer support, and prevention programs while reducing stigma associated with seeking help.

Dental care was repeatedly identified as a critical unmet need. Many participants reported difficulty finding providers accepting Medicaid or other forms of insurance. Lack of access to preventative dental care often results in more serious medical issues and financial hardship later.

Housing Affordability and Housing Stability

Housing affordability and housing availability continue to be major challenges across both counties. Participants consistently identified rising rents, limited housing inventory, increasing utility costs, security deposit requirements, and long waiting lists for affordable housing as significant barriers.

Many participants described difficulty finding housing that was both affordable and in good condition. Families reported challenges locating units large enough to meet their needs, while older adults and individuals with disabilities expressed concerns about the limited availability of accessible housing. Participants also discussed barriers associated with rental assistance programs, including limited housing options, landlord participation concerns, and extended waiting periods for assistance. Several participants

noted that households whose incomes exceed eligibility thresholds often struggle the most, as they may not qualify for assistance but remain unable to afford market-rate housing.

Concerns regarding homelessness, housing insecurity, and the increasing number of individuals and families living doubled-up with relatives or friends were also frequently discussed.

Childcare, Education, and Workforce Development

Childcare challenges were consistently identified as a significant barrier to employment and economic mobility. Participants described difficulty locating affordable, reliable childcare and noted that childcare costs often consume a substantial portion of household income.

Workforce shortages and workforce development needs were also common topics of discussion. Participants recognized numerous educational and job training opportunities available through schools, BOCES programs, colleges, libraries, workforce development agencies, and community organizations. However, transportation barriers, childcare responsibilities, work schedules, and lack of awareness frequently prevent participation.

- Areas of interest included:
- Skilled trades and vocational education
- Healthcare certifications
- Technology and digital literacy training
- Employment readiness programs
- Financial literacy education
- Homeownership education
- Entrepreneurship and small business support
- GED and adult education programs

Participants emphasized the importance of flexible scheduling, online learning opportunities, transportation assistance, childcare supports, and employer partnerships.

Aging Population and Senior Supports

Many participants highlighted the growing needs of older adults throughout Broome and Chenango Counties. Rising housing, utility, food, and healthcare costs were identified as significant concerns for seniors living on fixed incomes.

Participants expressed concerns regarding social isolation, transportation challenges, caregiver shortages, access to healthcare, and the lack of affordable housing options that support aging in place. There was strong support for expanded senior services, transportation programs, home modification assistance, wellness programs, and opportunities for social connection.

Community Connections, Social Isolation, and Digital Access

Participants expressed a strong desire for increased community engagement, stronger social networks, and expanded opportunities for recreation and connection. Concerns regarding loneliness and social isolation were frequently raised, particularly among older adults, youth, caregivers, and individuals experiencing poverty. Access to reliable broadband internet and technology also emerged as an important issue. Participants noted that many critical services, employment opportunities, education programs, healthcare appointments, and benefit applications now require internet access. Digital literacy and technology access were frequently identified as emerging needs, particularly for older adults and low-income households.

Community Strengths

Despite the challenges identified, participants consistently emphasized the resilience and strengths of their communities. Frequently cited assets included:

- Greater Opportunities
- Head Start and Early Head Start
- Libraries
- Schools and BOCES programs
- Faith-based organizations
- Food pantries and community meal programs
- Healthcare providers
- Workforce development resources
- Supportive housing programs
- Family support services
- Volunteer organizations
- Community-based nonprofits

Greater Opportunities was repeatedly identified as a trusted, accessible, and essential resource that helps individuals and families navigate challenges, connect with services, and achieve greater stability.

Key Priorities Identified by Participants

- Affordable housing and housing stability
- Transportation access throughout Broome and Chenango Counties
- Utility assistance and cost-of-living supports
- Mental health and substance use treatment services
- Dental and specialty healthcare access
- Childcare availability and affordability
- Workforce development and family-sustaining employment
- Financial literacy and asset-building opportunities
- Homeless prevention, outreach, and emergency shelter services
- Senior services and aging-in-place supports
- Youth programming and family activities
- Digital access and technology assistance
- Community resource awareness and service navigation

Summary of Findings

Participants described communities that possess strong local resources, dedicated service providers, and resilient residents, but continue to face substantial economic and service-related challenges. Rising living costs, housing affordability, transportation barriers, healthcare access limitations, childcare shortages, and workforce challenges were the most frequently identified concerns. Participants also highlighted growing concerns regarding social isolation, mental health, aging populations, and the increasing complexity of navigating available services.

At the same time, residents emphasized the value of existing community resources and expressed a strong desire for expanded supports that promote economic mobility, housing stability, self-sufficiency, health, and overall quality of life. These findings reinforce the continued need for coordinated community action strategies addressing housing, transportation, healthcare, behavioral health, workforce development, family supports, and poverty reduction throughout Broome and Chenango Counties.

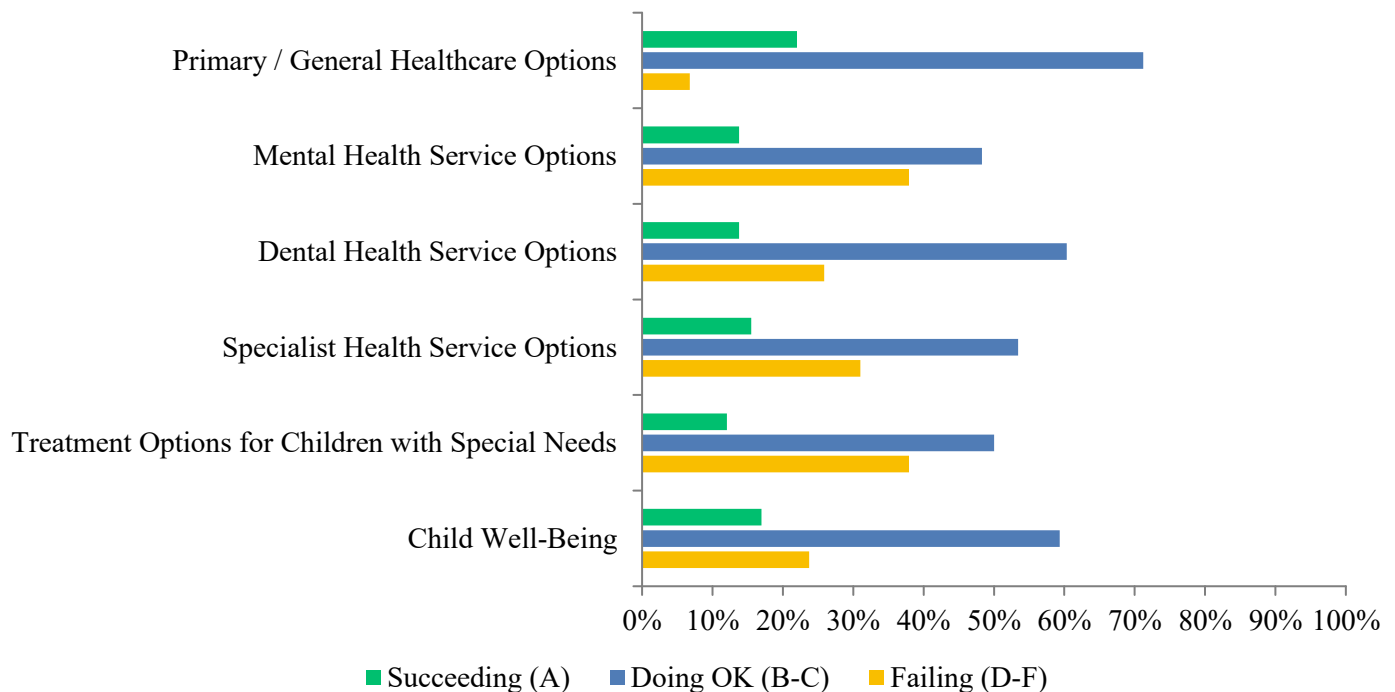
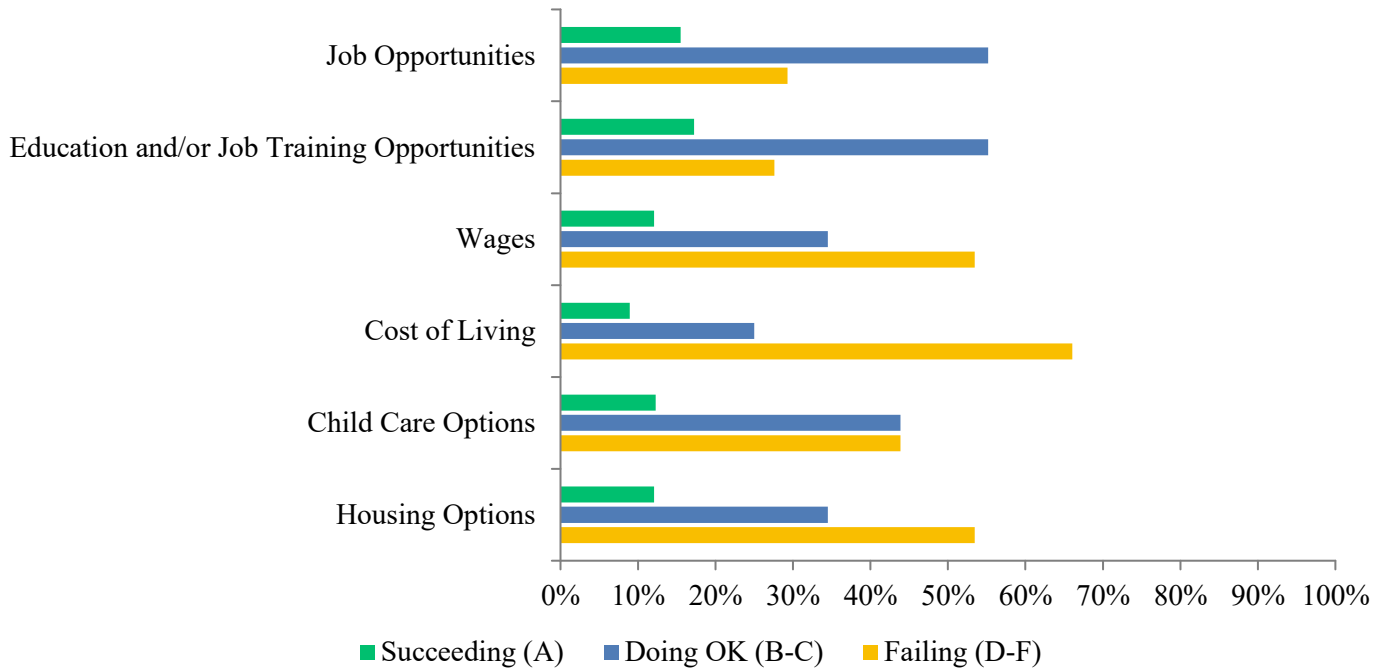
Needs of Low-Income Individuals, Children and Families: Client Surveys-Updated 2026

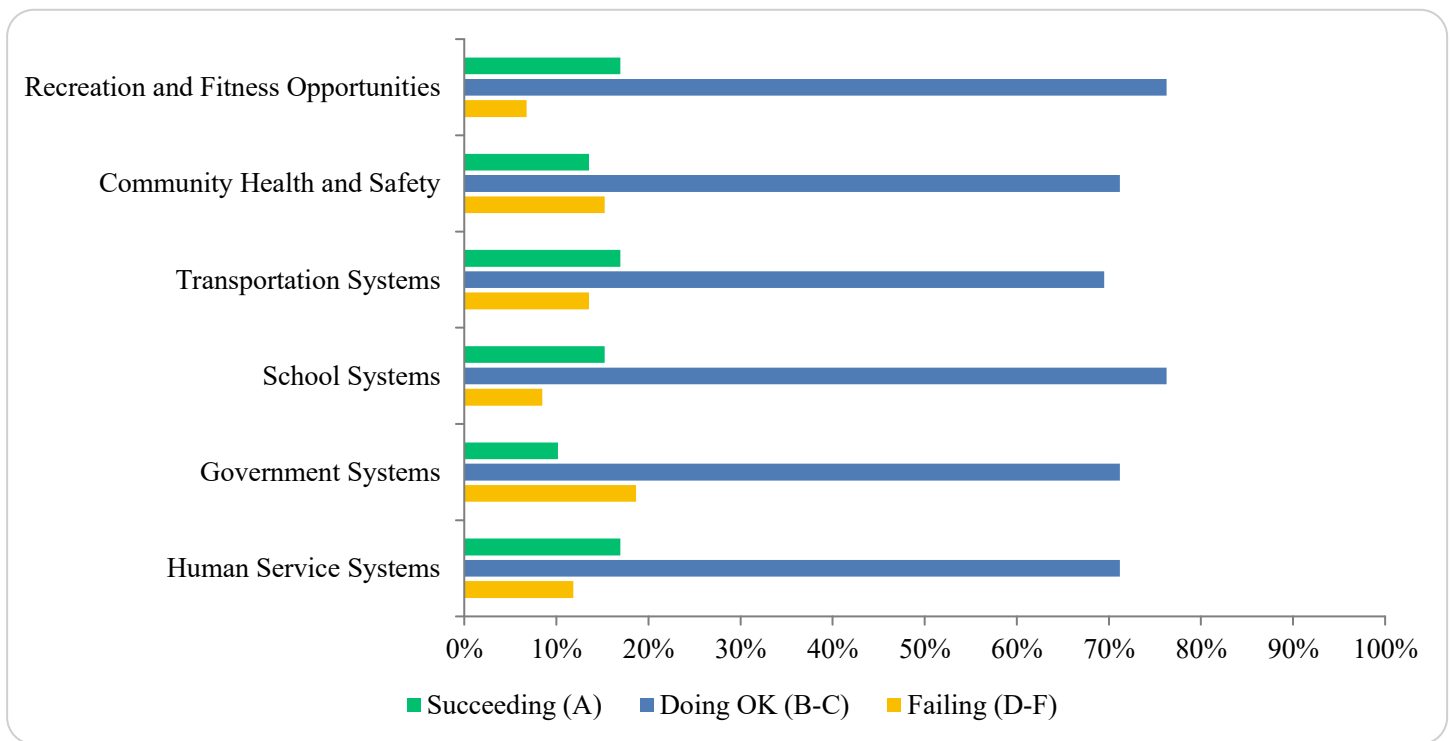
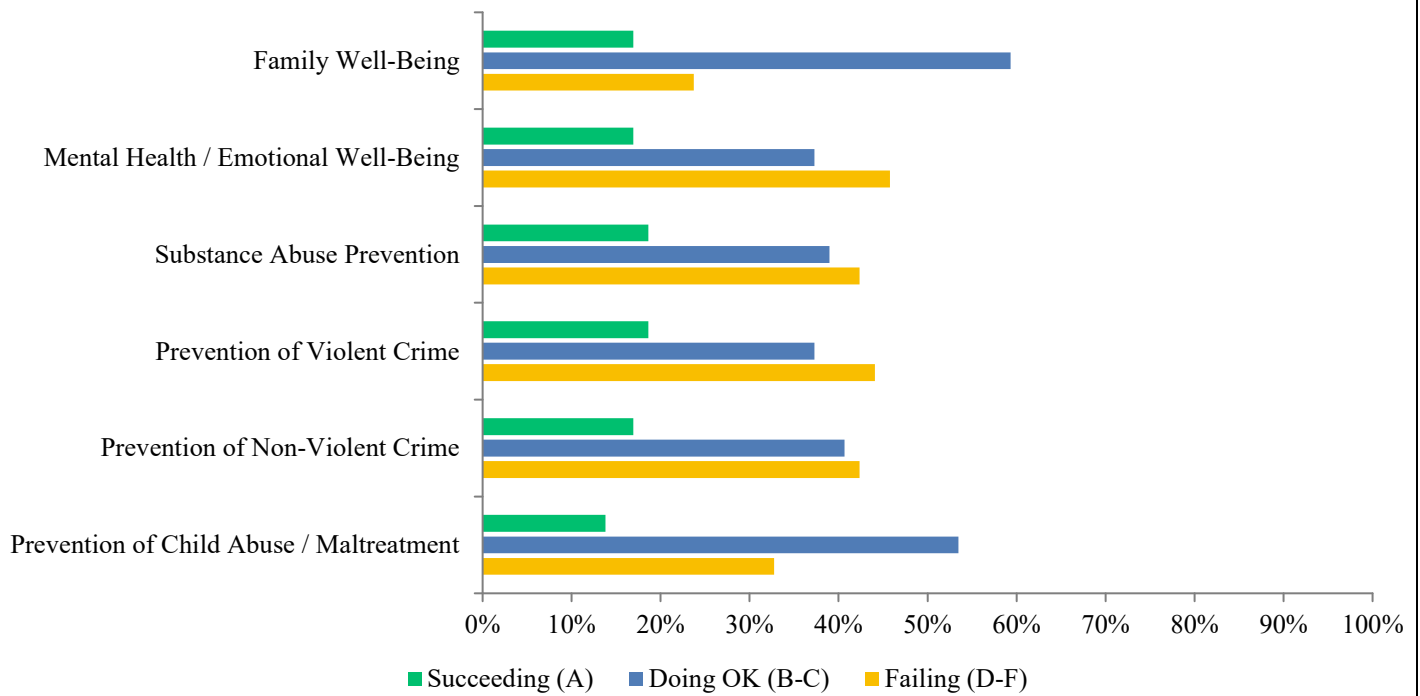
This section of the report summarizes the quantitative and qualitative data collected through surveys from program participants involved with Greater Opportunities programs. In addition, it presents qualitative data collected from

other Greater Opportunities stakeholders (that do not participate in programs) who responded to surveys. There were a total of 80 clientele that participated in the survey.

Question 1: Community Ratings

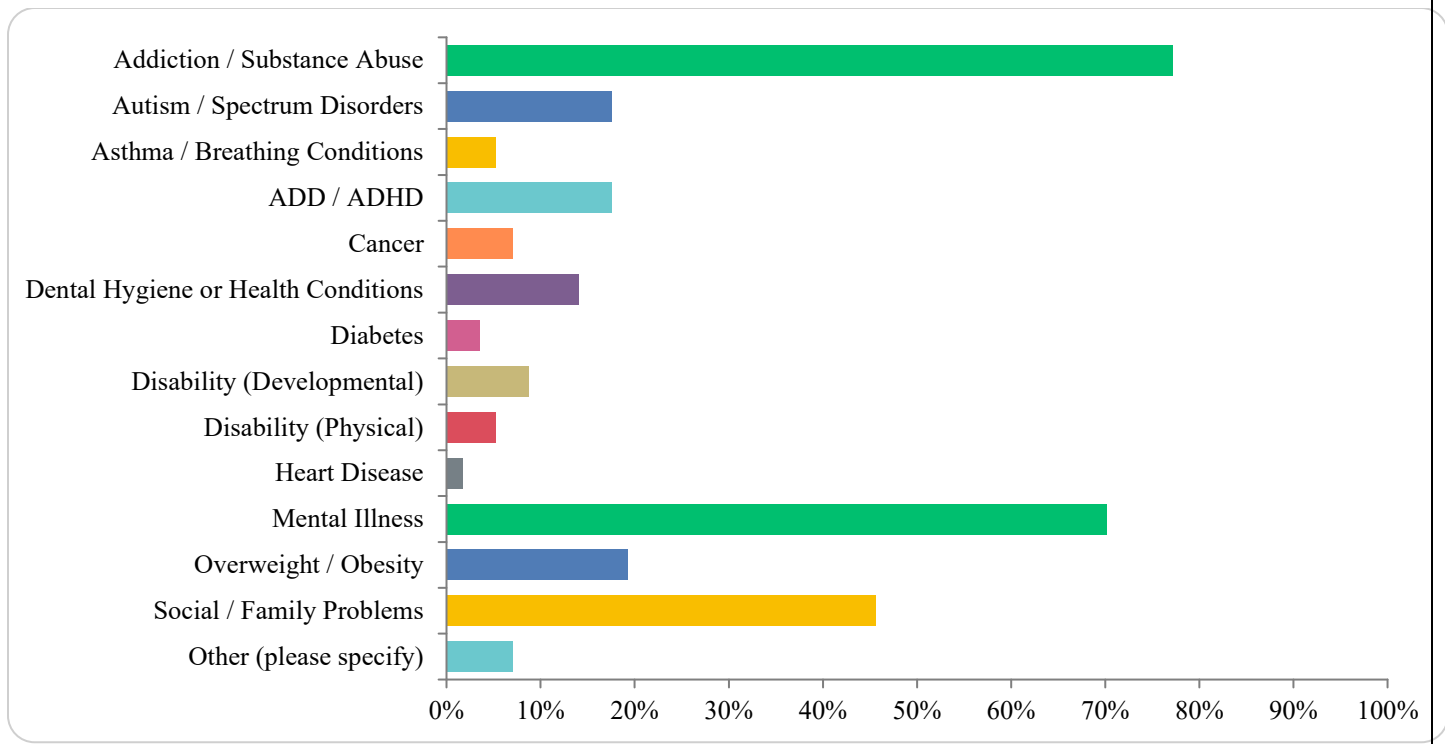
Respondents rated the community on aspects of quality of life as “Succeeding (A)”; “Doing OK (B-C), or “Failing (D-F)”. The chart below shows the distribution of “grades” given. Pluralities, (in most cases, majorities) of respondents rated the community as “Doing OK” on most aspects of quality of life.





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

The survey asked respondents to select from a list of three 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?

When asked what programs and services would most improve the community, respondents overwhelmingly identified **affordable housing, financial stability, childcare, transportation, and family support services** as top priorities. Participants emphasized the need for practical resources that help households meet basic needs while building long-term stability and self-sufficiency.

Housing and Community Development

Affordable housing emerged as the most frequently identified need. Respondents expressed concern about the lack of safe, affordable housing options for low-income families, older adults, and individuals experiencing homelessness. Many described available housing as "unaffordable," "unsafe," or "blighted." One participant noted that **"Greater Opportunities builds good housing and we need more of that in the area."** Others recommended expanding housing rehabilitation programs, home repair assistance, rental assistance, supportive housing, and first-time homebuyer programs to help address housing shortages and improve neighborhood conditions.

Financial Stability, Childcare, and Transportation

Many respondents identified financial pressures as one of the greatest challenges facing local families. Common responses included concerns about **"cost of living," "financial stability," "budgeting,"** and **"day-to-day and monthly costs of living."** Participants expressed interest in programs that support financial literacy, budgeting, savings, workforce development, and employment advancement.

Transportation and childcare were frequently mentioned as barriers that affect employment and household stability. Respondents emphasized the need for **affordable childcare,** transportation assistance, and expanded services for working families. Suggestions included **"offer care for younger children, infants and toddlers, such as Early Head Start," "after-school care for children that are school-aged,"** and simply

"transportation." Participants noted that improving access to childcare and transportation would help families maintain employment, pursue education, and access essential services.

Early Childhood and Family Services

Families participating in Head Start and Early Head Start programs expressed a desire for expanded early childhood services. Respondents requested additional center-based classrooms, increased home visiting services, extended hours for non-traditional workers, and program availability during summer months. Parents also expressed interest in increased family engagement opportunities and more opportunities to participate in classroom activities. Several respondents specifically identified a need for expanded Early Head Start services within Broome County.

Collaboration and Service Coordination

Participants also encouraged Greater Opportunities to strengthen partnerships with other community organizations and service providers. Many felt that increased collaboration and resource coordination would improve access to services and help individuals and families more effectively navigate available supports. Respondents viewed Greater Opportunities as a trusted community resource and encouraged the agency to continue expanding its leadership role in addressing the interconnected challenges of housing, transportation, childcare, employment, and financial stability.

Key Priorities Identified by Respondents

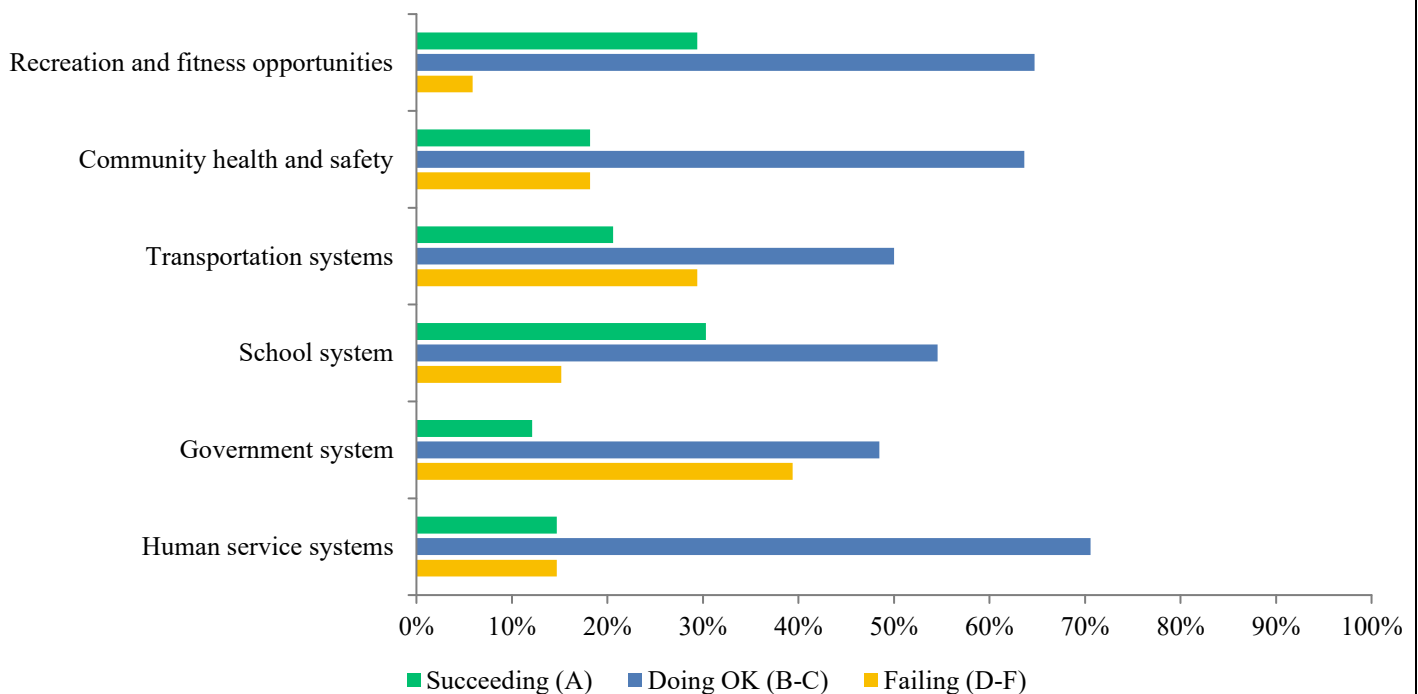
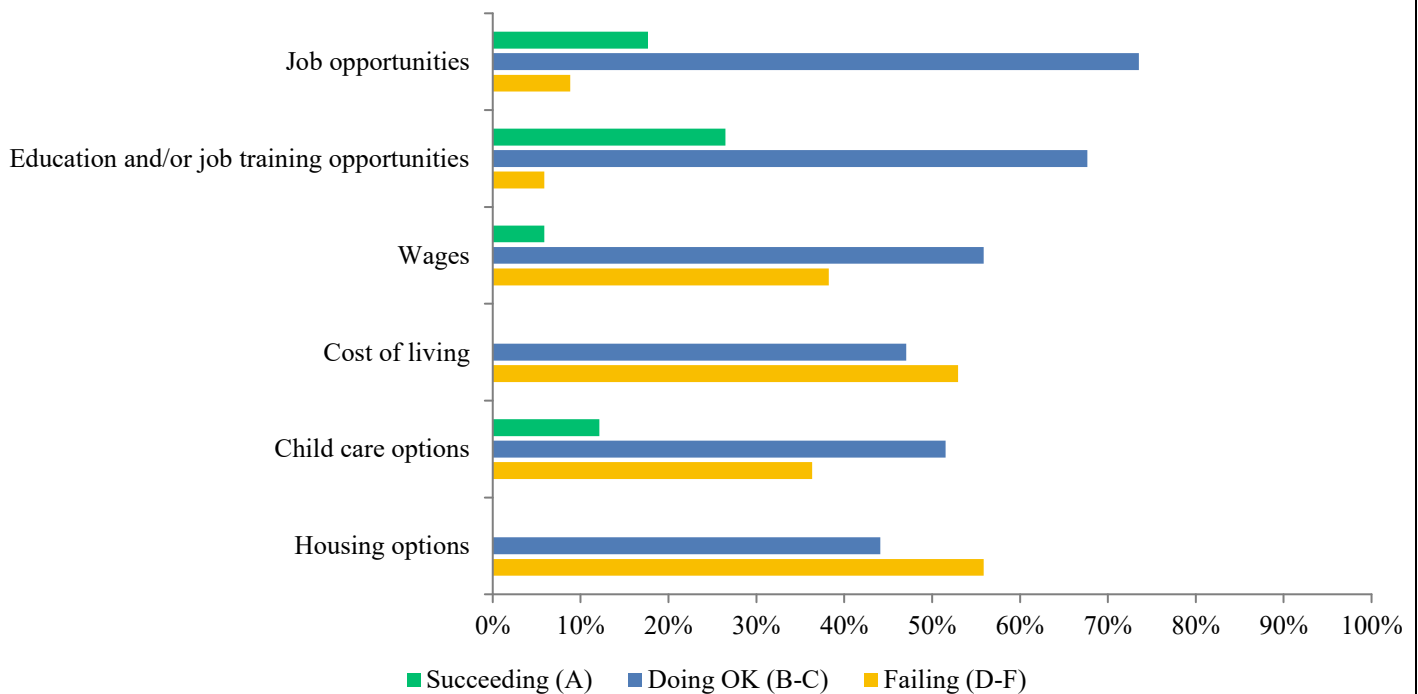
- Affordable housing and housing stability
- Housing rehabilitation and home repair assistance
- Rental assistance and supportive housing
- First-time homebuyer programs
- Financial literacy and budgeting education
- Workforce development and employment supports
- Affordable childcare and after-school programming
- Expanded Head Start and Early Head Start services
- Transportation assistance and expanded transportation options
- Increased collaboration among community service providers
- Improved awareness and navigation of available resources

Overall, respondents emphasized that housing affordability, economic security, childcare access, and transportation are closely connected challenges. Participants consistently expressed a desire for comprehensive services that help families meet immediate needs while building long-term stability and self-sufficiency.

Stakeholder Perspectives on Community Conditions and Needs: Stakeholder Survey

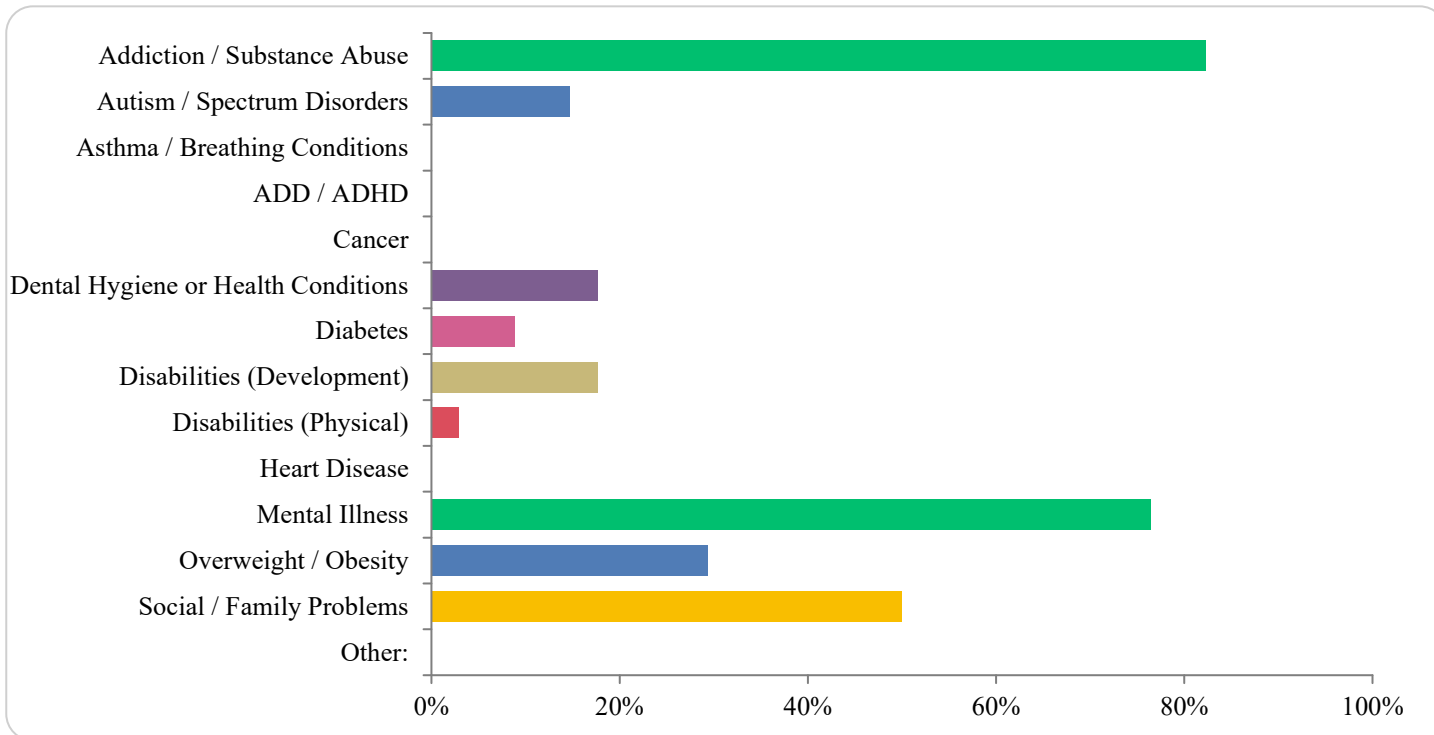
Thirty-Four (34) of Greater Opportunities stakeholders who are not Greater Opportunities program participants responded to a survey to rate aspects of community life, rank conditions facing individuals, and describe their challenges and the strengths they draw on to address them. The sector the respondents represent are as follows: Community Partners, Community-Based Organizations, Faith-Based Organization, Educational Institutions, Public Sector, and other community members.

Question 1: Rate how our community is doing in the following areas:



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

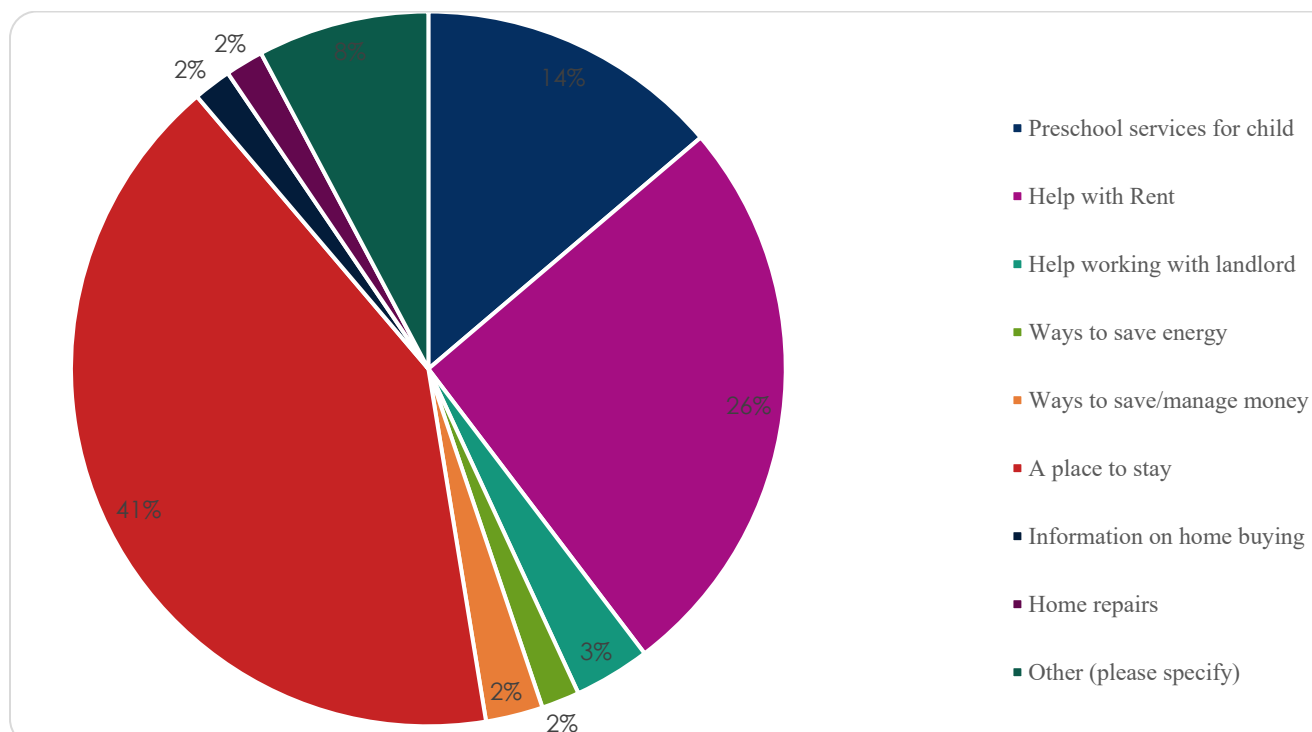
The survey asked stakeholders to select from a list of conditions they think affect individuals and families the most. The following chart shows the most frequently selected choices.



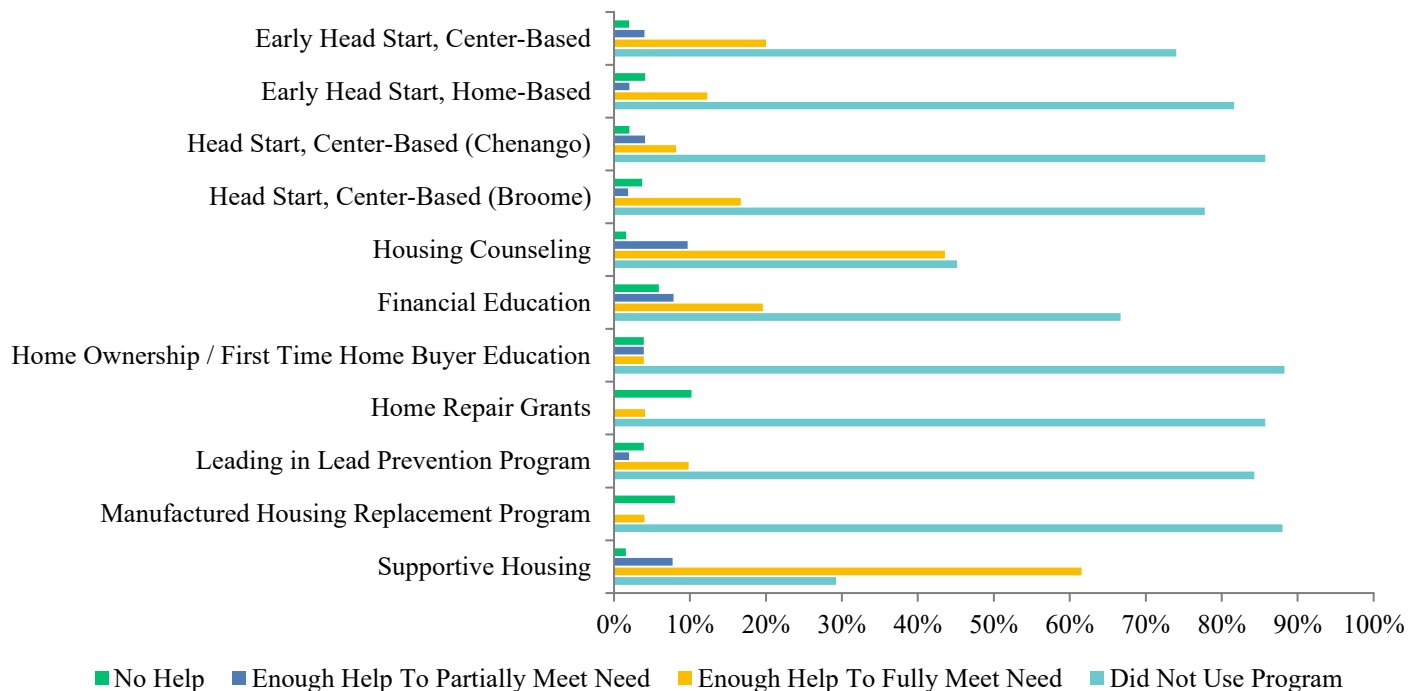
Client Satisfaction Surveys

There were 80 Greater Opportunities customers who completed the client satisfaction surveys. Data from these surveys is summarized below.

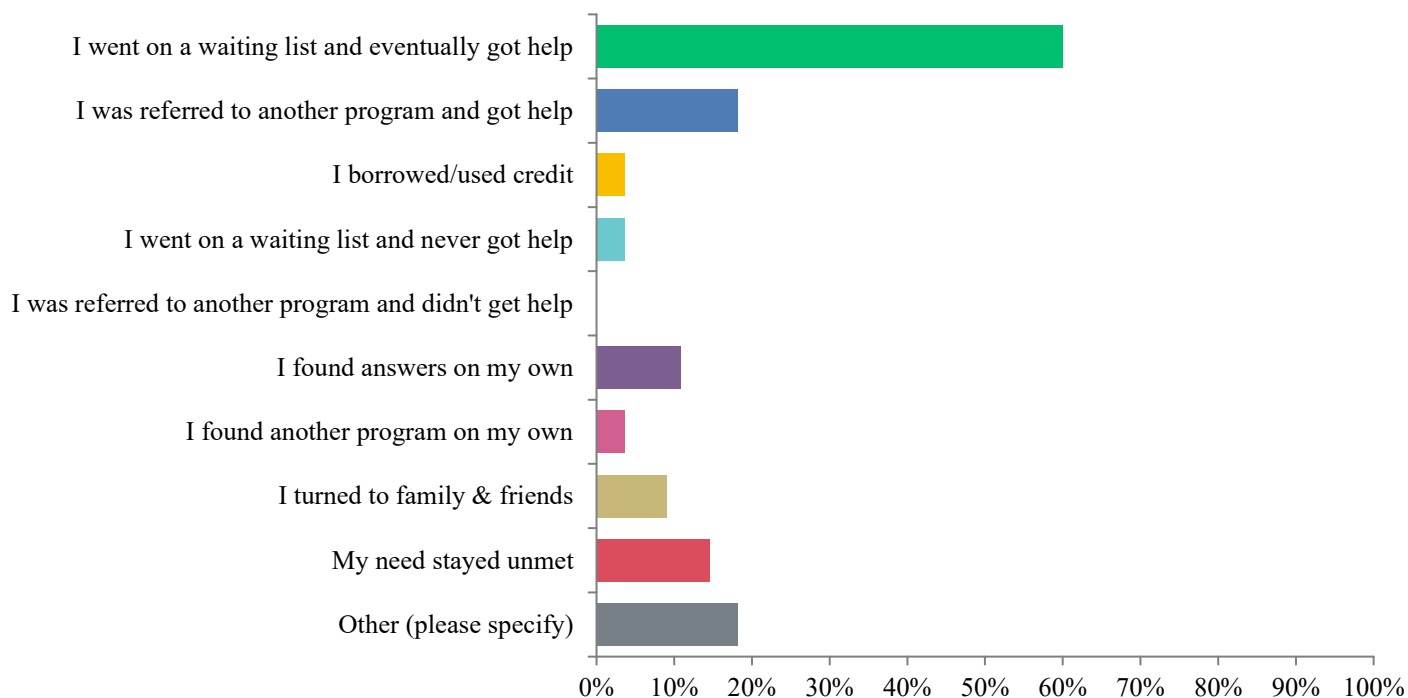
Question 1: What need brought you to Greater Opportunities?



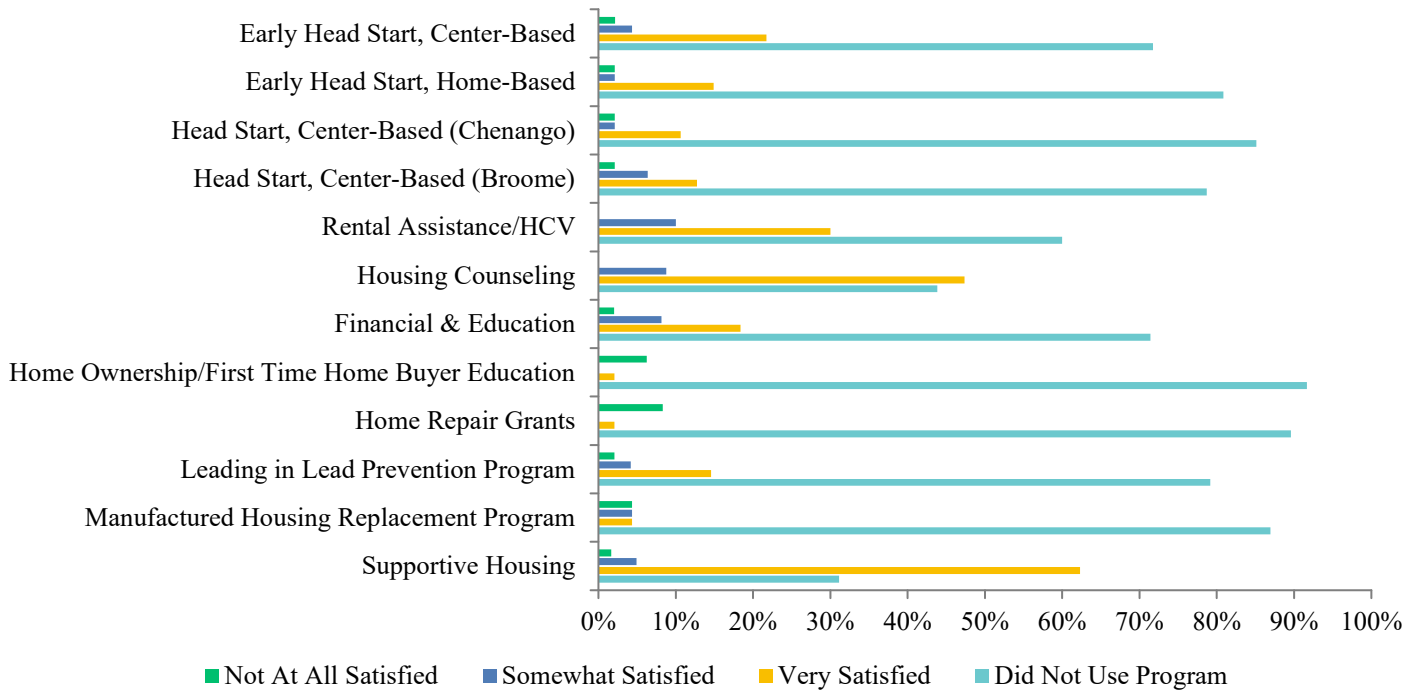
Question 2: For each program used at Greater Opportunities, how did the program meet your needs?



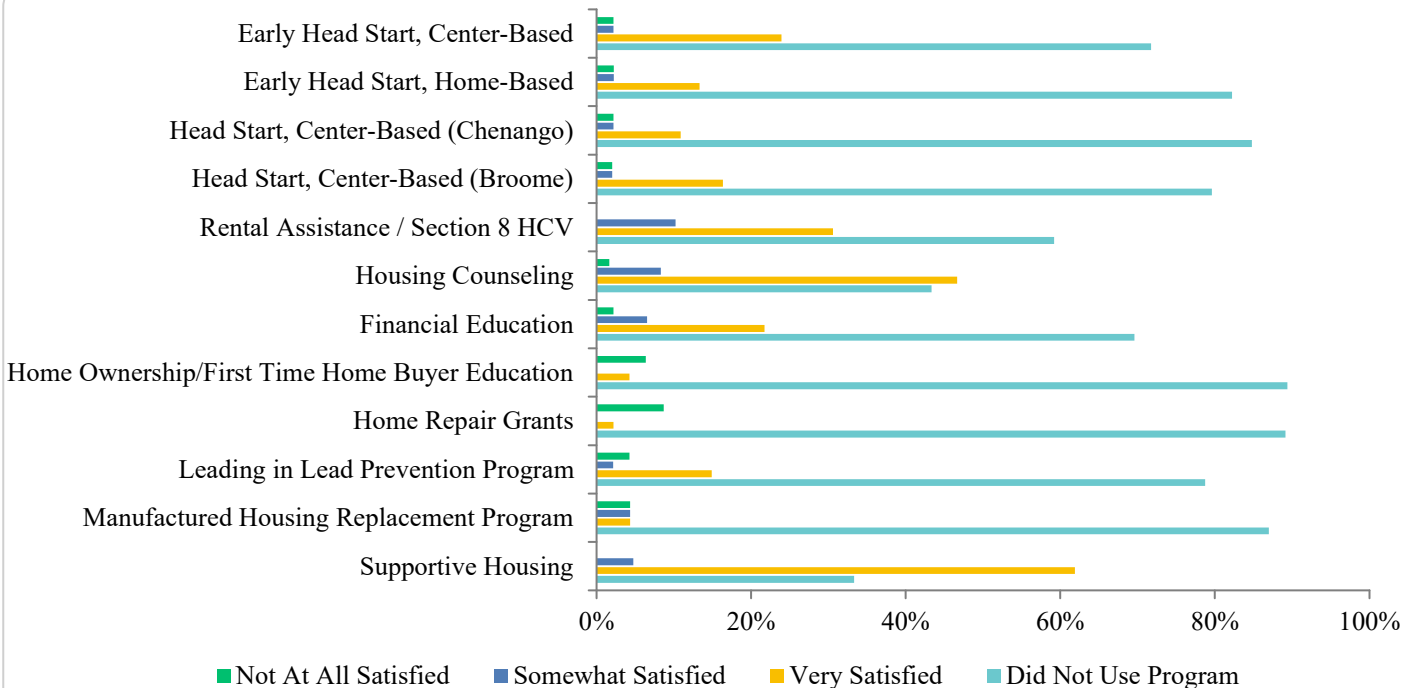
Question 3: For the program you used, did the program meet your immediate?



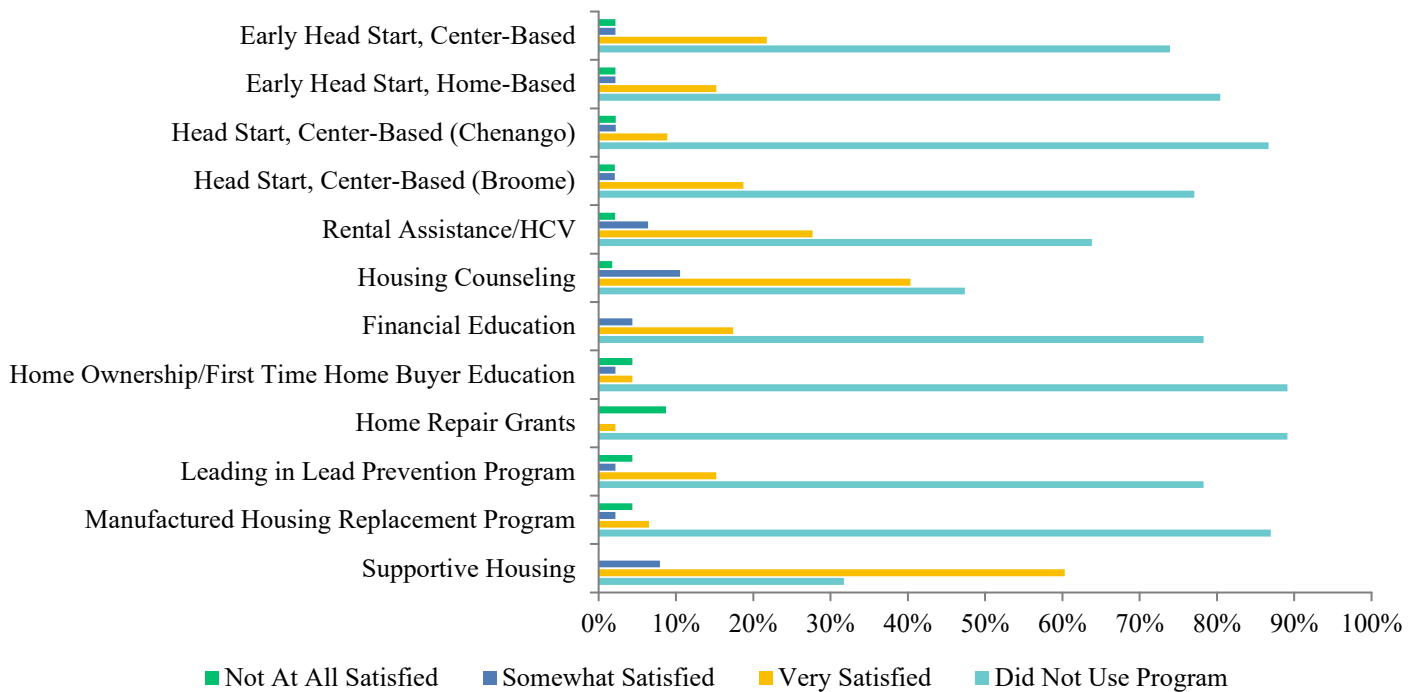
Question 4: How satisfied were you with the quality of the service you received?



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?



Question 7: How can Greater Opportunities improve its services?

Survey respondents were overwhelmingly positive about the services currently provided by Greater Opportunities, with many sharing comments such as, *“You all go above and beyond,”* *“I never had any issues,”* and *“Greater Opportunities helped so much with my family when it was needed the most.”* While participants expressed appreciation for existing programs, they also identified several opportunities for service expansion and improvement.

Housing-related feedback focused on the need for additional affordable housing options, particularly for seniors, low-income households, and individuals experiencing homelessness. Respondents emphasized the ongoing shortage of affordable housing in the region, with requests for *“more housing for seniors,”* *“better/more options to help homeless,”* and *“affordable housing in neighboring areas to Binghamton.”* Long-term tenants also identified a need for continued investment in housing quality, with one participant noting the importance of updating apartments through improvements such as painting, carpeting, and appliance replacement.

Families enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start programs frequently expressed a need for expanded early childhood services. Participants requested additional infant and toddler care, more classroom capacity, and reduced waitlists, stating, *“My youngest babies have nowhere to go,”* *“care for younger children,”* and *“be able to accept more kids into the school instead of being on a waiting list.”* Other recommendations included additional Early Head Start classrooms, smaller class sizes, expanded home visiting services, longer program hours for working families, summer programming, and transportation assistance. Several respondents specifically noted the need to *“bring back transportation for those who struggle to get their child to school”* and requested school bus services to help working parents and grandparents.

Respondents also identified broader organizational priorities, including increased staffing, expanded appointment availability, additional outreach, and greater public awareness of available programs. Comments such as “*more people working there to help,*” “*more staff to have more appointments available,*” and “*more advertising and information on services that are offered*” reflect a desire to build upon existing services while improving accessibility and reducing barriers to participation.

Key Improvement Priorities Identified by Respondents

- Additional affordable and supportive housing opportunities
- Housing improvements and housing rehabilitation assistance
- Expanded homelessness services
- Increased Early Head Start and childcare capacity
- More infant, toddler, and preschool programming
- Reduced waitlists and expanded classroom space
- Transportation assistance for children and families
- Extended program hours and summer programming
- Increased staffing and appointment availability
- Greater community outreach and awareness of available services

Overall, respondents expressed strong satisfaction with Greater Opportunities' programs and staff while identifying housing, early childhood services, transportation, and staffing capacity as the primary areas for future growth and investment.

Eligible Infants, Toddlers, Preschool Children, and Expectant Mothers

Head Start and Early Head Start Eligible Population

Greater Opportunities assesses the number, characteristics, geographic distribution, and service needs of expectant mothers, infants, toddlers, preschool-age children, and families who may qualify for Head Start and Early Head Start services throughout Broome and Chenango Counties. Eligibility may be established through household income, receipt of qualifying public assistance, homelessness, foster care status, or other applicable eligibility provisions. Therefore, poverty estimates alone do not represent the full population potentially eligible for services.

The following analysis considers births and prenatal care, the population of children from birth through age four, child poverty, public assistance participation, child care availability, homelessness, disabilities and developmental needs, and current Head Start and Early Head Start enrollment. Together, these indicators demonstrate the continued need for comprehensive early childhood education, health, nutrition, developmental, and family-support services throughout the federally approved service area.

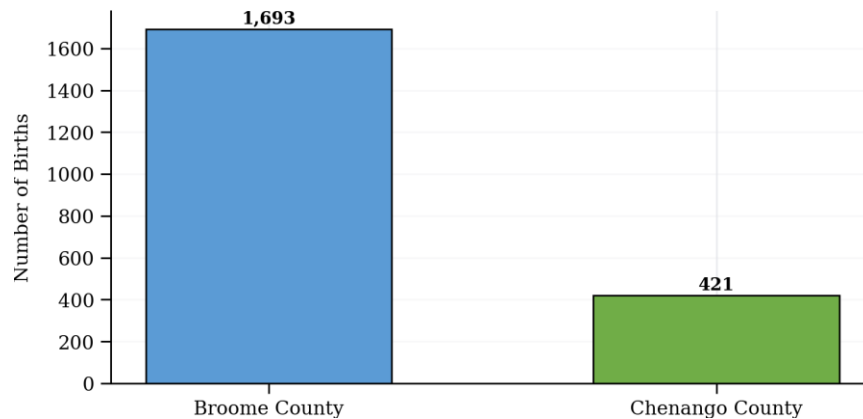
Expectant Mothers, Births, and Prenatal Care

Maternal health and access to prenatal care are important indicators of need for Early Head Start services. In 2023, Broome County recorded 1,693 births and Chenango County recorded 421 births, for a combined total of 2,114 births. Approximately 6.0% of births across the service area involved either no prenatal care or prenatal care beginning during the third trimester. The rate was 6.45% in Broome County and 4.29% in Chenango County. The NYS Department of Health has not released official data beyond 2023 at this time.

Early and consistent prenatal care supports maternal health, healthy pregnancies, and positive infant outcomes. Expectant mothers experiencing poverty, unstable housing, transportation barriers, food insecurity, behavioral

health needs, or limited access to health care may require additional assistance connecting with prenatal care, nutrition services, health insurance, and other community resources. Early Head Start can help address these needs through prenatal education, referrals, family support, and coordinated access to community services.

Total Births by County, 2023



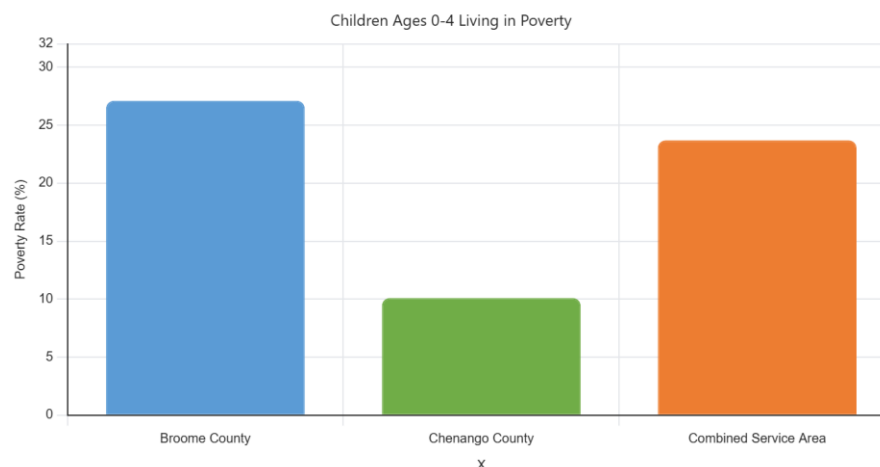
Data Source: New York State Department of Health, 2023.

Infants, Toddlers, and Preschool-Age Children

Based on the 2020–2024 American Community Survey, approximately 11,524 children from birth through age four resided in the Greater Opportunities service area, including 9,236 in Broome County and 2,288 in Chenango County. Of these young children, an estimated 2,732 lived below the federal poverty level.

Broome County had an estimated 2,502 children from birth through age four living in poverty, representing 27.1% of children in this age group. Chenango County had an estimated 230 young children living in poverty, representing 10.1%. The combined service-area poverty rate for children from birth through age four was 23.7%, exceeding both the New York State rate of 18.7% and the national rate of 17.3%.

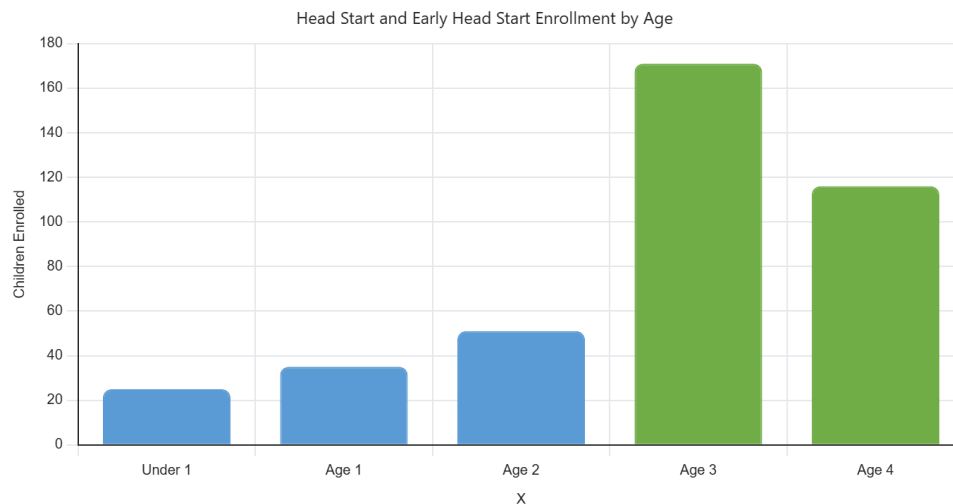
These figures represent children potentially eligible based on poverty but do not include all children who may qualify through public assistance, homelessness, foster care status, or other eligibility provisions. Young children experiencing economic hardship may face barriers involving food security, stable housing, health care, developmental services, transportation, and access to high-quality early childhood education.



Early Intervention services are available in both counties for infants and toddlers with developmental delays or disabilities. These programs provide evaluations, service coordination, speech and language therapy, occupational therapy, physical therapy, family support services, and other developmental interventions designed to improve outcomes before children enter preschool.

Preschool-age children continue to represent a significant portion of the potentially eligible Head Start population. More than 2,700 children under age five reside in households below the federal poverty level across Broome and Chenango Counties. Because Head Start eligibility may also be established through participation in public assistance programs, homelessness, foster care placement, and other qualifying circumstances, the total eligible population exceeds poverty estimates alone.

Program enrollment data indicate ongoing demand for preschool services. During the reporting period, Greater Opportunities Head Start and Early Head Start served 287 children ages three and four. Preschool-age children represented approximately 72% of total program enrollment, demonstrating continued demand for school-readiness programming throughout the service area.



Data Source: Greater Opportunities Head Start and Early Head Start Enrollment Data.

Many preschool-age children face barriers that may affect kindergarten readiness, including poverty, housing instability, limited access to child care, chronic absenteeism, developmental delays, and family stressors. High-quality preschool experiences remain critical for supporting language development, social-emotional growth, cognitive development, and long-term educational success.

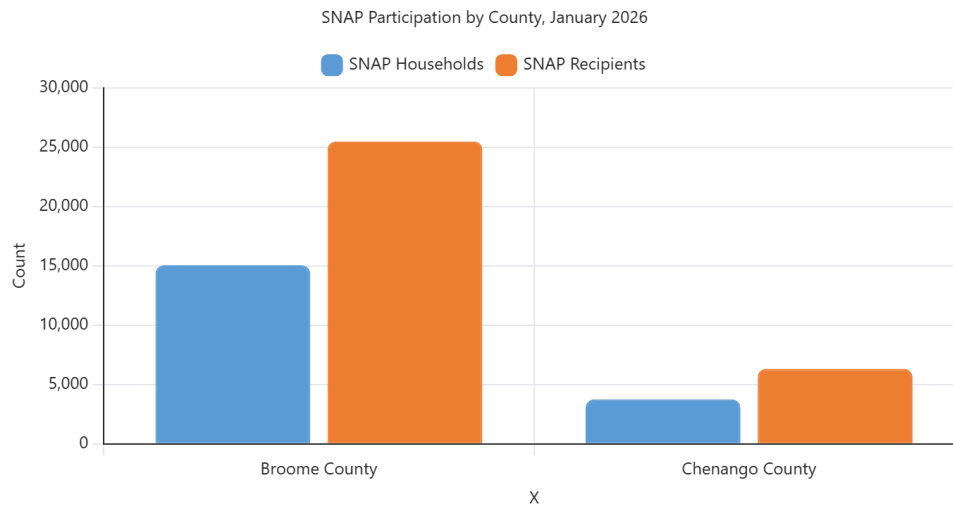
Economic Need and Public Assistance

Public assistance participation further demonstrates the level of economic need within the service area. In January 2026, 15,044 households in Broome County and 3,757 households in Chenango County received Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits. These households included 25,473 recipients in Broome County and 6,329 recipients in Chenango County, for a combined total of 31,802 residents receiving SNAP assistance.

Current program enrollment data also demonstrate that Head Start eligibility extends beyond household income alone. Among children enrolled in Greater Opportunities Head Start and Early Head Start, 26.52% qualified based on income below the federal poverty level, 48.79% through public assistance, 3.24% through foster care

status, and 5.06% through homelessness. An additional 7.90% had household incomes between 100% and 130% of the federal poverty level, while 8.50% were enrolled under applicable over-income provisions.

These findings show the importance of using multiple eligibility indicators when estimating the eligible population and planning recruitment, selection, and enrollment activities. In addition to SNAP participation, public assistance data indicate that 4,338 individuals received Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefits in January 2026, including 2,062 children. An additional 8,361 individuals received Supplemental Security Income (SSI). These programs represent important pathways through which children may qualify for Head Start and Early Head Start services and further demonstrate the level of economic hardship present throughout Broome and Chenango Counties.



Data Source: New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance, January 2026.

Eligible Population Summary and Estimated Unmet Need

Analysis of demographic, poverty, public assistance, homelessness, foster care, and enrollment data demonstrates a continued need for Head Start and Early Head Start services throughout Broome and Chenango Counties. The service area includes approximately 11,524 children from birth through age four, including 9,236 children in Broome County and 2,288 children in Chenango County. An estimated 2,732 children birth through age four live below the federal poverty level, while approximately 1,989 children receive qualifying public assistance, further demonstrating significant economic need within the service area. Children experiencing homelessness (32) and children in foster care (91) remain categorically eligible for services and represent priority populations for recruitment and enrollment.

During the 2025-2026 program year, Greater Opportunities Head Start and Early Head Start served 398 children. Using poverty-based eligibility indicators alone, the service area has an estimated minimum unmet need of 2,334 children, including 2,219 children in Broome County and 115 children in Chenango County. Because children may qualify through multiple pathways, including poverty, public assistance, homelessness, foster care status, disability, and other eligibility criteria, an unduplicated estimate of the eligible population cannot be calculated from currently available data. Therefore, actual unmet need is likely greater than the poverty-based estimate presented here. These findings support the continued need for comprehensive Head Start

and Early Head Start services, particularly for infants, toddlers, children experiencing homelessness, children in foster care, and families facing economic hardship.

Population	Broome	Chenango	Total	Data Year/Source
Children Birth to 2	5,542	1,373	6,915	ACS 2020-2024 Age Demographics
Children Ages 3 to 4	3,694	915	4,609	ACS 2020-2024 Age Demographics
Children Birth to 4 Below FPL	2,502	230	2,732	ACS 2020-2024 Child Poverty Ages 0-4
Children Receiving Qualifying Public Assistance	1,748	241	1,989	NYS Kids Well-being Indicators Clearancehouse 2025
Children Experiencing Homelessness (Birth-5)	28	4	32	NYSED McKinney-Vento 2025
Children in Foster Care (Ages 0-5)	74	17	91	OCFS 2025
Estimated Unduplicated Eligible Population	Do Not Calculate	Do Not Calculate	Do Not Calculate	Categories overlap and would require a documented methodology
Current Enrollment Served	283	115	398	HS/EHS Enrollment Data 2025-2026
Estimated Minimum Poverty-Based Unmet Need	2,219	115	2,334	ACS 2020–2024 Child Poverty Ages 0–4 and HS/EHS Enrollment Data 2025–2026

*Children birth through age two and children ages three through four were estimated using ACS 2020-2024 age distribution data because the published child poverty table reports children ages 0-4 as a combined age group.

ALICE and Financial Hardship

The ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed) methodology provides additional insight into the economic challenges facing families with young children. According to the most recent ALICE data, approximately 42.6% of households across Broome and Chenango Counties were living below the ALICE Threshold in 2024, including households living in poverty and those earning above the federal poverty level but still unable to meet the basic costs of housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, and other necessities. Many families with young children may not qualify for services based solely on poverty measures but continue to experience significant financial hardship. These findings demonstrate that economic vulnerability extends well beyond the federal poverty level and support the continued need for Head Start and Early Head Start services, family supports, child care assistance, and community resources that promote family stability and self-sufficiency.

Geographic Distribution of Eligible Children

The geographic distribution of potentially eligible Head Start and Early Head Start children is influenced by poverty, public assistance participation, housing instability, and other indicators of economic hardship. Based on poverty estimates, SNAP participation, and school district poverty indicators, the highest concentrations of potentially eligible children are located within the Binghamton City, Johnson City, Union-Endicott, Whitney Point, Windsor, Chenango Valley, Norwich City, Sidney, Sherburne-Earlville, Unadilla Valley, and Georgetown-South Otselic school districts. These districts report some of the highest numbers and percentages of children

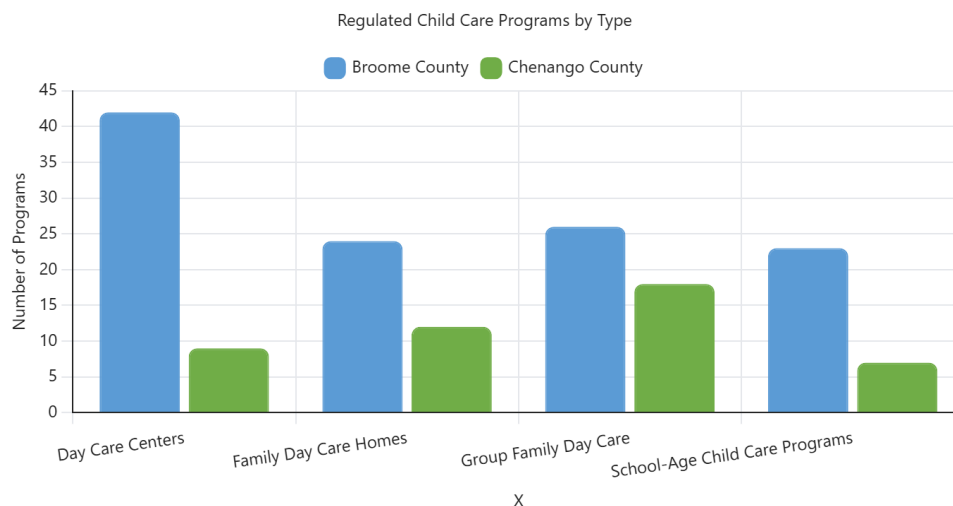
living in households with incomes below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level and represent important recruitment and service areas for Greater Opportunities. The data indicate that eligible children reside throughout both Broome and Chenango Counties, including urban neighborhoods, small cities, villages, and rural communities. Continued analysis of demographic, poverty, homelessness, foster care, and public assistance data helps ensure that enrollment opportunities, outreach efforts, recruitment activities, and program services are targeted toward communities with the greatest concentrations of eligible children and families. The geographic distribution of eligible children will continue to be considered when evaluating service locations, recruitment priorities, funded enrollment distribution, transportation needs, and future program expansion opportunities.

Child Care and Early Education Availability

Access to affordable and reliable child care remains a significant concern for families in both counties. The CNA identifies 115 regulated child care programs in Broome County and 46 in Chenango County. However, the number of regulated programs does not necessarily represent the number of spaces currently available to families, particularly when programs experience staffing shortages, closed classrooms, or age-specific capacity limitations.

The need for early childhood services is closely connected to parental employment. Approximately 68.6% of children under age six in Broome County and 76.3% in Chenango County lived in families in which all parents were participating in the labor force. Across the combined service area, approximately 70.2% of children under age six lived in such families.

Child care affordability, limited infant and toddler capacity, workforce shortages, transportation barriers, and the need for extended or non-traditional service hours may restrict families' access to suitable care. These conditions support the continued need for Head Start and Early Head Start program options that respond to the employment schedules and service needs of eligible families.



Data Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services Provider Data.

Publicly Funded Preschool, Home Visiting, and Early Childhood Programs

Publicly funded preschool programs, home visiting services, and other early childhood providers represent important resources for children and families throughout Broome and Chenango Counties. Evaluating the availability, capacity, utilization, and unmet demand for these services helps Greater Opportunities assess the extent to which existing community resources meet the needs of eligible children and families. Information

regarding preschool enrollment, home visiting participation, child care capacity, waiting lists, and workforce challenges is used to identify service gaps and inform Head Start and Early Head Start recruitment, program design, enrollment distribution, and future planning efforts.

The availability of publicly funded preschool, home visiting, and child care services varies throughout the service area. While these programs help support school readiness and family stability, data regarding enrollment, waiting lists, child care capacity, and staffing shortages demonstrate that unmet need continues to exist for many families. Child care providers throughout the region report workforce-related challenges that limit available openings, particularly for infants and toddlers. Waiting lists for child care and early childhood services may create barriers to employment, education, and training opportunities for parents and caregivers. Greater Opportunities uses information concerning preschool enrollment, home visiting participation, available child care capacity, and waiting list trends to determine how effectively existing community resources meet family needs and to identify areas where additional Head Start and Early Head Start services may be warranted.

Child Care Capacity and Workforce Challenges

The availability of child care services is influenced not only by the number of licensed providers, but also by workforce capacity. Staffing shortages continue to affect child care availability throughout the Southern Tier region and may limit access to care for infants, toddlers, preschool-age children, and working families. Closed classrooms, staff vacancies, and reduced enrollment capacity can create waiting lists and restrict families' ability to obtain child care needed to maintain employment, education, and training activities. The following indicators illustrate workforce-related challenges affecting child care capacity within the service area.

Indicator	Service Area
Closed Child Care Classrooms	20
Teacher Vacancies	87
Unavailable Child Care Slots Due to Staffing Shortages	200+

Public Preschool, Home Visiting, and Early Childhood Program Capacity

Broome County has substantially greater early childhood capacity than Chenango County, with 40 child care centers and 4,770 licensed child care slots compared to 8 centers and 455 slots in Chenango County. Broome County also offers more publicly funded preschool opportunities, including 532 full-day and 953 half-day UPK slots for four-year-olds, as well as 145 slots for three-year-olds. Chenango County provides 106 full-day and 225 half-day UPK slots for four-year-olds but currently has no publicly funded three-year-old UPK slots. While both counties offer a mix of center-based and family-based child care options, the lower overall capacity in Chenango County may present additional access challenges for families seeking affordable early childhood education and care. These findings highlight the continued importance of Head Start and Early Head Start services in expanding access to comprehensive early childhood programs for income-eligible children and families.

Indicator	Broome County	Chenango County
Child Care Centers	40	8
Group Family Child Care Homes	22	13
Family Child Care Homes	22	13

Indicator	Broome County	Chenango County
Licensed Child Care Slots	4,770	455
Full-Day 4-Year-Old UPK Slots	532	106
Half-Day 4-Year-Old UPK Slots	953	225
3-Year-Old UPK Slots	145	0

While capacity and funded slot information are available for many early childhood programs, comprehensive countywide utilization, waiting list, vacancy, transportation, and scheduling data were not consistently available across all providers at the time of this assessment. Greater Opportunities will continue monitoring these indicators through annual community assessment updates and collaboration with school districts, child care providers, CCR&R agencies, and other community partners.

The availability of publicly funded preschool and licensed child care options does not eliminate the need for Head Start services, particularly for children experiencing poverty, homelessness, disabilities, foster care involvement, or other risk factors that may limit access to existing community resources.

In addition to Head Start and Early Head Start services, families throughout Broome and Chenango Counties may access a variety of early childhood education and family support programs. Greater Opportunities monitors the availability and utilization of publicly funded preschool programs, child care resources, home visiting programs, and other early childhood services to assess how effectively community resources meet the needs of eligible children and families.

As part of the annual community assessment review process, Greater Opportunities evaluates:

- Universal Prekindergarten (UPK) enrollment and classroom capacity;
- Public preschool and early childhood program availability by geographic area;
- Home visiting and family support programs serving expectant mothers, infants, toddlers, and preschool-age children;
- Head Start and Early Head Start waiting list trends;
- Child care provider capacity;
- Child care openings and vacancies reported through Child Care Resource and Referral agencies;
- Child care staffing shortages and their impact on available enrollment capacity; and
- Other changes affecting access to early childhood education services throughout the service area.

Information from these sources is used in conjunction with poverty, child care, labor force participation, transportation, homelessness, disability, and enrollment data to identify service gaps and determine the continuing need for Head Start and Early Head Start services throughout Broome and Chenango Counties.

Greater Opportunities annually reviews changes in publicly funded preschool availability, child care capacity, home visiting services, staffing shortages, and waiting list trends to determine whether existing community resources adequately meet family needs and to identify areas where additional Head Start and Early Head Start capacity may be needed.

Community resources identified through the assessment include Head Start, Early Head Start, Universal Prekindergarten programs, child care providers, Early Intervention services, preschool special education services, home visiting programs, school districts, health care providers, and family support agencies.

Utilization, Access, and Service Gaps in Early Childhood Programs

Publicly funded preschool, home visiting, child care, and other early childhood programs serve children from birth through age five throughout Broome and Chenango Counties. Existing services include Early Head Start (birth to age three), Head Start (ages three to five), Universal Prekindergarten (primarily age four), preschool special education services through Committees on Preschool Special Education (ages three to five), Early Intervention services (birth to age three), home visiting programs serving expectant parents and young children, child care centers, and family child care homes.

Publicly available data provide information regarding the number of programs, licensed capacity, funded preschool slots, and publicly funded service availability throughout the service area. However, comprehensive and comparable countywide data regarding actual enrollment, current utilization rates, waiting lists, vacancies, transportation availability, and program operating schedules are not consistently available across all provider types. As a result, available capacity figures should not be interpreted as representing available openings or unmet demand.

Community assessment findings, provider reports, and family feedback indicate that access challenges continue to exist despite the presence of multiple early childhood programs. Families frequently identified shortages of infant and toddler care, limited availability of care during non-traditional work hours, transportation barriers, staffing shortages, classroom closures, and waiting lists as factors affecting their ability to access services. These challenges are particularly significant for working families, families living in rural communities, children experiencing homelessness, children with disabilities, and families requiring extended-day or year-round care arrangements.

Greater Opportunities annually reviews available information related to preschool enrollment, child care capacity, home visiting participation, staffing shortages, classroom vacancies, waiting list trends, and publicly funded preschool expansion efforts to determine whether existing early childhood resources adequately meet the needs of eligible children and families. Where utilization data are unavailable, program capacity and provider availability are used as indicators of service accessibility. Findings from this review are used to guide recruitment efforts, funded enrollment distribution, service locations, partnership development, transportation planning, and future program expansion considerations.

Impact of Public Preschool and Other Early Childhood Programs on Service Need

While Universal Prekindergarten programs, child care providers, preschool special education programs, and home visiting services serve many children throughout Broome and Chenango Counties, these programs do not eliminate the need for Head Start and Early Head Start services. Families participating in the Community Needs Assessment identified continued barriers related to affordability, transportation, limited infant and toddler care, staffing shortages, waiting lists, non-traditional work schedules, and the need for comprehensive family support services. Head Start and Early Head Start address these needs through integrated health, nutrition, education, disability, mental health, and family engagement services that complement existing community resources. Greater Opportunities will continue evaluating publicly funded preschool availability and other early childhood services to determine how well community resources meet family needs and to identify gaps requiring additional Head Start and Early Head Start capacity.

Homelessness and Housing Instability

Children experiencing homelessness are categorically eligible for Head Start and Early Head Start services. The 2026 Point-in-Time Count identified 122 sheltered families with children across the NY-511 Continuum of Care. Because NY-511 includes multiple counties, the count provides regional context and should be considered alongside school district McKinney-Vento data, program enrollment records, shelter information, and local referral data.

Children experiencing homelessness may encounter disruptions in education, health care, transportation, attendance, and family stability. Greater Opportunities should continue collaborating with school district homeless liaisons, housing and shelter providers, social services, and community partners to identify eligible children, facilitate referrals, reduce enrollment barriers, and connect families with comprehensive early childhood and family-support services.

Indicator	Broome County	Chenango County
Preschool-Age Homeless Children (Birth-5)	28	4
Total McKinney-Vento Homeless Students	734	101

Data Source: NYSED 2025; <https://www.nysteachs.org>

Children in Foster Care

Children in foster care are categorically eligible for Head Start and Early Head Start regardless of family income. Current Greater Opportunities enrollment data indicate that 3.24% of enrolled children qualified through foster care status.

Children involved with foster care or kinship care may require services addressing developmental progress, social-emotional well-being, health care, family transitions, and school readiness. Continued coordination with child welfare agencies, foster families, kinship caregivers, and community partners is important for identifying eligible children and supporting timely enrollment and continuity of services.

Foster Care Indicator	Broome County	Chenango County
Children ages 0-5 in foster care	74	17
Children entering foster care annually	33	14
Children in kinship care	57	12

Data Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS), 2025

Children with Disabilities and Developmental Needs

Both counties maintain Early Intervention and preschool special education systems for children with developmental delays or disabilities. These systems provide evaluations, service coordination, therapies, individualized supports, and educational interventions intended to promote development and school readiness.

Continued collaboration with county Early Intervention programs, school district Committees on Preschool Special Education, health care providers, and families is necessary to support timely developmental screening, referral, evaluation, and service delivery. Head Start and Early Head Start should continue monitoring the number

of enrolled children with Individualized Family Service Plans and Individualized Education Programs and use these findings to inform staffing, professional development, classroom supports, and community partnerships.

Indicator	Broome County	Chenango County
Early Intervention referrals	438	72
Active IFSPs	400	73

Broome County/Chenango County Early Intervention 2025

Types of Disabilities and Community Resources

Available community data identify children receiving Early Intervention and preschool special education services but do not provide reliable county-level counts by disability category for children birth through age five. Disabilities and developmental concerns identified through Early Intervention, CPSE, and Head Start services may include developmental delay, speech or language impairment, autism spectrum disorder, hearing impairment, visual impairment, orthopedic impairment, and other health impairments. County-level counts by disability type were unavailable at the time of this assessment and are therefore not estimated.

Community resources available to support children with disabilities and developmental needs include Broome and Chenango County Early Intervention programs, school district Committees on Preschool Special Education (CPSE), speech and language therapy providers, occupational and physical therapists, developmental specialists, pediatric health care providers, behavioral health providers, and Head Start and Early Head Start disability services. Greater Opportunities collaborates with these programs to support screening, referral, evaluation, service coordination, and successful transitions into preschool and kindergarten.

Current Program Enrollment and Unmet Need

Greater Opportunities Head Start and Early Head Start enrollment data show that the program served 398 children during the reporting period, including 25 children under age one, 35 one-year-olds, 51 two-year-olds, 171 three-year-olds, and 116 four-year-olds. Children ages three and four accounted for approximately 72% of enrollment.

The eligible population estimates, public assistance participation, child poverty, child care limitations, homelessness, foster care involvement, developmental needs, and enrollment findings collectively demonstrate continued demand for Head Start and Early Head Start services. The available data also indicate a particular need for infant and toddler care, center-based Early Head Start services, flexible service options, transportation assistance, extended hours, and summer programming. Families participating in the CNA requested additional infant and toddler care, increased classroom capacity, reduced waitlists, longer hours, transportation assistance, and expanded Early Head Start opportunities.

Implications for Program Planning

- Determine the distribution of funded enrollment.
- Establish recruitment and outreach priorities.
- Inform selection criteria and enrollment priorities.
- Recruitment and enrollment efforts will continue prioritizing children experiencing homelessness, children in foster care, children with disabilities, families receiving public assistance, and children from households with the greatest documented need.
- Identify geographic areas and populations with the greatest need.
- Evaluate the need for additional infant, toddler, and preschool capacity.

- Consider parent work schedules when determining program options and hours.
- Strengthen referrals involving homelessness, foster care, disabilities, health, nutrition, housing, and public assistance.
- Develop and maintain partnerships that reduce barriers to enrollment and participation.
- Establish program goals and continuous-improvement priorities.

Overall, the assessment demonstrates a continuing need for comprehensive Head Start and Early Head Start services across Broome and Chenango Counties. Poverty estimates identify only part of the eligible population. Families also qualify or experience increased service needs because of public assistance participation, homelessness, foster care involvement, developmental concerns, inadequate child care availability, transportation barriers, and family economic instability. These findings support continued investment in accessible early childhood education, prenatal support, health and developmental services, nutrition assistance, family engagement, and coordinated community partnerships.